
Cabinet

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2007 at 19:30 HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Councillors Meehan (Chair), Reith (Vice-Chair), Adje, Amin, Basu, Canver, Diakides, Haley, B. Harris and Santry

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

(if any)

2. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of urgent business. (Late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with at item 17 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at item 23 below).

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

A member with a personal interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.

A member with a personal interest in a matter also has a prejudicial interest in that matter if the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice the member's judgment of the public interest **and** if this interest affects their financial position or the financial position of a person or body as described in paragraph 8 of the Code of Conduct **and/or** if it relates to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to them or any person or body described in paragraph 8 of the Code of Conduct.

4. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 6)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 20 November 2007.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

6. MATTERS, IF ANY, REFERRED TO THE CABINET FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

7. THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE - OCTOBER 2007 (PAGES 7 - 38)

(Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer – To be introduced by the Leader and the Cabinet Member for Resources): To set out an exception report on the finance and performance monitoring for October 2007 using the balanced scorecard format and showing progress against achievement of Council priorities. To agree virements as set out.

8. FINANCIAL PLANNING 2008/9 – 2010/11

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources and Chief Financial Officer - To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources): To consider the draft revenue grant settlement on the financial strategy. **NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF COLLATION**

9. REORGANISATION OF MOSELLE & WILLIAM C HARVEY SPECIAL SCHOOLS (PAGES 39 - 146)

(Report of the Director of the Children and the Young People's Service – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People): To report on the conclusion of the statutory consultation on the proposed reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey all-through special schools to form one primary and one secondary special school, both to be part of Inclusive Learning Campuses.

10. REVIEW OF HARINGEY COUNCIL'S SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA AND SCHEME FOR FINANCING SCHOOLS (PAGES 147 - 214)

(Report of the Director of the Children and the Young People's Service – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People): To report on the outcome of the autumn term consultation with schools and the Schools Forum on proposed changes to Haringey Council's Schools Funding Formula and the Scheme for Financing Schools.

11. INTRODUCTION OF FREE NATIONAL OFF PEAK BUS TRAVEL FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED PEOPLE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HARINGEY (PAGES 215 - 224)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation): To inform the Cabinet of the introduction of free national off peak bus travel for elderly and disabled people and the implications for Haringey and to seek approval to align the qualifying criteria for the 'London' disabled freedom pass with that of the new national pass.

12. CENTRAL LEESIDE AREA ACTION PLAN ISSUES AND OPTIONS PAPER (PAGES 225 - 372)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Enterprise): To seek members' approval for the draft Issues and Options report for Central Leaside for public consultation in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

13. CORE STRATEGY - ISSUES AND OPTIONS (PAGES 373 - 474)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Enterprise): To approve the Core Strategy Issues and Options report for public consultation in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

14. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK - ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2006-07 (PAGES 475 - 494)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Enterprise): To seek Members approval for the Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Government Office for London as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

15. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (PAGES 495 - 502)

(Report of the Chief Executive): To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken.

16. MINUTES OF SUB-BODIES (PAGES 503 - 508)

- a. Procurement Committee – 20 November 2007
- b. Procurement Committee – 27 November 2007

17. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at item 2 above.

18. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

The following items are likely to be the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public as they contain exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).

19. DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS HRA DWELLINGS AND LAND (PAGES 509 - 532)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Services to be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources): To obtain Members approval in principle for the disposal of HRA dwellings that are either uneconomical to repair or not suitable for retention and to note the procedure to be adopted for disposal to a preferred partner Registered Social Landlord.

20. DISPOSAL OF DERELICT LAND AT THE REAR OF MUSWELL HILL LIBRARY (PAGES 533 - 540)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Services to be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources): To obtain Members approval to dispose of land at the rear of Muswell Hill library and to ring fence capital proceeds for library development.

21. RESOLVING SCHOOLS PFI ISSUES IN RELATION TO BSF

(Joint Report of the Chief Financial Officer and the Director of the Children and Young People's Service– To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources and the Leade Member for Children and Young People):To update Members on progress with resolving the issues arising from implementing the Building Schools for the Future programme with the operation of the current Schools Private Finance Initiative and sets out a way forward for resolution of these issues. **NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF COLLATION**

22. ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK

(Report of the Chief Financial Officer – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources): To provide an update on the Alexandra Palace and Park. **NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF COLLATION**

23. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at 2 above.

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10 December 2007

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**MINUTES OF THE CABINET
TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2007**

Councillors *Meehan (Chair), Reith (Vice-Chair), *Adje, *Amin, *Basu, Canver,
*Diakides, *Haley, *B. Harris and *Santry

*Present

Also Present: Councillors Bull and Williams

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
CAB81.	APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (Agenda Item 1) Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Councillors Canver and Reith.	
CAB82.	DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Agenda Item 3) Councillor Haley – Agenda Item 9 – North London Waste Plan - Issues And Options	HLDMS
CAB83.	MINUTES (Agenda Item 4): RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 16 October 2007 be confirmed and signed.	HLDMS
CAB84.	DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS (Agenda Item 5): We received a deputation the spokesperson of which, Colin Marr, addressed our meeting and welcomed the new guidance notes and criteria to promote sustainable design and construction of future crossovers. However, he referred to continuing problems where residents had existing crossovers and he also urged the Council to consider making greater use of Article 4 Directions to require planning permission to be obtained for works normally deemed to be permitted development in order to prevent front garden parking in conservation areas. Concern was also expressed about developers constructing crossovers at new developments. The Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation responded and referred to the rapid review of a policy and the implementation of revisions for which he thanked the officers concerned. He also referred to the effectiveness of the new guidelines in reducing the number of crossovers constructed in the six month period covered by the report which also contributed to the Council's green borough strategy. Because some crossovers had been approved months in advance of construction some of those constructed during the period had been approved before the new guidance came into effect. In response to a question by a Member we were informed that the new	

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	<p>guidelines required adequate provision for drainage of the hard standing within the property although this requirement might need to be further tightened to ensure use of permeable materials if the current guidelines did not prove to be sufficient.</p> <p>We were also informed that while it was possible to use Article 4 Directions to prevent front garden parking in conservation areas as requested by the deputation there were a number of limitations to such a use and, as the new procedures were successfully reducing the number of new crossovers, it was not recommended that this method of control be utilised at this stage.</p> <p>Our Chair thanked Mr. Marr for his attendance and we added our thanks to the cross borough resident group who had met with officers from the Street Scene Division as part of the progress review of the new technical guidance.</p>	
CAB85.	<p>THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE - SEPTEMBER 2007 (Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer - Agenda Item 7):</p> <p>We noted that this was the fourth report in the current municipal year monitoring progress against Council priorities and that 90% of indicators were achieving or close to achieving target as at the end of September 2007. Our Chair also updated us on correspondence he had conducted and was conducting with Government Departments and with Ministers including on the subjects of the Dedicated Schools Grant, asylum and immigration issues, the Area Cost Adjustment and the Formula Grant Settlement. We also that additional PFI credits had been agreed for waste management and that a national concessionary fare scheme was now in place.</p> <p>Disquiet was voiced about the performance of the Call Centre which had been below target for sometime and clarification was sought of whether a long term strategy had been considered to address this. In this connection reference was also made to the rapid improvement plan and to the recommendations made as part of the Scrutiny Review of Customer Services.</p> <p>We were advised that part of the Rapid Improvement Plan would be to delivering the Customer Services performance targets and to address the concerns now raised. There had been some improvements in performance since the implementation of the Plan and officers were looking to imbed those improvements as well as to incorporate the recommendations of the Scrutiny Review.</p> <p>With regard to the overall revenue budget monitoring as at the end of September position, shows a forecast net overspend of £0.5 million. This was made up of a number of budget pressures that largely related to Asylum and Adult Social Care and was partly offset by a projected under spend on the Housing general fund, an earmarked reserve for asylum and additional investment income.</p>	

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	<p>Arising from consideration of the reported budget pressures in respect of Council costs regarding Alexandra Palace, reference was made to figures provided at the Council meeting on 15 October and clarification was sought of the purpose of the estimated additional money in 2007/08 now reported and, in particular, whether it was a fixed cost or on-going additional spending. Clarification was also sought of the reason for any increase in the variable costs on a monthly basis.</p> <p>We were informed that the Council provided a subvention to the Alexandra Palace and that it had been hoped that with the transfer of the lease to Firoka Ltd this subvention would reduce. However, as a result of a recent Court decision to quash the Charity Commission's order the loss would continue at least until a new order was composed by the Commission and consulted upon in accordance with the Court judgement. No notice of the question having been given, a further explanation would be provided to Members.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the report and the progress against Council priorities as shown in the Appendix thereto be noted. 2. That approval be granted to the virements as set out in Section 21.5 of the interleaved report. 	<p>CFO</p> <p>CFO</p>
CAB86.	<p>FINANCIAL PLANNING 2008/9-2010/11 (Report of the Director of Corporate Services and the Chief Financial Officer - Agenda Item 8):</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the national and local be noted. 2. That the pre-business plan reviews be released for consultation and budget scrutiny. 	<p>DCS/ CFO</p>
CAB87.	<p>NORTH LONDON WASTE PLAN - ISSUES AND OPTIONS (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 9):</p> <p>Councillor Haley declared a prejudicial interest by virtue of being Chair of the North London Waste Authority and withdrew from the room during the consideration of this item.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That approval be granted for public consultation to the Issues and Options report for the North London Waste Plan. 2. That the consultation arrangements as set out in the interleaved report be noted. 3. That authority be granted to the Director of Urban Environment in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Enterprise and 	<p>HLDMS</p> <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p>

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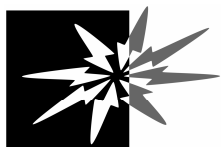
	Regeneration to make any necessary minor changes to the Issues and Options report prior to public consultation.	
CAB88.	<p>PROGRESS REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE NEW TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR CROSSOVER APPLICATIONS (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 10):</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the impact of the stringent criteria on crossover applications since adoption of the new guidance notes be noted. 2. That approval be granted to the continued use of the new crossover guidance notes to determine current and future applications for crossover construction. 	DUE
CAB89.	<p>80 BEACONSFIELD ROAD N15 - COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 11):</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That approval be granted to the use of compulsory purchase powers to acquire the property known as 80 Beaconsfield Road, Haringey, N15 (shown edged red on Drawing No. BVES A4 2507)) compulsorily under section 17 of the Housing Act 1985 and the Acquisition of Land Act 1981. 2. That the Head of Legal Services be authorised to make and seal the Order for submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for consideration and approval and to confirm the said Compulsory Purchase Order in the event of the Secretary of State returning the Order. 3. That upon confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order to proceed with the acquisition. 4. That, subject the confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Orders by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government or the Council, approval also be granted to the disposal of the property to a Registered Social Landlord in the first instance, or to a Private Developer in which case the sale be made by way of auction with covenants applied to bring the property back into use as soon as possible. 5. That approval be granted to the re-cycling of the receipt from the disposal back to the capital programme budget. 6. That indemnification of the financial costs of the compulsory purchase order be approved through the capital programme. 	<p>DUE</p> <p>HLS</p> <p>DUE/ HLS</p> <p>DUE/ HLS</p> <p>DUE/ CFO</p> <p>DUE/ CFO</p>
CAB90.	URGENT ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONSULTATION WITH CABINET	

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	MEMBERS (Report of the Chief Executive - Agenda Item 12): RESOLVED: That the report be noted and any necessary action approved.	
CAB91.	DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (Report of the Chief Executive - Agenda Item 13): RESOLVED: That the report be noted and any necessary action approved.	
CAB92.	MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (Agenda Item 14): RESOLVED: That the minutes of the Procurement Committee held on 23 October 2007 be noted and any necessary action approved.	

GEORGE MEEHAN
Chair

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Haringey Council

Agenda item:

Cabinet

On 18/12/2007

Report Title: **The Council's Performance – October 2007**

Report of: **The Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer**

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose

1.1 To set out an exception report on the finance and performance monitoring for October 2007 using the balanced scorecard format and showing progress against achievement of council priorities.

1.2 To agree the virements set out in section 21.5 of the report.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member for Performance Management (Cllr George Meehan)

2.1 Members of the Cabinet will be pleased to note that 89.5% of indicators are achieving or close to achieving target as at October '07. This illustrates that we continue to make good progress against the council priorities. In addition 86% of indicators in our scorecard have maintained or improved performance compared to last year.

3. Introduction by Cabinet Member for Resources (Cllr Charles Adje)

3.1 This report provides Members with the financial position for the month of October and it is worth noting that the forecast net overspend has come down from £0.5m in September to £0.1m on revenue. I draw Members attention to paragraph 19.3 onwards regarding the budget summary, and paragraphs 20 and 21 in terms of Capital and Financial Administration and asks that the virements proposed are approved.

4. Recommendations

4.1 To note the report and progress against council priorities as shown in the appendix.

4.2 To agree virements set out in section 21.5.

Report Authorised by: **Dr Ita O'Donovan – Chief Executive**

<p>Contact Officers:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Margaret Gallagher – Performance Manager Telephone 020 8489 2553</p> <p style="text-align: center;">John Hardy – Head of Finance – Budgeting, Projects and Treasury Telephone 020 8489 3726</p>
<p>5. Head of Legal Services Comments</p> <p>There are no legal implications</p>
<p>6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985</p> <p>6.1 Budget management papers</p> <p>6.2 Service PI returns including unit cost data</p>

7. Strategic Implications

- 7.1 This report monitors Haringey's position in relation to a number of indicators that will be used to assess the Council in the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA). Performance against these measures will determine Haringey's rating in 2008. The report also gives an indication of the level and quality of services delivered on the ground.

8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 The overall revenue budget monitoring, based on the October position, shows a forecast net overspend of £0.1m. There are a number of budget pressures relating to Asylum and Adult Social Care, which are partly offset by an earmarked reserve for asylum and additional treasury investment income.
- 8.2 The aggregate capital projected position in 2007/08 is currently projected to underspend by £10.1m. This is made up of £4.5m in Children and Young People (BSF), £3.7m Housing, £1.5m in Corporate Resources and £0.4m in Adult, Community and Culture. These are mainly profiling issues that are explained later in the report.
- 8.3 The DSG element of the overall Children and Young People's Service budget is projected to underspend by £0.4m and this is in respect of the Network Family support budget that will be requested to be carried forward to meet the summer term 2008 commitments.
- 8.4 In relation to the HRA, the net current revenue projection is a surplus of £0.5m against the approved budget mostly relating to one off income. This latest forecast position was reported by HfH to their Board on 26 November 2007.

9. Legal Implications

9.1 There are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

10. Equalities Implications

10.1 Equalities are a central thread throughout the council's performance and performance updates on key equalities indicators are reported on in this report.

11. Consultation

11.1 The scorecard includes a number of resident and staff satisfaction measures to show how well the Council is perceived. The results show the level of satisfaction with the Council currently and should provide a baseline as well as informing action to improve satisfaction levels.

12. Background

12.1 This is the regular finance and performance monitoring report for October 2007. It is based on the financial monitoring reports prepared for the budget management meetings held on 19 November for period 7 and the service submission of the basket of performance indicators that have been agreed for 2007/08.

12.2 Members have agreed the Council Plan and five priorities for Haringey. These are:

- Making Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs
- Creating a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener and Safer
- Encouraging lifetime well-being
- Promoting independent living
- Delivering excellent services

12.3 This report focuses on monitoring and reviewing performance against those priorities and against key objectives as set out in our Council Plan. The indicators included have been categorised according to the priority under which they sit and progress is illustrated against indicators achieving, close to or failing to achieve agreed targets for 2007/08.

12.4 The reporting continues to be in the form of a balanced scorecard. The scorecard looks at performance across four dimensions: service excellence, financial health, customer focus and organisational development. The scorecard consists of corporate and service performance measures.

12.5 The report continues to include routine monitoring of unit costs so that performance and costs reflecting activity allow us to make judgements around whether we are delivering value for money services.

13. How the reporting works and interpreting the scorecard

13.1 Performance data is shown in Appendix 1. Performance is reviewed against a representative basket of 109 indicators at least 58 of which are updated monthly. Where specific indicators do not lend themselves to monthly reporting, they will be

reported at the appropriate frequency. The scorecard illustrations in the summary are based on year to date traffic lights and reflect progress as at the month being reported i.e. this report is based on performance as at October '07. Where data is unavailable for particular indicators at a specific point in time e.g. survey data, these still feature in the scorecard illustrations with our assessment of progress as at that time. The latest available data and traffic light awarded is incorporated into the calculations and the numbers shown both on the balanced scorecard and in the graphs showing progress against council priorities.

- 13.2 Progress on indicators continues to be tracked on a monthly and year to date position against the 2007/08 target using a traffic light annotation where:
- green: = target achieved / performance better than planned
 - amber: = just below target (normally a 5% tolerance)
 - red: = target not achieved / below expectation
- 13.3 In addition, trend arrows depict progress since the last financial year, so whilst an indicator may receive a red traffic light for not achieving target, it will show an upward trend arrow if performance had improved on the previous year's outturn. Between them, the lights and arrows indicate current progress and predict the likely annual position.
- 13.4 This year's scorecard appendix also includes some graphs to illustrate monthly progress on some key indicators over time and against target.
- 13.5 The latest all England top quartile data (for 2006/07) also features in the scorecard along with an indication of our quartile position in 2006/07. This enables progress to be assessed not only against the targets we set but in terms of how we compare with others and how close we are to attaining what we ultimately are aiming to achieve.

14. Making Haringey One of London's Greenest Boroughs

Urban Environment

- 14.1 Recycling and composting performance is consistent with recent months at 24.3% although this is still provisional as tonnage receipts have not yet been received for October. Actual recycling tonnage for October is at the highest level since May 07, but the recycling rate has been negatively impacted this month by high domestic waste tonnage (see BV84 comment), as a result performance remains just short of the 25% target set for 2007/08. To ensure that the target is met the recycling service will be further improved by the roll out of an additional commingled round in November/ December '07, the introduction of recycling on private estates in January and by generally improving participation rates across all existing schemes. The services Communications Plan and Waste Minimisation Plans are both expected to impact on reuse, recycling and composting.
- 14.2 The waste tonnage collected for October increased to an annual equivalent of 387kg of household waste collected per head missing the target. The residual tonnage in the year to date remains below the equivalent figures for 2006/07 and it is still expected that the target of 370Kg per head will be met. Also, communications

work around waste prevention is planned this year which should help contribute towards reducing household waste arisings.

14.3 The financial position is on target within this priority.

15. Creating a Better Haringey, Cleaner, Greener and Safer

Urban Environment

15.1 In October 20% of streets were judged to have unacceptable levels of litter and detritus, half the level reported in 2006/07. The BVPI 199a annual performance that feeds into the CPA will be an average of the results for June, October and February. Performance is currently exceeding the 29% target and results for the year to date suggest that the annual target will be met. Some of this improvement may be attributed to a recent value for money review which resulted in new ways of working. A litter picking service was trialled in five wards in Haringey since June '07 namely Harringay, Bounds Green, Seven Sisters, St Ann's and White Hart Lane. These wards were chosen because BV199 inspection records showed that they were suffering from the highest levels of litter. They also coincide with the parts of the borough where analysis of responses to residents' surveys showed that satisfaction levels were lowest.

15.2 Although limited information is available the impact of this new way of working appears to be substantial in reducing real and relative levels of litter. Changes in the wards where litter picking has been operating between July and September '07 are as follows:

Harringay, down from 29% litter to 10% litter
 Bounds Green, down from 28% litter to 5% litter
 Seven Sisters, down from 28% litter to 8% litter
 White Hart Lane, down from 24% litter to 5% litter

15.3 In order to ensure that the Council gains full value and recognition for this service in terms of improving resident satisfaction, residents living in the streets were sent a letter explaining why the extra litter picking services were introduced. Residents will also be asked for feedback on whether the litter picking services have improved cleanliness in their area and how satisfied they are with overall cleanliness. Following the review of the impact on satisfaction levels a workshop will be held to understand Haringey Accord's improvement proposals, if the litter pick service is deemed a success, it is planned to expand the service to a further 5 wards in January 2008 with the approval of the Cabinet Member.

15.4 Performance for graffiti and fly posting improved further in October and at 5% and 2% respectively hit target for the first time this year. Although challenging targets were set for 2007/08, tranche one results at 6% and 2% respectively placed us 8th out of 28 London boroughs for graffiti and joint 14th on fly posting. Waste Management have been working with the service provider to ensure that work is targeted in areas which have historically suffered from high levels of graffiti and flyposting. This work appears to be helping to improve performance. As with BVPI 199a annual

performance will be an average of June, October and February performance and it is expected that the annual targets will be met.

15.5 The financial position is on target within this priority.

Safer Communities (PPPC)

15.6 The number of British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes reported in October increased to 1,600. When projected up this performance remains short of our challenging target of 17,211 (1,395 fewer offences than in 2006/07) for 2007/08. The performance in the period April to October with 10,772 crimes committed is 0.7% higher than the same period in 2006. If current performance continues the 7.5% reduction target will not be achieved.

15.7 Four of the BCS comparator crimes showed an improvement in performance with a worsening trend compared with 2006/07 seen in six categories. There has been a significant fall in personal robbery (17.2%) but notable increases have been seen in criminal damage, theft from motor vehicle and burglary.

16. Encouraging Life Time Well-being

Children and Young People

16.1 Much progress has been made against the *Enjoy and Achieve* outcome in the Children and Young People's Plan. Provisional results represent a 5% improvement in the percentage achieving 5+ A* - C GCSE results since 2006 and a 4% improvement when they include English and Maths. There has also been improvement at Key stage 2 results for the fourth consecutive year recognised recently by the DCSF. Our combined results in English and mathematics, achieved by schools in the authority, are amongst the most improved based over the period 2004-2007 and we have continued to see a reduction in the number of schools with results below DCSF floor targets (65% Level 4 + in English and Mathematics). Although we do not have any schools with results below 50% in either English or mathematics, we still have 11 schools whose results are below 65% in English and 16 in mathematics. The service are working with schools whose results are above 50% for the first time to prevent slippage in the results and there is on-going work to improve the performance of the lowest achieving pupils.

16.2 Haringey's young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs) remains considerably higher than those in comparator boroughs. As at September '07 there were 432 or 14.1% of young people not in education, employment or training, an increase of 8 (2%) from last month although still below last September when the percentage NEET was 15.9%. The number of NEETs as at October reduced to 370, a decrease of 62 but figures should be viewed with a high degree of caution as there is still a relatively large hangover of Not Knowns (over 25% of the cohort) from the seasonal spike in September. This is as a result of the new cohort of 16 year olds whose currency has expired and for whom new destination has not yet been established. The Not Known figure is likely to improve once school leavers moving

onto university or higher education have been confirmed by UCAS as these 19 year olds are currently recorded as Not Known.

- 16.3 Connexions North London has led on actions to reduce NEET levels but as from April 2008, responsibility transfers to the Local Authority. The transition and embedding of the Connexions service to the local authority is a key element in raising performance. Other partners include schools, post 16 providers, especially the sixth form centre, CoNEL, work based learning providers and Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS). This is one of our Local Area Agreement stretch targets and there are many initiatives in place to tackle the comparatively high NEET levels. These include immediate support for young people who first present as NEET and a number of courses established at Level 1 and pre Level 1 as well as a pre NEET engagement programme. The opening of the Haringey Sixth Form Centre is likely to have a positive effect on NEET numbers as more Haringey residents will be able to select in-borough provision.

Adult, Community and Culture

- 16.4 Despite a dip in the number of visits to our sports centres in the second quarter, the projected performance based on 733,770 visits in the year to October puts us on track to achieve our 1.18million visits target for 2007/08. The cost per visit to a leisure centre at £1.46 in October and remains below our £2.09 target for 2007/08.
- 16.5 As previously reported the commissioning budget for adult social care is currently projected to overspend by £1m. Part of this is in the learning disabilities service where there is a significant pressure from the number of people known by the service, who may potentially require support in this financial year. It also includes physical disabilities where actual client numbers are 23 above the budget assumption and this is 7 more than that reported last month. The service is taking action to ensure high cost care packages are reviewed to reduce costs wherever possible
- 16.6 The capital programme is projected to spend £0.4m below budget and is mainly in respect of the Lordship Recreation Ground (£0.3m) where work has been deferred pending a successful bid from the Heritage Lottery Fund to enable all the required work to be undertaken. It is anticipated that the work will be carried out next year.

17. Promoting Independent Living

Children and Young People

- 17.1 In October 8 of the 9 (89%) looked after young people who turned 19 were in employment, education or training. Excellent performance has been sustained in this area with looked after young people in employment, education or training (BV161/ PAF A4) and care leavers achieving above that of the local population of 19 year olds in education, training or employment. In the year to October '07 66.7% of care leavers (aged 16) were engaged in employment, education or training at the age of 19 against a target of 72% for 2007/08.

- 17.2 20 children have been adopted or granted special guardianship in the year to October (6.3%) against a target of 24 (7%) by the end of March '07. Performance on this indicator is cumulative but current performance suggests that the 2007/08 target will be met. (BV163/ PAFC23).
- 17.3 The Children and Young People's budget (excluding Asylum and DSG) has up to £0.2m of projected pressures relating to the commissioning budget (Looked After Children) that the service are working to manage. This is £0.1m lower than that reported last month.
- 17.4 The Asylum position relating to children is projected to overspend by a net £0.5m. This projected overspend is over and above the additional base budget allocated to the service. However, a one off contingency has been assumed to offset the projected asylum overspend in Children and Young People and in Adults, Culture and Community. Actions are being taken to reduce ongoing costs. The back dated claim issues are almost all resolved with a relatively small financial impact.
- 17.5 The Children's capital budget is projected to underspend by £0.2m excluding BSF. The previous underspend reported of £4.2m for BSF in 2007/08 is due to programme slippage and has, therefore, been recommended for re-profiling to later in the programme. This has had the effect of significantly reducing the forecast capital underspend for the service this year.

Adult, Community and Culture

- 17.6 As at October we have helped 105 older people per 1,000 population to live at home exceeding our target of 101. Performance is now within the top PAF banding. (BV54/ PAF C32)
- 17.7 99% of equipment was delivered within 7 working days in October exceeding our 90% target on this key threshold indicator.
- 17.8 The number of adults and older people per 100,000 population that received a direct payment dipped slightly again in October and remains slightly short of the monthly profiled target of 141. There are currently 14 pending clients being counted towards this indicator. The physical disabilities team are looking at moving clients for whom we pay their telephone line rental, onto direct payments which would increase this indicator by 30 and move us into the top performance banding. (BV201/ PAF C51)
- 17.9 Excellent performance has been maintained on waiting times for assessment. This indicator is the average of new older clients receiving an assessment where time from initial contact to first contact with the client is less than or equal to 48 hours (part a) and the percentage where time from first contact to completion of assessment is less than or equal to 4 weeks (part b). The average of the two is 96.5% and continues to exceed our 90% target. (BV195/PAFD55)
- 17.10 Performance on waiting time for care packages remained at 91% of older clients receiving their care package in less than 4 weeks in October. Although performance

has improved recently and is within the top performance (PAF) banding, it remains short of the 96% target. (BV196/PAF56)

- 17.11 The home help and home care indicator which measures the average gross hourly cost of home care based on contact hours in a sample week is £17.34 compared with a target of £17. This has been revised and is based on the most recent sample taken for this year.
- 17.12 Asylum that relates to the Adults, Community and Culture budget is projected to overspend by a net £0.4m. There are currently 128 clients that have no recourse to public funds who are supported by the authority, this is four lower than reported last month. Following a planned review of clients' eligibility for services, the Asylum team will look to move clients out of the service. There is an expectation that the projection will fall during the financial year. As previously mentioned a one off contingency for asylum in reserves has been assumed to offset the projected asylum overspend in Children and Young People and in Adults, Culture and Community.

Benefits

- 17.13 The average number of days to process a benefit claim increased to 44 days for the month of October. This was an expected increase whilst the backlog of claims built up are being dealt with. Year to date performance is 36 days against a target of 32 days. This follows migration to a document management system (Comino W2) and strategies are in place to address the dip in performance (BV78a). Although there will not be an immediate improvement, once the build up of claims has been cleared by December and a recovery in this indicator is expected.

Housing Strategy (Urban Environment)

- 17.14 In the year to October the average length of stay in hostels is 58.4 weeks just inside our target of 60 weeks. The count for this indicator measures the time that homeless households with children have spent in shared hostel accommodation. Households are only counted at the point that they are provided with a settled home and leave temporary accommodation. Of the thousands of households with children who are currently living in temporary accommodation, only 27 have previously spent some time in shared hostels, so will count towards this indicator when they are eventually provided with settled accommodation. Although performance on this indicator is now within the target level and remains in the lower quartile nationally, the Council works hard to minimise its use of shared hostels for families with children and, where this cannot be avoided, ensures that families are moved to more suitable temporary accommodation as soon as practicable. This ensures that households with children spend as short a time as possible in shared hostel accommodation.
- 17.15 The number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation is higher than projected under the Council's temporary accommodation reduction plan. Although the budget was based on the assumption that the number of households would reduce from 5,861 to 4,824 during the year 2007/08, it has proved difficult to reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation and the actual figure at period 7 was 5,415, compared to a profiled position of 5,193. £0.315m is proposed

to be formally vired to the Housing non-ring fenced budget to meet the extra costs of preparing for the inspection and improving services. The new Assistant Director for Strategic Housing, appointed in October, has put in place plans to ensure that the number of households in temporary accommodation is reduced to 4,824 by the end of March 2008, to 4,000 by the end of December 2008 and to 2,600 by the end of March 2010.

18. Delivering Excellent Services

People and Organisational Development (POD)

- 18.1 The average number of working days lost to sickness per full time equivalent employee increased to 9.84 days in October. Performance in the year to October at 9.35 days remains above our 8.8 day target. Although sickness absence levels are reducing, particularly in these areas and performance is in the second best quartile this remains an area that needs to be closely monitored.
- 18.2 The Local Democracy budget is now projected to spend at budget.

Policy, Performance, Partnerships and Communication (PPPC)

- 18.3 Performance on complaints handling in timescale remains above the target. In the year to October 1,001 of the 1,112 (90%) complaints closed at stage 1 (local resolution) were responded to within the 10 working day timescale. For the more complex service investigation (stage 2), of the 105 cases received in the year to October, 85 were resolved within the 25 working day timescale and performance at 81% is now exceeding the target set for 2007/08.
- 18.4 32 of the 36 (89%) stage 3 (independent review) complaints closed in the year to October were completed within the 20 working day timescale, short of the 95% target. However this amounts to just 3 cases short of the target.
- 18.5 Of the 1,899 Members' enquiries cases closed in the year to October, 91% were handled within 10 working days, exceeding the 90% target although performance in the last couple of months fell below target at 86%.
- 18.6 The PPP&C budget is projected to underspend by £65k which largely relates to savings on staffing costs due to vacant posts.

Children and Young People

- 18.7 Performance on handling Children's Act Complaints at stage one improved in September and October with 25 out of the 31 cases received in the year so far dealt with inside the 10 day timescale. This brings performance in the year to date to 81% exceeding the 80% target.

Adult, Culture and Community Services

- 18.8 The cost per visit to our libraries at £2.56 is just above our local target of £2.50. This is amongst the lowest costs in London but due to library closures in Hornsey and Stroud Green, it is unlikely that our £2.50 target for 2007/08 will be met.
- 18.9 The Libraries Service has been asked to make all efforts to meet its income target but if this is not possible the service will need to find savings elsewhere. This is required to contain the forecast non achievement of income that is mainly due from previously providing a consultancy service.

Corporate Resources

- 18.10 On telephone answering our council wide performance improved to 82.6% of calls answered within 15 seconds, exceeding our 80% target.
- 18.11 Call centre performance remains below target with a further dip in telephone answering in October and 37% of calls to the call centre were answered within 30 seconds (51% year to date) against a target of 70%. The extent to which this reduction in performance is due to increased call volumes is being examined with assistance from the Policy and Performance team. In advance of this work being completed a rapid improvement plan has been put in place. Actions commenced on 22nd October 2007 and is having an impact with performance in the early weeks of November achieving target.
- 18.12 The percentage of customers seen within 15 minutes in our Customer Service Centres reduced to 68% in October, falling short of our 70% target although the position remains a significant improvement on the corresponding period last year.
- 18.13 91% of invoices were paid in 30 days in October bringing the position in the year so far to 90.9% remaining short of the 92% target.
- 18.14 93.68% of council tax was collected in the year to October '07. Although performance is only just short of our target of 93.85% for 2007/08 this places us in the lower quartile when compared with other authorities. The target is expected to be achieved for the year.
- 18.15 The overall sundry debt (211 day debt) reduced further in October and although the monthly profiled target was not quite achieved, the Council is almost on track to hit the target of £4.16m by the end of 2007/08.
- 18.16 As previously reported the revenue budget has a number of budget pressures. The worst case position is slightly over £0.4m in respect of Property Services where there are higher electricity charges for River Park House (£0.1m) and the impact of high vacancy/voids at Technopark (£0.3m) which will continue to challenge achievement of the income target. There is a management plan in place to reduce this deficit which includes a drive for new tenants although it is unlikely to produce results early enough to allow budgeted income to be fully achieved this year. A detailed review of budgets across the service have identified areas where contributing savings could be made to bring spend down.

- 18.17 Legal land charges income is still projected to be £0.3m below budget as the number of searches is lower than anticipated in the current volatile market conditions. Local land charges search numbers are now down by 27% per cent when compared to 2006/07. The reduced numbers appear to be due to the effect of home information packs (HIPs) and uncertainty caused by delays to their introduction. The inclusion of three bedroom houses from 10 September 2007 may cause the situation to worsen in the coming months.
- 18.18 The £0.5m savings target through improved procurement is likely to be delayed, however other savings will be identified to balance the budget overall. Plans and projects are in place to meet the full £2m saving.
- 18.19 In IT, following a thorough mid-year review of budgets and increased certainty over legacy in-source staffing issues, coupled with the need to forward plan to deliver proposed savings for 2008/09 it is likely that there will be some revenue budget under spend this year. Due to delays in scoping and agreeing the projects within the IT capital programme there will inevitably be slippage of spend of approximately £1.5m.

Urban Environment

- 18.19 The net cost of service per parking ticket issued (surplus) at £14.27 in October met the target and although the monthly rate of achievement is subject to variation it is anticipated that the 2007/08 target will be met.
- 18.20 Capital is currently projected to spend at budget.
- 18.21 The NDC capital budget for 2007/08 is £4.396m. There is currently an underspend against the profiled budget amounting to £0.4m and this is £0.3m lower than that reported last month. The majority of the budget has now been allocated to projects and spend is expected to increase significantly during the remaining part of the year.

Homes for Haringey

- 18.22 97.01% of rent due was collected in the year to October '07, close to but still short of our 97.5% target, and the percentage of tenants with more than seven weeks rent arrears was 16% in October, remaining short of our 10% target for 2007/08.
- 18.23 A detailed action plan has been developed by Homes for Haringey to improve rent collection rates and reduce rent arrears through timely intervention, improved case management and the effective targeting of resources. This action plan was discussed at Homes for Haringey's monthly monitoring meeting with the Council in November 2007, and its implementation will be monitored at subsequent meetings of that group to ensure that it is having a positive impact on rent collection rates and rent arrears.
- 18.24 It is hoped that these actions, and the effective serving of Notices of Seeking Possession (NOSPs), will result in a further increase in the collection rate and a decrease in the corresponding arrears.

Non Service Revenue (NSR)

- 18.25 The NSR budget is projected to underspend by a net £2m.
- 18.26 The underspend includes a one off £1.0m earmarked reserve for Asylum that has been previously referred to for funding the currently projected Asylum budget pressure. It is proposed to vire this to the spending departments next month.
- 18.27 The over-achievement of income on the treasury investment income budget has increased from £0.5m reported last month to £1m. This is based upon improved cash flow, some debt restructuring and interest rates remaining at a relatively high level, although indications are that there will be a further downturn in rates in the future.
- 18.28 As previously reported there are some budget pressures in respect of Council costs regarding Alexandra Palace.
- 18.29 The recent Court decision to quash the Charity Commission's order means that the future loss will be continuing at least until a new order is composed by the Commission and consulted upon in accordance with the Court judgement. This is estimated to cost the Council £1m in 2007/08 above the planned budget. In previous years the Council has been making a base contribution to the Trust of £1.5m to meet the shortfall in the annual running costs of Alexandra Palace and Park. Therefore the approved budget saving of £1m from 2007/08 onwards from the transfer of the lease and associated costs is not likely to materialise this year and this is reflected in this projected variation. It has been formalised with a virement from Urban Environment as approved last month and as reported earlier in this report.
- 18.30 The financial position of the Trust and the implications of the licence between the Trust, Alexandra Palace Trading Limited (APTL) and Firoka is the subject of ongoing discussions by officers of the Council and the staff and advisers at Alexandra Palace. A detailed assessment of the financial position is being carried out, however it is likely that additional costs will need to be funded in this financial year and this will be reported in due course.

19. Performance Summary

- 19.1 Good progress is being made across all the priorities with 89.5% of indicators achieving green or amber status as at October '07. We continue to make good progress on promoting independent living (93%, 14 indicators green or amber), encouraging lifetime well-being (100% or 14 indicators green or amber) and delivering excellent services 92% or 48 indicators green or amber).
- 19.2 In summary the balanced scorecard shows that for service delivery 89% of indicators are on target or close to the end of year target as at October '07. For 13 of the 15 (87%) customer focus measures, performance targets are being met or close to being met. For financial health 27 of the 28 traffic lighted measures achieved green or amber status, meaning for 96% of traffic lighted indicators performance levels are achieving target or being maintained at an acceptable level. Our organisational

development /capacity indicators show that for 6 of the 8 (75%) measures, performance is meeting or close to expectation. In addition 86% of indicators have maintained or improved performance since the end of last year.

Summary - Budget Monitoring

19.3 Overall revenue budget monitoring, based on the October position, shows a forecast net overspend of £0.1m. There a number of underlying budget pressures largely relating to Asylum and Adult Social Care. These are partly offset by a one off earmarked reserve for asylum and additional treasury investment income.

19.4 The aggregate revenue projected position in 2007/08 is shown in the following table.

General Fund revenue	Approved Budget	Projected variation
	£m	£m
Children and Young People - Asylum	227.7	0 0.5
Adults, Culture & Community - Asylum	73.0	1.0 0.4
Corporate Resources	9.4	0.3
Urban Environment	45.7	0
Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications	8.1	(0.1)
People, Organisation & Development	0.1	0
Chief Executive	0.6	0
Non-service revenue	20.0	(2.0)
Total	384.6	0.1
HRA	0	(0.5)

19.5 The DSG element of the overall Children and Young People's Service budget is projected to underspend by £0.4m and this is in respect of the Network Family support budget that will be requested to be carried forward to meet the summer term 2008 commitments.

19.6 In relation to the HRA, the net current revenue projection is a surplus of £0.5m against the approved budget. This latest forecast position was reported by HfH to their Board on 26 November 2007. The net surplus arises because rent and service charges income is projected to be above budget mainly resulting from a 53rd rent week falling into 2007/08, but this is partly offset by additional costs pressures which have emerged, such as increased bad debt provision to give a net projected surplus of £0.5m.

20. Capital

20.1 The aggregate capital projected position in 2007/08 is as shown in the following table.

Capital	Approved Budget	Spend to date	Projected variation
	£m	£m	£m
Children & Young People	44.3	15.3	(4.5)
Adults, Culture & Community	7.6	1.8	(0.4)
Corporate Resources	9.1	3.8	(1.5)
Urban Environment – General Fund	32.8	6.2	0
Urban Environment - HRA	19.8	8.5	(3.7)
Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications	0.3	0.1	0
Total	113.9	35.7	(10.1)

20.2 The latest forecast position for the HRA Capital outturn is an under spend of £3.7m as reported by HfH to their board. This is mainly due to slippage in the external decorations programme of £2.5m due to delays in the procurement process which would have resulted in works having to be undertaken during the winter months. The works are now scheduled for early in next financial year. In addition the Saltram Close scheme of £1m is dependant on the sale of the playground site which is not yet concluded. Other smaller net underspends on various schemes account for the remaining £0.2m.

21. Financial administration

21.1 Financial regulations require proposed budget changes to be approved by Cabinet. These are shown in the table below. These changes fall into one of two categories:

- budget virements, where it is proposed that budget provision is to be transferred between one service budget and another. Explanations are provided where this is the case;
- Increases or decreases in budget, generally where notification has been received in-year of a change in the level of external funding such as grants or supplementary credit approval.

21.2 Under the Constitution, certain virements are key decisions. Key decisions are:

- for revenue, any virement which results in change in a directorate cash limit of more than £250,000; and
- for capital, any virement which results in the change of a programme area of more than £250,000.

21.3 Key decisions are highlighted by an asterisk in the table.

21.4 The following table sets out the proposed changes. Each entry in the table refers to a detailed entry in the appendices, which show the budgets that are proposed to change. There are two figures shown in each line of the table and the detailed

sheets. The first amount column relates to changes in the current year's budgets and the second to changes in future years' budgets (full year). Differences between the two occur when, for example, the budget variation required relates to an immediate but not ongoing need or where the variation takes effect for a part of the current year but will be in effect for the whole of future years.

21.5 Proposed virements are set out in the following table:

Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Description
7	ACC	Cap	75		Update budget to include London Marathon Trust Funding
7	UE	Cap	(156)		To correct Stoneleigh Road UCCG budget, LBH Funding c/fwd in error
7	ACC	Rev	104		Funding for AD - Commissioning & Strategy within ACCS
7	CE, PPPC	Rev	60	108	Staffing budget transfer
7	CR, PPPC	Rev	83	83	Transfer of DPA staff from IT to Perf/Policy
7	CR, UE	Rev	39	39	Return of R&M for Automatic Public Conveniences
7	PP	Rev	53		LAA PPG Robbery & Domestic Violence reductions
7	POD, CR	Rev	24		Interim HR Advisor
7	UE	Rev*	315	-	Transfer of resources between Housing ring fenced and non ring fenced budgets to meet extra costs of inspection.
7	UE	Cap	126		Reinstatement of Bruce Grove THI LBH capital receipts funding
7	UE	Cap	(219)		TFL funding for LCN+
7	UE	Cap*	400		Spine Road - funding contribution from National Grid
7	UE	Cap	164		Alexandra Palace gate entrance upgrade funded from HLF
7	UE	Cap	135		Section 106 funding for Street lighting
7	C&YP	Cap*	336		2006/07 carry forward for grant - Computers for Pupils
7	C&YP	Cap*	(4,258)		Re-phasing of BSF project budget
7	NSR, ACC, C&YP	Rev*	1,000		Transfer of Asylum contingency to services

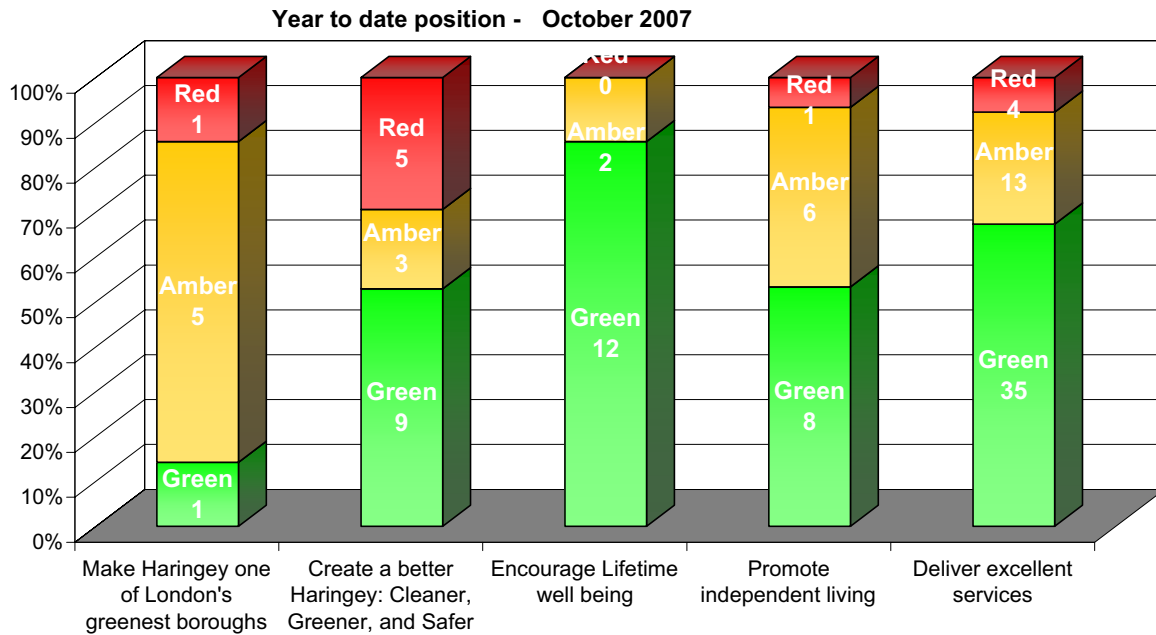
22. Use of Appendices

Appendix i. October balanced scorecard and performance summary

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October 2007

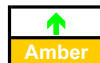
How we perform against the Council Priorities



Performance is reviewed against a representative basket of 107 indicators at least 56 of which are updated monthly. Comparative performance for most BVPIs is shown against provisional 2006/07 all England quartiles from the Audit Commission. Monthly and year to date position progress are tracked against the target using traffic lights and arrows showing change from last year where:



Same as last year



Better than last year



Worse than last year



Performance missing target



Performance close to target

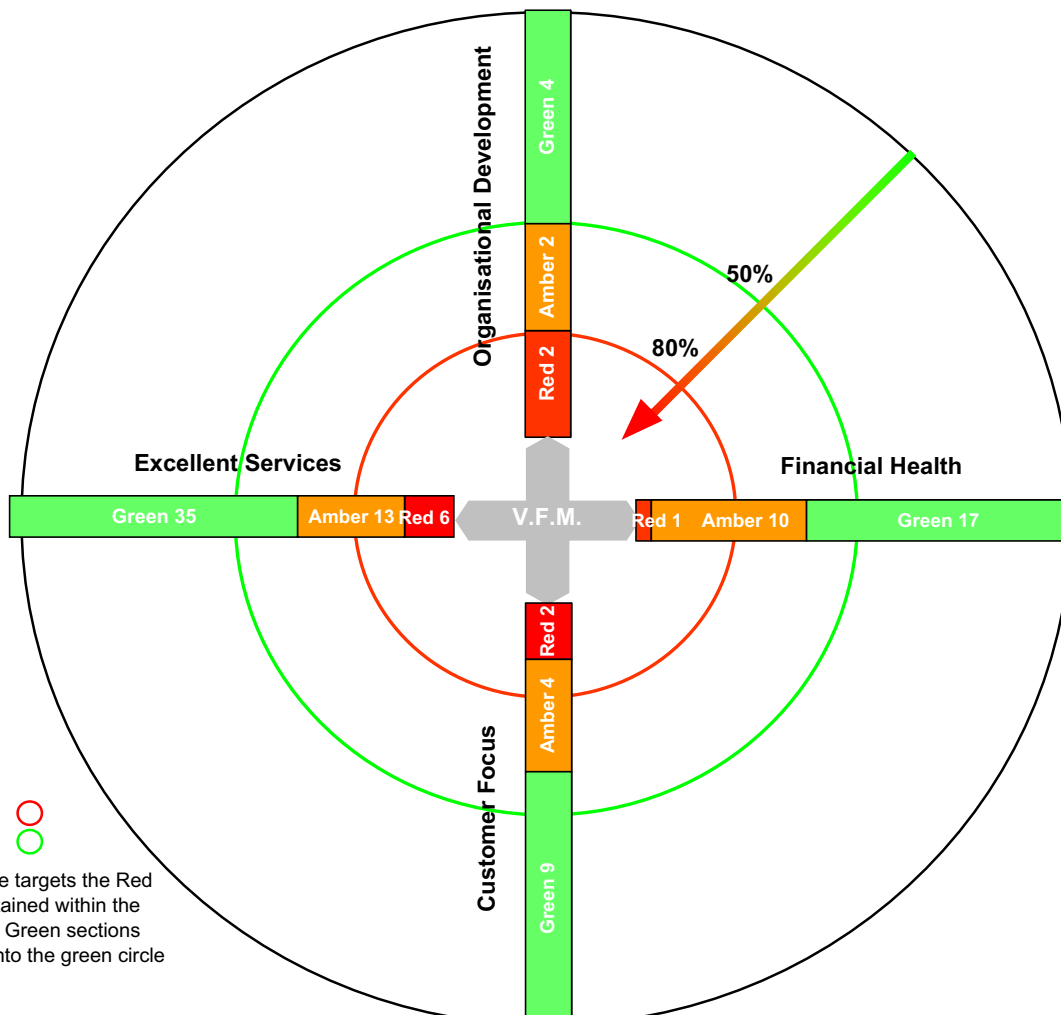


Performance on target

Each of the 107 indicators' year to date position is counted in the appropriate Council Priority.

Haringey's balanced scorecard

The balanced scorecard looks at performance across four dimensions: service excellence, financial health, customer focus and organisational development with each indicator's year to date position against target scored in the appropriate dimension. The balance between cost and service delivery represents Value for Money (V.F.M.)



Targets

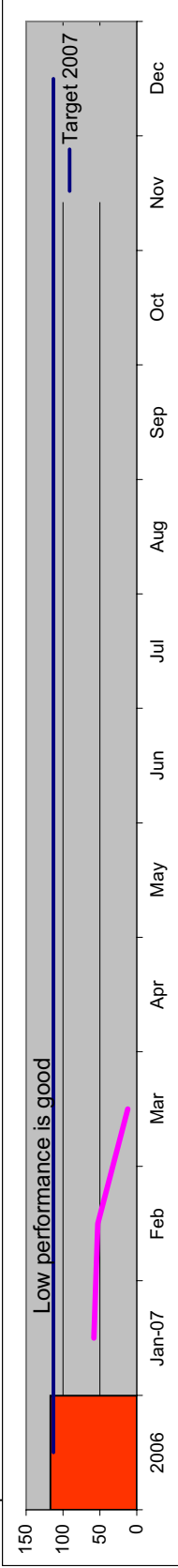
Less than 20% Red
 At least 50% Green

If we are meeting the targets the Red sections will be contained within the inner circle, with the Green sections extending inwards into the green circle

Monthly Performance Review - 2007/08

October 2007

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
Make Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs																
Urban Environment																
Make Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs	BV 82ai+bi	% of household waste which has been recycled or composted <i>Latest figures are subject to minor change due to reporting deadlines</i> Performance this month is consistent with recent months, at 24.35%. However, it should be noted that this figure is still provisional as not all tonnage receipts have been received for October yet. Actual recycling tonnage for October is at the highest level since May 07, however the recycling rate has been negatively impacted this month by high domestic waste tonnage (see BV84 comment below). In order to meet the 25% target the recycling service will be improved this year by rolling out an additional commingled round in Nov/Dec 07, introducing recycling on private estates (Jan 08) and generally by improving participation rates across all of the existing schemes (through ongoing communications work and publicity).														
	2005/06															
	Bottom Quartile	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber				Amber	2005/06 Top Quartile 31.4
		23.4%	24.3%	25.1%	24.7%	24.0%	24.3%	23.8%	24.3%	24.3%					24.3%	25%
<p>High performance is good</p> <p>Target 07/08</p>																
Make Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs	BV 84a	Kg of household waste collected per head (seasonally adjusted annual equivalent - actual in brackets) <i>London top quartile 2005/06 less than 378kg. Latest figures are subject to minor change due to reporting deadlines</i> The residual tonnage for October rose significantly this month, impacting negatively on both this target and the recycling performance (see BV82 above). However, it should be noted that this figure is still provisional as not all tonnage receipts have been received for October yet. The accumulative residual tonnage for the year to date is still below the equivalent figures for 2006/07 and currently it is expected that the target of 370Kg per head will be met. Also, communications work around waste prevention is planned this year which should help contribute towards reducing household waste arising.														
	2006/07															
	Top Quartile	Amber	Green	Red	Amber	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red				Amber	2006/07 Top Quartile 396
		360	367 (actual 30)	387 (actual 33)	380 (actual 31)	391 (actual 33)	366 (actual 31)	351 (actual 29)	387 (actual 33)						375	370

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
	Create a better Haringey: cleaner, greener and safer															
	Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communication															
Create a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener, and Safer	LAAx	Reduction in reported crime - British Crime Survey comparator														
		2007/08 is the final year for this 2008 target and a challenging 7.5% reduction (1395 fewer offences) is required to meet it. The number of offences reported in October increased again and performance in the year to date with 10,772 crimes in the period April to October 2007 is 0.7% higher than the same period in 2006 and remains short of the challenging target set for 2007/08. The main areas where offences are increasing are criminal damage, theft from a motor vehicle and domestic burglary.														↑
		Amber 18,606	Red 1,596	Red 1,664	Red 1,593	Red 1,511	Amber 1,456	Green 1,376	Red 1,576						Red 18,466 (10,776)	17,211
	Urban Environment															
Create a better Haringey: better	BV 215a	Average days to repair street lighting faults (except faults relating to power supply in control of the DNO)														↓
	2006/07	Good performance is maintained and YTD target is being exceeded.														2006/07 Top Quartile 3.25
	Top Quartile	Green 1.88	Green 2.33	Green 2.49	Green 2.19	Green 1.94	Green 1.98	Green 1.36	Green 1.73						Green 2.03	2.5
Create a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener, and Safer	BV 99ai	Number of people killed or seriously injured. Seasonally adjusted annual equivalent (actuals in brackets). Calendar year 2007														↑
	2005	Relevant data has not been received from TfL. Police are experiencing IT problems resulting in delays.														2005 Top Quartile 77
	2nd Best Quartile	Green 117	Green 58 (5)	Green 53 (4)	Green 12(1)										Green 40 (10)	113 in 2007
Create a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener, and Safer																
Create a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener, and Safer	BV 199a	Local street and environment cleanliness - Litter & detritus														↑
	2006/07	The score for October is inside the target. Low score is better. The BVPI 199a annual performance will be an average of June, October and February performance. It is expected that the annual target will be met.														2006/07 Top Quartile 7.0%
	Worst Quartile	Red 40%	Green 26%	Green 17%	Green 18%	Green 17%	Green 24%	Green 18%	Green 20%						Green 20%	29%

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08	
Create a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener, and Safer	BV 199b	Local street and environment cleanliness - Graffiti <i>Low is good. Average score for London in 05/06 was 11%</i> The score for October is on target. Targeted activity has been undertaken to improve performance at locations that historically suffer the most from graffiti, this work appears to be helping to improve performance. Low score is better. The BVPI 199b annual performance will be an average of June, October and February performance. It is expected that the annual target will be met.														<div>↓</div>	2006/07 Top Quartile 1%
	2006/07 2nd Worst Quartile	Red 5%	Red 12%	Red 13%	Red 7%	Red 11%	Red 11%	Amber 6%	Green 5%					Red 9%	5%		
Create a better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener, and Safer	BV 199c	Local street and environment cleanliness - Fly posting <i>LUC = Land Use Class. Average score for London in 05/06 was 3%</i> The score for October was above target. Targetted activity has been undertaken to improve performance at locations that historically suffer the most from flyposting. Low score is better. The BVPI 199c annual performance will be an average of June, October and February performance. It is expected that the annual target will not be met. The actual target is not 1% but below 2%														<div>↑</div>	2006/07 Top Quartile 0%
	2006/07 Worst Quartile	Amber 5%	Red 8%	Green 5%	Green 5%	Red 4%	Red 5%	Red 5%	Amber 2%					Red 5%	1%		
Adults Culture & Community																	
Create a better Haringey:	BV 199a Parks	Local street and environment cleanliness (litter & detritus) - Parks and Open spaces <i>Low performance is good</i>														<div>↑</div>	
		Red 40%	Amber 33%	Green 0%	Green 20%	Green 9%	Green 27%	Green 10%	Green 24%					Green 17%	29%		
Corporate Resources																	
Create a better Haringey:	BV 199a Industrial	Local street and environment cleanliness (litter & detritus) - Industrial land - Mostly Property services Work is underway to address the performance measured in October														<div>↑</div>	
		Red 66.0%	Red 50%	Green 26%	Green 26%	Green 25%	Red 34%	Amber 32%	Red 75%					Red 50%	29%		
Encourage lifetime well-being																	
Children's and Young Peoples Service																	
Encourage lifetime well-being	BV 38	% of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent.														<div>↑</div>	2006/07 Top Quartile 61.8%
	2006/07	Provisional results for 2007															
	Worst Quartile	Green 51.7%					Green 57.0%								Green		57%

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08		
Encourage Lifetime well being	SD44	Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS)														<div>Green</div>	National Target 11%	
		Connexions has identified a range of approaches to get young people back into education, employment or training, which includes better and earlier identification of the young people needing intensive support and an increased focus on new entrants to NEET. Further details are in the evaluation of Changing Lives 2007. Actual NEETs figure for October was 370, an decrease of 62 (14%) and below last October when the percentage NEET was 15.9%. The figures for October need to be viewed with a degree of caution, as there is still a relatively large hangover of Not Knowns from the seasonal September spike, which is bound to have a certain distorting effect. We would anticipate a return to normal levels next month.																
		Amber	Red	Red	Amber	Red	Red	Red	Green									Green
		13.2%	14.30%	14.8%	12.8%	13.2%	13.9%	14.1%	10.8%									12.30%
	Adults Culture & Community																	
Encourage Lifetime well being	Unit Cost PAF B17	Cost of home care per client														<div>Green</div>	Top Paf Banding £11.63<£15.51	
		Updated from recently completed HH1 return																
		Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber								Amber
		£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£18.00	£17.34							£17.34
Encourage Lifetime well being	Local	Cost per visit to a Leisure Centre														<div>Green</div>		
		July Figure now includes NNDR payments																
			Amber	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green								Green
		£2.02	£2.12	£1.04	£0.95	£4.74	£1.18	£1.42	£1.46									£1.82
Encourage Lifetime well being	Local	Sports & Leisure usage (seasonally adjusted annual equivalent, actuals in brackets)														<div>Green</div>		
		Overall YTD is on target. Please note there has been a slight adjustment to September's figures due to correction of error at Park Road Pool																
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green								Green
		1,142,017	1,363,306 (105,789)	1,257,274 (110,894)	1,290,819 (130,646)	979,974 (105,130)	1,197,203 (93,561)	1,122,945 (94,220)	1,231,998 (93,530)									1,198,460 (733,770)

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
Promote independent living																
Children and Young People's Service																
Promote independent living	BV 161 PAF A4	<p>Employment, education and training for care leavers: % of those young people who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year (aged 16), who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19</p> <p>Excellent performance has been sustained in this area and care leavers are achieving above that of the local population of 19 year olds in education, training or employment. Monthly monitoring must be interpreted with caution as the cohort of children increases as the year progresses and monthly percentages will vary as they reflect a very low number of young people</p> <p>June 4 out of 7, July 3 out of 7, August 1 out of 4, September 3 out of 6, October 8 out of 9, young people turning 19 where in employment,</p>														
		Amber	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Green						Amber	72%
		68.0%	80%	88%	57%	43%	25%	50%	89%						66.7%	
<p>High performance is good</p> <p>2006/07</p> <p>Target 07/08</p>																
Promote independent living	BV 163 PAF C23	<p>Adoptions of children looked after: The no. of looked after children adopted during the year as a % of the no. of children looked after at 31 March who had been looked after for 6 months or more at that date</p> <p>This is a cumulative indicator which looks at the percentage of adoptions and special guardianship orders granted in the year as a proportion of all children looked after for 6 months or more.</p> <p>20 children have been adopted or granted a special guardianship in the year to date. The target is 24 by the end of March 2008.</p>														
		Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green					Green	Top Paf Banding 8<25
		7.0%	0%	0%	3.4%	4%	5%	6%	6%						6.3%	7%
Adult, Culture & Community																
Promote independent living	Unit Cost PAF B12	<p>Cost of intensive social care per client</p> <p>Target revised from £680</p>														
		Green	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber						Amber	Top Paf Banding £452<
		£652.00	£764.54	£777.56	£829.29	£712.59	£653.10	£653.98	£654.03							£640
Promote independent living	BV 54 PAF C32	<p>Older people helped to live at home per 1000 population aged 65 or over</p> <p>The performance team are in the process of counting clients in receipt of telecare as helped to live at home. With the inclusion of 339 of these so far we are now exceeding our 07/08 target.</p>														
		Green	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Green	Green	Green						Green	Top Paf Banding 100+
		93.57	88.3	89.24	88.44	88.3	97	97	104.6						104.6	101

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
Promote Independent living	BV 56 PAF D54	Percentage of items of equipment and adaptations delivered within 7 working days.														Top Paf Banding 85<=100
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	90%
		88.0%	94.60%	98.0%	93.0%	95.7%	96.3%	99%	99%						96.6%	
Promote Independent living	BV201 PAF C51	Adults and older people receiving direct payments at 31 March per 100,000 population aged 18 or over (age standardised) There are currently 14 pending clients being counted towards this indicator. Physical Disabilities services are looking at moving telephone line rental clients onto direct payments, this will increase the PI by 30 and therefore reaching top banding.														Top Paf banding 150+
		Monthly Targets				136	137	139	141	143	145	147	149	150		
		Red	Red	Red	Amber	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber					Amber	
		138	131	130.8	136.12	136.57	140.2	137.2	136.2						136.2	150
Promote Independent living	195 PAF D55	Acceptable waiting time for assessment- average of (I) % where time from first contact to beginning of assessment is less than 48 hours														Top Paf Banding 90<=100
		This indicator is currently on course to meet target and is in top banding.														
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	90%
		80.95%	95%	94.5%	95.8%	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%	96.5%						96.5%	
Promote Independent living	196 PAF D56	For new older clients, the percentage for whom the time from completion of assessment to provision of all services in the care package														Top Paf Banding 90<=100
		Green	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber						Amber	96%
		90.18%	82%	86%	85%	86%	91%	91%	91%						91%	
Corporate Resources																
Promote Independent living	78a	Average time for processing new HB/CTB claims														2006/07
		Low is good														Top Quartile
		Performance for this PI has taken an anticipated dip, whilst the backlog of claims built up are being addressed. It is expected that performance will pick up from December onwards once the older claims are cleared. Backlog was built up following a Document Management System migration														24.5 London
	2006/07															27.5
	Worst Quartile	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Red	Red	Red						Amber	32
		40	32	32	34	38	40	38	44						36	
Urban Environment																
Promote Independent living	183b	The average length of stay in hostel accommodation (weeks) of households which include dependent children or a pregnant woman and which are unintentionally homeless and in priority need.														2006/07
		'Nil' means that no applicable household left TA in the month in question														Top Quartile
		A short exercise is being undertaken in October to look at all cases who have spent time in shared facilities within the parameters of the PI, to allow a better method of projection for future performance.														0
	2006/07															
	Worst Quartile	Red	Green	Red	Nil	Red	Green	Nil	Red						Amber	60
		64.59	36.90	105.00	Nil	75.86	38.14	Nil	79.00						58.37	




Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
	Deliver excellent services															
	People and OD															
	BV 12	The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee.														
	2006/07															
Deliver excellent services	2nd Best Quartile	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	2006/07 Top Quartile 8.1%
		9.14	7.71	9.63	9.64	9.61	6.81	7.82	9.84						9.35	8.8
	<div><div><div>11</div><div>10</div><div>9</div><div>8</div><div>7</div><div>6</div><div>5</div></div><div><div>2006/07</div><div>2007 by month</div><div>Target 07/08</div><div>Low performance is good</div></div></div>															
	Adults Culture & Community															
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	Net surplus per cremation														
		High is good. A net cost would be shown as a minus value. PI previously presented as a cost.														
	Monthly targets					78.01	159.98	224.44	62.67	-71.16	150.46	398.34	300.59	266.49		
		Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green					Green	
		£174.22	£233.85	£111.65	£364.90	£57.68	£113.29	£322.72	£117.69						£187.75	£190
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	Projected cost per visit/interaction (libraries)														
		The monthly figure we are reporting here is the full year projected cost included in Budget Monitoring, not the YTD Actual.														
		.Library closures in Hornsey and Stroud Green and heating issues in Stroud Green have made it unlikely that we will meet our 07/08 target, however we are still performing favourably against our surrounding boroughs.														
		Green		Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber					Amber	
		£2.40	n/a	£2.50	£2.57	£2.55	£2.55	£2.56	£2.56	£2.56					£2.56	£2.50
Deliver excellent services	Local	NHS & Community Care Act Complaints - Stage 1 responded to within 10 days														
		In addition 5 out 9 have been handled in time under the extended deadline														
		Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
		64.0%	75%	86%	92%	100%	100%	89%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	80%
	Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communication															
Deliver excellent services	Local	Number of calendar days taken to respond to Ombudsman enquiries														
		Amber	Green	Red	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
		18.4	17	19	19	14	18	20	16						17	18

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08	
Deliver excellent services	Local	Stage 1 public complaints dealt within target (10 day) timescale														➡	
	1001 out of 1,112 cases on time in the year so far.																
	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green		
		77.0%	87%	82%	88%	95%	92%	89%	95%								
Deliver excellent services	Local	Stage 2 public complaints dealt within target (25 day) timescale														➡	
	9 out 11 on time in October																
	Amber	Green	Red	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green		
		77.0%	92%	40%	79%	94%	100%	80.0%	83%								
Deliver excellent services	Local	Stage 3 public complaints dealt within target (20 day) timescale														➡	
	32 out of 36 in the year to date, four out five in October																
	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Amber					Amber		
		92.0%	100%	100%	67%	100%	83%	100%	80%								
Deliver excellent services	Local	Members' Enquiries. Percentage of replies sent in 10 days														➡	
	1,899 enquiries in YTD, 236 of 276 on time in October.																
	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber					Green		
		84.0%	92%	96%	95%	93%	90%	86%	86%								
<div><div><div>100%</div><div>90%</div><div>80%</div><div>70%</div><div>60%</div></div><div><div>Number of replies</div><div>Target 07/08</div><div>% in 10 days</div></div><div><div>2006/07</div><div>Apr</div><div>May</div><div>Jun</div><div>Jul</div><div>Aug</div><div>Sep</div><div>Oct</div><div>Nov</div><div>Dec</div><div>Jan</div><div>Feb</div><div>Mar</div></div></div>																	
Children and Young People's Service																	
Deliver excellent services	Local	Children's act complaints - Stage 1 responded to in 10 day timescale														➡	
	25 out of 31 in the year so far on time. In addition 3 complaints have been handled on time under the extended timescale.																
	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green					Green		
		63.0%	100%	100%	67%	86%	50%	100%	80%								
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	Independent Schools SEN Placements - Residential															
	34 FTE placements																
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber					Amber		
			£63,483	£63,483	£63,483	£63,483	£63,483	£64,556	£65,094								

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	Independent Schs SEN Placements - Day														
		62 FTE placements														
			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	£40,197
			£37,931	£37,931	£37,931	£37,931	£37,931	£38,457	£37,864							
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	Cost of service per looked after child														
		Target revised from £880 in September.														
		Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Amber						Amber	£760
		£877.0	£735	£732	£796	£797	£811	£792	£769							
Corporate Resources																
Deliver excellent services	BV 8	Percentage of invoices paid within terms or 30 days														
	2006/07															2006/07
	Worst Quartile	Red	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	Amber						Amber	97.0%
		87.0%	92%	90.4%	90.7%	92.1%	89.1%	92.2%	91.0%						90.9%	92%
Deliver excellent services	Local	Call Centre – Calls answered in 30 seconds as a percentage of all calls presented														
		Performance for early November is on target and illustrates that the rapid improvement is having an impact.														
		39%	Amber	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red						Red	70%
			66%	60%	46%	64%	48%	40%	37%						51%	
<p>High performance is good</p> <p>Target 07/08</p>																
Deliver excellent services	Local	Customer Service Centres – % Customers waiting less than 15 minutes														
		Red	Red	Amber	Red	Green	Green	Green	Amber						Amber	70%
		48%	58%	69%	63%	72%	70%	73%	68%						68.0%	
Deliver excellent services	Local	Council Wide- Directly dialled Telephone calls answered in 15 seconds as a % of total calls														
		Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	Green						Amber	80%
		77.4%	77.0%	78.6%	77.3%	76.9%	77.8%	81.0%	82.6%						79%	

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08
Deliver excellent services	BV 9	Council tax collection - percentage of total due collected														
	2006/07	Collection performance was just short of target. Target is expected to be achieved for the year.														
	Worst Quartile	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber						Amber	2006/07 Top Quartile 98.5%
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	93.8%	93.86%	93.18%	94.17%	93.78%	93.62%	93.38%	93.38%						93.68%	93.85%
	Cost of office accommodation per sq metre (corporate property)															
		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	
Deliver excellent services	Fin 1	£359.58	£296.12	£296.12	£296.12	£296.12	£296.12	£296.12	£296.12						£296.12	£300
	Overall revenue budget monitoring															
	Net overspend variance under 0.5% green, 0.5% to 1.0% amber, over 1.0% red															
Deliver excellent services	Fin 2	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	0.5%
	Overall capital budget monitoring															
	Net overspend variance under 0.5% green, 0.5% to 1.0% amber, over 1.0% red															
Deliver excellent services	Fin 3	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	0.5%
	Projected general fund reserves – projected unplanned use of balances															
	Under 20% green, 20% to 40% amber, over 40% red															
Deliver excellent services	Fin 4a	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	20%
	Treasury management- Exposure to Variable interest rates															
	Under £175M Green, £175 to £190 million amber, over £190 million red															
Deliver excellent services	Fin 4b	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	£175M
	Treasury management - Authorised Limit for external debt															
	remain within 97% green, 97% to 100% amber, over 100% red															
Deliver excellent services		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	97%
		95.6%	95.6%	95.6%	95.6%	95.6%	95.6%	95.6%	95.6%							

Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08	
Deliver excellent services	Fin 4c	Treasury management - The Council's operational boundary for external debt remain within 99.5% green, 99.5% to 100% amber, over 100% = red															
			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green						Green	
			99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%							99.5%
Deliver excellent services	Fin 5	Debt recovery - Overall Sundry debt. Reduction of Over 211 day debt from £6.68m @ 2006/7 year end to £4.16m by end of 2007/8.															
		Target £m	N/A	N/A	£6.05m	£5.84m	£5.44m	£5.26m	£5.07m	£4.89m	£4.71m	£4.53m	£4.34m	£4.16m			
		Actual	Red	N/A	N/A	£6.43m	£6.67m	£5.58m	£5.37m	£5.10m						Amber	£4.16m
<p>Low performance is good</p>																	
<p>2006/07</p>																	
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Key Priority	Ref.	06/07	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar-08	YTD Progress	Target 07/08	
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost	Net surplus, cost of service per parking ticket issued <i>High is good</i> The monthly target for October has been met. The monthly rate of achievement is subject to seasonal variation and will even out towards the end of the year. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the annual target will be met by the end of this year.															
		Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
		£14.38	£14.30	£12.30	£12.70	£12.40	£17.51	£14.17	£14.27							Amber £13.22	£14.00
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost HS1a	Cost per Private Sector Lease															
		Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
		£886.00	£889.43	£889.98	£890.98	£891.40	£893.39	£893.37	£8,947.79							Green	£907
Deliver excellent services	Unit Cost HS1b	Cost per Nightly Rated Accommodation															
		Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		
		£41.23	£41.05	£41.22	£41.07	£41.11	£41.11	£41.11	£41.23							Green	£42.20

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Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

CABINET

On 18th December 2007

Report Title: **Reorganisation of Moselle & William C Harvey Special Schools**

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable): **[add reference]**

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

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To report on the conclusion to the statutory consultation on the proposed reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey all-through special schools to form one primary and one secondary special school, both to be part of Inclusive Learning Campuses.
- 1.2 This report also updates Cabinet on the progress with the project to site the secondary special school as part of the Inclusive Learning Campus at Woodside High School. A report on the project to create an Inclusive Learning Campus with a primary special school located on the site of Broadwater Farm primary school will be brought to Cabinet in the coming year.

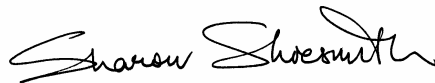
1.0 Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

- 2.1 This is a very ambitious and exciting project to rebuild two special schools as part of an inclusive learning community. The project has had a long period (3 years) of careful negotiations with all stakeholders and their support for the project has been strong. Due to the considerable prior consultation and communications, the statutory stages were inevitably low-key, with only 17 responses to the consultation held from May to July 2007 (with the balance in favour of the proposal) and two formal letters of representation received during the statutory representation period, which ran from 20th September 07 to 31st October 2007. I believe that the newly built schools in an inclusive setting will be hugely beneficial to both the children and young people in the special schools and mainstream schools. I recommend that Cabinet approves this proposed reorganisation as a first step towards the development of Inclusive Learning Campuses.

2.0 Recommendations

3.1 That Cabinet agree the proposed reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools.

Report Authorised by: **Sharon Shoesmith**
Director
The Children and Young People's Service



Contact Officer: **Ian Bailey**
Deputy Director - Business Support & Development
020 8489 2450

Corinne David
Head of Place Planning
020 8489 5019

4 Comments of the Chief Financial Officer

- 4.1 The Chief Financial Officer was consulted in the preparation of this report and has provided the following comments.
- 4.2 The proposed reorganisation will have revenue funding implications for the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The increase in planned places will need to be funded from within the DSG and may have an impact on the distribution of funds between schools. A saving in out borough placements may offset the additional funding required for the increase in places.
- 4.3 There may also be one-off transitional costs associated with moving pupils and staff between sites and adaptation costs for the existing proposed primary site. This is not estimated yet, but will need to be contained within existing CYPS budgets.
- 4.4 Funding is available within the BSF programme for the secondary ILC project and a further report will be required to identify capital resources for the primary ILC. Additional capital resources have been made available by government for the primary estate in future years and the process for allocation of those resources will consider this scheme against the needs of other priorities.

5 Head of Legal Services Comments

- 5.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of the report. Following the completion of the representation period on 31 October 2007, the authority may determine the proposals regarding the prescribed alterations to Moselle and William C Harvey Schools, provided that it does so within a period of 2 months from the end of the representation period. In making that determination the authority must have regard to the statutory guidance, which is appended to this report at Annex

6 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 Report to Cabinet on 24th April 07 entitled “ Reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools”
- 6.2 Report to Cabinet on 17th July 07 entitled “ School Place Planning Annual Report”
- 6.3 The Council’s policy on Educational Inclusion 2003.

7 Background

- 7.1 Throughout 2004 and 2005 the Director of the Children and Young People’s Service chaired a steering group of special school headteachers, governors, teacher, support staff, union representatives, parents and other stakeholders looking at the future of the two all-age special schools at Broadwater Farm. Informal consultations took place with parents and staff. This proposal takes full account of the Council’s policy on Educational Inclusion (2003)
- 7.2 The rationale for change was four fold:
 - both buildings are in poor condition and need substantial attention;
 - the needs of the children and young people in each school are less differentiated than was the case a decade or more ago;
 - across the country most special schools have become primary or secondary thereby providing progression for their children and young people;
 - the planned 6th Form Centre would be inclusive thereby allowing all post 16 students to attend.
- 7.3 The steering group reached an agreement that a single secondary and a single primary special school should be established on the site of a secondary and primary mainstream school. Each special school would have its own head and governing body and work in collaboration with the mainstream school governing body and head. Opportunities for federation could be considered at a later date if both governing bodies agreed. The choice of secondary school was very much determined by staying as close to the original schools as possible (given that many families had settled in those areas) and ensuring that there was enough space on the site – Woodside High was the early and preferred choice. The primary school was an easier choice as so much inclusion work had been established with Broadwater Farm Primary School. In addition the standards and quality of provision at Broadwater Farm have been substantially improved. The Broadwater Farm Children’s Centre also offers opportunities to develop the pre-school special provision in an inclusive setting.
- 7.4 The Inclusive Learning Campuses project sets the future pattern of provision in Haringey for children and young people with the most severe and profound learning difficulties, including severe autistic spectrum disorders.

- 7.5 The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. These three stages are:
1. The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special schools into one primary and one secondary special school. The date of implementation will reflect the opening of the secondary special school to minimise disruption to the children and young people.
 2. Building the secondary special school on the campus of Woodside High School, White Hart Lane, London, N22 5QJ, as part of the Building Schools for the Future initiative. A £26 million scheme to build and refurbish both the mainstream and special schools.
 3. Building the primary special school on the campus of Broadwater Farm Primary school, Moria Close, London, N17 6HZ. Currently this scheme is estimated at around £14 million.
- 7.6 The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools involves a set of 'prescribed alterations' to establish a primary and secondary special school. The prescribe alterations are:
- a change of age range each school caters for with one becoming a primary special and the other becoming a secondary special school;
 - a change in the admission criteria of children/young people, widening the range of special educational needs each school can cater for. Allowing both schools to admit pupils with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD);
 - a change in the number of pupils each school can cater for, to reflect the primary special school accommodating 100 pupils and the secondary special school accommodating 120 pupils. This is an increase of 34 places.
- 7.7 The number of places available for children and young people in Haringey who have severe and complex learning difficulties will be increased as a result of this proposal. This will reduce our dependency on out of borough places which take children away from their home environment and reduce unnecessary expenditure. Currently there are a total of 241 places available at the following establishments:
- 121 places at Moselle (4 to 16 year old);
 - 65 places at William C Harvey (4 to 16 year old);
 - 55 places at the 6th form centre (16 to 19 year old), formerly these places were in both schools.

Under the current proposals the number of places available will increase to 275, as follows:

- 100 places at the new primary special school, to reflect the growing numbers of young children with complex needs;
- 120 places at the new secondary special school;
- 55 places at the 6th form centre.

7.8 These special school places will be added to by the development of two inclusive provisions attached to two secondary schools; the new secondary school in the Heartlands and Alexandra Park Secondary School, for young people with Autism.

7.9 The Haringey School Admissions and Organisation Forum (HASOF), which represents Haringey governing bodies and the Anglican and Roman Catholic dioceses, scrutinised this report on 15th November 2007. They expressed support for the proposal.

8 Consultation

- 8.1 Following over three years of consultation and communications with stakeholders, the Council initiated the statutory consultation process on the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools on 8th May 2007, as agreed by Cabinet on 24th April 2007. A consultation document (Annex 1) setting out the proposal was sent to all the parents and carers currently with children at the school and to governors and school staff. Copies were also sent to all councillors, MPs, neighbouring authorities, the two diocesan boards, all Haringey Schools' headteachers, Chairs of Governors and all local community and SEN representative groups. Annex 2 lists all groups consulted.
- 8.2 Details of the responses received are summarised in the newsletter attached as Annex 3. Other newsletters issued during the consultation and minutes of public meetings are also included in this Annex.
- 8.3 Following consultation with stakeholders, the Cabinet member for Children and Young People reviewed the consultation feedback and decided that statutory notices could be published. This delegated authority was agreed by Cabinet on 17th July 2007.
- 8.4 The statutory notice (Annex 4) was published on 20th September 2007 in the Haringey Advertiser and fixed to the gates of both schools. Copies of the statutory notice were sent to all groups listed in annex 2, along with copies of the statutory proposal (Annex 5).
- 8.5 In conducting the consultation all applicable statutory requirements in relation to the proposals to consult, as set out in The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007, were complied with.

9 Guidance

- 9.1 Regulation 8 of The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 provides that the Local Authority and schools adjudicator are required to have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State when they take a decision on proposals. The guidance is attached as Annex 6. This report summarises representation received during the statutory period and sets out a response on behalf of Haringey Council as proposer. It should be read in conjunction with the statutory proposal document in Annex 5.

10 Representation

- 10.1 Two written representations were received during the statutory period that ran from 20th September to 31st October 2007. These were from both parents of one current pupil registered at Moselle. Copies of both representation are attached in annex 7.

10.2 Summary of comments and issues raised from the two representations received.

- “Concerns of the location of the secondary special school on the site of Woodside High School”
- “Moselle and William C Harvey are very successful schools why is Haringey proposing to change the way these schools are currently working”
- “The two special schools will lose their focus as far as the range of needs they deal with”
- “The continuity provided by offering primary and secondary education in one school will be lost and the separate schools will have to work much harder to make this happen”
- “The consultation is flawed because the LA has chosen to include the BWF campus”
- “The LA has chosen to pursue this proposal despite the fact that a majority of the respondents during the informal consultation were not in favour”

- 10.3 The following paragraphs contain the authority’s comments, as proposer, on the objections raised.

The location of the secondary special school on the site of Woodside High School

- 10.4 Woodside High was chosen as the location for the secondary special school, as it has sufficient capacity for the new build and is well placed in the centre of the

borough for children and young people with profound and complex needs, who may be travelling from many parts of Haringey. The new location is also close to the original schools, providing minimal disruption to families who have settled in those areas. The new special school which will be part of the secondary campus will have dedicated classes and facilities for children & young people with complex needs. There will also be safe and secure play areas and open spaces. Section 11 further details what consultation has taken place on the design of the secondary special school.

Moselle and William C. Harvey are very successful schools. Why is Haringey proposing to change the way these schools are currently working?

- 10.5 We have every expectation that as successful schools they will be able to benefit from the further opportunities that collocation will give. Both school also needed new buildings. The children and young people at Moselle and William C Harvey have complex needs which require specialist facilities, teaching and support. Many, however, can also benefit from the teaching and facilities of the mainstream school. Organising an inclusive curriculum continuum throughout the special and mainstream schools will provide the children and young people with the widest educational opportunities available.

The two special schools will lose their focus as far as the range of needs they deal with.

- 10.6 Children & young people with complex needs will continue to be taught individually and in small groups with specialist staff, according to their individual plans. The curriculum will be planned and delivered according to individual needs of each child & young person, with progress being continuously monitored. Both schools will be able to further improve their focus on a single phase and to work together to again strengthen what is on offer.

The continuity provided by offering primary and secondary education in one school will be lost and the separate schools will have to work much harder to make this happen.

- 10.7 A plan to manage the transfer of children from the primary to secondary setting, will be drawn up to take full account of the needs of children and young people. Paramount in all planning will be the requirement to manage the changes with minimum disruption to the children. The governors of the primary and secondary special schools could develop a joint committee under the collaboration regulations (Education Act 2000) in order to support the transition of the children & young people.
- 10.8 The success of the current schools is based on the quality of teaching and learning at the schools and the good relationships between staff, parents and pupils. This quality will be retained together with the good relationships with parents. All school staff at Moselle and William C Harvey special school will be offered the opportunity

to transfer to either the primary or secondary special schools with safeguarded terms and conditions.

The consultation is flawed because the LA has chosen to include the BWF "campus"

- 10.9 The consultation focus was on the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey to form one primary and one secondary special school. This is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. It was necessary to include the other 2 stages to communicate the council's overall vision and grounds for the reorganisation. This consultation complies fully with the relevant statutory guidance.

The LA has chosen to pursue this proposal despite the fact that a majority of the respondents during the informal consultation were not in favour.

- 10.10 Seventeen responses were received to the consultation which ran from 8th May to 20th July 2007. The following, provides a break down of responses for each question posed in the consultation document circulated to all the stakeholders listed in annex 2.

- 10.11 Question 1: Do you agree with the plan to bring together a mainstream and a special school on one site?

Agreed or strongly agreed	9
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	6
Not sure	2

- 10.12 Question 2: Do you agree with the plan to reorganise the two current special schools to form one primary and one secondary special school?

Agreed or strongly agreed	6
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	6
Not sure	5

- 10.13 Question 3: How do you feel about locating the primary special school in the site of Broadwater Farm Primary school?

Agreed or strongly agreed	9
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	4
Not sure	4

- 10.14 Question 4: How do you feel about locating the secondary special school on the site of Woodside High School?

Agreed or strongly agreed	4
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	8
Not sure	5

- 10.15 Four public meetings were held and officers attended parent meetings at all four schools and at Markfield centre. All the information collected from the consultation was presented to Cabinet member for Children and Young People who reviewed the feedback and decided that statutory notices could be published.
- 10.16 Since the publication of this proposal in May, the BSF team have undertaken extensive work and consultation with stakeholders, including parents, staff and governors on the design and build of the special secondary school on the Woodside High site. Progress on this work is detailed in section 11 below.

11 Progress on building the primary and secondary special schools

Progress on the Secondary Inclusive Learning Campus

- 11.1 Throughout the design process for the proposed secondary Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC), governors and staff of Moselle, William C Harvey and Woodside High schools have been actively engaged in consultation on the designs, with governors 'signing off' their agreement at each RIBA design stage. The campus as a whole will benefit from extensive building refurbishment and remodelling, with two areas of new build, namely the main teaching block for the mainstream school, and the dedicated special school building. All accommodation provision on the campus is being designed to be accessible to students on roll at the special school, with ground-level sheltered walkways connecting buildings, appropriately-designed corridor space, and lift access. Social, recreational and eating facilities for pupils on roll at the special school allow both integration with their mainstream counterparts, and discrete, sheltered provision where required.
- 11.2 In May 2007, the project signed off RIBA Stage B plans. This involved agreeing the mix of new build, remodelling and refurbishment on the campus, the general alignment of the buildings, checking that the accommodation space met the projected curriculum requirements, and ICT infrastructure requirements. In September, the project signed off RIBA Stage C, agreeing the numbers and types of rooms, outdoor spaces, and adjacencies, clarifying appropriate levels of ICT infrastructure required across the site.
- 11.3 In December, it is anticipated that RIBA Stage D will be completed. This will involve detailed design plans and elevations, finalising requirements for the detailed design of indoor and outdoor spaces, developing a planning application, and appointing a building contractor. Further parent and pupil involvement will take place at this stage, with an opportunity for them to make an input on the detailed plans for designing outdoor spaces on the campus.

- 11.4 The project has benefited from the strong engagement of staff and headteachers of all three schools. Governors will continue to be briefed on progress on a regular basis, prior to requests to them to 'sign off' future design stages. The involvement of pupils will also continue throughout the process.

Primary Inclusive Learning Campus

- 11.5 The primary special school will continue to operate from the Moselle and William C Harvey buildings located on Adams road, until the new facilities have been built on the site of Broadwater Farm primary school. At the time of writing capital allocations for 2008/09 to 2010/11 have recently been announced. A further report will be brought to the Council's Cabinet on the funding options for the primary special school, in the coming year.
- 11.6 We will ensure that, through the design process for the primary ILC, governors, staff and parents of Moselle, William C Harvey and Broadwater Farm schools will be actively engaged in consultation on the designs, with governors 'signing off' their agreement at each RIBA design stage. All premise proposals will be displayed at the schools and consultation undertaken with stake holders including parents, prior to the submission of a formal planning application.

Use of Appendices / Tables / Photographs

Annex 1 – Consultation document on the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools.

Annex 2 – List of all consulted groups.

Annex 3 – Newsletters and public meeting minutes.

Annex 4 – Statutory Notice

Annex 5 – Statutory Proposal

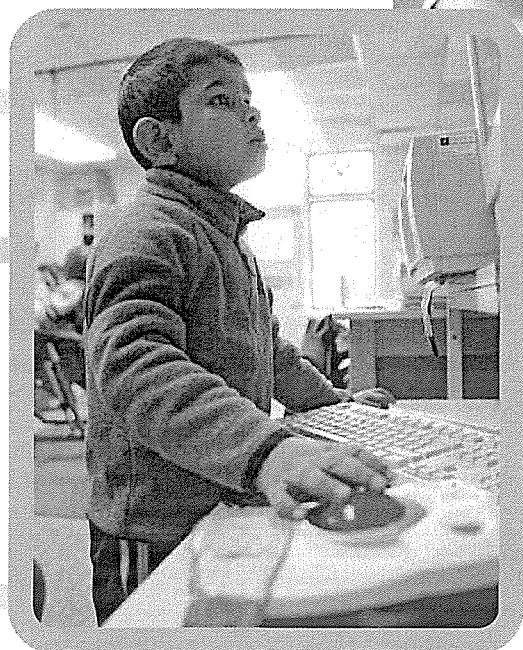
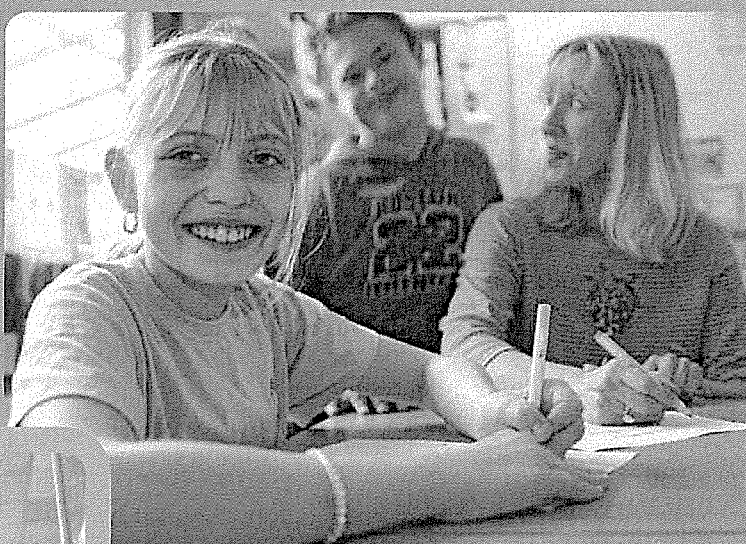
Annex 6 – Statutory Guidance

Annex 7 – Representation Letters

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The Children and Young People's Service

We want every child and
young person to be happy, healthy
and safe with a bright future.



Consultation on the Reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools

Introduction

This document sets out Haringey Council's plan to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey into one primary and one secondary special school. It explains what we are trying to achieve, timescales and how you can become involved in the process.

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC).

These three stages are:

1. the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools;
2. building the secondary special school on the Woodside High secondary school campus;
3. building the primary special school on the Broadwater Farm primary school campus.



How will Moselle and William C Harvey special schools be reorganised?

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools will involve a set of 'prescribed alterations' to establish a primary and secondary special school. The prescribed alterations are:

- a change of age range the schools cater for;
- a change in the number of pupils each school can cater for;
- a change in the admission arrangements allowing both schools to cater for children and young people with severe and complex needs.

Managing the change

The first stage in the establishment of the primary and secondary learning campuses is the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools into one primary special school and one secondary special school. Two shadow staffing structures will be established in consultation with staff before any physical transfer.

A plan to manage the change will be drawn up to take full account of the needs of children and young people, parents/carers, staff and services working with the schools. Paramount in all planning will be the requirement to manage the changes with minimum disruption to the children.

The secondary special school will move to purpose built accommodation on the Woodside High school site. The buildings are due to be ready for September 2011. Funding for building the secondary Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC) has been secured through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme.

The primary special school will continue to operate from their current site, until the primary facilities have been built.

All building plans will be subject to planning permission and further consultation.

It is also proposed that the two governing bodies on each site i.e. the mainstream and special school governors work as a soft federation. This will enable the two governing bodies, to continue to work together and make decisions.

These arrangements could be extended to all four governing bodies on each site in order to strengthen co-ordination and continuity of provision and/or to the governing bodies of both special schools in order to support transition.

The process leading up to this proposal

Throughout 2004 and 2005 the Director of the Children and Young People's Service chaired a steering group of special school headteachers, governors, teachers, support staff, union representatives, parents/carers and other stakeholders looking at the future of the two all-age special schools at Broadwater Farm. Informal consultations took place with parents/carers and staff.

The rationale for the change was: firstly, both buildings are in poor condition and need substantial attention, and secondly, the needs of the children and young people in each school have become closer.

The steering group reached an agreement that a single secondary and a single primary special school should be established in a secondary and primary mainstream school. The special schools would have their own head and governing body and work in collaboration with the mainstream school governing body.

The working group was influenced by the very successful model of inclusion achieved by the Vale special school included in Northumberland Park secondary school and Lancasterian and Belmont primary schools. The choice of secondary school was very much determined by staying as close to the original schools as possible and ensuring that

there was enough space on the site – Woodside High was the early and preferred choice. The primary school was an easier choice as so much inclusion work has been established with Broadwater Farm primary school. In addition the standards and quality of provision at Broadwater Farm have substantially improved.



What does this mean for:

Children and young people in special schools?

Children and young people in the reorganised special schools will continue to be taught by their specialist staff and have access to individualised and staff intensive programmes. Children and young people will be able to achieve, to be successful and to make choices for themselves with the support of experienced and skilled teachers, teaching assistants, mentors and therapists.

Each child will have their own timetable, which will operate within the framework of whole class timetables. The children and young people will spend varying amounts of their time in the specialist facilities according to their individual programmes. Their access to the range of experiences will be kept under review to ensure that their entitlement to a broad, balanced and relevant curriculum as appropriate is achieved. The new provision will open up countless opportunities for children and young people to work and socialise with peers in a carefully planned way.

Health Service professionals will continue to devise and deliver therapy programmes and will contribute to the overall planning and delivery of provision from a base on each site.

Children and young people in mainstream schools?

All children and young people need an education that helps them develop relationships and prepare them for life in the mainstream. There is evidence, from the two dispersed special schools, the Vale and Blanche Nevile, resourced provision in Haringey and around the country, that learning and growing with children and young people who have a range of

disabilities has a positive impact on the whole education community. All children and young people are helped to appreciate, accept and value differences, and to build friendship, respect and understanding.

The proposals offer practical benefits for all pupils through access to a broader range of skills and expertise to be found in the larger staff group on the sites, and the expanded teacher and specialist opportunities provided in the wider school.

Post-16 students?

In September 2007 the Council will be opening the new Sixth Form Centre. Young people at the secondary site will have the opportunity to transfer to the new Sixth Form Centre for their post 16 education. There will be provision at the new Sixth Form for young people with severe, complex and profound needs. Some young people with complex and long term needs may benefit more from flexible arrangements that enable them to access a combined curriculum at the secondary site and the new centre. As with all aspects of the provision, individual planning in consultation with the student, their parent/carer and professionals will inform the shape of their provision.

Parents/carers?

Parents and carers will continue to be welcomed as active participants in their children's education. Parents/carers will have a crucial role in working with the Council to make sure that the new provision is right for your child and that it is a place where they are happy, well cared for and achieving their very best.

The new provision will continue to give parents/carers high quality education for their children where they can learn with confidence and

How can I give my views?

There are a number of ways in which you will be able to tell us your views on this proposal.

By attending public meetings at one of the following locations, where you will have the opportunity to ask questions on any aspect of the proposal.

There will be a representative from the project available for you to talk to in person from 1:30pm to 9:00pm on the day of each meeting at the meeting location.

Meeting times:

- **16th May 2007**
1:30pm to 3:00pm – Moselle Upper Site
Downhills Park Road, London, N17 6AR
7:00pm to 8:30pm – PDC Downhills Park Road, London, N17 6AR
- **26th June 2007**
1:30pm to 3:00pm – Moselle Upper Site
Downhills Park Road, London, N17 6AR
7:00pm to 8:30pm – PDC Downhills Park Road, London, N17 6AR

By visiting one of the drop in surgeries to see information about the proposal. You will also be able to discuss any aspect of the proposal with a representative from the project, on a more personal level.

transfer to the primary and secondary special schools. School staff will be offered the opportunity to transfer to the reorganised schools with safeguarded terms and conditions.

In consultation with the staff they will be arranged into posts that are appropriately matched to their skills, ability and experience. They will be fully consulted and given opportunities to discuss their individual professional development. Staff will be provided with appropriate training and support.

Governors?

The reorganised special schools will need to establish new governing bodies from their existing membership. On the primary and secondary school sites, the mainstream and the special school governors should develop a joint committee arrangement under the collaboration regulations (Education Act 2000). The governors will be fully involved as part of the transition process.

It is proposed that each site will operate a collaboration model of governance as set out in the Federation regulations (Education Act 2002). This approach will enable the governors within each site to retain their overall control of the day to day running of their school, but to form a joint committee to enable them to work together. For example a joint committee may be most effective in working on building issues and curriculum policies.

maximise the life chances of all children and young people.
Every opportunity will be taken to ensure that parents/carers have regular information on the progress of the work and will be supported in preparing their children and young people for change.

Parents/carers will be encouraged to work with the Children & Young People's Service to make sure that the new provision is right for their children and that it is a place where they are happy, well cared for and achieving their very best.

Transport?

There will be no changes to the existing transport arrangements. Children and young people who qualify for school transport at present will continue to do so under the revised arrangements, and no changes to the Borough's transport policy are proposed as a part of this process.

The transport arrangements for children and young people attending special schools are quite different to those of mainstream schools. Many arrive by minibus or taxi. A small number of the current pupils are brought to school and collected by parents/carers. Similar arrangements will continue at the new school sites.

Staff?

William C Harvey and Moselle special schools have been recognised in their Ofsted inspections as excellent schools. In both cases the quality of teaching and learning and relationships with parents/carers have been commended. It is important that the quality is retained and that these good relationships continue into the new schools.

Existing staff across both schools will be supported through the change process to

There will be a representative from the project attending the following meetings and events:

- Parent drop in at **Moselle** – Tuesday 22nd May 2007. 10:00am to 12:00pm
- Parent drop in at **William C Harvey** – Thursday 7th June 2007. 10:00am to 12:00pm
- Parent drop in at **Markfield**, Markfield Road, N15 4RB – Saturday 14th July 2007. 12:00 pm to 2:00pm
- **Broadwater Farm** primary school's parents evening – Monday 9th July 2007. 2:00pm to 6:00pm
- **Building Schools for the Future** public drop in Thursday 31st May Council Chamber at the Civic Centre. 3:00pm – 6:00pm
- Representatives from the project team will be attending parent evenings at **Woodside High School**, when they have been fixed in the school's calendar.

On the Haringey website a copy of this consultation document can be downloaded and other information about this proposal viewed.

By completing the response sheet attached and either handing it in at the school or posting it to:

Corinne Hilton, Children and Young People's Service, 48 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 7TY

We welcome any method you feel most comfortable with when providing us with your thoughts and feelings about this proposal.

Whether this be:

- In writing – Please use the same address as above
- Email corinne.hilton@haringey.gov.uk
- Over the phone on 020 8489 5019
- In person at one of the drop in surgeries
- At public meetings

Response from any individual with an interest in this proposal are welcomed. We will consider all the views and responses in developing the proposal. It is important to note that the responses we receive do not constitute a ballot or a vote on the proposal. We weigh views expressed alongside wider educational factors at each stage of consultation.

The consultation process

At the end of this consultation phase, the lead member for Children and Young People will review all the feedback received before moving forward to the next phase, referred to as the "statutory representation". This is when statutory notices, explaining the intent to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey special schools is published. The statutory representation period will last for 6 weeks.

After the end of the statutory phase, if there are no objections, the proposal to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey will go ahead. However, if there is even one objection, then the Council's Executive will make the final decision.

From May 2007 the Education and Inspections Act 2006 comes into force. Under this Act the School Organisation Committee will be abolished. This means the Local Authority will

take over the existing functions of the School Organisation Committee. Part of the Local Authority's new role includes decision making about the establishment, alteration and closure of any maintained mainstream, special and nursery school. The Local Authority will also have extended powers to propose the enlargement of the premises and the addition or discontinuance of SEN provision.

You will have an opportunity to send in a letter or email to the above address between 6th September 2007 and the 17th October 2007, for the Council's Executive to consider.

Consultation timetable

8th May 2007	Start of consultation
20th July 2007	End of consultation
6th September 2007	Start of statutory representation
17th October 2007	End of statutory representation
6th March 2008	Latest date for Executive to consider and determine the proposal



RESPONSE SHEET

Please complete the response sheet below and hand it into the school office or return it to the address provided below by the 20th July 2007. For each question please circle the number that is closest to what you feel.

Question 1.

Do you agree with the plan to bring together a mainstream and a special school on one site?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly agree with the plan	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree with the plan

Question 2.

Do you agree with the plan to reorganise the two current special schools to form one primary special school and one secondary special school?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly agree with the plan	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree with the plan

Question 3.

How do you feel about locating the primary special school on the site of Broadwater Farm school?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly agree with the plan	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree with the plan

Question 4.

How do you feel about locating the secondary special school on the site of Woodside High school?

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly agree with the plan	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly disagree with the plan

Any comments about the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey schools?

Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary

The Council's equal opportunities policy requires us to monitor consultation responses and take active steps in ensuring that all of Haringey's diverse communities participate in public consultation exercises. To help us with this, please complete the questions below

Which school or schools are you associated with?

Broadwater Farm ☐ Another school ☐
 William C Harvey ☐ Please tell us which one _____
 Moselle ☐ _____
 Woodside High School ☐ _____

Which of the following would you consider yourself to be?
 (please tick as appropriate)

A parent of a child(ren) at one of the above schools ☐ A pupil at one of the above schools ☐
 A parent of a child(ren) of another school ☐ A pupil at another school ☐
 If so, could you please tell us which one _____ If so, could you please tell us which one _____

A member of staff at one of the above schools ☐ A member of the governing body of one of the schools above ☐
 A member of staff at another school ☐ A member of the governing body of another school ☐
 If so, could you please tell us which one _____ If so, could you please tell us which one _____

Are you a representative of a local community group ☐ Are you a representative of a SEN group ☐
 If so, could you please tell us which one _____ If so, could you please tell us which one _____

Do you represent any other group / body ☐
 If so, could you please tell us which one _____

How would you describe your ethnic background?

Please tick ☒ the appropriate box

White	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Mixed	Other ethnic group
tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> British	<input type="checkbox"/> British	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian / British Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> White & Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/> Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani / British Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/> White & Black African	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese
<input type="checkbox"/> Greek-Cypriot	<input type="checkbox"/> African	<input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi / British Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/> White & Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> Latin / South / Central American
<input type="checkbox"/> Greek	<input type="checkbox"/> Somali			
<input type="checkbox"/> Turkish-Cypriot	<input type="checkbox"/> Nigerian			
<input type="checkbox"/> Turkish	<input type="checkbox"/> Ghanaian			
<input type="checkbox"/> Kurdish	<input type="checkbox"/> Zairean			
<input type="checkbox"/> Albanian	<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Black			
<input type="checkbox"/> Kosovan				
<input type="checkbox"/> Traveller of Irish Heritage				
<input type="checkbox"/> Gypsy/Roma				

Any other ethnic background not mentioned above then please write here: _____

Are you? Male ☐ Female ☐

Do you have a disability? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please specify _____

How old are you?

Under 18 ☐ 18 – 24 ☐ 25 – 34 ☐ 35 – 44 ☐ 45 – 54 ☐ 55 – 59 ☐ 60 and over ☐

Your full postcode: _____

Please return this form to:

Corinne Hilton,
 Children and Young People's Service,
 48 Station Road, Wood Green,
 London
 N22 7TY

The closing date for this consultation is:
 20th July 2007

Telephone 020 8489 5019

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Shqip

☐

Nëse e doni në gjuhën tuaj apo në ndonjë gjuhë tjetër këtë dokument që ju konsulton mbi **Riorganizimin e propozuar të Shkollave Speciale Moselle and William C Harvey**, ju lutem shënjoni ✓ kutinë përkatëse, plotësoni dhe dërgojeni këtë formular në adresën e mëposhtme me Postim Falas.

Kurdî Kurmancî

☐

Ev dokuman di derbarî pêşniyara ji nû ve bi organizekirina **Xwendegehên Taybet ên Moselle û William C Harvey de agahî dide. Heke ku hun qopyeke vê dokumanê bi zimanê Kurdî an bi zimanekî din dixwazin, ji kerema xwe, qutiya minasib îşaret bikin û vê formê vegehrînin edresa li jêr. Pûl hewce nake.**

اللغة العربية

☐

إذا كنت تود هذه الوثيقة تستشيرك على إعادة تنظيم مقترحة "الموسيل و وليام سي المدرسة هارفي الخاصة" في لغتك الخاصة أو لغة أخرى، رجاءً أشطب في المربع الملائم، أتم وأرجع هذه الإستمارة إلى العنوان المجاني في الأسفل
Freeport

Português

☐

Se você gostaria desse documento te consultando sobre uma proposta **Reorganização das Escolas Especiais Moselle e William C Harvey** em sua própria língua, por favor marque o quadradinho apropriado, complete e retorne esse formulário para o endereço postal gratuito (Freeport) abaixo.

বাংলা

☐

যদি আপনি মোসেল ও উইলিয়াম সি হার্ভে স্পেশাল স্কুলগুলির প্রস্তাবিত পুনর্গঠন সম্বন্ধে এই আলোচনা দলিল নিচের ভাষায় কিংবা অন্য ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে প্রযোজ্য বক্সে দাগ দিন, এই ফর্মটা পূরণ করুন আর নিচের ফ্রীপোস্ট ঠিকানায় ফেরত পাঠান।

Limba Română

☐

Dacă doriți acest document în limba dvs sau o altă limbă, cu privire la **re-organizarea școlilor Moselle și William C Harvey Special Schools**, vă rugăm bifați caseta corepunzătoare, completați și returnați formularul la adresa de mai jos fără timbru poștal.

Français

☐

Si vous souhaitez obtenir ce document de consultation sur la **Réorganisation proposée des Écoles Moselle et William C Harvey** dans votre langue, veuillez cocher la case correspondante, compléter et renvoyer le formulaire à l'adresse au port payé ci-dessous.

Soomaali

☐

Haddii aad jeceshahay in lagu soo diro qoraalka wadda tashiga ee qorshaha **Dib U qaabaynta Iskooladda gaarka ah ee Moselle iyo William C Harvey** in lagu soo diro asaga oo ku qoran afkaaga hooyo ama luuqad kalaba, fadlan calaamad ee sanduuqa ku haboon, buuxina foomka kadibna dib ugu soo dir cinwaanka hoos ku xusan. Dib u soo dirista foomka waa bilaash.

Ελληνικά

☐

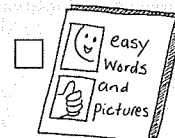
Αν θέλετε αυτό το έγγραφο που σας πληροφορεί για την προτεινόμενη **Αναδιοργάνωση των Ειδικών Σχολείων Moselle and William C Harvey** στη γλώσσα σας ή σε άλλη γλώσσα, σημειώστε το τετράγωνο, συμπληρώστε το και επιστρέψτε το στη διεύθυνση Freeport παρακάτω.

Türkçe

☐

Önerilen **Moselle ve William C Harvey Özel Gereksinimli Okulları'nın Yeniden Organizasyonu** konusunda görüşünüze başvuran bu dokümanın kendi dilinizde veya başka bir dilde bir çevirisini istiyorsanız, uygun kareyi işaretleyip, formu doldurarak aşağıda verilen, posta ücreti gerektirmeyen adrese gönderiniz.

Please tell us if you would like a copy of this document in another language that is not listed above or in any of the following formats, and send the form to the Freeport address below.

☐ In large print☐ On audio tape☐ In Braille☐ In another language, please state:Name: Tel: Address: Email:

Please return to: Freeport RLXS-XZGT-UGRJ, Haringey Council,

Translation and Interpretation Services, 8th Floor, River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ

Haringey Council offers this translating and interpreting service to Haringey residents. We can translate this document into one language per resident ONLY.

Reorganisation Document



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List of groups consulted on the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools consultation.

School

- All parents/carers of children at William C Harvey, Moselle, Boroadwater Farm & Woodside High
- LBH pupils with Learning Difficulties in Out borough Schools
- Parents/carers of children in main stream schools (with a statement of special educational)
- Staff school
- The Headteachers at William C Harvey, Moselle, Boroadwater Farm & Woodside High
- The Governing Bodies of BWF, WCH, WHL & Moselle
- All other LBH Governing Bodies & Head teachers

Council

- All Councillors
- All MPs

Other Bodies

- Directors of neighbouring LAs
- Directors of any other LA affected by proposal (their children in either William C Harvey or Moselle)
- BWF Health Centre
- Haringey Learning Primary Care Trust
- Disabled Children's Team
- Child Protection
- DfES SEN Regional Group
- SEN Parents Group
- Learning and Skills Council [London North]
- Diocese boards

SEN Support Groups/Charities/ Local Community and Voluntary Groups

- Action for Kids Charitable Trust
- Broadwater Farm Residents Association
- Downs Children Association
- Haringey Association of Voluntary & Community Organisations (HAVCO)
- Haringey Consortium of Disabled People and Carers (HCDC)
- Haringey Autism (NAS Haringey Branch)
- Haringey Racial Equality Council
- Kith & Kids
- Markfield Project
- Pyramid Health & Social Care Association

- NSPCC
- Mind in Haringey
- MENCAP - Stepping out
- Turkish/Kurdish speaking parents support group
- CAMHS
- AFASIC (Haringey)
- Asian Carers Support Group
- African/Caribbean Community Parent/Carers Support Group
- Black & Ethnic Minority Carers Support Service
- Downs Integration Group (DIGIT)
- Greek Cypriot Special Needs Support Group
- Parent Partnership Service
- Autism London
- Autism Us
- Haringey Mencap
- Vraga Club Integrated Youth Project
- Turkish Cypriot Women's Project & Advice Centre

Unions / Staff representation groups

- NUT
- UNISON

Minutes of the Public Meeting held at Moselle Upper Site on 16th May 2007

Welcome, Introduction & Presentation of proposal by Corinne David

Number of attendees: 2

Questions & responses from the floor.

1. How can we be sure our voice is heard?

All information and feedback received since May 07 on the proposal to reorganise Moselle & William C Harvey special schools will be sent to the Schools Admissions and Organisation Forum for consideration. All the information is then passed on the council's cabinet for a final decision.

2. How transparent is the decision making process?

The council's cabinet are bound and governed by the Education & inspections Act 2006. The decision makers guidance can be found on the School Organisation Website.

3. Why the current school models need to be changed?

There are three main reasons for changing the current school models:

- a. the needs of the children & young people in Moselle & William C Harvey have become more alike in recent years.
- b. most special schools in the country have become either primary or secondary schools, thereby providing progression for their children & young people.
- c. both school buildings are in poor condition and are no longer fit for purpose.

4. What will happen to the headteachers/staff ?

Both headteachers and all the staff will be retained. This proposal is not about cost cutting. One head will become the headteacher of the primary special school the other will become the head of the secondary special school. The existing staff across both schools will be supported through the change process to transfer to either the primary or secondary school. School staff will be offered the opportunity to transfer to the new reorganised schools with safeguarded terms and conditions. In consultation with the staff they will be arranged into posts that are appropriately matched to their skills, ability and experience. They will be fully consulted and given opportunities to discuss their individual professional development.

5. When can we see any detailed building plans?

Consultation on the actual building plans for the secondary special school will be undertaken by the Building Schools for the Future team. They are planning to start the consultation in Sep 07.

6. How will you prevent bully from pupils at the mainstream school?

Each child attending either special school will have an individual timetable. According to their needs they will spend varying amount of time in the special school. Any integration of classes for children attending the special school into the mainstream school will be done in a planned and coordinated manner, with support from their specialised teacher. The main priority is to ensure that each child is happy, safe and achieve their full potential.

7. How will the new schools manage & educate children with different needs in the same environment?

Children & young people with complex needs will continue to be taught individually and in small groups with specialist staff, according to their individual plans. The curriculum will be planned and delivered according to individual needs of each child & young person, with progress being continuously monitored.

Close of meeting, participants were thanks for their attendance and given details of how and where to obtain further information.

Minutes of the Public Meeting held at Moselle Upper Site on 26th June 2007

Welcome, Introduction & Presentation of proposal by Phil DiLeo

Number of attendees: 4

Comments, Questions & Responses from the floor.

1. My son has autism and loves to play with buttons in lifts, how will the design of the building ensure this won't distract him.

The lifts will be used for those children & young people to access the upper floors who find it difficult to negotiate stairs or are in a wheel chair. Those children who can use the stairs will. The buttons on the lift will be placed out of reach for most children, but also have a key activation. Only key holders will be able to call and use the lift.

2. How will the building be connected to the main stream building

The design of the special school building will mean it is connected to the main school in 3 ways. First via the administration block at the front of the building. Second via a door at the end of the corridor on the ground floor. Thirdly via a door at the end of the corridor on the first floor.

3. What is stopping the children from walking out of the special school into the mainstream school?

Each school will have a separate entrance with separate playgrounds and quite spaces. The playground for the special school will be fenced off. The doors will have a pass activation swipe card system. This will prevent pupils from the main stream entering the building and pupils from the special school leaving the premises, unless accompanied by a member of staff. There will be no occasion when pupils will be able to wonder freely around the complex.

4. Where is the dinning room

The special school will have a separate dinning room within the special school located on the ground floor.

5. How big is the play ground – will they still be able to use their bikes

The special school will have an increase in the size of the play space available – it will be about 5 time the size of the current playground at Moselle upper site.

6. I think this will be a great opportunity and I welcome this move – I am all for inclusion.
7. Providing the move is done right I think this is a great chance for all the children.
8. I currently have a child in mainstream primary school, but feel they won't be able to cope in a mainstream secondary school. I welcome this move as my child will still be able to experience a mainstream secondary school where appropriate, but have the support and specialist expertise a special secondary school offers.
9. I am not sure about this reorganisation, if the two schools are working well as they are now why does it have to be changed.
10. I can't see how you can have children with different needs in the same school. The children & young people from Moselle have completely different needs to those at William C Harvey.

Close of meeting, participants were thanks for their attendance and given details of how and where to obtain further information.

Re-organisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools

A newsletter for families, staff, governors and children and young people

No1

April 2007

Throughout 2004 and 2005 the Director of the Children and Young People's Service chaired a steering group of special school Headteachers, governors, teachers, support staff, union representatives, parents and other stakeholders looking at the future of the two all-age special schools at Broadwater Farm. The steering group reached an agreement that a single secondary and a single primary special school should be established in a secondary and primary mainstream school, which will eventually create two Inclusive Learning Campuses (ILC).

The re-organisation of Moselle and William C Harvey is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. These three stages are:

1. the re-organisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special schools;
2. building the secondary special school within Woodside High school;
3. building the primary special school within Broadwater Farm Primary school.

The proposal to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey was presented to Haringey Council's Executive on 24th April 07. They agreed the Council will run a full and open public consultation between May and July 07.

During the public consultation the council would like to hear your views about reorganising Moselle and William C Harvey special schools.

If you have any further queries at this point please do not hesitate to contact the head teacher or chair of governors at the school

your child attends. Contact details are listed at the end of this newsletter.

Managing the Change?

The first stage in the establishment of the primary and secondary learning campuses is the re-organisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools into one primary special school and one secondary special school. Two shadow staffing structures will be established in consultation with staff before any physical transfer.

A plan to manage the change will be drawn up to take full account of the needs of children and young people, parents / carers, staff and services working with the schools. Paramount in all planning will be the requirement to manage the changes with a minimum disruption to the children.

The secondary special school will move to purpose built accommodation on the Woodside High school site. The buildings are due to be ready for September 2011. Funding for building the secondary Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC) has been secured through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme.

The primary special school will continue to operate from their current site, until the primary facilities have been built.

All building plans will be subject to planning permission and further consultation.

What does this mean for our children and young people at the two special schools?

Children and young people in the reorganised special schools will continue to be taught by their specialist staff and have access to individualised and staff intensive programmes. Children and young people will be able to achieve, to be successful and to make choices for themselves with the support of experienced and skilled teachers, teaching assistants, mentors and therapists.

Each child with complex needs will have their own timetable, which will operate within the framework of whole class timetables. The children and young people will spend varying amounts of their time in the specialist facilities according to their individual programmes. Their access to the range of experiences will be kept under review to ensure that their entitlement to a broad, balanced and relevant curriculum is achieved.

What does this mean for the staff?

Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools have been recognised in their Ofsted inspections as excellent schools. In both cases the quality of teaching and learning and relationships with parents and carers have been commended. It is important that the quality is retained and that these good relationships continue into the new schools.

Existing staff across both schools will be supported through the change and transfer to new schools. School staff will be offered the opportunity to transfer to the new schools with safeguarded terms and conditions. In consultation with the staff they will be arranged into posts that are appropriately matched to their skills, ability and experience. They will be fully consulted and given opportunities to discuss their individual professional development. Staff will be provided with appropriate training and support.

What happens next?

This will be the first in a number of newsletters letting you know the latest developments on this project.

The consultation will start on 8th May 2007.

There will then be a 10-week consultation period where all stakeholders (including children and young people, families, staff and other interest groups) will be fully informed about the proposal and given the opportunity to respond through a range of different supporting events, such as public meetings being held on 16th May and 26th June and drop in sessions.

Further details about the process will be published in the main consultation document that will be circulated to all parents and staff at the beginning of the consultation.

We always welcome and listen to your views. If you would like to make any comments or have any further queries relating to this matter, then please do not hesitate to contact the Headteacher or Chair of Governors (CoG) at the school your child attends:

Moselle (CoG)	Martin Doyle Pat May	8808 8869
William C Harvey (CoG)	Margaret Sumner Kirstie Bennett	8808 7120
Broadwater Farm (CoG)	Stephen Spooner Maxwell Akwaboa	8808 0247
Woodside High (CoG)	Joan McVittie Andre Davies	8889 6761

Alternatively you can contact Corinne Hilton for further information on the consultation process.

Mailing address: 48 Station Road, Wood green, London, N22 7TY

Telephone: 020 8489 5019

E-mail: corinne.hilton@haringey.gov.uk
www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC

Reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools

A newsletter for families, staff, governors and children and young people

No2

July 2007

Thank you to everyone who has filled out and returned the response sheet on the consultation to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey into one primary and one secondary special school.

We value your comments and would like to hear your thoughts and feelings about this proposal. The closing date for your responses is **20th July 2007**. You can hand them into the school office or return it to the address provided below. Copies of the consultation booklet can be downloaded at the following web site:

www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC

Or call Corinne Hilton on 020 8489 5019 who will post a copy to you.

We welcome any method you feel most comfortable with when providing us with your thoughts and feelings about this proposal

Whether this be:

- In writing: Corinne Hilton
48 Station Road, London, N22 7TY.
- Email: corinne.hilton@haringey.gov.uk
- Telephone: 020 8489 5019
- Fax: 020 8489 3850

Background

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. These three stages are:

1. the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special schools;
2. building the secondary special school within Woodside High school;
3. building the primary special school within Broadwater Farm Primary school.

If you have any further queries about this proposal please do not hesitate to contact Corinne Hilton or the Headteacher / Chair of Governors at the school your child attends. Contact details are listed at the end of this newsletter.

What happens next?

If the council decides to proceed further with this proposal, Statutory Notices will be published on 6th September 2007. Statutory Notices will be published outside the schools gates and in the local free papers.

This will start the formal process and will last for six weeks. This process will end on 17th October 2007. All interested parties are invited to write in and make their views known.

Any letters or emails received by the council during this 6 week period will be passed onto the Council's Cabinet to consider. The Council's Cabinet will make the final decision.

A third newsletter will be published in early September. This newsletter will discuss the main topics from the consultation responses and how the statutory representation process works.

Contact details

We always welcome and listen to your views. If you would like to make any comments or have any further queries relating to this matter, then please to contact the Headteacher or Chair of Governors (CoG) at the school your child attends:

Moselle

Martin Doyle
8808 8869

(CoG) Pat May

William C Harvey

Margaret Sumner
8808 7120

(CoG) Kirstie Bennett

Broadwater Farm

Stephen Spooner
8808 0247

(CoG) David Ward

Woodside High

Joan McVittie
8889 6761

(CoG) Andre Davies

Alternatively you can contact Corinne Hilton for further information on the consultation.

Mailing address:

48 Station Road,
Wood green,
London,
N22 7TY

Telephone: 020 8489 5019

E-mail: corinne.hilton@haringey.gov.uk
www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC

Reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools

A newsletter for families, staff, governors and children and young people

No 3

September 2007

Thank you to everyone who has filled out and returned the response sheet on the consultation to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey into one primary and one secondary special school.

We will now be publishing the Statutory Notices on the proposed reorganisation on Thursday 20th September 2007. This will start the formal stage of consultation, which continues until Wednesday 31st October 2007.

This update is to ensure that all who wish to comment have up to date information about:

- the outcome of the consultation process;
- the Council's reasons for proposing to reorganise both schools;
- how the statutory representation process works.

We also discuss the main questions raised in the consultation to date.

Your views and comments are greatly appreciated. If you have any further queries relating to this matter please do not hesitate to contact Corinne David on 020 8489 5019 or corinne.david@haringey.gov.uk

Further information about the consultation can be found at the following web site:

www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC

The proposal

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. These three stages are:

1. the reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special schools;
2. building the secondary special school on the campus of Woodside High school;
3. building the primary special school on the campus of Broadwater Farm Primary school.

What were the results of the consultation?

There were a total of 17 responses. The following, provides a break down of responses for each question.

Question 1: Do you agree with the plan to bring together a mainstream and a special school on one site?

Agreed or strongly agreed	9
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	6
Not sure	2

Question 2: Do you agree with the plan to reorganise the two current special schools to form one primary and one secondary special school?

Agreed or strongly agreed	6
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	6
Not sure	5

Question 3: How do you feel about locating the primary special school in the site of Broadwater Farm Primary school?

Agreed or strongly agreed	9
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	4
Not sure	4

Question 4: How do you feel about locating the secondary special school on the site of Woodside High School?

Agreed or strongly agreed	4
Disagreed or strongly disagreed	8
Not sure	5

The largest response group were from parent/carers of children at Moselle School.

From the additional comments there were four main common themes about the proposed reorganisation . These were:

- questions over the management & education of children with different needs in the same school;
- questions about how inclusion into the mainstream school will be managed;
- questions over why the current school models need to be changed;
- questions over the chosen location of Woodside high for the secondary special school location .

The main concerns expressed are summarised below in a question and answer format.

The management & education of children with different needs in the same school

Children & young people with complex needs will continue to be taught individually and in small groups with specialist staff, according to their individual plans. The curriculum will be planned and delivered according to individual needs of each child & young person, with progress being continuously monitored

How will inclusion in to the mainstream school be managed?

Each child with profound and complex needs will have their own timetable. They will spend varying amounts of their time in the specialist facilities on the campus according to their individual programmes. When appropriate to the individual's needs young people will have the opportunity to join the students in the

mainstream school, (whether through lessons or break times). This will be done in a planned and well thought out manner, with the support of their specialist staff.

Their access to the range of educational and social experiences will be kept under review to ensure that their entitlement to a broad, balanced and relevant curriculum is achieved.

Why are we proposing to change the current school models?

The children and young people at Moselle and William C Harvey have complex needs which require specialist facilities, teaching and support. Many, however, can also benefit from the teaching and facilities of the mainstream school. Organising an inclusive curriculum continuum throughout the special and mainstream schools will provide the children and young people with the widest educational opportunities available.

The secondary special school located at Woodside High.

Woodside High was chosen as the location for the secondary special school, as it has sufficient capacity for the new build and is well placed in the centre of the borough for children and young people with profound and complex needs, who may be traveling from many parts of Haringey.

The new special school which will be part of the secondary campus will have dedicated classes and facilities for children & young people with complex needs. There will also be safe and secure play areas and open spaces.

What happens next?

The council has considered the views of the respondents and has decided to go ahead with the publication of the Statutory Notices.

Statutory Notices will be published on Thursday 20th September 2007, outside the school gates and in the local free papers.

This will start the formal consultation process and will last for six weeks. This process will end on Wednesday 31st October 2007. All interested parties are invited to write in and make their views known by this date. Letters should be sent to Corinne David, Children & Young People's service, 48 Station Road, Wood green, London, N22 7TY. Or corinne.david@haringey.gov.uk

Any letters or emails received by the council during this 6 week period will be passed onto the Council's Cabinet to consider. The Cabinet will make the final decision.

A fourth newsletter will be published in early November discussing the results of the statutory representation & the next steps.

If you have any further queries relating to this matter please do not hesitate to Corinne David on 020 8489 5019 or e-mail:

corinne.david@haringey.gov.uk

Contact details

We always welcome and listen to your views. If you would like to make any comments or have any further queries relating to this matter, then please contact the Headteacher or Chair of Governors (CoG) at the school your child attends:

Moselle

Martin Doyle
8808 8869

(CoG) Pat May

William C Harvey

Margaret Sumner
8808 7120

(CoG) Kirstie Bennett

Broadwater Farm

Jenny Smith (acting)
8808 0247

(CoG) David Ward

Woodside High

Joan McVittie
8889 6761

(CoG) Andre Davies

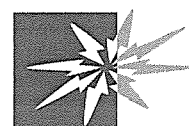
Alternatively you can contact Corinne David for further information on the consultation.

Mailing address:

48 Station Road,
Wood green,
London,
N22 7TY

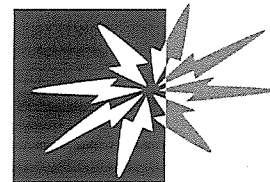
Telephone: 020 8489 5019

E-mail: corinne.david@haringey.gov.uk
www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC



Haringey Council

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Public Notice

Reorganisation of Moselle & William C Harvey Special Schools

Notice is given in accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 that Haringey Council intends to make prescribed alterations to William C Harvey Community Special School Adams Road London N17 6HW and Moselle Community Special School Adams Road London N17 6HW from 01 September 2011.

Currently William C Harvey can accommodate a total of 65 pupils aged 3 to 16 years old, with Severe or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties. The prescribed alterations detailed below will allow William C Harvey to become the secondary school for Moselle and William C Harvey pupils, accommodating a total of 120 pupils aged 11 to 19 years old, with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD).

In accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Haringey intends to make the following prescribed alterations to William C Harvey Community Special School:

- Change the age range of the pupils educated at the school to 11 to 19 years old.
- Increase the pupil numbers to 120.
- Widen the special educational needs the school caters for to include pupils with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Currently Moselle can accommodate a total of 121 pupils aged 3 to 16 years old, with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) or Severe Learning Difficulties. The prescribed alterations detailed below will allow Moselle to become the primary school for Moselle and William C Harvey pupils, accommodating a total of 100 pupils aged 3 to 11 years old, with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD).

In accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Haringey intends to make the following prescribed alterations to Moselle Community Special School:

- Change the age range of the pupils educated at the school to 3-11 years old.
- Decrease the pupil numbers to 100.
- Widen the special educational needs the school caters for to include pupils with Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties.

Complete copies of the proposals can be inspected at the following address:

- Reception at Moselle special school.
- Reception at William C Harvey special school.
- Wood Green Library - High Road Wood Green London, N22 6XD.
- Hornsey Library – Haringey Park, London, N8 9JA.
- Marcus Garvey Library – 1 Philip Lane, Tottenham, N15 4JA.

Or viewed on the Haringey web site at: <http://www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC>

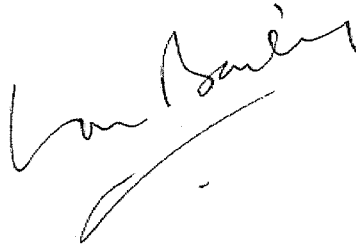
Within six weeks from the date of publication of this proposal, (no later than 31st October 2007) any person may object to or make comments on the proposal by sending them to:

Corinne David, Head of Place Planning, Haringey Children & Young People's Service, 48 Station Road Wood Green London N22 7TY Corinne.David@haringey.gov.uk (tel) 020 8489 5019

Signed

Ian Bailey
Deputy Director
Business support and Development
The Children and Young People's Service

Date: 20th September 2007



Note:

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. These three stages are:

1. The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special Schools.
2. Building the secondary special school on the campus of Woodside High School, White Hart Lane, London, N22 5QJ.
3. Building the primary special school on the campus of Broadwater Farm Primary school, Moria Close, London, N17 6HZ.

Some young people with complex and long term needs may benefit from the possibility of shared facilities on the Woodside High campus and the new sixth form centre.

Statutory Proposal

Reorganisation of Moselle & William C Harvey Special School

School Name:	Moselle Special School Adams Road London, N17 6HW.
School Category :	Community special school

School Name:	William C Harvey Special School Adams Road London, N17 6HW.
School Category:	Community special school

Proposals published by:	Haringey Council 48 Station Road Wood Green London N22 7TY
Date proposals published:	20th September 2007
Proposed implementation date:	1st September 2011

1. Comments and objections.

Any person can make a comment or objection on the proposal to reorganise Moselle and William C Harvey special schools into one primary and one secondary special school. The deadline for representation is 31st October 2007.

Representation must be sent to:

Post: Corinne David
Head of Place Planning
Haringey Children & Young People's Service
48 Station Road
Wood Green
London N22 7TY

Email: corinne.david@haringey.gov.uk

2. Alteration description – Reorganisation of Moselle & William C Harvey Special Schools.

Currently William C Harvey can accommodate a total of 65 pupils aged 3 to 16 years old, with Severe or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties. The prescribed alterations detailed below will allow William C Harvey to become the secondary school for Moselle and William C Harvey pupils, accommodating a total of 120 pupils aged 11 to 19 years old, with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD).

In accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Haringey intends to make the following prescribed alterations to William C Harvey Community Special School:

- Change the age range of the pupils educated at the school to 11 to 19 years old.
- Increase the pupil numbers to 120.
- Widen the special educational needs the school caters for to include pupils with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Currently Moselle can accommodate a total of 121 pupils aged 3 to 16 years old, with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) or Severe Learning Difficulties. The prescribed alterations detailed below will allow Moselle to become the primary school for Moselle and William C Harvey pupils, accommodating a total of 100 pupils aged 3 to 11 years old, with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD).

In accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Haringey intends to make the following prescribed alterations to Moselle Community Special School:

- Change the age range of the pupils educated at the school to 3-11 years old.
- Decrease the pupil numbers to 100.
- Widen the special educational needs the school caters for to include pupils with Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties.

3. Objectives of the proposals

The council's plans over recent years have set out the activities to ensure that both mainstream and special schools increasingly have the resources, environment, skills and confidence to ensure that children and young people with a Special Educational Need are fully included in the school community and that they have access to a rich and enhanced educational experience, reaching their full potential.

Over recent years, the number of children and young people with profound and complex needs has been increasing. This trend has become apparent in all the boroughs special schools, but particularly in Moselle and William C Harvey, whose pupils have severe and complex learning difficulties.

The Inclusive Learning Campuses project, sets the future pattern of provision in Haringey for children and young people with the most severe and profound learning difficulties, including severe autistic spectrum disorders.

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey special schools is the first of three stages to establish a primary and secondary Inclusive Learning Campus. These three stages are:

- The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey Special schools into one primary and one secondary school.
- Building the secondary special school on the campus of Woodside High School, White Hart Lane, London, N22 5QJ.
- Building the primary special school on the campus of Broadwater Farm Primary school, Moria Close, London, N17 6HZ.

4. Consultation

In conducting the consultation all applicable statutory requirements in relation to the proposals to consult were complied with. The consultation documentation detailed in appendix D was distributed to all the persons listed in appendix A. Copies of the consultation document were also distributed to all Haringey libraries and made available on Haringey's website on the following page:

www.haringey.gov.uk/ILC

- a. See appendix A for the list of persons who were consulted.
- b. See appendix B for minutes of the public consultation meetings.
- c. See appendix C for all the views expressed during the consultation period.
- d. See appendix D for copies of all the consultation documentation.

5. Sixth form provision

Haringey's new Sixth Form Centre opened in September 2007. Young people at the secondary special school will have the opportunity to transfer to the new Sixth Form Centre for their post 16 education. There will be provision at the new Sixth Form for young people with severe, complex and profound needs. Some young people with complex and long term needs may benefit from the possibility of shared facilities on the Woodside High campus and the new sixth form centre. As with all aspects of the provision, individual planning in consultation with the student, their parent/carer and professionals will inform the shape of their provision.

6. Special Educational Needs

- 6a. a description of the types of learning difficulties in respect of which education will be provided.

Both the primary and secondary special school will provide education for children and young people with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD).

6b. any additional specialist features provided.

When the new facilities are built, both sites will benefit from purpose built facilities including:

- Hydrotherapy pool.
- Physiotherapy room.
- Speech & Language room.
- Sensory room & gardens.
- Soft play area.
- Classroom layout designed to minimise noise and promote teaching.
- Quite open spaces & enclosed play areas.
- Access for all pupils – e.g. tracking, hoists, changing facilities, large capacity lifts.

6c. the proposed number of children for which provision is to be made.

The primary special school will accommodate 100 children and the secondary special school will accommodate 120 young people.

6d. project costs - details of the estimated total capital cost of the proposed provision will be funded.

The reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey into one primary and one secondary school will take effect from 1st September 2011, when the secondary special school will move in to the facilities on Woodside High school.

Haringey's Building Schools for the Future programme has confirmed £26,247,980 is available for the building of the Inclusive Learning Campus on the site of Woodside High School. This involves the rebuilding of Woodside High School and building the new special secondary school facilities. The primary special school will continue to operate from the Moselle and William C Harvey buildings located on Adams road, until the new facilities have been built on the site of Broadwater Farm primary school, £4,300,000 has been secured for the primary special school facility.

See appendix E for letter confirming the Secondary Special School funding.

See appendix F for letter confirming the Primary Special School funding.

- 6e. a statement as to whether the education will be provided for children with special educational needs who are not registered pupils at the school to which the proposals relate.

The overall number of children and young people to be educated at the primary and secondary special school will include those currently on roll at the two schools. There will be no displacement of the children and young people currently on roll at Moselle or William C Harvey. Over recent years the number of children with profound and complex needs has been increasing. It is expected that with the increase in capacity, the number of children and young people with complex special educational needs placed in out borough special schools will reduce in future years. Those children and young people already in out borough provision will continue in their current special schools in order to provide continuity.

- 6f. a statement as to whether the expenses of the provision will be met from the school's delegated budget.

There are no proposed changes to the funding formula as a result of this proposal. Each child and young person with a special educational need is evaluated on the level of support needed to fulfil their statement. They are then appraised against the funding formula criteria and assigned to the most appropriate level. The 2007/08 funding allocation for the three levels are:

Lower:	£10,005.82
Middle:	£13,750.83
Higher:	£22,335.60

These funding allocations are adjusted annually.

An additional one off payment of £30,000 will be made available for both schools to access in order to assist in the reorganisation.

- 6g. the location of the provision if it is not to be established on the existing site of the school.

The secondary special school will relocate to Woodside High school, White Hart Lane, London. N22 5QL, once the facilities have been built by 2011. The primary special school will continue to operate from the Moselle and William C Harvey buildings on Adams road, until the primary special school has been built on the campus of Broadwater Farm primary school, Moria Close, London, N17 6HZ.

- 6h. where the provision will replace existing educational provision for children with special educational needs, a statement as to how the LA believes that the new provision is likely to lead to improvement in the standard, quality and range of the educational provision for such

See 7a on page 8

- 6i. specify the transport arrangements that will support appropriate access to the premises by reference to the LA's transport policy for SEN and disabled children.

There will be no changes to the existing transport arrangements. Children & young people who qualify for school transport at present will continue to do so under the revised arrangements. No changes to the borough's transport policy is being proposed as a part of this process.

See appendix G for Haringey's SEN transport policy.

- 6j. planned staffing arrangements

As the changes are taking the form of prescribed alterations to the current special schools, the headteacher, deputy headteacher and assistant headteacher posts are not vacant, and therefore the two headteacher posts will be ring-fenced to the current headteachers, the deputy headteacher posts will be ring-fenced to the current deputy headteachers, and the assistant headteacher post will be ring-fenced to the current assistant headteacher.

It is intended that the Governing Bodies will allocate existing permanent teachers and support staff to posts which retain their existing responsibilities taking account of experience and personal preference of school. But where a variation in job description is required to ensure the effective operation of the two schools, it is expected that this variation will be achieved by mutual agreement. If the number of staff seeking posts at each grade is higher than the number of commensurate posts available, allocation will be determined by interview. However all permanent staff will be allocated to one or other of the two schools. They will be fully consulted and given opportunities to discuss their individual professional development. Staff will be provided with appropriate training and support.

No redundancies are envisaged in this process, in accordance with the Model Redundancy and Redeployment Policy. Every effort will be made in any redeployment to ensure that a TLR payment at least equivalent to any current TLR payment or safeguarded Management Allowance will continue to be made to the teacher concerned.

Under the provisions of the Education Act 2002, the governors and headteacher of a school with a delegated budget are responsible for determining staffing levels and establishments within their school budget share; considering any advice from the Local Authority on recommended staffing complements; informing the Local Authority of establishments and variations to establishments and for specific aspects of the processes required by employment legislation in the event of potential redundancies.

The proposals for allocating staffing within a new structure for the ILCs will be subject to full consultation with staff and their trade unions. The names and group sizes of the two special schools, since they are not yet fixed, will need to be agreed in consultation with all stakeholders before the opening of the ILCs.

7. SEN Improvement Test

Where the proposals will lead to alternative provision for children with special educational needs, as a result of the establishment, alteration or discontinuance of existing provision, the specific educational benefits that will flow from the proposals:

- 7a. improved access to education and associated services including the curriculum, wider school activities, facilities and equipment with reference to the LA's Accessibility Strategy.

The reorganisation of the two all aged special schools into one primary and one secondary school enables expertise from the existing schools to be shared, reducing any duplication in the delivery of the curriculum. It will increase the peer group for each key stage enabling a wider range of communication strategies, exposure to greater range of abilities and provides a greater choice of friendship groups. The inclusive campuses will provide access to a wider group of peers, experiences, languages etc, as well as curriculum opportunities for example, specialist science facilities, design technology, catering and the arts.

- 7b. improved access to specialist staff, both educational and other professionals, including any external support and outreach services.

The current specialist staff will combine to work with the children and young people as the proposal is for a reorganisation of the two current schools. All school staff at Moselle and William C Harvey special school will be offered the opportunity to transfer to the reorganised schools with safeguarded terms and conditions.

The Inclusive Campuses will provide opportunities for joint curriculum planning between mainstream and special school staff. It will also allow for team teaching, shadowing opportunities, peer mentoring and joint training.

- 7c. improved access to suitable accommodation.

The reorganisation of the two all aged special will allow the secondary special school to transfer to the facilities on the site of Woodside High school. The primary special school will continue to operate from the Moselle and William C Harvey buildings on Adams road, until the primary special school has been built on the campus of Broadwater Farm primary school. The reorganisation is a necessary step for the implementation of the Inclusive Learning Campuses project. This is a phased project, with stage 1 being the reorganisation of the two schools into one primary and one secondary school. Stage 2 and 3 are the building of new school accommodation. The purpose built facilities will be safe and secure, fully adapted to the needs of children and young people with complex needs. The building will be designed to be completely accessible and acoustically favourable for children and young people with complex needs.

- 7d. improved supply of suitable places.

The number of places available for children and young people in Haringey who have an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD) will be increased as a result of this proposal. Currently the both schools can accommodate a total of 186 children & young people. With the reorganisation a total of 220 children & young people can be accommodated at the two schools.

Children and young people will have the option of a placement located closer to the family home. It is anticipated that greater stability will be provided, as the likelihood of the placement breaking down is reduced.

HARINGEY COUNCIL

The Children and Young People's Service

Building Schools for the Future

1st Floor, Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8LE

Tel: 020 8489 4581 Fax: 020 8489 2656

www.haringey.gov.uk

Corinne David

28 August 2007

The Children & Young People's Service

3rd Floor

48 Station Road

Wood Green

London

N22 7TY

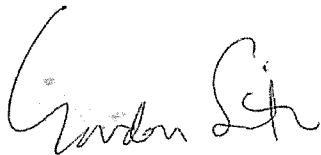
Dear Corinne

Haringey's Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme can confirm funds will be made available to build a new Inclusive Learning Campus at Woodside High School, which will be built to accommodate the secondary special school resulting from the proposed reorganisation of Moselle and William C Harvey schools.

The total Cash Limited Budget for this project is £26,247,980.

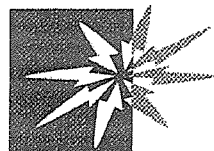
I hope that this is helpful.

Regards,



Gordon Smith
Programme Director

Property and Contracts
3rd Floor, 48 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 7TY
Tel: 020 8489 0000 Fax: 020 8489 3332 Minicom: 020 8489 3326
www.haringey.gov.uk



Interim Head of Property and Contracts Steve Barns

Haringey Council

28th August 2007

Corinne David
Head of Place Planning
3rd Floor, Room 311
48 Station Road
Wood Green
London
N22 7TY

Dear Corinne,

Re: Funding for reorganisation of Moselle & William C Harvey

Funding of £4.3m has been agreed for the above scheme and included in the C&YPS capital programme in 2009/10.

This budget allocation was approved in the executive report dated 23 January 2007 entitled Financial Planning 2007/08 to 2010/11 which considers the proposed budget for 2007/08 and later years.

Yours Sincerely

Daniel Omisore
Capital Systems & Programme Manager
Business Support & Development Team
The Children & Young People's Service



2005-2006
Getting Closer to Communities



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Provision of Home to School Transport for Pupils with Special Educational Needs

Policy Statement

Introduction

This statement explains the policy of the London Borough of Haringey towards special home to school transport for pupils with complex additional educational needs or other special circumstances. It outlines how decisions are made concerning the entitlement of pupils to special transport and how parents may appeal against a decision that they are unhappy with.

If the Council agrees to transport a child to school, it will arrange transport in the most cost effective way bearing in mind the needs of the child. This may be by bus, minibus, taxi or by issuing a season ticket, bus pass or by paying car mileage as appropriate.

The children and young people covered by this Policy Statement

Children and young people may be eligible for the provision of free home to school transport if they have complex special educational needs such that it is not possible for them to travel independently between home and school. Where pupils have Statements of Special Educational Need, special transport may be required to meet needs and will be clearly specified.

When assessing entitlement, the Council will pay due regard to supporting medical or other evidence that indicates that a pupil or student cannot travel independently. Due regard will also be given to the age of the pupil or young person. Young children, for example, do not normally travel independently between home and school. Parents will normally be responsible for such journeys. Age will not, in itself, indicate entitlement to free special transport.

The general Haringey Policy towards the provision of home to school transport will apply to all children and young people who do not have needs as described above. This includes journeys between home, special schools and Pupil Referral Units.

How eligibility for special transport will be decided

For pupils with Statements

Reports gathered during the course of Statutory Assessment will provide detailed information on the special educational needs experienced by children and young people. Where a child's special educational needs are such that the child is unable to walk to school, the doctor carrying out the medical examination for the statutory assessment will consider the need for transport. When transport is agreed on this basis, a note to this effect will be included in Part 6 of the child's Statement of Special Educational Needs. Such transport will usually be door-to-door.

Many pupils with Statements have learning needs that do not affect their mobility or ability to travel between home and school in the same way as other children. Statements will not specify the need for home to school transport in such circumstances and the general Haringey policy towards home to school transport will apply.

Some pupils who attend special schools do not have such complex needs. In these circumstances provision for home to school transport will not be included in a Statement. Transport may still be provided because of the distance that a pupil lives from school but this may not be on a door-to-door basis. The general Haringey Policy towards the provision of home to school transport will apply in such circumstances.

The SEN Panel determines entitlement to special transport. When making a decision it will consider:

- Whether or not evidence obtained through Statutory Assessment indicates the need for a Statement; and, if so
- The needs and provision that should be written into a Statement.

For pupils without Statements

Pupils without Statements may be entitled to special home to school transport in some circumstances. The SEN Panel will consider requests individually and will base decisions on the availability of supporting medical and / or psychological evidence indicating that a pupil has needs of such complexity that independent travel between home and school is not possible.

For pupils in their early years with complex needs

Some pre school children may be entitled to special home to school transport. This may be provided following an assessment for a Statement or because there is clear evidence that a pupil has complex special educational needs or difficulties with mobility. Special transport will not be provided for reasons of age alone.

Entitlement to special transport 16+

Students up to the age of 19 years may benefit from the provision of special transport in some circumstances. This may be provided in cases where there is clear medical evidence that a student has difficulties with mobility of such complexity that it is impossible to travel independently between home and school or college. To be eligible, students must be following a full time course of further study at the nearest appropriate college leading to, or working towards, a recognised qualification.

The SEN Panel will consider whether or not students over the age of 16 are eligible for the provision of special transport. Decisions will be based upon medical advice and / or evidence of need in previous reports or Statements of Special Educational Need.

Students between the ages of 19 and 25 may be eligible for special transport if they attend the nearest appropriate provision and if such transport is necessary to enable them to complete a full-time course of Further Education study leading to a recognised qualification.

Students over the age of 25 are not eligible for special transport as outlined in this policy.

Entitlement when parents express a preference for a school

Special transport will be provided for eligible pupils or students to the nearest appropriate school or college with space. On occasions, parents may decide to send a child to a school of their choice that is further from a pupil's home. The Council will not provide free home to school transport in such circumstances.

On occasions, and where space permits, it may be possible to make a discretionary place available on a vehicle for a pupil where a parent / carer has expressed a preference of an alternative school. In these circumstances, a place is provided on the understanding that it may be withdrawn if the Council requires the seat for another pupil. A charge of £60 per term is made for discretionary places.

The provision of transport to support inclusion within mainstream schools

Haringey Borough Council supports the inclusion of children and young people within mainstream settings whenever possible. Where this is compatible with the efficient operation of home to school transport, every effort will be made to vary routes to enable pupils, who normally go to a special school, to attend a mainstream school on a part-time basis. Such transport will normally be provided only at the start or end of the school day.

The school that a pupil normally attends will be responsible for other transport during the school day.

Escorts on home to school transport

Escorts will be provided on home to school transport where they are necessary to support the safe operation of vehicles and care of children. Decisions about whether or not an escort is required will be made in consideration of:

- The age of the pupils being transported
- Medical needs and disabilities
- Other health and safety issues
- The number of children on a vehicle

It is the parents' and Carer's responsibility to lift children in and out of vehicles, where necessary. Escorts will always give reasonable assistance where possible.

Encouraging Independence

It is the aim of Haringey Council that all children and young people should lead lives that are as independent and free of restriction as possible. Special home to school transport will be reviewed at least annually to determine whether or not it is still required. Where children and young people are able to travel independently, they will be encouraged to do so.

For pupils with Statements, the Annual Review will include consideration whether special home to school transport is still required. Annual Reviews will consider pupil's independent travel skills and schools will draw up independent travel training programmes where appropriate.

Transport to residential schools

Transport to residential schools will normally be provided on a weekly basis. However, if the school is a considerable distance from the pupil's home, transport may be provided less frequently. Where journeys are likely to be in excess of three hours, transport will be provided every two weeks or, in some circumstances, at the start and end of each half-term.

Some children attend schools for 52 weeks of each year. Transport between home and school for these pupils will be assessed individually and will take into account their care and education needs as outlined in Care Plans and Personal Education Plans. It will not normally be weekly.

Children who are looked after by Haringey Council

Special transport between home and school may be provided for children and young people who are looked after by the Council. Such transport may be considered when a pupil moves home whilst continuing to attend his / her original school. For younger children experiencing a temporary move, such transport will normally be provided for up to one term. Pupils below Key Stage 4 in long-term placements are expected to transfer to a local school as soon as possible. For pupils in Years 10 and 11, transport may be provided to enable the pupil to complete an examination course. Journeys should not normally exceed one hour.

The Council will seek to ensure continuity of education. Multiple moves should be avoided and transport may be provided to enable a pupil to complete a Key Stage or on a longer-term basis in some exceptional circumstances. Decisions will be informed by multi-agency planning for Personal Education Plans.

Appeals

Every effort will be made to resolve the concerns of parents or carers. However, if a parent or carer wishes to appeal against a decision of Haringey Council concerning home to school transport he / she may do so by contacting the officer responsible. If it is not possible to resolve a complaint at this stage a parent / carer will be entitled to ask for the decision to be reviewed by a second, more senior officer.

For pupils with Statements, the provision of special home to school transport may be specified. However, if it is not, then the normal home to school transport policy for Haringey will apply and special transport will not be provided. Parents have a right of Appeal to the SEN Tribunal where they are unhappy with the contents of a new or amended Statement and where they are unable to resolve their concerns locally.

Complaints

The Haringey complaints procedure will apply in cases of complaint about home to school transport provision.

Annex 1

Standards

Route Scheduling

- Routes will be scheduled in the most economical and timely manner but with some degree of flexibility to accommodate, where practicable, medical and domestic factors involving the passenger concerned.
- Wherever practicable the transportation of mixed needs passengers will be avoided
- Journey times for individual passengers will not exceed one hour for establishments within the Borough or within a five-mile radius of the Civic Centre.
- Crews will be allocated to regular routes and given individual work schedules to ensure continuity of service and security of the passengers. Notwithstanding all staff will be able to undertake any specified daily duty.
- Passenger pick-up and set-down times will be adhered to within plus or minus five minutes.
- If the passenger is not available at the specified address the driver will wait for up to three minutes before departing and continuing the journey to the destination.
- If the parent/carer does not meet the passenger at the agreed set-down address for the homeward bound journey the driver will wait up to three minutes before departing to complete the journey. The driver will then return to the agreed set-down address and wait up to a further three minutes. In the event the passenger is still not met then the passenger will be taken to a place of safety and a letter of explanation will be posted through the door.
- Routes will be planned to conform to the arrival times specified by the education establishment concerned.
- Parents/carers will be notified of pick-up and set-down times, the name of the driver and escort, the name of the contractor where used and the relevant contact telephone numbers.

Drivers

- All drivers will hold a clean, current PCV (manual) driver's licence. Driver's licences will be checked annually.
- All drivers will understand and be experienced in undertaking their responsibilities in the transportation of passengers with physical needs and/or learning difficulties including adults who may be frail and have varying degrees of disabilities.
- All drivers will be subjected to a satisfactory police check in accordance with the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Such police checks will be repeated at a frequency of three years.
- All drivers will be appropriately dressed and will bear personal identity badges including their name and photograph.

- All drivers will receive the following training:
 - Awareness of the multicultural diversity of the passengers concerned.
 - Lifting and Handling Techniques.
 - Vehicle Fire Evacuation.
 - First Aid.
 - Use of tail lifts, wheelchairs and occupant restraint systems.
 - Dealing with aggressive and challenging behaviour.
- Drivers will demonstrate the highest standards of civility and courtesy to their passengers, parents/carers, other Council employees and members of the public.
- Each driver will be issued with a mobile telephone for means of communicating with the transport office and schools.
- Drivers will drive their vehicles in a safe legal manner in full consideration of the safety, comfort and wellbeing of their passengers and the needs of other users of the public highway.
- Drivers, in the course of the journey, will only leave the interior of the vehicle in order to operate the tail-lift equipment and to make essential safety checks on the vehicle in emergency situations. In all cases the driver will only leave the interior of the vehicle provided that the escort is in attendance on the vehicle throughout any such period of absence to ensure the safety of the passengers.

Escorts

- The duties of the escort are as follows:
 - (i) To accompany the driver of the vehicle to the homes of the passengers
 - (ii) To ensure that the passengers are safely boarded onto the vehicle depending on the nature of the disability e.g. assisting onto the vehicle; placing wheelchair onto tail-lift; securing handbrakes and, where appropriate, accompanying passengers onto the tail-lift; placing passengers from the tail-lift onto the designated position in the vehicle and, where required, ensuring passengers are safely and comfortably seated.
 - (iii) To decide on the seating arrangements on the vehicle following medical, Head Teacher's or other practitioner's advice.
 - (iv) To be responsible for the safe keeping of valuables, medication and medical aids belonging to the passengers.
 - (v) To be responsible for the care, safety, well-being and welfare of the passengers at all times.
 - (vi) To be aware of changes of passenger behaviour during the journey in order to anticipate/prevent problems.

- (vii) To carry out basic first aid, to ensure in the event of an emergency medical assistance is sought as soon as possible
 - (viii) In certain life threatening circumstances to administer medication following appropriate training and assessment.
 - (ix) To liaise with schools and parents in matters affecting the passengers on the journey.
 - (x) To ensure that passengers are handed over safely upon their arrival at the appointed destination.
- To wear appropriate dress and personal identification badge including name and photograph.
 - All escorts will be subjected to a satisfactory police check in accordance with the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. Such police checks will be repeated at a frequency of three years.
 - All escorts will understand and be experienced in undertaking their responsibilities in the care of passengers with physical needs and/or learning difficulties including adults who may be frail and have varying degrees of disabilities.
 - Escorts will demonstrate the highest standards of civility and courtesy to their passengers, parents/carers, other Council employees and members of the public.
 - All escorts will receive the following training:
 - Awareness of the multicultural diversity of the passengers concerned.
 - Lifting and Handling Techniques.
 - Vehicle Fire Evacuation.
 - First Aid.
 - Use of tail lifts, wheelchairs and occupant restraint systems.
 - Dealing with aggressive and challenging behaviour.

Vehicles

- All vehicles will be in full compliance with all relevant current UK and EC legislation governing the use of vehicles and any other regulations that may be in force as laid down by the Secretary of State for the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions.
- The mechanical condition of each vehicle will be inspected daily and defects affecting the legal operation and safety of the vehicle will be corrected before putting into service.
- Vehicles will be maintained and serviced to all relevant EC Legislative and manufacturer's requirements.
- Vehicles will be provided in a clean condition both internally and externally and equipped with adequate heating and ventilation equipment.
- All vehicles will be of an appropriate size and seating capacity that takes into consideration the needs of the passengers and the accessibility of the destination site concerned.
- Vehicle specification will include the following construction details:

- Conformity to the latest DPTAC regulations.
- Forward facing high back seating easily converted to accommodate wheelchair access.
- Externally mounted (hydraulic tail-lift), where applicable.
- All age lap & diagonal seat belts integral with seat.
- Seat, seat belts, locking mechanisms and tracking systems to be tested and certified to the requirements of seat belt legislation for M2 category vehicles i.e. ECE R 14.03 or EEC 76/115 as a complete system within the vehicle.
- Fire extinguisher (BS 5423).
- First aid box plus kit to deal with body spillages.

Quality.

- Qualitative and Quantitative performance monitoring on service delivery across all functions of the service will take place to include:
 - Annual reviews of user perceptions in the form of questionnaires to parents/carers schools, etc.
 - Monitoring service targets with regard to punctuality journey times, etc.
 - Assessing staff views on training needs and monitoring effects of training by continuous assessment.
 - Monthly budget monitoring.
 - Monitoring of resource utilisation.
 - Vehicle accidents.
 - Sickness and accident monitoring.
 - Use of agency and temporary staff.

Responsibilities of Parents / Carers

Each parent/carer will be provided with a copy of a booklet setting out guidelines for the travel arrangements which will include a brief synopsis of the law, and the Council's policy together with the standards expected, appeals and complaints procedures.

Parents/Carers will be encouraged to play an important role in ensuring the smooth running of their child's transport arrangements by:

- Ensuring their child is ready at least five minutes before the vehicle is due to arrive. (The vehicle will wait no longer than three minutes after the scheduled pick-up time.)
- Ensuring that there is a responsible adult present to meet the child at home or at the agreed destination on each and every occasion the child returns from school. (The child will be taken to a place of safety if a responsible adult is not at home or at the agreed destination.)
- Telephoning the transport office and the school in the event their child is not able to attend school for whatever reason.

- Telephoning the transport office on the day before the child is ready to return to school after an absence period exceeding one day.
- Advising the driver and/or escort in respect of any assistance required in lifting the child in and out of the vehicle (It is not the responsibility of either the driver or the escort to lift the child.)
- Ensuring that the child understands the standards of behaviour expected whilst travelling to and from school. (In the event of serious disruptive behaviour the escort has the right after receiving authorisation from the transport office to exclude the child from the vehicle.)

Responsibilities of Schools

The schools have a responsibility in respect of contributing to the effectiveness and efficiency of the transport provision by:

- Ensuring that adequate access and parking arrangements are made for vehicles in order to facilitate the safe transfer of pupils between the vehicle and the school building.
- Providing the transport office with the dates of school holidays for the academic year at least two weeks before the close of the previous academic year.
- Providing the transport office with at least one week's notice of additional dates when schools will be closed.
- Ensuring that staff meets the vehicle and transfer pupils between the vehicle and the school building.
- Advising the driver and/or escort in respect of any assistance required in lifting the pupil in and out of the vehicle.
- Ensuring that pupils are ready before the vehicle is due to arrive.

Please let us know if you would like a copy of this document, either in one of Haringey's community languages ,or another format (large print, audio tape, braille). Contact: Central SEN Services, 48 Station Road, London, N22 7TY. Tel.:020 8489 1913.

department for
children, schools and families

Making Changes to a Maintained Mainstream School (Other than Expansion)

A Guide for Local Authorities and Governing Bodies

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MAKING CHANGES TO A MAINTAINED MAINSTREAM SCHOOL (OTHER THAN EXPANSION) - A GUIDE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNING BODIES

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MAKING CHANGES TO A MAINTAINED MAINSTREAM SCHOOL (OTHER THAN EXPANSION) - A GUIDE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNING BODIES

(Covering removal of sixth form; adding/removing early years provision; other changes to age range; adding/removing SEN provision; changing from single sex to mixed or vice versa; transfer to a new site; adding/changing/removing boarding provision; removing selection; discontinuance of one of school's sites and change of category to VA or VC)

Introduction

1. This guide provides information on the procedures established by The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006) and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007. It contains both statutory guidance (i.e. guidance that must be followed) and non-statutory guidance on the process for making changes to school provision. The statutory guidance sections are indicated by shading. The relevant provisions of EIA 2006 came into effect on 25 May 2007.

2. If you have any comments on the content or layout of this guide please send these to the School Organisation Unit (using the SOU website's "Contact Us" facility - www.dscf.gov.uk/schoolorg) or by e-mail to: schools.organisation-unit@dscf.gsi.gov.uk) making sure that you identify the title of the guide and quote the page and paragraph numbers where relevant.

Who is the Guidance For?

3. This guidance is for those considering publishing proposals to make changes to school provision under Section 19 of the 2006 Act, referred to as proposers (i.e. the Local Authority (LA) or the governing body), those deciding proposals, referred to as the "Decision Maker" (i.e. the LA and the schools adjudicator) and also for information for those affected by proposals to make changes to school provision.

4. Separate guides are available for:

- a. Expanding a school or adding a sixth form
- b. Becoming a Trust school;
- c. Establishing a new school; and
- d. Closing a school.

School Organisation Planning Requirements

5. LAs are under a statutory duty to ensure that there are sufficient school places in their area, promote high educational standards, ensure fair access to educational opportunity and promote the fulfilment of every child's educational potential. They must also ensure that there are sufficient schools in their area and promote diversity and increase parental choice.

6. Parents can make representations about the supply of school places and LAs have a statutory duty to respond to these representations. Further guidance on this duty is available in "Duty to Respond to Parental Representations about the Provision of Schools" which is on the school organisation website www.dscf.gov.uk/schoolorg.

7. LAs are required to publish a Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) as the single strategic overarching plan for all services affecting children and young people and includes reference to strategic planning for school places. It is for LAs, in partnership with other stakeholders, to plan for the provision of places. LAs should also explore the scope for collaborating with neighbouring authorities when planning the provision of schools. In particular, LAs might work together to consider how to meet the needs of parents seeking a particular type of school for their children in cases where there is insufficient demand for such a school within the area of an individual LA.

The Secretary of State's Role

8. The Secretary of State has the power to issue guidance to which the Decision Maker must have regard when deciding proposals. This should ensure that proposals are considered in a consistent way and the Ministers' key priorities for raising standards and transforming secondary education are taken into account when decisions are taken. Proposers are strongly advised to look at the factors which the Decision Maker will take into account when considering their proposals (See Stage 4).

9. The Secretary of State does not decide statutory proposals relating to schools, except where proposals have been published by the Learning and Skills Council under Section 113A of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 (as inserted by Section 72 of the Education Act 2002), for changes to 16-19 provision in schools. For further information please see guidance available at www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=4390.

When are proposals required?

10. You first need to decide whether the change you propose to make requires the publication of statutory proposals. A separate guide is available for making changes to expand a school or add a sixth form, see "Expanding a Maintained Mainstream School or Adding a Sixth Form" which is available on the school organisation website www.dscf.gov.uk/schoolorg.

11. The changes to community, voluntary and foundation schools that require proposals, other than for expansion or adding a sixth form, are:

- a. **Change of Upper Age Limit** – a change in the upper age limit by a year or more, except where the alteration is:
 - i) to provide or remove provision for pupils over compulsory school age who are repeating a course of education completed before they reached compulsory school age;
 - ii) to provide part-time further education for pupils aged over compulsory school age, or full-time further education for persons aged 19 or over i.e. under section 80(1) of SSFA 1998; or
 - iii) temporary and will be in place for no more than 2 years.
- b. **Change of Lower Age Limit** – which, when taken together with previous changes (i.e. in the past 5 years; since the school opened or since any previous age change proposals were implemented), would result in a lower/higher age limit by at least one year. This would include the addition or removal of early years provision. Proposals are not required for temporary changes that will be in place for no more than 2 years;
- c. **The addition or removal of, or change to, provision reserved for pupils with SEN;**
- d. **End selection in a grammar school** - proposals by the governing body of a designated grammar school to end selection (section 109 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998);
- e. **Pupil gender** – a change from single-sex to mixed, or vice versa. If a school is single sex, but admits pupils of both sexes to its sixth form, it will be regarded as single sex, providing admission to the sixth form is 25% or less of the other sex;
- f. **Boarding** - the introduction or ending of boarding, or an increase or decrease in boarding provision by 50 pupils or 50% of capacity, whichever is the greater;
- g. **Transfer to a new site** - the transfer of a school to a new site, except where the new site is within 3.2 kilometres (2 miles) 'as the crow flies' of the existing site (unless the school is transferring to a site within another LA);
- h. **Discontinuance of one of school's sites** – the discontinuance of a site, where a school occupies more than one site, and the main entrance of any of the school's remaining sites is one mile or more from the main entrance of the site which is to be discontinued; and
- i. **Change of School Category** – a change of category from community, foundation, voluntary aided, or voluntary controlled to voluntary aided or voluntary controlled. A school **cannot** change

category to become a community school.

[NOTE: Separate guidance is available on changing category to become a Trust school and changing category to foundation]

12. The only alteration to a nursery school that requires statutory proposals is the transfer of the school to a new site, except where the new site is within 3.2 kilometres (2 miles) 'as the crow flies' of the existing site.

Change of Category to VA

13. If a school proposes to change category to voluntary aided, evidence must be provided that the governing body are able and willing to meet their financial responsibilities for building work after the proposed implementation date (Form 18 should be provided). Whilst the Secretary of State has the power to provide grant aid for up to 90% of building work costs, the governors must provide the remaining 10% themselves. In bringing forward proposals, the governing body should be able to demonstrate that it has access to sufficient funds to enable it to meet 10% of its overall liabilities for at least 5 years from the date of implementation. The governing body could submit a schedule with the proposals outlining an estimate of the costs of capital work for the forthcoming five years and a statement as to how it will meet its liabilities for such costs.

VA schools – what if the governing body can no longer meet their financial contribution?

14. Under Section 19(4) of EIA 2006, if the governing body of a VA school is unable or unwilling to carry out their financial obligations for funding capital building work, they must publish prescribed alteration proposals to change category to become a foundation or voluntary controlled school.

Schools with a Religious Character

15. It is not possible for a voluntary or foundation school to acquire, lose or change religious character by making a prescribed alteration to the school. To make a change from, for example, a community school to a voluntary school with a religious character, the LA would need to publish proposals to close the community school, and a faith organisation (as proposers) would bring forward "related" proposals to establish a new voluntary school with a religious character.

Grammar schools

16. Where a school has been designated as a grammar school by the Secretary of State, its selective admission arrangements can only be removed through the parental ballot arrangements or through statutory proposals to remove selection. Only the governing bodies of designated grammar schools may publish proposals to remove selection. Proposals to remove selection will fall if the LA are notified that a petition, which will trigger a ballot, has been received before the proposals are due to be implemented.

Foundation bodies

17. A foundation body is a statutory foundation established under section 21 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. Paragraphs 16 to 20 below apply only to foundation bodies established under that Act. It does not apply to other types of foundations, including Trusts. There is separate guidance on the acquisition of a Trust entitled “Trust School Proposals” which is available on the school organisation website – www.dscf.gov.uk/schoolorg .

18. A foundation body may be established by three or more schools acting jointly. If approved, the body will then hold the property for all the schools “for the purposes of the schools” and also be responsible for appointing the foundation governors for the schools within the group. The governing bodies of a group of schools may bring forward proposals to change the category and simultaneously establish a foundation body or join an existing foundation body.

19. Any application to the Secretary of State to establish a foundation body must contain -

a statement that the application has been agreed by the governing body of each school;

a draft instrument of government for the foundation body;

a statement containing the names of the initial governor members of the foundation body; the proposed date on which the foundation body comes into being; the category in which it is proposed that each school will enter the group (or a statement that a particular school will enter in its existing category), and an undertaking that the foundation body will appoint foundation governors to schools in the group in accordance with the individual schools’ instruments of government.

20. If the Secretary of State approves the application, a foundation body will then be established on a date specified by him in writing.

21. Where a school wishes to join an existing foundation body, they may only do so with the agreement of the governing bodies of all the schools which are already members of the group. Consequently any application to the Secretary of State must be made jointly by the governing body of the school seeking to join the group and the foundation body. The application should contain:

a statement that the governing bodies of all the schools in the group agree to the school joining the group; and

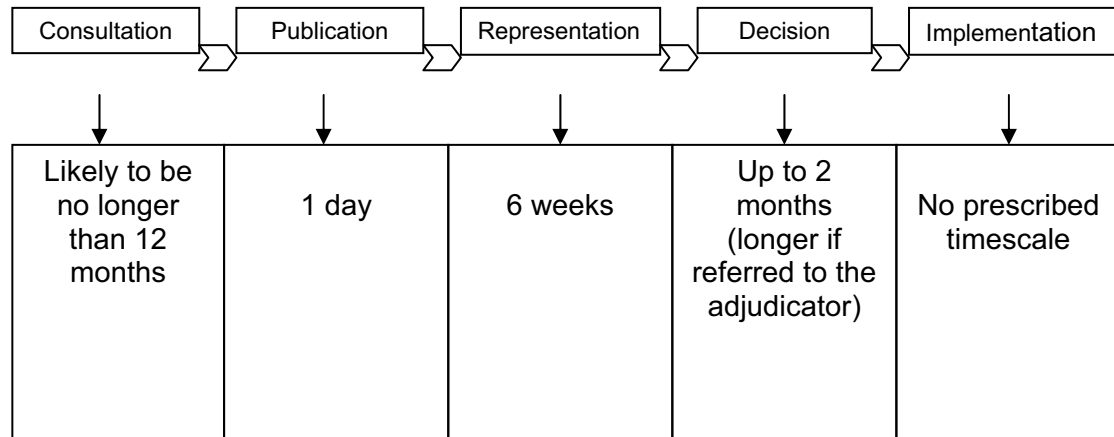
the category in which it is proposed that the school will enter the group. The Secretary of State shall, if he considers it appropriate, declare that the school shall form part of the group from the date specified in the proposals.

22. Where a school wishes to join a group, the foundation body will have to

simultaneously seek the Secretary of State's approval of a modification of the foundation's instrument of government.

Overview of Process

23. There are 5 statutory stages for a statutory proposal to make a prescribed alteration to a school:



Who Can Publish Statutory Proposals

24. The regulations prescribe who can publish the different types of proposals for each category of school but the table below summarises the provisions:

Who?	Type of Proposals
Local Authority	<p>Community Schools:-</p> <p>All types of alterations except removal of selection and changes of category</p> <p>Foundation and Voluntary schools:-</p> <p>Enlargement of Premises</p> <p>Increase the number of pupils</p> <p>Change upper age limit to provide sixth form education</p> <p>Addition or removal of SEN provision</p> <p>Nursery School:-</p> <p>Transfer to a new site</p>

	Proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement previously approved proposals published by the LA.
Governors of Foundation and Voluntary Schools	<p>Enlargement of premises</p> <p>Increase pupils numbers</p> <p>Change upper age limit</p> <p>Change lower age limit</p> <p>Revision of admission arrangements of a grammar school</p> <p>Addition, removal or change in the type of SEN</p> <p>Change of Gender</p> <p>The introduction, alteration or ending of boarding provision</p> <p>Transfer of a school to a new site</p> <p>Discontinue the use of a site</p> <p>Changes of Category from:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">VC to VA VA to VC Foundation to VC Foundation to VA</p> <p>Proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement previously approved proposals published by the Governing Body.</p>
Governors of a Community School	<p>Enlargement of premises</p> <p>Increase the number of pupils</p> <p>Change upper age limit to provide sixth form education</p> <p>Removal of selection (grammar school)</p> <p>Change of category from:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Community to VC Community to VA</p> <p>Proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement previously approved proposals published by the Governing Body.</p>

LSC Powers to publish proposals

25. The Learning and Skills Council (LSC) will work with local authorities to support the improvement of sixth-form provision. The LSC has the power to publish proposals for the closure of an inadequate school sixth form. Where a school sixth form has been judged to require Significant Improvement in two consecutive Ofsted inspections, or where a maintained school for 16-19 year olds has been judged to require Special Measures in two consecutive Ofsted inspections, the LSC may publish proposals to close the sixth form or 16-19 school. The proposals will be decided by the LA or schools adjudicator in accordance with the same procedures as set out in Stage 4 of this guide.

26. In addition to the above, the LSC can publish proposals to add or remove a school sixth form provision, or enlarge existing provision in the following circumstances:-

following an area inspection report; or

where the LSC can demonstrate that a reorganisation will increase participation and achievement of, and range of learning opportunities for, 16-19 year-olds.

27. These proposals are decided by the Secretary of State.

Where to Start?

28. Before commencing formal consultation, the LA or governing body should ensure that they understand the statutory process that must be followed, the factors that will be considered by the Decision Maker and that they have a sufficiently strong case and supporting evidence. They should also ensure that if they require capital funding to make the alteration, this has been secured before they publish their proposals.

Capital

30. Where proposals require capital resources for their implementation the funding for the proposals must be in place when the proposals are decided (see paragraph 4.44). Where proposers require capital funding to implement their proposals, they should secure this before publishing proposals.

31. All LA are allocated capital funding over each spending review period to support their investment in school buildings. Where an LA identifies the need to make changes to local school provision, as part of a Building Schools for the Future project, the funding will be provided through the Building Schools for the Future programme. Details of capital funding for the project in respect of all schools will be decided in discussions between the LA, the Department and Partnerships for Schools and will be included in the Final Business Case which the Department agrees. This may include the contribution by the LA (or schools or other stakeholders such as dioceses) to Building Schools for the Future funding of receipts from land made available through school reorganisation. For voluntary aided schools, government funding will normally be at 100% of the approved capital costs.

32. Where capital work is proposed for a community, foundation or voluntary controlled school other than as part of Building Schools for the Future, the proposers should secure a capital allocation from the LA. The LA should consider how they can prioritise this need in their asset management planning for the formulaic capital funding they receive, and for other resources which are available to them. Similarly proposers in respect of voluntary aided schools will need to get a commitment of grant from the Department, with the rate of grant support normally being 90% of the expenditure. The governing body will be responsible for funding the remaining 10%.

Stage 1 – Consultation

1.1 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 provide that those bringing forward statutory proposals to make an alteration to a school **must** consult interested parties, and in doing so must have regard to the Secretary of State's guidance. The statutory guidance for this purpose is contained in paragraphs 1.2 to 1.5 below.

1.2 The Secretary of State considers that those bringing forward proposals should consult all interested parties. In doing so they should:

allow adequate time;

provide sufficient information for those being consulted to form a considered view on the matters on which they are being consulted;

make clear how their views can be made known;

able to demonstrate how they have taken into account the view expressed during consultation in reaching any subsequent decision as to the publication of proposals.

1.3 Where, in the course of consultation, a new option emerges which the proposers wish to consider, it will probably be appropriate to consult afresh on this option before proceeding to publish proposals.

1.4 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 require proposers to consult the following interested parties:

the governing body of any school which is the subject of proposals (if the LA are publishing proposals);

the LA that maintains the school (if the governing body is publishing the proposals);

families of pupils, teachers and other staff at the school;

any LA likely to be affected by the proposals, including neighbouring authorities where there may be significant cross-border movement of pupils;

the governing bodies, teachers and other staff of any other school that may be affected;

families of any pupils at any other school who may be affected by the proposals including where appropriate families of pupils at feeder primary schools;

any trade unions who represent staff at the school; and representatives of any trade union of any other staff at schools who may be affected by the

proposals;

(if proposals involve, or are likely to affect a school which has a particular religious character) the appropriate diocesan authorities or the relevant faith group in relation to the school;

(if a foundation or voluntary school does not have a religious foundation) any trust or foundation providing the school;

(if the proposals affect the provision of full-time 14-19 education) the Learning and Skills Council (LSC);

MPs whose constituencies include the schools that are the subject of the proposals or whose constituents are likely to be affected by the proposals;

the local district parish or community council where the school or proposed school that is the subject of the proposals is situated;

any other interested party, for example, the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership (if one exists), or any local partnership or group that exists in place of an EYDCP (where proposals affect early years and/or childcare provision), or those who benefit from a contractual arrangement giving them the use of the premises; and

such other persons as appear to the proposers to be appropriate.

1.5 Under Section 176 of the Education Act 2002 LAs and governing bodies are also under a duty to consult pupils on any proposed changes to local school organisation that may affect them. Guidance on this duty is available on the Teachernet website: www.publications.teachernet.gov.uk and is entitled 'Pupil Participation Guidance: Working Together – Giving Children and Young People a Say'.

Conduct of Consultation

1.6 How consultation is carried out is not prescribed in regulations and it is for the proposers to determine the nature of the consultation including, for example, whether to hold public meetings. Proposers should avoid consulting on proposals during school holidays.

Remember:

Do	Don't
Consult all interested parties	Consult during school holidays
Provide sufficient time and sufficient information	Use language which could be misleading, e.g. We <u>will</u> remove SEN provision
Think about the most appropriate consultation method	
Consider feedback and views	

Consider alternative options	
Explain decision making process	

Stage 2 – Publication

2.1 The table at paragraph 22 of the Introduction section of this guide sets out who may publish proposals for the different categories of school.

2.2 Proposals **must** contain the information specified in The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 – as set out in Annex A. Proposals should be published within a reasonable timeframe following consultation so that they are informed by up-to-date feedback, preferably within 12 months of consultation being concluded.

2.3 A statutory notice containing specified information (indicated by the shaded information in Annex A) and stating how complete copies of the proposals can be obtained **must** be published in a local newspaper, and also posted at the main entrance to the school (and all the entrances if there are more than one) and at some other conspicuous place in the area served by the school (e.g. the local library, community centre or post office etc.). Proposers may circulate a notice more widely in order to ensure that all those substantially affected have the opportunity to comment.

2.4. The DCSF School Organisation Website contains an online Statutory Notice Builder tool. Proposers are strongly advised to use this facility as it will help them to draft a statutory notice that complies with regulations, and offers an opportunity for the notice to be checked by the School Organisation Unit of the DCSF. The notice builder can be found at www.dcsf.gov.uk/schoolorg . To gain access you must register for the “Members’ Area” on the website but this is free of charge.

Related Proposals

2.5 Where proposals are interdependent they should be identified as “related”, either by being published in a single notice or the link to the other proposals made clear in each notice. Where proposals for community and voluntary schools are “related” (e.g. where an entire area is to be reorganised) the LA and governors/proposers may publish a single notice but this must make it clear who is making which proposals, under their respective powers, and there should be separate signatures for each relevant section. Where proposals are not “related”, they should not be published on the same notice unless the notice makes it very clear that the proposals are not “related”.

Implementation date

2.6 There is no maximum limit on the time between the publication of a proposal and its date of implementation but circumstances may change significantly if too long a period elapses. In general, therefore, with the possible exception of proposals for major authority-wide reorganisation which may have to be phased in over a long period – the implementation date for proposals should be within 3 years of their publication. You may be expected to show good reason if you propose a longer timescale.

Explanatory Note

2.7 If the full effect of the proposals is not apparent to the general public from the published notice, it may be supplemented by an explanatory note or background statement, but this should be clearly distinguishable from the formal proposals.

Invalid Notice

2.8 Where a published notice has not been properly formulated in accordance with the regulations, the notice may be judged invalid and therefore ineligible to be determined by the LA or schools adjudicator. In these circumstances you should publish a revised notice making it clear that this replaces the first notice and that the statutory period for representations will run from the publication date of the revised notice.

Who should be sent copies of proposals?

2.9 The proposers **must** send complete copies of their proposals, within a week of publication, to:

the LA (if the governing body published the proposals);

the school's governing body (if the LA published the proposals); and

the Secretary of State (i.e. to SOU, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or via e-mail to schools.organisation-unit@dscf.gsi.gov.uk).

2.10 The proposers **must** also send a complete copy of their proposals to any person who requests a copy within 1 week of the date of the request.

Stage 3 - Representations

3.1 Once proposals are published there follows a 6 week statutory period during which representations (e.g. objections or comments) can be made. These **must** be sent to the LA.

3.2 The representation period is the final opportunity for people and organisations to express their views about the proposals and ensure that they will be taken into account by the Decision Maker.

Stage 4 – Decision

4.1. Decisions on school organisation proposals are taken by the LA or by the schools adjudicator. In this chapter both are covered by the form of words “Decision Maker”.

4.2 Section 21 of EIA 2006 provides for regulations to set out who should decide proposals for any prescribed alterations. The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 (SI: 2007 No. 1289) make detailed provision for the consideration of prescribed alteration proposals (see in particular Schedules 3 and 5). Most decisions will be taken by the LA with some rights of appeal to the schools adjudicator.

4.3 The Department does not prescribe the process by which an LA carries out their decision-making function (e.g. full Cabinet or delegation to Cabinet member or officials). This is a matter for the LA to determine but the requirement to have regard to statutory guidance (see paragraph 4.15 below) applies equally to the body or individual that takes the decision.

4.4 If the LA fails to decide proposals within 2 months of the end of the representation period the LA **must** forward proposals, and any received representations (i.e. not withdrawn in writing), to the schools adjudicator for decision. They **must** forward the proposals within one week of the end of the 2 month period.

Who Can Appeal Against an LA Decision?

4.5 The following bodies may appeal against an LA decision on alteration proposals:

the local Church of England diocese;

the bishop of the local Roman Catholic diocese;

where the school provides education for pupils aged 14 and over - the Learning and Skills Council; and

where proposals are published by the LA - the governors and trustees of the foundation or voluntary school.

Notes:

1 - We propose to amend the regulations to provide for an appeal by the governors and trustees of a foundation or voluntary school where the governing body have published any alteration proposals; and

2 - the governing body of the community school may appeal if their proposals to expand their school are rejected by the LA – see paragraph 4.5 of “Expanding a Maintained Mainstream School or Adding a Sixth Form” – www.dscf.gov.uk/schoolorg .

4.6 Appeals **must** be submitted to the LA within 4 weeks of the LA's decision. The LA **must** then send the proposals, and the comments and objections received, to the schools adjudicator within 1 week of the receipt of the appeal. The LA should also send a copy of the minutes of the LA's meeting or other record of the decision and any relevant papers. Where the proposals are "related" to other proposals, all the "related" proposals should be sent to the schools adjudicator.

Checks on Receipt of Statutory Proposals

4.7 There are 4 key issues which the Decision Maker should consider before judging the respective factors and merits of the statutory proposals:

- a. Is any information missing? If so, the Decision Maker should write immediately to the proposer/promoter specifying a date by which the information must be provided.
- b. Does the published notice comply with statutory requirements? (see paragraph 4.8 below).
- c. Has the statutory consultation been carried out prior to the publication of the notice? (see paragraph 4.9 below).
- d. Are the proposals linked or "related" to other published proposals? (see paragraphs 4.10 to 4.14 below).

Does the Published Notice Comply with Statutory Requirements?

4.8 The Decision Maker should consider whether the notice is valid as soon as a copy is received. Where a published notice does not comply with statutory requirements - as set out in The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations)(England) Regulations 2007 (SI:2007 No.1289) - it may be judged invalid and the Decision Maker should consider whether they can decide the proposals.

Has the Statutory Consultation Been Carried Out Prior to the Publication of the Notice?

4.9 Details of the consultation should be included in the proposals. The Decision Maker should be satisfied that the consultation meets statutory requirements (see Stage 1 paragraphs 1.2 – 1.5). If some parties submit objections on the basis that consultation was not adequate, the Decision Maker may wish to take legal advice on the points raised. If the requirements have not yet been met, the Decision Maker may judge the proposals to be invalid and should consider whether they can decide the proposals. Alternatively the Decision Maker may take into account the sufficiency and quality of the consultation as part of their overall judgement of the proposals as a whole.

Are the Proposals Related to Other Published Proposals?

4.10 Paragraph 35 of Schedule 3, and Paragraph 35 of Schedule 5, to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 provides that any proposals that are “related” to particular proposals **must** be considered together. Paragraphs 4.11-4.14 provide statutory guidance on whether proposals should be regarded as “related”.

4.11 Generally, proposals should be regarded as “related” if they are included on the same notice (unless the notice makes it clear that the proposals are not “related”). Proposals should be regarded as “related” if the notice makes a reference to a link to other proposals. If the statutory notices do not confirm a link, but it is clear that a decision on one of the proposals would be likely to directly affect the outcome or consideration of the other, the proposals should be regarded as “related”.

4.12 Where proposals are “related”, the decisions should be compatible e.g. if one set of proposals is for the removal of provision, and another is for the establishment or enlargement of provision for displaced pupils, both should be approved or rejected.

4.13 Where proposals for an expansion of a school are “related” to proposals published by the local LSC which are to be decided by the Secretary of State, the Decision Maker should defer taking a decision until the Secretary of State has taken a decision on the LSC proposals. This applies where proposals before the Decision Maker concern:

- a. the school that is the subject of the LSC proposals;
- b. any other secondary school, maintained by the same LA that maintains a school that is the subject of the LSC proposals; or
- c. any other secondary school in the same LA area as any FE college which is the subject of the LSC proposals.

4.14 The proposals will be regarded as “related” if their implementation would prevent or undermine effective implementation of the LSC proposals.

Statutory Guidance – Factors to be Considered by Decision Makers

4.15 Regulation 8 of The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 provides that both the LA and schools adjudicator **are required** to have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State when they take a decision on proposals. Paragraphs 4.16 to 4.60 below contain the statutory guidance.

4.16 The following factors should not be taken to be exhaustive. Their importance will vary, depending on the type and circumstances of the proposals. All proposals should be considered on their individual merits.

EFFECT ON STANDARDS AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

A System Shaped by Parents

4.17 The Government's aim, as set out in the Five Year Strategy for Education and Learners and the Schools White Paper *Higher Standards, Better Schools For All*, is to create a schools system shaped by parents which delivers excellence and equity. In particular, the Government wishes to see a dynamic system in which:

weak schools that need to be closed are closed quickly and replaced by new ones where necessary;

the best schools are able to expand and spread their ethos and success; and

new providers have the opportunity to share their energy and talents by establishing new schools – whether as voluntary schools, Trust schools or Academies – and forming Trust for existing schools.

4.18 The EIA 2006 amends the Education Act 1996 to place new duties on LAs to secure diversity in the provision of schools and to increase opportunities for parental choice when planning the provision of schools in their areas. In addition, LAs are under a specific duty to respond to representations from parents about the provision of schools, including requests to establish new schools or make changes to existing schools. The Government's aim is to secure a more diverse and dynamic schools system which is shaped by parents. The Decision Maker should take into account the extent to which the proposals are consistent with the new duties on LAs.

Standards

4.19 The Government wishes to encourage changes to local school provision where it will boost standards and opportunities for young people, whilst matching school place supply as closely as possible to pupils' and parents' needs and wishes.

4.20 Decision Makers should be satisfied that proposals for changes to a school's provision will contribute to raising local standards of provision, and will lead to improved attainment for children and young people. They should pay particular attention to the effects on groups that tend to under-perform including children from certain ethnic groups, children from deprived backgrounds and children in care, with the aim of narrowing attainment gaps.

4.21 Decision Makers should be satisfied that when proposals lead to children being displaced, any alternative provision will meet the statutory SEN improvement test (see paragraphs 4.53 - 4.59).

Diversity

4.22 The Government's aim is to transform our school system so that every child receives an excellent education – whatever their background and wherever they live. A vital part of the Government's vision is to create a more diverse school system offering excellence and choice, where each school has

a strong ethos and sense of mission and acts as a centre of excellence or specialist provision.

4.23 Decision Makers should consider how proposals will contribute to local diversity. They should consider the range of schools in the relevant area of the LA and whether the expansion of the school will meet the aspirations of parents, help raise local standards and narrow attainment gaps.

Every Child Matters

4.24. The Decision Maker should consider how proposals will help every child and young person achieve their potential in accordance with Every Child Matters' principles which are: to be healthy; stay safe; enjoy and achieve; make a positive contribution to the community and society; and achieve economic well-being. This should include considering how the school will provide a wide range of extended services, opportunities for personal development, access to academic and vocational training, measures to address barriers to participation and support for children and young people with particular needs, e.g. looked after children or children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities.

SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS

Boarding Provision

4.25 In making a decision on proposals that make changes to boarding provision, the Decision Maker should consider whether or not there would be a detrimental effect on the sustainability of boarding at another state maintained boarding school within one hour's travelling distance of the proposed school.

4.26 In making a decision on proposals to introduce new boarding places the Decision Maker should consider:-

- a. the extent to which boarding places are over subscribed at any state maintained boarding school within an hour's travelling distance of the school;
- b. the extent to which the accommodation at the school can provide the new boarding places;
- c. the extent to which the expansion of boarding places will help placements of pupils with an identified boarding need; and
- d. the impact of the expansion on a state maintained boarding school within one hour's travelling distance from the school which may be undersubscribed.

4.27. In making a decision on proposals to remove boarding provision, the Decision Maker should consider whether there is a state maintained boarding school within one hour's travelling distance from the school. The Decision

Maker should consider whether there are satisfactory alternative boarding arrangements for those currently in the school and those who may need boarding places in the foreseeable future, including the children of service families.

Equal Opportunity Issues

4.28 The Decision Maker should consider whether there are any sex, race or disability discrimination issues that arise from the changes being proposed, for example that there is equal access to single sex provision for the other sex to meet parental demand. Similarly there needs to be a commitment to provide access to a range of opportunities which reflect the ethnic and cultural mix of the area, while ensuring that such opportunities are open to all.

NEED FOR PLACES

Provision for Displaced Pupils

4.29 Where proposals will remove provision, the Decision Maker should be satisfied that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate displaced pupils in the area, taking into account the overall supply and likely future demand for places. The Decision Maker should consider the quality and popularity with parents of the schools in which spare capacity exists and evidence of parents' aspirations for those schools.

Creating Additional Places

4.30 Where proposals will increase provision, the Decision Maker should consider the supporting evidence presented for the increase. The Decision Maker should take into account the existence of spare capacity in neighbouring schools, but also the quality and popularity with parents of the schools in which spare capacity exists and evidence of parents' aspirations for places in particular schools. The existence of surplus capacity in neighbouring less popular or successful schools should not in itself prevent the addition of new places.

4.31 Where the school has a religious character, or follow a particular philosophy, the Decision Maker should be satisfied that there is satisfactory evidence of sufficient demand for places for the school to be sustainable.

4.32 Where proposals will add to surplus capacity but there is a strong case for approval on parental preference and standards grounds, the presumption should be for approval. The LA in these cases will need to consider parallel action to remove the surplus capacity thereby created.

Travel and Accessibility for All

4.33 In considering proposals for the reorganisation of schools, Decision Makers should satisfy themselves that accessibility planning has been properly taken into account. Facilities are to be accessible by those concerned, by being located close to those who will use them, and the

proposed changes should not adversely impact on disadvantaged groups.

4.34 In deciding statutory proposals, the Decision Maker should bear in mind that proposals should not have the effect of unreasonably extending journey times or increasing transport costs, or result in too many children being prevented from travelling sustainably due to unsuitable routes e.g. for walking, cycling etc. The EIA 2006 provides extended free transport rights for low income groups – see Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance re 00373 – 2007BKT-EN at www.teachernet.gov.uk/publications . Proposals should also be considered on the basis of how they will support and contribute to the LA's duty to promote the use of sustainable travel and transport to school.

16-19 Provision

4.35 The Learning and Skills Act 2000 provides an entitlement to further education and training for young people aged 16-19. Schools and colleges should offer high quality provision that meets the diverse needs of all young people, their communities and employers. 16-19 provision should be organised to ensure that, in every area, young people have access, within reasonable travelling distance, to high quality learning opportunities across schools, colleges and work-based training routes.

4.36 In September 2003 Ministers set out their **five key principles** for the reorganisation of 16-19 provision, following requests from partners (including LSC and LAs) for more clarity on Government expectations. Decision Makers should therefore consider all proposals which affect local 16-19 provision (i.e. both proposed school expansions and proposals to add a new sixth form) in the context of these principles.

4.37 Details of the five key principles can be found in '[Principles underpinning the organisation of 16-19 provision](http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=5233)' booklet www.teachernet.gov.uk/docbank/index.cfm?id=5233 . Briefly they are:

- a. quality – all provision for all learners should be high quality, whatever their chosen pathway;
- b. distinct 16-19 provision – all young people should be attached to a 16-19 base which will meet the particular pastoral, management and learning needs of this group;
- c. diversity to ensure curriculum breadth – well-managed collaboration between popular and successful small providers will enable them to remain viable and to share and build on their particular areas of expertise;
- d. learner choice – all learners should normally have local access to high quality 16-19 provision in a range of settings and any proposals for change to this provision should take into account the views of all stakeholders;

- e. affordability, value for money and cost effectiveness – proposals for change should include how any capital and recurrent costs and savings will lead to improved educational opportunities.

Conflicting Sixth Form Reorganisation Proposals

4.38 Where the implementation of reorganisation proposals by the LSC conflict with other published proposals put to the Decision Maker for decision, the Decision Maker is prevented (i.e. by the School Organisation Proposals by the LSC for England Regulations 2003) from making a decision on the “related” proposals until the Secretary of State has decided the LSC proposals (see paragraphs 4.13 to 4.14 above).

LSC Proposals to Remove Inadequate School Sixth Forms

4.39 The Learning and Skills Act 2000 (as amended by the Education Act 2005) gives the LSC powers to propose the closure of a school sixth form which has been judged to require Significant Improvement in two consecutive Ofsted inspections. Where a school sixth form is proposed for closure in such circumstances there should be a presumption to approve the proposals, subject to evidence being provided that the development will have a positive impact on standards.

SCHOOL CATEGORY CHANGES

Change to VA category

4.40 If a school proposes to change category to voluntary aided, the Decision Maker must be satisfied that the governing body are able and willing to meet their financial responsibilities for building work. The Decision Maker may wish to consider whether the governing body has access to sufficient funds to enable it to meet 10% of its overall liabilities for at least 5 years from the date of implementation, taking into account anticipated building projects.

Foundation Bodies

4.41 Where a school proposes to change category to become a voluntary school and simultaneously join an existing foundation body, or to propose the establishment of a new foundation body (see paragraph 15 to 20 of the Introduction), any approval for change of category proposals must be subject to a condition that the Secretary of State approves the foundation body (see paragraph 4.62).

Change to Foundation

4.42 Proposals to change category and acquire a foundation (i.e. to become a Trust School) should be considered according to separate Decision Making guidance contained in the Guide to becoming a Trust School. Proposals to change category to foundation, but not acquire a trust, must be considered on their merits. The Government wants to see more schools become self governing and benefit from the freedom this offers e.g. to control their own

assets, employ their own staff and set their own admission criteria.

FUNDING AND LAND

Capital

4.43 The Decision Maker should be satisfied that any capital required to implement the proposals will be available. Normally, this will be some form of written confirmation from the source of funding on which the promoters rely (e.g. the LA, DCSF, or LSC). In the case of an LA, this should be from an authorised person within the LA, and provide detailed information on the funding, provision of land and premises etc.

4.44 There can be no assumption that the approval of proposals will trigger the release of capital funds from the Department, unless the Department has previously confirmed in writing that such resources will be available; not can any allocation 'in principle' be increased. In such circumstances the proposals should be rejected, or consideration of them deferred until it is clear that the capital necessary to implement the proposals will be provided.

4.45 Proposals should not be approved conditionally upon funding being made available, subject to the following specific exceptions. For proposals being funded under the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) or through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme, the Decision Maker should be satisfied that funding has been agreed 'in principle', but the proposals should be approved conditionally on the entering into of the necessary agreements and the release of funding. A conditional approval will protect proposers so that they are not under a statutory duty to implement the proposals until the relevant contracts have been signed and/or funding is finally released

Capital Receipts

4.46 Where the implementation of proposals may depend on capital receipts from the disposal of land used for the purposes of a school (i.e. including one proposed for closure in "related" proposals) the Decision Maker should confirm whether consent to the disposal of land is required, or an agreement is needed, for disposal of the land. Current requirements are:

a. Community Schools – the Secretary of State's consent is required under paragraph 2 of Schedule 35A to the Education Act 1996 and, in the case of playing field land, under section 77 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 (SSFA 1998). (Details are given in DfES Guidance 1017-2004 *The Protection of School Playing Fields and Land for Academies* published in November 2004).

b. Foundation and Voluntary Schools:

(i) playing field land – the governing body, foundation body or trustees will require the Secretary of State's consent, under section 77 of the SSFA 1998, to dispose, or change the use of any playing

field land that has been acquired and/or enhanced at public expense.

(ii) non-playing field land or school buildings – the governing body, foundation body or trustees will no longer require the Secretary of State's consent to dispose of surplus non-playing field land or school buildings which have been acquired or enhanced in value by public funding. They will be required to notify the LA and seek local agreement of their proposals. Where there is no local agreement, the matter should be referred to the School Adjudicator to determine. (*Details of the new arrangements can be found in the Department's guidance [The Transfer and Disposal of School Land in England: A General Guide for Schools, Local Authorities and the Adjudicator](http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=spectrum&ProductId=DfE-1017-2004&)*).
<http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=spectrum&ProductId=DfE-1017-2004&>

4.47 Where proposals are dependent upon capital receipts of a discontinuing foundation or voluntary school the governing body is required to apply to the Secretary of State to exercise his various powers in respect of land held by them for the purposes of the school. Normally he would direct that the land be returned to the LA but he could direct that the land be transferred to the governing body of another maintained school (or the temporary governing body of a new school). Where the governing body fails to make such an application to the Secretary of State, and the school subsequently closes, all land held by them for the purposes of the discontinued school will, on dissolution of the governing body, transfer to the LA unless the Secretary of State has directed otherwise before the date of dissolution.

4.48 Where consent to the disposal of land is required, but has not been obtained, the Decision Maker should consider issuing a conditional approval for the statutory proposals so that the proposals gain full approval automatically when consent to the disposal is obtained.

New Site or Playing Fields

4.49 Proposals dependent on the acquisition of an additional site or playing field may not receive full approval but should be approved conditionally upon the acquisition of a site or playing field.

Land Tenure Arrangements

4.50 For the expansion of voluntary or foundation schools it is desirable that a trust holds the freehold interest in any additional site that is required for the expansion. Where the trustees of the voluntary or foundation school hold, or will hold, a leasehold interest in the additional site, the Decision Maker will need to be assured that the arrangements provide sufficient security for the school. In particular the leasehold interest should be for a substantial period – normally at least 50 years – and avoid clauses which would allow the leaseholder to evict the school before the termination of the lease. The

Decision Maker should also be satisfied that a lease does not contain provisions which would obstruct the governing body or the headteacher in the exercise of their functions under the Education Acts, or place indirect pressures upon the funding bodies.

School Playing Fields

4.51 The Education (School Premises) Regulations 1999 set out the standards for school premises, including minimum areas of team game playing fields to which schools should have access. The Decision Maker will need to be satisfied that either:

- a. the premises will meet minimum requirements of The Education (School Premises) Regulations 1999; or
- b. if the premises do not meet those requirements, the proposers have secured the Secretary of State's agreement in principle to grant a relaxation.

4.52 Where the Secretary of State has given 'in principle' agreement as at paragraph 4.46(b) above, the Decision Maker should consider issuing conditional approval so that when the Secretary of State gives his agreement, the proposals will automatically gain full approval.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS (SEN) PROVISION

Initial Considerations

4.53 When reviewing SEN provision, planning or commissioning alternative types of SEN provision or considering proposals for change LAs should aim for a flexible range of provision and support that can respond to the special educational needs of individual pupils and parental preferences, rather than necessarily establishing broad categories of provision according to special educational need or disability. There are a number of initial considerations for LAs to take account of in relation to proposals for change. They should ensure that local proposals:

- i. take account of parental preferences for particular styles of provision or education settings;
- ii. offer a range of provision to respond to the needs of individual children and young people, taking account of collaborative arrangements (including between special and mainstream), extended school and Children's Centre provision; regional centres (of expertise) and regional and sub-regional provision; out of LA day and residential special provision;
- iii. are consistent with the LA's Children and Young People's Plan;
- iv. take full account of educational considerations, in particular the need to ensure a broad and balanced curriculum, including the

National Curriculum, within a learning environment in which children can be healthy and stay safe;

- v. support the LA's strategy for making schools and settings more accessible to disabled children and young people and their scheme for promoting equality of opportunity for disabled people;
- vi. provide access to appropriately trained staff and access to specialist support and advice, so that individual pupils can have the fullest possible opportunities to make progress in their learning and participate in their school and community;
- vii. ensure appropriate provision for 14-19 year-olds, taking account of the role of local LSC funded institutions and their admissions policies; and
- viii. ensure that appropriate full-time education will be available to all displaced pupils. Their statements of special educational needs will require amendment and all parental rights must be ensured. Other interested partners, such as the Health Authority should be involved

4.54 Taking account of the considerations, as set out above, will provide assurance to local communities, children and parents that any reorganisation of SEN provision in their area is designed to improve on existing arrangements and enable all children to achieve the five Every Child Matters outcomes.

The Special Educational Needs Improvement Test

4.55 When considering any reorganisation of SEN provision, including that which might lead to some children being displaced through closures or alterations, LAs, and all other proposers for new schools or new provision, will need to demonstrate to parents, the local community and Decision Makers how the proposed alternative arrangements are likely to lead to improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of educational provision for children with special educational needs. All consultation documents and reorganisation plans that LAs publish and all relevant documentation LAs and other proposers submit to Decision Makers should show how the key factors set out in paragraphs 4.56 to 4.59 below have been taken into account. Proposals which do not credibly meet these requirements should not be approved and Decision Makers should take proper account of parental or independent representations which question the LA's own assessment in this regard.

Key Factors

4.56 When LAs are planning changes to their existing SEN provision, and in order to meet the requirement to demonstrate likely improvements in provision, they should:

- identify the details of the specific educational benefits that will flow from the proposals in terms of:

- a) improved access to education and associated services including the curriculum, wider school activities, facilities and equipment, with reference to the LA's Accessibility Strategy;
- b) improved access to specialist staff, both education and other professionals, including any external support and/or outreach services;
- c) improved access to suitable accommodation; and
- d) improved supply of suitable places.

- LAs should also:

- i. obtain a written statement that offers the opportunity for all providers of existing and proposed provision to set out their views on the changing pattern of provision seeking agreement where possible;
- ii. clearly state arrangements for alternative provision. A 'hope' or 'intention' to find places elsewhere is not acceptable. Wherever possible, the host or alternative schools should confirm in writing that they are willing to receive pupils, and have or will have all the facilities necessary to provide an appropriate curriculum;
- iii. specify the transport arrangements that will support appropriate access to the premises by reference to the LA's transport policy for SEN and disabled children; and
- iv. specify how the proposals will be funded and the planned staffing arrangements that will be put in place.

4.57 It is to be noted that any pupils displaced as a result of the closure of a BESD school (difficulties with behavioural, emotional and social development) should not be placed long-term or permanently in a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) if a special school place is what they need. PRUs are intended primarily for pupils who have been excluded, although LAs can and do use PRU provision for pupils out of school for other reasons such as illness and teenage pregnancies. There may of course be pupils who have statements identifying that they have BESD who have been placed appropriately in a PRU because they have been excluded; in such cases the statement **must** be amended to name the PRU, but PRUs should not be seen as an alternative long-term provision to special schools.

4.58 The requirement to demonstrate improvements and identify the specific educational benefits that flow from proposals for new or altered provision as set out in the key factors are for all those who bring forward proposals for new special schools or for special provision in mainstream schools including governors of foundation schools and foundation special schools. The proposer needs to consider all the factors listed above.

4.59 Decision Makers will need to be satisfied that the evidence with which they are provided shows that LAs and/or other proposers have taken account of the initial considerations and all the key factors in their planning and commissioning in order to meet the requirement to demonstrate that the reorganisation or new provision is likely to result in improvements to SEN provision.

OTHER ISSUES

Views of Interested Parties

4.60 The Decision Maker should consider the views of all those affected by the proposals or who have an interest in them including: pupils; families of pupils; staff; other schools and colleges; local residents; diocesan bodies and other providers; LAs; the LSC (where proposals affect 14-19 provision) and the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership if one exists, or any local partnership or group that exists in place of an EYDCP (where proposals affect early years and/or childcare provision). This includes statutory objections and comments submitted during the representation period. The Decision Maker should not simply take account of the numbers of people expressing a particular view when considering representations made on proposals. Instead the Decision Maker should give the greatest weight to representations from those stakeholders likely to be most directly affected by the proposals.

Types of Decision

4.61 In considering proposals, the Decision Maker can decide to:

reject the proposals;

approve the proposals;

approve the proposals with a modification (e.g. the proposal implementation date); or

approve the proposals subject to them meeting a specific condition (see paragraph 4.62 below).

Conditional Approval

4.62 The regulations provide for a conditional approval to be given where the Decision Maker is otherwise satisfied that the proposals can be approved, and approval can automatically follow an outstanding event. Conditional approval can only be granted in the limited circumstances specified in the regulations i.e. as follows:

- a. the grant of planning permission under Part 3 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- b. the acquisition of the site required for the implementation of the proposals;
- c. the acquisition of playing fields required for the implementation of the proposals;
- d. the securing of any necessary access to a site referred to in sub-paragraph (b) or playing fields referred to in sub-paragraph (c);

- e. the private finance credit approval given by the Department for Children, Schools and Families following the entering into a private finance contract by an LA;
- f. the entering into an agreement for any necessary building project supported by the Department for Children, Schools and Families in connection with the programme known as “Building Schools for the Future”;
- g. in the case of mainstream schools, the agreement to any change to the admission arrangements of any other school or schools, as specified in the approval;
- h. the making of any scheme relating to any charity connected with the school;
- i. the formation of any federation (within the meaning of section 24(2) of the 2002 Act) of which it is intended that the school should form part, or the fulfilling of any other condition relating to the proposed school forming part of a federation;
- j. the Secretary of State giving approval under regulation 5(4) of the Education (Foundation Body) (England) Regulations 2000 that the school should form part of a group for which a foundation body act;
- k. the Secretary of State making a declaration under regulation 22(3) of the Education (Foundation Body) (England) Regulations 2000 that the school should form part of a group for which a foundation body acts;
- l. where the proposals depend upon any of the events specified in paragraphs (a) to (k) occurring by a specified date for any other school or proposed school, the occurrence of such and event;

4.63 The Decision Maker **must** set a date by which the condition should be met but will be able to modify the date if the proposers confirm, before the date expires, that the condition will be met later than originally thought. The proposer should inform the Decision Maker and the Department (SOU Unit, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by e-mail to schools.organisation-unit@dfes.gsi.gov.uk) when a condition is met. If a condition is not met by the date specified, the proposals should be referred back to the Decision Maker for fresh consideration.

Decisions

4.64 All decisions **must** give reasons for the decision, irrespective of whether the proposals were rejected or approved, indicating the main factors/criteria for the decision.

4.65 A copy of all decisions **must** be forwarded to:

the LA or governing body who published the proposals;

the trustees of the school (if any);

the Secretary of State (via the School Organisation Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by e-mail to schools.organisation-unit@dfes.gsi.gov.uk);

where the school includes provision for 14-16 education or sixth form education, the LSC;

the local CofE diocese;

the bishop of the RC diocese;

each objector except where a petition has been received. Where a petition is received a decision letter should be sent to the person who submitted the petition, or where this is unknown, the signatory whose name appears first on the petition; and

where the school is a special school, the relevant primary care trust and NHS trust or NHS foundation trust.

4.66 In addition, where proposals are decided by the LA, a copy of the decision **must** be sent to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG. Where proposals are decided by the schools adjudicator, a copy of the decision **must** be sent to the LA that it is proposed should maintain the school.

Can proposals be withdrawn?

4.67 Proposals can be withdrawn at any point before a decision is taken. Written notice must be given to the LA, or governing body, if the proposals were published by the LA. Written notice must also be sent to the schools adjudicator (if proposals have been sent to him) and the Secretary of State – i.e. via the School Organisation Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by e-mail to schools.organisation-unit@dfes.gsi.gov.uk. Written notice must also be placed at the main entrance to the school, or all the entrances if there are more than one.

Transitional Exemption Order – Role of Decision Maker

4.68 Single sex schools are not required to comply with certain provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act (SDA) 1975. When a single sex school becomes mixed it will automatically become subject to those requirements. Since the change from single sex to co-educational would normally be phased over a period of years by changing the admission arrangements to allow the admission of both sexes, the school would not be able to comply fully with the SDA requirements for some years. Transitional Exemption Orders relax the

requirement to comply during the period before the school becomes wholly co-educational.

4.69 Where the Decision Maker receives statutory proposals to alter a single sex school to become co-educational, they should treat the proposals as an application for a Transitional Exemption Order and make the order if they approve the proposals.

Stage 5 – Implementation

5.1 The proposers are under a statutory duty to implement any proposals which an LA or schools adjudicator has approved. The proposals **must** be implemented as published, taking into account any modifications made by the Decision Maker. If the approval was subject to a condition being met by a specified date – proposers **must** ensure that they meet this. If it looks as though it might not be possible to meet the condition by the specified date, the proposer may seek a modification to the condition from the original Decision Maker that decided the proposals.

Can Proposals Be Modified?

5.2 If it proves impossible to implement the proposals as approved, the proposers can seek a modification and must apply to the Decision Maker who decided the proposals. A modification may be made at any time before the implementation date for the proposals.

5.3 The most common modification is to the implementation date. However, proposals cannot be modified to the extent new proposals are substituted for those that have been consulted upon and published. If proposers wish to make a significant change to proposals after they have been approved, they must publish “revocation” proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement the proposals (see paragraphs 5.5-5.9 below) and publish fresh proposals.

5.4 Before modifying proposals the Decision Maker, **must** consult the proposers and the LA, if the LA did not publish the proposals. The proposals must not be modified in a way that would in effect substitute new proposals – this would run the risk of successful legal challenge in the courts.

Revocation

5.5 If proposers cannot implement approved proposals they **must** publish fresh proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement. The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 provide that revocation proposals **must** contain the following information:

a description of the original proposals as published;

the date of the publication of the original proposals;

details of how copies of the original proposals can be obtained; and

a statement as to why it is proposed that the duty to implement proposals should not apply in relation to the original proposals.

5.6 The proposals **must** be published in a local newspaper, and also posted at the main entrance to the school (and all the entrances if there are more than one) and at some other conspicuous place in the area served by

the school. The proposals **must** provide for anyone to submit comments and objections on the proposals to the LA within 6 weeks of the proposals being published. The proposers **must** forward a copy of the proposals to the LA within 1 week of publication. Proposers are advised to consult interested parties on the planned revocation proposals before publication although there is no statutory requirement to do so.

5.7 Revocation proposals are decided by the LA, except where the original proposals were decided by the schools adjudicator. Where the proposals were originally decided by the schools adjudicator the LA **must** forward the proposals, and any comments and objections received, to the schools adjudicator within 2 weeks from the end of the representation period. If the LA is to decide proposals they **must** do so within 2 months from the end of the representation period and if not, **must** pass the proposals to the schools adjudicator within 1 week from the end of the 2 month period.

5.8 To approve the proposals the Decision Maker **must** be satisfied that implementation of the original proposals would be unreasonably difficult, or that circumstances have so altered since the original proposals were approved that their implementation would be inappropriate.

5.9 A copy of the decision **must** be forwarded to:

the LA or governing body who published the proposals;

the trustees of the school (if any);

the Secretary of State (via the School Organisation Unit, DCSF, Mowden Hall, Darlington DL3 9BG or by e-mail to schools.organisation-unit@dfes.gsi.gov.uk);

where the school includes provision for 14-16 education or sixth form education, the LSC;

the local CofE diocese;

the bishop of the RC diocese.

CHANGE OF CATEGORY ISSUES

Responsibility for implementation of other unimplemented proposals

5.10 Where, as a result of VA school changing category, the LA becomes responsible for the implementation of any other previously approved proposals, the Department would continue its support of any agreed capital costs for those proposals, and would be prepared to consider applications from an LA to meet its share of any capital costs which previously fell to the governing body. LAs would also be able to publish statutory proposals to be relieved of the duty to implement approved proposals in respect of the school in its previous category.

Admissions - transitional measures

5.11 The admission authority for a community or voluntary controlled school is the LA, while the admission authority for a voluntary aided or foundation school is the school's governing body. When a school changes category, and the admission authority changes too, any action taken or decisions made by the former authority in its role as the admission authority will, from the implementation date, have effect as if they had been taken by the new admission authority. This means that, for example, where a community school becomes a voluntary aided school, the governing body of the voluntary aided school must honour any admission decisions already taken by the LA about the admission arrangements of the school and any offers of places that have been made or applications that have been refused. Further information about admission arrangements can be found in the School Admissions Code at www.dfes.gov.uk/sacode.

Reconstitution of the governing body

5.12 In changing category the governing body must be reconstituted in a form appropriate to the school's new category and also in accordance with the appropriate instrument of government taking into account the *School Governance (Constitution) (England) Regulations 2007*. A period called the "implementation period" begins when the proposals are decided and ends on the date the proposals are implemented. During this period the LEA and governing body are required to make a new instrument of government for the school.

5.13 As soon as reasonably practicable after the beginning of the implementation period, and in any case within a period of 3 months after the implementation date, the governing body and LEA are required to reconstitute the governing body. Until the governing body is reconstituted the current governing body continues to exercise its functions in respect of the school.

5.14 In reconstituting the governing body, if a school has surplus governors in one or more of the categories appropriate to the school's new category, unless those surplus governors voluntarily agree to cease to hold office, they shall be removed as follows:

seniority - the governor with the shortest period of service being the first to cease to hold office, the governor with the next shortest period of service being the next to cease to hold office, and so on;

drawing of lots - where governors are of equal seniority, determination of who shall cease to hold office shall be done by drawing lots.

5.15 Where it is proposed that a school should change category and join an existing foundation body, the governing body must also request the LA, when making the school's instrument of government, to name the foundation body as the appointing body for foundation governors. The LA should make the instrument so that the appointment of foundation governors can take effect from the date that the school joins the group. This would be the

implementation date of the proposals. In such cases the instrument must be made during the implementation period.

5.16 Where it is proposed that a school should change category and, along with at least two other schools, establish a new foundation body the governing body must also request the LA, when making the school's instrument of government, to name the foundation body as the appointing body for foundation governors. The LA should make the instrument so that the appointment of foundation governors can take effect from the date that the group is established. This could be any period up to 3 months after the implementation date. However the making of the instrument and the establishment of the foundation body must be on the same day, and in accordance with the date specified by the Secretary of State for the establishment of the foundation body.

Staffing

5.17 A change of school category from community or voluntary controlled to voluntary aided will result in a change of employer for the school's staff. Paragraphs 49 to 55 of Schedule 3 to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 provide for all rights, powers, duties and liabilities to transfer from the LA to the governing body. Another consequence of changing category is that anything done by the LA in respect of the employee is considered, from the implementation date, to have been done by the governing body.

5.18 The effect of these provisions is to protect an individual's employment rights on transfer. Any agreements entered into by the LA or governing body before this date, in respect of an individual's terms and contract of employment must therefore be honoured by the new employer. Equally, if any action is being taken by an employee against the former employer in respect of a liability, duty etc of that employer before a school changes category, the liability transfers to the new employer.

5.19 The governing body should also take account of the "Staff Transfers in the Public Sector" statement of practice which can be accessed at

http://www.civilservice.gov.uk/publications/staff_transfer.asp

Variation of voluntary or foundation school trusts

5.20 The trust of a voluntary or foundation school often makes very specific provisions regarding the conduct of the school and the use of any fund held by the trust for the use of the school and premises. In bringing forward proposals to change category, proposers will need to consider whether the school's current trust allows for the change in category proposed. If in doubt, or if a variation in the trust is clearly necessary, promoters are advised to make early contact with the Charity Commission to apply for the trust to be varied under the relevant trust law.

Land Transfer

5.21 Schedule 3 to The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 (SI: 2007 No. 1289) have effect in relation to the transfer of land. Any land transfers will follow the existing patterns of ownership for maintained schools so far as possible and will take place on the implementation date.

5.22 Where a community or a voluntary school becomes a foundation school any land held by an LA for the school transfers automatically to the school's trustees or, if it has no trustees, to the governing body.

Rights to use land

5.23 Where land held by another body was used by a school prior to its change of category (for instance a private playing field, church hall or swimming pool) the rights and liabilities connected with the use of that facility enjoyed by the school prior to the change of category will continue to apply. Therefore, where a community school has, by agreement, been allowed to use a playing field owned by a sports club prior to changing category, the school cannot be disqualified from using the facility merely because of the change in category.

Restrictions on disposing of property

5.24 Once a governing body has given notice to the LA that a motion to consult on change of category proposals is to be discussed by the governing body, an embargo is placed on an LA, in whom property which is used for the purposes of the school is vested, disposing of that property or ceasing to hold or use it for the school. This embargo lasts until the proposals are decided or withdrawn.

Land excluded from transfer

5.25 Land may be excluded from transfer with the prior written approval of the schools adjudicator. Applications to the adjudicator to exclude land from transfer can be made jointly (where there is agreement) or individually from either party. Applications to exclude land from transfer can only be made during the period between the change of category proposals being approved and the implementation date.

Land Transfer when schools join or form a foundation body

5.26 The Education (Foundation Body) (England) Regulations 2000 provide for the transfer of land and user rights in the case of a school which changes category and forms or joins a foundation body. These regulations provide that land held by the LA or governing body will transfer to and vest in the foundation body.

Annex A

Information to be included in or provided in relation to alteration proposals

(Note: Shading indicates information to be contained in published statutory notice)

School and governing body's details

1. The name, address and category of the school for which proposals are published and contact details of the LA or the governing body that are publishing the proposals.

Implementation and any proposed stages for implementation

2. The date on which the proposals are planned to be implemented, and if they are to be implemented in stages, a description of what is planned for each stage, the number of stages intended and the dates of each stage.

Objections and comments

3. A statement explaining the procedure for making representations, including—

- (a) the date by which objections or comments should be sent to the LA; and
- (b) the address of the LA to which objections or comments should be sent.

Alteration description

4. A description of the proposed alteration and in the case of special school proposals, a description of the current special needs provision.

School capacity

5.—Where the alteration is an alteration falling within any of paragraphs 1 to 4, 8 and 9, 12 to 14 and 18 to 21 of Schedule 2 or Schedule 4 of the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 – SI 2007 No. 1289 - the proposal must also include—

- (a) details of the current capacity of the school and, where the proposals will alter the capacity of the school, the proposed capacity of the school after the alteration;
- (b) details of the number of pupils to be admitted to the school in each relevant age group in the first school year in which the proposals will have been implemented;
- (c) where it is intended that proposals should be implemented in stages, the number of pupils to be admitted to the school in the first school year in which each stage will have been implemented; and

(d) where the number of pupils in any relevant age group is lower than the indicated admission number for that relevant age group, a statement to this effect and details of the indicated admission number in question.

(2) Where the alteration is an alteration falling within any of paragraphs 1, 2, 9, 12, 13, and 18 to 21 of Schedule 2 or Schedule 4 of the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2007 – SI 2007 No. 1289 - a statement of the number of pupils at the school at the time of the publication of the proposals.

Implementation

6. Where the proposals relate to a foundation or voluntary controlled school a statement as to whether the proposals are to be implemented by the LA or by the governing body, and, if the proposals are to be implemented by both, a statement as to the extent to which they are to be implemented by each body.

Additional Site

7.—A statement as to whether any new or additional site will be required if proposals are implemented and if so the location of the site if the school is to occupy a split site.

(1) Where proposals relate to a foundation or voluntary school a statement as to who will provide any additional site required, together with details of the tenure (freehold or leasehold) on which the site of the school will be held, and if the site is to be held on a lease, details of the proposed lease.

Changes in boarding arrangements

8.—Where the proposals are for the introduction or removal of boarding provision, or the alteration of existing boarding provision —

- (a) the number of pupils for whom it is intended that boarding provision will be made if the proposals are approved;
- (b) the arrangements for safeguarding the welfare of the children at the school;
- (c) the current number of pupils for whom boarding provision can be made and a description of the boarding provision; and
- (d) except where the proposals are to introduce boarding provision, a description of the existing boarding provision.

(2) Where the proposals are for the removal of boarding provision or an alteration to reduce boarding provision —

- (a) the number of pupils for whom boarding provision will be removed if the proposals are approved; and
- (b) a statement as to the use to which the former boarding accommodation will be put if the proposals are approved.

Transfer to new site

9. Where the proposals are to transfer a school to a new site the following information—

- (a) the location of the proposed site (including details of whether the school is to occupy a single or split site), and including where appropriate the postal address;
- (b) the distance between the proposed and current site;
- (c) the reason for the choice of proposed site;
- (d) the accessibility of the proposed site or sites;
- (e) the proposed arrangements for transport of pupils to the school on its new site; and
- (f) a statement about other sustainable transport alternatives where pupils are not using transport provided, and how car use in area will be discouraged.

Objectives

- 10.** The objectives of the proposals.

Consultation

- 11.** Evidence of the consultation before the proposals were published including—

- (a) a list of persons who were consulted;
- (b) minutes of all public consultation meetings;
- (c) the views of the persons consulted;
- (d) a statement to the effect that all applicable statutory requirements in relation to the proposals to consult were complied with; and
- (e) copies of all consultation documents and a statement on how these documents were made available.

Project costs

- 12.** A statement of the estimated total capital cost of the proposals and the breakdown of the costs that are to be met by the governing body, the LA, and any other party.

- 13.** A copy of confirmation from the Secretary of State, LA and the Learning and Skills Council for England (as the case may be) that funds will be made available (including costs to cover any necessary site purchase).

Age range

- 14.** Where the proposals relate to a change in age range, the current age range for the school.

Early years provision

- 15.** Where the proposals are to alter the lower age limit of a mainstream school so that it provides for pupils aged between 2 and 5—

- (a) details of the early years provision, including the number of full-time and part-time pupils, the number and length of sessions in each week, and the services for disabled children that will be offered;
- (b) how the school will integrate the early years provision with childcare services and how the proposals are consistent with the integration of early years provision for childcare;
- (c) evidence of parental demand for additional provision of early years provision;
- (d) assessment of capacity, quality and sustainability of provision in schools and in establishments other than schools who deliver the Early Years Foundation Stage within 3 miles of the school; and
- (e) reasons why such schools and establishments who have spare capacity cannot make provision for any forecast increase in the number of such provision.

Changes to sixth form provision

16. Where the proposals are to alter the upper age limit of the school so that the school provides sixth form education or additional sixth form education, a statement of how the proposals will—

- (a) improve the educational or training achievements;
- (b) increase participation in education or training; and
- (c) expand the range of educational or training opportunities

for 16-19 year olds in the area.

17. Where the proposals are to alter the upper age limit of the school so that the school ceases to provide sixth form education, a statement of the effect on the supply of 16-19 places in the area.

SEN

18. Where the proposals are to establish or change provision for special educational needs—

- (a) a description of the types of learning difficulties in respect of which education will be provided;
- (b) any additional specialist features will be provided;
- (c) the proposed numbers of pupils for which the provision is to be made;
- (d) details of how the provision will be funded;
- (e) a statement as to whether the education will be provided for children with special educational needs who are not registered pupils at the school to which the proposals relate;
- (f) a statement as to whether the expenses of the provision will be met from the school's delegated budget;
- (g) the location of the provision if it is not to be established on the existing site of the school; and
- (h) where the provision will replace existing educational provision for children with special educational needs, a statement as to how the LA

believes that the new provision is likely to lead to improvement in the standard, quality and range of the educational provision for such children.

19.Where the proposals are to discontinue provision for special educational needs—

- (a) details of alternative provision for pupils for whom the provision is currently made;
- (b) details of the number of pupils for whom provision is made that is recognised by the LA as reserved for children with special educational needs during each of the 4 school years preceding the current school year;
- (c) details of provision made outside the area of the LA for pupils whose needs will not be able to be met in the area of the authority as a result of the discontinuance of the provision; and
- (d) a statement as to how the LA believe that the proposals are likely to lead to improvement in the standard, quality and range of the educational provision for such children.

20.Where the proposals will lead to alternative provision for children with special educational needs, as a result of the establishment, alteration or discontinuance of existing provision, the specific educational benefits that will flow from the proposals in terms of—

- (a) improved access to education and associated services including the curriculum, wider school activities, facilities and equipment with reference to the LA's Accessibility Strategy;
- (b) improved access to specialist staff, both educational and other professionals, including any external support and outreach services;
- (c) improved access to suitable accommodation; and
- (d) improved supply of suitable places.

Sex of pupils

21. Where the proposals are to make an alteration to provide that a school which was an establishment which admitted pupils of one sex only becomes an establishment which admits pupils of both sexes—

- (a) details of the likely effect which the alteration will have on the balance of the provision of single sex education in the area;
- (b) evidence of local demand for single-sex education; and
- (c) details of any transitional period which the body making the proposals wishes specified in a transitional exemption order (within the meaning of section 27 of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975).

22. Where the proposals are to make an alteration to a school to provide that a school which was an establishment which admitted pupils of both sexes becomes an establishment which admits pupils of one sex only—

- (a) details of the likely effect which the alteration will have on the balance of the provision of single-sex education in the area; and

- (b) evidence of local demand for single-sex education.

Extended services

23. If the proposed alterations affect the provision of the school's extended services, details of the current extended services the school is offering and details of any proposed change as a result of the alterations.

Need or demand for additional places

24. If the proposals involve adding places—

- (a) a statement and supporting evidence of the need or demand for the particular places in the area;
- (b) where the school has a religious character, a statement and supporting evidence of the demand in the area for education in accordance with the tenets of the religion or religious denomination; and
- (c) where the school adheres to a particular philosophy, evidence of the demand for education in accordance with the philosophy in question and any associated change to the admission arrangements for the school.

25. If the proposals involve removing places—

- (a) a statement and supporting evidence of the reasons for the removal, including an assessment of the impact on parental choice; and
- (b) a statement on the local capacity to accommodate displaced pupils.

Additional information in the case of special schools

26. Where the proposals relate to a special school the following information must also be provided—

- (a) information as to the numbers, age range, sex and special educational needs of the pupils (distinguishing boarding and day pupils) for whom provision is made at the school;
- (b) information on the predicted rise or fall (as the case may be) in the number of children with particular types of special educational needs requiring specific types of special educational provision;
- (c) a statement about the alternative provision for pupils who may be displaced as a result of the alterations;
- (d) where the proposals would result in the school being organised to make provision for pupils with a different type or types of special educational needs, with the result that the provision which would be made for pupils currently at the school would be inappropriate to their needs, details of the other schools which such pupils may attend including any interim arrangements and transport arrangements to such schools;
- (e) where the proposals relate to a foundation special school, a statement as to whether the proposals are to be implemented by the LA, or by the governing body, and if the proposals are to be implemented by both, a

statement as to the extent to which they are to be implemented by each body.

David Corinne

From: Julian Penfold [REDACTED]
Sent: 30 October 2007 22:12
To: David Corinne
Subject: ILC consultation response

Dear Corinne

Please find below my response regarding the ILC proposals

best wishes

Julian Penfold

Moselle and William C. Harvey are very successful schools. To justify making major changes to them requires compelling reasons.

Opportunities for mixing with mainstream learners already exist; the main obstacle to mixing is that it is very often simply not appropriate. I deliberately haven't used the word "inclusion" because it implies exclusion. I have never felt my daughter was being excluded from anything by being at Moselle, simply that she was happy and receiving a first-class education that was right for her. I am not aware of any convincing evidence that mixing or co-location improves educational outcomes.

Issues with premises could very easily be addressed without any reorganisation so this argument is not relevant.

The proposals bring with them a number of significant dangers.

Firstly the two special schools will lose their focus as far as the range of needs they deal with. Moselle already deals with a fairly broad spectrum of needs and this will be greatly widened with the inclusion of the WCH learners. I have yet to see an explanation from an educational standpoint of why it was necessary to merge the special schools, beyond a general desire to limit the number of schools for financial or ideological reasons.

Secondly the continuity provided by offering primary and secondary education in one school will be lost and the separate schools will have to work much harder to make this happen.

Thirdly the proposed co-location with Woodside looks very risky if the hoped-for improvements in what was something of a failing school do not materialise.

I believe the consultation is fatally flawed because the LA has chosen to include the BWF "campus" in it but has failed to provide any information at all about the proposed accommodation. In fact when the proposals were first published funding had not even been obtained and even now it is a very small amount in comparison to the secondary. How can it be fair to ask people to agree to something that they cannot see plans for? The LA must undertake to re-consult as and when funding is secured and the primary project starts. While Woodside have been positive and welcoming, we have heard nothing from BWF (indeed the headteacher has recently moved on) as the focus has understandably been on Woodside as those plans are now well advanced.

The LA has chosen to pursue this proposal despite the fact that a majority of the respondents during the informal consultation were not in favour. A number of teachers and governors viewed it as inevitable that the proposals would be moved forward and decided to try to get what they saw as the best deal for Moselle without necessarily thinking that the proposals had great merit. Furthermore staff have been and will continue to be under huge pressure because of the need for them to be involved in the transition process as well as their day-to-day duties. I have not seen any proposal that funding be made available to cover staff involvement in planning and transition.

08/11/2007

I do not feel that other options have been properly investigated and the wider group of stakeholders has never been presented with serious options, for example improving the buildings but retaining the current school organisation, or co-locating a special primary AND secondary school with a mainstream school.

If the proposals do move forward, as seems inevitable, I regard it as essential that:

- o The staff of both Special schools are guaranteed to keep their jobs
- o The Special schools retain their own identity, leadership, governing bodies and funding
- o The buildings provided for both schools provide as a minimum the same level of facilities as currently, including a safe home base for vulnerable learners
- o The level of funding and facilities provided for the Woodside campus build does not change from the current level
- o The LA undertakes to fully consult when detailed BWF proposals are available
- o Sufficient additional funds are made available to all the schools involved to cater for the additional effort required from staff both during the transition where they will be required to provide input into all aspects of the process and once the new arrangements are in place at which point more effort will presumably be required to promote inclusion.

Julian Penfold

Parent Governor, Moselle School

N.B. Though I am a Governor of Moselle, the views expressed here are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Governing Body as a whole.

This email has been scanned by the MessageLabs Email Security System.
For more information please visit <http://www.messagelabs.com/email>

Annex 7

David Corinne

From: Julian Penfold [REDACTED]
Sent: 31 October 2007 10:56
To: David Corinne
Subject: ICL consultation proposal

Dear Corinne
this is my response to the proposal

best wishes

Anna Rita Fiorentini

I always feel that changing something that works is not a good idea.
Moselle School and WC Harvey are very good schools so I don't see the need to reorganize them and merging them into one Special Need School, they work perfectly fine the way they are.

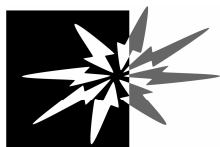
I also do not agree in locating the secondary schools with Woodside High which is an under achieving school.

Ultimately I think the money should have been spent to make improvements to the existing buildings and to provide more specialized staff like speech and language therapists, occupational therapists and so on.

Anna Rita Fiorentini
Parent, Moselle School

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Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]**CABINET****On 18th December 2007**

Report Title: **Review of Haringey Council's School Funding Formula and Scheme for Financing Schools.**

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable): **[add reference]**

Report of: **Director of Children & Young People's Service**

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose

1.1 To report on the outcome of the autumn term consultation with schools and the Schools Forum on proposed changes to Haringey Council's Schools Funding Formula and the Scheme for Financing Schools.

1.2 To recommend acceptance of the proposed changes to Haringey Council's Schools Funding Formula and Scheme for Financing Schools.

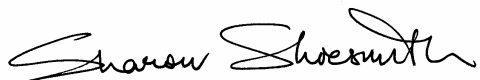
2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1 The proposed changes to AEN/SEN funding and distribution, which is the major element within the consultation, will support the educational attainment of pupils from the most deprived backgrounds and increase support for children with the most severe special needs.

3. Recommendations

3.1. That Haringey Council's Schools Funding Formula and Scheme for Financing Schools is amended, having regard to the Chief Finance Officers comments, in accordance with the recommendations agreed by the Schools Forum on 15th November 2007, as set out in paragraphs 7.2.1 to 7.2.5.

Report Authorised by: **Sharon Shoesmith**
Director
The Children and Young People's Service



Contact Officer: **Kevin Bartle**
Acting Head of Corporate Finance
020 8489 3743

Steve Worth
School Funding Manager
020 8489 3708

4. Director of Finance Comments

4.1 This report covers changes to the method of distributing the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is the major part of the ring fenced Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The Schools Forum at its meeting on 13th December 2007 will consider the distribution of the DSG between the ISB and centrally retained budgets. The changes will be implemented as quickly as the financial settlement allows. The continuation of funding for statements between the current and new thresholds may delay the move to funding support for statemented pupils at scale 4.

5. Head of Legal Services Comments

5.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report. Paragraph 2A of Schedule 14 to the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (as amended) requires the authority to consult the governing body and head teacher of every school maintained regarding variation to the scheme of school funding and then to submit its proposals to the schools forum for approval. The changes to the scheme set out in the recommendations in paragraphs 8.2.1 to 8.2.5 are within the terms of the School Finance (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and have been approved by the schools forum.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

6. Background

- 6.1 The School Finance (England) Regulations 2006 require local authorities to consult with their Schools Forums on any proposed changes to their Scheme for Financing Schools or Schools Funding Formula.
- 6.2 This report sets out the outcome of the autumn term consultation with schools and the Haringey Schools Forum on proposed changes to Haringey's Schools Funding Formula and Scheme for Financing Schools to take effect from 1st April 2008.
- 6.3 The consultation covered proposals to:
 - a) Change the level of funding and the factors used for Additional and Special Educational Needs (AEN/SEN) allocations.
 - b) Change the methodology for allocating funding for teachers on the upper pay scale.
 - c) Insert a new section in Haringey's Scheme for Financing Schools on Community Facilities.
 - d) Increase the proportion of funding for pupils taking free school meals in the primary schools meal factor.
- 6.4 The most significant of these is the proposal on AEN/SEN funding. The narrowing of the gap between the achievement of pupils from deprived and non-deprived backgrounds is a major element of Government policy, as set out in the 2004 Child Poverty Review and the joint Treasury/DCSF report 'Child Poverty: Fair Funding for Schools'. An outcome of this was the requirement for all Schools Forums to review the way they target AEN and deprivation in their local Funding Formula. The DCSF have an expectation that funding received through the Dedicated Schools Grant for deprivation and additional needs should be targeted at improving the achievement of those pupils with the greatest need.
 - 6.4.1 The AEN/SEN Review Group set up by Haringey's Schools Forum agreed that the methodology for distributing resources for Additional Educational Needs should be based upon the fundamental principle that those children who face the most significant barriers to learning will require additional resources to support progress and achievement. Such children will include those who experience social deprivation, special educational needs, or who are drawn from other vulnerable groups including children from some minority ethnic backgrounds. It is expected that these additional funds will be targeted towards additional support for more disadvantaged children and young people.
 - 6.4.2 There is a strong correlation between deprivation and AEN and moderate levels of SEN and it is usual for deprivation factors to be used as proxy measures in allocating funding to meet these needs. Funding for pupils with more complex SEN is usually associated with a statement of special educational needs.

6.4.3 During the current (2007-8) financial year Haringey Council received 16% of its Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) through additional deprivation factors; this equates to £21.86m within the Individual School Budget (ISB). This funding is passed to schools in full through Haringey's school funding formula but only £11m (8.2%) is allocated through the current deprivation factors. The Review Group concluded, therefore, that schools with high levels of deprivation are not receiving the full benefit of deprivation funding provided through the DSG. The proposed changes would, if agreed, address this by:

- ensuring that the additional deprivation funding received through the DSG is targeted in full by Haringey's funding formula at deprivation in schools;
- providing a better measure of relative social need by replacing the use of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and stages of English language acquisition as indicators with eligibility for Free School Meals and targeted ethnic minority groups;
- supporting inclusive learning;
- ensuring transparency in the process of allocating resources;
- ensuring that resources are distributed fairly and equitably between schools.

6.4.4 The impact of proposed changes would be to direct 'headroom', new funding, over and above the uplifts required by the Minimum Funding Guarantee, into AEN/SEN factors rather than into the Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU) as at present. This would affect the distribution of resources, redirecting new funding from schools with lower levels of deprivation to those with greater levels. An indication on the relative change in resources for individual schools is shown in Appendix 3.

6.4.5 All schools are protected from a fall in cash budgets, unless there are changes in other factors, such as pupil numbers, by the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG). This ensures that all schools have a minimum per pupil increase from one year to the next. The national MFG for 2008/09 to 2010/11 is 2.1%, this has been deliberately set below the rate of inflation as the Government is expecting schools to realise efficiency savings.

6.5 The full consultation document was sent to headteachers and to chairs of governing bodies on 13th September 2007. Additionally, letters were sent to all governors informing them of the consultation and giving details of the web site where the detailed consultation could be found. Three 'road shows' were also arranged to discuss the AEN/SEN proposals to which all headteachers and governors were invited and meetings with parents' groups to explain the proposals are continuing.

6.6 The consultation ended on 7th November.

7. Outcome of the Consultation and Recommendations of the Schools Forum.

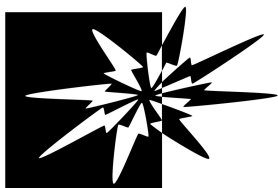
- 7.1 The Haringey Schools Forum at its meeting on 15th November 2007 received a report on the responses to the consultation. The report and its appendices are attached.
- 7.2 The Schools Forum agreed the following recommendations: -
- 7.2.1 That, in principle the proportion of deprivation funding that schools receive in the Individual schools Budget (ISB) should reflect the proportion of additional deprivation funding that Haringey receives in the DSG, which is currently 16%.
- 7.2.2 That the factors to be used in distributing AEN/SEN funding shall be:
- a) Eligibility for Free School Meals. As determined at the time of the January PLASC. Funding to be allocated pro-rata to the number of eligible pupils. For nursery children only IMD is to be used instead of free school meal eligibility.
 - b) A prior attainment factor to be calculated from the end of Key Stage attainment data in Maths, English and Science. Key Stage 1 data would be used to calculate a prior attainment factor for Key Stage 2, and Key Stage 2 for secondary prior attainment. This factor will not apply to the infant and early years phases;
 - c) a factor for unplanned admissions calculated on the basis of any children who start at a school 3 months after the majority of their peers;
 - d) a factor to increase the rate of progress of specific underachieving groups that will be identified annually, and which for 2008/09 have been identified as African, African-Caribbean, Turkish, Kurdish and Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller background. Funding will be allocated pro-rata to the numbers of pupils in these groups.
 - e) That the percentages in the consultation paper to be applied to these factors are:

Phase	FSM	IMD	Prior Attainment	Mobility	Targeted Ethnic Minority Groups
	%	%	%	%	%
Nursery		50	0	20	30
Infant	50		0	20	30
Junior	40		20	20	20
Secondary	30		30	20	20

- 7.2.3 That the threshold for receiving funding for specific statements should be set at 15 hours of special needs assistance support costed at Scale 4 (or a mixture of support of equivalent value). Funding for existing statements that fall between the current and new thresholds will continue for as long as the statement remains in place.
- 7.2.4 Section 14 – Community Facilities.
That the proposed new Section 14 of the Scheme for Financing Schools is agreed.
- 7.2.5 Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scales.
That Option 1 is agreed; using the information provided by schools each January in the 618G return to identify the numbers of teachers on the upper pay scale. Funding will be provided for each teacher based on agreed levels of support averaged over numbers of teachers on the UPS. The Schools Forum will be consulted annually on the sum to be distributed through this factor
- 8. Recommendations.**
- 8.1 That Cabinet ratify the changes recommended by the Schools Forum to Haringey Council's Schools Funding Formula and Scheme for Financing Schools

Use of Appendices / Tables / Photographs

- Appendix 1. Report to Haringey Schools Forum - Response to the Fair Funding Consultation.
Fair Funding Consultation Responses Autumn 2007
- Appendix 1.1 AEN/SEN Proposals.
- Appendix 1.2 Section 14 – Community Facilities.
- Appendix 1.3 Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.
- Appendix 1.4 School Meals Formula for Primary Schools.
- Appendix 2. Main Consultation Document.
- Appendix 3 Redistribution of New Resources between Individual Schools.



Haringey Council

**Appendix
1**

The Children and Young People's Service

Report to Haringey Schools Forum – Thursday 15th November 2007

Report Title:

Response to the Fair Funding Consultation.

Authors:

Kevin Bartle, Head of Finance for the Children and Young People's Service

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Steve Worth, School Funding & Policy Manager

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Purpose

To report the outcome of the consultation on proposed changes to Haringey's Schools Funding Formula and Scheme for Financing Schools.

Recommendations

- 3.1 That proposals 5.1, 5.2 a-d and 5.3 of the AEN/SEN Consultation Document are agreed.**
- 3.2 The Forum may wish to consider continuing to fund existing statements that fall between the current and proposed thresholds. Funding could continue for as long as the child remains at her/his present school and the statement is in force. Information on the cost of this proposal will be tabled at the Forum.**

- 3.3 That the proposed new Section 14 of the Scheme for Financing Schools is agreed.**
- 3.4 The Authority recommends that Option 1 of the consultation on Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale is agreed. The responses from schools favour Option 2.**
- 3.5 That Option 1 of the consultation on The Delegation of Primary School Resources for Children Taking School Meals is agreed.**

1. Background.

- 1.1 Local authorities are required to consult with their schools and Schools Forums on any proposed changes to their Scheme for Financing Schools or Schools Funding Formula.
- 1.2 Consultation has taken place this term on proposals to:
- a) Change the level of funding and the factors used for AEN/SEN allocations.
 - b) Change the methodology for allocating funding for teachers on the upper pay scale.
 - c) Inset a new section in Haringey's Scheme for Financing Schools on Community Facilities.
 - d) Increase the proportion of funding for pupils taking free school meals in the primary schools meal factor.
- 1.3 The full consultation document was sent to headteachers and to chairs of governing bodies. Additionally, letters were sent to all governors informing them of the consultation and giving details of the web site where the detailed consultation could be found. Three 'road shows' were also arranged to discuss the AEN/SEN proposals to which all headteachers and governors were invited and meetings with parents' groups to explain the proposals are continuing.
- 1.4 The consultation ended on the 7th November.

2. Responses.

2.1 The Delegation of Resources for Children with Additional and Special Educational Needs.

- 2.1.1 Table 1 sets out the proposals and the overall response. More detail on the responses is set out in Appendix 1.

Table 1 Summary of Responses to AEN/SEN Consultation.

Proposal	For	Against	Other
5.1 Do you agree that, in principle, the proportion of deprivation funding that schools receive in the Individual Schools Budget (ISB) should reflect the proportion of additional deprivation funding that Haringey receives in the DSG (16%)?	33	5	8

5.2 Do you agree that the factors to be used in distributing AEN/SEN Funding should be:			
a) Eligibility for Free School Meals. As determined at the time of the January PLASC. Funding to be allocated pro rata to the number of eligible pupils.	35	4	7
b) a prior attainment factor to be calculated from end of Key Stage attainment data in Maths, English and Science. Key Stage 1 data would be used to calculate a prior attainment factor for Key Stage 2, Key Stage 2 for Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 3 data for Key Stage 4. This factor will not apply to the infant and early years phases;	25	12	9
c) a factor for unplanned admissions calculated on the basis of any children who start at a school 3 months after the majority of their peers;	35	4	7
d) a factor to increase the rate of progress of underachieving groups, specifically pupils of African, African-Caribbean, Turkish and Kurdish background. Funding will be allocated pro-rata to the numbers of pupils in these groups.	32	8	6
Do you agree that the proposed percentages applied to these factors in the different phases should be as set out:	25	11	10
5.3 Do you agree that the threshold for receiving funding for specific statements should be set at 15 hours of special needs assistance support costed at Scale 4 (or a mixture of support of equivalent value)?	27	14	5

The table excludes a second response on behalf of a school that is similar to the first

2.1.2 Comments and Other Responses.

Many schools made comments or alternative suggestions which are summarised below:

- a) Concern was expressed that FSM will exclude certain groups, notably nursery pupils and children from refugee families; however, only one school commented positively on retaining IMD .
- b) Several schools expressed concern that the Targeted Ethnic Minority Groups were too limited and inflexible, and should either be widened to include other groups such as children from eastern European families or that the acquisition of English continue to be used as a factor. Another alternative suggested was a more general measure of ethnic diversity. The point was also made that white working class boys also underachieved.
- c) Several schools expressed concern that the transition period was too short suggesting that the change happen over 5 to 7 years rather than 3.
- d) Some schools strongly questioned the link between AEN and SEN and expressed the view that funding for high incidence SEN should be separate from funding for deprivation; in particular, that AEN funding should include a specific factor for pupils with below threshold special needs.
- e) Several schools commented that the combination of increasing the threshold and transferring funds from AWPU into AEN factors resulted in a 'double whammy'. Schools in the West of the borough were particularly susceptible, with many statemented pupils but low deprivation. One school commented that mainstream funds were already supporting statemented pupils and that now those funds were to be cut another school commented that this would have a significant impact on inclusion. A point was also made that the true cost of funding SEN provision was being masked.
- f) A school made the point that schools with low proportions of pupils from deprived backgrounds faced a higher per pupil cost for providing support and that this was not recognised in the proposals. To recognise this the school proposed that the 16% of deprivation funding should be allocated as 6% distributed across all schools and 10% by school population.
- g) A suggestion put forward by several schools to ameliorate the effect of e) was the protection of existing pupils with statements between the current and proposed thresholds. One school suggested that the funding for this transitional arrangement should be 'top sliced' from the budgets of those schools gaining from the re-distribution of funds.
- h) Several schools also made the observation that the prior attainment factor would penalise successful schools or reward primary schools for under-performance at KS1. One school commented that the factors gave no help for underperformance

in nursery and infant settings. Alternatively, another school wanted to see prior attainment given a higher weighting.

- i) Three schools commented on the likelihood that the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) will be below inflation. A proposal was made that the Schools Forum should set a local MFG at the level of cost pressures to protect school budgets in real terms.
- j) One school commented on the increased difficulty faced by small schools in coping with funding loss. The point was made that larger schools have the benefit of economies of scale in coping with budget reductions and that additional funding should be made available through the formula for small schools.
- k) One school commented that the proposals did not recognise gifted and talented pupils, nor pupils with dyslexia.
- l) Several schools objected to the increase in the threshold for statemented funding and suggested either retaining the status quo or reducing the threshold to 10 hours. One school advocated a banding system.
- m) Several schools commented that it was unacceptable not to fully passport deprivation funding.
- n) A school commented that, in looking at the level of funding for deprivation, other funding sources, such as Standards Fund should be taken into account.
- o) A request that Haringey Council should campaign for more money was made.

2.1.3 Several schools suggested alternative percentage distributions for AEN factors. Table 2 summaries those from primary schools and Table 3 those from secondary schools.

Table 2 Alternative Proposals for Primary School Factors

Key Stage	FSM	EAL	EMA	Mobility	Prior Attainment	TEMG
	%	%	%	%	%	%
KS1/2	30	30		40		
All	30	30	20	20		
KS1	40			30		20
KS2	30			30	20	20
KS1	50			20		30
KS2	60			20		20
KS1	50			10		40
KS2	50			20	10	20
KS1	50			20		30
KS2	50			20	10	20

Table 3 Alternative Proposals for Secondary School Factors.

Key Stage	FSM	Mobility	Prior	TEMG
-----------	-----	----------	-------	------

			Attainment	
	%	%	%	%
Secondary	80	10	10	
Secondary	30	50	20	
Secondary	20	40	20	20

2.1.4 In addition to schools, a Councillor commented welcoming the increase in funding for schools with the highest levels of deprivation but expressing concern for those pupils with statements that newly fall below the threshold will be disadvantaged if the school does not target funding at them. The Councillor suggested that there should be a stipulation that a specified percentage of the additional funding should be spent on pupils with statements.

2.1.5 Responses were also received from the Markfield Project, Haringey Autism and Downs Inclusion Group and the Muswell Hill SEN Parents Group. All three restricted their comments to the proposed increase in the threshold for statemented funding. The groups expressed their concern that an increase in the threshold may leave vulnerable children without support because of budget pressures. There would also be a pressure not to admit, or to exclude, children with special needs. Schools may also be wary about being seen to provide good SEN support so as not to encourage applications from pupils with special need. A move to legally challenge local authority schemes over the delegation of special needs responsibilities was mentioned.

2.2 Section 14 – Community Facilities.

2.2.1 This consultation is in response to DCSF recommendations to include a section on Community Facilities.

2.2.2 Responses and observations.

The majority of schools that responded were either in favour or had no comments. Three schools expressed concern about the impact of the provisions on their activities. These will be discussed individually with the schools concerned. The schools responding are shown in Appendix 2.

2.3 Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.

- 2.3.1 The consultation proposed a simplified methodology for allocating funding but one that still targeted funding at schools facing the greatest costs. Table 4 summarises the response set out in detail in Appendix 3.

Table 4. Summary of Responses to Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.

Proposal	For
Option 1. Use the information provided by schools each January in the 618G return to identify the numbers of teachers on the upper pay scale. Funding would be provided for each teacher based on agreed levels of support averaged over numbers of teachers on the UPS. The Schools Forum will be consulted annually on the sum to be distributed through this factor	13
Option 2. Retain the status quo.	19
Other Options.	1

The table excludes a second response on behalf of a school that is similar to the first.

2.3.2 Comments and Other Responses.

The response was in favour of the status quo, the one school making a return under the Other Option suggested a combination of the two. The Local Authority remains of the view that using the 618G form gives substantial benefits in the early, transparent and known determination of funding and will recommend Option 1 to the Forum.

2.4 The Delegation of Primary School Resources for Children Taking School Meals.

- 2.4.1 The consultation proposed changes to the proportion of funding allocated via free school meal numbers. The proposed change will bring estimated income more in line with estimated expenditure. Table 5 summarises the responses shown in Appendix 4.

Table 5. Summary of Responses to Consultation on Funding for Primary School Meals.

Proposal	For
----------	-----

Option 1. That from 1 st April 2008, 90% of primary school resources for school meals will be allocated pro-rata to the numbers taking free school meals and 10% pro-rata to the school roll.	4
Option 2. That we continue with the existing methodology of distributing 75% of primary school resources for school meals pro-rata to the numbers taking free school meals and 25% pro-rata to the school roll.	4

The table excludes a second response on behalf of a school that is similar to the first.

2.4.2 Comments and Other Responses.

One school made detailed comments that would refine the targeting of meals funding. The proposal has merit and further details will be tabled at the meeting of the Forum but it may be necessary to include this proposal in the next round of consultations.

3. Recommendations.

- 3.1 That proposals 5.1, 5.2 a-d and 5.3 of the AEN/SEN Consultation Document are agreed.
- 3.2 The Forum may wish to consider continuing to fund existing statements that fall between the current and proposed thresholds. Funding could continue for as long as the child remains at her/his present school and the statement is in force. Information on the cost of this proposal will be tabled at the Forum.
- 3.3 That the proposed new Section 14 of the Scheme for Financing Schools is agreed.
- 3.4 The Authority recommends that Option 1 of the consultation on Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale is agreed. The responses from schools favour Option 2.
- 3.5 That Option 1 of the consultation on The Delegation of Primary School Resources for Children Taking School Meals is agreed.

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Fair Funding Consultation Responses Autumn 2007
10/12/07

Appendix 1.2

Section 14 - Community Facilities

	For	Against	No Comment or N/A
Alexandra			✓
Belmont Junior	✓		
Bounds Green			✓
Bruce Grove-Head & Govs.			✓
Bruce Grove-Chair			✓
Chestnuts-Head **	✓		
Chestnuts-Governing Body **	✓		
Coleridge			✓
Devonshire Hill	✓		
Ferry Lane			
Rhodes Avenue			✓
Risley			
St. Francis de Sales Jnr.			✓
St. James CE			
St. Martin of Porres	✓		
St. Mary's CE Jnr. **			
St. Mary's RC Jnr.			✓
South Harringay Junior			✓
Stamford Hill			✓
Tiverton			
Welbourne			✓
Weston Park	✓		
Northumberland Park	✓		
St. Thomas More			
The Vale **		✓	
Rowland Hill CC **			
Woodlands Park CC	✓		
Totals	8	1	11

Responses

27

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Fair Funding Consultation Responses Autumn 2007

10/12/07

Appendix 1.3

Funding for Teachers on UPS

	Option 1	Option 2	Another Option
Alexandra-Acting Head	✓		
Alexandra -Chair	✓		
Belmont Junior **		✓	
Bounds Green		✓	
Bruce Grove-Head & Govs.	✓		
Bruce Grove-Chair			
Chestnuts-Head	✓		
Chestnuts-Governing Body	✓		
Coleridge	✓		
Devonshire Hill **		✓	
Ferry Lane	✓		
North Harringay		✓	
Rhodes Avenue		✓	
Risley		✓	
Rokesly Infant		✓	
Rokesly Junior		✓	
St. Francis de Sales Jnr.	✓		
St. Gilda's RC Primary **		✓	
St. James CE		✓	
St. John Vianney RC **		✓	
St. Martin of Porres **		✓	
St. Mary's CE Junior		✓	
St. Peter in Chains RC Inf.		✓	
South Harringay Junior	✓		
Stamford Hill	✓		
Tiverton			
Welbourne	✓		
Weston Park	✓		
Alexandra Park **		✓	
Gladesmore	✓		
Hornsey		✓	
Northumberland Park	✓		
St. Thomas More RC **			✓
Woodside High		✓	
The Vale		✓	
Rowland Hill CC		✓	
Woodlands Park CC	✓		
Totals	15	19	1

Responses

37

** = comments



Fair Funding Consultation Responses Autumn 2007

10/12/07

Appendix 1.4

School Meals Formula for Primary Schools

	Option 1	Option 2
Belmont Infant		✓
Chestnuts-Head	✓	
Chestnuts-Governing Body	✓	
Coleridge		✓
Devonshire Hill	✓	
Rhodes Avenue		✓
St. Martin of Porres		✓
South Harringay Junior	✓	
Weston Park **	✓	
	5	4

Responses 9



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Fair Funding Consultation Responses Autumn 2007

10/12/07

Appendix 1.4

School Meals Formula for Primary Schools

	Option 1	Option 2
Belmont Infant		✓
Chestnuts-Head	✓	
Chestnuts-Governing Body	✓	
Coleridge		✓
Devonshire Hill	✓	
Rhodes Avenue		✓
St. Martin of Porres		✓
South Harringay Junior	✓	
Weston Park **	✓	
	5	4

Responses 9

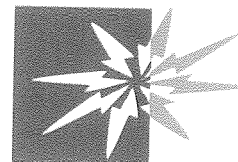


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**A Consultation on Proposed Changes to Haringey's School Funding Formula
and the Scheme for Financing Schools.**

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To: All Headteachers /Chairs of Governors

Your ref:

Our ref: DCYPS/DB

Direct dial: 020 8489 3883

Email: deborah.bolt@haringey.gov.uk

Date: 13 September 2007

Dear Colleague

A Consultation on Proposed Changes to Haringey Schools' Funding Formula and the Scheme for Financing Schools

The attached document sets out the Authority's proposals for changes to Haringey Schools' Funding Formula and the Scheme for Financing Schools to take effect from 1st April 2008. These proposals, which form a part of the way in which the Authority meets its statutory duty to keep the scheme under review, need to be seen within the context of:

- *Changing Lives* – The Haringey Children and Young People's Plan 2007/08, in particular Priority One – the improvement in outcomes for vulnerable Children and Young People through implementing strategies that will ensure earlier intervention, and Priority 14 which is about raising standards of achievement for all;
- the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF – formerly the DfES) and Treasury report '*Child Poverty: Fair Funding for Schools*';
- the need to respond to local issues and central directives; particularly the national drive to allocate more funding for deprived areas.

It is recognised that any change to a formula allocation such as this will produce 'winners and losers'; however, the existence of the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) will ensure that each school is guaranteed a minimum increase per pupil (but not necessarily to its total funding package) in 2008 and it is important to bear this in mind when considering the impact of the proposals set out in this document. A response form on which to provide feedback can be found at the end of the document, which needs **to be returned by 7 November 2007**.

It is understood that this is not a straightforward subject to grasp at the first reading and, to assist with this, a series of briefing sessions are being arranged. This will give an opportunity to those headteachers and governors wanting to gain a fuller understanding of the proposals to attend a session to ask any questions that they may have.

Your consultation responses will be considered by the Schools' Forum on 15 November 2007 and a Forum response will also be formulated. A report will then go to the Council's Cabinet in December for the final decision on the proposals.

The most significant of the proposals is the intention to increase the resources allocated to funding deprivation (including additional and some special educational needs) and to change some

of the measures used to allocate the resource. This proposal builds strongly on those set out by the DCSF and the Treasury in the 'Review of Deprivation Funding for Schools' in which is stated, 'Educational outcomes are closely linked to long-term equality of opportunity, and so closing gaps in attainment between different groups is critical.... However, there remains a major gap between the outcomes of children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers.'

The Review also concluded that '... further action is necessary to ensure that pupils from low-income families have full equality of opportunity wherever they live'.

The Schools Forum's AEN/SEN Review Group (made up of headteachers, governors and officers) has been mindful of these views during its eighteen-month review of Haringey's funding formula. In particular, it strongly expressed the belief that the amount of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) received through additional deprivation factors (16%) should be allocated to schools using deprivation measures; at present only 8% is allocated in this way.

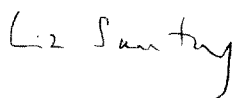
The acceptance of this proposal will have implications for all schools, with those schools with smaller increases being protected by the MFG, but we do urge you, whatever the initial financial outcome for your school, to be mindful of the 'bigger picture' and the need to pass on funds received for deprivation through factors specifically targeted at deprivation.

The other proposals in this round of consultations are:

- a simplified allocation of funding to support teachers on the upper pay scale that still retains the ability to target resources at schools with the greatest need.
- the expansion of guidance on funding community facilities in the Scheme for Financing Schools.
- a change in the percentage allocation between free and paid school meals in Primary Schools. **(Consultation paper to follow)**
- changes in the number and categories of planned places in Special Schools. **(Consultation paper to follow)**

Please give careful consideration to the proposals set before you. A proposal as significant as this probably warrants a special governors meeting to discuss the implications, but clearly it is at the discretion of each Governing Body to determine how it best responds to the consultation. I regret that I must impose a tight deadline for your response because of the need to report to both the Schools Forum and to the Council's Cabinet before Christmas. Please, therefore, return your comments by **7th November 2007** at the latest to: Roland Odell, School Funding Team, 48 Station Road,, Wood Green, London N22 7TY. (e-mail roland.odell@haringey.gov.uk.)

Yours sincerely



Councillor Liz Santry
Cabinet Member for
Children and Young People



Sharon Shoesmith
Director
The Children and Young People's Service

**Consultation on the Delegation of Resources for Children with
Additional and Special Educational Needs**

Frequently Asked Questions.

Q. Will schools that do not benefit from the changes have a reduction in the money they receive next year?

A. No, unless there are other changes such as a fall in pupil numbers, all schools are guaranteed a minimum increase in funding for next year. The Minimum Funding Guarantee ensures that the amount each school receives per pupil must increase by a minimum percentage.

Q. But the figures show some schools losing lots of money.

A. The figures show which schools will gain or lose relative to others. If a school is shown as a gainer this means that the school's budget share will increase as a proportion of the total budget for schools. If the school is shown as a loser then its budget share will reduce in proportion to the total. However, because the total is expanding and there is a guaranteed minimum increase per pupil, the money that schools receive will not fall (unless there's a significant drop in pupil numbers)

Q. What will the minimum increase be?

A. At the moment we don't know. Last year the Minimum Funding Guarantee was 3.7% per pupil, the indications from the DCSF are that it will reduce in the future. The level of the MFG will be announced during the autumn term.

Q. When will the changes happen?

A. If the proposals are agreed, the changes will begin from April 2008 and be implemented over the three financial years, 2008/09 to 2010/11.

Q. Who thought up these proposals?

A. The drive to change the emphasis on deprivation funding has come from both the government and Haringey schools, through the Schools Forum. A representative group of headteachers, governors and officers drew up the detailed proposals.

Q. Will the changes mean more money for Haringey Schools in total?

A. No, total funding will not increase. The proposals are about how money is distributed between schools.

Q. Why has this not happened before?

- A. This has been considered before, but recent government action, such as the publication of the report 'Child Poverty : Fair Funding for Schools' has created a national pressure to effectively target deprivation funding.

Q. What are the advantages of free school meals over the Index of Multiple Deprivation?

- A. The use of free school meals gives a more immediate view of the current levels of deprivation faced by a school's pupils. It is also highly transparent, taken from the school's own PLASC return. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) uses data that may be up to 10 years old. The IMD also assesses the level of deprivation based on the area a pupil comes from rather than each pupil's specific circumstances.

Q. What is the evidence that free school meals are better?

- A. This is a subjective area and it is difficult to provide conclusive evidence in favour of either measure. Nevertheless, free school meals remain a widely used factor and the DCSF use it in measuring the impact of deprivation on attainment, it is also used by the DCSF as a factor in the allocation of the School Standards Grant (Personalisation).

Q. If we use free school meals as a factor, will it be based up on take-up or eligibility?

- A. Eligibility

Q. Will anything happen if no changes are made?

- A. The DCSF is monitoring the action taken by local authorities to target effectively the deprivation funding they receive at the pupils and schools with the greatest need. The DCSF may require an authority to take further action if insufficient progress is made.

Haringey Schools Forum Conference

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(No conference fee)

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper
Autumn 2007

**The Delegation of Resources for Children with Additional and
Special Educational Needs**

Scheme for Financing Schools
Section 14 – Community Facilities

Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper
Autumn 2007

The Delegation of Resources for Children with Additional and Special Educational Needs

1. Introduction

This section of the Consultation Paper sets out proposals to improve arrangements for the delegation and distribution of resources for children with Additional and Special Educational needs (AEN and SEN).

The terms AEN and SEN are taken to include all children and young people for whom some additional or exceptional educational provision is required. Children with statements of severe or complex special educational needs are included within this wider group.

All pupils have individual needs and the majority will make progress through normal curricula and organisational arrangements. A few may need more exceptional arrangements to be made in their physical and learning environments in order for them to realise their potential.

The concept of distributing resources for Additional Educational Needs is based upon the fundamental principle that those children who face the most significant barriers to learning will require additional resources to support progress and achievement. Such children will include those who experience social deprivation, special educational needs, or who are drawn from other vulnerable groups including children from some minority ethnic backgrounds.

There is a strong correlation between deprivation and AEN and moderate levels of SEN and it is usual for deprivation factors to be used as proxy measures in allocating funding to meet these needs. Funding for pupils with more complex SEN is usually associated with a statement of special educational needs.

During the current (2007-8) financial year Haringey Council received 16% of its Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)⁽¹⁾ through additional deprivation factors; this equates to £21.86m within the Individual School Budget (ISB)⁽²⁾. This funding is passed to schools in full through Haringey's school funding formula but only £11m (8.2%) is allocated through the current deprivation factors, as shown in Appendix 1. It can be concluded, therefore, that schools with high levels of deprivation are not receiving the full benefit of deprivation funding

provided through the DSG. The proposed changes would, if agreed, address this by:

- ensuring that the additional deprivation funding received through the DSG is targeted in full by Haringey's funding formula at deprivation in schools;
- providing a better measure of relative social need by replacing the use of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and stages of English language acquisition as indicators with eligibility for Free School Meals and targeted ethnic minority groups;
- supporting inclusive learning;
- ensuring transparency in the process of allocating resources;
- ensuring that resources are distributed fairly and equitably between schools.

2. Reasons for Change

The current arrangements for distributing resources for AEN and SEN in Haringey, introduced in April 2003, are under review because:

- The arrangements were not fully implemented because of concerns expressed by some headteachers. The concerns prompted the Schools Forum to instigate a further review.
- An overspend in the budget for statemented children in 2005/06 led to budget cuts in 2006/07.
- The Department for Children Families and Schools (DCFS) carried out a national review of deprivation funding, looking in particular at the level of funding distributed through deprivation factors and the factors used. The findings of the review were not prescriptive but did require local authorities and schools forums to review their local funding arrangements.

As a result, the Schools Forum set up the AEN/SEN Review Group to look at the local funding methodology. The group included representatives from:

primary, secondary and special school head teachers,
primary and secondary school governors,
the local authority.

The Group identified certain key tasks including:

- a) Recommending the statementing hourly rates for 2007/08 and beyond;
- b) Recommending the threshold for statements of SEN for 2007/08 and beyond;
- c) Recommending what proportion of the Individual Schools Budget (ISB) should be taken up by the AEN/SEN factors;
- d) Considering whether the existing AEN/SEN factors should be revised.
- e) Recommending what factors should be used in AEN/SEN funding;

The Group has regularly reported its proposals to the Schools Forum, which has endorsed the principles proposed. The outline proposals and principles have also been presented to head teachers and SENCOs.

The proposals outlined in this document are the outcome of more than a year's work by the Review Group and embody the following principles.

3. Principles

The Review Group's proposals embody the principles, that:

- Additional deprivation funding received by Haringey through the DSG should be fully allocated through deprivation factors in Haringey's funding formula;
- Specific support for children with statements of special educational needs should be restricted to those with complex needs that cannot be met through formula funding. The Group's proposals, if agreed, would increase the formula allocation to ensure the needs of pupils with less complex needs are more effectively funded;
- Statements for pupils with less complex needs should be phased out.
- That the factors used in Haringey's funding formula should be those that best target deprivation.

The proposals will better target resources at the principles agreed in the 2002 consultation, namely that arrangements for the distribution and delegation of resources should:

- support the raising of standards and achievement, particularly in literacy and numeracy and other key skills, including the development of independence;
- support the inclusion of children and young people within mainstream schools wherever possible;
- support early intervention;
- be flexible enough to provide support for children with complex needs;
- allocate resources to the majority of pupils irrespective of whether or not a Statement of Special Educational Needs is held;
- ensure that the requirements of Statements are met;
- provide whole school funding, so that head teachers are able to deploy resources as efficiently and effectively as possible to raise standards and achievement;
- ensure that resources are distributed transparently and equitably with individual schools clear about the resources available to them and able to see how these relate to the allocations to others;
- avoid undue perverse incentives that can penalise success and reward lack of progress;
- be as stable as possible so that head teachers are able to plan staffing and resource budgets to address needs on an ongoing basis.

4. Implementation Timetable and Impact on Individual Schools.

The implementation of the proposals will not increase the overall funding available but will redistribute resources from the Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU) into AEN/SEN factors. This will move resources into those schools with the highest levels of deprivation and will inevitably reduce the potential formula funded budgets of schools with lower levels of deprivation. In the latter case, a school may be eligible for support through the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG). The guarantee ensures that every school receives a minimum annual increase per pupil and because the MFG is contained within the DSG this will act as a brake on the speed with which the proposals can be implemented. The MFG is currently 3.7% but is expected to fall next year.

It is proposed that the pass porting of additional deprivation funding through AEN factors will be achieved as quickly as possible and will be fully in place no later than 1 April 2010. As far as possible this will be achieved by allocating all headroom, defined as the difference between the percentage increase per pupil in the DSG and the percentage increase per pupil in the MFG, to AEN factors. In addition, the funding released by increasing the threshold for statements will be transferred into AEN. However, these measures will not be sufficient to achieve the desired outcome by 2010 and it is estimated that a transfer of £2.5m from AWPU into AEN will be needed. The achievement of this will depend on the DSG and MFG settlements for the next three years and the need to ensure that the MFG is met; a model of how funding may be released for AEN purposes is shown in Appendix 5.

The impact on individual schools' budgets will depend on the interaction of three factors:

- the effect of redistributing resources from the AWPU into AEN/SEN factors;
- the effect of changing the AEN/SEN factors;
- the effect of MFG.

The appendices illustrate the relative shift in resources, that is some schools will be receiving a larger share of the ISB than currently and others a smaller share. But because the ISB will be growing and schools are protected by the MFG school budgets will not fall because of these proposals. School budgets, however, could reduce in cash terms as a result of fewer pupils, but as already stated, **not** because of these proposals.

5. Proposals

The proposals outlined in this document should, if fully implemented, provide an open and transparent means of distributing resources for AEN / SEN to schools in line with the principles set out above. In particular, by providing resources early and usually without the requirement for a Statement, they will better support early intervention and inclusion.

The proposals are:

5.1 That, in principle, the proportion of deprivation funding that schools receive in the Individual Schools Budget (ISB) should reflect the proportion of additional deprivation funding received by Haringey Council in the DSG.

Appendix 3 shows the impact of this proposal for 2008/09 (including MFG) and Appendix 4 the impact on formula funded budgets of fully pass porting deprivation funding (excluding MFG) .

5.2 That the factors to be used in distributing AEN/SEN Funding will be:

- Eligibility for Free School Meals. As determined at the time of the January PLASC. Funding to be allocated pro rata to the number of eligible pupils.
- a prior attainment factor to be calculated from end of Key Stage attainment data in Maths, English and Science. Key Stage 1 data would be used to calculate a prior attainment factor for Key Stage 2, Key Stage 2 for Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 3 data for Key Stage 4. This factor will not apply to the infant and early years phases;
- a mobility factor for unplanned admissions calculated on the basis of any children who start at a school 3 months after the majority of their peers;
- a factor to increase the rate of progress of underachieving groups, specifically pupils of African, African-Caribbean, Turkish and Kurdish background. Funding will be allocated pro-rata to the numbers of pupils in these groups.

The proposed percentages applied to these factors in the different phases are:

Phase	FSM	Prior Attainment	Mobility	Targeted Ethnic Minority Groups
	%	%	%	%
Infant & Nursery	50	0	20	30
Junior	40	20	20	20
Secondary	30	30	20	20

Appendix 2 shows the impact of this proposal on individual school budgets.

5.3 That the threshold for receiving funding for specific statements should be raised by 2.5 hours to 15 hours of special needs assistance support costed at Scale 4 (or a mixture of support of equivalent value).

A small number of children who attend mainstream schools have very complex special educational needs. Such children will require some individualised specialist support in order to ensure that their opportunities to learn and develop are maximised. Some attend special units or resourced schools where recurrent funding is available. Others attend schools where there are few peers with similar needs. The proposal applies to children with complex needs who do not attend designated specialist units or resourced provision. It ensures that additional resources will continue to be provided for statements above this level to meet the exceptional costs that can be incurred when supporting children with the most complex needs.

6. Consultation.

To respond to the proposals please use the attached Consultation Response Form.

Appendices:

1. **Current AEN/SEN Factors.**
The appendix shows the current percentage allocations of AEN factors. It also shows the amounts, including personalised learning, paid through each factor plus funding for the cost of providing free school meals.
2. **Comparison of Current and Proposed AEN/SEN Factors by School.**
The appendix compares AEN allocations using the current factors, shown in Appendix 1, and the factors proposed in paragraph 5.2 above.
3. **Impact on Budgets of Proposed Changes for 2008/09.**
The appendix shows the indicative impact on 2006/07 budget shares of the movement of resources from AWPU and statements into AEN/SEN factors.
4. **Formula Funded Budgets with Full Implementation of Proposals.**
The appendix illustrates the potential impact on budgets if resources could be immediately moved from AWPU into AEN and there was no MFG or transitional relief in place.
5. **Model of Growth in ISB and Deprivation Funding.**

This is a model of how resources could be moved into AEN factors over the next three years. In reality this will depend upon the DSG and MFG settlements for these years.

Notes:

- (1) The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is a ring fenced government grant that must be spent on pupil related expenditure. The majority of the money, 88%, is either delegated to schools at the start of the financial year or retained in contingencies for later delegation.
- (2) The Individual Schools Budget (ISB) is that part of the DSG that is delegated to schools.

The Allocation of AEN/SEN Funding 2007/08

Table 1 sets out the current percentage allocation of AEN/SEN funding as agreed following the autumn 2002 consultation.

Table 1: AEN Weightings

	KS1	KS2	Secondary
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	60%	20%	20%
Mobility	20%	20%	5%
Acquisition of English Language	20%	20%	25%
Prior Attainment		40%	50%

In addition, specific funding is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant for personalised learning which is delegated using the IMD and prior attainment factors. With this addition, the total funding allocated through AEN/SEN factors in 2007/08 is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: AEN Funding 2007/08

	KS1	KS2	Secondary	Total
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	£1,347,646	£506,642	£982,194	£2,836,482
Mobility	£302,889	£317,290	£136,589	£756,768
Acquisition of English Language	£302,889	£317,290	£682,945	£1,303,124
Prior Attainment		£905,083	£1,988,515	£2,893,598
Total	£1,953,424	£2,046,305	£3,790,243	£7,789,972
Cost of Providing Free School Meals.	£2,066,001		£1,152,271	£3,218,272
	£6,065,730		£4,942,514	£11,008,244

Comparison of Current and Proposed Funding Factors by School.

	Current Funding Factors				Proposed Funding Factors				Difference		
	IMD £	Mobility £	EAL £	Prior Attainment £	Total £	FSM £	Mobility £	TEMG £		Prior Attainment £	Total £
Alexandra Primary	25,723	20,456	10,087	17,889	74,155	36,477	23,293	15,920	8,460	84,149	9,994
Belmont Infant	32,509	11,921	9,644		54,073	18,914	13,574	7,163	0	39,651	-14,422
Belmont Junior	11,309	7,893	11,327	26,283	56,813	21,797	8,988	7,651	12,429	50,866	-5,947
Bounds Green Infant	36,295	17,913	12,414		66,621	32,240	20,398	14,564	0	67,202	581
Bounds Green Junior	11,839	11,707	11,496	27,728	62,770	25,430	13,331	11,183	13,112	63,056	286
Broadwater Farm Primary	77,268	23,081	31,660	38,406	170,415	69,342	26,283	48,164	18,162	161,951	-8,465
Bruce Grove Primary	60,322	30,757	26,427	35,351	152,858	67,408	35,023	38,092	16,717	157,240	4,382
Campbourne Infant	28,554	13,203	6,771		48,528	29,231	15,035	11,460	0	55,726	7,198
Campbourne Junior	10,922	5,737	7,016	13,348	37,023	19,282	6,532	8,593	6,312	40,719	3,697
Chestnuts	44,432	17,444	21,544	28,966	112,386	59,584	19,864	33,477	13,698	126,623	14,237
Coldfall Primary	27,601	17,328	12,453	18,371	75,752	22,010	19,731	10,566	8,687	60,995	-14,757
Coleraine Park Primary	51,796	24,909	21,840	40,195	138,740	61,196	28,364	39,521	19,008	148,088	9,348
Coleridge Primary	30,577	10,233	5,626	15,068	61,503	12,166	11,652	4,258	7,126	35,201	-26,302
Crowland Primary	47,415	17,625	17,560	29,035	111,635	33,295	20,070	20,524	13,731	87,620	-24,016
Devonshire Hill Primary	62,320	25,379	25,535	28,278	141,513	99,607	28,900	37,974	13,373	179,853	38,340
Downhills Primary	51,787	35,941	26,753	22,114	136,595	70,847	40,926	31,305	10,457	153,536	16,941
Earlham Primary	47,670	40,347	27,164	33,095	148,275	62,378	45,943	27,176	15,650	151,147	2,872
Earlsmead Primary	57,871	21,918	21,894	26,627	128,310	56,918	24,958	35,129	12,592	129,597	1,287
Ferry Lane Primary	26,490	7,267	12,133	18,371	64,260	28,008	8,275	15,550	8,687	60,520	-3,741
The Green CE Primary	31,585	5,351	8,276	11,353	56,564	20,441	6,093	27,777	5,369	59,680	3,116
Hightgate Primary	23,616	22,264	10,799	15,481	72,159	26,524	25,352	10,321	7,321	69,518	-2,641
Lancasterian Primary	65,938	18,301	22,733	17,201	124,172	69,729	20,839	35,694	8,134	134,397	10,224
Lea Valley Primary	67,204	23,437	23,856	30,962	145,458	77,467	26,688	45,823	14,642	164,619	19,161
Lordship Lane Primary	84,359	34,889	38,856	40,801	198,906	113,170	39,729	50,339	19,294	222,532	23,627
Mulberry Primary	85,730	40,381	39,954	65,088	231,154	109,495	45,982	48,870	30,780	235,127	3,972
Muswell Hill Primary	25,231	9,922	13,508	12,385	61,046	17,712	11,298	6,406	5,857	41,273	-19,773
Nightingale Primary	52,400	25,127	15,996	25,801	119,325	68,998	28,612	38,834	12,201	148,646	29,321
Noel Park Primary	65,887	31,503	27,984	37,980	163,355	86,173	35,873	43,933	17,960	183,939	20,584
North Harringay Primary	54,661	16,885	24,284	23,256	119,086	62,055	19,227	33,746	10,997	126,026	6,940
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	21,908	12,021	6,754	9,151	49,834	13,305	13,688	5,108	4,327	36,429	-13,405
Rhodes Avenue Primary	23,763	8,497	4,793	7,431	44,483	4,664	9,676	1,534	3,514	19,388	-25,096
Risley Avenue Primary	95,533	29,410	33,363	51,259	209,565	121,316	33,489	59,957	24,240	239,002	29,437
Rokesly Infant	40,800	6,855	6,771		54,426	19,344	7,806	9,550	0	36,700	-17,726
Rokesly Junior	14,608	9,147	9,721	29,035	62,511	20,120	10,415	9,064	13,731	53,330	-9,180
St.Aidan's Primary	21,069	4,071	3,163	8,669	36,973	14,703	4,636	5,455	4,100	28,893	-8,080
St.Ann's CE Primary	30,093	6,832	9,501	6,949	53,376	27,943	7,780	20,073	3,286	59,082	5,706
St.Francis de Sales RC Infant	60,110	4,479	16,107		80,695	39,118	5,100	39,633	0	83,851	3,155
St.Francis de Sales RC Junior	22,758	3,131	17,836	18,852	62,577	27,945	3,565	23,542	8,915	63,968	1,391
St.Gildas' RC Junior	9,079	2,949	6,509	8,463	27,000	15,929	3,358	5,886	4,002	29,175	2,174
St.Ignatius RC Primary	39,723	7,156	25,376	19,747	92,002	37,466	8,148	35,475	9,338	90,427	-1,575
St.James' CE Primary	12,617	7,904	2,137	4,403	27,062	0	9,001	713	2,082	11,796	-15,266
St.John Vianney RC Primary	25,281	4,201	12,544	5,848	47,874	18,679	4,784	9,722	2,766	35,951	-11,923
St.Martin of Porres RC Primary	15,546	6,408	4,775	5,091	31,821	7,050	7,297	3,434	2,408	20,189	-11,632
St.Mary's CE Infant	33,413	2,970	6,361		42,743	24,503	3,382	15,519	0	43,403	660
St.Mary's CE Junior	10,912	5,223	5,664	17,751	39,550	14,811	5,948	10,123	8,395	39,277	-274
St.Mary's RC Infant	34,397	4,894	13,439		52,730	23,213	5,573	16,474	0	45,259	-7,470
St.Mary's RC Junior	13,772	6,998	13,356	19,196	53,321	22,915	7,968	12,242	9,078	52,203	-1,118
St.Michael's CE Primary N6	21,782	13,166	4,557	11,765	51,272	5,632	14,993	16,253	5,564	42,441	-8,830
St.Michael's CE Primary N22	22,112	7,387	7,346	14,449	51,294	21,194	8,412	2,852	6,833	39,290	-12,004
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Infant	48,724	5,383	10,772		64,880	23,643	6,130	36,051	0	65,824	944
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Junior	16,480	4,129	12,511	2,890	36,010	16,208	4,702	22,483	1,367	44,760	8,750
St.Paul's RC Primary	24,099	10,410	11,862	14,380	60,751	25,213	11,854	12,338	6,800	56,206	-4,545
St.Peter in Chains RC Infant	21,161	3,218	4,104		28,483	9,457	3,664	3,104	0	16,225	-12,257

Comparison of Current and Proposed Funding Factors by School.

	Current Funding Factors					Proposed Funding Factors					Difference
	IMD	Mobility	EAL	Attainment	Total	FSM	Mobility	TEMG	Attainment	Total	
Seven Sisters Primary	73,385	34,769	32,645	58,690	199,489	63,861	39,592	41,306	27,754	172,513	-26,976
South Harringay Infant	33,528	20,061	14,773		68,362	31,811	22,844	15,280		69,934	1,572
South Harringay Junior	11,974	19,078	15,638	32,420	79,111	28,504	21,724	10,594	15,331	76,154	-2,957
Stamford Hill Primary	31,575	19,677	9,791	25,457	86,500	32,263	22,406	15,082	12,039	81,790	-4,710
Stroud Green Primary	37,633	16,929	15,761	19,059	89,381	48,406	19,277	26,846	9,013	103,541	14,160
Tetherdown Primary	8,293	1,702	1,087	3,784	14,866	430	1,938	834	1,790	4,991	-9,874
Tiverton Primary	46,050	22,693	20,101	25,801	114,645	57,735	25,841	33,128	12,201	128,904	14,259
Welbourne Primary	61,496	23,546	23,699	30,343	139,083	73,555	26,811	39,168	14,349	153,883	14,800
West Green Primary	30,761	18,837	16,262	11,834	77,694	38,411	21,450	18,765	5,596	84,223	6,529
Weston Park Primary	22,431	5,800	4,383	7,018	39,632	18,035	6,605	6,992	3,319	34,950	-4,682
PRIMARY SCHOOL TOTALS	2,336,175	949,051	949,051	1,169,171	5,403,447	2,425,278	1,080,689	1,344,588	552,892	5,403,447	0
Alexandra Park	69,081	10,226	44,062	156,728	280,097	96,149	45,974	59,081	92,241	293,445	13,348
Fortismere	71,331	11,027	22,101	107,792	212,251	46,595	49,576	31,660	63,441	191,273	-20,979
Gladesmore	153,852	22,530	159,277	305,016	640,675	303,610	101,295	152,931	179,515	737,351	96,676
Highgate Wood	104,590	21,065	96,865	206,359	428,879	93,191	94,706	60,211	121,451	369,560	-59,319
Hornsey	142,351	26,267	148,772	199,405	516,796	183,054	118,096	129,751	117,359	548,260	31,463
John Loughborough	36,864	9,505	5,088	77,242	128,700	21,449	42,733	72,084	45,461	181,727	53,027
Northumberland Park	140,537	19,550	149,986	394,537	704,609	223,362	87,894	132,295	232,202	675,754	-28,855
Park View	136,655	29,166	159,030	384,269	709,121	194,148	131,130	108,267	226,159	659,704	-49,416
St Thomas More	122,336	21,621	138,233	255,150	537,341	112,421	97,208	156,041	150,167	515,836	-21,505
Woodside High	127,028	49,043	176,589	434,398	787,058	209,679	220,492	86,783	255,682	772,617	-14,440
Total Secondary Schools	1,104,625	220,001	1,100,004	2,520,897	4,945,527	1,483,658	989,105	989,105	1,483,658	4,945,527	0
Total Mainstream	3,440,800	1,169,051	2,049,055	3,690,068	10,348,974	3,908,936	2,069,795	2,333,693	2,036,550	10,348,974	0

Notes:

This Appendix is based on earlier reports to the AEN/SEN Review Group and Schools Forum and illustrates the allocations using current factors and those proposed in 5.2. It uses 2006/07 AEN/SEN allocations of £6m plus the £1m reinstated following the recovery of the 2005/06 overspend on statemented pupils plus an assumed movement of £2.5m from AWPU, £0.6m from increasing the threshold for statements and £0.2m from reductions in MFG funding.

Change in School Budgets					
		Transfer of £2.5m from AWPU to AEN/SEN Factors Plus Increase in Stated Threshold to 15 Hours.			
		No Change in Factors		Change in Factors	
		Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £	Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £
DfES					
Alexandra Primary	2078	9,784	9,784	19,778	19,778
Belmont Infant	2003	9,318	9,318	-5,104	-5,104
Belmont Junior	2002	-2,990	-2,990	-8,937	-8,937
Bounds Green Infant	2005	10,403	10,403	10,984	10,984
Bounds Green Junior	2004	8,684	8,684	8,970	8,970
Broadwater Farm Primary	2077	36,748	36,748	28,283	28,283
Bruce Grove Primary	2083	35,882	35,882	40,264	40,264
Campsbourne Infant	2009	7,758	7,758	14,956	14,956
Campsbourne Junior	2008	919	-2,849	4,616	848
Chestnuts	3511	14,893	14,893	29,130	29,130
Coldfall Primary	2029	150	-1,033	-14,607	-1,033
Coleraine Park Primary	2010	25,558	25,558	34,906	34,906
Coleridge Primary	2058	-3,029	-3,029	-29,331	-29,331
Crowland Primary	2075	19,774	19,774	-4,241	-4,241
Devonshire Hill Primary	2015	10,207	10,207	48,547	48,547
Downhills Primary	2087	30,523	30,523	47,464	47,464
Earlham Primary	2080	36,558	36,558	39,430	39,430
Earlsmead Primary	2020	19,791	19,791	21,078	21,078
Ferry Lane Primary	2065	12,928	12,928	9,187	9,187
The Green CE Primary	3301	8,536	8,536	11,652	11,652
Highgate Primary	2022	6,596	6,596	3,954	3,954
Lancasterian Primary	2025	11,550	11,550	21,774	21,774
Lea Valley Primary	2063	10,882	10,882	30,044	30,044
Lordship Lane Primary	2082	25,540	25,540	49,167	49,167
Mulberry Primary	3001	46,703	46,703	50,675	50,675
Muswell Hill Primary	2085	-7,919	-7,919	-27,692	-27,692
Nightingale Primary	2064	20,272	20,272	49,593	49,593
Noel Park Primary	2086	31,315	31,315	51,899	51,899
North Harringay Primary	3512	11,521	1,707	18,461	8,647
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	3500	-6,110	-6,110	-19,515	-14,523
Rhodes Avenue Primary	2072	-22,361	-22,361	-47,457	-38,767
Risley Avenue Primary	2084	43,327	43,327	72,764	72,764
Rokesly Infant	2042	2,117	2,117	-15,609	-15,609
Rokesly Junior	2041	-5,819	-5,819	-14,999	-14,999
St.Aidan's Primary	3000	-8,297	-7,399	-16,377	-7,399
St.Ann's CE Primary	3304	7,224	7,224	12,930	12,930
St.Francis de Sales RC Infant	3507	12,190	12,190	15,346	15,346
St.Francis de Sales RC Junior	3501	4,699	4,699	6,090	6,090
St Gildas' RC Junior	3509	-1,326	0	848	0
St.Ignatius RC Primary	3502	12,946	6,623	11,371	5,048
St.James' CE Primary	3303	-2,597	0	-17,863	0
St.John Vianney RC Primary	3510	5,857	5,161	-6,066	0
St.Martin of Porres RC Primary	3508	-1,282	0	-12,914	0
St.Mary's CE Infant	3306	3,144	3,144	3,804	3,804
St.Mary's CE Junior	3305	3,156	0	2,882	0
St.Mary's RC Infant	3505	8,214	8,214	743	743
St.Mary's RC Junior	3503	8,539	8,539	7,421	7,421
St.Michael's CE Primary N6	3302	-20,278	-20,278	-29,108	-29,108
St.Michael's CE Primary N22	3307	8,581	8,581	-3,423	-3,423
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Infant	3300	9,875	0	10,820	0
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Junior	3308	1,195	1,195	9,945	9,945
St Paul's RC Primary	3504	12,263	12,263	7,718	7,718
St.Peter in Chains RC Infant	3506	158	0	-12,099	0
Seven Sisters Primary	2088	38,675	38,675	11,699	11,699
South Harringay Infant	2046	14,182	14,182	15,754	15,754

		No Change in Factors		Change in Factors	
		Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £	Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £
DfES					
South Harringay Junior	2045	12,263	12,263	9,306	9,306
Stamford Hill Primary	2047	5,767	5,767	1,057	1,057
Stroud Green Primary	2079	-3,059	-3,059	11,101	11,101
Tetherdown Primary	2031	-9,002	-9,002	-18,876	-18,876
Tiverton Primary	2057	22,448	22,448	36,708	36,708
Welbourne Primary	2062	23,131	23,131	37,931	37,931
West Green Primary	2051	9,983	-7,145	16,512	-7,145
Weston Park Primary	2076	-13,256	-13,256	-17,938	-17,938
PRIMARY SCHOOL TOTALS		625,404	579,406	625,404	652,470
Alexandra Park	4036	-20,863	-13,156	-10,347	-13,156
Fortismere	4032	-149,704	-77,645	-166,008	-77,645
Gladesmore	4033	108,760	108,760	200,672	200,672
Highgate Wood	4030	-12,058	-39,227	-65,083	-39,227
Hornsey	4029	34,844	34,844	59,953	59,953
John Loughborough	5900	18,158	18,158	70,963	70,963
Northumberland Park	4031	154,061	154,061	124,436	124,436
Park View	4037	122,770	122,770	74,696	74,696
St Thomas More	4703	62,289	62,289	43,140	43,140
Woodside High	4034	182,042	182,042	167,879	167,879
Total Secondary Schools		500,300	552,896	500,300	611,710
Total Mainstream		1,125,704	1,132,302	1,125,704	1,264,179
Blanche Nevile	7000	0	0	0	0
Moselle	7006	0	0	0	0
Vale	7001	0	0	0	0
William C Harvey	7005	0	0	0	0
Total Specials		0	0	0	0
Total All Schools		1,125,704	1,132,302	1,125,704	1,264,179
Pembury	1000	781	781	781	781
Rowland Hill	1001	440	440	440	440
Woodland Park	1003	-1,221	-1,221	-1,221	-1,221
Total Nurseries		-1	-1	-1	-1
Grand total		1,125,704	1,132,302	1,125,704	1,264,179
Transfer From Contingency to MFG			6,598		138,475

Notes:

This Appendix is based on earlier reports to the AEN/SEN Review Group and Schools Forum.

It uses 2006/07 AEN/SEN allocations plus the £1m reinstated following the recovery of the 2005/06 overspend on statemented pupils plus an assumed movement of £2.5m from AWPU, £0.6m from increasing the threshold for statements and £0.2m from reduction. The appendix shows the impact on 2006/07 budgets of this movement in resources. The overall growth in resources of £1.125m is due of the £1m SEN savings and the reduction in the MFG from the increase in the statement threshold.

		Transfer of Resources to Achieve 16% delegated Through deprivation Factors.	
		No Change in Factors	Change in Factors
		Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Formula Funded Budget £
DfES			
Alexandra Primary	2078	24,420	41,250
Belmont Infant	2003	10,659	-14,673
Belmont Junior	2002	917	-9,256
Bounds Green Infant	2005	8,509	8,392
Bounds Green Junior	2004	12,940	13,259
Broadwater Farm Primary	2077	63,966	50,629
Bruce Grove Primary	2083	68,049	75,705
Campsbourne Infant	2009	7,123	19,109
Campsbourne Junior	2008	-4,874	1,550
Chestnuts	3511	23,748	48,581
Coldfall Primary	2029	-35,873	-62,724
Coleraine Park Primary	2010	53,291	70,224
Coleridge Primary	2058	-40,649	-86,053
Crowland Primary	2075	25,010	-15,909
Devonshire Hill Primary	2015	28,644	95,247
Downhills Primary	2087	53,655	81,258
Earlham Primary	2080	71,643	74,824
Earlsmead Primary	2020	37,084	39,901
Ferry Lane Primary	2065	20,554	14,661
The Green CE Primary	3301	7,328	13,726
Highgate Primary	2022	-9,259	-15,451
Lancasterian Primary	2025	17,526	36,006
Lea Valley Primary	2063	33,018	67,305
Lordship Lane Primary	2082	45,146	85,878
Mulberry Primary	3001	94,691	102,380
Muswell Hill Primary	2085	-38,727	-73,878
Nightingale Primary	2064	23,016	73,910
Noel Park Primary	2086	54,247	89,939
North Harringay Primary	3512	10,444	22,581
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	3500	-47,929	-72,190
Rhodes Avenue Primary	2072	-71,649	-115,680
Risley Avenue Primary	2084	71,817	125,025
Rokesly Infant	2042	-17,045	-47,268
Rokesly Junior	2041	-15,085	-30,711
St.Aidan's Primary	3000	-27,959	-41,441
St.Ann's CE Primary	3304	3,327	13,611
St.Francis de Sales RC Infant	3507	10,333	16,967
St.Francis de Sales RC Junior	3501	-10,981	-8,384
St Gildas' RC Junior	3509	-18,005	-14,459
St.Ignatius RC Primary	3502	7,111	4,236
St.James' CE Primary	3303	-23,160	-50,068
St.John Vianney RC Primary	3510	329	-20,298
St.Martin of Porres RC Primary	3508	-20,192	-40,686
St.Mary's CE Infant	3306	-7,413	-5,605
St.Mary's CE Junior	3305	-6,089	-6,248
St.Mary's RC Infant	3505	7,231	-5,689
St.Mary's RC Junior	3503	8,113	6,016
St.Michael's CE Primary N6	3302	-62,284	-78,419
St.Michael's CE Primary N22	3307	9,657	-10,616
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Infant	3300	8,641	11,286
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Junior	3308	-12,586	2,070

		No Change in Factors	Change in Factors
		Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Formula Funded Budget £
DfES			
St Paul's RC Primary	3504	19,236	11,365
St.Peter in Chains RC Infant	3506	-12,678	-33,743
Seven Sisters Primary	2088	75,969	30,205
South Harringay Infant	2046	22,162	23,361
South Harringay Junior	2045	31,517	25,572
Stamford Hill Primary	2047	21,853	13,998
Stroud Green Primary	2079	-11,332	12,753
Tetherdown Primary	2031	-42,278	-59,675
Tiverton Primary	2057	33,434	57,847
Welbourne Primary	2062	43,604	69,867
West Green Primary	2051	22,493	32,858
Weston Park Primary	2076	-31,004	-38,822
PRIMARY SCHOOL TOTALS		625,404	625,404
Alexandra Park	4036	-162,635	-144,536
Fortismere	4032	-438,982	-470,992
Gladesmore	4033	177,987	342,897
Highgate Wood	4030	-124,801	-221,484
Hornsey	4029	-40,489	795
John Loughborough	5900	16,240	113,113
Northumberland Park	4031	353,639	306,029
Park View	4037	243,062	158,673
St Thomas More	4703	91,642	56,722
Woodside High	4034	384,637	359,082
Total Secondary Schools		500,300	500,300
Total Mainstream		1,125,704	1,125,704
Blanche Nevile	7000	0	0
Moselle	7006	0	0
Vale	7001	0	0
William C Harvey	7005	0	0
Total Specials		0	0
Total All Schools		1,125,704	1,125,704
Pembury	1000	1,205	1,919
Rowland Hill	1001	593	1,027
Woodland Park	1003	-1,799	-2,935
Total Nurseries		-1	11
Grand total		1,125,704	1,125,715
Transfer From Contingency			

Notes:

This Appendix does not show the impact of MFG, which will act to limit changes.

The figures are the 2006/07 budgets adjusted to reflect the increase of AEN/SEN funding to 16% of the ISB.

Assumed Growth in ISB and Deprivation Funding

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
ISB	125.737m	134.425m	141.600m	149.158m	£157.120m
Specific Deprivation Funding included in ISB and allocated through Haringey's funding formula.	£8.856m	£11.008m	£17.581m	£21.418m	£25.548m
Deprivation Funding Target %	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Deprivation Funding Target £	£20.362m	£21.858m	£23.024m	£24.253m	£25.548m
Actual Deprivation %	7%	8%	12%	14%	16%
Projected Increase in DSG %			5.3%	5.3%	5.3%
Projected Increase in MFG %			3%	3%	3%
Headroom			£3.142m	£3.310m	£3.487m

Notes:

Increase of statemented threshold to 15 hrs (£0.6m transfer of funds) plus transfer of £2.5m from AWP/PU to AEN/SEN in 2008/09.
To meet the target for deprivation funding in 2008/09 would require a transfer of nearly £6m, but the MFG limits the maximum to £3.1m.

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper
Autumn 2007

Scheme for Financing Schools
Section 14 – Community Facilities

The Scheme for Financing Schools is a statutory document that sets out the financial relationship between the Authority and its schools. The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) provides a template that each authority tailors to its own needs.

The DCSF in approving Haringey's 2007 Scheme recommended expanding and strengthening Section 14, Community Facilities, for future years. This section deals with the financial implications of using school facilities for community use, the need to account properly for this provision and the prohibition on using the school's budget share to fund community use.

The attached revision, which will replace the existing Section 14, is based on the DCSF's template and upon the experience of other authorities.

SECTION 14 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

14.1 Introduction

Community facilities are defined in the Education Act 2002 as: any facilities or services whose provision furthers any charitable purpose for the benefit of:

- pupils at the school or their families, or
- people who live or work in the locality in which the school is situated.

14.2 Controls

Schools which choose to exercise the power conferred by s.27 (1) of the Education Act 2002 to provide community facilities will be subject to a range of controls:

- The budget share of a school may not be used to fund community facilities – either start-up costs or ongoing expenditure – or to meet deficits arising from such activities. This restriction also applies to any brought forward surplus balances relating to previous years budget shares.
- Regulations made under s.28 (2), if made, can specify activities which may not be undertaken at all under the main enabling power.
- The school is obliged to consult its authority and have regard to advice from the authority.
- The Secretary of State issues guidance to governing bodies about a range of issues connected with exercise of the power, and a school must have regard to that.

However, under s.28(1) of the Education Act 2002, the main limitations and restrictions on the power will be those contained in the Haringey Council scheme for financing schools (made under section 48 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998).

Schools are therefore subject to prohibitions, restrictions and limitations in the scheme for financing schools.

This section of the scheme does not extend to joint-use agreements; transfer of control agreements, or agreements between the Authority and schools to secure the provision of adult and community learning.

14.3 Existing Community Arrangements

Where a school is already carrying out any of the activities covered by this power, under the terms of an existing funding or management agreement with the LA, then the terms of that agreement continue to apply.

14.4 Consultation with the LA

Section 28(4) of the Education Act 2002 requires that before exercising the community facilities power, governing bodies must consult the authority, and have regard to advice given to them by their authority.

Schools are likely to benefit from informal contacts and advice from officers with the relevant professional expertise well before the formal consultation commences. It would also be helpful to all parties if schools gave the LA notice of their intent to exercise the power in advance of the formal consultation itself.

Formal consultation with the LA will commence when the full consultation material has been submitted in writing and the response period will begin from receipt of the full material. Major uses of the power where services have an annual turnover in excess of £100,000 or capital schemes costing more than £100,000 are involved will lead to the LA providing formal advice in writing (which may be e-mail) within eight weeks. In the case of more minor uses, advice will be provided within six weeks. Subsequently the governing body should inform the LA of the action taken in response to this advice.

The school should provide the following information in the formal consultation document:

- a full business plan for the provision of the proposed community facilities or services covering the first three years of operation;
- in the case of capital projects affecting the existing buildings on the school site and/or the construction of new buildings then the full plans and costing of the works proposed ;
- details of any planning and environmental considerations and evidence of discussions with relevant regulatory agencies;
- details of the progress on consultations with school staff and parents;
- expressions of support from potential user groups, district and parish councils, local community groups, neighbouring schools, business representatives, as appropriate;
- details as to how the facility will be managed and how this relates to the management of the school;

- a statement that the proposed activities will not interfere with the overriding purpose of the school in achieving higher standards for pupils;
- details of any proposed funding agreements with third parties;
- the insurance arrangements proposed.

14.5 Funding Agreements

The provision of community facilities in many schools may be dependent on the conclusion of a funding agreement with a third party which will either be supplying funding and/or taking part on the provision. A very wide range of bodies and organisations are potentially involved.

Any funding agreements with third parties (as opposed to funding agreements with the LA itself) should be submitted to the LA for its comments and advice. Such draft agreements should form part of the consultation with the LA. Schools must have regard to the advice.

Funding agreements with third parties should contain adequate provision for access by the LA to the records and other property of those parties which are held on the school premises in order for the LA to satisfy itself as to the propriety of expenditure on the facilities in question.

However, schools are reminded that if an agreement has been or is to be concluded against the wishes of the LA or has been concluded without informing the LA and is judged to be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the school or the LA, that may constitute grounds for suspension of the right to a delegated budget

14.6 Other Prohibitions, Restrictions and Limitations

Where a school makes a proposal for a community facility which carries significant financial risks, the LA may require that the governing body shall make arrangements for the activity concerned to be carried out through the vehicle of a limited company formed for the purpose, or obtain indemnity insurance for risks associated with the project in question.

14.7 Supply of financial information

Schools which exercise the community facilities power must provide the LA (as part of their quarterly return) with a summary statement, in a form determined by the LA, showing the income and expenditure for the school arising from the facilities in question for the previous six months and on an estimated basis, for the next six months.

If the LA believes there to be cause for concern as to the school's

management of the financial consequences of the exercise of the community facilities power, then it may, after giving notice to the school, require the submission of a recovery plan for the activity in question.

Financial information relating to community facilities will be included in returns made by schools under the Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) Framework, and these will be relied upon by the LA as its main source of information for the financial aspects of community facilities.

14.8 Audit

Schools are required to grant access to the school's records connected with exercise of the community facilities power, in order to facilitate internal and external audit of relevant income and expenditure.

In concluding funding agreements with third parties, schools must ensure that such agreements contain adequate provision for access by the LA to the records and other property of those parties held on the school premises, or held elsewhere in so far as they relate to the activity in question, in order for the authority to satisfy itself as to the propriety of expenditure on the facilities in question.

14.9 Treatment of surpluses and deficits

Schools may retain all surpluses derived from community facilities except where otherwise agreed with a funding provider. When a surplus has been derived after a proper charging of all relevant costs, then the school may carry that surplus over from one financial year to the next as a separate community facilities surplus.

If the school is a community or community special school, and the LA ceases to maintain the school, any accumulated retained income obtained from exercise of the community facilities power reverts to the LA unless otherwise agreed with a funding provider.

Liabilities to third parties incurred in the exercise of this power are a charge on surpluses retained from these activities.

The governing body are liable for any deficit arising from the exercise of the community facilities power. The schools budget share cannot be used to discharge this liability.

14.10 Health and safety matters

The health and safety provisions of the main scheme also apply to the community facilities power.

The governing body has a responsibility for the costs of securing Criminal Records Bureau clearance for all adults involved in community activities taking place during the school day. Governing bodies would be free to pass on such costs to a funding partner as part of an agreement with that partner.

14.11 Insurance

It is the responsibility of the governing body to ensure adequate arrangements are made for insurance against risks arising from the exercise of the community facilities power, taking professional advice as necessary. Such insurance should not be funded from the school budget share. The school should seek advice from the LA before finalising any insurance arrangement for community facilities.

A school proposing to provide community facilities should, as an integral part of its plans, undertake an assessment of the insurance implications and costs, seeking professional advice if necessary.

The LA will undertake its own assessment of the insurance arrangements made by a school in respect of community facilities, and if it judges those arrangements to be inadequate, make arrangements itself and charge the resultant cost to the school. Such costs could not be charged to the school's budget share. Such a provision is necessary in order for the LA to protect itself against possible third party claims.

14.12 Taxation

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Schools should seek the advice of the LA and the local VAT office on any issues relating to the possible imposition of Value Added Tax on expenditure in connection with community facilities, including the use of the LA VAT reclaim facility.

Employee Costs

Schools are reminded that if any member of staff employed by the school or LA in connection with community facilities at the school is paid from funds held in a school's own bank account (whether a separate account is used for community facilities or not – see section 11), the school is likely to be held liable for payment of income tax and National Insurance, in line with Inland Revenue rules.

Construction Industry Scheme (CIS)

14.24 The scheme contains a provision requiring schools to follow authority advice in relation to the Construction Industry Scheme where this is relevant to the exercise of the community facilities power.

14.13 Banking

The regulations relating to banking arrangements detailed in section 3 of the main scheme, also apply to the communities facilities power.

The school must ensure that internal accounting controls are sufficient to maintain separation of funds. This can be achieved using the school's main bank account and the appropriate CFR codes, sub-divided as necessary. Alternatively, schools may set up a deposit bank account for the provision of community facilities.

Where a bank account is set up specifically in relation to the use of the community facilities power, then the account mandate should not imply that the LA is the owner of the funds.

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper
Autumn 2007

Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.

Background.

Until April 2006, funding for the additional cost of teachers on the Upper Pay Scale was provided (on a reducing scale as a teacher progressed through the upper pay scale) through a specific government grant. From April 2006 funding for this was incorporated within the mainstream Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

The Autumn 2005 consultation offered the following three options for UPS funding through the DSG:

1. Retain the status quo;
2. Formula funding through the Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU);
3. A phased move to option 2 from option 1.

The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCFS, formerly the DfES) favoured the formula approach, but Option 1 was favoured by Haringey schools and incorporated into Haringey's Schools Funding Formula from April 2006.

This year's consultation puts forward an option to retain the advantage of the current method in targeting funding at schools facing the greatest cost pressures whilst giving greater transparency and certainty of funding prior to the start of the financial year.

Options.

The two options for consideration are:

Option 1.

Use the information provided by schools each January in the 618G return to identify the numbers of teachers on the upper pay scale. Funding would be provided for each teacher based on agreed levels of support averaged over numbers of teachers on the UPS. The Schools Forum will be consulted annually on the sum to be distributed through this factor.

The advantages of this option are:

1. Funds are still targeted at costs, so those schools facing the greatest costs will receive the greatest support.
2. It is administratively simple. The return is completed by all schools so no additional information needs to be provided.
3. It is transparent. Schools can see from their 618G returns their eligible numbers and how much funding they are due.
4. Funding for the year is known in advance allowing for greater certainty when setting and monitoring budgets.
5. The Schools Forum has more direct control over the funds allocated.
6. There is no need for a centrally held contingency so all funds can be delegated at the start of the year.

The disadvantages are:

1. The matching of funding to costs is less precise than the current arrangements.

Option 2. Retain the Status Quo.

At present, funding is distributed as follows:

Prior to the start of the financial year, the numbers of teachers on upper pay scales is established using either SAP payroll data or information provided by schools not using Haringey's payroll service. Eligible funding is calculated as follows:

- a. UPS1 – the difference between UPS1 and M6.
 - b. UPS2 – as for a. plus 60% of the difference between UPS2 and UPS1.
 - c. UPS3 – as for b. plus 40% of the difference between UPS3 and UPS2.
- Oncosts are included in each case and an allowance is made for pay awards.

The resulting sum, plus an allowance for pay awards, for each school is included in the original budget share for the coming year.

In the autumn term payroll data, or information from schools, is obtained and the budget allocations of schools re-assessed to take account of re-gradings and staff movements. Budget adjustments between schools and the contingency are then made where necessary.

The advantages of this option are:

1. It accurately targets funding at costs.

The disadvantages are:

1. It is more complex to administer and requires some schools to provide additional data.

2. The full year allocation for teachers' pay is not known when budgets are being set.
3. It requires the setting aside of a contingency that might or might not be sufficient for in year changes.

Action Required.

Please use the attached form to respond on which of the these options you favour, together with any comments you wish to make.

Haringey Council

Children and Young People's Service

Fair Funding Consultation Paper Response Forms

Autumn 2007

**The Delegation of Resources for Children with Additional and
Special Educational Needs**

**Scheme for Financing Schools
Section 14 – Community Facilities**

Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper Response Form
Autumn 2007

The Delegation of Resources for Children with Additional and Special Educational Needs

School Name	
Respondee(s)	

5.1 Do you agree that, in principle, the proportion of deprivation funding that schools receive in the Individual Schools Budget (ISB) should reflect the proportion of additional deprivation funding that Haringey receives in the DSG (16%)?

Yes	
No	
If No, what percentage of the ISB do you think is appropriate	
Status Quo (8%)	
Other – please specify	

Comments:

5.2 Do you agree that the factors to be used in distributing AEN/SEN Funding should be:

- Eligibility for Free School Meals. As determined at the time of the January PLASC. Funding to be allocated pro rata to the number of eligible pupils.

Yes	
No	

- a prior attainment factor to be calculated from end of Key Stage attainment data in Maths, English and Science. Key Stage 1 data would be used to calculate a prior attainment factor for Key Stage 2, Key Stage 2 for Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 3 data for Key Stage 4. This factor will not apply to the infant and early years phases;

Yes	
No	

- a factor for unplanned admissions calculated on the basis of any children who start at a school 3 months after the majority of their peers;

Yes	
No	

- a factor to increase the rate of progress of underachieving groups, specifically pupils of African, African-Caribbean, Turkish and Kurdish background. Funding will be allocated pro-rata to the numbers of pupils in these groups.

Yes	
No	

Do you agree that the proposed percentages applied to these factors in the different phases should be:

Phase	FSM	Prior Attainment	Mobility	Targeted Ethnic Minority Groups
	%	%	%	%
Infant & Nursery	50	0	20	30
Junior	40	20	20	20
Secondary	30	30	20	20

Yes	
No	

If No, please indicate below whether you wish to retain the status quo as shown in Appendix 1 or set out the alternative factors/percentages you wish to see used.

Status Quo	
------------	--

Phase	Alternative Factors			
	%	%	%	%
Infant & Nursery				
Junior				
Secondary				

Comments:

5.3 Do you agree that the threshold for receiving funding for specific statements should be set at 15 hours of special needs assistance support costed at Scale 4 (or a mixture of support of equivalent value)?

Yes	
No	
If No what do you think is an appropriate threshold.	

Comments:

Please complete and return to:

Roland Odell,
School Funding Team,
48 Station Road,
Wood Green,
London,
N22 7TY.

e-mail: roland.odell@haringey.gov.uk

By: 7th November 2007

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper Response Form
Autumn 2007
Scheme for Financing Schools
Section 14 – Community Facilities

School Name	
Respondee(s)	

The Council proposes to incorporate the attached revised Section14 within the Scheme for Financing Schools. Please provide below any comments you may have on the inclusion of this revised scheme.

Comments

Please complete and return to:

Roland Odell,
School Funding Team,
48 Station Road,
Wood Green,
London,
N22 7TY.

e-mail: roland.odell@haringey.gov.uk

By: 7th November 2007

Haringey Council
Children and Young People's Service
Fair Funding Consultation Paper Response Form
Autumn 2007
Funding for Teachers on the Upper Pay Scale.

School Name	
Respondee(s)	

Which option do you support?

Option 1	
Option 2	
Another option	
If you prefer another option, please give details below..	

Other Options:

Comments:

Please complete and return to:

Roland Odell,
School Funding Team,
48 Station Road,
Wood Green,
London,
N22 7TY.

e-mail: roland.odell@haringey.gov.uk

By: 7th November 2007

Redistribution of New Resources between Individual Schools.				Appendix 3.	
		No Change in Factors		Change in Factors	
		Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £	Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £
DfES					
Alexandra Primary	2078	9,784	9,784	19,778	19,778
Belmont Infant	2003	9,318	9,318	-5,104	-5,104
Belmont Junior	2002	-2,990	-2,990	-8,937	-8,937
Bounds Green Infant	2005	10,403	10,403	10,984	10,984
Bounds Green Junior	2004	8,684	8,684	8,970	8,970
Broadwater Farm Primary	2077	36,748	36,748	28,283	28,283
Bruce Grove Primary	2083	35,882	35,882	40,264	40,264
Campsbourne Infant	2009	7,758	7,758	14,956	14,956
Campsbourne Junior	2008	919	-2,849	4,616	848
Chestnuts	3511	14,893	14,893	29,130	29,130
Coldfall Primary	2029	150	-1,033	-14,607	-1,033
Coleraine Park Primary	2010	25,558	25,558	34,906	34,906
Coleridge Primary	2058	-3,029	-3,029	-29,331	-29,331
Crowland Primary	2075	19,774	19,774	-4,241	-4,241
Devonshire Hill Primary	2015	10,207	10,207	48,547	48,547
Downhills Primary	2087	30,523	30,523	47,464	47,464
Earlham Primary	2080	36,558	36,558	39,430	39,430
Earlsmead Primary	2020	19,791	19,791	21,078	21,078
Ferry Lane Primary	2065	12,928	12,928	9,187	9,187
The Green CE Primary	3301	8,536	8,536	11,652	11,652
Highgate Primary	2022	6,596	6,596	3,954	3,954
Lancasterian Primary	2025	11,550	11,550	21,774	21,774
Lea Valley Primary	2063	10,882	10,882	30,044	30,044
Lordship Lane Primary	2082	25,540	25,540	49,167	49,167
Mulberry Primary	3001	46,703	46,703	50,675	50,675
Muswell Hill Primary	2085	-7,919	-7,919	-27,692	-27,692
Nightingale Primary	2064	20,272	20,272	49,593	49,593
Noel Park Primary	2086	31,315	31,315	51,899	51,899
North Harringay Primary	3512	11,521	1,707	18,461	8,647
Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	3500	-6,110	-6,110	-19,515	-14,523
Rhodes Avenue Primary	2072	-22,361	-22,361	-47,457	-38,767
Risley Avenue Primary	2084	43,327	43,327	72,764	72,764
Rokesly Infant	2042	2,117	2,117	-15,609	-15,609
Rokesly Junior	2041	-5,819	-5,819	-14,999	-14,999
St.Aidan's Primary	3000	-8,297	-7,399	-16,377	-7,399
St.Ann's CE Primary	3304	7,224	7,224	12,930	12,930
St.Francis de Sales RC Infant	3507	12,190	12,190	15,346	15,346
St.Francis de Sales RC Junior	3501	4,699	4,699	6,090	6,090
St Gildas' RC Junior	3509	-1,326	0	848	0
St.Ignatius RC Primary	3502	12,946	6,623	11,371	5,048
St.James' CE Primary	3303	-2,597	0	-17,863	0
St.John Vianney RC Primary	3510	5,857	5,161	-6,066	0
St.Martin of Porres RC Primary	3508	-1,282	0	-12,914	0
St.Mary's CE Infant	3306	3,144	3,144	3,804	3,804
St.Mary's CE Junior	3305	3,156	0	2,882	0
St.Mary's RC Infant	3505	8,214	8,214	743	743
St.Mary's RC Junior	3503	8,539	8,539	7,421	7,421
St.Michael's CE Primary N6	3302	-20,278	-20,278	-29,108	-29,108
St.Michael's CE Primary N22	3307	8,581	8,581	-3,423	-3,423
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Infant	3300	9,875	0	10,820	0
St.Paul's & All Hallows CE Junior	3308	1,195	1,195	9,945	9,945
St Paul's RC Primary	3504	12,263	12,263	7,718	7,718
St.Peter in Chains RC Infant	3506	158	0	-12,099	0
Seven Sisters Primary	2088	38,675	38,675	11,699	11,699
South Harringay Infant	2046	14,182	14,182	15,754	15,754

		No Change in Factors		Change in Factors	
		Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £	Change in Formula Funded Budget £	Change in Total Budget incl MFG £
	DfES				
South Harringay Junior	2045	12,263	12,263	9,306	9,306
Stamford Hill Primary	2047	5,767	5,767	1,057	1,057
Stroud Green Primary	2079	-3,059	-3,059	11,101	11,101
Tetherdown Primary	2031	-9,002	-9,002	-18,876	-18,876
Tiverton Primary	2057	22,448	22,448	36,708	36,708
Welbourne Primary	2062	23,131	23,131	37,931	37,931
West Green Primary	2051	9,983	-7,145	16,512	-7,145
Weston Park Primary	2076	-13,256	-13,256	-17,938	-17,938
PRIMARY SCHOOL TOTALS		625,404	579,406	625,404	652,470
Alexandra Park	4036	-20,863	-13,156	-10,347	-13,156
Fortismere	4032	-149,704	-77,645	-166,008	-77,645
Gladesmore	4033	108,760	108,760	200,672	200,672
Highgate Wood	4030	-12,058	-39,227	-65,083	-39,227
Hornsey	4029	34,844	34,844	59,953	59,953
John Loughborough	5900	18,158	18,158	70,963	70,963
Northumberland Park	4031	154,061	154,061	124,436	124,436
Park View	4037	122,770	122,770	74,696	74,696
St Thomas More	4703	62,289	62,289	43,140	43,140
Woodside High	4034	182,042	182,042	167,879	167,879
Total Secondary Schools		500,300	552,896	500,300	611,710
Total Mainstream		1,125,704	1,132,302	1,125,704	1,264,179
Blanche Nevile	7000	0	0	0	0
Moselle	7006	0	0	0	0
Vale	7001	0	0	0	0
William C Harvey	7005	0	0	0	0
Total Specials		0	0	0	0
Total All Schools		1,125,704	1,132,302	1,125,704	1,264,179
Pembury	1000	781	781	781	781
Rowland Hill	1001	440	440	440	440
Woodland Park	1003	-1,221	-1,221	-1,221	-1,221
Total Nurseries		-1	-1	-1	-1
Grand total		1,125,704	1,132,302	1,125,704	1,264,179
Transfer From Contingency to MFG			6,598		138,475

Notes:

This Appendix is based on earlier reports to the AEN/SEN Review Group and Schools Forum.

It uses 2006/07 AEN/SEN allocations plus the £1m reinstated following the recovery of the 2005/06 overspend on statemented pupils plus an assumed movement of £2.5m from AWPU, £0.6m from increasing the threshold for statements and £0.2m from reduction. The appendix shows the impact on 2006/07 budgets of this movement in resources. The overall growth in resources of £1.125m is due of the £1m SEN savings and the reduction in the MFG from the increase in the statement threshold.

ns in MFG funding.
to the re-instatement



Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]
Report to Cabinet 18 December 2007

Report Title: Introduction of free national off peak bus travel for elderly and disabled people and implications for Haringey.

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):

Report of: **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose

1.1 To inform the Cabinet of the introduction of free national off peak bus travel for elderly and disabled people and the implications for Haringey. To seek approval to align the qualifying criteria for the 'London' disabled freedom pass with that of the new national pass.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1

3. Recommendations

3.1 That the Cabinet note the introduction of the new national bus pass and implications arising for Haringey

3.2 That the Cabinet agree to align the criteria for the disabled freedom pass to the seven categories of disabled person defined in national legislation.

Report Authorised by: **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

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

4. Director of Finance Comments

- 4.1 The Government is introducing free national off peak bus travel for elderly and disabled people from 1 April 2008. To fund the additional costs of the scheme the government is making available £250 million for the country as a whole, of which £212 million will be for England including London. It is currently unclear whether this level of grant will fully cover the additional costs.
- 4.2 Funding for the first three financial years – 2008/09 to 2010/11 – will be by means of a non-ringfenced specific grant and the DfT issued a consultation paper on 28 September 2007, setting out four options for allocating grant to relevant authorities in England. Furthermore for the first three years, the additional grant will be paid as a single sum to London and it will be possible to net this off the settlement with Transport for London (TfL), avoiding a mismatch between grant and expenditure at borough level. London Councils are supporting option 2 for distributing grant to authorities, this maximises the funding available for London.
- 4.3 The new scheme also makes it clear that the qualifying criteria for the disabled persons freedom pass should be in line with national legislation. The Council currently also uses discretionary criteria to issue disabled persons freedom passes and Haringey has the highest number of disabled freedom passes in issue of any London Borough. Reviewing the criteria so that it is in line with national legislation could potentially generate a saving for the Council.

5. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 5.1 The Head of Legal Services comments that the Concessionary Bus Travel Act 2007 provides that everyone aged 60 and over and disabled people will have free off-peak travel on all local buses anywhere in England from April 2008. The Act provides a power, via regulations in the future, for mutual recognition of national concessionary bus passes across the United Kingdom.
- 5.2 Schedule 1 to the 2007 Act amends Schedule 16 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (The London Free Travel Scheme) to allow for the additional concessions required for all eligible England Residents, and reserves to the Secretary of State the power to make regulations about the form and period of validity of the travel concession permits.
- 5.3 The Head of Legal Services supports the recommendations and has no specific additional comments to make.

6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 Concessionary Bus Travel Act 2007
 6.2 Transport Act 2000
 6.3 Greater London Authority Act 1999

7. Strategic Implications

- 7.1 The Government is introducing a national off peak free travel concession for elderly and disabled people from 1 April 2008. The key impact for Local Authorities is that there will now be a statutory requirement to provide a free off peak bus concession in Greater London for all elderly and disabled people whether their sole or principle residence is in Greater London or elsewhere in England
- 7.2 This has two implications for Haringey; the cost of the scheme will rise and there is a need to bring the qualifying criteria for the disabled persons freedom pass in line with national legislation. Both of those issues are addressed in this report.

8 Financial Implications

- 8.1 The cost of the Freedom Pass scheme will rise as a result of the new national concession because of the additional routes and journeys which will be covered. The government will be giving authorities extra grant, and while the London Councils are pressing for full reimbursement of all additional costs, the extra cost and amount of grant is still unclear.
- 8.2 Haringey currently has by far the highest number of disabled freedom passes in issue across London. It is estimated that aligning the qualifying criteria of the disabled persons freedom pass with national legislation will generate savings of approximately £100k annually on the concessionary travel budget.
- 8.3 All existing disabled freedom pass holders are now being asked to submit new applications , which will reassessed over the coming months in advance of the 2008/9 reissue ensuring that they still meet the criteria . If the recommendation in this report is agreed, those applications will be assessed only in line with national legislation and those not meeting the national criteria will not be issued with a disabled freedom pass for April 2008.
- 8.4 The London Councils carry out the apportionment biannually. The next apportionment will be carried in next year and will be based on the total number of freedom passes issued between February and September 2008. The savings referred to in paragraph 8.2 would as such be achieved in the following year in 2009/10.

9.1 Equalities Implications

- 9.2 Proposals in this report will ensure that resources are targeted at those who need the service most. The parking Service will closely with Adult Services [whose mental health Team assess applications based on Severe Mental Disorder] who will assist in identifying those most in need.

10.1 Consultation

- 10.2 The mobility forum has been consulted and their feedback is appended to this report.

11. Background

- 11.1 The Council issues the London Freedom Pass under two categories; The Older Persons and Disabled Persons Freedom Pass.
- 11.2 The Older Persons Freedom Pass is issued automatically to those aged 60 yrs or over. There are seven categories of disabled people defined in the Transport Act 2000 for the purpose of qualifying for a Disabled Freedom Pass;
1. people who are blind or partially sighted
 2. people who are profoundly or severely deaf
 3. people without speech
 4. people who have a disability, or have suffered an injury, which has left them with a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to walk
 5. people who do not have arms or have a long-term loss of the use of both arms
 6. people who have a learning disability, that is defined as, a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind which includes significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning
 7. people who, if they applied for the grant for a licence to drive a motor vehicle under Part III of the Road Traffic Act 1988, would have their application refused pursuant to section 92 of the Act (physical fitness) otherwise than on the ground of persistent misuse of drugs or alcohol.
- 11.3 Local Authorities may at their discretion issue freedom passes to disabled people that do not meet one of the above criteria. Haringey use this discretionary power to issue passes to persons with a long-term mental health disability. Applications are assessed by the Haringey Council's Mental Health team. This discretion is used by some other neighbouring boroughs, who are also in the process of reviewing their position. The information available at present indicates that some boroughs are changing the criteria now in advance of the introduction of the new national scheme, while others will review their position in advance of the 2010 reissue.
- 11.4 Many residents currently qualifying under the additional criteria, will continue to qualify under Criterion 7 [explained above], which specifically makes reference to those with Severe Mental Disorder. This will ensure that those in genuine need of the service will continue to qualify for the service.
- 11.5 The Older Person's Freedom Pass is valid between 9am and 4.30 am Monday to Friday and all day at weekends and public holidays. The Disabled Persons Freedom is valid 24 hours, 7 days a week.
- 11.6 Passes are renewed on biannual basis and the service is currently reassessing all existing applications in advance of the reissue due in April 2008. There are currently 6993 disabled persons freedom passes in issue , of which 660 are issued under the discretionary Mental Health criteria.
- 11.7 The Department for Transport have made it very clear that there are no powers to give the new national concession to those outside the categories of disabled persons defined

in legislation. This means that if the Council continues using their existing criteria for Disabled Freedom Passes some will qualify for a 'London only' pass , while others will qualify for the new national pass.

- 11.8 The London Council's are urging all boroughs who currently issue under additional criteria to align their scheme to that of the new national scheme, to ease administration, clarity for service users and providers, and to keep the cost of scheme down.

12. Recommendations;

- 12.1 a) that the Cabinet note the introduction of the new national bus pass and the issues arising for Haringey.
b) That the Cabinet agree to align the criteria for the disabled freedom pass to the seven categories of disabled person defined in national legislation.

13. Use of Appendices / Tables / Photographs

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Appendix 1 - Response to consultation on Freedom Pass review

Thank you for contacting Transport for London (TfL) to provide input into this report on aligning the free national off peak bus travel criteria with the London Disabled Persons' Freedom Pass criteria. The email was forward to me as I am in TfL's Equality and Inclusion Unit.

Local borough councils issue freedom passes to disabled people who meet one of the categories in the Transport Act 2000, covered under the Greater London Authority Act 1999. In addition to these categories, Local councils may at their discretion issue freedom passes to disabled people that do not meet one of the above criteria.

The key proposal within this report is to remove the power to issue the Disabled Persons Freedom Pass on a discretionary basis with a near immediate effect (applying to all current users that were eligible on a discretionary basis and to all future applicants from April 2008). While councils may make such decisions on a discretionary basis, there are significant equality and inclusion impacts to consider.

Transport provides a key role in improving disabled peoples quality of life through access to basic services and activities such as work, learning, healthcare, food, shops, social, cultural and sporting activities. The Freedom Pass encourages greater social and economic participation and inclusion by disabled people, removes financial barriers to access and helps reduce a lack of confidence in using the transport network resulting from past and present transport barriers.

Removing discretionary decisions will not only impact on those with long term mental health conditions but is also likely to impact upon other groups of disabled people who do not fall into the categories specified (under a strict interpretation of the Act).

Once the Freedom Pass is removed there is no alternative travel concession for this group, particularly if they are not young children, students, older people or registered unemployed or receiving income support. Free fares only apply to children, older people and disabled people - according to the categories specified in the Transport Act. Travel concessions apply to New Deal Photocard holders (registered unemployed with local Job Centre or Social Security Office). Travel concessions also apply to people receiving income support but only to bus and tram. Note that if discretionary decisions are removed from the Disabled Persons' Freedom Pass and some of those people receive income support (e.g. some people with mental health conditions that are receiving income support such as the lower rate Disability Living Allowance) the discount only applies to bus and tram (half price bus season tickets and Oyster Pay As You Go travel) and not across the transport network like the Freedom Pass.

With regards to people with mental health conditions, the paper notes that many of those residents would qualify under other categories. Are there any

statistics on this? It is widely recognised that social and economic conditions impact upon health and there is a correlation between mental and physical health. While it is known that the physical health of those experiencing mental health problems, particularly those with long term and serious mental health problems, tends to be poor, this does not necessarily mean that the physical impact is a substantial and long-term adverse effect on ability to walk (if this is the category that they are thought to qualify under).

People with mental health conditions are more likely to find it difficult to study and achieve qualifications, more difficult to hold down a responsible job, more likely to be discriminated against and are more likely to have low incomes. The National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Well-Being: Addressing Mental Health Inequalities in Scotland provides more detail:

People with mental health problems are more likely to be in debt and have difficulties managing money than other members of the general population (SEU, 2004). Those who have a long term mental health problem are likely to be trapped in poverty for longer periods than other people and persistent low incomes make it more difficult for individuals to take part in social activities that would alleviate isolation. Lack of practical support and assistance with finance matters and benefit claims can reinforce the vicious cycle of poverty, exclusion and poor mental health (Cullen, 2004; SEU, 2004).

Has a full Equality Impact Assessment been carried out on the proposal to remove the discretionary powers to issue the Freedom Pass?

The Haringey Disability Equality Statement provides a commitment (on page 3) that “impact assessments will ensure that the council’s activities do not disadvantage disabled people in any way (either intentionally or not)”.

It would also be useful to consider the Duty to Promote Disability Equality under the Disability Discrimination Act 2005. The Duty requires all public authorities to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons, and to take steps to take account of disabled persons’ disabilities, even where that involves treating disabled persons more favourably than other persons.

In addition the Haringey Disability Equality Statement sets out the Councils commitment to work in partnership with disabled people and involving disabled people in the changes and improvements made. Has there been any consultation outside the mobility forum or any direct consultation with people with mental health conditions? I am not sure of the level of presence of people with mental health conditions attending this forum.

With kind regards,

Jane Hill
Project Manager Door to Door Policy
Equality and Inclusion

Transport for London
10th Floor Windsor House
SW1H 0TL
Tel: (020) 7126 1506

Council Response

Dear Ms Hill

Thank you for taking the time to respond to our consultation on proposals to review the Disabled Freedom Pass qualifying criteria and align it with national legislation.

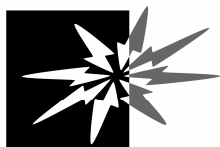
The categories of disabled people defined in the Transport Act 2000 are very comprehensive and we feel that we should not continue to issue Freedom Passes to people outside of those categories.

Haringey has as present the highest number of Disabled Freedom passes in issue across London. There are 6993 in issue, of which 660 are issued under an additional discretionary criterion – Mental Health. This is in addition to those who would qualify under criterion 7 of the Transport Act 2000 [the refused or would be refused a driving licence element]. Proposals in the report relate only to the additional discretionary criteria and not to any of the categories specified in legislation where discretion will also apply.

It is impossible at this stage to state exactly how many people will be affected. It is clear that a significant number of those currently issued with Disabled Freedom Passes under the additional criteria will still qualify under criterion 7 of the Transport Act 2000. We currently preparing for the 2008 reissue which involves re-assessing all existing applications and it is clear even at this early stage that individual circumstances change, which will impact on eligibility even under the additional criteria.

The new national pass being introduced in April 2008 will only be issued to those qualifying under the categories of disabled persons defined in legislation. Our proposals are aimed at bringing us in line with legislation and with many other boroughs and such we will still meet all our statutory obligations.

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Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]**Cabinet****18 December 2007****Report Title:** Central Leaside Area Action Plan Issues and Options Paper

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):

Report of: Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**Wards(s) affected:** Northumberland Park
and Tottenham Hale**Report for:****1. Purpose**

- 1.1 The Central Leaside Area Action Plan (CLAPP) is a joint work with London Borough of Enfield which aims to provide an investment and improvement framework for this particular area. The process for developing an Area Action Plan (AAP) for Central Leaside was approved by the Full Council in January 2007. The Plan is included in Haringey's Local Development Scheme.
- 1.2 The purpose of the current report is to seek members' approval for the draft Issues and Options report for Central Leaside for public consultation in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Issues and Options report represents the first public consultation stage and will be followed by a further public consultation on the preferred options and an Examination in Public. The papers are attached.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

- 2.1 This report is brought to this committee for Cabinet Members to consider related issues and options and approve the Central Leaside Area Action Plan.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That Members consider and approve the Central Leaside Area Action Plan Issues and Options report for public consultation.
- 3.2 That Members agree that the Cabinet Member for Enterprise and Regeneration in consultation with the Director of Urban Environment make any necessary minor changes to the Issues and Options report prior to public consultation.

Report Authorised by: Shifa Mustafa, Assistant Director, Planning Policy & Development

Contact Officer: Sule Nisancioglu, Head of Planning Policy and Design 020 8489 5562

4. Director of Finance Comments

- 4.1 As part of the 2006/07 budget process £75,000 revenue investment was approved for the UDP/LDF for years 2006/07 and 2007/08 only.
- 4.2 The estimated costs of £10,000 (Haringey share) for producing the joint plan will be contained within service budget provision in 2007/08.
- 4.3 Further costs associated with Examination in Public process will need to be identified and contained within existing service cash limits for 2008/09.

5. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 5.1 The proposals in the Issues and Options Paper summarised in this report will need to be in general conformity with the London Plan before the Development Plan Document mentioned in paragraph 9.1 of the report can be adopted. At the present time there are proposals for Central Leaside to be designated as Strategic Industrial Land in the Draft Alterations to the London Plan, and the Greater London Authority will need to confirm the conformity of the selected preferred option in due course.

6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 The following documents were used in the preparation of this report:-

- London Plan and further draft Alterations to London Plan 2006
- Haringey UDP 2006
- Executive Committee Report on Central Leaside December 2006
- Full Council Report in January 2007

7. Strategic Implications

- 7.1 Central Leaside is the collective name given to the strategic employment sites that lie on the border between the London boroughs of Enfield and Haringey. Central Leaside is an important location for industrial activity. Some of the employment land in the study area is designated as Strategic Industrial Land (SIL) in the further Alterations to London Plan. This designation is a framework intended to protect industrial land and reconcile the demand for, and supply of, productive industrial land in London. SILs are seen as London's strategic reservoir of industrial capacity.
- 7.2 Central Leaside's historic role as a location for traditional industrial activity has been in decline for some time and this trend is likely to continue in the future. (See appendix 1 for the map of the area). Where land is no longer needed for industrial uses, further draft Alterations to the London Plan (2006) allow for a managed approach to its release for other purposes, based on local demand assessments.
- 7.3 The Area Action Plan for Central Leaside is set within a broader policy context. The area falls within the London- Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Area and Upper Lee

Valley Opportunity Area, and provide opportunities for regeneration and change. The policy context includes the London Plan, the emerging Core Strategy for Enfield and the Haringey UDP, together with the Area Action Plan for North East Enfield. There is also a non-statutory Plan for the Lee Valley Regional Park, a new Master Plan for Tottenham Hale and the neighbouring borough of Waltham Forest is also working on regeneration plans for nearby Blackhorse Road. Reference is also made to the emerging Joint Waste Plan. Recently, the North London Strategic Alliance, which includes the London Boroughs of Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest, produced a Vision for the Upper Lee Valley as North London's waterside. This looks at the long-term potential of the valley to raise its performance in every way and make much more of its assets: its good connections, growth potential, housing capacity and the Lee Valley Park. Central Leaside is in a crucial position to help achieve this vision.

- 7.4 The primary challenge therefore for the Central Leaside Area Action Plan (CLAPP) is to identify investment and improvements required to ensure the long term viability of the area as an employment location. The area requires a coherent framework of actions that can improve the quality of existing employment estates and support the growth of higher value added activities and enhanced employment densities and introduce mixed uses.

8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 The estimated cost of producing the joint plan is £150k in total phased over the period 2006/07 to 2007/08. The bulk of this cost will be incurred by Enfield and Haringey's share is estimated at about £10k. The project is managed by LB Enfield. There will be further additional costs in 2008-2010 for the Examination in Public process which will again be shared between the two Boroughs. The project will require updating Haringey's employment land study which was carried out in 2004. This will include reassessing Haringey's employment base and future trends, and the level of activity and opportunity for change and improvement for each of the Employment area within the Central Leaside area. The AAP is expected to be adopted by autumn 2010.
- 8.2 The Council's budget process for 2006/07 allocated additional resources of £75k in each of the 2 financial years 2006/07 and 2007/08 in respect of the UDP/LDF processes. Planning service put forward a service revenue investment bid for the next three years, 2008/09 to 2010/11 to fund the cost of Local Development Framework (LDF) work to meet Government targets.

9. Legal Implications

- 9.1 The Central Leaside Area Action Plan (CLAAP) will constitute a Development Plan Document for each authority. The majority of the Central Leaside business area is contained within the London Borough of Enfield and hence Enfield is the lead authority and commissioning body for the Plan.
- 9.2 Town Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) enable local authorities to develop area action plans subject to significant change. Central Leaside Area Action Plan is listed as one of the key documents in Haringey's Local Development Scheme.

10. Equalities Implications

- 10.1 During plan preparation, issues around equalities will be addressed. The Plan will be subject to sustainability appraisal which includes consideration on economic, social and environmental factors. The Plan will also be subject to equalities impact assessment. Care will be taken to ensure that consultation exercises reach all sections of the community and that national and the borough's equal opportunity policies are complied with.

11. Consultation

- 11.1 The Issues and Options paper is the first formal step in a wide-scale consultation with stakeholders, residents and businesses in the study area. At informal level, the consultants managed by LB Enfield collected initial views and ideas from the key stakeholders, and these are incorporated into the Issues and Options paper.
- 11.2 The aim of the Issues and Options Paper is to raise issues that need to be tackled in the area and the set out a number of options which could offer viable solutions to the challenges facing the Central Leaside. These options will be further assessed in the light of consultation responses and in terms of their viability and sustainability. The next step will be drawing up preferred options for further consultation.
- 11.3 Internal consultation on the development of issues and options included reports to the Regeneration Stream Board and Transforming Tottenham Members Working group. A site visit was arranged for officers and Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale ward members in November.

12. Background

- 12.1 The process for developing an Area Action Plan for Central Leaside was approved by the Full Council in January 2007. Urban Initiatives consultants were commissioned by LB Enfield to develop the Action Plan and manage the public consultation process. Most of the study area lie within borough of Enfield (please see Appendix1 for the area map) including the land around Tesco and IKEA near Angel Road, land around London Waste Edmonton Incinerator and the Pickett's Lock area.
- 12.2 In Haringey the area covers the Brantwood Road, Willoughby Lane, North East Tottenham and Marsh Lane employment sites which are identified in the Haringey UDP as defined employment areas and it extends to Northumberland Park station and includes parts of Lee valley Regional Park around Stonebridge Lock. The Issues and Options paper will pose the question whether the area covered by the Action Plan should extend to cover a wider area than it currently set out.
- 12.3 The proposed area covers parts of Northumberland Park Ward. The ward is characterised as being one of the most severely deprived areas not only in Haringey, but the whole country. Results from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 found that 85 per cent of residents in Northumberland Park live in areas that are amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in Haringey. Much of the deprivation stems from labour market disadvantage. According to the last Census, residents in Northumberland Park has proportionately more low skilled residents than found elsewhere in Haringey and England. According to the 2001 Census, Northumberland Park residents aged 16 to 74 are more likely to be employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants, public administration, education and health when compared with Haringey and England.

What is the primary challenge facing Central Leaside?

- 12.4 Central Leaside's historic role as a location for traditional industrial activity has been in decline for some time and this trend is likely to continue in the future. The sectors now occupying the greatest percentage of employment land are warehousing, logistics operations, refuse and recycling, utilities, motor vehicle sale and repair, and wholesale. These uses still provide a valuable source of jobs but employment deprivation is high in the surrounding residential areas. The area also suffers from a poor image, and outdated industrial stock. In some locations, there are a number of 'bad neighbour' industrial uses.
- 12.5 The relevant local demand assessments in Enfield and Haringey indicate that there is likely to be only very limited scope for the release of employment land for other uses. This conclusion might seem to suggest that Central Leaside will not change much in its function. Indeed, those logistics operations, warehouses and other similar large space users are a necessary part of the overall metropolitan employment scene and that Central Leaside plays an essential role in providing that space.
- 12.6 However, some sites within the Central Leaside area do offer a 'significant future development opportunity'. In Enfield part of the area, there are a greater proportion of vacant and derelict sites with most vacant land concentrated south of the A406 at Kimberley Road/Meridian Way. Furthermore, the integrity of the strategic employment land has already been compromised in the heart of Central Leaside, when permission was granted by LB Enfield to Tesco and Ikea. This area is likely to offer a 'significant future development opportunity' and likely to come under development pressures. In fact, there is already a landowner interested in developing a masterplan for this part of Central Leaside. This is an area which is very close to Haringey borough boundary and the employment areas in north Tottenham. Any future changes in this area will have implications for Haringey.
- 12.7 The economy of London and the southeast continues to shift towards more knowledge-based, service sector and high-technology activities. There is also significant potential growth in green technologies, which would build an existing core of refuse and recycling activities already in the area. There is a scope within Central Leaside to accommodate these activities, which often have greater employment densities than traditional industrial sheds. This could help to make more efficient use of the limited supply of employment land and inject more wealth into the local economy.
- 12.8 Between 2007/08 and 2016/17 the London Plan requires a minimum of 3,950 new homes to be provided in Enfield and 6,800 in Haringey, based on existing housing capacity estimates. There could be a scope in central Leaside to accommodate new housing. Mixed use in some sites in the Central Leaside area would also bring investment, which could be a catalyst for further regeneration and investment. In addition to employment related issues, Central Leaside needs major improvements in walking, public transport and the environment, as well as a substantial uplift in its image. The social and economic changes of the last 30 years are also reflected in other problems in the wider area including low average household income and educational achievement, under-investment in the housing and employment stock, and deterioration and shrinkage in local shopping streets as a result of changing shopping patterns and relatively low spending power. The overwhelming impression is that Central Leaside has drifted; it has adapted to economic change to some extent, but has not yet found a new role. If the existing economies and communities are to be revitalised, a step change is now needed. The following are some of the issues facing the area:

- Poor public transport accessibility
- Frequency of service at Angel Road and Northumberland Park Train Station
- Lack of east-west local road connections
- Need to improve employment skills in the area
- Pressure on social and community infrastructure
- Lack of access to Lee Valley Regional Park
- Deficiency in quality public space
- Quality of existing housing stock
- Need to improve environmental infrastructure
- Need for flood mitigation measures

12.9 The key purpose of the Issues and Options paper is to highlight these challenges and possible options for a wider debate and assessment to enable both authorities to make informed choices about the future direction of growth in the area. The Issues and Options Paper cover issues, options and questions for the following areas:

- future direction and options for Employment land (working in central leeseide)
- transport (connecting central leeseide)
- mixed use options and housing including housing density, affordability (living in central leeseide)
- use of open space and leisure (central leeseide' s image and open spaces)
- retails uses(living in central leeseide)
- community facilities including schools and health (living in central leeseide)
- issues and options for Pickett's Lock
- issues and options for Angel Road
- issues and options for Northumberland Park/ Northeast Tottenham

For a summary of options please see appendix 2

Key Issues and Options

A) Employment Uses

Given Central Leeseide's location in the growth corridor, its socio-economic context, and the changing nature of industry, it is highly unlikely that the existing situation can simply be maintained without any investment or improvement. Therefore three broad options are envisaged.

Option 1: Reinforce the existing employment function

This would involve reinforcing the role of Central Leeseide as an important industrial employment location, providing as much land as possible for low-density sectors that are forecast to grow in the next ten years, such as warehousing, distribution, transport, construction. The focus would be very much on supporting existing businesses.

Implications: This option would maintain existing levels of employment land, which are essential for these activities, and continue to provide employment to meet growth corridor jobs targets but is unlikely to generate the investment levels required for significant environmental improvement or the upgrading of the area's image.

Option 2: Take a pro-active approach to upgrading employment and developing niche sectors.

This could involve a number of different interventions including proactively encouraging growth sectors and industries by, for example, identifying a site for a logistics park, promoting a cluster of new green waste technologies, and promoting investment required to attract high value manufacturing. The growth potential of the green sector is significant and could help to create a 'unique selling point' and identity for Central Leaside.

Implications:

This approach would require very significant public sector intervention and commitment. This interventionist approach to improving the economic value of employment land would require actively facilitating redevelopment through the application of mechanisms such as land use planning and land-owner agreement, acquisition by private treatise or compulsory purchase.

Option 3: Transforming the area through intensification and mixed use

This option would require formulating pro-active planning policies for designated parts of Central Leaside, which allow for their transformation into mixed use developments including higher value business and commercial activities, space for start-up businesses, offices, healthcare, hotel, smaller scale retail and other complementary uses together with housing.

Implications: This option could kick start a step-change in transforming the image of Central Leaside, creating a new community based on a network of streets with good walking and public transport connections. There is also the potential to maximise opportunities of Central Leaside's waterside location. However, there will be a challenge to maintain or enhance projected employment levels, in order to compensate for the loss of strategic employment land. It is unknown whether this is likely to be a successful location for start-up businesses and other office uses – the market is untested here. This approach may require intervention on behalf of relevant public agencies and the co-operation of private interests.

B) Travel and Connectivity

Private car use currently dominates movement within Central Leaside. This situation is made worse by poor public transport accessibility, infrequent rail services, a lack of bus services to and from employment and residential areas, and unwelcoming walking and cycling routes. In addition, east-west movement is severely restricted within Central Leaside. Improving access and movement within Central Leaside is a key issue, particularly if Enfield and Haringey are to accommodate significant growth for future housing and employment growth. Various options are explored under the following key headings:

- Encouraging people to use public transport in Central Leaside
- Encouraging people to walk and cycle in Central Leaside
- Improving access to the North Circular Road
- Encouraging more sustainable modes of transport for moving freight

One of the **options** looked at by LB Enfield for encouraging people to use public transport includes **relocating Angel Road station, to the south of its current location**. By relocating the station to the south, it could potentially provide a focus for new mixed-use development and activity.

However, in this option the distance between the relocated Angel Road station and Northumberland Park station will need to be considered. One issue that faces Northumberland Park station is the long term possibility of 4- tracking. 4- tracking may increase frequency of local services but it will make already congested situation at the level crossing at Northumberland Park worse.

C) Housing

Key question here is that the Upper Lee Valley is identified as an area for growth and the provision of new housing. How much of this should be provided within Central Leaside, and where should this new housing be located? Options include the following:

- Provide a small amount of housing within Central Leaside.
- Provide new housing within mixed use development on currently under-utilised or vacant sites within the Central Leaside Strategic Employment Area.
- Provide a higher level of new housing within a major new mixed use development area, incorporating underutilised or vacant employment land, as well as some surrounding existing employment estates.

The paper explores further options about the level of affordable housing, density and size of housing units.

D) Schools and Other Community Facilities

The key challenge here is that if significant new residential development is to take place, expanding the capacity of surrounding schools will not be sufficient. The same applies to health care and community facilities. Options explored include

- Identify potential locations for new health care facilities in Central Leaside, which could be considered by the Primary Care Trust in its forward plan.
- If only a minimal amount of housing is to be accommodated in Central Leaside, without a significant new mixed use development, seek to accommodate new demand within existing schools in Haringey or Enfield through expansion, where possible.
- If a significant new residential population is to be accommodated in Central Leaside, identify a suitable location for a new primary school (or schools) in the heart of the area.

E) Retail

Key question here is that if a significant new residential community is to grow in Central Leaside, should we assume that the existing Tesco store provides suitable local provision, or should we be more ambitious and build the community around a new local centre, incorporating shops, services (such as a post office, launderette etc), cafes, and restaurants?

Before intensification of retail uses around the Angel Road area becomes a preferred option, it is important to assess the impact on neighbouring retail facilities and local centres such as Tottenham High Road.

F) Open Spaces and Leisure

Key challenges here are the lack of open space, access to open space and access to Lee Valley Regional Park and leisure facilities. The options that are explored include improving the access to and quality of existing open space, creating new open spaces, creating a new east–west link to the Lee Valley Regional Park in the Angel Road area, extending the LVRP on a north–south axis through the North Circular.

E) Focus on Northumberland Park /North East Tottenham

The proximity of the Northumberland Park /Northeast Tottenham to the major opportunity area in Angel Road means that change and improvement at one will have an impact upon the other. In particular, it is the opportunity for major transformation around Angel Road that will drive change in the Northumberland Park area. The regeneration efforts in both areas must therefore be complementary.

There are two possible scenarios for Northumberland Park. On one level, the area could continue in its existing role as a preferred location for employment uses, although improvement in the quality of the employment uses would be needed. This would include managed change, small scale redevelopment and environmental improvements. There could be a role for this area to promote seed-bed, green industries and start-up businesses or absorb displaced employment from elsewhere in Haringey and Enfield.

Alternatively, greater levels of change could be promoted in the area. In addition to improvements to the quality of employment areas, this alternative approach would also see redevelopment and improvement to selected employment areas with potentially higher-value employment uses integrated with the potential new living and working quarter around Ikea and Tesco. As part of this approach, it may be possible to introduce a mix of other uses and also to explore ways in which access to and the relationship of development to the Lee Valley Regional Park might be enhanced.

13. Next steps

- 13.1 Issues and Options paper for Central Leaside will be subject to comprehensive consultation with those living and working in the area and also with the GLA family and key stakeholders before a more detailed study can identify preferred options. The process is managed by LB Enfield and a consultation and communication strategy is in place to start the process in January 2008.

14. Conclusion

- 14.1 The key question facing Central Leaside is the future approach to employment land in order to ensure the long term viability of this part of Upper Lee Valley. If it is accepted that the essential character and function of the area is to stay the same, then better estate management, and clear planning guidelines might help to achieve some improvement.
- 14.2 Transformation of Central Leaside, however, will not happen without major new investment. A more urban, mixed-use approach based on a proper street pattern could potentially deliver higher value uses, greater employment densities and a complementary range of uses in a more attractive and pedestrian-friendly and better connected layout.

- 14.3 The key questions for Haringey involve future directions for employment areas in northeast Tottenham, Brantwood Road, Willoughby Lane and March Lane areas. Also the initial analysis indicated that the vacant and underused land near Haringey boundary around Tesco and IKEA is likely to come under development pressure which will have impact on Haringey.
- 14.4 The Area Action Plan can provide a coherent framework of actions that can improve the quality of existing employment estates and support the growth of higher value added activities and enhanced employment densities and introduce mixed uses.
- 14.5 The Central Leaside Issues and Options paper therefore sets out key questions and options on living in Central Leaside, working in Central Leaside, connectivity including public transport, retail and leisure activities, use of and access to open space, social and community facilities. The paper also sets out the location-specific questions and options for improvements in Picketts Lock area, Angel Road area and North East Tottenham/ Northumberland Park Area.
- 14.6 The outcome of the consultation will help shape the preferred options which will be subject to further public consultation. The development of preferred options will require updating Haringey's employment land study which was carried out in 2003. This will include reassessing Haringey's employment base, businesses, future trends and expansion plans, and the level of activity and opportunity for change and improvement for each of the Employment area within the Central Leaside area.

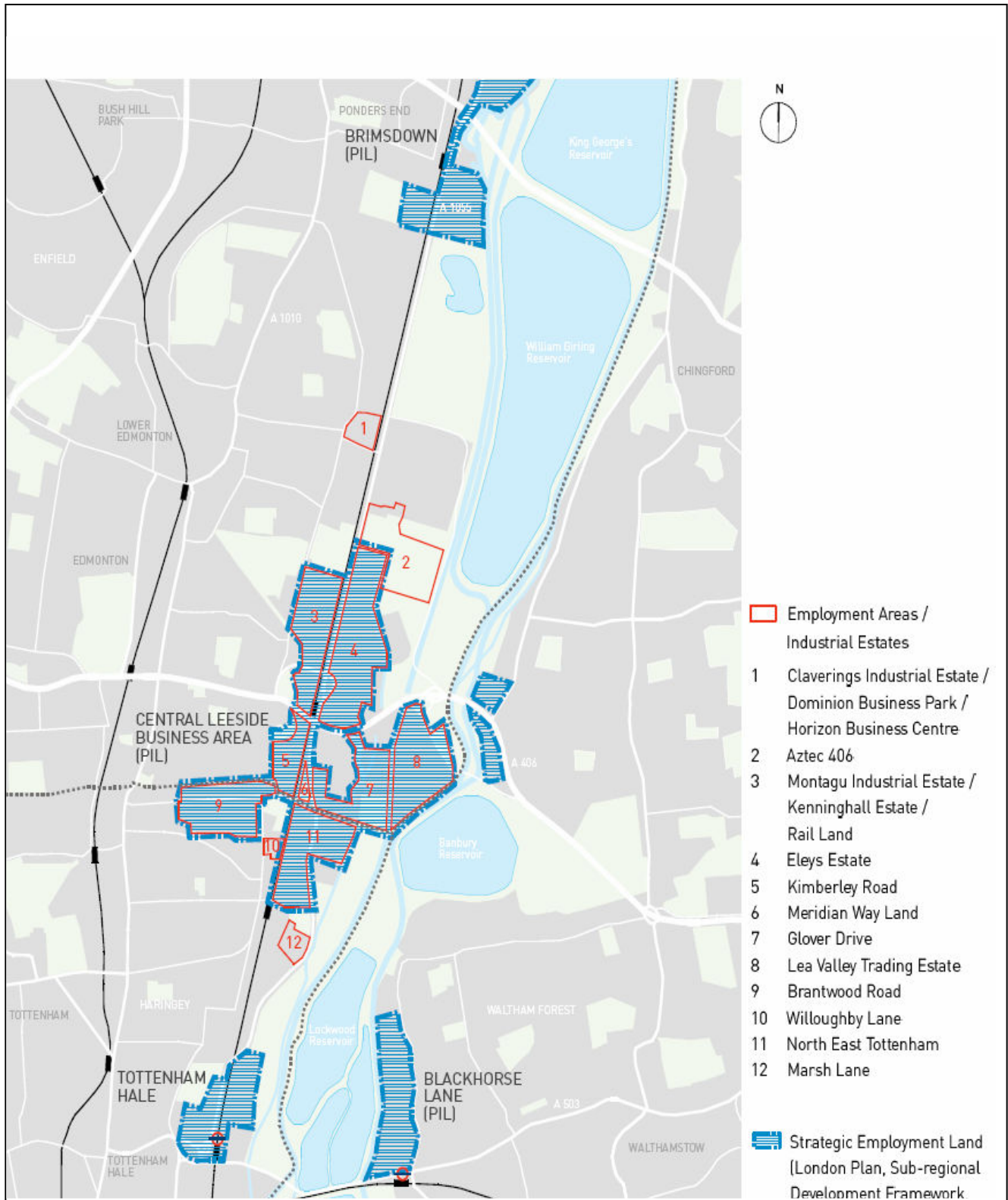
15. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1- Map- Central Leaside

Appendix 2- List of Options

Appendix 3- Draft Issues and Options Paper

Appendix 1- CENTRAL LEESIDE EMPLOYMENT LAND



Appendix 2- Summary of Options (draft)

CENTRAL LEESIDE AREA ACTION PLAN ISSUES AND OPTIONS STAGE

LIST OF DRAFT OPTIONS and QUESTIONS

WORKING IN CENTRAL LEESIDE – what are the options?

Given Central Leaside's location in the growth corridor, its socio-economic context, and the changing nature of industry, we do not believe that the existing situation can simply be maintained without any investment or improvement. We think there are therefore three broad options.

Option 1: Reinforce the existing employment function

This would involve reinforcing the role of Central Leaside as an important industrial employment location, providing as much land as possible for low-density sectors that are forecast to grow in the next ten years, such as warehousing, distribution, transport, construction¹. The focus would be very much on supporting existing businesses. The approach could be similar to that taken at Brimsdown, which is considered a successful example of estate investment, with a focus on rationalisation of layouts and better use of currently under-utilised space to provide larger plot sizes to accommodate expanding businesses² and improving the infrastructure and environmental management of the estates.

- Implications: This option would maintain existing levels of employment land, which are essential for these activities, and continue to provide employment to meet growth corridor jobs targets but is unlikely to generate the investment levels required for significant environmental improvement or the upgrading of the area's image.

Question: Which estates in Central Leaside are working well? Which should be a priority for intervention?

Option 2: Take a pro-active approach to upgrading employment and developing niche sectors.

This could involve a number of different interventions including:

- Proactively encouraging growth sectors and industries by, for example, identifying a site for a logistics park, promoting a cluster of new green waste technologies, and promoting investment required to attract high value manufacturing. The growth potential of the green sector is significant and could help to create a 'unique selling point' and identity for Central Leaside. It would require specifically dedicating land in Central Leaside as a main centre for environmental industries and evaluating how the policy regime in London and the southeast might help to drive the growth of those industries.

¹ Although there is a general shift towards high technology sectors, there are still some low-density sectors that are forecast to grow.

² Two-thirds of businesses in the Enfield Business Survey (EELS, 2006) anticipated that their business would grow in the next three years and 14% of businesses required larger premises to facilitate expansion.

- Undertaking an assessment of skills required to nurture these sectors and seek to train local people in skills required to access new jobs.
- Dealing with bad neighbour uses. For example, identifying vacant or underutilised land within existing employment areas for the relocation of bad neighbour uses from Montagu Estate. Opportunities for relocation are, however, extremely limited and costs of relocating businesses, who often own the freehold, could be prohibitive.

Implications:

This option is likely to be more expensive and might not be feasible in the absence of mixed-use development in parts of the study area (see Option 3). There might also be some 'opportunity costs', for example the lack of availability of suitable sites means that the relocation of bad neighbour uses might make it more difficult to establish a base for 'green' industries. Criteria used to evaluate potential sites for new industries could include accessibility, quality of surrounding environment, access to amenities and a lack of physical or institutional (e.g. ownership) constraints. This approach would maximise the control of the public sector over potential future change but would require very significant public sector intervention and commitment. This interventionist approach to improving the economic value of employment land would require actively facilitating redevelopment through the application of mechanisms such as land use planning and land-owner agreement, acquisition by private treatise or compulsory purchase.

Question: Which of these interventions do you support? Are there any others that you can suggest?

Option 3: Transforming the area through intensification and mixed use

Can parts of Central Leaside be transformed into a more urban character with mixed use development fronting on to streets? These might attract different kinds of employment and a complementary range of other uses including residential. This option would require formulating pro-active planning policies for designated parts of Central Leaside, which allow for their transformation into mixed use developments including higher value business and commercial activities, space for start-up businesses, offices, healthcare, hotel, smaller scale retail and other complementary uses together with housing.

Implications: This option could kick start a step-change in transforming the image of Central Leaside, creating a new community based on a network of streets with good walking and public transport connections. There is also the potential to maximise opportunities of Central Leaside's waterside location. However, there will be a challenge to maintain or enhance projected employment levels, in order to compensate for the loss of strategic employment land. It is unknown whether this is likely to be a successful location for start-up businesses and other office uses – the market is untested here. Policies should be set out in the Area Action Plan and detailed concepts worked up through supplementary planning documents. This approach may require intervention on behalf of relevant public agencies and the co-operation of private interests.

Question: where would intensification/higher density mixed use development be appropriate?

LIVING IN CENTRAL LEESIDE- what are the options

Housing

1) Amount and location of new housing: background to the issue

The London Plan currently requires a minimum of 3,950 new homes to be provided in Enfield and 6,800 in Haringey between 2007/8 and 2016/17. These targets are based on housing capacity studies, which do not include any major potential sites within the Central Leaside study area. So any major new housing provision in the area will help the two boroughs to exceed their minimum targets and contribute to the next phase of housing growth.

Potential locations for new housing development within Central Leaside are explored in further detail within section 7 of this report. At this stage we just want to know what you think about the broad principles.

1) What are the options for the amount and location of new housing?

- *Question:* The Upper Lee Valley is identified as an area for growth and the provision of new housing. How much of this should be provided within Central Leaside, and where should this new housing be located?

We think that there are three options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* Provide a small amount of housing within Central Leaside.

Implications: This approach would see most of the area's employment land and premises, including some currently under-utilised sites, remain in employment use. Any new housing would be accommodated on the fringes of the employment areas, as close as possible to existing housing and community infrastructure.

- *Option 2:* Provide new housing within mixed use development on currently under-utilised or vacant sites within the Central Leaside Strategic Employment Area.

Implications: The option identifies Central Leaside as a key location for new housing development but has a minimal impact on the existing functioning industrial estates. However, the scale of development within this option might not be sufficient to justify significant improvements to public transport or highways infrastructure, or to deliver necessary social infrastructure - for example schools, healthcare and shops - to support a new community. Central Leaside does sit on a floodplain, however, within this option, housing could be concentrated in a location away from Lee Valley's waterways.

Option 3: Provide a higher level of new housing within a major new mixed use development area, incorporating underutilised or vacant employment land, as well as some surrounding existing employment estates.

Implications: This option identifies Central Leaside as a key location for new housing development, and requires change of use of some existing industrial estates. The scale of development in this option would help to build a strong business case for significant improvements to the public transport and highways infrastructure, as well as provide a critical mass of new residents to support a new school, healthcare facilities and local amenities. A development of this size could also enable an

exemplary eco-development, taking advantage of opportunities afforded by its location adjacent to the waterways and Lee Valley Regional Park. The floodplain is, however, a more critical issue in this option, and satisfactory assessments would need to be undertaken.

2) Housing density: background to the issue

New housing developments should make the most efficient use of suitable land, whilst respecting the local context, history and character of the area.

In London, the potential for a site to accommodate new homes is guided by a Density Matrix in the London Plan, which links housing density with public transport accessibility, as well as the surrounding context of an area. Central Leaside meets the Matrix's description of an 'urban' area, and therefore able to accommodate higher housing densities, however, access to public transport in large parts of the study area is limited³ and transport accessibility needs to be improved if higher 'urban' densities are to be workable in Central Leaside.

2) What are the options for housing density?

- *Question:* If Central Leaside is to be a key location for new housing, at what density should housing be provided?

We think that there are three options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* Encourage new housing of a similar density to existing and adjacent housing areas within Central Leaside.

Implications: This option would ensure that new residential development respects the context of the surrounding area. However, this may not always be the most efficient use of suitable land. Where existing densities, for example, do not reflect public transport accessibility levels, new housing developments may be unnecessarily limited in terms of their density. A smaller number of residents can be accommodated in lower density developments, which minimises the potential for a critical mass to be accommodated in Central Leaside to support new transport and social infrastructure. Furthermore, higher density housing developments might better complement the scale of the road infrastructure and existing land uses in Central Leaside, and allow development to make the best use of assets in the area, such as the waterways.

- *Option 2:* Encourage higher housing density in Central Leaside, in areas that are more accessible by public transport.

Implications: Given many parts of the area currently suffer from limited access to public transport, within this option efforts would be made to secure public transport infrastructure improvements. As indicated above, higher density development would enable a critical mass of residents to be accommodated in the area, helping to build a business case for public transport improvements and investment in social infrastructure.

- *Option 3:* Encourage higher density housing development at appropriate locations, using a 'design-led' approach.

Implications: Whereas option 2 could be described as a ‘transport-led’ approach, this design-led option would allow elements of the built and natural environment to also determine the best locations for higher density development. For example, along the waterways and designated thoroughfares (both existing and new), higher density would be promoted, which would complement the scale of these features, and allow housing to benefit from the views made available. Relatively lower density family housing would be located in the heart of the community, away from main thoroughfares. As with option 2, this option would make efficient use of available land, and help to create a critical mass of people within Central Leaside to support the provision of new services and public transport facilities.

3) Housing type and mix: background to the issue

Current guidance at all levels highlights the importance of encouraging mixed and balanced communities. In order to achieve this, new housing developments must include a suitable range of housing types and tenures.

In terms of housing tenure, our background research has identified that there is a need for affordable housing in the wider area around and including Central Leaside. Enfield’s Housing Needs Study (2005) estimated that there is a net annual shortfall of 2,916 affordable homes, whilst Haringey’s Housing Needs Assessment 2007 has identified a shortfall of 4,885 affordable housing units. The target for affordable homes is set as 50% in Haringey’s UDP, and is being explored for the borough of Enfield through its Core Strategy Issues and Options Report. The Enfield and Haringey targets need to reflect the London Plan strategic target for 50% of all new housing within the capital to be affordable.

Central Leaside should encourage housing in a range of sizes and tenures. There is a particular need for larger, family-sized homes in both boroughs, especially units of four or more bedrooms. Equally, there is a shortage of affordable homes of all sizes in the action plan area. One of the Council’s strategic housing objectives is “to support the aspirations of residents to become homeowners.” Affordable housing products such as low-cost home ownership are key to achieving this vision. Whilst addressing the boroughs’ housing needs, the AAP should also ensure that development across the Central Leaside area offers accessible homes in a mixture of sizes and tenures, to achieve a balanced and successful community.

3) What are the options for housing type and mix?

- *Question:* What housing tenures should be provided within Central Leaside?

We think that there are two options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 1: Provide a mix of housing tenures within new housing developments, including a balance of private-for-sale housing, affordable social and intermediate housing, reflecting Haringey and London Plan targets of 50% affordable housing with a 70/30 split between social and intermediate housing.

Implications: This option will ensure the creation of a mixed and balanced community, although an opportunity might be lost to address the annual shortfall in affordable housing in both boroughs.

- *Option 2:* Provide a greater proportion of affordable housing within new developments in Central Leaside than other areas in the two boroughs.

Implications: This option will take advantage of opportunity sites in the area to deliver a high proportion of affordable housing, reflecting current need and demand. However, this may not contribute towards the creation of a mixed and balanced community. The requirement for a higher proportion of affordable housing may reduce the value of land where private developers are seeking to promote change and minimise the potential for new development to cross-fund the social and transport infrastructure required.

- *Question:* What house sizes should be provided within Central Leaside?

We think that there are two options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* Ensure that all new residential development in Central Leaside includes a high proportion of family housing

Implications: This option would encourage families to move to and stay in the area, helping to create a vibrant community. The provision of family housing would, however, have implications for social and community infrastructure. In other words, if there are more families within the Central Leaside area there will need to be sufficient schools, health facilities, play areas etc. Given the lack of these facilities in Central Leaside at present, new developments will need to generate sufficient profit in order to be able to cross-fund social infrastructure. Developers' profits tend to be greater with smaller sized units, therefore a balance to be struck. This option would help to meet the need for larger owner occupied units within both boroughs. However, it may result in lower development densities across the area, therefore reducing the numbers of extra homes which both boroughs can secure.

- *Option 2:* Provide a mix of house sizes within Central Leaside, with a greater priority on one and two bed flats.

Implications: This option will result in the provision of less family housing and more flats, therefore reflecting future predictions of demographic change. Under this option, higher development densities may be achieved, which could help to cross-fund required transport and social infrastructure.

Question: How could development opportunities in Central Leaside help improve the condition of the existing housing stock? Are there any areas of housing in the immediate vicinity that could benefit from energy efficiency schemes?

Community facilities

Background to the issue

People living within the Central Leaside study area tend to be part of adjoining communities rather than part of a coherent Central Leaside residential neighbourhood. So their community facilities, such as schools, health centres, post offices, community centres and libraries, are typically outside the study area. However, this means that there are some residents within the study area that are under-provided for. The area to the south of Pickett's Lock and to the

north of the North Circular, for example, lies outside of the recommended catchment for either a primary school or a secondary school⁴

The community facilities that do exist in the periphery of the study area will be placed under increasing pressure if Central Leaside's population increases over the coming years. The possibility of new or extended services therefore needs to be considered, so that new residents would be supported by an appropriate range of community facilities, which are both easily accessible and of a high quality. Indeed, both boroughs recognise the importance of community facilities within their current development plans, and acknowledge the role of these facilities in supporting the creation of a successful, healthy and inclusive society⁵.

In response to these pressures the Enfield, Barnet and Haringey Primary Care Trust is in the process of developing a strategy that will enable care to be provided closer to people's homes. This could include the provision of new primary care facilities distributed across the three boroughs. Although there are currently no plans for a new facility in Central Leaside, this may need to be reconsidered if the area is to accommodate substantial new housing development. It is also important to recognise that the provision of safe and attractive open spaces, parks and leisure facilities provides the opportunity for people to take part in sports and physical activities, therefore contributing to health and general well-being.

There are no schools in the study area, although there are a number close by. Most have been expanded over the last 10-20 years because of growing demand for places and are reaching capacity. The potential to extend and expand these schools is extremely limited. The only option for limited expansion is in Enfield at St. John & St. James's CE Primary School on Grove Street, where some of the need arising from new development in Central Leaside could potentially be accommodated, but expansion here depends on loss of adjacent open space, which would be a significant compromise due to open space deficiencies in the area. The boroughs have identified a need for at least one new 2-form entry primary school, depending on the amount of housing that might be accommodated in Central Leaside, therefore if significant new residential development is to take place, it is not an option to simply expand the capacity of surrounding primary and secondary schools.

The following options therefore ask what community facilities should be provided in Central Leaside in order to support the creation of a mixed and balanced community.

What are the options for community facilities?

- *Question:* How can we work with the Primary Care Trust to ensure that there are adequate health facilities to support Central Leaside's local community?

We think that there are two options, both of which could be implemented if necessary. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* Identify potential locations for new health care facilities in Central Leaside, which could be considered by the Primary Care Trust in its forward plan.

Implications: This option will work towards providing new health facilities in the heart of any potential new Central Leaside residential community. This, combined with other community facilities, could help to create a sense of community in Central Leaside.

⁴ Central Leaside Area Action Plan Baseline Report (2007). Urban Initiatives for LB Enfield and LB Haringey.

⁵ Enfield Council, April 2007, The Enfield Plan Issues and Options Report (section 8 – social infrastructure); and Haringey Council, July 2006, Haringey UDP (section 10 – community well being).

- *Option 2:* Make the exiting health care provision in the boroughs of Enfield and Haringey more accessible to existing and future populations in Central Leaside.

Implications: This option will require improved links and connections to be made between any potential new residential communities in Central Leaside and those existing facilities outside of the study area. However, if implemented on its own, this option may not provide adequate provision should the population of the area significantly increase through new housing development.

- *Question:* How can we ensure that there are adequate schools to support a potential new residential community in Central Leaside?

We think that there are two options, which relate to the amount of potential new housing (especially family housing) to be accommodated in Central Leaside. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* If only a minimal amount of housing is to be accommodated in Central Leaside, without a significant new mixed use development, seek to accommodate new demand within existing schools in Haringey or Enfield through expansion, where possible.

Implications: Improved links and connections would be required between any new housing and these schools. This option may, however, compromise the amount of available play space within the expanding schools, which is a significant issue in an area that is already deficient in open space.

Option 2: If a significant new residential population is to be accommodated in Central Leaside, identify a suitable location for a new primary school (or schools) in the heart of the area.

Implications: Depending on the level of potential population increase and family housing in Central Leaside, either one or two new primary schools are likely to be required. This option would provide new education facilities in the heart of the area, which would help to foster a sense of community, provide out-of-hours facilities for the wider population and promote sustainability, in particular through minimising the 'school run'.

Question: If significant new housing is to be developed in Central Leaside, where would be the most appropriate location for a new school (or schools)?

Retail

The only significant shopping area within Central Leaside is around the North Circular and is characterised by big box retail units such as Ikea and Tesco. The proximity of the area to the North Circular and the ready availability of space has encouraged such development to locate in the area. These facilities attract people from far beyond the Central Leaside study boundary.

Large format retailing is aimed at car-based shoppers and does not provide an attractive urban environment; typically the scene is one of large sheds sitting in big expanses of car parking. The surrounding environment is unwelcoming to both pedestrians and cyclists – the

streets are poorly maintained and lit, and there are very few buildings providing 'eyes onto the street' at all times of the day.

The nearest district centres to Central Leaside are Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton and Tottenham High Road. To the south of Central Leaside, the area around Tottenham Hale has been the subject of a Supplementary Planning Document and masterplan. As a result there are plans to transform the area, with new housing, improved public transport, retail space and community facilities.

If the future directions for Central Leaside indicate that population in this area is set to increase in the coming years, and is to develop into a thriving community, decisions need to be made about the type of retailing that would complement a new residential community in Angel Road. We can therefore assume that further 'big-box' retailing is not an option here. Furthermore, it would not be supported by the need for a sequential test, which supports retail in existing town centres. However, there is a decision to be made about the scale and breadth of new local retail and amenity facilities to be provided, which is considered in the options below.

We recognise that in order to effectively answer these questions a more detailed understanding of Central Leaside's future population is needed. So at this stage we are just asking you about the principles of retail development. This is based on the assumption that the area's demographics will significantly change. Look at the following options and tell us what you think.

What are the options for retail?

- *Question:* If a significant new residential community is to grow in Central Leaside, should we assume that the existing Tesco store provides suitable local provision, or should we be more ambitious and build the community around a new local centre, incorporating shops, services (such as a post office, launderette etc), cafes, and restaurants?

We think that there are two options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options..

- *Option 1:* Incorporate only minimal units for retail and services within potential new development at Central Leaside, assuming that most people can shop at Tesco.

Implications: This option would enable a greater proportion of the development to be residential, which could maximise potential cross-funding for other social infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare and transport. It might help to support nearby district centres, which might benefit from an increased residential catchment for custom. However, it would miss the opportunity to create a vibrant new local centre, which could help to bring life and safety to the area.

Option 2: Any new residential community in Central Leaside would be built around a new local centre, incorporating shops, services (such as a post office, launderette etc), cafes, and restaurants.

Implications: This option would allow for the creation of a new local shopping area, with small scale shops and services, that would support Central Leaside's growing population. This may in turn act as a focus for other uses, including public transport facilities, a school, healthcare facility and higher density housing development. Potential impacts on surrounding district centres and other shopping facilities would

need to be considered. There could also be an issue of viability of convenience shops in this location, given the proximity of Tesco.

CONNECTING CENTRAL LEESIDE – what are the options?

The options presented in the following sections seek to address some of these issues. Have a look at these options and tell us what you think.

Encouraging people to use public transport in Central Leaside

Question: How can more people be encouraged to use bus services in Central Leaside?

We think that there are three options; more than one could be pursued. Please give us your views, and if you wish to suggest further options, please do so.

- *Option 1:* Seek the maintenance and improvement of existing bus services and facilities.

Implications: This option will include seeking an increase in the frequency of existing bus services, as well as improved bus facilities, such as the provision of real time information and improved waiting facilities. This option would encourage more people to use public transport, although there will be cumulative benefits if it is combined with the option below.

- *Option 2:* Seek the provision of new bus routes within Central Leaside – such new routes should improve accessibility within the area to existing industrial estates and residential areas, as well as to areas beyond Central Leaside, including Waltham Forest, Tottenham Hale and Edmonton Green.

Implications: By providing more bus routes, this option would provide a viable alternative for individuals currently dependent upon their car. This would have a positive environmental effect as traffic congestion would be reduced, especially at peak times, and it could also help to resolve the car parking problems currently faced in many of the employment areas. The provision of better services along Meridian Way to Tottenham Hale would be particularly important in the short term, ahead of four-tracking.

- *Option 3:* Investigate the potential for leisure and recreational water-bus or water-taxi services from Tottenham Hale to Central Leaside.

Implications: This service would only be directed at the leisure market as journey times would not make it a viable option for businesses and commuters. It would, however, be a way of raising the profile of Central Leaside and the Lee Valley Park.

Question: How can more people be encouraged to use rail services in Central Leaside?

We think that there are four options; more than one could be pursued. Please give us your views, and if you wish to suggest further options, please do so.

- *Option 1:* Seek to increase the frequency of rail services at all stations within Central Leaside.

Implications: While this option will encourage more people to use local rail services, the limited track capacity at present will mean that any improvements to the frequency of existing services will not result in a step-change in the use of the railways. Increased frequency can only be supported if there is sufficient residential population to patronise the extra services. This has implications for the amount of new homes in the area and the density of residential development.

- *Option 2:* Improve access to all rail stations within Central Leaside.

Implications: This option will significantly improve the safety and security of the railway stations, therefore encouraging more people to use local rail services. This option, however, will have far greater benefits if combined with improvements to the frequency of services and, in particular, with four-tracking.

- *Option 3:* Relocate Angel Road station, to the south of its current location.

Implications: This option would ensure that Angel Road station relates well to both existing and new development in the Angel Road area. By relocating the station to the south, it could potentially provide a focus for new mixed-use development and activity. However, the distance between the relocated Angel Road station and neighbouring stations, particularly Northumberland Park, will need to be considered, as well as any potential impacts upon the frequency and quality of services to these stations. The costs associated with relocation will be considerable. These costs, however, should be viewed with the understanding that there is already a need for substantial investment in the station.

- *Option 4:* Create a new station at Pickett's Lock.

Implications: A new station at Pickett's Lock would only be a viable consideration in conjunction with significant proposals for a major new sports and leisure event centre on the Pickett's Lock site, that would attract large crowds. This number of visitors to the existing athletics centre and cinema complex would not justify a new station. In the event of major new proposals coming forward, a new station in this location could also help to improve station access for nearby residents and businesses (see options presented in Section 7.4). The impact of a new station on Angel Road and Ponders End stations would also need to be considered.

Encouraging people to walk and cycle in Central Leaside

Question: How can more attractive and useable walking and cycling routes be provided in Central Leaside?

We think that there are two main options; more than one could be pursued. Within each option, there are other choices to be made. Please give us your views, and if you wish to suggest further options, please do so.

- *Option 1:* Improving walking and cycling routes within the Central Leaside area. If significant transformation of the Angel Road area through mixed-use development were to take place, this could provide an opportunity to create a proper street

environment in this location, with residential and commercial buildings fronting onto the street, pavements and lighting. Within the employment areas, any future development or projects undertaken to improve access should seek to improve the potential for walking, including proper footpaths and pavements, improved lighting and security features. Conditions to improve walking and cycling along key routes, such as Meridian Way/Watermead Way as well as along routes to and from Angel Road and Northumberland Park stations and to and from bus stops.

Implications: This option would make it easier to move around the Central Leaside on foot or by bicycle, and remove barriers to internal movement. However, significant improvements could only really be achieved in conjunction with new development.

- *Option 2:* Improve the walking and cycling connections to the wider area beyond Central Leaside, helping to connect the area to key facilities and amenities. This could focus on (a) improved connections to the national cycle route and Lee Valley pathway, which could involve new crossings across the Lee Valley railway line, and better connections to Banbury Reservoir and Waltham Forest (b) improved connections to Angel Road shopping area and through to Edmonton Green, which could involve upgrading the pedestrian link alongside the former rail alignment between Angel Road and Edmonton Green.

Implications: Any new mixed-use development would be expected to contribute to improved connections to improve accessibility to employment, social facilities, public transport and open spaces including the Regional Park. New crossings would help to reduce the barrier to walking and cycling caused by the Lee Valley railway line.

Relieving congestion and improving the environment

We would like to pose a few questions in relation to relieving congestion in the Central Leaside area and reducing the dominance of car use. Previous sections on improving public transport and walking and cycling connections are likely to have a significant impact on the dominance of the car in the area. However, these questions consider options for the management of traffic and the road network. Please consider these and give us your views. If you think there are other options, please let us know.

- *Question 1:* Should we provide more protection from heavy road traffic to residential areas, for example around Montagu Road, Dyson Road and in Northumberland Park?

Implications: This could include road closures or traffic calming measures to protect residents from heavy vehicular traffic and rat-running on residential streets. However, this could increase some congestion on main routes.

- *Question 2:* If major new development is to go ahead in the area, should additional traffic movements be catered for through improvements to the highway network, including increased capacity?

Implications: If major new development takes place in the area, increasing the number of people living and working in Central Leaside, there is likely to be an increase in car movements, unless the level of improvements to public transport in the area could justify car-free developments. This would add congestion to the network, which is already under pressure. Small-scale improvements to the highway network and traffic management could be sought, alternatively new east-west local road links north and

south of the North Circular could be considered, which would help to alleviate congestion on the North Circular.

- *Question 3:* Should we seek to introduce management of the currently informal parking arrangements in the employment areas?

Implications: This would help to improve the image of the employment areas, as well as conditions for walking within them. In the event of new mixed use development in Central Leaside and an increase in the residential population, it would also help to manage the parking available in employment areas, so that it is only used for businesses and visitors.

- *Question:* Is there potential for freight, bulky goods, waste and construction material to be transferred from the roads to more sustainable modes of transport, including rail and the waterways?

Implications: Operational wharfage already exists at the Edmonton Incinerator and there is protected wharfage south of the IKEA store, as well as proposals for Pickett's Lock. The potential therefore exists to encourage a step-change in how freight, bulky materials and waste are moved around the area, through the use of the waterways. Whilst initial set up costs will be relatively high, this option would have benefits both for businesses as well as the environment, as traffic congestion will be significantly reduced. This option will also make use of the waterways, which are currently underused, although there may be negative visual and aesthetic impacts.

The current limited capacity of the Lee Valley Line would be a barrier to increasing rail freight, but this could be an option for consideration in the future with improvements to capacity being progressed.

Central Leaside as North London's Waterside

- *Question:* How could Central Leaside contribute to the North London Strategic Alliance's Vision for the Upper Lee Valley as North London's Waterside?

The options below set out a range of interventions that relate to the level of potential change and development envisaged in the area as a whole. Please tell us which option you support, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* Improve access to the Lee Valley Regional Park at Pickett's Lock and North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park and the recreational facilities at Pickett's Lock and Banbury Reservoir.

Implications: This option presents smaller-scale interventions that could be undertaken in the absence of significant mixed use development in the area. It would help to connect the park with existing surrounding communities, and would help to raise the overall profile of the park within Central Leaside and the wider area. The first aim would be to improve existing access points to the Regional Park at Pickett's Lock and North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park. At Pickett's Lock, the focus would be on improvements to Pickett's Lane, which lies between the leisure complex and Deephams Sewage Works. The other focus for intervention would be on the route running east-west to the Park between North East Tottenham and Marsh Lane employment areas in Haringey. This would include improving safe pedestrian access along River Lee, and navigation to link Central Leaside with Tottenham Hale. This

could include the creation of new visible gateways to the park, better signs, defined walking and cycling routes.

In terms of improving recreational facilities, the focus in this option would be on Pickett's Lock, and Banbury Reservoir, with the potential introduction of new recreation and leisure activities within the park and on the waterways (for example, sailing and fishing on the reservoirs). Access to the reservoirs, would need to be balanced against health and safety as well as security concerns. Any new facilities in the Park would need to take into account both Enfield and Haringey's Green Belt policies.

Question: How can the role and function of the Lee Valley Leisure Complex at Pickett's Lock be enhanced?

- *Option 2:* Create new east-west links to the Lee Valley Regional Park in the Angel Road area.

Implications: This option would be achieved most effectively if large-scale mixed use development were pursued that included land up to the edge of the Regional Park. However, there are also likely to be options for improved east-west links if more a moderate development option is pursued. This could be achieved both by introducing new east-west routes within the development itself, but also through potential cross-funding of improving pedestrian and cycle routes to the Park.

- *Option 3:* Extend and create new areas of the Regional Park.

Implications: Extending the park on a north-south axis through the North Circular would reconnect the park which is currently disjointed at this point, providing a continuous park environment along the Upper Lee Valley. This option could only be achieved if large-scale mixed use development were to be pursued in heart of Central Leaside, which included sites up to the edge of the Regional Park. An appropriate location for the extension of the park could be between Pymmes Brooke and the River Lee Navigation, which could provide an attractive setting for new development and create new opportunities for recreation and leisure activities.

- *Question:* What other leisure and cultural facilities should be provided in Central Leaside?
- *Question:* Are there opportunities for the provision of large-scale leisure facilities, including spectator sports facilities and attractions in the AAP area?

Creating new Open Spaces in Central Leaside

Our research has shown that not all parts of the action plan area have adequate access to open spaces, including the Lee Valley Park and other smaller, more local areas of open space. Current guidance recommends that all households should be within an 800m catchment area for a public park and a 400m catchment area for children's play provision. At the moment, however, some residents in Jubilee and Lower Edmonton wards are beyond these recommended catchment areas, as well as residents in the Northumberland Park area⁶.

⁶ London Borough of Enfield, August 2006, Enfield Open Space and Sports Assessment; and London Borough of Haringey, October 2003, Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment.

Measures are therefore needed to address deficiencies in the provision of open space across the Central Leaside study area – deficiencies that are only likely to increase with additional development.

What are the options for creating new open space within Central Leaside?

- *Question:* What form should new open space take within the Central Leaside area? Should small new open spaces be distributed evenly within new developments or should we focus instead on creating one large area of new open space?

We think that there are two options. Please tell us which option you support, or if you think there are alternative options.

- *Option 1:* Integrate small new open spaces within new developments.

Implications: This option would make it easier for new residents and workers to have access to some open space in the vicinity of their homes or place of work. However, the range and scale of facilities (playgrounds, sports facilities) would be more limited, the open spaces may appear more private, and they would serve a more local role. The open spaces would also naturally be of a more 'urban' nature, and it would not be easy to create areas of naturalised open space.

- *Option 2:* Secure sufficient funding for the creation and maintenance of a large new open spaces by pooling money from developers.

Implications: This option would result in the creation of a larger public area of open space, although this may be further away from residential areas. It would, however, enable an extension of the Regional Park to be achieved, helping to establish a stronger north-south green link.

Improving the quality of existing open spaces in Central Leaside

The Open Space Assessments undertaken for the boroughs of Enfield and Haringey recommend scope for improvement to the following open spaces within the study area:

- **Montagu Recreation Ground** (Enfield)– this lies to the north of Montagu Industrial Estate and serves the residential communities to the north west of the study area. It is classified as a Local Park of good quality, but lacking in natural green space. The Open Space Assessment considers there to be potential for landscaping and for introducing other open space uses, including children's play.
- **Kenning Hall Open Space** (Enfield) – this is sandwiched between the rail lands at Angel Road station, the North Circular and a scrap yard. It is difficult to access and poorly overlooked. The Open Space Assessment classifies Kenning Hall as a Green Amenity Space of 'fair' quality and low value. The opportunity for it be converted into allotments is highlighted. The Assessment does not consider there to be scope for other real improvement to the space, given its inaccessibility and the surrounding hostile environment.
- **Ladysmith Road Open Space** (Enfield) – this lies immediately to the north of the Gas Holder site to the south of the North Circular and east of Meridian Way. It is classified as a good quality Small Local Park, 'visually attractive' but with low value. The Open Space Assessment does not consider there to be scope for other real improvement to the space. However, any future development of the Gas Holder site to the south could be linked to improvements to its value or an extension of this space.

- **Frederick Knight Sports Ground** (Haringey) – this is a playing field/sports ground that lies between the Brantwood Road and Willoughby Lane industrial estates. It measures 3.92ha and is in reasonable condition. It is owned and managed by the private sector, but has five sports pitches secured in public use.
- **Tottenham Marshes** (Haringey) – the marshes are one of Tottenham's most important assets, given this part of Haringey is lacking in open space. In 2005, the visitor's centre at Stonebridge Lock was opened as part of a concerted effort to improve the River Lea for all its users. Recently, the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority and Haringey and Waltham Forest Councils have secured funding and implemented a project to improve access for local communities onto Tottenham Marshes.
- **Marsh Lane allotments** (Haringey) – these allotments are located south of the North East Tottenham employment area, on the corner of Marsh lane and Garman Road. Haringey's Open Space and Sports Assessment (2003) stated a 100% occupancy rate for these allotments with a small waiting list.

The clearest candidate for intervention and improvement is Kenning Hall open space in Haringey, which is the poorest quality of all the open spaces. It is particularly isolated, inhospitable and inaccessible, which means that it is underused and poorly maintained.

We believe there are two options for Kenning Hall open space. Please tell us which you support or if you think there are any other alternatives.

- *Option 1:* Turn Kenning Hall open space into allotments.
- *Implications:* This would provide allotment space in the Enfield part of the study area and potentially put this rather leftover space into better use. However, it would remove a public open space in an area that is already deficient and issues of poor access and an inhospitable environment would still be an issue.
- *Option 2:* Relocate the existing Council Depot to the Kenning Hall site and reprovide the open space on Rays Lane.
- *Implications:* Rays Lane would be a better and more accessible location for a public open space, and the land at Kenning Hall could be put to good use. Both sites are owned by the Council and therefore a land swap is possible.
- *Question:* Do you agree with the recommendations of the Open Space Assessments for the other open spaces in the Central Leaside area? Are there any other improvements that you can suggest? Which other spaces should be a priority for improvement?

Improving the image of Central Leaside

The potential interventions considered so far would help to enhance the image of Central Leaside as a place to live and work. However, in addition there is a general need to ensure that the public realm within the study area is of a high quality. The public realm is defined as the space between buildings, including streets and squares and it has a major impact on how attractive, safe and welcoming a place feels.

At the moment, the public realm in Central Leaside is dominated by traffic, with poor quality and poorly defined routes and spaces for pedestrians and cyclists. In Central Leaside the aim should be to create a legible network of streets, squares, parks and other spaces that will positively transform the image of the area for residents, visitors, workers and investors.

Question: Are there any parts of Central Leaside that should be prioritised in terms of improvements to the public realm? Potential interventions include better paving, lighting, street furniture and public art. How should the public realm be improved?

ANGEL ROAD AREA

Alternative ways forward for Angel Road

The purpose of this Issues and Options report is to set out options for the broad direction for the Angel Road area. This has to be done in order for the final AAP to be able to formulate policies and proposals for the sites and land uses within it.

Options range from managed, incremental small-scale change to major transformation. On the one hand, it is possible to see this area as continuing in its existing role: a location for large warehouse operations, retail warehouses, smaller industrial and storage uses in existing industrial estates. It could also continue to accommodate the kind of uses that need a home in and around urban areas but are difficult to place, such as waste transfer facilities. In these circumstances, managed change, small-scale redevelopment and environmental improvements would take place but the essential characteristics of the area would remain.

At the other end of the spectrum, major changes can be envisaged: redeveloping outworn industrial areas and replacing shed-based B2 to B8 industrial floor space and retail warehouses over time with finer-grained mixed uses with higher levels of residential occupation and employment density. These strategic options for Angel Road are set out below.

Scenario A: Retain emphasis on the existing range and type of employment uses

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain, protect and enhance strategic employment land status;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to premises, internal access, servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land;
- To ensure that land is available for B2 to B8 employment purposes; and
- To focus retail warehouse uses around IKEA and Tesco.

This scenario would ensure that the area remains as a base for traditional employment land and retail warehousing, taking advantage of the good connections provided by the North Circular Road and the connections northwards to the M25. Industrial and warehousing

designations would include currently vacant land. This approach would recognise that warehouse operations are required within easy reach of London's residential and employment uses. Policies would therefore be geared to retaining and improving employment land and consolidating retail warehousing around IKEA and Tesco.

This scenario would seek to strengthen the strategic importance of the employment land, as designated in the London Plan, whilst ensuring targeted investment and improvements to its quality. In particular, the evidence base has pointed to the need to improve the quality of premises, circulation, access and parking arrangements, so that the employment areas are fit for modern commercial purposes. Under this scenario Angel Road station would be kept in the same place. There is no justification in terms of the level and type of new development to consider its relocation.

This scenario relates to Option 1 in the 'Working in Central Leaside' chapter and to Option 1 in the housing growth section of 'Living in Central Leaside'

Scenario B: Moderate transformation of selected areas

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain and improve strategic employment land that is currently in use;
- To redevelop vacant or underused employment land at Kimberley Road for other uses, including residential, linking to nearby existing residential areas;
- To promote new mixed use development around IKEA to create an environment which people, particularly pedestrians, enjoy and feel safe using;
- To relocate Angel Road station to a better position to the south, related to development opportunities;
- To introduce some B1 floorspace onto employment land that is currently vacant or underused; and
- To concentrate change south of the North Circular Road.

In this scenario, strategic employment land that still contains viable uses at Montagu, Eley's and Harbet Road would be retained but options to upgrade employment and develop niche sectors (see Option 2, 'Working in Central Leaside') could be explored. Vacant and underutilised employment land would be redeveloped for other purposes including mixed use development. The main focus would be south of the North Circular, where mixed use development would be permitted on a number of sites to make the area more people friendly and to encourage higher employment densities in finer grained mixed use developments. Under this scenario, there might be potential to relocate Angel Road station to the south of the North Circular. Here the station would relate better to the new development opportunities to the east and west of the railway line. However, an assessment of potential patronage generated by new mixed use and residential development would need to be undertaken, to see if this would be significant enough to justify relocation of the station. In addition, the reduced distance between the relocated Angel Road station and Northumberland Park station would have implications for the frequency and quality of services at these stations, which would need to be fully investigated.

Scenario C: Major transformation to create a new living and working quarter for north London

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To introduce higher-value uses;
- To establish a major growth area in the Upper Lee Valley;
- To provide aspirational housing exploiting the position of the area near the Lee Valley Regional Park;

- To create a mix of employment and other uses;
- To transform the areas north and south of the North Circular Road;
- To relocate Angel Road station to a better position to the south, to improve its potential;
- To provide new social and community infrastructure commensurate with the growth in population; and
- To encourage major investment in employment opportunities.

This scenario recognises that a more visionary approach is required to take advantage of the area's favourable position in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor. A new mixed use growth centre could be created. The approach requires a long-term vision and a willingness to look critically and creatively at the existing policy framework, recognising that economic growth is likely to come from sectors other than traditional warehousing and shed-based manufacturing. It proposes substantial redevelopment of existing industrial areas, although this might take place as a phased approach, depending on the success of the mixed-use development around IKEA. Over time this could facilitate the transformation of the unattractive areas of retail sheds into residential and living quarters based on walking and public transport rather than dominated by roads and parking. In this scenario, Eley's estate would be consolidated, whereas Montagu estate and Kimberley Road would be redeveloped for mixed use, given their proximity to existing residential areas to the west. The approach taken at Harbet Road would be to selectively redevelop parts of the estate, using some mixed use development as a catalyst for upgrading the employment uses, but retaining a predominantly employment character. In considering the redevelopment of employment land in this scenario, full assessments of ground conditions and other potential constraints to redevelopment would need to be undertaken and arrangements would need to be put in place to re-locate any businesses displaced as a direct result of the redevelopment scheme to suitable premises elsewhere. Under this scenario Angel Road station could be moved to the south, although this would need to be considered in the context of potential further residential development at Montagu Road. Again, the distance between the relocated Angel Road station and neighbouring stations, particularly Northumberland Park, would need to be considered, as well as any potential impacts upon the frequency and quality of services to neighbouring stations.

Question

- Which scenario do you prefer? Can you give us your reasons? Are there any other scenarios that you think we should consider?

NORTHUMBERLAND PARK / NORTHEAST TOTTENHAM

Alternative ways forward for Northumberland Park

There are two scenarios for Northumberland Park. On one level, the area could continue in its existing role as a preferred location for employment uses, although improvement in the quality of the employment uses would be needed. This could include managed change, small-scale redevelopment and environmental improvements. There could be a role for this area to promote seed bed and start-up businesses or absorb displaced employment from elsewhere in Haringey and Enfield.

Alternatively, greater levels of change could be promoted in the area. In addition to improvements to the quality of employment areas, this alternative approach would also see

redevelopment and improvement to much of the North East Tottenham employment area, with potentially higher-value employment uses integrated with the potential new living and working quarter around Ikea and Tesco. As part of this approach, it may be possible to introduce a mix of other uses and also to explore ways in which access to the Lee Valley Park might be enhanced and the relationship between the Park and adjacent development might be improved.

Scenario A: Retain emphasis on the existing range and type of employment uses

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain, protect and enhance employment land status;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to premises, internal access, public realm and servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land; and
- To ensure that land is available for B2 to B8 employment purposes.

This scenario would ensure that the area remains a location for traditional employment uses, reflecting the defined employment area allocations in Haringey's UDP, building on links to the North Circular. It would seek to bring back into use those areas currently identified as employment land but which are under-utilised. This scenario would seek to strengthen the employment land, ensuring targeted investment and improvements to its quality, and potentially inject some new uses such as green industries in synergy with an existing core of refuse and recycling activities already in the area, or seed-bed and start-up businesses (see options 2 and 3 of Working in Central Leaside). In particular, our research has pointed to the need to improve the quality of premises, circulation, access and parking arrangements, so that the employment areas are fit for modern commercial purposes. Funding for such improvements would need to be identified, in particular the potential to secure regional funding would need to be investigated. Another key source of funding for improvements to these employment areas could come from potential mixed use development in the Angel Road area. The scale of improvements that could be undertaken might therefore depend on the preferred option chosen for the Angel Road area and the scale of mixed use development pursued there.

Scenario B: Transformation of selected areas

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To redevelop selected employment land for higher-value employment uses and other mixed-use including housing as appropriate in synergy with the achievements of a new living and working quarter in the Angel Road area;
- To raise the quality of employment land and introduce some B1 floorspace
- To ensure that land is available for B2 to B8 employment purposes;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to premises, internal access, public realm, servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land

Scenario B provides a significant change in the approach towards employment land over some or all of the area. It ensures that change and improvements in the area are well related to the potential for major transformation around Ikea and Tesco.

The main differences between this Scenario and Scenario A described above is that selected employment areas would be promoted for higher-value and higher density employment uses,

overlooking and integrated with adjacent development opportunities. All employment areas, Brantwood, Willoughby Lane and North East Tottenham and Marsh Lane contain areas where such transformation can take place. Within this it may also be possible to integrate a mix of other uses supporting the wider redevelopment, such as housing, and leisure, and creating attractive people-friendly development. Mixed use development in these areas would bring investment which could act as a catalyst for further regeneration and investment. This could provide a context for investment on the remaining employment areas, through development for higher density employment uses, which would not necessarily be viable on its own. In this option, the southern portion of the North East Tottenham employment area needs to be considered carefully. Marsh Lane and to the southern end of the North East Tottenham employment area have relatively low employment density and inefficient uses of the land. The potential for higher density development in this location is closely linked to improved rail and road access.

Question 29: Which scenario do you prefer? Can you give us your reasons? Are there any other scenarios that you think we should consider?

Question 30: Which locations should be considered for more intensified employment uses and other redevelopment opportunities ?

PICKETT'S LOCK

Alternative Ways Forward For Pickett's Lock

Although the Pickett's Lock complex is disconnected from the main area of potential transformation in Central Leaside, i.e. land around Angel Road at the North Circular, opportunities for change and improvement here must be set within the wider context of change in Central Leaside. Pickett's Lock is also in close proximity to the North East Enfield AAP area and the potential improvements currently being explored in and around Ponders End.

A holistic approach to any future proposals for Pickett's Lock is required, taking into consideration potential wider transformation at Central Leaside and in North East Enfield. For example, if existing employment land in Angel Road is developed for housing, employment land may need to be retained in Pickett's Lock.

There are two scenarios for Pickett's Lock. One is that the area could continue in its existing role as a location for leisure activities pepper-potted with employment uses. This approach would require the role of the park to be strengthened, access to the waterfront improved, and the quality of the employment uses enhanced, which would include managed change, small scale redevelopment and environmental improvements.

The second scenario involves greater levels of change. This scenario would see the area playing a stronger leisure and recreational role, supported by residential development on under-used employment land. Within this approach, opportunities could exist to improve public transport connections to the area through a new railway station located on land close to the former Coca-Cola premises. However, a new station would only be an option if a new sports or leisure facility attracted significant numbers of visitors for large-scale events in order to justify a new station and if improvements to the rail infrastructure were provided as part of the four-tracking scheme. A new station could also provide improved facilities for existing residents and businesses in the area.

More detail on the Scenarios for Pickett's Lock is set out below.

Scenario A: Retain an emphasis on the existing range and type of uses

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain, protect and enhance employment land status;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to employment premises, internal access, servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land;
- To reinforce existing residential development along Pickett's Lock Lane; and
- To strengthen the area as a location for sports, leisure and recreational activities.

This scenario ensures that the area retains its current mix of uses and activities, while seeking improvements to the quality of these. It also seeks to enhance the relationship of the area with the waterfront and improve access to this key feature through residential development along the length of Pickett's Lane. This is important, given that it is one of the few locations within the Central Leaside area where it is possible to access the waterfront. In this scenario, opportunities are envisaged for the transportation of goods and materials to and from Pickett's Lock.

Scenario B: Transformation of selected areas

The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To significantly strengthen the sports, leisure and recreational role of the area, through a major new sports or leisure attraction on the Pickett's Lock site, with additional facilities on the waterfront;
- To develop some existing employment land for residential development;
- To reinforce existing residential development along Pickett's Lock Lane; and
- To improve accessibility through the provision of a new railway station.

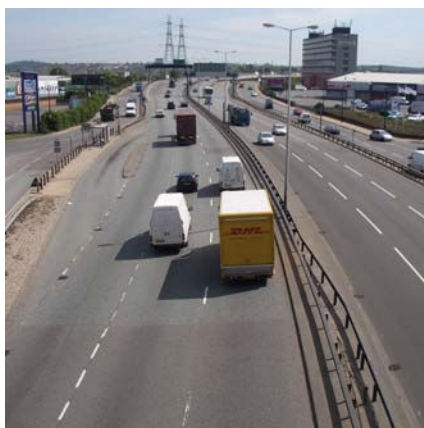
This Scenario seeks to strengthen the role of Pickett's Lock as a sports and leisure complex in line with the vision for the Upper Lee Valley. The scenario reinforces existing residential uses along Pickett's Lock Lane. It also seeks to partially redevelop the Claverings Industrial Estate for residential use in line with recommendations within the Enfield Employment Land Study. The major difference between Scenarios A and B is that this scenario would envisage the new leisure or sports facility to be capable of hosting events attracting significant numbers of visitors, which might provide a case for providing a new railway station in the area, which would also serve existing communities, and new development. The proposal for a new station would need to be tested in terms of cost, patronage and the effect on services to other stations along the Lee Valley railway line.

- *Question 31: Which scenario do you prefer? Can you give us your reasons? Are there any other scenarios that you think we should consider?*

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Central Leaside

Joint Area Action Plan



Draft for approval by LB Enfield and LB Haringey
Draft Central Leaside AAP: Issues and Options Report
November 2007

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Foreword

- 1 Text, image and signature to be supplied by Enfield and Haringey

Foreword

1 How to get Involved

Enfield Council has an on-line consultation system, which you can use to comment on this document. On-line consultation is the easiest and most convenient way to make comments on the Central Leaside Area Action Plan. To view the document and submit your comments please use the following link:

<http://www.enfield.gov.uk/AAPs>

You may also make your comments in writing and send them to:

The Planning Policy Team
London Borough of Enfield
PO Box 53
Civic Centre
Silver Street
Enfield
EN1 3XE

Eveleen Riordan
London Borough of Haringey
Policy
639 High Road
Tottenham
London
N17 8BD

Tel: 020 8379 5181
Fax: 020 8379 3887

or email: ldf@enfield.gov.uk

or email: claap@haringey.gov.uk

Please also remember to complete and return the equal opportunities monitoring form, which can be found on Enfield's website.

The closing date for comments is the XXX February 2008

Note on the Text

All references to the DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) include its previous titles (ODPM, DTLR, DETR) and all policy statements / guidance published under those banners.

Lee or Lea?

Historically, the river has been called the "Lea", "Lee" or "Ley". The "Ley" spelling is seen in medieval documents but subsequently passed from common usage. Currently, "Lea" and "Lee" are the generally accepted spellings, with "Lea" used in reference to the original natural river and "Lee" referring to the canalised parts, such as the Lee Navigation. However, both spellings are often used. For the purposes of consistency and to avoid confusion, this report uses the spelling "Lee" when referring to the waterways in the area.

Note on the Mapping

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2 Introduction

2.1 The Central Leaside Study Area

- 2.1.1** Central Leaside is the collective name given to the strategic employment area that lies on the borders of Enfield and Haringey. It extends from Pickett's Lock in the north to North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park in the south (see Figure 2.3 'Central Leaside AAP area').
- 2.1.2** Central Leaside is at a crossroads, literally. It is in a key location in North London where the North Circular crosses Meridian Way and the Lee Valley Rail Line. You can get easily to the major growth areas of the City, Stratford, the Olympics site, Stansted and Cambridge (see Figure 2.1 'Location of Central Leaside AAP area'). It is part of the Upper Lee Valley, which is an Opportunity Area in the London Plan. The growing centre of Tottenham Hale lies immediately to the south and Brimsdown - London's second largest concentration of employment land - lies to the north. Central Leaside itself is strategically important because of its large cluster of industrial estates, its big shops such as IKEA and Tesco, and its leisure and recreational assets such as the national athletics centre at Pickett's Lock, and the Lee Valley Regional Park. A great many people live nearby, particularly in the communities to the west.
- 2.1.3** But at the moment Central Leaside is much less than the sum of its parts. Many of the employment areas are not attractive to look at, even by the standards of industrial areas. Dominated by a waste incinerator station and elevated highway, it consists of a series of disjointed land parcels containing retail units, industrial areas and vacant land. Some of the industrial areas suffer from outdated industrial stock, poor infrastructure, access and environmental quality. The very transport routes that make the area accessible also slice it into a series of poorly connected segments. The employment areas have no overall real "sense of place".
- 2.1.4** Not so long ago Central Leaside, along with the rest of the Upper Lee Valley, was an innovative area, spawning inventions that were employed in the growing consumer market of the early 20th century. Its substantial industrial estates, covering over 130 hectares, are a legacy of that era of consumer-oriented manufacturing and are still an important source of jobs for the sub-region. However, for over 30 years, the trend has been away from manufacturing and towards service and distribution. Some industrial production remains and thrives, the new Coca Cola plant on the Eley Estate is a good example of investment that has been attracted to the area as a result of the positive interventions that have taken place. Mostly, however, the old discarded shells of the former manufacturing units provide cheap homes for service and distribution uses and automotive activities, a visible reminder of the erosion of the former industrial base. Opportunities do exist to capitalise on the continued importance of high value-added niche manufacturing and the growing role of the food and drink and logistics sectors, however significant investment would be required to attract such employers.

2 Introduction



Figure 2.1 Location of Central Leaside AAP area

2 Introduction

- 2.1.5** The social and economic changes of the last 30 years are also reflected in other problems in the wider area including low average household income and educational achievement, under-investment in the housing and employment stock, and deterioration and shrinkage in local shopping streets as a result of changing shopping patterns and relatively low spending power. The overwhelming impression is that Central Leaside has drifted; it has adapted to economic change to some extent, but has not yet found a new role. If the existing economies and communities are to be revitalised, a step change is now needed.
- 2.1.6** Recently however, the North London Strategic Alliance, which includes the London Boroughs of Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest, produced a Vision for the Upper Lee Valley as North London's waterside. This looks at the long-term potential of the valley to raise its performance in every way and make much more of its assets: its good connections, growth potential, housing capacity and the Lee Valley Park. Central Leaside is in a crucial position to help achieve this vision.
- 2.1.7** So what role should Central Leaside have in the future? How might it fit into the golden triangle of growth from London to Cambridge and the south Midlands? Clearly, industry will continue to play an important part. The London Plan recognises this, particularly for businesses with less environmentally demanding requirements. But that cannot be the end of the story. There are unparalleled opportunities here to improve the profile and image of the area, to broaden the range of businesses, jobs and homes, and to improve the public transport connections. Higher value activities with more dense employment could be encouraged. New residential communities could be developed, perhaps as part of mixed use developments, to help meet housing needs. Environmental issues, such as climate change and the flood plain, will need to be taken into account, and there are opportunities to promote exemplary sustainable, eco-friendly new developments. A decision also needs to be made as to whether Central Leaside should accommodate much needed waste facilities and technologies for north London.
- 2.1.8** So Central Leaside is at a crossroads, not just physically, but in terms of its future direction. To encourage beneficial change throughout the area, the London Boroughs of Enfield and Haringey have agreed jointly to develop an Area Action Plan. This is a vital piece of collaborative working between the two boroughs and is one of two Area Action Plans being developed for the Upper Lee Valley, the other being North East Enfield. When it is finally adopted, the Area Action Plan will be a statutory planning document, and part of both councils' local development frameworks. The plan will set the framework for the long-term future of the area and will help unlock its potential. There is a huge opportunity for a step change which would help regenerate Central Leaside, raise the profile of the area, promote sustained economic growth and provide for a healthy, balanced and sustainable community.
- 2.1.9** The report you are reading, the Issues and Options Report, is the first key stage towards producing the Area Action Plan. It looks at the decisions that need to be taken to steer the area in a new direction. Your views are important because they will help us to develop the plan in more detail. We hope you find time to look at the questions and let us know what you think about the possible options for change.

2 Introduction



Figure 2.2 Central Leaside, from the air (looking north)

2 Introduction

2.2 Central Leaside's Choices

- 2.2.1** The Area Action Plan for Central Leaside is set within a broader policy context, which includes the London Plan, the emerging Core Strategy for Enfield and the Haringey UDP, together with the Area Action Plan for North East Enfield. Both Enfield's Core Strategy and Haringey's UDP have a series of strategic objectives which are taken into account in this report. There is also a non-statutory Plan for the Lee Valley Regional Park, a new Master Plan for Tottenham Hale and the neighbouring borough of Waltham Forest is also working on regeneration plans for nearby Blackhorse Road. You can read further about the policy context in the Appendix to this report and in the Baseline Study. These planning documents all recognise the opportunities presented by the study area.
- 2.2.2** One of the most important functions of the area is as a place where people work. There is a lot of employment land (see Figure 2.4 'Land Uses in the AAP area'). This is a very special feature of the area and forthcoming changes to the London Plan are due to recognise this by designating part of Central Leaside as a Strategic Industrial Location. But planning for the future of Central Leaside is not just about industrial land and floorspace. The draft vision for the Upper Lee Valley recognises that there are many other matters in need of improvement, including recreation, transport, the green environment, housing, skill levels, and the quality of life generally.
- 2.2.3** There are big decisions that need to be taken about the area. These relate to the quality of the environment, the balance between industry and other uses, the types of business that might grow here, how many new homes should be accommodated, where and what type of education, health, retail and recreational facilities should be provided, and how the area might be transformed to include a richer mix of uses, a better walking environment and better public transport.
- 2.2.4** Central Leaside, for all its large buildings and industrial estates, is not a typical urban environment. There are few routes that could genuinely be called attractive urban streets. The image is of a series of separate pieces of land with industrial estates and sheds. If you travel through the area, on the North Circular Road or Meridian Way, or on the rail lines, that is what you see; the residential communities are quite hidden. It is often difficult or unpleasant to get from one part of Central Leaside to the other except by motor vehicle. This report asks questions about whether we should start re-casting the character of the area to turn it into a more people-friendly place.

2 Introduction

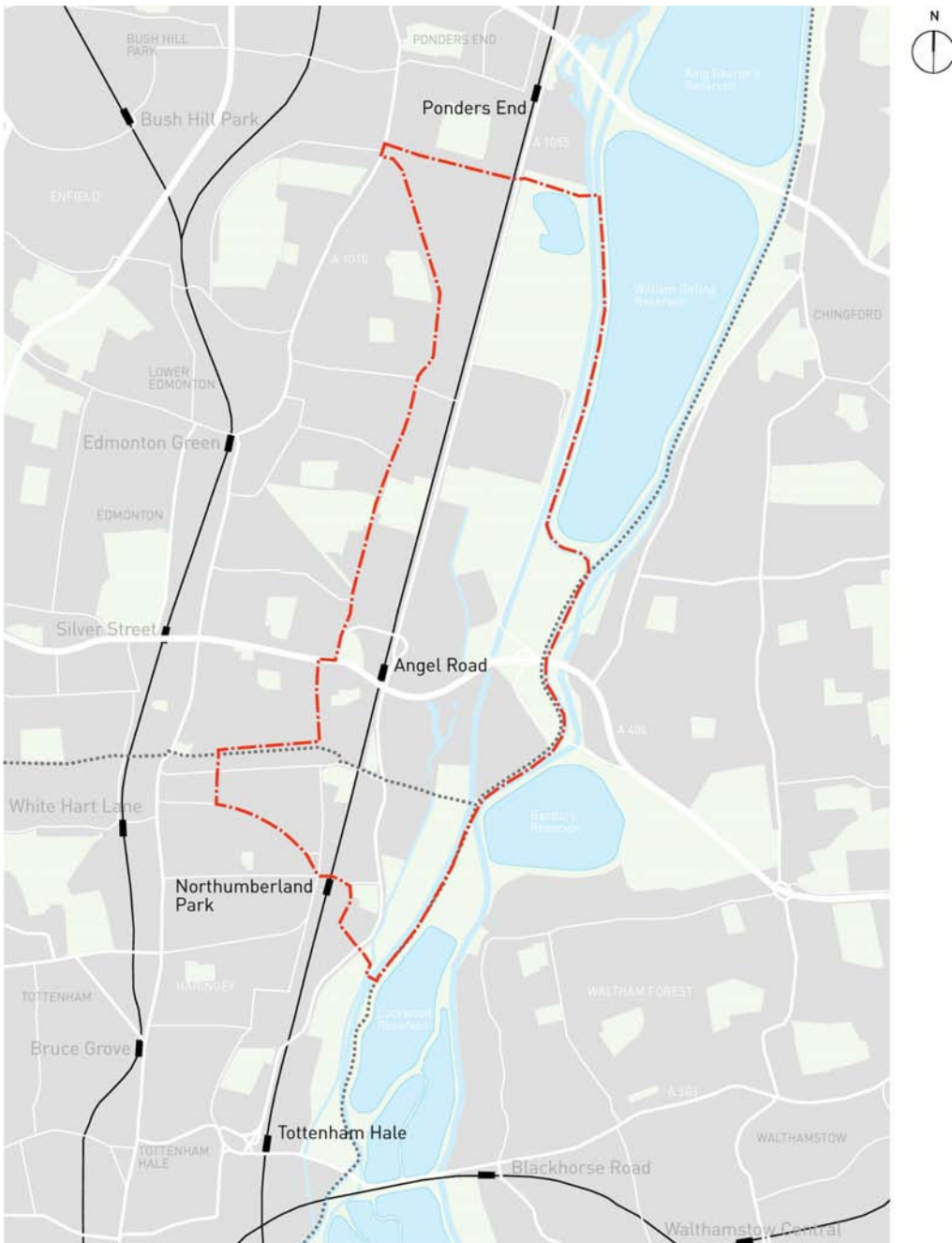


Figure 2.3 Central Leaside AAP area

2 Introduction

- 2.2.5** Much of the industrial base of Central Leaside is geared towards storage and distribution, large and small, together with service industries, automotive supply and repair and some manufacturing. Typically, these operate out of large sheds or other industrial estate premises. Indeed, the Further Alterations to the London Plan regard Central Leaside as a location for industry that is not environmentally sensitive. One option would be to accept that this is the essential purpose of Central Leaside. There are certainly some strong factors that point in that direction: the good connections for freight, the links to the strategic road network and local markets, the existing character of the area and the ability to operate industry without harming residential living conditions. Some industrial estates could remain as they are, others might require investment to modernise in order to attract employers that provide more jobs. Others may be suitable locations for waste facilities or green industries. But should that approach really apply to the whole of Central Leaside? There is, for instance, much unused and underused land in the area. So one alternative approach would be to plan for changes in the industrial base to consider whether parts of Central Leaside, or even the whole area, can be turned into more of a mixed community of businesses and homes, and to attract higher value businesses. Section 3 looks at the options for employment in Central Leaside.
- 2.2.6** For an area which is seen as industrial, Central Leaside contains a surprising number of homes - more than 4,500 people live on the fringes of employment land within the study area and there are large areas of established residential communities to the west (see Figure 2.4 'Land Uses in the AAP area'). Houses tend to be medium sized and low-rise terraces, which are a good housing resource although they no doubt could benefit from improvements, including improved energy conservation. But there is a great need for more housing and both Haringey and Enfield have to make provision for a lot more homes within their areas. Between 2007/08 and 2016/17 the London Plan requires a minimum of 3,950 new homes to be provided in Enfield and 6,800 in Haringey, based on existing housing capacity estimates. But more could be accommodated in Central Leaside, which has brownfield land as well as areas that might be redeveloped.
- 2.2.7** However, to make Central Leaside a place where people might want to live, a great many things need to be improved – transport, walking connections, green space and access to community facilities and local shops. New homes can only come in as part of an overall package to include all these things, and they must be a part of an overall strategy to change the character and image of the area. If we are to accommodate more housing in Central Leaside, we need to decide how much, whether we want housing to be built as part of a mix of uses, what the mix should be, what type of housing we want and where it should be built. At present, shopping is dominated by the “big box” retail units and traditional street-based shopping has suffered. Is this an inevitable trend or should more be done to encourage the return of sustainable, walkable shopping streets? The retail units have big car parks; how could this land be used more efficiently? And communities need good health and education facilities, particularly if families are to be encouraged into the area. To achieve this transformation, a lot would need to be done, and the impacts on existing local communities and shopping areas would need to be considered. Section 4 looks at the options for new homes and all the facilities required to support new communities.

2 Introduction

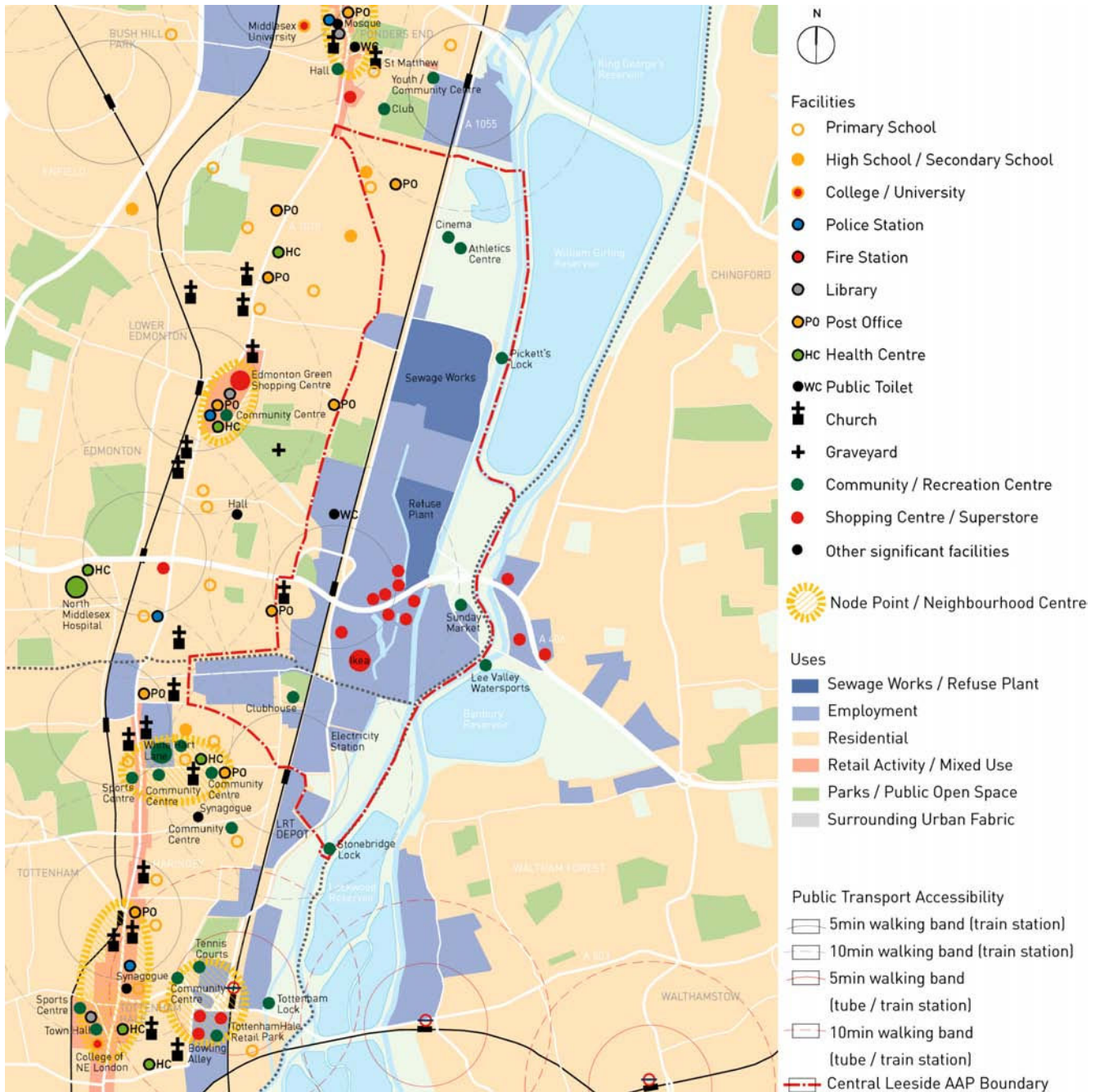


Figure 2.4 Land Uses in the AAP area

2 Introduction

- 2.2.8** One advantage of fostering a more urban, mixed use character is that a greater number of people can support better public transport. The area is currently dominated by cars and lorries. The encouragement to walk or use public transport needs to be built into the design of new development. Section 5 of this report looks at the improvements that might be made in public transport, for example by moving Angel Road station to a more reachable location and by improving east-west bus routes. How can the proposals for improved rail connections between London and Stansted be used to greatest benefit? What would be the implications of moving Angel Road station for the existing nearby stations at Northumberland Park and Ponders End?
- 2.2.9** The Lee Valley Regional Park is a unique asset on Central Leaside's doorstep, with its associated waterways, reservoirs and green space. But historically, manufacturing industries required the waterways for freight transport and the recreational or aesthetic value of the reservoirs – as London's water supply - was not considered. If the area is to be transformed, the Lee Valley Regional Park could provide the centrepiece for new emerging business and residential communities and access to it from surrounding residential communities in Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest could be opened up. This is important for these communities who currently suffer from a shortage of public open space and from difficulties accessing the Regional Park either because the routes are unpleasant or because they are blocked by major roads, railway lines or swathes of industrial land. Section 6 looks at the options for open spaces and the image and identity of Central Leaside.
- 2.2.10** The potential to provide more housing, to broaden the employment and skills base, to attract higher value businesses, to make Central Leaside more sustainable, to improve the area's environment and image, all require a change in the way we regard the area and the way we think about the area's brownfield land and employment sites. Given Central Leaside's inclusion within the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area in the London Plan, "do nothing" is not an option. This is supported by its recognition in Enfield's Core Strategy Issues and Options Report and Haringey's Sustainable Communities Strategy. However, there are choices about the type of intervention required and where to focus it; some sites will need to be retained or improved in order to support continued future employment use. However, on other sites, an option is to be much more proactive about encouraging mixed-use development. But which sites should be considered for such development, and which areas should stay as conventional industrial sites?
- 2.2.11** In order to develop a clear vision for Central Leaside, it is suggested here that there are three distinct sub-areas (see Figure 2.5 'Opportunity Areas') with different characteristics and opportunities for change which are considered in detail in sections 7 to 9.

2 Introduction

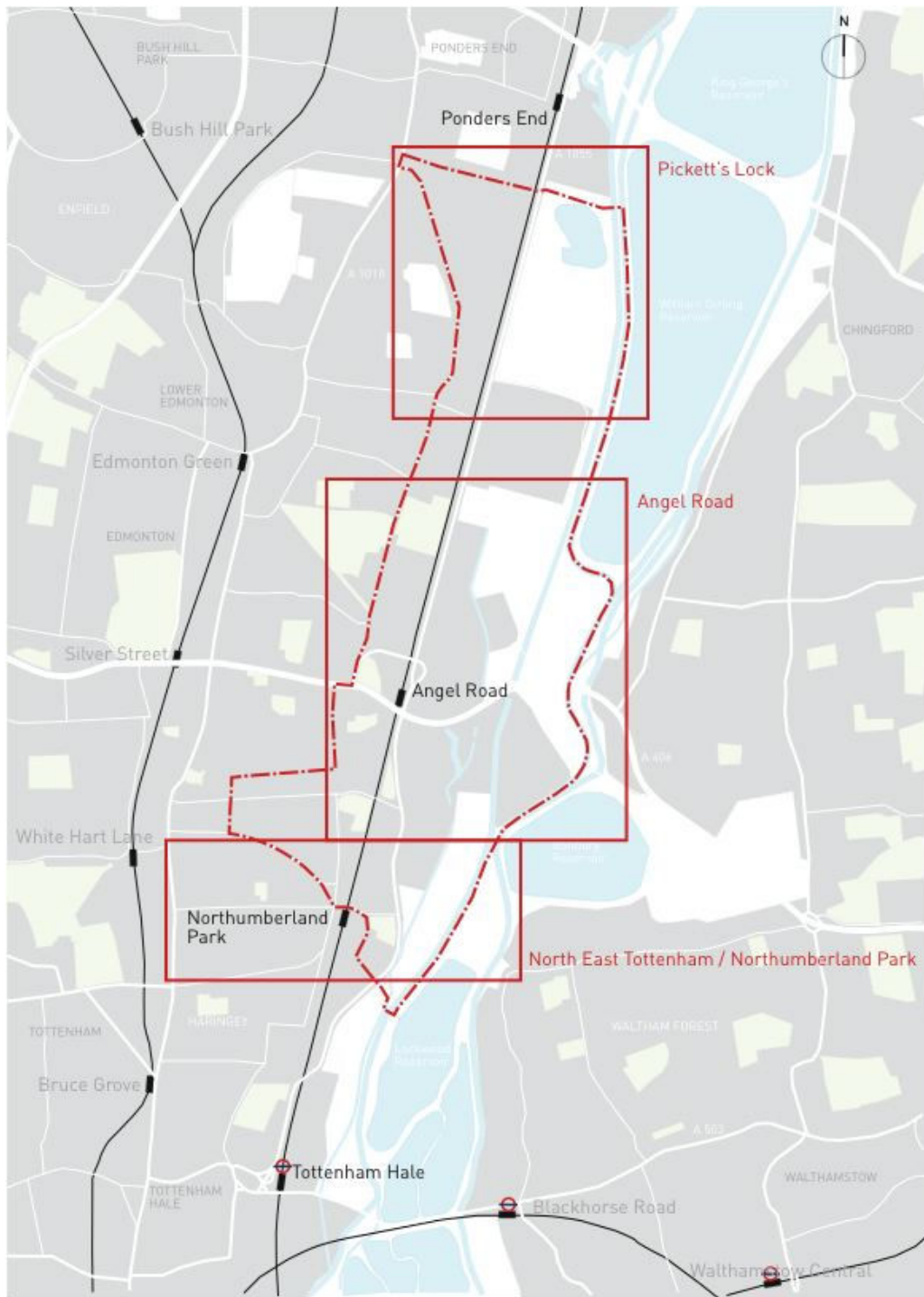


Figure 2.5 Opportunity Areas

2 Introduction

Angel Road

2.2.12 If pro-active mixed use development were to take place, this report suggests that it would make most sense to promote it in the area around IKEA and Tesco (the 'Angel Road' area) in Enfield, where retail development has already compromised the integrity of the strategic employment land and there are surrounding underused and vacant employment sites. There is already substantial developer interest in these sites, which suggests that there is market interest. Do you agree that this could be a location for any mixed use development? If so, section 7 considers how extensive this change could be, whether other adjoining sites north and south of the north circular could be included and if so, which.

North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park

2.2.13 This area lies in Haringey to the immediate south of the Angel Road area with mostly employment areas and open spaces (see section 8). Given the likely impact of development pressures that could occur in the Angel Road area, how should North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park respond? Should it broadly retain its existing mix of employment and residential land or seek to manage change in a more pro-active way? Some industrial estates might require investment to modernise in order to attract employers that provide more jobs. What type of employment uses will provide the best options for modernisation and intensification? Is the mixed use with residential an option in parts of North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park area? How can we improve life and infrastructure for existing communities in the surrounding residential areas?

Pickett's Lock

2.2.14 Another area of opportunity is around Pickett's Lock at the northern tip of Central Leaside in Enfield (see section 9). This is one of the few easy points of access to the Lee Valley Park and its waterways, the adjacent land is home to a national athletics centre, golf course and cinema complex. But there are important choices to be made about how this area can be made to sit more comfortably adjacent to strategic employment land, how we can make the most of the links with Lee Valley Park, and how we can improve life for existing communities in the vicinity.

Question 1

Sections 7-9 look at each of these sub-areas in turn. Do you believe this is the best approach for Central Leaside? Are these suggested key issues and choices to be made the right ones for each area? Can you suggest any others?

2 Introduction

2.2.15 This report presents the issues and options for all these subjects and opportunity areas. It has been informed by consultation with stakeholders (see appendix D). There are clearly some fundamental decisions to be made about the balance between employment and housing, the fostering of a more urban character, and the sort of employment land we need to provide and protect. Once these fundamental decisions are made, the Area Action Plan will provide the springboard for a number of supplementary planning documents which will explain in more detail how parts of the area should be developed.

3 Working in Central Leaside

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1** This report has already referred to the area's role as a Strategic Employment Location⁽¹⁾, and its good position in relation to strategic growth areas and the North Circular Road. The most prominent industrial estates in the area include Claverings, Montagu, Eley's, Harbet Road, Brantwood Road, North East Tottenham, Willoughby Lane and Marsh Lane (see Figure Figure 3.1 'Employment Land, Central Leaside'). Within Strategic Employment Locations, employment land is safeguarded and non-business uses are restricted. However, Central Leaside's historic role as a location for traditional industrial activity has been in decline for some time and this trend is likely to continue in the future. The sectors now occupying the greatest percentage of employment land are logistics operations, warehousing, refuse and recycling, utilities, motor vehicle sale and repair, and wholesale⁽²⁾. The food and drink manufacturing sector is growing in importance, particularly given the recent substantial enlargement of the Coca Cola bottling plant. These uses still provide a valuable source of jobs⁽³⁾ but employment deprivation is high in the surrounding residential areas⁽⁴⁾.
- 3.1.2** The area also suffers from a poor image and generally outdated industrial stock. Approximately 20% of the building stock in Central Leaside has been assessed as poor, compared to only 5% in North East Enfield⁽⁵⁾. In some locations, for example on Montagu Estate, there are a number of 'bad neighbour' industrial uses, such as scrap metal merchants and car breakers, that are incompatible with the residential surroundings. There is also a greater proportion of vacant and derelict sites in Central Leaside compared to North East Enfield, with most vacant land concentrated south of the A406 at Kimberley Road/Meridian Way.
- 3.1.3** Where land is no longer needed for industrial uses, the draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (2006) allow for a managed approach to its release for other purposes, based on local demand assessments. The relevant local demand assessments in this case are the Enfield Employment Land Study (EELS) and the Haringey Employment Land Study (HELs). These indicate that there is likely to be only very limited scope for the release of employment land for other uses. The EELS and HELs recommend the strongest protection for strategic employment sites in Central Leaside⁽⁶⁾ (all apart from sites 1, 2, 11 and 12 in Figure 3.1 'Employment Land, Central Leaside'). This conclusion might seem to suggest that Central Leaside will not change much in its function. Indeed, one clear option is to accept that logistics operations, warehouses and other similar large space users are a necessary part of the overall metropolitan employment scene and that Central Leaside plays an essential role in providing that space, and that its role should not change in this respect but be reinforced.

1 The London Plan designates the Central Leaside area as a Strategic Employment Location. It is for the boroughs to define the SEL boundaries within their LDFs, but an indicate boundary has been put forward in the North London Sub Regional Development Framework which excludes most of the Angel Road area south of the North Circular and east of the A1055. The Further Alterations to the London Plan (2007) seek to strengthen the SEL designations and re-title them as Strategic Industrial Locations.

2 This is based on a detail breakdown for the Enfield part of Central Leaside in the Enfield Employment Land Study (EELS, 2006) and information in the Haringey Employment Land Study (2003)

3 According to the EELS (2006), 6% of Enfield's jobs are located in the Enfield part of Central Leaside

4 See Figure 2.3, p.18, EELS (2006)

5 This is based on an independent assessment undertaken as part of the Enfield Employment Land Study (2006)

6 EELS (2006) states that between 1 to 6 hectares of employment land could be released across Enfield for other land uses between 2005-2016.

3 Working in Central Leaside

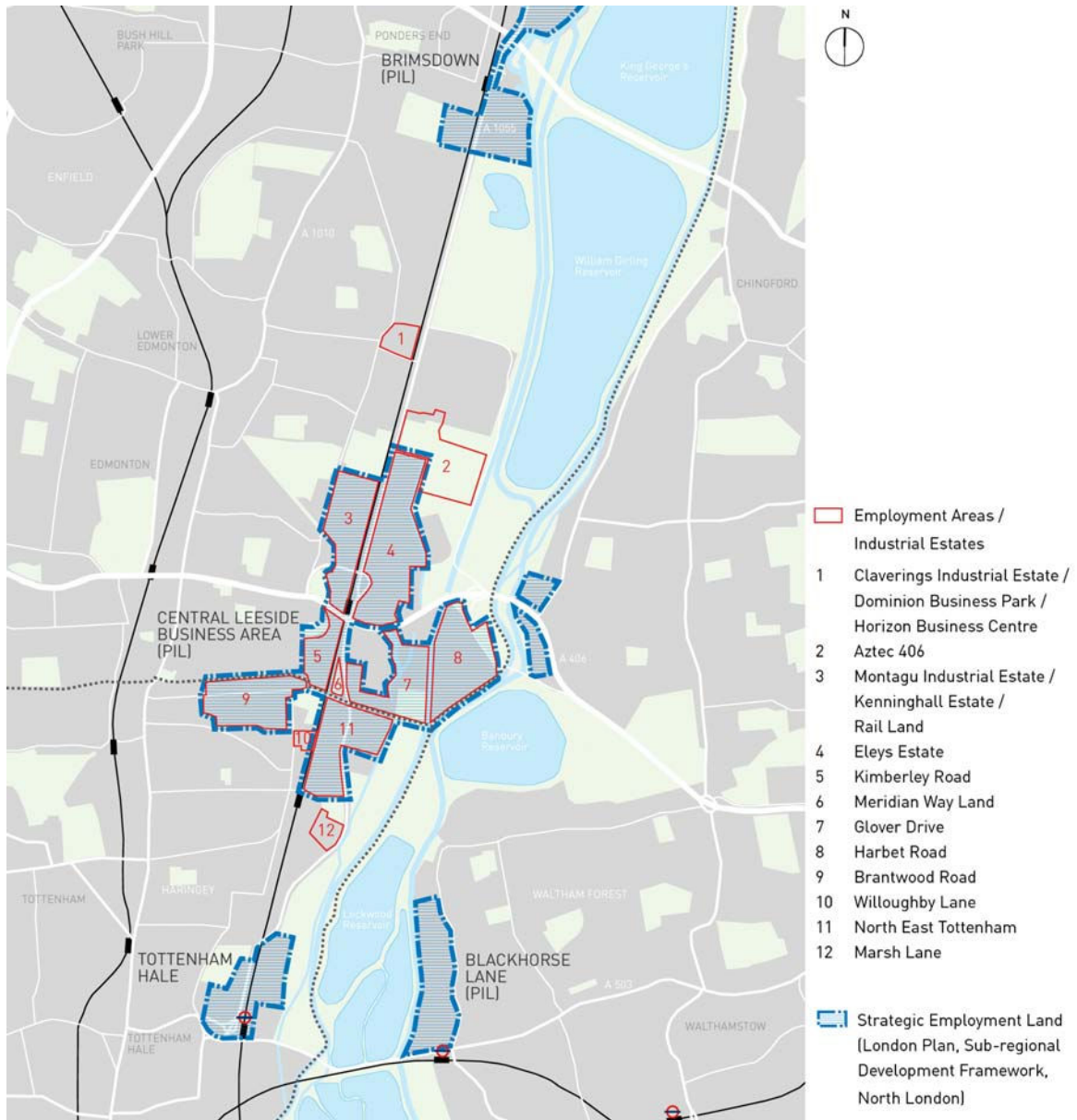


Figure 3.1 Employment Land, Central Leaside

3 Working in Central Leaside

- 3.1.4** However, the EELS did acknowledge that the Meridian Way/Glover Drive/Kimberley Road sites do offer a 'significant future development opportunity' but that their current isolation from other residential uses and amenities means that a masterplan would be required if the viability of these sites were to be feasible⁽⁷⁾. Furthermore, the integrity of the strategic employment land has already been compromised in the heart of Central Leaside, when permission was granted to Tesco and IKEA. This has meant that there is continued speculation about potential change of use in the vicinity of these stores and there is already developer interest for mixed-use development.
- 3.1.5** The London Plan requires the capital to become 85% self-sufficient in terms of waste management by 2020. Consequently, this requires the provision of additional waste infrastructure to complement that already existing. For the purposes of waste planning, the North London sub-region is extended to include the boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. Enfield has been apportioned 20.2% of all waste to be managed across the sub-region. Haringey has been apportioned 12.4%.
- 3.1.6** The seven authorities have agreed to work together to produce a joint plan for waste, the North London Waste Plan. The plan is currently being prepared and is due for adoption in December 2010. It will identify locations for new waste facilities. At this stage, the area around Angel Road is a key area of search for new facilities, given existing waste facilities in the area, the nature of the uses and transport infrastructure. The accessibility of this area, in terms of proximity to the strategic road network and canals mean that it is a preferred area for facilities. The area is also home to the Edmonton Waste Facility, which has a current contract to incinerate waste until 2014. If additional facilities are to be provided it might be most appropriate to locate them in close proximity to existing facilities, making best use of existing infrastructure and minimising impact on other opportunity areas.
- 3.1.7** Locating new waste facilities in the Central Leaside area could provide a number of benefits. These include increasing economic prosperity through job creation, potential energy generation and re-use of by-products (particularly for manufacturing). In addition, with the current shift from traditional methods of disposing waste i.e. landfills, new waste management technologies mean that facilities do not necessarily constitute 'bad neighbour' uses.
- 3.1.8** The AAP therefore provides the opportunity to take a comprehensive and strategic view of the employment land and look at new ways of generating employment alongside other uses. The economy of London and the southeast continues to shift towards more knowledge-based, service sector and high-technology activities. There is also significant potential growth in green technologies, which would build on an existing core of refuse and recycling activities already in the area. We should look at the scope within Central Leaside to accommodate these activities, which often have greater employment densities than traditional industrial sheds. This could help to make more efficient use of the limited supply of employment land and inject more wealth into the local economy. This objective is supported by the GLA's Industrial Capacity SPG, which encourages owners and occupiers of industrial land, the LDA, boroughs and other stakeholders to manage and invest in capacity to meet the changing needs of the economy. Mixed use would also bring investment, which could be a catalyst for further regeneration and investment. The Issues and Options for Enfield's Core Strategy considers whether mixed use and more intensive

3 Working in Central Leaside

development should be provided as a general borough wide policy or on specific sites after careful scrutiny of local circumstances. Mixed use development in Central Leaside would be consistent with the latter.

- 3.1.9** There is another very important point. The area needs major improvements in pedestrian routes, public transport and the environment, as well as a substantial uplift in its image. For example, the options in the “Connecting Central Leaside” section of this report (section 5) all aim towards improving the quality of the connections in the area. These improvements need private funding and will not happen of their own accord. How are they to be achieved, if not through a new approach to the way we look at employment land? We need to think about how we achieve the levels of investment to support these improvements.
- 3.1.10** If it is accepted that the essential character and function of the area is to stay the same, based on the traditional large format shed, loading bay and car park, then better estate management and clear planning guidelines might help to achieve some improvement. But a transformation in Central Leaside’s environment and image, better streets and spaces, walking connections and public transport can only happen if there is major new investment. Realistically this is only possible through a significant change in the approach towards approach to employment land over some or all of the area. A more urban, mixed-use approach based on a proper street pattern could potentially deliver higher value uses, greater employment densities and a complementary range of uses in a more attractive and pedestrian-friendly and better connected layout.
- 3.1.11** So to what extent should we consider mixed-use, higher density development within parts of Central Leaside?

3 Working in Central Leaside



Figure 3.2 Coca Cola, Eley's Estate



Figure 3.3 Aztec 406

3 Working in Central Leaside

3.2 What are the Options?

- 3.2.1** Given Central Leaside's location in the growth corridor, its socio-economic context, and the changing nature of industry, we do not believe that the existing situation can simply be maintained without any investment or improvement. We think there are therefore three broad options.

Option 1

Reinforce the existing employment function

This would involve reinforcing the role of Central Leaside as an important industrial employment location, providing as much land as possible for low-density sectors that are forecast to grow in the next ten years, such as warehousing, distribution, transport, construction⁸. The focus would be very much on supporting existing businesses. The approach could be similar to that taken at Brimsdown, which is considered a successful example of estate investment, with a focus on rationalisation of layouts and better use of currently under-utilised space to provide larger plot sizes to accommodate expanding businesses⁹ and improving the infrastructure and environmental management of the estates.

Implications: This option would maintain existing levels of employment land, which are essential for these activities, and continue to provide employment to meet growth corridor jobs targets but is unlikely to generate the investment levels required for significant environmental improvement or the upgrading of the area's image.

Question 2

Which estates in Central Leaside are working well? Which should be a priority for intervention?

⁸ Although there is a general shift towards high technology sectors, there are still some low-density sectors that are forecast to grow.
⁹ Two-thirds of businesses in the Enfield Business Survey (EELS, 2006) anticipated that their business would grow in the next three years and 14% of businesses required larger premises to facilitate expansion.

3 Working in Central Leaside

Option 2

Take a pro-active approach to upgrading employment and developing niche sectors.

This could involve a number of different interventions including:

- Proactively encouraging growth sectors and industries by, for example, identifying a site for a logistics park, promoting a cluster of new green waste technologies, and promoting investment required to attract high value manufacturing. The growth potential of the green sector is significant and could help to create a 'unique selling point' and identity for Central Leaside. It would require specifically dedicating land in Central Leaside as a main centre for environmental industries and evaluating how the policy regime in London and the southeast might help to drive the growth of those industries.
- Undertaking an assessment of skills required to nurture these sectors and seek to train local people in skills required to access new jobs.
- Dealing with bad neighbour uses. For example, identifying vacant or underutilised land within existing employment areas for the relocation of bad neighbour uses from Montagu Estate. Opportunities for relocation are, however, extremely limited and costs of relocating businesses, who often own the freehold, could be prohibitive.

Implications: This option is likely to be more expensive and might not be feasible in the absence of mixed-use development in parts of the study area (see Option 3). There might also be some 'opportunity costs', for example the lack of availability of suitable sites means that the relocation of bad neighbour uses might make it more difficult to establish a base for 'green' industries. Criteria used to evaluate potential sites for new industries could include accessibility, quality of surrounding environment, access to amenities and a lack of physical or institutional (e.g. ownership) constraints. This approach would maximise the control of the public sector over potential future change but would require very significant public sector intervention and commitment. This interventionist approach to improving the economic value of employment land would require actively facilitating redevelopment through the application of mechanisms such as land use planning and land-owner agreement, acquisition by private treatise or compulsory purchase.

Question 3

Which of these interventions do you support? Are there any others that you can suggest?

3 Working in Central Leaside

Option 3

Transforming the area through intensification and mixed use

Can parts of Central Leaside be transformed into a more urban character with mixed use development fronting on to streets? These might attract different kinds of employment and a complementary range of other uses including residential. This option would require formulating pro-active planning policies for designated parts of Central Leaside, which allow for their transformation into mixed use developments including higher value business and commercial activities, space for start-up businesses, offices, healthcare, hotel, smaller scale retail and other complementary uses together with housing.

Implications: This option could kick start a step-change in transforming the image of Central Leaside, creating a new community based on a network of streets with good walking and public transport connections. There is also the potential to maximise opportunities of Central Leaside's waterside location. However, there will be a challenge to maintain or enhance projected employment levels, in order to compensate for the loss of strategic employment land. It is unknown whether this is likely to be a successful location for start-up businesses and other office uses – the market is untested here. Policies should be set out in the Area Action Plan and detailed concepts worked up through supplementary planning documents. This approach may require intervention on behalf of relevant public agencies and the co-operation of private interests.

Question 4

Where would intensification / higher density mixed use development be appropriate?

4 Living in Central Leeside

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1** At the moment Central Leeside only has a small resident population, with more than 4,500 people living on the periphery of the employment areas to the west of the railway lines in Tottenham, Edmonton and close to Pickett's Lock. However, there is pressure in both boroughs and the Upper Lee Valley in general to accommodate new housing. The population is set to increase and Enfield's Core Strategy has looked at options for new sources of supply for housing; the Upper Lee Valley is one option. The Further Alterations to the London Plan provides an indicative figure of 7,000 additional new homes in the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area, some of which could be accommodated in Central Leeside.
- 4.1.2** However, Central Leeside currently lacks many of the qualities needed to make it an attractive place in which to live. The housing stock that does exist on the periphery of the study area is of generally poor quality and the area suffers from deprivation. Community facilities located just outside the study area are also increasingly under pressure. There are local shopping centres and facilities nearby such as Tottenham High Road. But the study area itself lacks a significant local centre, where residents can make use of local and convenience shopping facilities. The centre of the study area is characterised by big box retail outlets.
- 4.1.3** There are big choices to be made if Central Leeside is to become a sustainable, enjoyable and attractive place to live. The biggest decision relates to whether the area could accommodate new housing in the future and how much. Enfield's Core Strategy is currently exploring potential locations for new housing within the borough. The results of the consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options Report will be important in determining if Central Leeside should be a location for housing growth. It will then be for the AAP to determine which sites should accommodate housing, at what densities and where other retail and community uses to support new housing would need to be accommodated. Regard must also be had to Haringey's UDP, which has a target of 680 housing units to 2017, particularly through opportunities on previously developed land. If Central Leeside is to be an area for substantial new housing, is there an opportunity to create exemplar eco-friendly developments, in line with the Government's agenda for eco-towns?

4 Living in Central Leaside

- 4.1.4** These big choices are dealt with in more detail in the following sections in the form of options. Consider these options and tell us what you think.



Figure 4.1 Housing in Central Leaside

4 Living in Central Leaside

4.2 What are the Options for Housing?

Amount and location of new housing

- 4.2.1** The London Plan currently requires a minimum of 3,950 new homes to be provided in Enfield and 6,800 in Haringey between 2007/8 and 2016/17. These targets are based on housing capacity studies, which do not include any major potential sites within the Central Leaside study area. So any major new housing provision in the area will help the two boroughs to exceed their minimum targets and contribute to the next phase of housing growth.
- 4.2.2** Potential locations for new housing development within Central Leaside are explored in further detail within sections 7-9 of this report. At this stage we just want to know what you think about the broad principles.

What are the options for the amount and location of new housing?

Question 5

The Upper Lee Valley is identified as an area for growth and the provision of new housing. How much of this should be provided within Central Leaside, and where should this new housing be located?

- 4.2.3** We think that there are three options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 4

Provide a small amount of housing within Central Leaside.

Implications: This approach would see most of the area's employment land and premises, including some currently under-utilised sites, remain in employment use. Any new housing would be accommodated on the fringes of the employment areas, as close as possible to existing housing and community infrastructure.

4 Living in Central Leaside

Option 5

Provide new housing within mixed use development on currently under-utilised or vacant sites within the Central Leaside Strategic Employment Area.

Implications: The option identifies Central Leaside as a key location for new housing development but has a minimal impact on the existing functioning industrial estates. However, the scale of development within this option might not be sufficient to justify significant improvements to public transport or highways infrastructure, or to deliver necessary social infrastructure - for example schools, healthcare and shops - to support a new community. Central Leaside does sit on a floodplain, however, within this option, housing could be concentrated in a location away from Lee Valley's waterways.

Option 6

Provide a higher level of new housing within a major new mixed use development area, incorporating underutilised or vacant employment land, as well as some surrounding existing employment estates.

Implications: This option identifies Central Leaside as a key location for new housing development, and requires change of use of some existing industrial estates. The scale of development in this option would help to build a strong business case for significant improvements to the public transport and highways infrastructure, as well as provide a critical mass of new residents to support a new school, healthcare facilities and local amenities. A development of this size could also enable an exemplary eco-development, taking advantage of opportunities afforded by its location adjacent to the waterways and Lee Valley Regional Park. The floodplain is, however, a more critical issue in this option, and satisfactory assessments would need to be undertaken.

4 Living in Central Leaside

Housing density

- 4.2.4** New housing developments should make the most efficient use of suitable land, whilst respecting the local context, history and character of the area.
- 4.2.5** In London, the potential for a site to accommodate new homes is guided by a Density Matrix in the London Plan, which links housing density with public transport accessibility, as well as the surrounding context of an area. Central Leaside meets the Matrix's description of an 'urban' area, and therefore able to accommodate higher housing densities, however, access to public transport in large parts of the study area is limited⁽¹⁰⁾ and transport accessibility needs to be improved if higher 'urban' densities are to be workable in Central Leaside.

What are the options for housing density?

Question 6

If Central Leaside is to be a key location for new housing, at what density should housing be provided?

- 4.2.6** We think that there are three options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 7

Encourage new housing of a similar density to existing and adjacent housing areas within Central Leaside.

Implications: This option would ensure that new residential development respects the context of the surrounding area. However, this may not always be the most efficient use of suitable land. Where existing densities, for example, do not reflect public transport accessibility levels, new housing developments may be unnecessarily limited in terms of their density. A smaller number of residents can be accommodated in lower density developments, which minimises the potential for a critical mass to be accommodated in Central Leaside to support new transport and social infrastructure. Furthermore, higher density housing developments might better complement the scale of the road infrastructure and existing land uses in Central Leaside, and allow development to make the best use of assets in the area, such as the waterways.

4 Living in Central Leaside

Option 8

Encourage higher housing density in Central Leaside, in areas that are more accessible by public transport.

Implications: Given many parts of the area currently suffer from limited access to public transport, within this option efforts would be made to secure public transport infrastructure improvements. As indicated above, higher density development would enable a critical mass of residents to be accommodated in the area, helping to build a business case for public transport improvements and investment in social infrastructure.

Option 9

Encourage higher density housing development at appropriate locations, using a 'design-led' approach.

Implications: Whereas option 2 could be described as a 'transport-led' approach, this design-led option would allow elements of the built and natural environment to also determine the best locations for higher density development. For example, along the waterways and designated thoroughfares (both existing and new), higher density would be promoted, which would complement the scale of these features, and allow housing to benefit from the views made available. Relatively lower density family housing would be located in the heart of the community, away from main thoroughfares. As with option 2, this option would make efficient use of available land, and help to create a critical mass of people within Central Leaside to support the provision of new services and public transport facilities.

4 Living in Central Leaside

Housing type and mix

- 4.2.7** Current guidance at all levels highlights the importance of encouraging mixed and balanced communities. In order to achieve this, new housing developments must include a suitable range of housing types and tenures.
- 4.2.8** In terms of housing tenure, our background research has identified that there is a need for affordable housing in the wider area around and including Central Leaside. Enfield's Housing Needs Study (2005) estimated that there is a net annual shortfall of 2,916 affordable homes, whilst Haringey's Housing Needs Assessment 2007 has identified an annual shortfall of 4,885 affordable housing units. Haringey's UDP (adopted 2006) states that housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units will be required to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%. The Enfield and Haringey targets need to reflect the London Plan strategic target for 50% of all new housing within the capital to be affordable, and the associated London Plan target for a 70/30 split between social housing and intermediate provision, and for 10% of all housing provision to be suitable or easily adaptable for wheelchair users.
- 4.2.9** Central Leaside should encourage housing in a range of sizes and tenures. There is a particular need for larger, family-sized homes in both boroughs, especially units of four or more bedrooms. Equally, there is a shortage of affordable homes of all sizes in the action plan area. One of Enfield Council's strategic housing objectives is "to support the aspirations of residents to become homeowners." Affordable housing products such as low-cost home ownership are key to achieving this vision. Whilst addressing the boroughs' housing needs, the AAP should also ensure that development across the Central Leaside area offers accessible homes in a mixture of sizes and tenures, to achieve a balanced and successful community.



Figure 4.2 Terraced Housing in Central Leaside

4 Living in Central Leaside

What are the options for housing type and mix?

Question 7

What housing tenures should be provided within Central Leaside?

4.2.10 We think that there are two options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 10

Provide a mix of housing tenures within new housing developments, including a balance of private-for-sale housing, affordable social and intermediate housing, reflecting Haringey and London Plan targets of 50% affordable housing with a 70/30 split between social and intermediate housing.

Implications: This option will ensure the creation of a mixed and balanced community, although an opportunity might be lost to address the annual shortfall in affordable housing in both boroughs.

Option 11

Provide a greater proportion of affordable housing within new developments in Central Leaside than other areas in the two boroughs.

Implications: This option will take advantage of opportunity sites in the area to deliver a high proportion of affordable housing, reflecting the current high need and demand. However, this may not contribute towards the creation of a mixed and balanced community. The requirement for a higher proportion of affordable housing may reduce the value of land where private developers are seeking to promote change, and minimise the potential for new development to cross-fund the social and transport infrastructure required.

4 Living in Central Leaside

Question 8

What house sizes should be provided within Central Leaside?

4.2.11 We think that there are two options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 12

Ensure that all new residential development in Central Leaside includes a high proportion of family housing

Implications: This option would encourage families to move to and stay in the area, helping to create a vibrant community. The provision of family housing would, however, have implications for social and community infrastructure. In other words, if there are more families within the Central Leaside area there will need to be sufficient schools, health facilities, play areas etc. Given the lack of these facilities in Central Leaside at present, new developments will need to generate sufficient profit in order to be able to cross-fund social infrastructure. Developers' profits tender to be greater with smaller sized units, therefore a balance to be struck. This option would help to meet the need for larger owner occupied units within both boroughs. However, it may result in lower development densities across the area, therefore reducing the numbers of extra homes which both boroughs can secure.

Option 13

Provide a mix of house sizes within Central Leaside, with a greater priority on one and two bed flats.

Implications: This option will result in the provision of less family housing and more flats, therefore reflecting future predictions of demographic change. Under this option, higher development densities may be achieved, which could help to cross-fund required transport and social infrastructure. However, developing a new neighbourhood that does not include much family housing may not be sustainable in the long run. Further, it will not help to meet the current shortfall in family housing in both boroughs.

Question 9

How could development opportunities in Central Leaside help improve the condition of the existing housing stock? Are there any areas of housing in the immediate vicinity that could benefit from energy efficiency schemes?

4 Living in Central Leaside

4.3 What are the Options for Community Facilities?

Introduction

- 4.3.1** People living within the Central Leaside study area tend to be part of adjoining communities rather than part of a coherent Central Leaside residential neighbourhood. So their community facilities, such as schools, health centres, post offices, community centres and libraries, are typically outside the study area. However, this means that there are some residents within the study area that are under-provided for. The area to the south of Pickett's Lock and to the north of the North Circular, for example, lies outside of the recommended catchment for either a primary school or a secondary school⁽¹¹⁾.
- 4.3.2** The community facilities that do exist in the periphery of the study area will be placed under increasing pressure if Central Leaside's population increases over the coming years. The possibility of new or extended services therefore needs to be considered, so that new residents would be supported by an appropriate range of community facilities, which are both easily accessible and of a high quality. Indeed, both boroughs recognise the importance of community facilities within their current development plans, and acknowledge the role of these facilities in supporting the creation of a successful, healthy and inclusive society⁽¹²⁾.
- 4.3.3** In response to these pressures the Enfield, Barnet and Haringey Primary Care Trust is in the process of developing a strategy that will enable care to be provided closer to people's homes. This could include the provision of new primary care facilities distributed across the three boroughs. Although there are currently no plans for a new facility in Central Leaside, this may need to be reconsidered if the area is to accommodate substantial new housing development. It is also important to recognise that the provision of safe and attractive open spaces, parks and leisure facilities provides the opportunity for people to take part in sports and physical activities, therefore contributing to health and general well-being.
- 4.3.4** There are no schools in the study area, although there are a number close by. Most have been expanded over the last 10-20 years because of growing demand for places and are reaching capacity. The potential to extend and expand these schools is extremely limited. The only option for expansion of a primary school in this part of Enfield is at St. John and St. James CE Primary School on Grove Street, where some of the need arising from new development in Central Leaside could potentially be accommodated. Expansion here would require the incorporation of the adjacent St James open space into the school site to provide sufficient play space for the enlarged school. The open space could still, however, remain available for community use. The boroughs have identified a need for at least one new 2-form entry primary school, depending on the amount of housing that might be accommodated in Central Leaside. Expanding the capacity of surrounding primary schools would not provide sufficient additional school places to meet the demand from significant new residential development. In terms of secondary school provision, it is likely that a need for a new school will develop if significant new development is to take place at Central Leaside, since existing secondary schools are full and do not lend themselves to expansion. Although Haringey is building a new secondary school, this is only likely to meet current demand. New provision of both primary and secondary schools will therefore need to be considered in Central Leaside.

11 Central Leaside Area Action Plan Baseline Report (2007). Urban Initiatives for LB Enfield and LB Haringey.

12 Enfield Council, April 2007, The Enfield Plan Issues and Options Report (section 8 – social infrastructure); and Haringey Council, July 2006, Haringey UDP (section 10 – community well being).

4 Living in Central Leaside

- 4.3.5** The following options therefore ask what community facilities should be provided in Central Leaside in order to support the creation of a mixed and balanced community.

What are the options for community facilities in Central Leaside?

Question 10

How can we work with the Primary Care Trust to ensure that there are adequate health facilities to support Central Leaside's local community?

- 4.3.6** We think that there are two options, both of which could be implemented if necessary. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 14

Identify potential locations for new health care facilities in Central Leaside, which could be considered by the Primary Care Trust in its forward plan.

Implications: This option will work towards providing new health facilities in the heart of any potential new Central Leaside residential community. This, combined with other community facilities, could help to create a sense of community in Central Leaside.

Option 15

Make the exiting health care provision in the boroughs of Enfield and Haringey more accessible to existing and future populations in Central Leaside.

Implications: This option will require improved links and connections to be made between any potential new residential communities in Central Leaside and those existing facilities outside of the study area. However, if implemented on its own, this option may not provide adequate provision should the population of the area significantly increase through new housing development.

4 Living in Central Leaside

Question 11

How can we ensure that there are adequate schools to support a potential new residential community in Central Leaside?

- 4.3.7** We think that there are two options, which relate to the amount of potential new housing (especially family housing) to be accommodated in Central Leaside. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 16

If only a minimal amount of housing is to be accommodated in Central Leaside, without a significant new mixed use development, seek to accommodate new demand within existing schools in Haringey or Enfield through expansion, where possible.

Implications: Improved links and connections would be required between any new housing and these schools. This option may, however, compromise the amount of available play space within the expanding schools, which is a significant issue in an area that is already deficient in open space.

Option 17

If a significant new residential population is to be accommodated in Central Leaside, identify a suitable location for a new primary school (or schools) in the heart of the area.

Implications: Depending on the level of potential population increase and family housing in Central Leaside, either one or two new primary schools are likely to be required. This option would provide new education facilities in the heart of the area, which would help to foster a sense of community, provide out-of-hours facilities for the wider population and promote sustainability, in particular through minimising the 'school run'.

Question 12

If significant new housing is to be developed in Central Leaside, where would be the most appropriate location for a new school (or schools)?

Question 13

What other community facilities might be required (for example a Children's Centre, library etc.)?

4 Living in Central Leaside

4.4 What are the Options for Retail?

Introduction

- 4.4.1** The only significant shopping area within Central Leaside is around the North Circular and is characterised by big box retail units such as Ikea and Tesco. The proximity of the area to the North Circular and the ready availability of space has encouraged such development to locate in the area. These facilities attract people from far beyond the Central Leaside study boundary.
- 4.4.2** Large format retailing is aimed at car-based shoppers and does not provide an attractive urban environment; typically the scene is one of large sheds sitting in big expanses of car parking. The surrounding environment is unwelcoming to both pedestrians and cyclists – the streets are poorly maintained and lit, and there are very few buildings providing ‘eyes onto the street’ at all times of the day.
- 4.4.3** The nearest district centres to Central Leaside are Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton and Tottenham High Road. To the south of Central Leaside, the area around Tottenham Hale has been the subject of a Supplementary Planning Document and masterplan. As a result there are plans to transform the area, with new housing, improved public transport, retail space and community facilities.
- 4.4.4** If the future directions for Central Leaside indicate that population in this area is set to increase in the coming years, and is to develop into a thriving community, decisions need to be made about the type of retailing that would complement a new residential community in Angel Road. We can therefore assume that further ‘big-box’ retailing is not an option here. Furthermore, it would not be supported by the need for a sequential test, which supports retail in existing town centres. However, there is a decision to be made about the scale and breadth of new local retail and amenity facilities to be provided, which is considered in the options below.
- 4.4.5** We recognise that in order to effectively answer these questions a more detailed understanding of Central Leaside’s future population is needed. So at this stage we are just asking you about the principles of retail development. This is based on the assumption that the area’s demographics will significantly change. Look at the following options and tell us what you think.

4 Living in Central Leaside

What are the options for retail in Central Leaside?

Question 14

If a significant new residential community is to grow in Central Leaside, should we assume that the existing Tesco store provides suitable local provision, or should we be more ambitious and build the community around a new local centre, incorporating shops, services (such as a post office, launderette etc), cafes, and restaurants?

4.4.6 We think that there are two options. Please tell us if you agree with any of these, or if you think there are alternative options..

Option 18

Incorporate only minimal units for retail and services within potential new development at Central Leaside, assuming that most people can shop at Tesco.

Implications: This option would enable a greater proportion of the development to be residential, which could maximise potential cross-funding for other social infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare and transport. It might help to support nearby district centres, which might benefit from an increased residential catchment for custom. However, it would miss the opportunity to create a vibrant new local centre, which could help to bring life and safety to the area.

Option 19

Any new residential community in Central Leaside would be built around a new local centre, incorporating shops, services (such as a post office, launderette etc), cafes, and restaurants.

Implications: This option would allow for the creation of a new local shopping area, with small scale shops and services, that would support Central Leaside's growing population. This may in turn act as a focus for other uses, including public transport facilities, a school, healthcare facility and higher density housing development. Potential impacts on surrounding district centres and other shopping facilities would need to be considered. There could also be an issue of viability of convenience shops in this location, given the proximity of Tesco.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1** Improving access and movement within Central Leaside is a key issue, particularly if Enfield and Haringey are to accommodate significant future housing and employment growth. At a strategic level, Central Leaside has relatively good transport links – the North Circular provides good east-west connections, whilst the Lee Valley railway line provides fast services between Stansted and central London. The area also has some good strategic walking and cycling connections running north-south through the Lee Valley Regional Park.
- 5.1.2** However, these good strategic links in themselves cause barriers to local movement. The North Circular road, the Lee Valley railway line, the waterways and reservoirs all serve to restrict movement between the residential areas to the west of the action plan area and the employment areas and Lee Valley Regional Park in the east. Where crossings do exist, for example at Northumberland Park, the level rail crossing causes severe delays. The environment is generally hostile to pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, there are infrequent rail services and a lack of bus services to and from employment and residential areas. Sustainable transport modes need to be promoted in order to help reduce the current reliance on the private car.
- 5.1.3** Therefore, there are choices to make in relation to transport within the Central Leaside area. How can we maximise the benefits of the good east-west strategic road links within the area, whilst ensuring that the North Circular does not prevent movement around the study area on a more local level? How can the proposal for improved rail connections between London and Stansted be used to greatest benefit? And how can we promote more sustainable modes of transport in the longer term, encouraging people to switch from their cars to public transport, walking and cycling?

Public transport

- 5.1.4** Enfield's Core Strategy Issues and Options Report and Haringey's Unitary Development Plan both recognise that an efficient public transport network is essential to supporting the development of a mixed, balanced and sustainable community⁽¹³⁾.
- 5.1.5** There are a number of bus services running both north-south and east-west within Central Leaside, although their frequency is limited (see Figure 5.1 'Bus Frequencies'). For example, there are just 12 peak hour services running along the North Circular, despite its significance as the key east-west connector. There are bus routes running south to Tottenham Hale along Meridian Way/Watermead Way, and a number of routes that connect the study area with outlying locations, such as Waltham Cross, Edmonton Green and Seven Sisters. These routes are within easy walking distance of some residential areas within the study area. Notably, there is no service that runs north along Meridian Way to Pickett's Lock and Ponders End⁽¹⁴⁾.

13 London Borough of Enfield, April 2007, Core Strategy Issues and Options Report; and London Borough of Haringey, July 2006, Unitary Development Plan.

14 For more detailed information, see Central Leaside Area Action Plan, Baseline Report (2007). Urban Initiatives for LB Enfield and LB Haringey.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

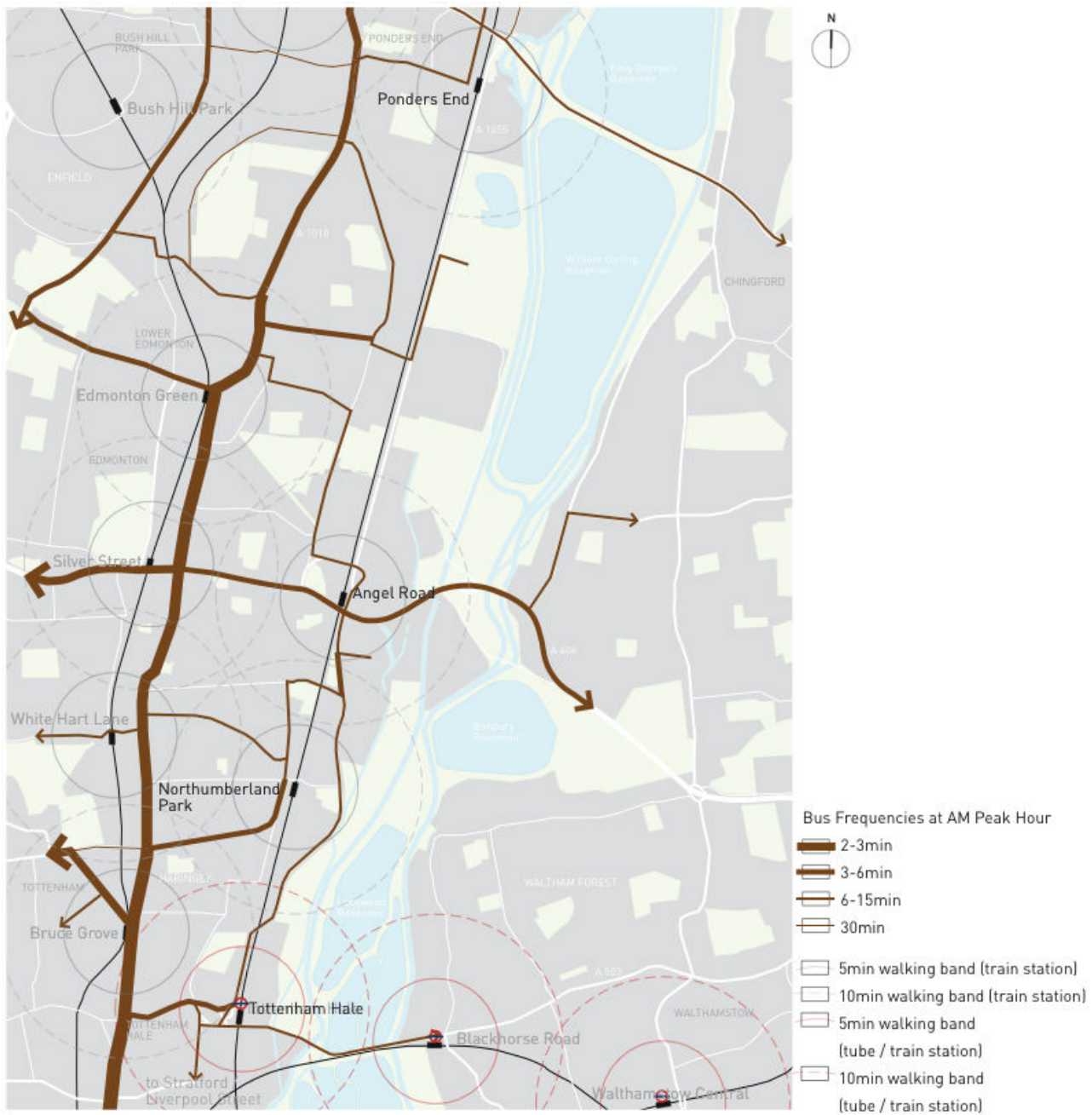


Figure 5.1 Bus Frequencies

5 Connecting Central Leaside

- 5.1.6** In addition, there are severe rail service limitations, despite a seemingly good rail connection. Both local and long-distance rail services running along the Lee Valley line are restricted by track capacity. There is only a single railway line in each direction; both fast non-stop services and slow local rail services share the same track. While there are many fast trains that currently pass through Central Leaside, few stop within the study area to serve the local resident and working population. Although there is clearly a need for additional services, this is currently not possible, as the rail line already operates at maximum capacity during peak times.
- 5.1.7** Improving the rail service is crucial to achieve a step change in Central Leaside. To address this, there are proposals to provide two extra tracks along the length of the Lee Valley line next to the existing tracks - this is known as four-tracking. The issue of extending the capacity of the Lee Valley Line is outside the scope of the Central Leaside AAP. Network Rail, together with London Rail, is responsible for taking these proposals forward. Network Rail's Strategic Business Plan (2007) states that It is currently planned to implement four-tracking between 2014 and 2019 and that an agreement with BAA, Network Rail and Transport for London will be sought early in 2008. Analysis undertaken so far suggests there is potential to increase the number of local services that stop at Northumberland Park and Angel Road from two to eight trains per hour. Enfield and Haringey Councils both support the four-tracking proposal to improve accessibility to the Central Leaside area. The proposal also has the support of the Mayor of London, Network Rail and Transport for London.
- 5.1.8** People are further discouraged from using rail services given the poor quality of the majority of the stations within the action plan area. Angel Road rail station is particularly inferior, with unwelcoming entrances and its unappealing location underneath the North Circular. It is one of the least used stations in London and has a poor level of service. The location and accessibility of Angel Road station is a key issue to be addressed within the Central Leaside AAP.
- 5.1.9** The implementation of the four-tracking scheme could provide the opportunity to explore the use and location of the station, to make it more accessible and attractive to users. Angel Road station could either be relocated or improved in situ. If the station could be relocated south of its current location it could then become central to the development opportunities at Kimberley Road and around Tesco and IKEA. The potentially large catchment population within easy access of a relocated station and the associated increased patronage levels development would generate would help to justify its relocation. However, the impact of relocating Angel Road station nearer to Northumberland Park station will need to be assessed fully. There are clearly cost and access implications for the wider community associated with relocation, and these would need to be weighed against the opportunities for regeneration in the area.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Walking and cycling

- 5.1.10** As a result of movement within Central Leaside being dominated by the private car, the area suffers from pockets of severe traffic congestion. This is particularly evident during peak traffic times along Meridian Way/Watermead Way, the North Circular and Tottenham High Road. This has a negative impact on the quality of the surrounding environment both for pedestrians and cyclists. Parts of the study area are particularly unwelcoming and unattractive as a pedestrian or cyclist, including some of the industrial estates adjacent to the North Circular, the area around Meridian Way/Watermead Way, and along local streets including Montagu Road. Walking and cycling is not only discouraged by the heavy traffic, but also by the sheer scale of the road infrastructure around the North Circular. Improvements to the pedestrian environment and access to public transport facilities for local communities in existing residential areas such as the North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park area should be explored.
- 5.1.11** There are also a number of pedestrian and cycle links within the area that could be enhanced to fully exploit both existing features and future opportunities. East-west 'green fingers' linking residential areas to the River Lee waterways could be created. Links also need to be strengthened along the waterways, where there is the opportunity to improve the quality of these areas to encourage more active use. The use of the waterways could also be explored, for commercial and leisure purposes.
- 5.1.12** An existing but incomplete pedestrian link exists along the route of the former rail alignment between Angel Road and Edmonton Green. This provides a direct route to the town centre. However, the hostile environment of the road network and employment uses located here, makes the Angel Road end of this route particularly unpleasant. Connections at the Angel Road end should therefore be enhanced to encourage increased use of this pedestrian link.
- 5.1.13** The ability to achieve a well-connected pedestrian environment is limited unless the character of part or all of the area is transformed through new development fronting on to the street to create more activity and better natural surveillance. Where areas are to remain as large format industrial and warehouse units, a better pedestrian environment can be achieved through higher quality estate management as employed in, for example, the Brimsdown estate in North East Enfield. All new development proposals should consider how to reduce the current dependence on the private car, through a combination of parking restrictions and the provision of alternative modes of travel. Central Leaside should champion alternative modes of transport, if it is to become a sustainable place in which to live and work.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

The road network and parking

- 5.1.14** There are a number of issues to be resolved in relation to the major road network, particularly the North Circular (see Figure 5.2 'The road network in Central Leaside'). The North Circular provides excellent links to the west (A10, M1) and to the east (M11). However, access to and from the industrial estates is difficult and the interchange between Meridian Way and the North Circular is indirect and confusing. Also the links to the north and south through Tottenham High Road get congested at peak times. One of the issues to bear in mind is the impact of increased traffic due to further development. New local and strategic road links considered will need to be assessed carefully so that they do not add to commuter traffic in the immediate and wider area, including Tottenham Hale.
- 5.1.15** Despite these restrictions there is a significant amount of freight movement along Meridian Way/Watermead Way. There are concerns about the effects of this freight movement on the local environment. Any proposals for the employment areas that might cause an increase in freight movements would need to be balanced with environmental considerations. There might also be potential, in the long term, to transfer the movement of freight from the roads to the waterways and rail.
- 5.1.16** The local road network is poorly connected across Central Leaside. The main issue is that the area is dissected by hostile, large scale, through routes. For example, local vehicles travelling east-west between Enfield and Waltham Forest tend to use the North Circular to do so, adding to the traffic congestion problem of this major road. Further, the layout of local access roads in parts of the study area is unclear and in many places confusing.
- 5.1.17** An improved local road network could help to improve movement through the area, for all transport modes. Improving access and movement could then maximise potential development opportunities. It could help serve existing and proposed businesses and communities within this area and change the way in which the area is currently used and developed now and in the future. It could create a pedestrian friendly environment, which is easy to move through and use.
- 5.1.18** Opportunities for new local road connections in the area could involve new links between Leaside Road, across the Lee Valley Trading Estate to Harbet Road, although any environmental impact on the Lee Valley Regional Park would need to be assessed carefully. Opportunities may also exist to provide improved local routes between the Hall Lane junction on the North Circular and Eley's Estate, overcoming the roundabout nature of existing road connections.
- 5.1.19** There are currently no controlled parking zones and no on-street pay and display parking areas within the Central Leaside area. The industrial estates in the action plan area are characterised by considerable levels of ad-hoc on-street parking. For example, parked cars on the pavements in Eley's Estate. In contrast, there is considerable off-street parking at the retail sites for IKEA and Tesco and at other smaller retail units. Some of the industrial estates have limited car parking for visitors and businesses.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

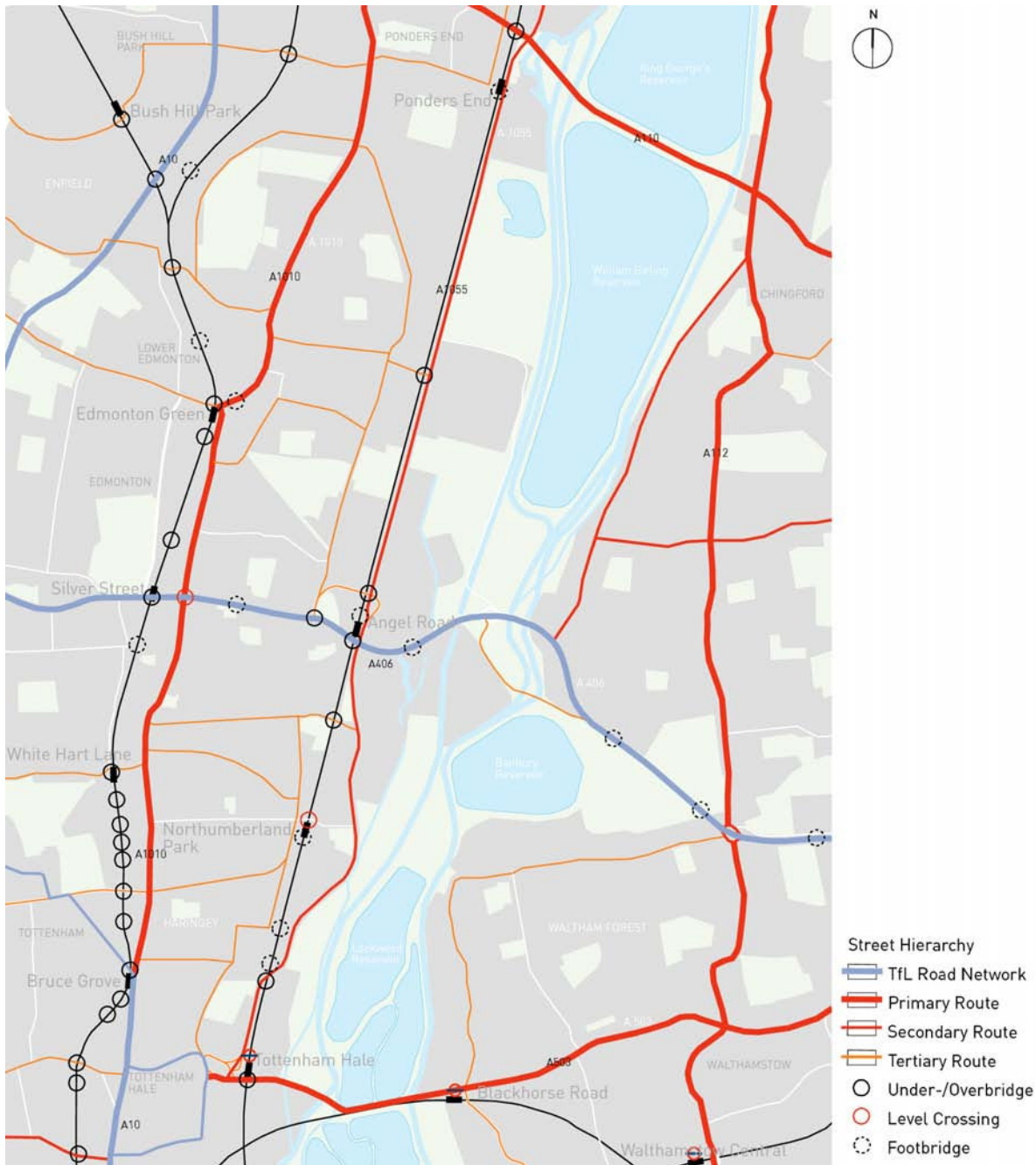


Figure 5.2 The road network in Central Leaside

5 Connecting Central Leaside

5.2 What are the Options?

5.2.1 The options presented in the following sections seek to address some of these issues. Have a look at these options and tell us what you think.

Encouraging people to use public transport in Central Leaside

Question 15

How can more people be encouraged to use bus services in Central Leaside?

5.2.2 We think that there are three options; more than one could be pursued. Please give us your views, and if you wish to suggest further options, please do so.

Option 20

Seek the maintenance and improvement of existing bus services and facilities.

Implications: This option will include seeking an increase in the frequency of existing bus services, as well as improved bus facilities, such as the provision of real time information and improved waiting facilities. This option would encourage more people to use public transport, although there will be cumulative benefits if it is combined with the option below.

Option 21

Seek the provision of new bus routes within Central Leaside – such new routes should improve accessibility within the area to existing industrial estates and residential areas, as well as to areas beyond Central Leaside, including Waltham Forest, Tottenham Hale and Edmonton Green (see Figure 5.4 'Options for Improving Bus Services in Central Leaside').

Implications: By providing more bus routes, this option would provide a viable alternative for individuals currently dependent upon their car. This would have a positive environmental effect as traffic congestion would be reduced, especially at peak times, and it could also help to resolve the car parking problems currently faced in many of the employment areas. The provision of better services along Meridian Way and Watermead Way to Tottenham Hale would be particularly important in the short term, ahead of four-tracking.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Option 22

Investigate the potential for leisure and recreational water-bus or water-taxi services from Tottenham Hale to Central Leaside (see Figure 5.4 'Options for Improving Bus Services in Central Leaside').

Implications: This service would only be directed at the leisure market as journey times would not make it a viable option for businesses and commuters. It would, however, be a way of raising the profile of Central Leaside and the Lee Valley Park.



Figure 5.3 Existing Bus Services

5 Connecting Central Leaside



Figure 5.4 Options for Improving Bus Services in Central Leaside

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Question 16

Question: How can more people be encouraged to use rail services in Central Leaside?

- 5.2.3** We think that there are four options; more than one could be pursued. Please give us your views, and if you wish to suggest further options, please do so.

Option 23

Seek to increase the frequency of rail services at all stations within Central Leaside.

Implications: While this option will encourage more people to use local rail services, the limited track capacity at present will mean that any improvements to the frequency of existing services will not result in a step-change in the use of the railways. Increased frequency can only be supported if there is sufficient residential population to patronise the extra services. This has implications for the amount of new homes in the area and the density of residential development.

Option 24

Improve access to all rail stations within Central Leaside.

Implications: This option will significantly improve the safety and security of the railway stations, therefore encouraging more people to use local rail services. This option, however, will have far greater benefits if combined with improvements to the frequency of services and, in particular, with four-tracking.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Option 25

Relocate Angel Road station, to the south of its current location.

Implications: This option would ensure that Angel Road station relates well to both existing and new development in the Angel Road area. By relocating the station to the south, it could potentially provide a focus for new mixed-use development and activity. However, the distance between the relocated Angel Road station and neighbouring stations, particularly Northumberland Park, will need to be considered, as well as any potential impacts upon the frequency and quality of services to these stations. The costs associated with relocation will be considerable. These costs, however, should be viewed with the understanding that there is already a need for substantial investment in the station.

Option 26

Create a new station at Pickett's Lock.

Implications: A new station at Pickett's Lock would only be a viable consideration in conjunction with significant proposals for a major new sports and leisure event centre on the Pickett's Lock site, that would attract large crowds. This number of visitors to the existing athletics centre and cinema complex would not justify a new station. In the event of major new proposals coming forward, a new station in this location could also help to improve station access for nearby residents and businesses (see options presented in Section 9.3). The impact of a new station on Angel Road and Ponders End stations would also need to be considered.



Figure 5.5 Angel Road Station

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Encouraging people to walk and cycle in Central Leaside

Question 17

Question: How can more attractive and useable walking and cycling routes be provided in Central Leaside?

- 5.2.4** We think that there are two main options; more than one could be pursued. Within each option, there are other choices to be made. Please give us your views, and if you wish to suggest further options, please do so.

Option 27

Improving walking and cycling routes within the Central Leaside area. If significant transformation of the Angel Road area through mixed-use development were to take place, this could provide an opportunity to create a proper street environment in this location, with residential and commercial buildings fronting onto the street, pavements and lighting. Within the employment areas, any future development or projects undertaken to improve access should seek to improve the potential for walking, including proper footpaths and pavements, improved lighting and security features. Conditions to improve walking and cycling along key routes, such as Meridian Way/Watermead Way as well as along routes to and from Angel Road and Northumberland Park stations and to and from bus stops.

Implications: This option would make it easier to move around the Central Leaside on foot or by bicycle, and remove barriers to internal movement. However, significant improvements could only really be achieved in conjunction with new development.

Option 28

Improve the walking and cycling connections to the wider area beyond Central Leaside, helping to connect the area to key facilities and amenities. This could focus on (a) improved connections to the national cycle route and Lee Valley pathway, which could involve new crossings across the Lee Valley railway line, and better connections to Banbury Reservoir and Waltham Forest (b) improved connections to Angel Road shopping area and through to Edmonton Green, which could involve upgrading the pedestrian link alongside the former rail alignment between Angel Road and Edmonton Green.

Implications: Any new mixed-use development would be expected to contribute to improved connections to improve accessibility to employment, social facilities, public transport and open spaces including the Regional Park. New crossings would help to reduce the barrier to walking and cycling caused by the Lee Valley railway line.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Relieving congestion and improving the environment

5.2.5 We would like to pose a few questions in relation to relieving congestion in the Central Leaside area and reducing the dominance of car use. Previous sections on improving public transport and walking and cycling connections are likely to have a significant impact on the dominance of the car in the area. However, these questions consider options for the management of traffic and the road network. Please consider these and give us your views. If you think there are other options, please let us know.

Question 18

Should we provide more protection from heavy road traffic to residential areas, for example around Montagu Road, Dyson Road and in North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park?

Implications: This could include road closures or traffic calming measures to protect residents from heavy vehicular traffic and rat-running on residential streets. However, this could increase some congestion on main routes.

Question 19

If major new development is to go ahead in the area, should additional traffic movements be catered for through improvements to the highway network, including increased capacity?

Implications: If major new development takes place in the area, increasing the number of people living and working in Central Leaside, there is likely to be an increase in car movements, unless the level of improvements to public transport in the area could justify car-free developments. This would add congestion to the network, which is already under pressure. Small-scale improvements to the highway network and traffic management could be sought, alternatively new east-west local road links north and south of the North Circular could be considered, which would help to alleviate congestion on the North Circular.

5 Connecting Central Leaside

Question 20

Should we seek to introduce management of the currently informal parking arrangements in the employment areas?

Implications: This would help to improve the image of the employment areas, as well as conditions for walking within them. In the event of new mixed use development in Central Leaside and an increase in the residential population, it would also help to manage the parking available in employment areas, so that it is only used for businesses and visitors.

Question 21

Is there potential for freight, bulky goods, waste and construction material to be transferred from the roads to more sustainable modes of transport, including rail and the waterways?

Implications: Operational wharfage already exists at the Edmonton Incinerator and there is protected wharfage south of the IKEA store, as well as proposals for Pickett's Lock. The potential therefore exists to encourage a step-change in how freight, bulky materials and waste are moved around the area, through the use of the waterways. Whilst initial set up costs will be relatively high, this option would have benefits both for businesses as well as the environment, as traffic congestion will be significantly reduced. This option will also make use of the waterways, which are currently underused, although there may be negative visual and aesthetic impacts.

The current limited capacity of the Lee Valley Line would be a barrier to increasing rail freight, but this could be an option for consideration in the future with improvements to capacity being progressed.

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1** A bird's eye view of Central Leaside shows the proximity of Central Leaside to the Lee Valley Regional Park, its waterways, reservoirs and green open space (see Figure 6.1 'Green spaces in Central Leaside'). However, the experience on the ground is radically different. Here, these assets are almost invisible – not only is it difficult to access the Regional Park, we are rarely able to benefit from views of it. The reservoirs, for example, are hidden from view by large embankments and there are few leisure attractions that make use of the water. In the past, manufacturing industries required the waterways for freight transport and the recreational or aesthetic value of the reservoirs was not considered. The legacy of Central Leaside as an industrial area adjacent to the North Circular Road has meant that it effectively forms a 'break' in the continuity of the Lee Valley Regional Park. Today, however, the waterways are largely unused by the industries in the area, and there is a window of opportunity to transform Central Leaside so that the Park can be 'stitched' back together, with the waterways of the Lee Valley Regional Park potentially forming the centrepiece for new emerging business and residential communities, and access to the Park opened up for surrounding communities in Haringey, Enfield and Waltham Forest.
- 6.1.2** Parks and green spaces can bring lasting economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits to an area. Successful green spaces are therefore central to the creation of a high quality environment, as well as to creating a strong image and identity for an area⁽¹⁵⁾. The most significant open space in the study area is the Lee Valley Regional Park. In Enfield, other public open spaces include Kenning Hall, which is adjacent to Angel Road station, Montagu recreation ground and Ladysmith Road. In Haringey, access to Tottenham Marshes and the Lee Valley Park is more direct, and the area also includes Marsh Lane allotments and Frederick Knight sports ground. There is a need to improve the quality of and access to some of these spaces, even for existing residential communities in the vicinity, and potentially to consider more radical options. At the moment, the eastern part of the study area is lacking in access to open space. Any new residential development in the area would need to address this issue. This could be achieved through improvements to existing open spaces (for example, Lee Valley Regional Park) and waterways, including improving access, and provision of new open spaces. It should be noted that Lee Valley Regional Park sits within the Green Belt, and any proposals affecting it would to be assessed at a strategic level.
- 6.1.3** There is also considerable potential to make more of the leisure facilities currently located within the Central Leaside area and to consider new ones that could be accommodated through any potential development. The Lee Valley Leisure complex at Pickett's Lock is the most renowned leisure facility in the area, comprising a new national athletics centre, golf club and cinema complex. However, access to the sports facilities for local people needs to be facilitated and the cinema complex is now relatively outdated. At the southern end of Central Leaside, Banbury Reservoir has been used for watersports in the past, and there could be an opportunity to re-open and improve facilities here and consider opportunities on the William Girling Reservoir. More local recreational opportunities exist at the Montagu recreation ground, but these are limited to a playground and multi-use games area. If the resident population of Central Leaside were to grow in the future, these facilities would benefit from being updated and new ones would need to be considered.

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

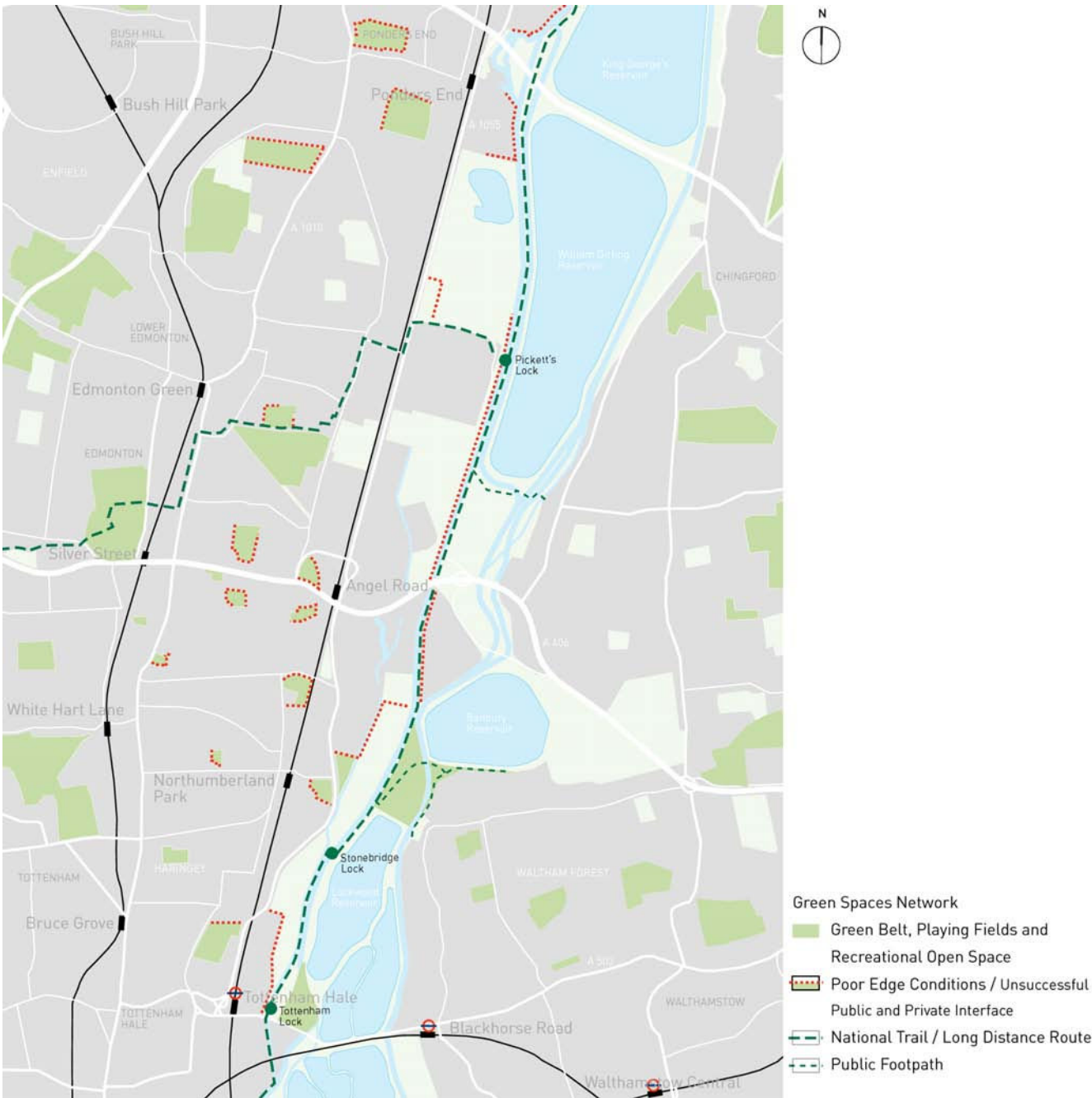


Figure 6.1 Green spaces in Central Leaside

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

- 6.1.4** Finally, just beyond the study area boundary is the White Hart Lane stadium in Tottenham, which is home to Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. Although the stadium is not located within Central Leaside, the sheer volume of vehicular and pedestrian traffic associated with match days has a knock-on effect on roads and public transport within the study area. It is understood that the club are looking at the possibility of expanding or relocating the stadium. Haringey Council has therefore identified the need to prepare an SPD for the White Hart Lane area. Any future proposals for this area could impact upon the AAP area, and must therefore be considered at future stages.
- 6.1.5** There are big choices to be made as to how the potential of existing recreational assets in Central Leaside can be maximised in the future, as well as how new ones could be introduced in order to contribute towards the creation of a unique and positive image for the area
- 6.1.6** The options set out below consider ways in which these big choices can be made. Look at these options and tell us what you think.



Figure 6.2 Lee Valley Park and Waterways

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

6.2 Central Leaside as North London's Waterside

Question 22

How could Central Leaside contribute to the North London Strategic Alliance's Vision for the Upper Lee Valley as North London's Waterside?

- 6.2.1** The options below set out a range of interventions that relate to the level of potential change and development envisaged in the area as a whole. Please tell us which option you support, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 29

Improve access to the Lee Valley Regional Park at Pickett's Lock and North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park and the recreational facilities at Pickett's Lock and Banbury Reservoir.

Implications: This option presents smaller-scale interventions that could be undertaken in the absence of significant mixed use development in the area. It would help to connect the park with existing surrounding communities, and would help to raise the overall profile of the park within Central Leaside and the wider area. The first aim would be to improve existing access points to the Regional Park at Pickett's Lock and North East Tottenham/Northumberland Park. At Pickett's Lock, the focus would be on improvements to Pickett's Lane, which lies between the leisure complex and Deephams Sewage Works. The other focus for intervention would be on the route running east-west to the Park between North East Tottenham and Marsh Lane employment areas in Haringey. This would include improving safe pedestrian access along River Lee, and navigation to link Central Leaside with Tottenham Hale. This could include the creation of new visible gateways to the park, better signs, defined walking and cycling routes.

In terms of improving recreational facilities, the focus in this option would be on Pickett's Lock, and Banbury Reservoir, with the potential introduction of new recreation and leisure activities within the park and on the waterways (for example, sailing and fishing on the reservoirs). Access to the reservoirs, would need to be balanced against health and safety as well as security concerns. Any new facilities in the Park would need to take into account both Enfield and Haringey's Green Belt policies.

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

Question 23

How can the role and function of the Lee Valley Leisure Complex at Pickett's Lock be enhanced?



Figure 6.3 Lee Valley Leisure Complex

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

Option 30

Create new east-west links to the Lee Valley Regional Park in the Angel Road area.

Implications: This option would be achieved most effectively if large-scale mixed use development were pursued that included land up to the edge of the Regional Park. However, there are also likely to be options for improved east-west links if more a moderate development option is pursued. This could be achieved both by introducing new east-west routes within the development itself, but also through potential cross-funding of improving pedestrian and cycle routes to the Park.

Option 31

Extend and create new areas of the Regional Park.

Implications: Extending the park on a north-south axis through the North Circular would reconnect the park which is currently disjointed at this point, providing a continuous park environment along the Upper Lee Valley. This option could only be achieved if large-scale mixed use development were to be pursued in heart of Central Leaside, which included sites up to the edge of the Regional Park. An appropriate location for the extension of the park could be between Pymmes Brooke and the River Lee Navigation, which could provide an attractive setting for new development and create new opportunities for recreation and leisure activities.

Question 24

What other leisure and cultural facilities should be provided in Central Leaside?

Question 25

Are there opportunities for the provision of large-scale leisure facilities, including spectator sports facilities and attractions in the AAP area?

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

6.3 Creating new Open Spaces in Central Leaside

- 6.3.1** Our research has shown that not all parts of the action plan area have adequate access to open spaces, including the Lee Valley Park and other smaller, more local areas of open space. Current guidance recommends that all households should be within an 800m catchment area for a public park and a 400m catchment area for children's play provision. At the moment, however, some residents in Jubilee and Lower Edmonton wards are beyond these recommended catchment areas, as well as residents in the North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park area London Borough of Enfield, August 2006, Enfield Open Space and Sports Assessment; and London Borough of Haringey, October 2003, Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment.
- 6.3.2** Measures are therefore needed to address deficiencies in the provision of open space across the Central Leaside study area – deficiencies that are only likely to increase with additional development.



Figure 6.4 Tottenham Marshes

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

What are the options for creating new open space within Central Leaside?

Question 26

What form should new open space take within the Central Leaside area? Should small new open spaces be distributed evenly within new developments or should we focus instead on creating one large area of new open space?

6.3.3 We think that there are two options. Please tell us which option you support, or if you think there are alternative options.

Option 32

Integrate small new open spaces within new developments.

Implications: This option would make it easier for new residents and workers to have access to some open space in the vicinity of their homes or place of work. However, the range and scale of facilities (playgrounds, sports facilities) would be more limited, the open spaces may appear more private, and they would serve a more local role. The open spaces would also naturally be of a more 'urban' nature, and it would not be easy to create areas of naturalised open space.

Option 33

Secure sufficient funding for the creation and maintenance of a large new open spaces by pooling money from developers.

Implications: This option would result in the creation of a larger public area of open space, although this may be further away from residential areas. It would, however, enable an extension of the Regional Park to be achieved, helping to establish a stronger north-south green link.

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

6.4 Improving the Quality of Existing Open Spaces in Central Leaside

6.4.1 The Open Space Assessments undertaken for the boroughs of Enfield and Haringey recommend scope for improvement to the following open spaces within the study area:

- Montagu Recreation Ground (Enfield)– this lies to the north of Montagu Industrial Estate and serves the residential communities to the north west of the study area. It is classified as a Local Park of good quality, but lacking in natural green space. The Open Space Assessment considers there to be potential for landscaping and for introducing other open space uses, including children's play.
- Kenning Hall Open Space (Enfield) – this is sandwiched between the rail lands at Angel Road station, the North Circular and a scrap yard. It is difficult to access and poorly overlooked. The Open Space Assessment classifies Kenning Hall as a Green Amenity Space of 'fair' quality and low value. The opportunity for it be converted into allotments is highlighted. The Assessment does not consider there to be scope for other real improvement to the space, given its inaccessibility and the surrounding hostile environment.
- Ladysmith Road Open Space (Enfield) – this lies immediately to the north of the Gas Holder site to the south of the North Circular and east of Meridian Way. It is classified as a good quality Small Local Park, 'visually attractive' but with low value. The Open Space Assessment does not consider there to be scope for other real improvement to the space. However, any future development of the Gas Holder site to the south could be linked to improvements to its value or an extension of this space.
- Frederick Knight Sports Ground (Haringey) – this is a playing field/sports ground that lies between the Brantwood Road and Willoughby Lane industrial estates. It measures 3.92ha and is in reasonable condition. It is owned and managed by the private sector, but has five sports pitches secured in public use.
- Tottenham Marshes (Haringey) – the marshes are one of Tottenham's most important assets, given this part of Haringey is lacking in open space. In 2005, the visitor's centre at Stonebridge Lock was opened as part of a concerted effort to improve the River Lea for all its users. Recently, the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority and Haringey and Waltham Forest Councils have secured funding and implemented a project to improve access for local communities onto Tottenham Marshes.
- Marsh Lane allotments (Haringey) – these allotments are located south of the North East Tottenham employment area, on the corner of Marsh lane and Garman Road. Haringey's Open Space and Sports Assessment (2003) stated a 100% occupancy rate for these allotments with a small waiting list.

6.4.2 The clearest candidate for intervention and improvement is Kenning Hall open space in Haringey, which is the poorest quality of all the open spaces. It is particularly isolated, inhospitable and inaccessible, which means that it is underused and poorly maintained.

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

6.4.3 We believe there are two options for Kenning Hall open space. Please tell us which you support or if you think there are any other alternatives.

Option 34

Turn Kenning Hall open space into allotments.

Implications: This would provide allotment space in the Enfield part of the study area and potentially put this rather leftover space into better use. However, it would remove a public open space in an area that is already deficient and issues of poor access and an inhospitable environment would still be an issue.

Option 35

Relocate the existing Council Depot to the Kenning Hall site and reprovide the open space on Rays Lane.

Implications: Rays Lane would be a better and more accessible location for a public open space, and the land at Kenning Hall could be put to good use. Both sites are owned by the Council and therefore a land swap is possible.

Question 27

Do you agree with the recommendations of the Open Space Assessments for the other open spaces in the Central Leaside area? Are there any other improvements that you can suggest? Which other spaces should be a priority for improvement?

6 Central Leaside's Image: Open Spaces, Leisure and Recreation

6.5 Improving the Image of Central Leaside

- 6.5.1** The potential interventions considered so far would help to enhance the image of Central Leaside as a place to live and work. However, in addition there is a general need to ensure that the public realm within the study area is of a high quality. The public realm is defined as the space between buildings, including streets and squares and it has a major impact on how attractive, safe and welcoming a place feels.
- 6.5.2** At the moment, the public realm in Central Leaside is dominated by traffic, with poor quality and poorly defined routes and spaces for pedestrians and cyclists. In Central Leaside the aim should be to create a legible network of streets, squares, parks and other spaces that will positively transform the image of the area for residents, visitors, workers and investors.

Question 28

Are there any parts of Central Leaside that should be prioritised in terms of improvements to the public realm? Potential interventions include better paving, lighting, street furniture and public art. How should the public realm be improved?

7 Angel Road

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1** The area around the North Circular at Angel Road represents a major opportunity for change and transformation within the Upper Lee Valley⁽¹⁶⁾. It is designated within the London Plan as a Strategic Employment Location (SEL) and is situated within the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area. It is currently characterised by poor quality employment estates, much vacant and underutilised land and big box retail development. The result is an area that lacks pedestrian scale, strong frontage and ease of movement for pedestrians and cyclists. Within the employment areas themselves, issues of access, internal circulation and servicing also need to be addressed, as well as the suitability of existing premises for modern commercial activity.
- 7.1.2** Residential neighbourhoods are only found west of the Lee Valley railway line and A1055 and improved pedestrian and transport accessibility is required at a local level to exploit the connections to the surrounding areas. There are limited connections to Lee Valley Regional Park and River Lee watercourses, and the quality of the public realm is poor. However, access to the area by public transport is limited. Although there are some bus services, the location of Angel Road station on the other side of the North Circular flyover and the railway line makes it very difficult to access Angel Road on foot. Individual sites of interest within Angel Road

¹⁶ The Upper Lee Valley Vision document (NLSA, 2006, Upper Lee Valley: A New Vision) identifies this as an area for major investment, becoming a destination for businesses, housing and education, with enhanced connectivity at a strategic gateway location to the Upper Lee Valley.

7 Angel Road

7.2 Individual Sites of Interest

Montagu Industrial Estate

- 7.2.1** This estate covers an area of 17 hectares, and is located adjacent to Angel Road station. Currently, it contains a number of 'bad neighbour' – but important - uses, for example a scrap yard, open storage and waste transfer. Enfield Council is a major landowner. The area is separated from the main employment area (Eley's Estate) by the road and rail corridor. Access to the estate is only possible via Montagu Road, which is predominantly residential. The estate has poor ground conditions, which could limit its potential for redevelopment.

Eley's Estate

- 7.2.2** Eley's Estate is one of the largest and most fragmented single industrial areas in the borough. The largest single occupier is Coca Cola. The balance of occupiers, many of whom still own their freeholds, are generally small to medium sized companies. Recent investment has improved internal access and security to some extent, but circulation and access is still poor. Estate managers are currently consulting with occupiers on ways to improve access. The southern boundary is dominated by retail units and storage uses.



Figure 7.1 Eley's Estate

7 Angel Road

Kimberley Road

7.2.3 This site covers 7 hectares and is in National Grid ownership. It is a relatively isolated site, separated from the other sites by road and rail, and access arrangements to any new development would need to be considered carefully. An area of housing is located to the west of the site. On the opposite side of the Lee Valley rail line along Meridian Way is a site known as the 'Teardrop' site, which is currently vacant. This is a 'gateway' site between Enfield and Haringey and could be suitable for a landmark development. Vehicle access to the site may be difficult given the arrangement of the road junction adjacent to the site and the rail corridor along its western edge.



Figure 7.2 Kimberley Road Opportunity Site



Figure 7.3 Location Plan: Kimberley Road

7 Angel Road

Land around Tesco and IKEA

7.2.4 There is a large amount of underutilised land around the Tesco and IKEA stores, consisting mainly of surface car parks and undeveloped land. There is poor accessibility by public transport but the site is in the heart of the area and potential exists for future mixed-use development, if the retail stores were to become part of a development partnership. As part of their planning permission, IKEA were required to remediate a 10-acre site to the south of their store for small business uses and the provision of a wharf. There is also a gas holder on this part of the site, which is still operational.



Figure 7.4 Land around Ikea and Tesco



Figure 7.5 Location Plan: land around Tesco and Ikea

7 Angel Road

BOC and adjacent land

- 7.2.5** Located to the east of the land around Tesco and IKEA, this site consists of the former BOC premises and cluster of retail warehouses fronting the North Circular.



Figure 7.6 Former BOC premises



Figure 7.7 Location Plan: Former BOC premises and adjacent land

7 Angel Road

Harbet Road Estate

7.2.6 This estate comprises Stonehill Business Park, Hastingwood Trading Estate, Lea Valley Trading Estate and Edmonton Wharf. It has good access to the North Circular but is disconnected from much of the Angel Road area. There are a substantial number of occupiers within small to medium sized units. There are significant barriers to movement for pedestrians, cyclists and local vehicles. The estate is currently made up of low density employment use (mainly single-storey), general industrial uses, small business premises and a bus storage depot.



Figure 7.8 Harbet Road Estate



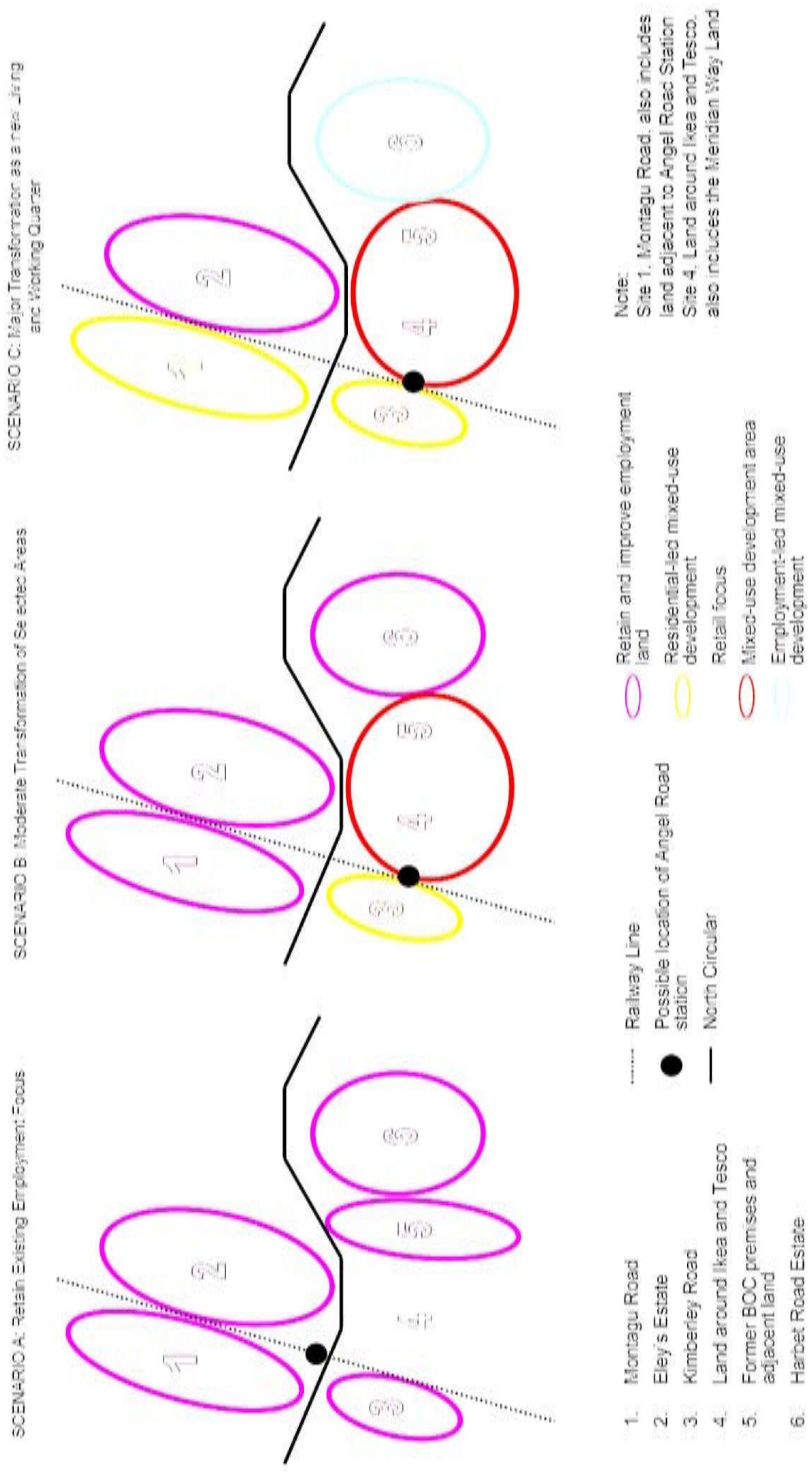
Figure 7.9 Location Plan: Harbet Road Estate

7 Angel Road

7.3 Alternative Ways Forward for Angel Road

- 7.3.1** The purpose of this Issues and Options report is to set out options for the broad direction for the Angel Road area. This has to be done in order for the final AAP to be able to formulate policies and proposals for the sites and land uses within it.
- 7.3.2** Options range from managed, incremental small-scale change to major transformation. On the one hand, it is possible to see this area as continuing in its existing role: a location for large warehouse operations, retail warehouses, smaller industrial and storage uses in existing industrial estates. It could also continue to accommodate the kind of uses that need a home in and around urban areas but are difficult to place, such as waste transfer facilities. In these circumstances, managed change, small-scale redevelopment and environmental improvements would take place but the essential characteristics of the area would remain.
- 7.3.3** At the other end of the spectrum, major changes can be envisaged: redeveloping outworn industrial areas and replacing shed-based B2 to B8 industrial floor space and retail warehouses over time with finer-grained mixed uses with higher levels of residential occupation and employment density. These strategic options for Angel Road are set out below (see [Could not find task_1561_ID_54](#)).

7 Angel Road



Picture 7.1 Angel Road: Scenarios for Change

7 Angel Road

Scenario A: Retain emphasis on the existing range and type of employment uses

7.3.4 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain, protect and enhance strategic employment land status;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to premises, internal access, servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land;
- To ensure that land is available for B2 to B8 employment purposes; and
- To focus retail warehouse uses around IKEA and Tesco.

7.3.5 This scenario would ensure that the area remains as a base for traditional employment land and retail warehousing, taking advantage of the good connections provided by the North Circular Road and the connections northwards to the M25. Industrial and warehousing designations would include currently vacant land. This approach would recognise that warehouse operations are required within easy reach of London's residential and employment uses. Policies would therefore be geared to retaining and improving employment land and consolidating retail warehousing around IKEA and Tesco.

7.3.6 This scenario would seek to strengthen the strategic importance of the employment land, as designated in the London Plan, whilst ensuring targeted investment and improvements to its quality. In particular, the evidence base has pointed to the need to improve the quality of premises, circulation, access and parking arrangements, so that the employment areas are fit for modern commercial purposes. Under this scenario Angel Road station would be kept in the same place. There is no justification in terms of the level and type of new development to consider its relocation.

7 Angel Road

Scenario B: Moderate transformation of selected areas

7.3.7 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain and improve strategic employment land that is currently in use;
- To redevelop vacant or underused employment land at Kimberley Road for other uses, including residential, linking to nearby existing residential areas;
- To promote new mixed use development around IKEA to create an environment which people, particularly pedestrians, enjoy and feel safe using;
- To relocate Angel Road station to a better position to the south, related to development opportunities;
- To introduce some B1 floorspace onto employment land that is currently vacant or underused; and
- To concentrate change south of the North Circular Road.

7.3.8 In this scenario, strategic employment land that still contains viable uses at Montagu, Eley's and Harbet Road would be retained but options to upgrade employment and develop niche sectors (see Option 2, 'Working in Central Leaside') could be explored. Vacant and underutilised employment land would be redeveloped for other purposes including mixed use development. The main focus would be south of the North Circular, where mixed use development would be permitted on a number of sites to make the area more people friendly and to encourage higher employment densities in finer grained mixed use developments. Under this scenario, there might be potential to relocate Angel Road station to the south of the North Circular. Here the station would relate better to the new development opportunities to the east and west of the railway line. However, an assessment of potential patronage generated by new mixed use and residential development would need to be undertaken, to see if this would be significant enough to justify relocation of the station. In addition, the reduced distance between the relocated Angel Road station and Northumberland Park station would have implications for the frequency and quality of services at these stations, which would need to be fully investigated.

7 Angel Road

Scenario C: Major transformation to create a new living and working quarter for north London

7.3.9 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To introduce higher-value uses;
- To establish a major growth area in the Upper Lee Valley;
- To provide aspirational housing exploiting the position of the area near the Lee Valley Regional Park;
- To create a mix of employment and other uses;
- To transform the areas north and south of the North Circular Road;
- To relocate Angel Road station to a better position to the south, to improve its potential;
- To provide new social and community infrastructure commensurate with the growth in population; and
- To encourage major investment in employment opportunities.

7.3.10 This scenario recognises that a more visionary approach is required to take advantage of the area's favourable position in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor. A new mixed use growth centre could be created. The approach requires a long-term vision and a willingness to look critically and creatively at the existing policy framework, recognising that economic growth is likely to come from sectors other than traditional warehousing and shed-based manufacturing. It proposes substantial redevelopment of existing industrial areas, although this might take place as a phased approach, depending on the success of the mixed-use development around IKEA. Over time this could facilitate the transformation of the unattractive areas of retail sheds into residential and living quarters based on walking and public transport rather than dominated by roads and parking. In this scenario, Eley's estate would be consolidated, whereas Montagu estate and Kimberley Road would be redeveloped for mixed use, given their proximity to existing residential areas to the west. The approach taken at Harbet Road would be to selectively redevelop parts of the estate, using some mixed use development as a catalyst for upgrading the employment uses, but retaining a predominantly employment character. In considering the redevelopment of employment land in this scenario, full assessments of ground conditions and other potential constraints to redevelopment would need to be undertaken and arrangements would need to be put in place to re-locate any businesses displaced as a direct result of the redevelopment scheme to suitable premises elsewhere. Under this scenario Angel Road station could be moved to the south, although this would need to be considered in the context of potential further residential development at Montagu Road. Again, the distance between the relocated Angel Road station and neighbouring stations, particularly Northumberland Park, would need to be considered, as well as any potential impacts upon the frequency and quality of services to neighbouring stations.

Question 29

Which scenario do you prefer? Can you give us your reasons? Are there any other scenarios that you think we should consider?

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1** This area sits just to the south of the major opportunity area at Angel Road. It contains sites which are designated as employment areas in Haringey's UDP, namely Brantwood Road, North East Tottenham, Marsh Lane and Willoughby Lane employment areas. The Haringey Employment Land Study (2003) identified opportunities for modernisation and intensification of employment uses and mixed uses in the area. To the west of the railway line lies a residential area that stretches towards Tottenham High Road. The area contains Marsh Lane Allotments and the Frederick Knight sports ground. The Meridian Way / Watermead Way and the railway line generally create a barrier between residential areas and open spaces (Green Belt) and the River Lee. Tottenham Marshes represents one of the best public access opportunities in the study area to the Lee Valley Regional Park. The green belt extends towards Millmead Road industrial estate near Tottenham Hale.
- 8.1.2** Most of the study area lies within Northumberland Park ward. The ward is characterised as being one of the most severely deprived areas not only in Haringey, but the whole country. Results from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 found that 85 per cent of residents in the Northumberland Park Ward live in areas that are amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in Haringey. Much of the deprivation stems from labour market disadvantage.
- 8.1.3** The proximity of the North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park area to the major opportunity area in Angel Road means that change and improvement at one will have an impact upon the other. In particular, it is the opportunity for major transformation around Angel Road that will drive change in the North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park area. The regeneration efforts in both areas must therefore be complementary. If, for example, a new mixed use living and working quarter is to be promoted on land around IKEA and Tesco (see Angel Road Scenarios B and C), what needs to be changed in the employment areas to the south to support and benefit from this? Can any of the employment areas in North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park accommodate further employment uses potentially displaced from the Angel Road area? The two areas sit immediately adjacent to each other and the approach taken in one must not undermine the other. Furthermore, it is likely that the phasing of improvements or developments would be staggered, so that any redevelopment at Angel Road would be undertaken in Phase 1, and North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park in Phase 2.
- 8.1.4** As with other parts of Central Leaside, there are questions to be asked about the future of employment, enhancing access to the Lee Valley Park, overcoming barriers to movement and challenging the perceived image of the area. In the Vision for the Upper Lee Valley developed by the NLSA and its members, North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park is identified as an important and strengthened community spine, with improved connections between the railway station, the Lee Valley Park, White Hart Lane stadium and Tottenham High Road. And central to this, the Vision identifies the opportunity for an improved employment offer and station precinct.

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

8.2 Individual Sites of Interest

Employment Uses

- 8.2.1** Employment uses in the area are representative of the historical legacy of development here. Generally, premises and estates are outdated and not suited to modern commercial activities: premises are small, parking is lacking, servicing and access arrangement are poor. On the other hand though, this does mean that the area provides a relatively cheap supply of land for businesses. Could this area therefore be promoted as a location for seed-bed and start-up businesses? Alternatively, is there scope in this area to accommodate activities which often have greater employment densities than traditional industrial units in line with the changing nature of London's economy.? In any event, the quality of the estates and their relationship to surrounding uses must be improved: this is important in terms of continued investment and improving the interface with the Lee Valley Park. The section on Working in Central Leaside asks more general questions about how the quality of employment areas in Central Leaside might be improved. This section talks about specific sites and opportunities around North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park.
- 8.2.2** To better understand the North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park area, 'snapshots' of individual sites of interest have been set out below. All these areas are designated as defined employment areas in Haringey's UDP.

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

Marsh Lane Employment Area

- 8.2.3** The Marsh Lane defined employment area is located to the east of Northumberland Park station, adjacent to the Lee Valley Regional Park (although separated from that by the presence of Watermead Way). The area is disconnected from surrounding employment and the residential communities due to the presence of the railway depot and limited crossing facilities at Northumberland Park station. To the north of the employment area the Allotment Gardens form a barrier between this and other employment land within the North East Tottenham estate. The Haringey Employment Land Study (2003) characterised the Marsh Lane area as underutilised.



Figure 8.1 Marsh Lane Employment Area

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

North East Tottenham Employment Area

- 8.2.4** A key concern for this area is the quality of internal circulation, parking provision and servicing. Haringey Employment Land Study (2003) identified that the far northeastern corner of the estate represents an opportunity for redevelopment and intensification for employment uses.

Brantwood Road Employment Area

- 8.2.5** Brantwood Road is located to the west of the North East Tottenham employment area on the western side of the railway tracks. The Haringey Employment Land Study identified that there may be improvement opportunities in Brantwood Estate with the derelict 1930s buildings in the northeast of the site.

Willoughby Lane Employment Area

- 8.2.6** This is a small employment area, lying in between North East Tottenham and Brantwood Road employment areas, and surrounded by residential uses and the Fredrick Knight sports ground to the north.

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

8.3 Connectivity

- 8.3.1** Connectivity across North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park is one of the key issues. Most of the connectivity issues for Central Leaside are examined in the section on Connecting Central Leaside . This section focuses on connectivity in the context of possible change options for this area.
- 8.3.2** Local road access in the Northumberland Ward is mainly through the A1010 [Tottenham High Road] and A1055 [Meridian Way/Watermead Way]. Both roads are congested in peak hours. One of the issues to bear in mind is the impact of increased traffic due to further development, for example it would need to be demonstrated that possible new road links would not add to commuter traffic in North Tottenham and in particular the possible impact on the Tottenham gyratory for which TfL are currently developing options for converting to two-way working.
- 8.3.3** As with the Angel Road area, there are also important questions surrounding the Lee Valley railway line and Northumberland Park station. The key issue for the Lee Valley railway line route through Northumberland Park and Angel Road is the lack of spare capacity. There is no prospect of any significant increase in the number of trains with the current rail infrastructure. Both authorities support the principle of four-tracking enhancements. The additional track would impact on the operation of the Northumberland Park level crossing as well as the other level crossings in the Lee Valley. The impact would need to be assessed in a study and may require enhancements to the road network to the north to cater for the displaced traffic at the level crossing. In addition to four-tracking, Network Rail proposes train lengthening by 2012 and early works on level crossings which would affect Northumberland Park (see section 5.1).
- 8.3.4** The impact of any relocation of Angel Road station (see Angel Road Scenarios B and C) also needs to be explored. If Angel Road station is to be relocated to the south to serve potential new development opportunities questions may arise as to operational issues for trains using Northumberland Park station. The key question here is whether the two stations will be located too close together to work efficiently. Another issue to bear in mind is access to White Hart Lane stadium, which is served by Northumberland Park station. Again, this will need to be explored further at the next stage of the AAP.

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

8.4 Alternative Ways Forward for North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

- 8.4.1** The North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park area is characterised by employment uses, as shown in Figure 3.1 'Employment Land, Central Leaside'. There are two scenarios for North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park. On one level, the area could continue in its existing role as a preferred location for employment uses, although improvement in the quality of the employment uses would be needed. This could include managed change, small-scale redevelopment and environmental improvements. There could be a role for this area to promote seed bed and start-up businesses or absorb displaced employment from elsewhere in Haringey and Enfield.
- 8.4.2** Alternatively, greater levels of change could be promoted in the area. In addition to improvements to the quality of employment areas, this alternative approach would also see redevelopment and improvement to much of the North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park employment areas, with potentially higher-value employment uses integrated with the potential new living and working quarter around Ikea and Tesco. As part of this approach, it may be possible to introduce a mix of other uses and also to explore ways in which access to the Lee Valley Park might be enhanced and the relationship between the Park and adjacent development might be improved.
- 8.4.3** More detail on the Scenarios for North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park is set out below.

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

Scenario A: Retain emphasis on the existing range and type of employment uses

8.4.4 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain, protect and enhance employment land status;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to premises, internal access, public realm and servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land; and
- To ensure that land is available for B2 to B8 employment purposes.

8.4.5 This scenario would ensure that the area remains a location for traditional employment uses, reflecting the defined employment area allocations in Haringey's UDP, building on links to the North Circular. It would seek to bring back into use those areas currently identified as employment land but which are under-utilised. This scenario would seek to strengthen the employment land, ensuring targeted investment and improvements to its quality, and potentially inject some new uses such as green industries in synergy with an existing core of refuse and recycling activities already in the area, or seed-bed and start-up businesses (considered in section 3 - 'Working in Central Leaside'). In particular, our research has pointed to the need to improve the quality of premises, circulation, access and parking arrangements, so that the employment areas are fit for modern commercial purposes. Funding for such improvements would need to be identified, in particular the potential to secure regional funding would need to be investigated. Another key source of funding for improvements to these employment areas could come from potential mixed use development in the Angel Road area. The scale of improvements that could be undertaken might therefore depend on the preferred option chosen for the Angel Road area and the scale of mixed use development pursued there.

8 North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park

Scenario B: Transformation of selected areas

8.4.6 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To redevelop selected employment land for higher-value employment uses and other mixed-use including housing as appropriate in synergy with the achievements of a new living and working quarter in the Angel Road area;
- To raise the quality of employment land and introduce some B1 floorspace
- To ensure that land is available for B2 to B8 employment purposes; and
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to premises, internal access, public realm, servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land.

8.4.7 Scenario B provides a significant change in the approach towards employment land over some or all of the area. It ensures that change and improvements in the area are well related to the potential for major transformation around Ikea and Tesco.

8.4.8 The main differences between this Scenario and Scenario A described above is that selected employment land would be promoted for higher-value and higher density employment uses, overlooking and integrated with adjacent development opportunities. Employment areas here have the potential to support modernisation and intensification of employment uses. Within this it may also be possible to integrate a mix of other uses supporting the wider redevelopment, such as housing and leisure, creating an attractive people-friendly development. Mixed use development in these areas would bring investment, which could act as a catalyst for further regeneration and investment. This could provide a context for investment on the remaining employment areas, through development for higher density employment uses, which would not necessarily be viable on its own.

8.4.9 The southern portion of North East Tottenham employment area and the Marsh Lane employment area need to be considered carefully in this option, as these areas have relatively low employment densities and inefficient uses of land. The potential for higher density development in these locations is closely linked with the future of Northumberland Park station and the Lee Valley line (considered in section 5 - Connecting Central Leaside).

Question 30

Which scenario do you prefer? Can you give us your reasons? Are there any other scenarios that you think we should consider?

Question 31

Which locations should be considered for more intensified employment uses and other redevelopment opportunities?

9 Pickett's Lock

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1** Pickett's Lock is located to the north of the study area, bordering the North East Enfield AAP boundary. It is an important location within the Lee Valley Park, and is of both local and regional importance as a centre for sports and leisure activities. Pickett's Lock is also one of the few points within the Upper Lee Valley where it is possible to access the waterfront.
- 9.1.2** Current regional and local guidance identifies Pickett's Lock as an area for future development and investment - the draft vision for the Upper Lee Valley, the Lee Valley Park Plan and the Enfield Culture and Leisure Strategy all identify Pickett's Lock as an area for the development of additional sports and recreation facilities. We need to consider, therefore, how the regional role of Pickett's Lock can be fulfilled without compromising the ability of local residents to use and enjoy the area.
- 9.1.3** At the moment, the sports and leisure facilities at Pickett's Lock, which include the athletics centre, golf course and cinema) are relatively well used. However, local residents and workers are discouraged from using these facilities because of the relatively poor access to the area. The combination of the Lee Valley railway line and Meridian Way form a barrier to east-west movement, restricting access to the facility for those who live in communities to the west of the railway line. Public transport is also limited: it is served by one bus route and the nearest railway station is at Ponders End and services to this are infrequent. Walking and cycling routes between Ponders End station and Pickett's Lock are also unattractive and unwelcoming.
- 9.1.4** It is important to note that whilst the primary function of the Pickett's Lock area is as a sports and leisure node, there are other important activities and issues within the area. The wider Pickett's Lock area includes the cluster of employment land at the Claverings Estate, which the Enfield Employment Land Study suggests might be suitable for a change of use. It also includes the former Coca-Cola premises. The AAP provides the opportunity to explore what uses might be best suited in these locations and what transport infrastructure might be required to support these.

9 Pickett's Lock

9.2 Individual Sites of Interest

- 9.2.1** To better understand the Pickett's Lock area, 'snapshots' of individual sites of interest have been set out below.

Pickett's Lock Leisure Complex

- 9.2.2** This includes a golf course, cinema complex and the recently opened Lee Valley Athletics Centre, which has served to strengthen the sports and leisure facilities at Pickett's Lock. The facility is the largest indoor and outdoor athletics centre serving London and the South of England. The site is within the Lee Valley Regional Park and the Green Belt boundary follows the extent of the park.

Pickett's Lock waterfront

- 9.2.3** Pickett's Lock waterfront is one of the few accessible points to the waterfront in the AAP area. The full value of the waterside location is not currently maximised due to the embankments surrounding the reservoirs, which restrict both access and views. At present, Pickett's Lock waterfront is used for small-scale employment uses.

Pickett's Lock Lane

- 9.2.4** Located to the south of the Pickett's Lock leisure complex is the Deephams sewage works. Pickett's Lock Lane runs along the northern edge of the sewage works and provides the main link between Meridian Way and the waterside. Residential development currently exists along part of the lane, but not along its length. There is scope to improve this pedestrian route.

Claverings Industrial Estate

- 9.2.5** This employment cluster comprises the Claverings Industrial Estate, Dominion Business Park and Horizon Business Centre. The employment cluster measures approximately 2.7 hectares. The Enfield Employment Land Study notes that it is currently a vibrant cluster, but that it is surrounded by housing and lacks buffers between the industrial activities and surrounding uses. The study recommends that partial change to residential might be appropriate, provided that this change is used to assist with the retention of employment on remaining areas. However, it is currently a successful location for small businesses and home to the Council's Children's services.

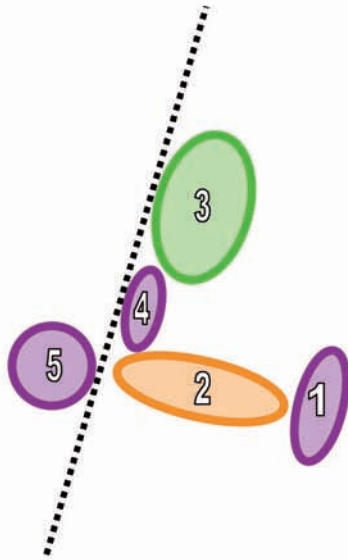
9 Pickett's Lock

9.3 Alternative Ways Forward for Pickett's Lock

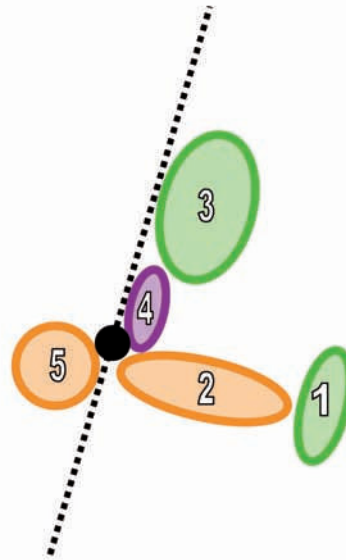
- 9.3.1** Although the Pickett's Lock complex is disconnected from the main area of potential transformation in Central Leaside, i.e. land around Angel Road at the North Circular, opportunities for change and improvement here must be set within the wider context of change in Central Leaside. Pickett's Lock is also in close proximity to the North East Enfield AAP area and the potential improvements currently being explored in and around Ponders End.
- 9.3.2** A holistic approach to any future proposals for Pickett's Lock is required, taking into consideration potential wider transformation at Central Leaside and in North East Enfield. For example, if existing employment land in Angel Road is developed for housing, employment land may need to be retained in Pickett's Lock.
- 9.3.3** There are two scenarios for Pickett's Lock (see Figure 9.1 'Pickett's Lock: Scenarios for Change'). One is that the area could continue in its existing role as a location for leisure activities pepper-potted with employment uses. This approach would require the role of the park to be strengthened, access to the waterfront improved, and the quality of the employment uses enhanced, which would include managed change, small scale redevelopment and environmental improvements.
- 9.3.4** The second scenario involves greater levels of change. This scenario would see the area playing a stronger leisure and recreational role, supported by residential development on under-used employment land. Within this approach, opportunities could exist to improve public transport connections to the area through a new railway station located on land close to the former Coca-Cola premises. However, a new station would only be an option if a new sports or leisure facility attracted significant numbers of visitors for large-scale events in order to justify a new station and if improvements to the rail infrastructure were provided as part of the four-tracking scheme. A new station could also provide improved facilities for existing residents and businesses in the area.
- 9.3.5** More detail on the Scenarios for Pickett's Lock is set out below.

9 Pickett's Lock

SCENARIO A: Retain emphasis on existing type and range of uses



SCENARIO B: Transformation of selected areas



1. Pickett's Lock

2. Pickett's Lock lane

3. Leisure Complex

4. Former Coca-Cola Premises

5. Claverings Industrial Estate

..... Railway Line

● Potential Railway Station

Retain and improve employment land

Residential-led development

Leisure-led development

Figure 9.1 Pickett's Lock: Scenarios for Change

9 Pickett's Lock

Scenario A: Retain an emphasis on the existing range and type of uses

9.3.6 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To retain, protect and enhance employment land status;
- To facilitate gradual improvements over time to employment premises, internal access, servicing and parking in order to improve the quality of employment land;
- To reinforce existing residential development along Pickett's Lock Lane; and
- To strengthen the area as a location for sports, leisure and recreational activities.

9.3.7 This scenario ensures that the area retains its current mix of uses and activities, while seeking improvements to the quality of these. It also seeks to enhance the relationship of the area with the waterfront and improve access to this key feature through residential development along the length of Pickett's Lane. This is important, given that it is one of the few locations within the Central Leeside area where it is possible to access the waterfront. In this scenario, opportunities are envisaged for the transportation of goods and materials to and from Pickett's Lock.

Scenario B: Transformation of selected areas

9.3.8 The objectives of this scenario would be:

- To significantly strengthen the sports, leisure and recreational role of the area, through a major new sports or leisure attraction on the Pickett's Lock site, with additional facilities on the waterfront;
- To develop some existing employment land for residential development;
- To reinforce existing residential development along Pickett's Lock Lane; and
- To improve accessibility through the provision of a new railway station.

9.3.9 This Scenario seeks to strengthen the role of Pickett's Lock as a sports and leisure complex in line with the vision for the Upper Lee Valley. The scenario reinforces existing residential uses along Pickett's Lock Lane. It also seeks to partially redevelop the Claverings Industrial Estate for residential use in line with recommendations within the Enfield Employment Land Study. The major difference between Scenarios A and B is that this scenario would envisage the new leisure or sports facility to be capable of hosting events attracting significant numbers of visitors, which might provide a case for providing a new railway station in the area, which would also serve existing communities, and new development. The proposal for a new station would need to be tested in terms of cost, patronage and the effect on services to other stations along the Lee Valley railway line.

Question 32

Which scenario do you prefer? Can you give us your reasons? Are there any other scenarios that you think we should consider?

10 What's Next?

10.1 Consultation Process

- 10.1.1** We are now consulting the local groups, organisations and key stakeholders on this Issues and Options document. The response on this consultation will be used to develop the Preferred Options for the new Area Action Plan, which will be subject to a more formal six week period of public consultation in June / July 2008. Following this the Council will have the opportunity to refine its preferred approach prior to submitting the Area Action Plan to the Secretary of State for independent examination, in March / April 2009.
- 10.1.2** The examination is likely to be held September / October 2009. If you have made comments on the submitted Area Action Plan there will be an opportunity for you to be heard by the Planning Inspector. The Inspector will produce a report of his/her findings on the "soundness" of the Area Action Plan which will be binding on the Council. It is anticipated that the Area Action Plan will be formally adopted by the Council in Summer 2010.

Appendix A The Area Action Plan Process

The Issues and Options report has been prepared in accordance with the new planning regulations, specifically those set out in:

- Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): Local Development Frameworks;
- Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12;
- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act); and
- Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 2204: The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Area Action Plans are used to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. PPS12 states that Area Action Plans should:

- Deliver planned growth areas;
- Stimulate regeneration;
- Protect areas particularly sensitive to change;
- Resolve conflicting objectives in areas subject to development pressures; or
- Focus the delivery of area-based regeneration initiatives.

PPS12 also encourages the preparation of joint AAPs, where major areas of opportunity or zones of change straddle authority boundaries - Central Leaside is such an area. The process for preparing joint documents is the same.

The Area Action Plan preparation process can be divided into a number of stages. The first stage involves gathering an evidence base to identify the issues that need to be addressed by the AAP. The associated baseline report for this AAP can be viewed on Enfield Council's web site alongside this Issues and Options report. The second stage is the process of production. This involves the preparation of the Issues and Options report, consultation on this, the subsequent preparation of a preferred options report and associated consultation. Following the review of all comments and representations made in light of the preferred options document the AAP document will be produced for the purposes of submission to the Secretary of State. Consultants Urban Initiatives in association with Urban Delivery and JMP have been commissioned to take the AAP through to this stage, after which the document will be taken through an independent examination process. Subject to any changes required by the Secretary of State as a result of the examination, the final stage is for both Council's to adopt the AAP.

In terms of timescales, consultation on this Issues and Options report will run through January and February 2008. The preferred options document is expected to be subject to consultation in Autumn 2008, with submission of the AAP to the Secretary of State following in Spring 2009. Independent examination of the AAP will take place in 2010 and it is anticipated that the final document will be adopted by the end of 2010.

Appendix B Policy Context

Enfield's Policy Context⁽¹⁷⁾

The Council is consulting on an overarching 'Triple Arc Vision' for the delivery of economic, social and environment well being in Enfield. This is presented in the Sustainable Community Strategy for Enfield (2007 - 2017) and comprises three characteristic aspects of Enfield: (i) Green Enfield; (ii) New Enfield; and (iii) Heart of Enfield. This concept is being consulted on through the Core Strategy Issues and Options report.

The Triple Arc has no 'hard' boundaries. Applying the Triple Arc concept to Central Leaside, Green Enfield represents the need to preserve and maximise the benefits of the area's natural assets and open space, particularly in the Lee Valley Regional Park. New Enfield represents challenge, change and opportunities – the area contains some of the most deprived parts of the borough and has opportunities arising from vacant and underutilized industrial sites. Heart of Enfield represents the need to protect and enhance local distinctiveness. These are not distinct geographical areas and the Central Leaside AAP includes aspects of each.

The Core Strategy Issues and Options report suggests a series of Strategic Objectives to guide future change, development and regeneration across the Borough, including the Central Leaside area⁽¹⁸⁾. The Strategic Objectives are set out below:

1. To become an exemplary, sustainable Borough by addressing the causes and impact of climate change and developing the green economy
2. To increase biodiversity and protect and enhance areas rich in biodiversity including the William Girling and King George V reservoir Sites of Special Scientific Interest to the east of the Borough and ancient woodlands in Chase and Cockfosters
3. To protect and enhance Enfield's invaluable green resources, retaining the open character of the Borough and safeguarding the Green Belt and other public open space for the enjoyment of Enfield's residents now and in the future
4. To create enhanced learning, leisure and recreational opportunities and improve access to green areas
5. To provide high quality, sustainably constructed new homes to meet the aspirations of local people
6. To build distinctive, balanced communities
7. To provide new affordable homes and homes for families, whilst creating a sustainable social mix
8. To promote the provision of new community facilities, including schools, health and social services, to meet the needs of the existing and growing population in places that are accessible
9. To reduce the social deprivation, child poverty and inequalities in health and educational attainment between Enfield's residents particularly in Edmonton Green, Enfield Highway, Ponders End, Turkey Street and Upper Edmonton where these issues are more prevalent
10. To maximise the economic potential of the Borough, including the employment locations in the Upper Lee Valley and Enfield's town centres and to capitalise on the benefits arising from the 2012 Olympics
11. To reduce levels of unemployment, particularly amongst young people and disadvantaged sections of the community and support the development of skills to enable all residents to access the employment market
12. To improve movement, accessibility and orbital links within the Borough and north London sub-region and reduce the adverse environmental impact of travel

¹⁷ Content to be amended when Core Strategy Preferred Options is approved for consultation

¹⁸ Enfield Council, April 2007, Core Strategy Issues and Options Report

Appendix B Policy Context

13. To improve the environment, infrastructure and economic and social well-being in North East Enfield and Central Leaside
14. To connect with the waterfront and draw the high quality natural environment of the Lee Valley into the heart of nearby communities
15. To improve the quality of life of residents living in proximity to the North Circular Road
16. To preserve the local distinctiveness of the Borough, improve the quality and attractiveness of the public realm, develop civic pride, create better places, secure environments and inclusive communities through good urban design
17. To safeguard established communities and the quality of the local environment
18. To protect the Borough's archaeological sites, scheduled ancient monuments, buildings of national and local architectural or historic special interest ("listed buildings"), conservation areas, and historic parks and gardens
19. To enhance and strengthen Enfield's town centres to meet the needs of the communities they serve and attract residents and visitors and support the growth of the service sector economy

Appendix B Policy Context

Haringey's Policy Context

In July 2006 Haringey Council replaced its first Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The UDP⁽¹⁹⁾ policies and proposals adopted in 2006 are therefore saved for at least three years, after which they will be replaced by the Local Development Framework. The UDP provides a framework for the borough in land use terms up to 2016 and will be a tool for enabling development and facilitating the implementation of the Council's and other bodies' strategies, including the Community Strategy. The plan will provide a positive guide for achieving desirable development to meet identified social, economic and environmental needs.

The UDP establishes twelve General Policies. These are as follows:

1. Environment: Development should contribute towards protecting and enhancing the local and global environment and make efficient use of available resources;
2. Development and urban design: Development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment in order to enhance the overall quality, sustainability, attractiveness, and amenity of the built environment;
3. Housing supply: The Council will aim to provide enough housing to meet the needs of Haringey residents and to contribute towards achieving a draft London wide target of 31,090 additional households a year. Draft alterations to the London Plan identify a revised housing target for Haringey of 6,800 additional homes between 2007/2008 and 2016/2017. This housing provision can be achieved through (i) developing new sites for housing, (ii) converting houses into flats, (iii) changing the use of a building to housing, (iv) making use of empty properties, and (v) redeveloping existing sites at higher densities.
4. Employment: Development should meet the needs of business and industry, and provide employment opportunities for local residents.
5. Town Centre Hierarchy: The Council will seek to maintain and enhance the existing hierarchy of shopping which comprises (i) a metropolitan centre, (ii) five district centres, (iii) designated local shopping centres, and (iv) other local parades and individual shops, including retail parks.
6. Strategic transport links: The Council will aim to improve existing public transport provision, and promote strategic public transport links such as Thameslink 2000, Crossrail 2, and Orbirail.
7. Green belt, metropolitan open land, significant local open land and green chains: Areas of green belt, metropolitan open land, significant local open land and green chains are shown in the proposals map as the most important open spaces in the borough. There is a presumption against inappropriate development in these areas.
8. Creative, leisure and tourism: The Cultural Quarter (Wood Green), Tottenham Green and the metropolitan town and district centres will be focal points for new creative, leisure and tourism development.
9. Community well being: Development should meet the borough's needs for enhanced community facilities from population and household growth.
10. Conservation: Development should respect and enhance Haringey's built heritage in all its forms.
11. Implementation: The Council will seek to keep the UDP up to date and take enforcement action where appropriate.
12. Priority areas: The Council will focus major regeneration and development opportunities in the priority areas, in order to improve the most deprived communities. The Council will support development proposals in these areas provided that they: (i) comply with policies

Appendix B Policy Context

set out in any relevant development frameworks or area action plans and the policies contained in the UDP as a whole; (ii) contribute towards improving the local area in terms of housing, jobs, transport facilities, local services and the environment; and (iii) satisfy the aims and objectives of Haringey's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

In addition to the UDP, Haringey's Community Strategy 2007-2016⁽²⁰⁾ establishes a series of priorities which aim to improve the quality of life for those who live, work and visit Haringey. The Strategy states that Haringey will:

- Be a good place for people;
- Have an environmentally sustainable future;
- Have economically vitality and prosperity shared by all;
- Be safer for all;
- Have healthier people with a better quality of life; and
- Be people focused.

Appendix C Sustainability Appraisal

The Central Leaside AAP will be guided by the overarching principles of sustainable development. Indeed, all Local Development Documents should be prepared with the aim of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development, which is widely defined as 'development which meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their needs and aspirations'⁽²¹⁾.

To ensure that the AAP meets these objectives, a Sustainability Appraisal is being undertaken alongside the production of the AAP. The Sustainability Appraisal process enables the likely economic, environmental and social effects arising from the AAP to be considered, ensuring that decisions are made that accord with the principles of sustainable development. All policies contained within the AAP will need to reflect sustainable development objectives.

A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has been produced for the Central Leaside AAP and has been consulted upon in accordance with Government guidance. The Scoping Report has sought to identify the economic, environmental and social issues relevant to the AAP, indicating those issues that will be used as a basis for assessing the options in the AAP. It can be viewed on Enfield Council's website: www.enfield.gov.uk/AAPs. The objectives outlined in the Scoping Report for the purposes of assessing the options are:

Environment

- To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve;
- To meet the challenges of climate change;
- To conserve and enhance Central Leaside's biodiversity;
- To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, Central Leaside's green and open spaces and historic environment;
- To achieve the sustainable management of waste;
- To achieve sustainable water resources management; and
- To increase energy efficiency.

Social

- To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home;
- To improve the health and well-being of Central Leaside and reduce inequalities in health;
- To reduce poverty and social exclusion;
- To raise educational achievement levels in Central Leaside and help people to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work;
- To reduce crime and the fear of crime; and
- To improve accessibility for all to services and facilities.

Economic

- To reduce road congestion;
- To ensure high and stable levels of employment; and
- To sustain economic growth and competitiveness.

Appendix D What you told us

The purpose of this report is to seek responses from the community, stakeholders and local organisations in terms of the issues and options presented, what the preferred options are that should be taken forward by the Council and whether there are any other issues or options that should be considered.

Up to this stage in the AAP process the work has been informed by informal consultation with the local community and various stakeholders. The findings of this are summarised below:

Community Consultation

We talked to elected members, displayed exhibition boards at the Lee Valley Tesco Extra store and asked people what they thought about the Central Leaside area. At the public exhibition we asked:

- What do you think is good about the area?
- What do you think the main problems in the area are?
- What would you like to see in Central Leaside?

The consultation responses received are summarised in the table below:

What do you think is good about the area?

- The area has good access both to Central London and to the surrounding countryside;
- The parks and waterways are attractive, particularly Tottenham Marshes and Stonebridge Lock;
- Public transport is relatively reliable;
- There is good road access within Central Leaside, as well as to and from the area;
- Central Leaside is a good location for business;
- Good retail provision, including IKEA; and
- The area has a strong sense of community spirit and identity.

What do you think the main problems in the area are?

- Anti-social behaviour, including crime, vandalism and drugs;
- Air pollution;
- Lack of facilities for the young and teenagers;
- Poor access to local health services;
- Concern about the concentration of buy-to-let properties in North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park;
- Public transport is expensive, buses are unreliable and trains infrequent;
- The area is, in many places, inhospitable for both pedestrians and cyclists;
- The lack of safe walking routes for school children;
- Traffic congestion (including the A1055);
- Poor policing and the fear of crime;
- High levels of unemployment and a lack of jobs for local people;
- Lack of initiatives to support young adults in their jobs and in skills development;
- There is concern about new housing within the area and the ability of existing community facilities to support the growing population;
- Insufficient parking particularly within the employment areas. This creates a problem for those working in the area;
- There are poor east-west links within the area caused in part by the level crossings;
- Poor access to the waterways and the Lee Valley Park;
- Schools within the surrounding area are overcrowded and perform poorly;

Appendix D What you told us

- The community within the area is not well integrated; and
- Poor quality housing, particularly in North East Tottenham / Northumberland Park.

What would you like to see changed in Central Leaside?

- Safer and improved green spaces and better links to the waterways and the Lee Valley Park, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists;
- Better schools and educational attainment;
- Improved local public transport services, including more frequent and reliable bus and train services and a tube station within the area;
- Improved east-west connections are needed;
- Improved street lighting;
- More youth, community facilities, sports and leisure facilities;
- The area should be a place for people, including families to live;
- There should be a mix of housing to provide for sustainable communities;
- More car parking spaces within the area;
- More leisure facilities, including a cinema;
- The provision of facilities to attract visitors to the area;
- The Angel Road area needs a signature development;
- A wider variety of shops, including small independent stores as well as larger high street stores;
- A wider variety of local employment opportunities, including job related training;
- The provision of small and affordable work spaces;
- Need to reconsider the designation of the Green Belt, particularly where this land could be suitable for other uses, including green industries or clean waste uses;
- Improved traffic management; and
- More policing within the area to reduce the fear of crime.

This provides a useful overview of community concerns and opinions on the need for future change in the area. The responses raise a number of contradictory points, particularly in terms of public transport services, safety and provision of local facilities. However, the key findings from the consultation event were that the local community would like to see:

- A greater range of local employment opportunities, including more highly skilled jobs;
- A wide range of retail facilities;
- A cleaner, greener and safer living and working environment;
- Better connections to and facilities within the Lee Valley Park;
- Improved public transport connections;
- More facilities for children of all ages;
- Schools that perform better and are less overcrowded; and
- A greater sense of community identity.

Stakeholder Consultation

In addition to the manned exhibition, a series of meetings and discussions have been held with a number of stakeholders, including the Environment Agency, Thames Water, British Waterways, the Primary Care Trust and representatives of the employment estates in the Central Leaside area. These discussions have been supplemented by responses to an initial letter and questionnaire seeking views and opinions

Appendix D What you told us

on the main issues for the AAP area. This letter was responded to by groups and individuals, including North London Business, the Lee Valley Regional Park, Arriva London, Ferry Lane Action Group, Enfield Enterprise Agency, and Network Rail.

The issues raised as a result of this initial consultation are summarised below:

Employment and Business:

- Enfield Enterprise Agency stated that the needs of the local business community must be actively considered;
- Estate Managers consider that much of the employment land and the premises available in the study area is considered outdated and not suited to modern business activities. Flexible space is required to cater for business need and demand.
- Estate Managers also consider that poor internal circulation, parking and service arrangements are having an impact on the level of investment in the area. Solving these issues may require the restructuring of these estates.
- British Waterways consider that housing growth targets could be met through the achievement of higher densities and through consideration of the boundaries of strategic employment land. Monitoring of industrial land capacity if required to allow surplus land to be redeveloped and released for alternative uses. The intensification of employment land is therefore encouraged. However, Estate Managers recognise the pressure on land from competing uses and that planning policies should be used to strengthen employment areas. Such policies should also be used to encourage industrial uses as opposed to warehousing and distribution, which may be better located to the north of the borough in closer proximity to the M25.

Transport:

- Arriva London is concerned that traffic congestion and road side parking within the area have a negative impact on the efficient and reliable running of bus services;
- Discussion with Network Rail has raised a number of issues regarding rail services within Central Leaside. It is considered that increased rail services at Northumberland Park will cause further traffic congestion and impact upon public transport. Network Rail therefore propose that the Northumberland Park level crossing should be closed and replaced by a pedestrian bridge; and
- Network Rail further stated that Northumberland Park and Angel Road stations should be significantly improved, particularly given the amount of development that this area may accommodate in the future.
- Traffic Congestion on the North Circular east of the A10 is seen as an issue for business activities in the area⁽²²⁾. However, Estate Managers recognise that the area benefits from good access to the M11 and M25.
- Estate Managers also recognised the potential benefits of a new railway station at Pickett's Lock - the area currently being poorly served by public transport and being located some distance from the nearest stations at Angel Road and Ponders End.

Lee Valley Regional Park:

- The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority claim that there is a need to protect, enhance and open up pedestrian and cycle access to the Park, as well as establish a relationship between

Appendix D What you told us

the Park and the uses along side. Local residents must also be encouraged to use and enjoy the Lee Valley Park; and

- Ecological assets within the Park should be protected, according to the Environment Agency.

Waterways:

- The Environment Agency voiced support for the opening-up and re-naturalisation of watercourses within the area.
- Thames Water view the waterways as an opportunity for the transportation of freight, waste, construction materials and other non-time sensitive goods and products. Equally, Estate Managers feel that the waterways have the potential to be used for commercial purposes.
- With regards to the potential use of the reservoirs for recreational purposes, Thames Water suggested that such potential could be hampered by health and safety concerns.
- British Waterways consider that the redevelopment of riverside sites provides the opportunity to restore the river corridors.
- All of those consulted agree that new development along the waterfront should contribute to public realm improvements and increase accessibility to the waterside

Flooding:

- The Environment Agency raised concerns regarding flooding. It is considered that the floodplain is a primary constraint to development in the Central Leaside area and development in such locations should only be allowed if the environmental effects are compensated for and there is no additional flood risk on-site or downstream. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is currently being undertaken by the Council and will need to inform the LDF.

Water and Energy Efficiency:

- Discussions with Thames Water raised concerns in relation to Deephams Sewage Treatment Works and, more specifically, the impact of large scale development within the area on local sewerage capacity. Deephams Sewage Treatment Works is being upgraded in line with requirements for growth identified in the London Plan. Development in the area should thus be phased in accordance with improvements to capacity at the treatment works. Water efficiency in new development should be encouraged, through the installation of grey water systems and rainwater harvesting measures.
- The Environment Agency stated that sustainable energy and resource use should be encouraged in all new developments through planning and design and decentralized, on-site renewable energy generation. Indeed, new developments should demonstrate how a proportion of the site's energy needs will be generated from renewable energy.

General Development Issues:

- Ferry Lane Action Group consider that there is an opportunity to consolidate the location of bad neighbour uses; and
- The Environment Agency consider that there is an opportunity to encourage environmental industries to locate in the Central Leaside area.

Appendix D What you told us

Business Survey

As part of the Enfield Employment Land Study (Halcrow for Enfield Council, 2006) a survey of businesses was undertaken to identify the nature and needs of existing business activity in the area. The findings from this, as outlined below, relate to all businesses in the borough, although much of this is of relevance to the Central Leaside AAP.

The most important influence for businesses in choosing their location is good road connections (80% of respondents cited this as an important or very important factor). Other important factors include suitable staff, low incidence of crime and proximity to customers.

In terms of operations, on-site car parking was rated by respondents as essential, although security features, heavy goods access, and access to ICT and broadband were also considered important.

Two-thirds of respondents rated their surrounding area as good or very good. Of those respondents who were dissatisfied with the area surrounding their business the main reasons included:

- No facilities or amenities;
- Poor public transport;
- Road congestion;
- Dirty / crime / uncared for;
- Poor access / roads; and
- No parking.

The survey demonstrated a relatively high level of satisfaction with business premises and over half of the respondents rated Enfield as a good or very good place to do businesses. Only 13% of respondents were dissatisfied with Enfield as a place of business.

In regard to desired improvements to the area, the safety of the area and quality of the environment rated highly. More than half of the respondents also rated improvements to road access within their estate as important. 40% of respondents also rated the following improvements as desirable: better access to the major road network; more facilities for staff; better public transport links; more affordable housing for staff; and improvements to surrounding residential areas. Respondents rated water-freight access as the least desired improvement.

In terms of business type, the respondents were predominantly serving a North London or London customer base, with only one-third of businesses dealing with customers internationally. However, business supply chains cover a wider geographic area, with a large number of businesses having suppliers across the North London sub region and across the UK.

In terms of relocations, 40% of respondents said they were either planning or considering relocation in the next three years. The main reason given for relocation was the requirement for larger premises to facilitate expansion. However, of those companies wishing to relocate, 80% wished to stay in the general area.

Appendix E Glossary

Term	Definition
AAP - Area Action Plan	A development plan document that provides a planning framework for an area of significant change or conservation.
Accessibility	The ability of people to move round an area and to reach places and facilities, including elderly and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping.
Active frontage	Making frontages 'active' adds interest, life and vitality to the public realm.
Activity node	Concentration of activity at a particular point.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method. Measures the environmental performance of commercial buildings by assessing water, waste, energy and travel usage.
Built form	see 'form'
Comparison goods	These are expensive goods that are not bought on a frequent basis. These are the type of retail items that people buy from the store offering them best value for money rather than the store that is closest to them. For example, televisions and white goods, such as dishwashers or freezers.
Context	The setting of a site or area, including factors such as traffic, activities and land used as well as landscape and built form.
Convenience goods	These are essential everyday items, bought on a frequent basis, such as food.
Core Strategy	A development plan document. Sets out the key elements of the planning framework for an area, comprising a spatial vision and strategic objectives, a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery. All other development plan documents should be in conformity with core strategy.
Creative and Cultural Industries	The Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) classifies the following industries as part of the CCI sector, "advertising, architecture, the art and antiques market, crafts, design, designer fashion, film and video production, interactive leisure software, music, the performing arts, publishing, software and computer services, and television and radio production".
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government: Created on 5 May 2006 with a powerful remit to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government.
Density	The floor space of a building or buildings or some other unit measure in relation to a given area of land. Built density can be expressed in terms of plot ratio (for commercial development); number of units or habitable rooms per hectare (for residential development); site coverage plus the number of floors or a maximum building height; or a combination of these.

Appendix E Glossary

Term	Definition
Design Code	A document setting out with some precision the design and planning principles that will apply to development in a particular place. It provides a template within which to design an individual scheme or building.
Desire line	An imaginary line linking facilities or places which people would find convenient to travel between.
DETR	Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions: Government department responsible, amongst other things, for matters of planning law and policy. Since devolved.
DPD	Development Plan Document: A spatial planning document prepared by a plan-making authority and subject to independent examination.
Du/Ha	Dwelling Units per Hectare: A measure of residential development.
Ecohomes	An assessment method established by BRE, which measures the environmental performance of homes by assessing water, waste, energy and travel usage.
Economically inactive	People aged over 16 who are not in employment or claiming an unemployment benefit, such as housewives/ husbands, full-time students, retired people.
Enclosure	The use of buildings to create a sense of defined space.
Fine grain	see 'grain'.
Floorplate	The surface area of a building.
Form	The layout (structure and grain), density, scale (height and massing), appearance (materials and details) and landscape of development.
Gateway	A structure, building or group of buildings that defines an entrance/exit to an area.
Grain	The pattern of the arrangement and size of buildings and their plots in a settlement; and the degree to which an area's pattern of street-blocks and street junctions is respectively small and frequent, or large and infrequent.
Height	The height of a building can be expressed in terms of a maximum number of floors; a maximum height of a parapet or ridge; a maximum overall height; any of these maximum heights in combination with a maximum number of floors; a ratio of building height to street or space width; height relative to particular landmarks or background buildings; or strategic views.
Human scale	The use within the development of elements, which relate well in size to an individual human being and their assembly in a way, which makes people feel comfortable rather than overwhelmed.
Landmark	A building or structure that stands out from its background by virtue of height, size or some other aspect of design.

Appendix E Glossary

Term	Definition
Landscape	The character and appearance of land, including its shape, form, ecology, natural features, colours and elements and the way these components combine. Landscape character can be expressed through landscape appraisal, and maps or plans.
Landscape design	Involves the collective organisation of human activities, natural processes and physical components in the process of shaping external space. It encompasses both the built environment, and is allied with urban design in sharing the purpose of creating varied, distinctive and engaging places.
Layout	The way buildings, routes and open spaces are placed in relation to each other.
LDF	Local Development Framework: A portfolio of documents that together provide a framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for an area. The framework includes the Core Strategy, Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents. Collectively, these are known as Development Plan Documents.
Legibility	The degree to which a place can be easily understood and traversed.
Lifetime homes standards	A set of 16 design features that ensure a new house or flat will meet the needs of most people in terms of accessibility.
Massing	The combined effect of the height, bulk and silhouette of a building or group of buildings.
Mixed-uses	A mix of uses within a building, on a site or within a particular area.
Movement	People and vehicles going to, and passing through buildings, places and spaces.
Natural surveillance	The discouragement to wrongdoing by the presence of passers-by or the ability of people to be seen out of surrounding windows.
Neighbourhood centre	Defined by the London Plan as centres, which provide services for local communities with a key role to play in addressing the problems of areas lacking accessible retail and other services.
Node	A place where activity and routes are concentrated often used as a synonym for junction.
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister: Government department responsible for housing, local government, regeneration, planning and urban and regional issues. Since devolved and replaced by the DCLG.
Perimeter block	Term given to street blocks where the buildings follow a continuous building line around the block and contain private space within backyards or courtyards. This is opposed to individual buildings that sit in the middle of plots. Buildings face the street and can accommodate a diversity of uses. The private areas enclosed to the rear may contain car parking, servicing and open space.
Permeability	The degree to which an area has a variety of pleasant, convenient and safe routes through it.

Appendix E Glossary

Term	Definition
Planning regulations	Relating to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004. Introduced the need for production of Local Development Frameworks to streamline the planning process and promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development. Also introduced requirements for greater community and stakeholder involvement in the preparation of development plan documents and the need to produce Sustainability Appraisals.
PPG / PPS	Planning Policy Guidance Note: Government guidance on general and specific aspects of planning policy that local authorities must take into account in formulating development plan policies and in making planning decisions. PPGs are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS).
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level: provides a measure of public transport accessibility at any given location based on distance to, frequency and number of public transport services.
Public art	Permanent or temporary works of art visible to the general public, whether part of a building or freestanding; can include sculpture, lighting effects street furniture, paving railings and signs.
Public realm	The parts of a village, town or city (whether publicly or privately owned) that are available, without charge, for everyone to use or see, including streets, squares and parks.
Registered social landlord	Social landlords that are registered with the Housing Corporation - most are housing associations, but there are also trusts, co-operatives and companies.
Retail circuit	A well-connected area and trail of retail activity within an area.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal: Local development plan documents need to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. An SA is a systematic and iterative process. The purpose of the SA is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a local development plan document from the outset of the preparation process.
Scale	The impression of a building when seen in relation to its surroundings, or the size of parts of a building or its details, particularly as experienced in relation to the size of a person. Sometimes it is the total dimensions that give it its sense of scale. At other times it is the size of elements and the way they are combined.
Shoulder Height	The general height of buildings in an area, above which landmark buildings stand out.
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)	Small enterprises are defined as businesses with less than 50 employees and medium enterprises are businesses with up to 250 employees.

Appendix E Glossary

Term	Definition
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document: A piece of planning guidance supplementing the policies and proposals contained in development plan documents.
Structured parking	Car parking provided within a structure such as a multi-storey or underground.
Sustainable Communities Plan	<p>The Sustainable Communities Plan was launched in 2003 and is a key policy of the DCLG in guiding its regeneration and departmental objectives. The Government's definition of a sustainable community is:</p> <p><i>Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.</i></p>
Sustainable development	As defined by the Bruntland Commission (1987, and quoted in PPS1) as 'Development which meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their needs and aspirations.'
Urban design	The art of making places. Urban design involves the design of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, and the establishment of frameworks and processes which facilitate successful development.'
Walkable neighbourhood / environment	A neighbourhood that is designed for ease of walking. The quality of the routes should be designed to give walking priority and discourage car use. People should be able to walk to local facilities e.g. newsagent, bus stop, health centre, primary school etc.

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Appendix G Translation Form

This document is about planning for the future of the Central Leaside Business Area on the borders of southeast Enfield and Haringey. If you would like a copy in another language or format, please fill in your name and address below, place a tick against the language(s) you require and return the whole form to the Civic Centre.

Language	
GREEK	Το παρόν έγγραφο είναι για τον προγραμματισμό για το μέλλον της εμπορικής περιοχής του Central Leaside Business Area στα σύνορα του νοτιοανατολικού σημείου Enfield και του Haringey. Εάν θέλετε αντίγραφο σε άλλη γλώσσα ή σχήμα, παρακαλώ συμπληρώστε το όνομα και τη διεύθυνσή σας παρακάτω, τοποθετεί ένα tick στη γλώσσα (ή γλώσσες) που θέλετε και στείλτε ολόκληρο το έντυπο στο Δημαρχείο.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
SOMALI	Dukumiintigaani waxa uu ku saabsan yahay qorsheeynta ama dhismaha mustaqbalka ee eeriyaada Central Leaside Business ee boodharka Koofurta-bari ee Enfield iyo Haringey. Hadii aad koobi luqad kale ku qoran ama qaab kale u qoran aad dooneeysid, fadlan ku buuxi magacaaga iyo ciwaankaaga hoosta, fadlan tigna sii luqada ama luqadaha aad ugu baahan tahay una soo celi foomka dhamaantii xarunta layiraahdo Civic Centre.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
POLISH	This document is about planning for the future of rejonów przemysłowych Central Leaside Business Area na południowo-wschodnich granicach Enfield i Haringey. If you would like a copy in another language or format, please fill in your name and address below, place a tick against the language(s) you require and return the whole form to the Civic Centre.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
TURKISH	Bu basılı duyuru, Güneydoğu Enfield ile Haringey sınırındaki Central Leaside Ticari İşyeri bölgesinin geleceğine ilişkin imar ve planlama belgesidir. Bu duyurunun Türkçesini okumak ya da başka bir formatta edinmek istiyorsanız, lütfen adınızı, soyadınızı ve adresinizi aşağıya yazıp uygun kutucuğu işaretledikten sonra, formun tümünü Civic Centre adresine gönderin.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
FRENCH	Ce document concerne la planification de l'avenir du quartier Central d'Affaires de Leaside au bord du sud-ouest d'Enfield et Haringey. Si vous souhaitez en recevoir une copie dans une autre langue ou un autre format, veuillez compléter votre nom et adresse ci-dessous, cocher la / les langue(s) que vous désirez et rendre le formulaire complet au Centre Municipal.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
ALBANIAN	Ky dokument bën fjalë për planifikimin e së ardhmes së zonës së Central Leaside Business Area në kufijtë e Enfield-it Juglindor dhe Haringey-it. Në qoftë se do të dëshironit një kopje në një gjuhë apo format tjetër, lutemi plotësoni emrin dhe adresën tuaj më poshtë, vendosni shënjën [✓] kundrejt gjuh-ës (ëve) që kërkonit dhe ktheheni krejt formularin në Civic Centre.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
FARSI	این سند در ارتباط با کار ساختمانی در ناحیه Central Leaside تجاری می باشد مرکز مرکزی در سرحد جنوب شرقی انفیلد و هارینگئی میباشد. چنانچه نسخه ای از این مدرک را به زبان ویا فرم دیگری میخواهید لطفا نام و نشانی خود را در قسمت پایین نوشته، خانه ای را که رویروی زبان / زبانهای مورد نظر شماست علامت بزنید و فرم کامل را به سیویک سنتر پست نمایید.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
GUJERATI	અનફિલ્ડ અને હેરિંગેની આડેચ (દક્ષિણ-પૂર્વ)ની સરહદ ઉપરનાની સેન્ટ્રલ લિસાઇડ બિઝનેસ (Central Leaside Business)ના વિસ્તારના ભવિષ્ય માટેના આયોજન વિશે આ દસ્તાવેજ છે. તમને જો અન્ય/બીજી શેષપણ ભાષામાં અથવા રચનાની શૈલીમાં નકલની ઇચ્છા હોય તો કૃપા કરીને જે ભાષા(ઓ)માં નકલની જરૂરિયાત હોય તેની બાજુમાં નાનું ચિહ્ન કરી અને નીચે તમારું નામ અને સરનામું ભરી આખું ફોર્મ સિવિક સેન્ટરમાં પાછું મોકલવો.
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	
BENGALI	এই ডকুমেন্টটি (নথিপত্রটি) সাউথ ইস্ট এনফিল্ড এবং হারিংয়ের সীমান্তবর্তী এলাকায় সেন্ট্রাল লীসাইড বিজনেস এরিয়ার ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে। আপনি যদি অন্য একটি ভাষায় বা ফর্ম্যাটে (প্রাপ্য) একটি কপি পেতে চান, তবে দয়া করে নিচে আপনার নাম ও ঠিকানা পূরণ করুন, আপনার প্রয়োজনীয় ভাষা (সমূহ) এর পাশে একটি টিক চিহ্ন বসান এবং সম্পূর্ণ ফর্মটি সিভিক সেন্টারে ফেরত পাঠান।
(✓) <input type="checkbox"/>	

Other	✓
AUDIO	<input type="checkbox"/>
CASSETTE	<input type="checkbox"/>
AUDIO CD	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRAILLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
LARGE PRINT	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name
Address
.....
.....

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October 2007



Agenda item:

[No.]**Cabinet****On 18 December 2007**

Report Title: Core Strategy – Issues and Options

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):

Report of: Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment.

Wards(s) affected: All

Report for: Key Decision

1. Purpose

1.1 To approve the Core Strategy Issues and Options report for public consultation in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Core Strategy will replace the key policies and objectives of the Unitary Development Plan. The Issues and Options report represents the first public consultation stage and will be followed by a further two public consultation stages and an examination in public. The Core Strategy builds on the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council's key strategies and policies.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

2.1 This report is brought to this committee for Cabinet Members to approve the core strategy issues and options report before public consultation.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That Members consider and approve the Core Strategy Issues and Options report for public consultation.
- 3.2 That Members agree that the Cabinet Member for Enterprise and Regeneration in consultation with the Director of Urban Environment make any necessary minor changes to the Issues and Options report prior to public consultation.

Report Authorised by: Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment

Contact Officer: Malcolm Souch, Planning Policy Team Leader

4. Director of Finance Comments

- 4.1 As part of the budget setting process 2006/07 a two year revenue investment for UDP/LDF was agreed in the sum of £75,000 which will be taken back in 2008/09.
- 4.2 The service confirms that £20,000 will be spent in 2007/08 on producing the core strategy which includes public consultation on issues and options. This will be contained within service budget provision for 2007/08. Further costs of £80,000 will be incurred in both 2008/09 and 2009/10 to complete the strategy.
- 4.3 Costs £80,000 in 2008/09 are for research studies and consultation on preferred options. These will need to be contained within service cash limits. The Housing and Planning Delivery Grant referred in Para 12.2 can be used to fund these costs and it is anticipated that the settlement for 2008/09 will be at the same level as 2007/08.
- 4.4 Costs £80,000 in 2009/10 are for submission and examination, service will need to make appropriate budget provision in 2009/10 for these costs.

5. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 5.1 The Head of Legal Services comments that the Core Strategy should integrate relevant strategies and policies which together aim to achieve a sustainable community and have a far broader scope and greater need of social analysis than land use planning on its own. The Government Policy Statement PPS12 (which is to be revised and republished before the end of 2007) advises that the core strategy should take account of the community strategy, and strategies for education, health, social inclusion, waste, biodiversity, recycling and environmental protection, and consult closely with the bodies responsible for those strategies to ensure effective integration and while addressing short, medium and long term priorities.

6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 The following documents were used in the preparation of this report:
 - Haringey Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Sept 2007
 - Haringey Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2016
 - Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, September 2004)

7. Strategic Implications

- 7.1 The Core Strategy is a strategic document and seeks to coordinate and deliver other strategies, plans and programmes, based on the concept of spatial planning. There is no single definition of spatial planning, but it can be defined by six principles:
 - Should provide a vision of how an area will develop and change
 - A strategy that goes beyond land use planning
 - Strengthens community involvement

- Helps to deliver other strategies and programmes
- Is flexible and responds to the need for change
- Is focused on implementation

A clear and distinctive vision for Haringey's future

- 7.2 A vision should emphasise local distinctiveness with a focus on delivery. The core strategy should identify sufficient land for new development to meet local and strategic needs as well as taking account of community and other stakeholder aspirations in terms of the location of development.

Integrated with other bodies and strategies

- 7.3 The core strategy should be informed by an assessment of the land use implications of other relevant strategies and programmes including economic development, regeneration, transport, education, health, crime prevention, waste, recycling and environmental protection. In particular, it should seek to share objectives and processes where possible with the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy and adjoining borough and sub-regional plans and strategies.

Widespread ownership and front loading

- 7.4 Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement in planning is a key principle underlying the new planning system. The process is focused on community engagement at an early stage when developing issues and options. The principles and methods of community engagement are set out in the Council's Statement of Community Engagement.

A chain of conformity

- 7.5 A core strategy cannot be developed in isolation. It must be consistent with national planning policy and in general conformity with the London Plan. In turn, all development plan documents and supplementary planning documents should be in conformity with the core strategy.

Producing a 'sound' core strategy

- 7.6 A core strategy should be based upon a robust evidence base and an appropriate level of community involvement. Sustainability appraisal is integral to document preparation. An independent examination will assess the soundness of the document and an inspector will apply nine tests.

Is focused on implementation

- 7.7 The Core Strategy, Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement (LAA) documents need to be closely aligned to deliver the Council's strategic objectives. A practical guide produced by the DCLG's "Planning Together: Local Strategic Partnerships and Spatial Planning" gives examples of how planning policy can achieve LAA outcomes.

Outcomes	Planning Contribution
Health & Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parks, recreation and sports provision, transport, walking and cycling, air quality, access to goods and services, strong economies and access to employment
Combating Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transport, walking and cycling, energy supply, recycling, housing design and renewal, bio-diversity, access to goods and services, minerals and waste, flood risk
Safer Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> licensing decisions, design, landscaping, recreational and sports provision, transport
Vibrant and Sustainable Neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing, strong economies and access to employment, social and community infrastructure, transport, walking and cycling, service co-location, safe and green environments, school provision and design
Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> equal access to goods and services, transport, strong economies and access to employment, housing quality and housing provision, affordable energy, involving communities in plan making
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> availability of employment sites and access, transport, social and environmental infrastructure, housing – location, accessibility, levels and type of tenure, access to goods and services, energy provision

- 7.8 The Core Strategy will contain an infrastructure implementation and investment plan which should will refer not only to private sector and Council investment and initiatives, but also to planned investment from other service providers. This investment plan should link with the implementation of the Community Strategy and LAA outcomes.

8. Executive Summary

- 8.1 The Core Strategy is a statutory planning document which will It sets out a vision and objectives and policies for the use and development of land in the borough up to 2020. It takes forward the priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and other plans and strategies to identify a vision for Haringey as a place to live, work and visit and will contain key policies and an implementation framework to deliver the vision. The Core Strategy will outline how the Council will deliver local and strategic development needs including housing, employment, leisure and retail provision.

- 8.2 The Core Strategy is the main development plan document which will form part of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF). All other LDF documents must be in conformity with it and it will become one of the Council's key strategies.
- 8.3 The Issues and Options report is the first consultation stage and will be followed by public consultation on the Council's 'preferred options' before the document is submitted to the Government for independent examination.
- 8.4 A number of supporting documents are being undertaken as part of the process, including a sustainability appraisal, a habitats assessment and an equalities impact assessment. A copy of the sustainability appraisal scoping report has been placed in the Members' room.

9. Background

- 9.1 The Council adopted its Unitary Development Plan in July 2006. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to replace its existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) with a new Local Development Framework (LDF). The Council must prepare a Core Strategy to replace the strategic policies and objectives of the Unitary Development Plan.
- 9.2 Under the 2004 Act, the UDP policies are automatically saved for three years from the date of adoption (until July 2009). The Council has the option to ask the Government Office for London to save all or some of the UDP policies beyond this period.

What is a Core Strategy?

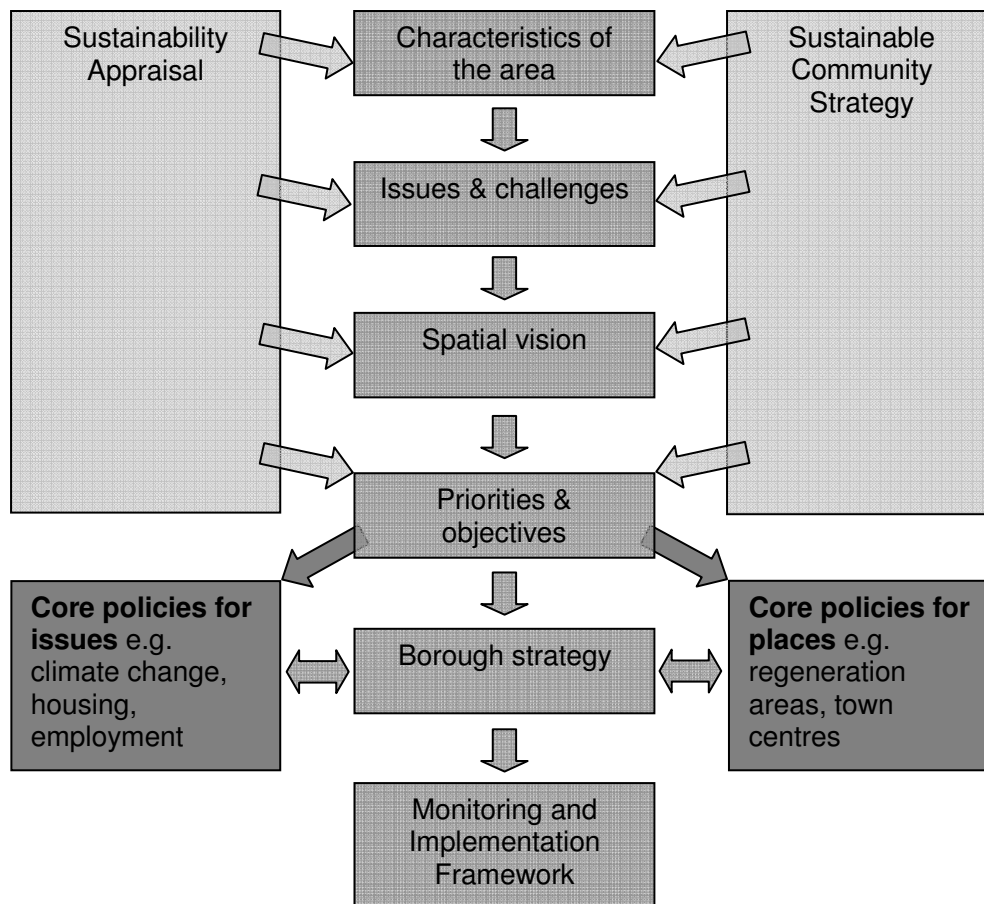
- 9.3 The Core Strategy is the main development plan document for Haringey. It will set out a spatial (geographic) vision and objectives for the borough up to 2020 and will contain key policies and an implementation framework to deliver the vision. It must draw on any strategies of the Council and its partner organisations that have implications for the development and use of land, such as the Sustainable Community Strategy. It should also reflect national planning policy guidance and seek to implement the spatial and transport policies of the London Plan, incorporating its housing requirement. It should set out the broad locations for delivering housing and other strategic development needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport infrastructure and will set out an implementation and investment framework. It will also address the links between planning and climate change.
- 9.4 The Core Strategy is supported by a sustainability appraisal which is a continuous process and seeks to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are embedded into the strategy. A scoping report will identify sustainability appraisal objectives and an appraisal framework which will be used to assess the Core Strategy and other local development documents. A strategic flood risk assessment also forms part of the evidence base, which is being prepared as part of the North London Waste Plan.

10. Description

10.1 The Issues and Options report represents the first stage of the Core Strategy. The report has been drawn up within the framework of national guidance in Planning Policy Statement 12.

10.2 The key elements of the core strategy are:

- A description of the essential characteristics of the area
- The critical issues, problems and challenges facing the area
- The articulation of the spatial vision for the area
- The objectives to achieve the spatial vision
- Core policies to set out the activities and actions to deliver the strategy
- A implementation and monitoring framework



10.3 The first stage of the Core Strategy process is to identify issues and options for Haringey. However, the Council is not starting from a 'blank sheet' - issues and priorities will be identified from the following:

- National planning policy and advice

- The London Plan and Mayor of London's strategies
- Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy
- The Council's key plans and strategies, including the Unitary Development Plan and emerging strategies such as the draft Regeneration Strategy and Greenest Borough Strategy
- Other external plans and strategies, such as the Primary Care Strategy
- Sustainability objectives and key issues and opportunities identified in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
- An evidence base of research and studies and the emerging Borough Profile.

10.4 The issues and options report identifies future challenges which are cross-cutting themes for the core strategy. The key challenges are:

- Climate change
- Demographic change
- Use of resources
- Health and well-being
- High quality design
- Equality and inclusion
- Economic change
- Technological change
- Transport
- Crime and safety
- Sub-regional issues

10.5 It then develops strategic priorities from the Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council's key plans and strategies. The strategic priorities are as follows:

An environmentally sustainable future by responding to climate change and managing our environmental resources more effectively to make Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs.

Managing development with people at the heart of change by delivering new homes and new jobs, with supporting services and transport and utility infrastructure at the right place and the right time.

A safer, attractive and valued urban environment by reducing both crime and fear of crime through good design and improvements to the public realm and by creating safer, cleaner streets.

Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all by meeting business needs and providing local employment opportunities, and promoting a vibrant economy and independent living.

Improving health and community well-being by providing better housing, meeting health and community needs and encouraging lifetime wellbeing at home, work, play and learning.

Vision and Spatial Objectives

- 10.6 The Core Strategy issue and options report proposes a vision and objectives for the future development of the borough. It is proposed that the Council use the vision from the Sustainable Community Strategy as the overarching vision for the Core Strategy, which is to:

“A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to”

- 10.7 The spatial objectives take forward the strategic priorities identified above and set out the basis for the Core Strategy and its key policies. These objectives also link with the sustainability appraisal objectives. The proposed spatial objectives are as follows:

An environmentally sustainable future

- To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions
- To adapt to climate change by improving the sustainability of buildings against flood risk, water stress and overheating.
- To manage air quality within the borough by travel planning and promotion of walking and cycling.
- To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.
- To reduce and manage flood risk.
- To increase energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources.
- To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – by reducing, reusing and recycling waste and supporting the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.
- To manage air and noise pollution and land contamination
- To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

Managing development and areas of change

- To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets our needs for homes, jobs and services, is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and the borough as a whole.
- To provide homes to meet housing needs, in terms of affordability, quality and diversity and to help create mixed communities.
- To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
- To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.

A safer, attractive and valued urban environment

- To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character

- To promote safe and secure buildings and spaces.
- To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces as areas for recreation, visual interest and biodiversity.
- To protect and enhance the Borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.

Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all

- To reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision.
- To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands.
- To link deprived areas with the employment benefits arising from the development of major sites and key locations in the borough and to improve access to new employment opportunities outside of the borough.
- To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs.
- To support the development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors.

Improving health and community wellbeing

- To improve the health and wellbeing of Haringey's residents by reducing inequalities in access to health services and promoting healthy lifestyles.
- To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities
- To improve access to local services and facilities for all groups
- To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.

- 10.8 The report sets out proposed areas for growth which are based on the established regeneration areas of Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands and the areas of change identified in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). It takes forward the area priorities and objectives identified in the UDP and asks whether they are still valid.

Issues and options

- 10.9 The report takes forward the objectives above and develops 20 issues to address them. Under each issue, it proposes options. The report seeks comments from the public and stakeholders on these options in the form of the following questions: The questions are set out in Appendix 2.

Issue 1 - An environmentally sustainable future

- 1a Limiting the impact of climate change
- 1b Adapting to climate change
- 1c Reducing environmental impact
- 1d Promoting sustainable travel

Issue 2 - Managing development and areas of change

- 2a Managing growth
- 2b Managing the impact of growth
- 2c Providing affordable housing
- 2d Providing a range of housing types

Issue 3 - Creating a safer, attractive and valued urban environment

- 3a Creating high quality buildings and spaces
- 3b Protecting and enhancing the borough's built environment and its local distinctiveness
- 3c Improving the quality and appearance of Haringey's public spaces and street scene
- 3d Protecting, enhancing and improving access to public open spaces and areas of nature

Issue 4 - Creating a vibrant and prosperous economy

- 4a Increasing job opportunities for Haringey's population
- 4b Protecting viable employment land and buildings
- 4c Strengthening Haringey's town centres
- 4d Helping our local shops

Issue 5 - Improving health and community wellbeing

- 5a Making Haringey a safer place
- 5b Improving our health and wellbeing
- 5c Promoting equality of opportunity and access
- 5d Supporting education and community services and facilities

11. Process and consultation

- 11.1 Following approval, the Issues and Options report will be published for public consultation in early 2008. Responses to the issues and options will inform the preparation of 'preferred options' which will be subject to a further period of public consultation

11.2 An outline timetable for the Core Strategy is given below.

Timetable for the preparation of the Core Strategy	
Milestone	Date
Public consultation on Issues and Options	February 2008
Publish and Consult on Preferred Options	September 2008
Submission to the Secretary of State	January 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	May 2009
Examination	July 2009
Inspectors Report	October 2009
Adoption	December 2009

- 11.3 Appendix 3 sets out the broad methods for community engagement in the Core Strategy which have been identified from the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. These methods will be refined by a consultation plan. The plan will incorporate elements and lessons learnt from the 'Have your say' consultation on the Community Strategy. Community engagement on the core strategy issues and options will include a summary leaflet and questionnaire, articles in newsletters, an exhibition, focus groups and workshops, an updated website and presentations to groups and forums.

12. Financial Implications

- 12.1 The Council's budget setting process for 2006/07 approved an investment bid of £75k for each of 2006/07 and 2007/08 for the preparation and adoption of the Unitary Development Plan and the Local Development Framework.
- 12.2 In 2008/09, Planning Delivery Grant will be replaced by the Housing and Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG) which focuses on plan making and housing delivery. The plan making element will be £194m over three years and local authorities will be rewarded for the delivery of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The Council should expect to receive an award of HPDG from 2008/09 if it progresses its LDF documents according to the milestones in its Local Development Scheme.

13. Legal Implications

- 13.1 The Core Strategy is fundamental to the Local Development Framework and must meet the tests of soundness when independently examined, and must be kept up to date with the evidence base for relevant strategies. A thorough cross-cutting policy analysis must inform the core strategy if the risk of failing at independent examination stage is to be minimised. The extent to which the Core Strategy is able to set priorities for growth, economic development and health depend in part on the Alterations to the London Plan, Government legislation and sub-regional co-operation with other statutory agencies.

14. Equalities Implications

- 14.1 An initial Equalities Impact Assessment Scoping Report has been prepared as part of the scoping stage of the sustainability appraisal. The Core Strategy issues and options addresses equalities issues.

15. Conclusion

- 15.1 The Core Strategy is the primary document of the Council's Local Development Framework and its production is a statutory requirement. Its aim is to contribute to sustainable development and to coordinate the delivery of the spatial priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council's plans and strategies. As such, the preparation of the Core Strategy is a corporate function. This report seeks approval for the Issues and Options report to be published for public consultation. Public consultation will begin in early 2008.

16. Use of Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Core Strategy Issues and Options report
- Appendix 2 – List of Core Strategy issues and questions
- Appendix 3 - Community involvement in the preparation of the Core Strategy

Appendix 2 – List of Core Strategy issues and questions

Objectives

- Q1 Do the spatial objectives provide a useful approach to identifying the issues and options for Haringey's future? Are there any other important objectives that should be included?
- Q2 To identify area specific priorities and objectives, the Unitary Development Plan divided the borough eastern, central and western areas. Do you agree with this approach? Are the objectives for these areas still appropriate? Have we missed any key priorities?

Issue 1. An environmentally sustainable future

1a Limiting the impact of climate change

- Q3 Do you think that the borough should adopt the London Plan carbon reduction targets or seek higher targets?
- Q4 Should we require all new development to provide a proportion of their energy requirement from renewable sources? Should we require higher renewable energy targets (at least 20%) for major developments on selected sites?
- Q5 Where developments cannot meet on-site renewable energy targets, should we allow them to make carbon reduction contributions in another way, for example by making a financial contribution to make existing buildings more energy efficient?
- Q6 Should all developments meet high standards of energy efficiency and environmental performance, taking into account the specifics of the site, technology and cost? or should this only apply to schemes of certain types or certain sizes?
- Q7 Should we require large development schemes to include decentralised energy / district heating and cooling systems?
- Q8 Should we build local energy generation and distribution systems?
- Q9 The Council is considering developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013. Do you agree?
- Q10 How could we encourage households to use less energy? Should we encourage measures to improve the energy performance of existing buildings, for example, by extending energy efficiency measures to the rest of the house when applications are made for extensions?
- Q11 When considering the impact of solar panels, wind turbines and other 'green' technologies on their surroundings should we treat them in the same way as other building works or give environmental factors greater priority than other considerations, such as conservation/heritage?

1b Adapting to climate change

- Q12 Should we require all developments to include sustainable urban drainage systems and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
- Q13 Should we require a proportion of front gardens to be retained with vegetation to reduce surface water run-off?
- Q14 Should we require design and landscaping measures to reduce overheating and the 'heat island effect'?

1c Reducing environmental impact

- Q15 Should we expect major developments to provide for the sorting and storage of waste to aid waste handling and collection and encourage recycling?

- Q16 Should we require developments adjacent to or above watercourses to improve the water environment and quality?
- Q17 What steps should we take to reduce noise pollution in the borough?
- Q18 Should we require all developments which generate additional travel to introduce measures to manage air quality?

1d Promoting sustainable travel

- Q19 Do you support the sustainable transport measures in the Unitary Development Plan and Local Implementation Plan? Are there other measures we should be promoting?
- Q20 Where large development schemes are taking place at or near transport interchanges should we require schemes to improve, or make a financial contribution towards, the capacity and accessibility of the interchange?
- Q21 Do you support car free housing, or are there other ways where we can reduce car use?
- Q22 Should we require new and expanding schools to produce and implement a travel plan to reduce car use?
- Q23 Do you support the public transport proposals listed in the Unitary Development Plan? Are there any other transport schemes for which we should be safeguarding land?

Issue 2. Managing development and areas of change

2a Managing growth

- Q24 Should we try to concentrate most growth in identified areas of change and on identified housing sites or should we try to spread growth more equally across the borough?
- Q25 Should we ensure that all housing development takes place on previously-developed 'brownfield' land? What types of brownfield land should we give priority to?
- Q26 Should we resist higher density housing where it is poorly designed and does not fit in with its surroundings, or should we set maximum and minimum levels of density, such as the London Plan density standards?
- Q27 Should we identify locations suitable for tall buildings or identify areas where they are not suitable?
- Q28 Should we resist the conversion of single dwelling houses into flats or houses in multiple occupation in some parts of the borough? What proportion of conversions in a street is acceptable?
- Q29 How should we encourage the reuse of empty homes?

2b Managing the impact of growth

- Q30 Have we identified all the infrastructure implications from future housing growth? Do you think we should 'pool' developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements in certain areas?
- Q31 Should we restrict or limit development in areas which have insufficient services and facilities, such as schools, health facilities and utility infrastructure and resources?
- Q32 Should we encourage mixed uses in certain developments and on particular sites in the borough? If so, should this be in the most accessible parts of the borough or should this also apply to other areas?

2c Providing affordable housing

- Q33 Should we consider lowering the threshold (from 10 units) at which housing developments are required to contribute to affordable housing?
- Q34 For smaller sites below 10 units, should we require less than 50% affordable housing, or allow a financial contribution to be made instead of providing units?
- Q35 Should we require more than 50% affordable housing on very large sites?
- Q36 What factors may affect the financial viability of providing affordable housing on sites? Should these be taken into account?
- Q37 What mix of social rented and intermediate housing should we seek? To encourage balanced communities, should this mix vary in different parts of the borough according to existing concentrations of social housing?

2d Providing a range of housing types

- Q38 Should we encourage more family housing in developments?
- Q39 Are larger family homes suitable everywhere in the borough and in all developments? If not, should we specify areas or certain developments which are suitable for family housing?
- Q40 In which locations should we encourage special needs housing?
- Q41 Should we encourage more lifetime homes and require more generous minimum floorspace standards for new dwellings and conversions?

Issue 3. Creating a safer, attractive and valued urban environment

3a Creating high quality buildings and spaces

- Q42 Should we resist design that fails to improve the character and quality of an area or should design be considered acceptable provided it does not harm the appearance of an area?
- Q43 Should we provide specific design guidance for different areas of the borough or should we seek good design everywhere?

3b Protecting and enhancing the borough's built environment and its local distinctiveness

- Q44 Should we continue to protect and enhance the borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest? Or should housing requirements mean that we take a more flexible to the use and reuse of historic areas or buildings?
- Q45 In addition to the protection given to conservation areas and listed buildings, how should we seek to protect the local distinctiveness of certain parts of the borough?

3c Improving the quality and appearance of Haringey's public spaces and street scene

- Q46 Should we expect all developments to contribute to physical works to streets and public places?
- Q47 What physical works do you consider best improve the visual attractiveness and use of public spaces?
- Q48 Are there other approaches to improving streets and public places in Haringey that we should consider?

3d Protecting, enhancing and improving access to public open spaces and areas of nature

- Q49 Should we protect all green open spaces or allow new housing on some sites?

- Q50 Should we seek to create new parks and open spaces or improve the quality of existing spaces and access from residential areas? How can we encourage better use of our parks and sports facilities?
- Q51 Should we encourage developments to do more to protect habitats for wildlife in Haringey? What measures should we seek?

Issue 4. Creating a vibrant and prosperous economy

4a Increasing job opportunities for Haringey's population

- Q52 Should we encourage developers to recruit local people and use local businesses and suppliers during the construction of a scheme and its final use, particularly in or near deprived areas?
- Q53 Should we encourage developers of large schemes to produce an employment and training plan to encourage job opportunities for local people and reduce barriers to work?

4b Protecting viable employment land and buildings

- Q54 Should we protect all employment land for business and employment use?
- Q55 Where vacant and surplus to requirements, should we allow employment land to be reused for housing or community uses?
- Q56 Where under-utilised, should we encourage mixed use development which increases the number and range of jobs on site or provides other regeneration benefits?
- Q57 Are there locations where we could allocate specific uses or 'clusters' of uses?

4c Strengthening Haringey's town centres

- Q58 Should any of Haringey's town centres be increased or decreased in size?
- Q59 Should the Core Strategy recognise the wider role of town centres as a focus for development?
- Q60 Should we seek to resist new shopping developments that are not compatible with the character and function of a centres, for example in terms of shop unit sizes and design and protect areas of specialist shopping?
- Q61 Should we apply stricter controls to restaurants, cafes, bars and clubs and manage the night time economy?

4d Helping our local shops

- Q62 What role should our local shopping centres play in future?
- Q63 Should we increase or decrease the number and size of our local shopping centres?
- Q64 Should we seek to protect public houses which serve as a local community resource?

Issue 5. Improving health and community well-being

5a Making Haringey a safer place

- Q65 Do you agree with the planning measures to discourage crime and promote safer streets in the borough set out above? Are there other measures that we can take?
- Q66 Should we require all developments to demonstrate how they have addressed safer and security issues and have 'designed out' crime?
- Q67 Do crime "hotspots" need a specific approach in terms of community safety and planning? if so, what measures do you think are needed in these places?

5b Improving our health and well-being

- Q68 Have we identified the right measures that planning can take to improve health and well-being in Haringey? Should we prioritise some of these measure above others?
- Q69 Should we require all developments to assess health impacts?
- Q70 Should we take a different approach to planning for health in certain parts of the borough to reflect different health issues and access to facilities?

5c Promoting equality of opportunity and access

- Q71 Are the measures identified appropriate in promoting equality of opportunity and preventing discrimination in Haringey? Are there other measures that we can take?
- Q72 Should we expect developers submitting major schemes to commission independent equalities impact assessments?
- Q73 Do you support the measures to promote accessibility of services and facilities in the borough? Are there other measures we should consider?

5d Supporting education and community services and facilities

- Q74 What community facilities are needed in Haringey to deal with a growing population in addition to those already identified in current plans and programmes?
- Q75 Are there certain parts of the borough where particular facilities need to be provided?
- Q76 Should we require all developments to make a contribution to education facilities and services?

Appendix 3 - Community involvement in the preparation of the Core Strategy

Stage	Method of Involvement	Timescale
Regulation 25 Issues and Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published issues and options report and summary report (with translation service offered) • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Updated website and online consultation • Leaflet and questionnaire • Public notice in local papers / press release • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters • Workshops and focus groups with targeted groups • Exhibitions at a public venue / Area Assemblies • 'Planning for Real' exercises • Presentations to participatory / community forums 	February – April 2008
Regulation 26 Preferred options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published preferred options report and summary report (with translation service offered) • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Updated website and online consultation • Structured consultation form • Public notice in local papers / press release • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters • Targeted discussions on themes, ie housing, employment with user panels and representative groups • Publicity of new studies / research • One to one meetings as required 	September – November 2008
Regulation 28 Submission of the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published preferred options report and summary report (with translation service offered) • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Updated website and online consultation • Structured consultation form • Public notice in local papers / press release • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters 	January – March 2009

Stage	Method of Involvement	Timescale
Regulation 34 Examination / Inspectors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated website • Public notice in local papers / press release • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters • Pre-examination public meeting • Examination organised by dedicated programme officer 	May – October 2009
Regulation 36 Adoption of the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notice of adoption. • Press release • Statement of responses / feedback on the process 	December 2009

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Appendix 1

Haringey Local Development Framework

Haringey 2020 Core Strategy Issues and Options

Have your say – public consultation

Core Strategy Issues and Options - Draft Report**Contents**

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Introduction

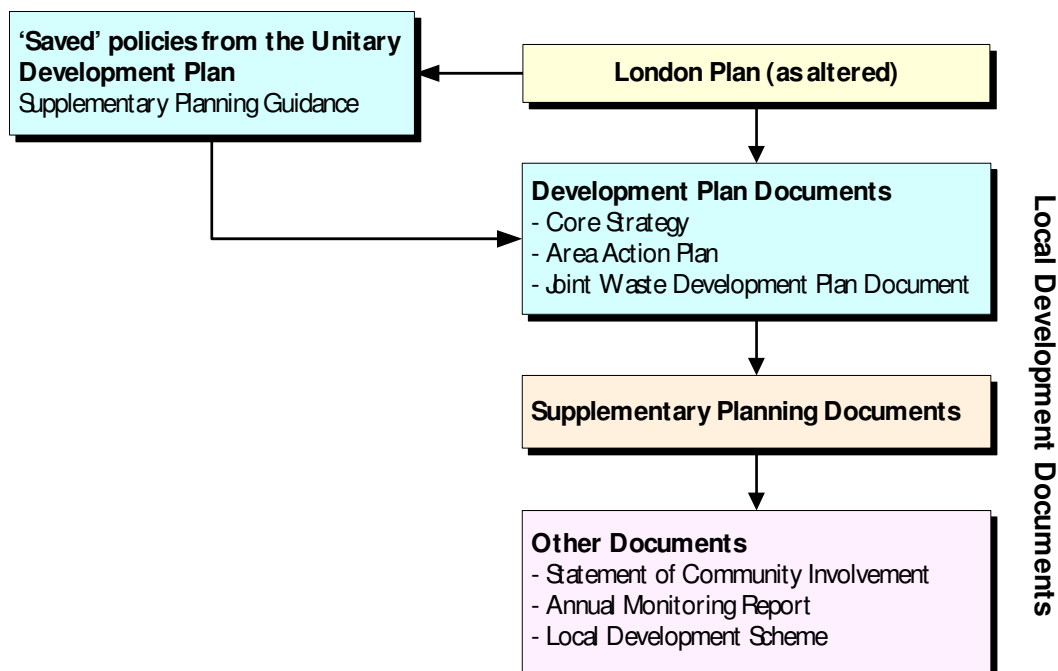
What is the Local Development Framework?

The Local Development Framework (LDF) is a folder of planning policy documents, known as Local Development Documents. These documents are divided into three types:- Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and other documents, such as a Statement of Community Involvement and an Annual Monitoring Report.

The Council is also producing other Development Plan Documents – a North London Waste Plan and a Central Leaside Area Action Plan. These documents must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

The work programme for the LDF is set out in a Local Development Scheme, which includes a description and timetable for each document.

The Local Development Framework is illustrated below:



Why produce a new plan?

The Council adopted its Unitary Development Plan in July 2006. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to replace its existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) with a new Local Development Framework (LDF). The Council must prepare a Core Strategy to update the key policies and proposals in the Unitary Development Plan.

Under the 2004 Act, the UDP policies are automatically saved for three years from the date of adoption (until July 2009). The Council has the option to ask the Government Office for London to save all or some of the UDP policies beyond this period.

The Council is producing a core strategy to:

- respond to future challenges such as climate change
- give spatial interpretation to the recently adopted Sustainable Community Strategy and to other Council plans and strategies
- have regard to new and emerging Government policy
- respond to the alterations to the London Plan
- respond to give local issues and priorities facing the borough

What is a Core Strategy?

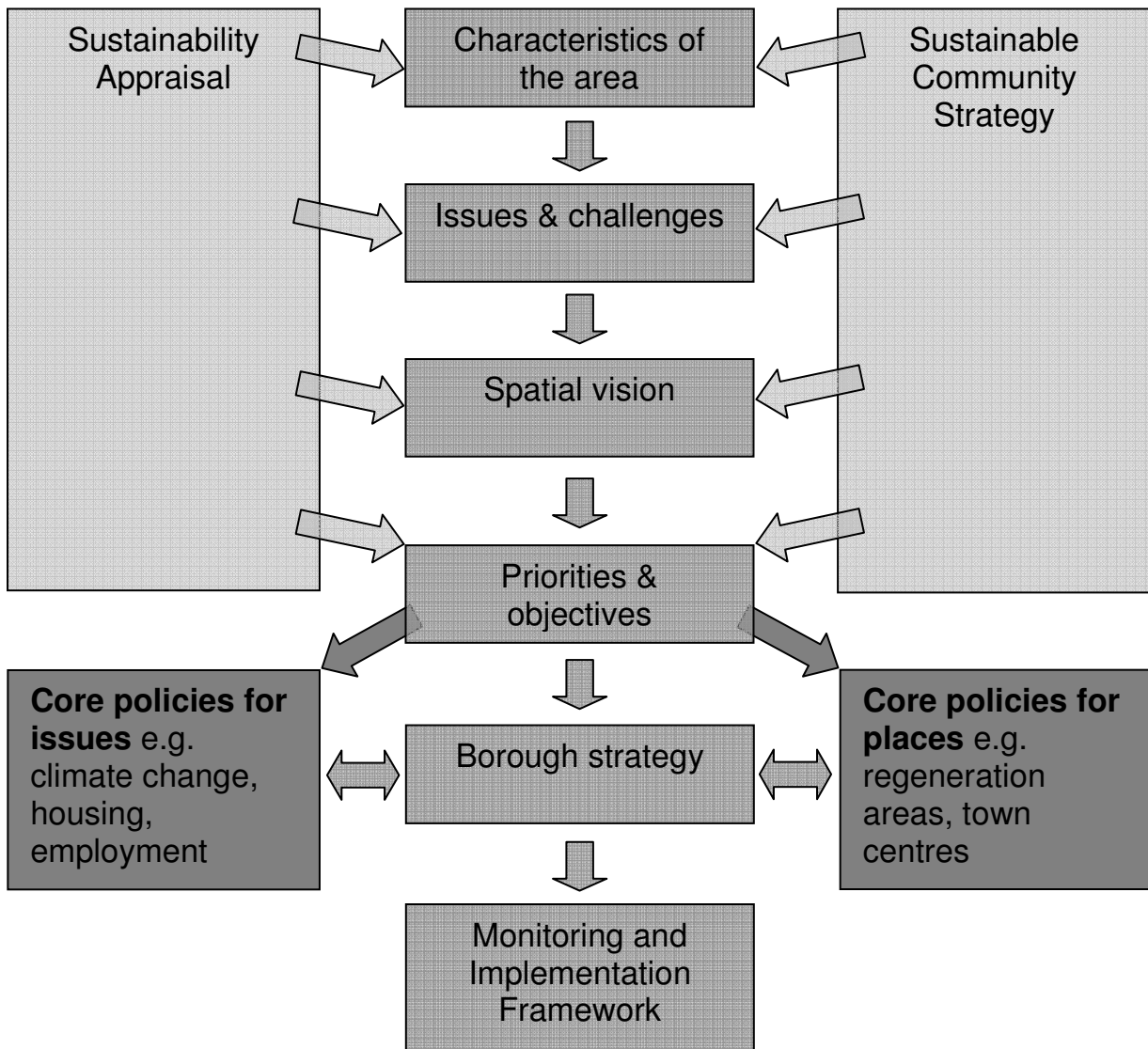
The Core Strategy will become the main planning document for Haringey. It sets out a vision and objectives and policies for the use and development of land in the borough up to 2020. It takes forward the priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and other plans and strategies to identify a vision for Haringey as a place to live, work and visit and will contain key policies and an implementation framework to deliver the vision. The Core Strategy will outline how the Council will deliver local and strategic development needs including housing, employment, leisure and retail provision.

The Core Strategy will go beyond traditional land use planning to also consider other plans and strategies that influence the use of land and the way that the places around us look and work. It will cover the physical aspects of location and land use but also address other factors that make places attractive, sustainable and successful, such as social and economic matters.

Key elements of the Core Strategy

Figure 1 illustrates the key elements of the core strategy. The core strategy will set out a vision and key policies for the future development of the borough up to 2020. The priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and the sustainability appraisal process feed into the core strategy.

Figure 1. Core strategy key elements



The first stage of the core strategy process is to identify issues and options for Haringey. This document begins with a short description of the borough and its characteristics. To identify local issues and priorities, the document outlines the policy context and the wider challenges, such as climate change affecting Haringey. It explains the relationship between the core strategy and the community strategy and other plans and strategies and identifies crosscutting themes.

The report then examines the key issues, challenges and priorities that face Haringey up to 2020 and explores options for policies for issues, such as housing and for places, such as town centres which together will deliver a spatial strategy for Haringey. Finally it summarises an implementation framework that will help to deliver the strategy.

Opportunity to comment

This document is the first stage in the preparation of the Core Strategy. It will be followed by a further consultation on the Council's 'preferred options' before the document is submitted to the Government for independent examination.

The Council has identified the main planning issues that the Core Strategy will need to cover and is developing policy options to address them. It is important that the local community and our stakeholders are given the opportunity to participate in the development of these policy issues and options at this early stage.

We have developed strategic priorities from Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council's key plans and strategies. These priorities have been used to develop spatial objectives for the borough. In turn, we have identified major issues facing Haringey up to 2020 and we set out policy options in the form of questions. Your views are sought on:

- the Core Strategy objectives;
- the options to tackle the issues facing the borough; and
- any objectives, issues and options that we may have missed.

This document is available for public consultation from February to March 2008. We are consulting local groups and organisations and key stakeholders on the document. The response to this consultation will be used to develop the Council's 'preferred options' for the new strategy, which will be subject to a further consultation period. Following this the Council will have the opportunity to refine its preferred approach prior to submitting the Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent examination.

Work on other policy documents for the Local Development Framework (LDF) is also underway. Further information on these documents and the Council's programme for preparing the LDF is set out in the Local Development Scheme.

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Short description of the Borough

Haringey is one of London's 32 boroughs and is located in the centre of north London. It is home to 225,700 people living in an area of 30 square kilometres. Approximately a quarter (27%) of the borough is green spaces and areas of water. Domestic buildings and gardens account for 41% of the total land area of the borough and commercial buildings and land, road and rail account for about a third (32%) of the land area.

Historically considered an outer London borough, large parts of Haringey have the social and economic characteristics of an inner London borough. 30% of Haringey's population live in central and eastern areas in the borough which are amongst the 10% most deprived in England. This has been recognised in recent years by the award of neighbourhood renewal funding for deprived parts of the borough. Nevertheless, it is recognised that the borough has significant potential to deliver major growth and regenerate communities and has received growth area and community infrastructure funding from the Government to redevelop major opportunity sites in the borough – at Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale.

Haringey boasts national landmarks like Alexandra Palace and is the home of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. Some parts of the borough have good tube and rail links to central London and to Heathrow and Stansted Airports.

Haringey's places

The borough is place of contrasts. Some areas display suburban characteristics with lower density housing whilst the majority of the borough is urban with higher density terrace housing and blocks of flats.

The Haringey Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy identifies five priority areas of the borough which contain the highest levels of deprivation and where regeneration initiatives are targeted. The priority areas are:-

- Wood Green town centre, Noel park estate and parts of Woodside ward
- Central Tottenham and Seven sisters wards
- Northumberland Park
- White Hart Lane ward
- Bruce Grove / High Cross, including Broadwater Farm Estate

The Mayor's London Plan designates Tottenham Hale as an Opportunity Area and Haringey Heartlands as an Area for Intensification in recognition of their potential to provide significant numbers of new homes, new jobs and wider regeneration benefits.

The borough retains concentrations of employment in industry, offices and warehousing. The Unitary Development Plan identifies 22 Defined Employment Areas (DEAs) in the borough. Collectively the DEAs provide 138 hectares of employment land, over 1,000 buildings, 722 business establishments and nearly 800,000 sq.m of employment floorspace. The borough also contains other smaller employment locations which total a further 17 hectares of employment land.

The borough contains 28 conservation areas and over 350 listed buildings. Haringey's historic buildings and conservation areas are cherished landmarks that relate to the borough's rich history and give it a vital sense of place.

Haringey contains six main town centres. Wood Green is classified as a Metropolitan Centre – one of only ten in London. Tottenham High Road, Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and West

Green Road are classified as District Centres. In addition, Haringey has 38 Local Shopping Centres.

Haringey's people

Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 5.3% to 237,700 people by 2021.

Nearly half of the population comes from ethnic minority backgrounds. This diversity is reflected in the fact that almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language. Haringey has a relatively transient population. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the borough, the 9th highest proportion in London.

In April 2007, 6.8% of Haringey's economically active residents were unemployed and claiming Jobseekers Allowance, which was higher than the London rate (4.6%) and more double the national unemployment rate.

Northumberland Park has the highest unemployment rate of all wards in London at 15.8%. In contrast, unemployment in Alexandra ward stands at 2.5%. The 2001 Census suggests that long-term unemployment is a serious issue for Haringey. Over 50% of unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over 2 years or have never worked.

The borough's age structure is similar to that of London as a whole, although the east of the borough tends to have more young people and the west more older people. In January 2006, Haringey's school population was approximately 35,000 children. There are 63 primary schools in Haringey and there 11 secondary schools in the borough, 9 of which have sixth form provision. A new Sixth Form Centre opened in Tottenham in September 2007.

At June 2006, 35% of Haringey primary school pupils and 37% of secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals. In 2005, average gross annual earnings (at £28,763) were lower than the London average (at £33,373).

Infant mortality and the proportion of low birth-weight babies are key indicators of health and inequality. Infant mortality in Haringey (2002) was 6.9 per 1000 live births compared to 5.7 in London. Pregnancy in adolescence increases the risk of poor health and social outcome for both mother and baby. In Haringey the rate of teenage conceptions is above the national average and has steadily increased during the 1990s. The rate in Haringey has increased, whilst the national rate appears to have stabilised. Under-18 conception rate is 68.1 per 1000 (in 2004), with highest rates in wards with the highest levels of poverty and deprivation.

Haringey's economy

The borough has a diverse industrial base, with companies operating in a large number of sectors including retail, real estate and manufacturing. There are 8,200 businesses in Haringey employing a total of 64,700 people.

Haringey's economy is dominated by small businesses. There are approximately 8,200 businesses, in the borough, together employing some 64,700 people. 94% of the businesses employ fewer than 24 people. The major sectors of employment in Haringey are retail and wholesale distribution (19.9%) and health and social work (19.0%). Manufacturing and construction account for 11.8% of all employment.

In 2004, 14.0% of VAT registered businesses in Haringey were newly registered compared with 12.4% in London. However, Haringey experienced a slightly higher turnover of businesses with a

net loss of 0.9% compared to 0.2% in London as a whole. In 2001, 11.1% of the working age population in Haringey are self-employed compared with 9.4% in London.

Haringey is strategically located in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area. With strong links to the City, West End and Stansted Airport the borough is very well placed for both business and commuting. By 2016 it is estimated that approximately 350,000 new London jobs will have been created within one hours commuting time of Haringey. These include the new job opportunities being created at Stratford City and the Olympic 2012 – accessible by rail in 15 minutes from Tottenham Hale.

Haringey's housing

According to the 2001 Census there are over 94,600 dwellings in Haringey. Of those 46% are owner occupied, 20% are council rented, 10.5% are rented from a registered social landlord and 20.1% are rented from a private landlord. At March 2006, Haringey had an estimated 2,765 empty private sector properties, which was the 13 highest proportion in London. Of this, 1,275 were vacant for longer than six months.

Haringey has a smaller proportion of home ownership in comparison to other London boroughs. However, since 2001 it is estimated that the proportion of owner occupied households has risen by about 4%.

In 2005/06 1,093 households were accepted as homeless by the Council. At 1st April 2006 there were 5,997 households in temporary accommodation in Haringey, one of the highest levels in the UK. Given the high levels of temporary housing and homelessness there is the need to ensure that affordable housing meets those households in priority need. A 2007 Housing Needs Study estimates a need for 4,500 affordable housing units per annum for the next five years. There are over 20,000 households registered on the Council's housing register.

Environment

A network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt is one of Haringey's strengths, making an important contribution to the quality of life. Despite this, parts of Haringey are deficient in different types of open space provision.

The borough has numerous natural and historical assets. It includes part of the Lee Valley Regional Park, which is Green Belt, areas of Metropolitan Open Land, including Alexandra Park and Ecological Valuable Sites of Metropolitan Importance.

Identifying Issues and Options

A core strategy cannot be developed in isolation. It will contribute to achieving the vision and objectives of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and help the Council's partners and other organisations deliver relevant parts of their plans and programmes. It will help shape the kind of place Haringey will be in 2020, balancing the needs and aspirations of residents and businesses against strategic development needs. It must also be consistent with national planning policy and in general conformity with the London Plan.

Therefore, in identifying issues and priorities, the Council is not starting from a 'blank sheet' - issues and priorities have been identified from the following:

- National planning policy and advice
- The London Plan and the Mayor of London's strategies
- Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy
- The Council's key plans and strategies, including the Unitary Development Plan and emerging strategies such as the Regeneration Strategy and the Greenest Borough Strategy
- Other external plans and strategies identified in Appendix A
- Sustainability objectives and key issues and opportunities identified in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
- An evidence base of research and studies and the emerging Borough Profile

A full list of plans and strategies and the evidence base is found in Appendix A.

The Core Strategy is supported by a sustainability appraisal which is a continuous process and seeks to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are embedded into the strategy. A scoping report has identified sustainability appraisal objectives and an appraisal framework which will be used to assess the Core Strategy and other local development documents. The sustainability objectives are found in Appendix B.

National Guidance

The Government's Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development identifies the principles of sustainable development which the Core Strategy must address.

This will include policies that:

- promote sustainable economic growth;
- promote urban and rural regeneration;
- promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free;
- bring forward sufficient land for housing, industrial development and other uses;
- seek to locate all facilities in locations that everyone can reach on foot, bicycle or public transport, rather than by car;
- focus development that attracts a large number of people in existing centres;
- reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision;
- promote the more efficient use of land through higher density, mixed use development and bring vacant and under-used land and buildings into productive use;
- enhance and protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character; and
- address the causes and impacts of climate change, manage pollution and natural hazards and
- safeguard natural resources.

Regional Policy

The London Plan contains six key objectives:

1. Making the most sustainable and efficient use of space in London; encouraging intensification and growth in areas of need and opportunity;
2. Making London a better city for people to live in;
3. Making London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth;
4. Promoting social inclusion and tackling deprivation and discrimination;
5. Improving London's transport;
6. Making London a more attractive, well-designed and green city

Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy

In July 2007, the Council and its partners produced a Community Strategy for Haringey (2007-2016), which aims to make the borough a better place by working together to improve local services.

It sets out a shared vision to make Haringey:

“A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to”

The Community Strategy identifies six priorities:

- people at the heart of change
- environmentally sustainable future
- economic vitality and prosperity shared by all
- safer for all
- healthier people with a better quality of life
- people and customer focused

Local Area Agreement and Theme Boards

The Council and its partners have developed a Local Area Agreement (LAA) which provides a substantial part of the delivery mechanism for the Sustainable Community Strategy. The LAA is an agreement with Central Government that sets out our priorities for Haringey over the next 3 years. The issues covered by the LAA for 2007-2010 are unemployment, poor housing conditions, health inequalities and low educational attainment.

The thematic partnership boards are tasked with co-ordinating the delivery of the Haringey Strategic Partnership's priorities

The Well-being Partnership Board is primarily responsible for the social aspects of well-being.

Better Places Partnership Board is responsible for better and safer local transport and traffic management and sports and leisure opportunities.

Children's and Young People's Strategic Partnership Board is responsible for the welfare of children and young people and will link with the WBPB around the transition to adulthood for all aspects of life through universal and targeted services to achieve key targets such as reducing teenage pregnancy.

Enterprise Partnership Board is responsible for achieving economic well-being through the strategic planning and provision of training and jobs.

Safer Communities Partnership Board is responsible for issues surrounding drugs and alcohol misuse related crime, as well as having a role in ensuring the protection of vulnerable adults.

Integrated Housing Partnership Board is responsible for meeting current and future housing needs.

The Council Plan

The Council Plan 2007/2010 sets out how the Council will further improve its services to meet the needs of Haringey's residents. It outlines how the council will contribute to Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy. Its priorities are closely aligned with those in the Community Strategy.

Better Haringey

The Better Haringey initiative, launched in September 2003, has been successful in promoting improvements to the built and natural environment. The campaign has focused on strengthening civic pride, encouraging residents, businesses and visitors to help look after the local environment. The first ever Better Haringey Green Fair and Better Haringey Awards, held in June 2007, celebrated achievements and marked the starting point for a new focus on environmental sustainability.

Greenest Borough Strategy

A Draft Greenest Borough Strategy was approved for consultation in October 2007. It identifies six priorities for action over the next ten years:

1. Improving the urban environment
2. Protecting the natural environment
3. Managing environmental resources efficiently
4. Leading by example - managing the Council sustainably
5. Sustainable design and construction
6. Promoting sustainable travel

The emerging key actions which influence the core strategy are:

- Agreeing carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough
- Setting up eco-grants to support projects reducing carbon emissions
- Installing energy efficient street lighting across the borough
- Reducing the council's energy use by 10 per cent by 2010
- Developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013
- Purchasing electric cars for council business
- Building on Haringey's success in having the joint highest number of Green Flag parks within any London borough
- Ensuring everyone in Haringey receives the same quality recycling services
- Developing on-street recycling bins for commuters

People, Places & Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy

The Council has drafted a regeneration strategy for the borough based on a vision:

"To create economic vitality and prosperity for all through exploitation of Haringey's strategic location in a global city, major development site opportunities and by developing the Boroughs 21st century business economy".

The strategy sets out three objectives:

1. People - To increase skills, raise employment and reduce worklessness so that residents can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world
2. Places - To make Haringey a place in which more people want to live and invest by using the opportunity of major sites and key locations to create positive change
3. Prosperity - To maintain and develop a 21st century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise, to help make Haringey a place people want to work and visit.

Future challenges facing Haringey

Sustainable development is the core principle underpinning planning. It involves meeting our social, environmental and economic needs in ways that protect the environment and do not harm our ability to meet our needs in the future.

- Environmental – responding to climate change and protection of the environment and natural resources
- Social – social progress which recognises the needs of everyone access and inequalities, healthy urban environment
- Economic – vibrant local economy and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

In developing a strategy to guide change and development up to 2020, there are a number of environmental, social and economic challenges that we need to respond to. These challenges are 'cross-cutting' issues which shape the Core Strategy issues and options.

The key challenges are as follows:

- Climate change
- Demographic change
- Use of resources
- Health and well-being
- High quality design
- Equality and inclusion
- Economic change
- Technological change
- Transport
- Crime and safety
- Sub-regional issues

Climate change

There is now a wide body of scientific evidence to support the view that climate change is a serious and urgent issue. Globally, three of the hottest years ever recorded have been in the last decade and the world is warmer now than at any other time over the last 12,000 years. Extreme weather events around the world are becoming common. Growing economic wealth has led to excessive generation of waste and an increasing demand on energy. The Stern Review, commissioned by the government, gives a stark warning of worldwide economic recession if action is not taken now.

It is widely recognised that climate change will affect all our lives and those of future generations, with global changes having local impacts. We need to respond to this by greatly reducing Haringey's impact on the environment and planning measures to deal with the effects of climate change in the borough. Our response to these issues must be sensitive to the high quality environment in much of the borough.

There are practical steps we can take in using less energy and increasing the use of energy from renewable sources. We will also need to ensure that new buildings are designed to take account of climate change. This is easier and cheaper option to 'retro-fitting' existing buildings.

Haringey Council signed the Nottingham Declaration in December 2006, committing itself to preparing a plan of action to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to work towards the government target of a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels by 2050 (against a 1990 baseline). Baseline carbon emission data (in 2003) reveals that CO₂ emissions for Haringey 49% are from dwellings, 33% from non-domestic buildings and 18% from transport.

Demographic Change

Haringey's population is expected to grow by about 12,000 people by 2021. The population is also changing, for example households are getting smaller and people are living longer. Family structures are expected to change with a continued increase in the number of single-person households and a fall in average household size.

All London boroughs are experiencing high levels of population turnover. This has implications for housing and the need to house people on a temporary basis and on pupil mobility in schools.

Use of natural resources

The need to protect and enhance the environment and the prudent use of natural resources is increasingly recognised. Future developments in the Borough will be driven by the need to make better use of key resources such as land, buildings and construction materials, water, energy and waste, whilst reducing emissions that contribute towards climate change. The landfill of waste is no longer an option and we must seek to ensure that waste is reused and recycled locally.

Land is a finite resource and in responding to population and housing growth we must seek to reuse brownfield land and promote the more efficient use of land as an alternative to developing on green spaces.

Health and well-being

The promotion of health and well-being cuts across many issues. There is an important link between how places are planned and the health of the people who live in them. Health should be considered as a key issue in the planning of development, where the health impacts of the development are assessed and actions taken to create a healthy environment. Mixed and sustainable communities should improve access to health facilities as well as encouraging healthy lifestyles, for example by providing access to open spaces and recreation facilities, reducing noise and air pollution and designing walking routes and cycle lanes.

High quality design

High quality design is a key element in achieving sustainable development. High quality design can create safe environments, make best use of a site responding to its setting and context, minimise the use of resources through sustainable design and construction and make developments accessible to everyone.

Equality and inclusion

In accordance with government legislation and policy, as defined in The Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 and The Disability Discrimination Act 1995, Haringey's Local Development Framework will incorporate policies that promote fairness, inclusion and respect for people from all sections of society, regardless of their age, disability, gender, sexual orientation, race, culture or religion.

Everyone should have an equal opportunity to access the services and opportunities available

within Haringey. The Core Strategy will, therefore, promote socially inclusive communities through new development by:

- ensuring that the impact of development on the social fabric of communities is considered and taken into account;
- seeking to reduce social inequalities;
- addressing accessibility (both in terms of location and physical access) for all members of the community to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and community facilities;
- encouraging a variety of services and facilities and their accessibility e.g. recycling facilities, schools, hospitals and open space, public transport and training facilities, as well as employment and residential accommodation opportunities; and
- taking into account the needs of all the community.

Economic Change

A net growth of 636,000 jobs is forecast for London from 2001 to 2016. The most significant growth is expected in the finance and business services sector and people-orientated services. The North London Sub-Regional Development Framework suggests a growth in jobs of 26,000 across the north London sub-region.

Haringey has a relatively large amount of industrial land. In the past, this land provided many jobs in manufacturing. But manufacturing has declined and we need to plan for new jobs to replace those being lost and to provide jobs for the increasing population. Travel-to-work patterns have become increasingly complex. It is accepted that many working residents in Haringey travel to work outside of the borough.

Technological Change

The growth of the internet and electronic communication has changed the way we live, work, shop and spend our leisure time. It has changed the way the public sector operates and how private companies provide goods and services. Such changes place different demands on land and the use of buildings, but also generate new economic activity. In particular, technology will provide some environmental solutions to climate change and as a result there will be opportunities from an expanding 'green' economy. The environmental goods and services industry is becoming well-established in the UK and turnover in this market is expected to grow from £25 billion in 2005 to £34 billion in 2010 and to £46 billion in 2015.

Transport

Levels of car ownership and car use continue to rise. This places increasing pressure on the borough's roads and on parking. Travel patterns are becoming more complex, particularly at peak times with commuting and the 'school run'. The borough is relatively well served by north-south routes, but movement east-west, particularly by public transport is often difficult. Increasing car use and road congestion can harm local air quality and, in turn, affect the health of residents. The Council wants to promote travel in Haringey that is easy, safe, healthy and does not harm our local environment or contribute to climate change. In response, a package of measures is required to restrict car use, promote sustainable transport options and change travel behaviour.

Crime and safety

The need to tackle crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour, which harm the quality of life for many in the borough is a key priority in Haringey's Community Strategy. We need to make sure that Haringey becomes a safer place while retaining the vibrancy that makes it such an interesting and popular place to live and visit. There are solutions to 'design out crime' from our buildings and places.

Sub Regional Issues

Haringey is part of North London. The Council, along with the boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest and public, private and voluntary organisations work together as part of the North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA). NLSA seek to raise the profile of North London and increase public sector and private sector investment into the sub-region to address the following issues:

- Coordinating housing growth with social and transport infrastructure
- Supporting the outer London economy, including promoting the role of town centres
- Increasing access to employment through skills development and training
- Promoting a vision for the Upper Lee

Haringey along with Barnet, Enfield, Hackney, Redbridge and Waltham Forest form the London part of the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Area – which is projected to deliver nearly 20% of London's housing growth by 2016.

The Upper Lee Valley has experienced a long period of decline due to structural decline of manufacturing in London. Several programmes have attempted to halt, including substantial investment from the European Union. In addition, new opportunities such as the 2012 Olympics and the pressure for increased housing supply mean a new vision for the area is needed to ensure comprehensive redevelopment and regeneration and avoid the area being developed on a piecemeal, site by site basis.

Through the North London Strategic Alliance, the boroughs of Haringey, Enfield and Waltham Forest together with the London Development Agency and the Greater London Authority have worked to develop a new vision that can guide the future of the area over a 20-30 year period.

The vision seeks to:

- Make better use of and access to the unique assets of the Upper Lee Valley improving biodiversity and promoting it as North London's Waterside
- Reverse economic decline and create a strong platform for economic growth using its strategic location as part of a world city
- Improve transport connections to the City, Central London and Stratford and enhance internal connectivity
- Promote social inclusion, environmental and economic sustainability and an improved quality for life
- Make better use of urban land enabling more housing and business.
- Create an improved and sustainable housing environment and to support community facilities
- Promote good urban design
- Promote mixed use approach in the Central Leaside area making it the centre point and focus of the wider place.

Other sub regional partnerships have been established to address housing and waste issues. A north London grouping of Barnet, Enfield, Haringey, Islington, Camden and Westminster are preparing a sub regional housing strategy and the seven boroughs of the North London Waste Authority are working to prepare a North London Waste Plan development plan document.

Developing a vision and spatial objectives

Strategic Priorities

The following strategic priorities have been developed from Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council's key plans and strategies.

An environmentally sustainable future by responding to climate change and managing our environmental resources more effectively to make Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs.

Managing development with people at the heart of change by delivering new homes and new jobs, with supporting services and transport and utility infrastructure at the right place and the right time.

A safer, attractive and valued urban environment by reducing both crime and fear of crime through good design and improvements to the public realm and by creating safer, cleaner streets.

Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all by meeting business needs and providing local employment opportunities, and promoting a vibrant economy and independent living.

Improving health and community well-being by providing better housing, meeting health and community needs and encouraging lifetime wellbeing at home, work, play and learning.

Vision and Spatial Objectives

Vision

The Council intends to use the vision from the Sustainable Community Strategy as the overarching vision for the Core Strategy, which is to:

"A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to"

Spatial Objectives

The spatial objectives below take forward the strategic priorities identified above and set out the basis for the Core Strategy and its key policies. These objectives also link with the sustainability appraisal objectives in Appendix B. The spatial objectives are as follows:

An environmentally sustainable future

- To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions
- To adapt to climate change by improving the sustainability of buildings against flood risk, water stress and overheating.
- To manage air quality within the borough by travel planning and promotion of walking and cycling.
- To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.
- To reduce and manage flood risk.
- To increase energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources.

- To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – by reducing, reusing and recycling waste and supporting the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.
- To manage air and noise pollution and land contamination
- To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

Managing development and areas of change

- To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets our needs for homes, jobs and services, is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and the borough as a whole.
- To provide homes to meet housing needs, in terms of affordability, quality and diversity and to help create mixed communities.
- To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
- To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.

A safer, attractive and valued urban environment

- To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character
- To promote safe and secure buildings and spaces.
- To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces as areas for recreation, visual interest and biodiversity.
- To protect and enhance the Borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest.

Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all

- To reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision.
- To enhance the environmental quality and attractiveness of the borough's town centres in response to changing economic and retail demands.
- To link deprived areas with the employment benefits arising from the development of major sites and key locations in the borough and to improve access to new employment opportunities outside of the borough.
- To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs.
- To support the development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors.

Improving health and community well-being

- To improve the health and wellbeing of Haringey's residents by reducing inequalities in access to health services and promoting healthy lifestyles.
- To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities
- To improve access to local services and facilities for all groups
- To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.

Question 1

Do the spatial objectives provide a useful approach to identifying the issues and options for Haringey's future?

Are there any other important objectives that should be included?

Haringey's Places

Haringey contains places or areas which make it distinctive. The Core Strategy seeks to develop a spatial strategy which addresses the priorities for different areas of the borough.

These areas can be divided into four categories:

- Areas of change such as regeneration areas and major sites where change is promoted and facilitated. In the case of Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands there is the opportunity to create new places and communities.
- Areas where change is managed, focused on the borough's town centres.
- Areas of the borough where the emphasis is on preservation and enhancement, including the borough's 28 conservation areas.
- Areas of neighbourhood renewal, such as Myddleton Road, Archway Road and Tottenham Lane.

Areas of change

The following areas of change are identified in the borough and are illustrated on Map 1.

- Tottenham – delivering the Transforming Tottenham Project through the delivery of the masterplan for Tottenham Hale, developing the gateway sites at Seven Sisters and at the northern end of the High Road and developing the old Town Hall site including the Bernie Grant Centre.
- Seven Sisters – a New Deal for Communities area where targeted initiatives seeks to promote regeneration, tackle poverty and social exclusion in the area
- Haringey Heartlands – delivering major mixed use developments on the eastern and western utilities lands, linked to the regeneration of Wood Green town centre.
- Working with Enfield to regenerate a strategic employment location at Central Leaside which includes parts of Northumberland Park
- Transforming Alexandra Palace into the leisure and entertainment centre for North London
- Strengthening the role of town centres – the borough contains six town centres where change needs to be managed.
- Neighbourhood areas where plans have been prepared to assist with the renewal of these areas.

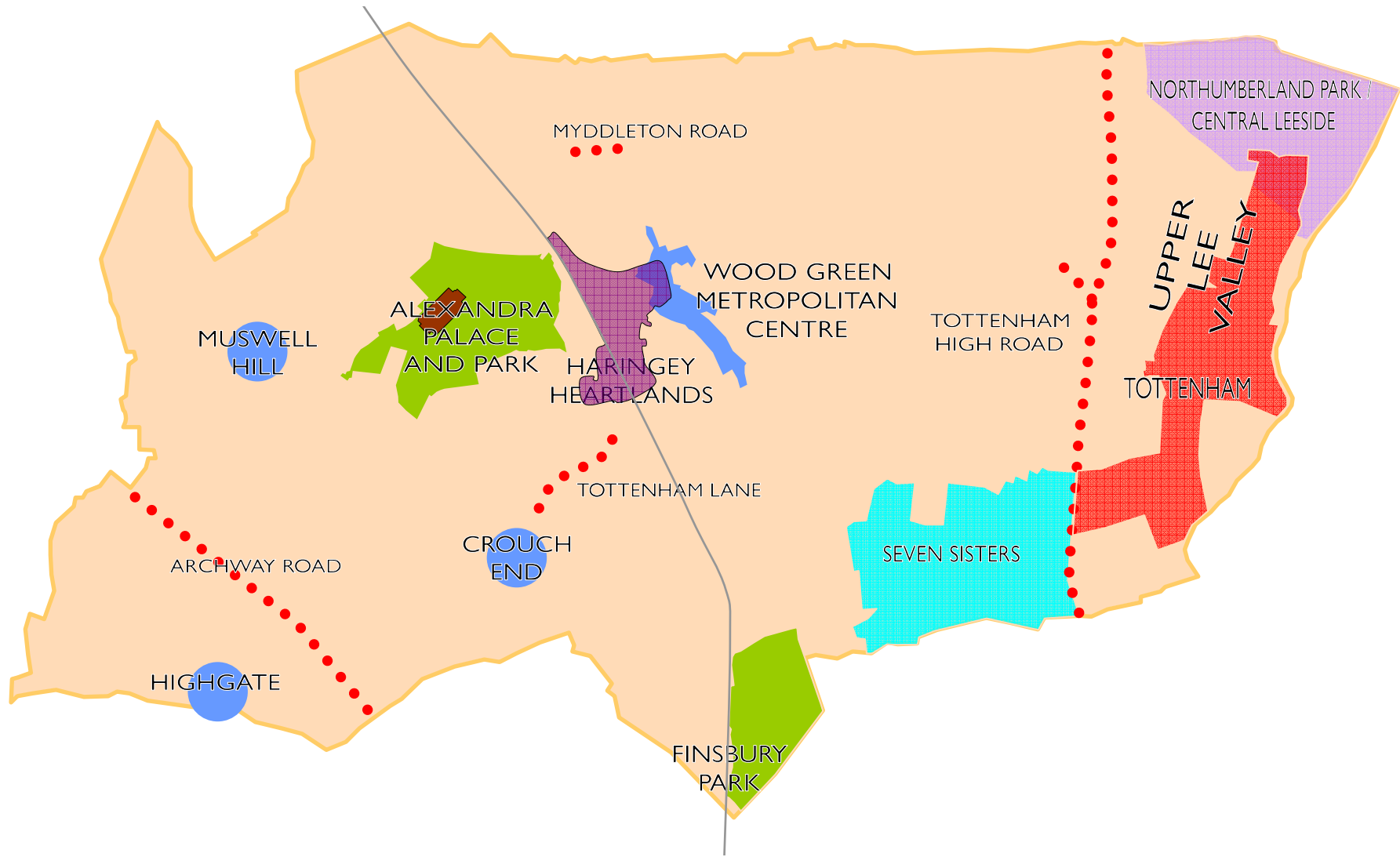
Haringey does not sit in isolation. Therefore, when we are developing our strategy for the borough it is important for us to take account the borough's relationship with neighbouring boroughs and other parts of London.

There are other areas of the borough which adjoin neighbouring boroughs, which require partnership working with neighbouring boroughs:

- The Upper Lee Valley
- North Tottenham and Central Leaside
- South Tottenham and Stamford Hill
- Bounds Green and the North Circular Road corridor
- Highgate
- Finsbury Park and Manor House – with major regeneration projects at Finsbury Park station (in Islington) and at Woodberry Down (in Hackney)

There are also major redevelopment proposals in adjoining boroughs which will have a significant effect on the borough, for example Cricklewood / Brent Cross area and London 2012 / Stratford City.

Map 1 - Areas of Change in Haringey



The Council's Haringey's Neighbourhood Management Service works with local people to improve their neighbourhoods, focusing on the priority wards as defined in Haringey's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. The borough is also divided into seven area assemblies where local residents to contribute ideas on how we can improve the area where you live. These are White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park, West Green Road and Bruce Grove, Tottenham and Seven Sisters, St.Anns and Harringay, Wood Green, Crouch End and Muswell Hill.

The Unitary Development Plan divided the borough into three main areas – east, central and west - with different objectives for each to tackle specific problems and opportunities.

Eastern Haringey

Deprivation is concentrated in the east of the borough and the focus here is regeneration and renewal. The main objectives for the Eastern area are:

- Greater opportunity for large-scale redevelopment to address the area's deprivation.
- Environmental management to create a high quality environment with a sense of place.
- Improved access to jobs and supporting a variety of regeneration initiatives.
- Greater private investment.
- Encouraging a greater choice of housing.
- Tackle problems of a transient population.
- Encourage more trees and improved public spaces.
- Improve public transport.
- Improve quality of life
- Protect the areas built heritage and green spaces
- Identify the appropriate scale of development

Central Haringey

Central Haringey is dominated by Haringey Heartlands and Wood Green Metropolitan Centre. It is characterised by pockets of deprivation. The main objectives for the Central area are:

- Protect and enhance Wood Green as a Metropolitan Town Centre
- Improve physical, social and economic linkages
- Promote and enhance major visitor attractions
- Tackle problems of a transient population and create more balanced communities
- Manage a night time economy.
- Pursue environmental management to improve quality of life and its environmental assets such as its attractive open spaces.
- Protect the area's built heritage and green spaces
- Identify the appropriate scale of development

Western Haringey

Western Haringey is a predominantly residential area with the boroughs heaviest concentration of conservation areas. The priorities in this area are ones of environmental management, improving the quality of life and its environmental assets such as its attractive open spaces. For the western area the objectives are:

- Environmental management to create an attractive sustainable environment.
- Identify development opportunities.
- Support the town centres of Muswell Hill and Crouch End
- Support shopping facilities in Highgate and on Archway Road
- Protect the areas built heritage and green spaces
- Identify the appropriate scale of development
- Tackle pockets of deprivation
- Encourage a greater percentage of socially rented affordable homes

Question 2:

To identify area specific priorities and objectives, the Unitary Development Plan divided the borough eastern, central and western areas. Do you agree with this approach?

Are the objectives for these areas still appropriate? Have we missed any key priorities?

Issues and Options

This section takes forward the issues and challenges identified and develops options to address them. At this stage, the options are offered for discussion and comment and the Council has yet to decide its preferred way forward.

For each issue we would like to know which of any the options you support. We would also like to know whether we have identified the right issues and whether there are other issues or options which need to be considered.

The issues are grouped under the following strategic priorities:

1. An environmentally sustainable future

- 1a Limiting the impact of climate change
- 1b Adapting to climate change
- 1c Reducing environmental impact
- 1d Promoting sustainable travel

2. Managing development and areas of change

- 2a Managing growth
- 2b Managing the impact of growth
- 2c Providing affordable housing
- 2d Providing a range of housing types

3. Creating a safer, attractive and valued urban environment

- 3a Creating high quality buildings and spaces
- 3b Protecting and enhancing the borough's built environment and its local distinctiveness
- 3c Improving the quality and appearance of Haringey's public spaces and street scene
- 3d Protecting, enhancing and improving access to public open spaces and areas of nature

4. Creating a vibrant and prosperous economy

- 4a Increasing job opportunities for Haringey's population
- 4b Protecting viable employment land and buildings
- 4c Strengthening Haringey's town centres
- 4d Helping our local shops

5. Improving health and community well-being

- 5a Making Haringey a safer place
- 5b Improving our health and well-being
- 5c Promoting equality of opportunity and access
- 5d Supporting education and community services and facilities

An environmentally sustainable future

A strategic priority facing Haringey is the need to secure an environmentally sustainable future. A key issue for the borough is the need to adapt to and lessen the impact of climate change.

Responding to climate change needs to be addressed in an integrated way. For example, increased energy efficiency and use of renewable energy addresses the aim of a prudent use of natural resources. It can also positively address the social issue of fuel poverty and contribute to employment growth through the design and manufacture of new forms of renewable energy installations.

The Council is already taken steps to respond to climate change. Planning has a key role to play in ensuring that development and places have a lower environmental impact to help limit climate change and be able to adapt to the effects of climate change in the future. Ways in which planning can contribute to reducing the environmental impacts include seeking and securing:

- design solutions which optimise passive solar energy and energy efficiency
- measures to reduce heat loss from buildings and spaces and limit the 'heat island' effect
- technology for energy efficiency and renewable energy from small scale measures to large scale energy infrastructure;
- the most efficient use of resources and water;
- measures to mitigate and adapt to flood risk;
- the re-use and most efficient use of land and buildings (this is addressed in Issue 2a);
- the location of development and patterns of growth that reduce the need to travel by car and car use (this is addressed in Issue 1d).

An integrated approach will be to require developments to contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, in particular by minimising carbon dioxide emissions, adopting sustainable design and construction measures and prioritising decentralised energy generation. Given the extent of carbon dioxide emissions from existing buildings, it is also necessary to 'retrofit' measures to reduce their environmental impact.

The following 'energy hierarchy' includes initiatives which will limit and adapt to climate change.

- Using less energy, including sustainable design and construction methods
- Supplying energy efficiently in particular by prioritising decentralised energy generation (CHP, CCHP),
- Using renewable energy
- Integration of adaptation measures with mitigation to tackle climate change, such as living roofs and walls and water use targets

Issue 1a – Limiting the impact of climate change

Carbon reduction targets

The further alterations to the London Plan set the following minimum targets for London (against a 1990 base).

- 15% by 2010
- 20% by 2015
- 25% by 2020
- 30% by 2025

Question 3:

Do you think that the borough should adopt the London Plan carbon reduction targets or seek higher targets?

Renewable energy

A proportion of the energy requirement from new development should be provided from on site renewable sources. At present, the UDP requires major developments to provide 10% of the projected carbon dioxide emissions from renewable sources. We require an assessment of energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions from proposed major developments.

Whilst biomass (biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms) is currently being accepted as a renewable energy supply, there are concerns that the availability of the source is limited in north London and that the burning of biomass can harm air quality due to the release of small particulates. As a result, this may affect the potential to increase the proportion of on-site renewable energy.

Question 4:

Should we require all new development to provide a proportion of their energy requirement from renewable sources? Should we require higher renewable energy targets (at least 20%) for major developments on selected sites?

Question 5:

Where developments cannot meet on-site renewable energy targets, should we allow them to make carbon reduction contributions in another way, for example by making a financial contribution to make existing buildings more energy efficient?

Energy efficiency

There are several ways in which the energy efficiency of new development can be improved. The Government has introduced a Code for Sustainable Homes for assessing the environmental performance of new residential buildings. At present the Code is voluntary and does not apply to public or commercial buildings.

Combined Heat and Power systems are decentralised energy systems that generate power close to the point of use which allows the waste heat produced to be used locally. This avoids the heat loss during the production and distribution of power which occurs with the national electricity grid. "Trigeneration" systems that provide cooling as well as heat and power can also be used although the technology is not as well established as for combined heat and power. Investment in community heating, cooling and electricity networks are seen as the most beneficial and cost effective long term solution to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Local energy generation and distribution systems generate heat and power close to where the energy is to be used thus minimising energy losses through distribution.

Question 6:

Should all developments meet high standards of energy efficiency and environmental performance, taking into account the specifics of the site, technology and cost? or should this only apply to schemes of certain types or certain sizes?

Question 7:

Should we require large development schemes to include decentralised energy / district heating and cooling systems?

Question 8:

Should we build local energy generation and distribution systems?

Zero carbon development

By maximising energy efficiency of a building, its energy requirements can be minimised to the point where all or most of this can be met through renewable energy on-site. In this way, zero or dramatically reduced net carbon emission can be achieved. The new Code for Sustainable Homes aims to achieve a zero carbon rating for all new homes by 2016.

Question 9:

The Council is considering developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013. Do you agree?

Existing Homes

As new homes account for just 1% per year of all housing stock, we should also consider how existing homes and buildings could have better energy performance.

Question 10:

How could we encourage households to use less energy? Should we encourage measures to improve the energy performance of existing buildings, for example, by extending energy efficiency measures to the rest of the house when applications are made for extensions?

'Retrofitting' renewable energy

The government is considering measures to make it easier for people to install small scale equipment to generate energy, such as solar panels and wind turbines. These have environmental benefits but can have a visual impact on their surroundings. As Haringey has many conservation areas and listed buildings we face the challenge of encouraging such measures while protecting the quality of the borough's environment.

Question 11:

When considering the impact of solar panels, wind turbines and other 'green' technologies on their surroundings should we treat them in the same way as other building works or give environmental factors greater priority than other considerations, such as conservation/heritage?

Issue 1b – Adapting to climate change

Managing flood risk

The borough contains areas of flood risk in proximity to the River Lee and the Moselle Brook. Government guidance requires developers to carry out a flood risk assessment for proposals within identified flood zones and expects a sequential approach to be followed to explore other options for development in lower risk locations.

The planning system has a major role to play in managing flood risk. It should:

- manage flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, including the application of a sustainable approach to drainage;

- using opportunities offered by new development to manage flood risk to communities;
- permitting development in areas of flood risk only when there are no other suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and where flood risk can be managed through design and the benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding;
- planning to locate less vulnerable land uses in flood risk areas; and,
- retaining areas of open space for water storage in the event of flooding.

Question 12:

Should we require all developments to include sustainable urban drainage systems and incorporate facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water?

Question 13:

Should we require a proportion of front gardens to be retained with vegetation to reduce surface water run-off?

Overheating

There is a phenomenon known as the 'heat island effect' where urban areas are significantly warmer than the surrounding countryside during hot weather. Buildings and man-made surfaces absorb more energy from the sun than green spaces. Human activity is also responsible, for example with the use of air conditioning which releases hot air out into the atmosphere. In response, buildings can be designed so that they stay naturally cool, use vegetation and landscaping to cool and shade buildings and open spaces and use materials on buildings and streets that do not absorb heat.

Question 14:

Should we require design and landscaping measures to reduce overheating and the 'heat island effect'?

Issue 1c – Reducing environmental impact

The implications of our actions on the environment are increasingly clear. Planning has an important role in reducing our environmental impact and achieving sustainable development by reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling waste, managing air and noise pollution and enhancing and protecting the water environment.

Waste and recycling

The three 'Rs' of recycling Reduce, Re-use and Recycle are all ways of reducing the amount of waste to be sent to landfill. They are also known as the waste hierarchy.

The amount of waste we produce is increasing and the traditional ways of dealing with it (landfill and incineration) are becoming increasingly unacceptable, financially and environmentally. Therefore we need to find better ways of dealing with our waste in the future. This will include reducing the amount of waste we produce, increasing re-use and recycling and finding sites for new waste facilities.

Over 48,000 households in Haringey receive a full doorstep recycling service and the Council intends to offer the service borough-wide by 2008. Recycling rates have increased from 2% in 2001 to almost 25% at present. The borough contains two reuse and recycling centres, with the Hornsey Reuse & Recycling Centre having opened in October 2005 which a maximum capacity of 12,700 tonnes of waste per year.

Haringey is a member of the North London Waste Authority, which is responsible for the disposal of waste collected in the boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest. The seven boroughs are producing a Joint Waste Plan which will include policies and identify locations for waste management facilities to deal with the area's waste. It is likely that a range of facilities of different types and sizes will be needed. Issues relating to this will be considered during consultation on issues and options for the North London Waste Plan.

Planning can play its part in helping people to reduce waste and re-use and recycle, for example by making it as easy as possible to recycle by making sure waste and recycling facilities are included in all new developments.

Question 15:

Should we expect major developments to provide for the sorting and storage of waste to aid waste handling and collection and encourage recycling?

Enhancing and protecting the water environment

The Council, in consultation with the Environment Agency and where appropriate Thames Water Utilities Ltd and Lea Valley Regional Park Authority, seek to restore and enhance the natural elements of the river environment, for example by deculverting and/or naturalisation and by supporting initiatives which will result in improvements to water quality. Foul and surface water misconnections can harm water quality and aquatic wildlife in rivers.

Question 16:

Should we require developments adjacent to or above watercourses to improve the water environment and quality?

Managing air and noise pollution

Noise pollution has a major effect on amenity and health and therefore the quality of life in general. Its effect can be minimised by separating new noise sensitive development from major noise sources, by separating new noisy development from existing noise sensitive development and by taking measures to reduce any impact, such as through sensitive design and construction, controlling hours of use or appropriate technical measures.

Poor air quality can arise from transport, industrial processes and energy consumption. The Council monitors air quality in the borough and has declared the whole borough an Air Quality Management Area. Of particular concern is the high levels of particulates (PM10s) and nitrogen dioxide, caused by high traffic levels. This issue is therefore closely linked to promoting sustainable travel.

The Council will control potential air pollution resulting from development in the borough by: requiring development to locate close to facilities and public transport; requiring developments to include measures to avoid, reduce and only then mitigate the emissions of pollutants; and separating potentially polluting activities from sensitive areas or uses.

Question 17:

What steps should we take to reduce noise pollution in the borough?

Question 18:

Should we require all developments which generate additional travel to introduce measures to manage air quality?

Issue 1e - Promoting sustainable travel

The choices we make about when and how we travel have implications for the environment and health and safety as well as for the ease and speed of our journeys. Cycling and walking are healthier and less polluting ways to travel than using motor vehicles which produce greenhouse gases and harm local air quality.

Haringey is well served by radial north-south public transport services, but has limited orbital east-west routes and services. These are needed to tackle existing overcrowding and increase passenger numbers caused by a growing population. Forecast increases in passenger numbers mean that there could be major overcrowding problems on London's public transport system. The Mayor of London's Transport Strategy includes proposals to upgrade the Piccadilly and Victoria lines and the West Anglia rail line. Measures to increase walking and cycling can help to reduce pressure on public transport.

The concentration of schools in some parts of Haringey has lead to traffic congestion and parking problems related to the "school run". This has implications for road safety and air pollution and can cause disturbance to local residents. The school run is a complex issue with no single solution. Measures that can be taken include encouraging walking and cycling and promoting school travel plans.

Sustainable transport measures

In line with national and regional policy, Haringey's Unitary Development Plan seeks to:

- reduce the need to travel;
- manage and reduce the amount of traffic on the borough's roads;
- encourage forms of travel that cause the minimum harm to the environment;
- maximise the accessibility of transport; and
- guide development which generates a significant demand for travel to locations which are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
- Restrict parking at development through maximum standards
- Promote car free housing

The Council's Local Implementation Plan seeks to:

- improving bus service reliability by putting in measures to give buses priority over other traffic
- supporting sustainable transport through travel awareness projects
- promotion of cycling through more cycle routes, integrating existing routes. cycle training and cycle parking
- Promotion of walking, including projects to improve accessibility and signage
- Environmental projects such as the provision of on-street charging points for electric vehicles and purchase of electric vehicles
- Promoting sustainable access to schools through the school travel plan programme and to work through workplace travel plans
- improving access to bus stops, rail and underground stations.

Question 19:

Do you support the sustainable transport measures in the Unitary Development Plan and Local Implementation Plan? Are there other measures we should be promoting?

Question 20:

Where large development schemes are taking place at or near transport interchanges should we require schemes to improve, or make a financial contribution towards, the capacity and accessibility of the interchange?

Question 21:

Do you support car free housing, or are there other ways where we can reduce car use?

Question 22:

Should we require new and expanding schools to produce and implement a travel plan to reduce car use?

Public transport proposals

The UDP supports the following public transport proposals:

- East London Line Extension to Finsbury Park
- Crossrail
- Thameslink 2000
- West Anglia Route Development, including additional services and stations between Tottenham Hale and Stratford
- Orbirail including Barking – Gospel Oak line
- Improvements at Finsbury Park station
- Improved public transport and highway movement on the North Circular Road
- Improvements to Tottenham Hale Interchange
- Extension of the Victoria Line to Northumberland Park

Question 23:

Do you support the public transport proposals listed in the Unitary Development Plan? Are there any other transport schemes for which we should be safeguarding land?

Managing development and areas of change

It is estimated that London's population will grow by around a million people between 2006 and 2021, while Haringey's population will grow by around 12,000 people (about 5.3%) over the same period. The population is also changing, for example households are getting smaller and people are living longer. Family structures are expected to change with a continued increase in the number of single-person households and a fall in average household size.

The core strategy will seek to manage development and areas of change so that sufficient housing is provided to meet the projected population and to address existing housing needs. This housing growth should be supported by sufficient jobs, services, health, education and community facilities.

Issue 2a – Managing growth

A London Housing Capacity Study was carried out in 2004 to provide a comprehensive assessment of London's potential housing capacity. The assessment underpins the borough housing targets in the altered London Plan. The housing target is based on potential capacity for net additional homes provided through:

- development and redevelopment, conversions from residential and non-residential properties (known as conventional supply)
- long-term vacant properties brought back into use
- household spaces in new non self-contained accommodation.

Table 1. Housing capacity in Haringey

	Conventional Supply	Vacant units returning to use	New non-self contained	Total
Additional homes per annum	595	77	9	680

Conventional supply is made up of large and small sites. The majority of conventional supply (at 78%) is provided by large sites of over 0.5 hectares.

In accordance with PPS3, the Council has identified a five year supply of deliverable land for housing. It relates to the conventional supply component of housing capacity in Table 1 and includes identified sites with capacity of 10 units or more. It identifies that the borough has a five year supply of 5,188 dwellings up to 2011/12. This list of sites will be regularly updated. At March 2007, there were 2,699 units in the development pipeline, comprising sites with unimplemented planning permissions and sites where development has started but has not completed.

Location of housing

The London Plan also identifies a number of locations suitable for large scale redevelopment or significant increases in jobs and homes (called Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification). The borough contains two of these areas at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Together they have the potential to provide a minimum of 6,500 jobs and 4,200 homes. The borough's town centres also have the potential to deliver new homes and jobs. Together these areas are identified as areas of change. If we decide not to concentrate growth in these locations, it is likely that other parts of the borough will have to take more development and at higher densities.

Question 24:

Should we try to concentrate most growth in identified areas of change and on identified housing sites or should we try to spread growth more equally across the borough?

Although the Council has identified a five year supply of housing sites, there will be sites that come forward for development in addition to those identified. These sites are known as ‘windfall’ sites and will contribute to meeting housing requirements in Haringey.

Government guidance strongly encourages the use of previously developed ‘brownfield’ land for housing, whereas building on protected areas of green spaces is discouraged. There are a number of different types of brownfield land where we could consider new housing:-

- Town centres and locations with good accessibility to public transport;
- Re-use of buildings, including empty properties and conversion of vacant commercial buildings into residential use
- Redevelopment of vacant or derelict sites
- Mixed use redevelopment of under-utilised commercial sites
- On backland sites or rear gardens.

Question 25:

Should we ensure that all housing development takes place on previously-developed ‘brownfield’ land? What types of brownfield land should we give priority to?

More efficient use of land

Government policy encourages more efficient use of land for new housing. The London Plan expects development to achieve the maximum possible intensity of use compatible with the local area and includes housing density ranges for different locations. Good design is fundamental to using land efficiently and higher density does not necessarily mean tall buildings.

The Unitary Development Plan expects development proposals to achieve the most efficient use of land in order to meet local and strategic housing needs and protect open spaces in the borough. However, new development should be compatible with the existing pattern of development and character of an area and should not harm the amenity of neighbours. It recognises that existing densities vary across the borough according to the character of areas.

Question 26:

Should we resist higher density housing where it is poorly designed and does not fit in with its surroundings, or should we set maximum and minimum levels of density, such as the London Plan density standards?

Recent guidance encourages local authorities to identify appropriate locations for tall buildings. Haringey’s UDP does not identify locations for tall buildings, but requires them to be compatible with their surroundings, to be of high design quality and not to cause wind turbulence and overshadowing. In addition all development proposals should not harm the strategic views of St Paul’s Cathedral and the City from Alexandra Palace.

Question 27:

Should we identify locations suitable for tall buildings or identify areas where they are not suitable?

Making best use of existing housing

New units created through conversions and new non self-contained units in Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) make a contribution towards new housing and can make more efficient use of land. However, they can result in the loss of family housing, create on-street parking problems and change the character of areas. There are areas in the borough where over the years many properties have been converted from single dwellings into a large number of flats. The UDP resists further conversions in these areas.

Question 28:

Should we resist the conversion of single dwelling houses into flats or houses in multiple occupation in some parts of the borough? What proportion of conversions in a street is acceptable?

Another way of making better use of the existing housing is to bring empty homes back into use. Local authorities are encouraged to develop positive policies to identify and bring into use empty housing in line with local housing and empty homes strategies and, where appropriate, acquire properties under compulsory purchase procedures. The Council has produced an empty property strategy which sets out how it will bring empty properties back into use and it includes targets for the number of units to be bought back into use each year.

Question 29:

How should we encourage the reuse of empty homes?

Issue 2b – Managing the impact of growth

The Council and other organisations have to consider the infrastructure requirements of growth and new development, in terms of transport, utilities and social infrastructure, to ensure that this is provided to support Haringey's existing and growing communities.

Infrastructure provision and the use of planning obligations

Good development can bring benefits to the local community, for example, by providing new facilities, homes or jobs, or improving the local environment. Planning obligations can be a way of making sure that developments deliver such benefits and do not cause harm to the local area. They can also address the cumulative impact of development on facilities and services, such as health and education. For example, Haringey will experience particularly high growth in school numbers up to 2021.

Where additional housing creates a need for supporting facilities and infrastructure, the Council will negotiate planning obligations to secure contributions, either in kind or financial. In some cases, financial contributions can be 'pooled' to address the cumulative impacts of development. As a guide, the following contributions are sought:

- Affordable housing
- Education facilities
- Health facilities
- Open space and recreation facilities
- Employment and training
- Improvements to public transport infrastructure and services

In areas which will experience large scale population and housing growth, the Council and its partners need to plan for and implement major improvements to infrastructure, such as transport,

new schools and energy provision. A significant amount of new housing is to be provided in the two main regeneration areas in the borough, at Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale. These areas have the potential to deliver additional homes over and above the borough's housing target. However, this uplift in housing delivery is dependent on the provision of supporting infrastructure in these areas, such as transport, education and health facilities. The Council has prepared a policy framework to guide development in these areas: namely a Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan and a Haringey Heartlands Development Framework. The Council has secured Growth Area Funding from the Government to deliver new housing in these areas and provide necessary supporting infrastructure.

Question 30:

Have we identified all the infrastructure implications from future housing growth? Do you think we should 'pool' developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements in certain areas?

Question 31:

Should we restrict or limit development in areas which have insufficient services and facilities, such as schools, health facilities and utility infrastructure and resources?

Mixed use development

A mix of uses on a site or within a development can contribute to sustainable development by making more efficient use of land, reducing the need to travel and creating activity and vitality, particularly in town centres. It can also increase the provision of housing in commercial areas. There is also scope to include community uses in developments to improve access to services. Mixed uses can contribute to the success and diversity of places, ensuring they have a range of activities and are used throughout the day, increasing safety and security. However, the uses included in development need to be compatible with each other and do not cause nuisance, particularly for residential occupiers.

Question 32:

Should we encourage mixed uses in certain developments and on particular sites in the borough? If so, should this continue to be in the most accessible parts of the borough or should this also apply to other areas?

Issue 2c – Providing affordable housing

The planning system has an important role to play in providing affordable housing to those people who cannot afford to buy or rent housing on the open market. There is a high level of housing need from homeless households and households in temporary housing who require permanent social housing. House prices in Haringey have increased but incomes have not matched this rate of growth. This has led to a wider issue of housing affordability amongst households who are not eligible for social housing, but are unable to afford the cost of open market housing in the borough. This widening group is known as the intermediate market. Therefore, affordable housing includes social housing and intermediate forms of housing, such as shared ownership and key worker housing.

A 2007 Housing Needs Assessment for Haringey estimates a requirement for an additional 4,865 affordable dwellings per annum for the next five years. This figure is over seven times Haringey's annual housing target. It is estimated that 56% of overall need could be met by social housing and 44% could be met by intermediate housing. The assessment also identifies a high level of

overcrowding, particularly in the social rented sector; a shortfall for affordable housing across all Haringey wards; an acute requirement for three and four bedroom affordable properties; and that only the cheapest intermediate housing is affordable.

At present the Unitary Development Plan requires housing developments capable of providing 10 or more units to include a proportion of affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%. The affordable housing provided should include social rented and intermediate affordable housing and in most cases the affordable housing should be provided on site as part of the development. Nevertheless, there may be exceptional circumstances where affordable housing can only be provided off-site or as a last resort by means of a financial contribution.

Areas with high levels of owner-occupation tend to experience far lower levels of benefit dependency than those areas that are dominated by rented accommodation, whether social or private. Studies have suggested that a significant amount of market housing in London has been bought to let, potentially leading to private developments that are dominated by private renting.

Given the overwhelming need for affordable housing in the borough, the Council must focus on those in greatest need and reduce the numbers of homeless households and those in temporary housing. However, a lack of intermediate affordable homes could force those households on middle incomes to live elsewhere, leaving Haringey increasingly polarised between more affluent households and those who require social housing. Government and London Plan policy support inclusive and balanced communities and the Council must provide a mix of social housing and intermediate affordable housing.

Question 33:

Should we consider lowering the threshold at which housing developments are required to contribute to affordable housing?

Question 34:

For smaller sites below 10 units, should we require less than 50% affordable housing, or allow a financial contribution to be made instead of providing units?

Question 35:

Should we require more than 50% affordable housing on very large sites?

Question 36:

What factors may affect the financial viability of providing affordable housing on all sites? Should these be taken into account?

Question 37:

What mix of social rented and intermediate housing should we seek? To encourage balanced communities, should this mix vary in different parts of the borough according to existing concentrations of social housing?

Issue 2d - Providing a range of housing types

Government guidance and the London Plan expect the housing needs of different groups to be considered, for example smaller households, larger households with children, those with mobility difficulties and those who require an element of care.

New residential developments and conversions should provide a mix of dwelling types and sizes to meet local housing requirements. In certain locations, where there is an unsuitable external environment for children and no opportunity to provide sufficient amenity space, the provision of family housing of 3 or more bedrooms may be inappropriate. Conversely, in other locations family housing will be particularly encouraged.

There is evidence that too many smaller units are being built in the borough inhibiting the supply of family housing of 3 or more bedrooms. However, there is a potential conflict between the need to increase densities to meet the housing target for new homes and the need to provide more family homes, as lower densities tend to be more suitable for family housing.

The Council recognises the needs of gypsies and travellers within the borough. The Greater London Authority, in conjunction with London Councils and the five London sub-regional housing partnerships, have commissioned an assessment of gypsy and traveller accommodation requirements. It is proposed that targets for each borough, based on the new research, will be introduced through the Mayor's Housing Strategy, which will be subject to public consultation. It is intended that the targets can be introduced into the next alterations to the London Plan. Currently, there are two permanent gypsy and traveller sites in Haringey providing 20 pitches.

Question 38:

Should we encourage more family housing in developments?

Question 39:

Are larger family homes suitable everywhere in the borough and in all developments? If not, should we specify areas or certain developments which are suitable for family housing?

Housing for special needs

The Unitary Development Plan defines special needs accommodation as sheltered housing, residential care and nursing homes, children's homes and other supported housing schemes. The Council's Housing Strategy identifies vulnerable groups in acute need for specialist accommodation. Supported housing is for older people, or people with disabilities, who live independently but have support needs. Haringey Council has over 50 supported housing schemes throughout the borough and Haringey's Supporting People programme aims to prevent homelessness, crime and community care breakdown and to promote greater choice, independence and social inclusion for vulnerable people.

The UDP aims to locate specialist housing close to public transport, shops and local community / support services. However, it is important to ensure that a concentration of such housing in an area does not harm the amenity of residential areas or result in an uneven distribution across the borough.

Question 40:

In which locations should we encourage special needs housing?

Lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible housing

Homes for people with mobility difficulties will generally be adapted or specially designed flats. Adapting an existing home can be the best way to meet the needs of someone with mobility difficulties, avoiding the need for them to move, taking into account their specific difficulty, and taking into account the needs of other people in their household. New homes designed to lifetime homes standards are more readily adaptable for people with mobility difficulties, and are also easier to live in or visit for people with young children, elderly people, wheelchair users, and people who have temporary difficulties such as broken limbs.

The Unitary Development Plan requires that housing developments take account of the needs of people with mobility difficulties. All new housing must be designed to lifetime homes standards, and 10% is to be designed to meet, or be easily adapted to meet, wheelchair housing requirements.

Question 41:

Should we encourage more lifetime homes and require more generous minimum floorspace standards for new dwellings and conversions?

Creating a safer, attractive and valued urban environment

Haringey benefits from many high quality places, buildings and open spaces. Haringey has 28 conservation areas, over 350 listed buildings and green spaces varying in size from part of the Lee Valley Regional Park, Alexandra Park to small 'pocket' parks. Historic buildings are landmarks that create a sense of place and stability. Heritage conservation is recognised as a key factor in facilitating urban regeneration and promoting civic pride.

How the urban environment looks and functions can have a significant impact on people's quality of life. This will also influence the image of a place, which in turn can affect the economy of an area. Urban design is about how places work as well as how they look.

Issue 3a - Creating high quality buildings and spaces

High quality design is a key element in achieving sustainable development. Good design makes places that put people first, are attractive, welcoming, feel safe and are easy to use for everyone. High quality design also seeks to protect the environment through the prudent use of natural resources, sustainable methods of construction and measures to adapt to climate change. The construction and use of buildings are a major source of carbon emissions and resource and energy use. This is addressed in Issues 1a and 1b.

High quality design will therefore incorporate the following elements:

- a safe environment, that is free from crime and the fear of crime (see also Issue 5a);
- an environment that everyone can get to and move around in;
- minimising the use of natural resources, through the sustainable design and construction of buildings;
- responding to the local context and creating or reinforcing local distinctiveness;
- making the best use of the site to accommodate development, including creating and sustaining a suitable mix of uses; and
- creating visually attractive developments through architecture and landscaping.

New development schemes can provide an opportunity to improve the quality of buildings and the street environment. Good design can help to bring rundown, neglected places back to life. On the other hand, poor design can damage the character of its local area and the quality of life of those using and experiencing the building or place.

The Council is working to promote and celebrate excellence in design and improve public buildings and the street environment; for example through the Haringey Design Awards. The Unitary Development Plan promotes a 'design-led' approach to development which seeks to balance the need for development and making efficient use of land against the need to respond to the local context and pattern of development and to build on local identity. This could include traditional or contemporary designs for new buildings.

Providing detail design guidance through design coding is one option open to local authorities to achieve consistently better quality development. Design codes are based on a specific design vision for a site or an area, usually specified in a planning brief for a site or a masterplan for an area.

Question 42:

Should we resist design that fails to improve the character and quality of an area or should any design be considered acceptable provided it does not harm the appearance of an area?

Question 43:

Should we provide specific design guidance for different areas of the borough or should we seek good design everywhere?

Issue 3b - Protecting and enhancing the borough's built environment and its local distinctiveness

Conservation areas are designated to preserve and enhance their character and appearance. Designation does not mean that future development cannot take place but that change must be sensitive to the area. Some of the growth predicted for Haringey will take place in conservation areas.

The Unitary Development Plan seeks to protect buildings of architectural or historic interest and their settings, to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas and promote the conservation, protection or enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough, including historic parks and gardens.

In consultation with residents and the appropriate Conservation Area Advisory Committee (CAAC), the Council will designate conservation areas that are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest and will keep these conservation areas under review. At present, the Council is carrying out a programme of character appraisals of its conservation areas.

The Council will protect buildings in Haringey that are statutory listed for their historic or architectural interest. The Council needs to balance the need for development with its duty to protect historic buildings. With care and thoughtful design, historic buildings can adapt to modern ways of life, whilst people can still enjoy them and their original character in appropriate settings. Often the best use of a listed building is the use the building was originally designed for. Where a change of use is proposed which affects the special character of a listed building, it will need to be fully justified.

Buildings of local interest in Haringey often play a crucial role in anchoring local visual and historic identity. Locally listed buildings may also act as a significant focus for encouraging urban vitality. The Council attaches special importance to their protection. Buildings on the local list are not subject to the statutory protection as nationally listed buildings.

The Council will utilise its planning powers to ensure that wherever possible the special character of conservation areas and locally listed buildings is preserved. In appropriate cases it will seek Article 4 Directions to remove permitted development rights.

Question 44:

Should we continue to protect and enhance the borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest? Or should housing requirements mean that we take a more flexible to the use and reuse of historic areas or buildings?

In addition to conservation areas and listed buildings, the borough contains other important historical assets. The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) identifies a number of parks, gardens, cemeteries and churchyards of local historic interest.

The history of the Borough indicates that there is considerable likelihood that archaeological remains will be found in certain parts of the borough. There is also evidence of Haringey's past in its industrial heritage. The UDP identifies areas of archaeological importance and sites of industrial heritage interest.

The UDP also identifies a Cultural Quarter in Wood Green which has at its heart the Chocolate Factory, a former Barratt's sweet factory, now a complex of more than 80 artists' studios and small business units. It is important to ensure that development and change respects all aspects of the borough's history, including its cultural heritage.

Question 45:

In addition to the protection given to conservation areas and listed buildings, how should we seek to protect the local distinctiveness of certain parts of the borough?

Issue 3c - Improving the quality and appearance of Haringey's public spaces and street scene

The quality of our streets and public spaces affects our quality of life. Clean, well-maintained and attractive streets and public places encourages activity, improves safety and security and encourages better health and wellbeing. The Council is committed to improving Haringey's streets and public spaces. Its Better Haringey campaign was launched in September 2003 and has been successful in promoting improvements to the built and natural environment. The campaign has focused on strengthening civic pride, encouraging residents, businesses and visitors to help look after the local environment. The first ever Better Haringey Green Fair and Better Haringey Awards was held in June 2007 and celebrated everyone's achievements and marked the starting point for a new focus on environmental sustainability.

Most physical works to streets and public spaces are not covered by the planning system. However, where a development does have an impact on surrounding streets and places we can ensure that this impact is properly considered and that any necessary works are carried out to an appropriate standard. Planning can also influence the quality of our spaces by:

- requiring high quality building design and landscaping;
- promoting buildings and spaces that are accessible to all members of the community;
- securing new public spaces;
- encouraging public art; and
- promoting measures to reduce air and noise pollution.

Question 46:

Should we expect all developments to contribute to physical works to streets and public places?

The Council has produced a Streetscape Manual to improve the design of streets and its furniture, such as litter bins and signs. This includes reducing street clutter, co-ordinating the different elements of the streetscape and limiting the range of materials used. The manual also seeks to protect and enhance the historic character and identity of Haringey.

Improving streets and public spaces will improve the pedestrian environment and encourage walking. In town centres, improvements to the pedestrian environment will encourage vitality and viability. The concept of 'living streets' aims to improve the pedestrian environment and seeks to balance the needs of pedestrians and vehicles.

Question 47:

What physical works do you consider best improve the visual attractiveness and use of public spaces?

Question 48:

Are there other approaches to improving streets and public places in Haringey that we should consider?

Issue 3d - Protecting, enhancing and improving access to public open spaces and areas of nature

Haringey's parks and green open spaces are valuable assets and are a key part of the borough's character. The borough contains a large number of parks and green spaces of varying sizes and roles totalling 383 hectares and containing in excess of 40,000 trees. There are 70 sites with ecological value containing a diverse range of wildlife. Parks and green open spaces provide places for play and recreation, are a focus for local communities and have environmental and visual benefits. They also contribute to health and wellbeing and the quality of life of residents.

Eight of Haringey's parks have been awarded Green Flag status and the Council has published ten Park Management Plans. Significant external funding has been secured for major improvements to Markfield Recreation Ground and Finsbury Park.

Population and housing growth will place pressure on Haringey's existing green spaces. As Haringey becomes more compact, it is increasingly important that existing public open space is protected from development. Of equal importance is the need to improve the accessibility and quality of existing open spaces.

Protecting open space

The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) has designated open areas of the borough which are protected from development:- Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Significant Local Open Land. The plan also protects other smaller open spaces, playing fields and allotments which satisfy a local need.

Question 49:

Should we protect all green open spaces or allow new housing on some sites?

Improving existing parks and open spaces

The Council has produced a Sport and Physical Activity Strategy which identifies the need to improve the number and quality of sports pitches and facilities in the borough. Play spaces and open spaces predominantly for the benefit of children are often undervalued and there continues to be a shortage of both supervised and unsupervised play spaces throughout the borough. A key objective of the Council's Play Strategy is to increase the amount and range of local play provision in the borough and improve and ensure consistency of quality in local play provision.

The UDP identifies areas of the borough which are deficient in public open space. In these areas it is important that opportunities are taken to create new open spaces, or extend existing spaces wherever possible, or to improve the accessibility or quality of nearby existing open spaces. The

need for open space will relate to the character and density of different areas of the borough, as for example, areas with a more suburban character tend to have properties with back gardens.

The Council supports the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority's proposals to increase the range and quality of leisure and amenity provision available to Haringey residents. However, a balance needs to be struck between protecting the open character and appearance of the regional park and its biodiversity and the aim to attract more people to the park through increased recreation and visitor attractions and making the park more accessible from residential areas. The waterside character of the regional park is a key element of the emerging vision for the Upper Lee Valley. The emerging East London Green Grid Framework presents an opportunity to enhance inter-borough green corridors.

Question 50:

Should we seek to create new parks and open spaces or improve the quality of existing spaces and access from residential areas? How can we encourage better use of our parks and sports facilities?

Protecting biodiversity

The UDP protects sites which have ecological value and requires developments to assess, conserve and enhance habitats and species. The Council has published a Biodiversity Action Plan which includes specific plans to maintain and wherever possible increase the population of rare or locally important species and their habitats. Trees play a major biodiversity role as well as having visual and environmental benefits. It is also important to recognise the biodiversity value of 'brownfield' land and derelict sites.

This document has been prepared in conjunction with a screening report on the European Habitats Regulations. This report has concluded that the core strategy is unlikely to have any significant impact of sites of international importance (a Ramsar site or Natura 2000 site). Please refer to Appendix D.

Question 51:

Should we encourage developments to do more to protect habitats for wildlife in Haringey? What measures should we seek?

Creating a vibrant and prosperous local economy

A key priority of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy is to ensure economic vitality and prosperity shared by all. This will be achieved by promoting a vibrant economy and meeting business needs and by increasing skills, raising employment and reducing worklessness so that all residents can contribute to and benefit from a prosperous economy. In addition, it is important to provide the right conditions for economic growth, by providing affordable business premises, creating a pleasant and safe local environment and providing infrastructure, such as transport links.

Haringey's economy is characterised by a high proportion of small companies. Over 90% of companies employ less than 24 people, which accounts for about 40% of total employment. In terms of the number of people employed, the retailing and wholesale distribution sector dominates.

Haringey's City Growth Strategy is a business led strategy for economic redevelopment and regeneration, focussing on the eastern part of Haringey. It contains strategies and actions that aim to:

- Make Haringey a more competitive location for new and existing businesses.
- Increase income, wealth and job opportunities for Haringey residents.
- Change perceptions and attitude regarding opportunities in Haringey especially Tottenham.
- Uncover and unlock economic advantages and opportunities within the deprived inner city areas.

The borough's employment locations are its defined employment areas and its town and local shopping centres. The borough's town centres also play an important role as a focus for shopping, leisure and night-time activity and contain civic, cultural and community facilities and services. Local shopping centres and individual shops provide local services and day to day retail needs. Many local services such as car repair garages are also located in employment areas.

Issue 4a - Increasing job opportunities for Haringey's population

Employment and worklessness is a key strategic issue for Haringey. Many local people do not currently have the skills or qualifications sought by the borough's employers, particularly in "knowledge-based" businesses (for example, IT and creative industries), while traditional industries with low-skilled jobs have declined.

There is an imbalance between the acquired skills of the local labour force and the job opportunities within the borough. Some of the characteristics of the local labour market include low qualifications and skill levels, low levels of numeracy and literacy, and a significant number of skilled labour travelling out of the borough for work.

The Employment and Skills Strategy sets out objectives for all partners and providers in Haringey to tackle the high rates of economic inactivity. It provides a framework to build strong links with employers both locally and across the region. Haringey Guarantee is the Worklessness Statement, launched in April 2007 which sets out how partners and providers will tackle the high rates of economic inactivity in Haringey.

Measures that can help to increase employment opportunities include:

- providing a range of suitable premises to suit the needs of different businesses;
- encouraging new business by securing affordable workspaces for small firms;
- providing appropriate support for businesses;

- making sure that children and young people have access to high quality education;
- making sure good quality, accessible and affordable childcare is available; and
- make sure that Haringey residents have opportunities to access further and higher education, training and employment

The Council is involved in a range of initiatives that support local recruitment by employers and help meet employers' recruitment, staff training and development needs. The Council has formed a partnership with Construction Web to facilitate the construction training and employment programme in Haringey. Urban Futures, who are an urban regeneration agency, manage the Construction Web initiative

Major employment generating construction projects have the potential to provide the training and experience necessary to acquire and improve the local labour skills base, thus allowing them to attain greater job security and professional development. Training has a pivotal role in reducing unemployment and providing greater flexibility in the local economy. The training of local people provides positive feedback into the local economy by allowing businesses to have access to an appropriately skilled workforce.

The Council seeks to ensure that local businesses have free and fair opportunity to compete for trading opportunities emanating from developments in the borough. This will ensure that competitive businesses are allowed to grow and take on new employees, to the benefit of the local economy. The procurement and purchasing power of businesses, especially the public sector is able to create opportunities for local businesses including social enterprise businesses.

Question 52:

Should we encourage developers to recruit local people and use local businesses and suppliers during the construction of a scheme and its final use, particularly in or near deprived areas?

Question 53:

Should we encourage developers of large schemes to produce an employment and training plan to encourage job opportunities for local people and reduce barriers to work?

Issue 4b - Protecting viable employment land and buildings

The need to provide homes and other facilities for Haringey's growing population has increased the pressure to redevelop employment land. Given this pressure, we have to decide whether to continue to strongly protect employment sites in the borough or allow change to other uses or a mix of uses. The loss of employment sites would reduce local job opportunities and increase commuting to and travel to services outside of the borough.

Government planning policy encourages local authorities to consider where employment sites should be redeveloped for housing. The Mayor of London's draft guidance on industrial capacity includes Haringey as one of the boroughs within a "limited transfer of industrial sites" where boroughs are encouraged to manage and where possible redefine their industrial land, safeguarding the best quality sites and phasing the release of industrial land to reduce vacancy rates. The draft SPG also urges boroughs to make employment land available for transport functions, such as rail freight facilities and bus garages and waste management facilities. The identification of sites for future waste management facilities will be addressed by an emerging North London Waste Plan. The identification of rail freight sites in London is part of ongoing work by Transport for London on a Rail Freight Strategy.

An employment land study undertaken in 2003 led to the identification of Defined Employment Areas in Haringey's UDP. The Council identified a hierarchy of employment areas where certain types of employment uses should be concentrated. These employment areas vary in age, quality and size of buildings, access and the nature of the businesses within them. Within some employment areas mixed use regeneration including housing is encouraged.

The borough contains a wide range of employment sites ranging from Strategic Industrial Locations identified in the London Plan to small industrial sites. These vary considerably in terms of quality, in terms of age of buildings, quality of the environment and transport links. The demand for premises and vacancy rates varies between them.

Question 54:

Should we protect all employment land for business and employment use?

Question 55:

Where vacant and surplus to requirements, should we allow employment land to be reused for housing or community uses?

The Council manages commercial property in the borough and as part of an Urban Centres for City Growth programme, has provided new and upgraded commercial space and improved shop fronts in the borough's town centres.

When considering development proposals for vacant or under-utilised commercial sites, it may be appropriate to consider the contribution that such proposals can make towards delivering wider regeneration benefits and stimulating investment in an area. This contribution could include:

- Provision of units for employment use on site as part of a mixed use development, which could include affordable, or managed workspace with a level of business support.
- Replacement of outmoded, unattractive and potentially unviable employment units with modern premises and facilities.
- Contribution towards maintaining a diverse range of job opportunities for local residents.
- Options to relocate smaller businesses as a result of large, comprehensive redevelopment proposals.

Question 56:

Where under-utilised, should we encourage mixed use development which increases the number and range of jobs on site or provides other regeneration benefits?

The Council's draft Regeneration Strategy supports the development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors based on development of the City Growth model. These are:

- Cultural & creative industries
- Food and drink production and distribution
- Professional services
- Hospitality, leisure & tourism
- Retail

The Council could consider directing related or specialist industries who can both compete and cooperate with each other towards geographical 'clusters'. In Haringey, certain industries are considered particularly suitable for clustering such as cultural and creative industries, business services, food and drink and ICT.

Question 57:

Are there locations where we could allocate specific uses or 'clusters' of uses?

Issue 4c - Strengthening Haringey's town centres

Haringey contains six main town centres. Wood Green is classified as a Metropolitan Centre – one of only ten in London. Tottenham High Road, Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and West Green Road are classified as District Centres. In addition, Haringey has 38 Local Shopping Centres.

Haringey's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) aims to promote our centres as successful places for shopping and services with an appropriate level of work and leisure activity, while protecting residents from any harmful impacts of entertainment, shopping and service uses. It aims to make use of their generally good public transport accessibility by promoting them as the most suitable locations for development that generates significant demand for travel. The UDP also guides appropriate development to existing centres in the first instance, before edge-of-centre sites, or, sites out of centre are considered. Development should be of appropriate scale and character to the centre in which it is located.

The growth in Haringey's population will increase local spending power. In particular, Wood Green needs new investment if it is to withstand competition from neighbouring centres. But our other town centres are also in need of investment in shops if they are to remain attractive to local people. We need to plan for the best place for new shops to go, so as to provide the most benefit for residents.

The preparation of the Core Strategy gives us the opportunity to review our approach towards town centres, for example by considering whether we should do more to recognise the different characters of our centres and redefine the boundaries of our centres if necessary.

Question 58:

Should any of Haringey's town centres be increased or decreased in size?

The draft regeneration strategy aims to deliver high quality town centres to ensure they thrive in a changing retail world. In addition, the role of town centres as a focus for office and leisure activity and civic, cultural and community facilities and services should be strengthened. There may also be opportunities to encourage additional housing in the centres. In terms of the evening economy, a balance needs to be struck between the activity and vitality attracted outside of normal working hours and the impact this may have noise nuisance, crime and anti-social behaviour. As such, an evening economy may need to be managed.

Question 59:

Should the Core Strategy recognise the wider role of town centres as a focus for development?

Question 60:

Should we seek to resist new shopping developments that are not compatible with the character and function of a centres, for example in terms of shop unit sizes and design and protect areas of specialist shopping?

Question 61:

Should we apply stricter controls to restaurants, cafes, bars and clubs and manage the night time economy?

Issue 4d - Helping our local shops

A recent report into “retail conservation” in inner London found that small specialist shops are essential to sustain the diversity, vibrancy and character of shopping areas but that they are threatened by the continuing trend towards fewer, larger shops. It also found that councils’ powers to tackle this issue are limited; for example, the biggest threat to the long term viability of small specialist retailers is automatic, upward-only rent reviews, which is outside of council control. However, the report made a series of recommendations for action by local authorities, such as encouraging and retaining small shopping units and using legal agreements to secure a levy to support independent retailers where there are new developments involving major stores.

Haringey’s Unitary Development Plan resists the loss of shop units within centres where this would harm the character, function, vitality and viability of the area. It allows the loss of shops outside centres where alternative provision is made nearby, taking into account the prospect of achieving an alternative occupier for the shop.

The core strategy provides the opportunity to review the role of local shopping centres.

Question 62:

What role should our local shopping centres play in future?

Question 63:

Should we increase or decrease the number and size of our local shopping centres?

Public houses can play a valuable community, cultural and tourism role and are often an important part of the character and appearance of conservation areas. They are often important and distinctive local landmarks of significant architectural quality. They are also an important element of the night time economy as many offer meeting and function rooms and live music and other entertainment.

However, in recent years, the borough has experienced a loss of public houses, particularly from locations outside the town centres. As drinking habits and local populations have changed, some have declined and there is pressure from their owners to convert them to residential use.

Question 64:

Should we seek to protect public houses which serve as a local community resource?

Improving health and community wellbeing

This section looks at cross-cutting themes which directly influence quality of life and community wellbeing. These include safety, health, equality of opportunity and access to community facilities. Population increase and additional housing will place pressure on existing schools, health and community facilities.

Issue 5a - Making Haringey a safer place

Safety is a key priority of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy. The Council considers that people deserve a safe environment in which they can live and move around without fearing that they might be a victim of crime. This is an important component of peoples' quality of life. Good design of buildings and their relationship with their environment affects the perception of an area, as well as the opportunity to address crime and anti-social behaviour. This is addressed in Issue 3a.

The Haringey Safer Communities Strategy sets out a wide range of objectives and initiatives to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour.

The planning system also plays an important part in reducing the opportunity for crime and disorder and making the borough feel safer; for example by:

- requiring development schemes to be designed to reduce opportunities for crime and asking for crime impact assessments;
- promoting safer streets and public areas;
- ensuring businesses and organisations take responsibility for reducing the opportunities for crime through effective management and design;
- using controls on planning permissions to address the impact of certain uses.

Question 65:

Do you agree with the planning measures to discourage crime and promote safer streets in the borough set out above? Are there other measures that we can take?

Question 66:

Should we require all developments to demonstrate how they have addressed safer and security issues and have 'designed out' crime?

The level and type of crime and anti-social behaviour varies across the borough and "hotspots" have been identified. There is no single solution to crime and anti-social behaviour and different measures may be appropriate in different locations. Crime and anti-social behaviour can also be linked to deprivation. Measures taken to tackle deprivation and encourage regeneration also contribute to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.

There are currently five police stations in Haringey. The Metropolitan Police are seeking to modernise their estate and provide for new ways of policing with the introduction of safer neighbourhood teams and sub-regional depots and custody suites. This will have land use implications in the borough's employment areas and town centres.

Question 67:

Do crime “hotspots” need a specific approach in terms of community safety and planning? if so, what measures do you think are needed in these places?

Issue 5b - Improving our health and well-being

Many factors influence our health, including the lifestyles we lead, the environment we live in and the opportunities will have to exercise and to access health facilities. A wider sense of well-being is influenced by a variety of factors such as opportunities for work and recreation, personal relations, feelings of safety and community. General levels of health vary across the borough with the most deprived areas tending to experience the poorest health. Worklessness, isolation and low income have adverse effects upon resident’s health and wellbeing.

Measures taken through our planning policies include:

- providing for health facilities where they are needed;
- protecting and providing parks, play areas and leisure facilities;
- encouraging walking and cycling;
- improving housing standards;
- providing job and education opportunities;
- improving air quality and reducing pollution;
- promoting road safety.

Question 68:

Have we identified the right measures that planning can take to improve health and well-being in Haringey? Should we prioritise some of these measures above others?

Developments should consider all aspects of health and physical activity. This can be addressed through a health impact assessment.

Question 69:

Should we require all developments to assess health impacts?

Haringey is bottom fifth of local authority areas nationally for male and female life expectancy, heart and circulatory disease mortality and the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The high levels of teenage pregnancy have implications for health service provision, housing and educational attainment.

The Department of Health’s 2006 White Paper Our Health, Our Care, Our Say shifts from the narrow focus of treating illness to promotion of the broader concept of well-being. It requires local areas to promote outcomes that address health inequalities, inclusion and well-being across the range of public services that affect people’s lives. There will be a new focus on preventative healthcare and well-being and the structure of healthcare and provision is changing from hospital-based to community-based healthcare. In turn hospitals will focus on specialist care and services. Integral to this is greater partnership working between local authorities, PCTs and the community and voluntary sector.

The health system in London needs to adapt to meet the specific health challenges and needs of the diverse, mobile and aging population. The system needs to address some of the issues concerning health inequalities and variability in services. There is the need to provide greater access to primary care in deprived areas and improve and modernise existing facilities. At present modernising healthcare has focused on services, rather than institutions and buildings.

The Council supports the need for high quality healthcare and more care being provided closer to people's homes. However, it is concerned about a proposed reduction in the number of General Practices (GPs) in the borough over the next few years.

The proposed changes to the health system are set in the consultation document Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Clinical Strategy 'Your Health, Your Future: Safer, Closer Better'. There is no acute or community hospital nor a walk-in-centre with Haringey, although North Middlesex Hospital lies immediately to the north of the borough. It is vitally important that accident and emergency provision continues and is improved at North Middlesex Hospital. Transport links should be improved from Haringey to the North Middlesex and Chase Farm hospitals.

The draft Primary Care Strategy 'Developing World Class Primary Care in Haringey' proposes a model of super health centres/polyclinics which is related to changes in hospital and community health provision. Polyclinics should offer a far greater range of services than GP practices (eg extended urgent care, healthy living services, community mental health services and social care) whilst being more accessible and less 'medicalised' than hospitals. It is also proposed that health centres are co-located with other community facilities (community hubs). These proposals raise spatial planning implications, in particular issues of accessibility and quality of health provision. The Council is keen to ensure a fully joined-up approach is taken to the future of all local healthcare facilities, including the future of St Ann's Hospital which is the responsibility of the Mental Health Trust.

Under the Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) programme Barnet, Enfield and Haringey PCTs have collectively entered into a 25 year joint venture with a number of public sector and private sector partners. Under this arrangement the NHS is committed to deliver a minimum of ten capital schemes - new Primary Care Resource Centres or other community health facilities.

At present there are 60 separate GPs in 57 premises, including seven health centres at Crouch End, Bounds Green, Stuart Crescent, Lordship Lane, Tynemouth Road, Broadwater Farm and at the Laurels Healthy Living Centre. 31 of these premises have been assessed as falling below minimum standards – most are owned by GPs themselves. There are also 55 community pharmacies in the borough.

The Laurels Healthy Living Centre opened in 2004. The newly built Lordship Lane Health Centre offers a wide range of healthcare services including a large GP practice and a Dental practice. Facilities are in place to enable people to present for blood tests and many diagnostic tests that will reduce the need to visit the local hospital. There is space for local groups to run small exercise classes and teaching sessions is also available.

The draft Primary Care Strategy proposes six health centres/polyclinics across the borough. They are each intended to serve a population of 50,000 people and are supported by a reduced number of other primary care premises. Services are planned around four geographical clusters or GP collaboratives. This includes polyclinics planned at Hornsey Central, expansion of the Lordship Lane and the combined facilities at Tynemouth Road and at the Laurels and a new polyclinic at Wood Green. In the longer term beyond 2017, it is proposed that polyclinics are based on the Whittington and North Middlesex Hospital sites and on the St Ann's Hospital site twinned with the existing Laurels centre.

Question 70:

Should we take a different approach to planning for health in certain parts of the borough to reflect different health issues and access to facilities?

Issue 5c - Promoting equality of opportunity and access

Haringey's policies need to take into account the needs of the borough's diverse communities if they are to help reduce disadvantage and promote equality of opportunity for all. The Council's services aim to reduce inequalities, secure opportunities for all and create a more inclusive borough. This includes work on neighbourhood renewal and social inclusion and strategies for older people and children and young persons.

There are many ways that we can encourage opportunity for all and help to meet the needs of communities and individuals experiencing disadvantage and social exclusion. These include:

- promoting buildings, streets and transport systems that are accessible for all;
- measures to make places safer;
- securing good quality housing, affordable homes and housing for specialist needs;
- improving access to employment and training opportunities;
- ensuring access to community and recreational facilities;
- measures to protect and improve the quality of life.

The Council also recognises that it is important to ensure equal access to, and opportunity to influence, planning policies and decisions. The Council's Statement of Community Involvement sets out how the Council will involve local communities and people in the preparation of planning policy documents and in the consideration of planning applications.

We recognise that sometimes general policies can have unintended consequences which may cause disadvantage to specific groups and seek to avoid such outcomes. Equality Impact Assessments are a way of looking at the implications of plans and policies on diversity and equality. An equalities impact assessment will be carried out on the Core Strategy and other documents in the Local Development Framework.

Question 71:

Are the measures identified appropriate in promoting equality of opportunity and preventing discrimination in Haringey? Are there other measures that we can take?

Question 72:

Should we expect developers submitting major schemes to commission independent equalities impact assessments?

Part of ensuring equality of opportunity in Haringey is making sure everyone has access to important facilities, such as housing, jobs, educational opportunities and community facilities. Good access benefits everyone. However, many people are disadvantaged by poor access to facilities and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as the elderly and disabled people, can be particularly affected. Poor access can be caused by difficulties in reaching facilities (for example due to their location or inaccessible transport) or by difficulties in using the facilities themselves, where poor design prevents some people entering, or moving freely within, a building.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 makes it unlawful to discriminate against disabled people in employment, access to goods, facilities and services, and buying or renting land or property and requires 'reasonable adjustment' to the way in which services are provided to make them more accessible to disabled people.

Planning has a role in helping to remove some of the barriers that prevent people from accessing facilities and opportunities and in doing so promoting social inclusion and tackling deprivation and discrimination. For example by:

- influencing the provision and location of facilities;
- seeking to make sure that all buildings and places to meet the highest standards of access and inclusion;
- requiring buildings and spaces that may be used by the public to be designed for access and use by all;
- helping to make sure people can move through streets and places, easily and safely;
- encouraging accessible public transport;
- securing car parking for disabled people; and
- securing homes that are accessible to all (for example, “lifetime homes”) and encouraging the provision of homes suitable for people who use wheelchairs.

Question 73:

Do you support the measures to promote accessibility of services and facilities in the borough? Are there other measures we should consider?

Issue 5d - Supporting education and community services and facilities

Haringey seeks to provide educational opportunities for all and encourage lifelong learning. The provision of community services and facilities is vital to support our local neighbourhoods, communities and groups. Such facilities include schools, children’s centres and other education, health and community services, leisure facilities, libraries, open spaces and transport provision, and are provided by the Council and a range of other agencies, including the voluntary and community sector, which is a major provider of community services in Haringey.

We need to establish what community facilities are needed in response to our growing population and changing population structure and where they should be located. We need to establish how we can help our partner organisations and other service providers meet their requirements for facilities and deliver their services, in particular for health and education. It is also important to consider the possible impact on local facilities of those moving into new developments. New developments which increase the local population can put pressure on local community facilities, particularly if these are already stretched to meet existing demand.

Haringey’s Unitary Development Plan aims to encourage new community and leisure facilities in suitable locations and protect existing uses. The loss of a community facility is only permitted where it is replaced or the use is no longer required and there is no demand for another community use at that location. The west of the Borough is predominantly ‘older’ than the east. This will have implications for provision of services for older people and community and health facilities.

The core strategy gives us the opportunity to assess whether there is more we can do to secure and support such facilities. We can also consider whether when communities facilities are lost they should be replaced by another use that benefits the community, such as affordable housing.

Question 74:

What community facilities are needed in Haringey to deal with a growing population in addition to those already identified in current plans and programmes?

Question 75:

Are there certain parts of the borough where particular facilities need to be provided?

Haringey is part of the Building Schools for the Future schools investment programme, which is intended to transform secondary school provision, for example through refurbishment and enhanced technology. It also seeks to expand primary school provision and development of local Children's Networks.

The Unitary Development Plan planned for 15,000 new homes in the borough over a 20 year period to 2016. The impact on infrastructure was considered as part of this process it was established that we would need the equivalent of five new primary schools, one secondary school and one- sixth form centre. There has been progress in respect of both additional primary and secondary school provision examples include the Coldfall extension, Tetherdown, decision to purchase the TUC centre, proposals for the new sixth form centre and the new secondary school at Haringey Heartlands. A new primary school has also been identified for the Hale Village site, in Tottenham Hale. All special schools will be co-located in mainstream schools with more resourced provision for children with special educational needs.

The Council's Needs Assessment Plan for Children and Young People identifies that 18 Children's Centres will be fully operational by 2008 that will reach almost 15,000 children. By 2010 there will be sufficient 8am-6pm childcare to meet the needs of families in the borough.

One of the aspects of school place planning is to ensure that we have enough school places in the right areas to meet current and future demand. School place planning involves forecasting pupil roll projections over a 10 year period. Housing development which generates additional children will have an impact on the capacity of existing schools in the borough.

Question 76:

Should we require all developments to make a contribution to education facilities and services?

Implementation Framework

The Council cannot implement the Local Development Framework alone. It will work with residents and a range of stakeholders including the GLA group, other boroughs, the government and statutory agencies, the private sector, the voluntary and community sectors and others to ensure that the objectives and policies in this plan are implemented.

Implementation requires coordination of policies, resources and decisions. The Core Strategy will contain an infrastructure implementation and investment plan which will refer not only to private sector and Council investment and initiatives, but also to planned investment from other service providers..

The Core Strategy, Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement (LAA) documents need to be closely aligned to deliver the Council's strategic objectives. The implementation and investment will link with the implementation of the Community Strategy and LAA outcomes. A practical guide produced by the DCLG's "Planning Together: Local Strategic Partnerships and Spatial Planning" gives examples of how planning policy can achieve LAA outcomes.

Outcomes	Planning Contribution
Health & Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parks, recreation and sports provision, transport, walking and cycling, air quality, access to goods and services, strong economies and access to employment
Combating Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transport, walking and cycling, energy supply, recycling, housing design and renewal, bio-diversity, access to goods and services, minerals and waste, flood risk
Safer Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> licensing decisions, design, landscaping, recreational and sports provision, transport
Vibrant and Sustainable Neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing, strong economies and access to employment, social and community infrastructure, transport, walking and cycling, service co-location, safe and green environments, school provision and design
Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> equal access to goods and services, transport, strong economies and access to employment, housing quality and housing provision, affordable energy, involving communities in plan making
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> availability of employment sites and access, transport, social and environmental infrastructure, housing – location, accessibility, levels and type of tenure, access to goods and services, energy provision

Delivering the vision and objectives

The core strategy will be implemented through the following mechanisms:

- Partnership working with public agencies and the private sector
- The Local Area Agreement
- Government funding, for example Growth Area Funding and Community Infrastructure Fund
- Utilisation of council-owned assets
- Through the preparation of policy frameworks for areas and sites
- Through the preparation of social and utility infrastructure frameworks to identify infrastructure requirements

- By promoting and enabling development through site preparation and the appropriate use of Compulsory Purchase Powers
- Through the promotion of Business Improvement Districts and other mechanisms to secure investment
- Through the use of Planning Obligations under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Through the use of planning conditions to control the impacts of development
- Through the use of specific area or site based guidance, for example design codes to secure high quality design
- Through enforcement action against unlawful development, including section 215 powers to clean up untidy and derelict sites.

Public Funding

Haringey Council's core income is provided annually through Council tax, by central government and from business rates. The Council seeks and secures a significant value of additional temporary funding from external sources over and above this. This 'external funding' can be broken down into several categories:

Source	Examples	Description
Central Government departments – specific funding for specific services	Supporting People, Building Schools for the Future (BSF), Carers Grant, Standards Fund	Funding given to (by allocation or following bidding) and spent by an individual service, with little requirement to work with other services.
Central Government Departments – regeneration funding	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF)	Funding spent across more than one service. Strategic partners (e.g. Haringey Strategic Partnership) responsible for allocating spend.
European Funding	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF)	Many services seek these through competitive bidding processes.
Non-Government departmental public bodies	National Lottery fund distributing bodies, Arts Council	Many services seek funding through competitive application processes
Trusts	Shine Fund, Gates Fund	Generally utilised by external partners, using Council funding as 'match'.
Private Sources		Few examples of services seeking or winning philanthropic or sponsorship support.

Haringey's communities benefit from external funding that is raised and managed by a range of other local organisations. These include strategic partners, such as the Teaching and Primary Care Trust and the "third sector" (voluntary and community organisations and social enterprises) and for-profit organisations who deliver services to the community.

Council Assets

The Council will manage its assets in the following ways:

- Bringing surplus or semi-derelict sites back into productive use.
- To achieve local economic and environmental regeneration.
- Attracting inward private investment to secure the future of historic buildings which have become surplus to the Council's needs

The main aim of the Corporate Asset Management Plan 2006-2011 (AMP) is to ensure that the Council only holds property assets that are required in direct or indirect support of service priorities and corporate objectives, and that these are managed efficiently and effectively to demonstrate good use of resources and value for money. The AMP is closely linked to the Council's Capital Strategy which sets out the approach for optimising available capital resources to maximise support for the corporate objectives and service priorities.

The Council's asset register includes a wide range of operational land and buildings.

Asset type	No. at 31/3/06	Asset type	No. at 31/3/06
Council dwellings	16,714	Play Centres	9
Garages	2,374	Coroner's Court	1
Administrative buildings	23	Children's Homes and Hostels	3
Under 5's Centres	4	Homes for Older People	5
Primary Schools	43	HALS/Youth buildings	1
Secondary Schools	8	Day Centres for Older People	4
Homes for People with Learning disabilities	3	Day Centres for People with Disabilities/Mental Health problems	5
Sports & Leisure Centres	4	Allotments (plots)	1,647
Libraries	9	Depots	4
Community Buildings	42	Parks, Recreation Grounds and minor open spaces	167
Cemeteries & Crematoria	3	Museums	1

The plan includes a Corporate Property Strategy which adopts a pro-active approach to land and property developments aimed at realising maximum value and meeting the social and economic regeneration needs of Haringey.

Phasing and co-ordination of development and investment in infrastructure

The implementation of this strategy requires phasing to achieve a consistent supply of infrastructure, land, premises and labour throughout the plan period. The biggest demand will come from housing, waste facilities and schools. This will be offset by the controlled reduction in industrial land, higher intensity of development and the regular redevelopment that produces available development land. A particular issue is the capacity of transport infrastructure and water supply and capacity. As such, discussions with Network Rail, Transport for London and Thames Water will be ongoing.

Appendix A

Plans and Strategies

International Plans and Policies

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- Developing World Class Primary Care in Haringey – Draft Haringey TPCT 2007
- Employment and Skills Strategy
- Haringey Employment Land Study, Atkins (2004)
- Older People Strategy ??
- Open Space and Sports Assessment, Atkins (2003)
- Haringey City Growth Strategy
- Haringey Heartlands Development Framework (2005)
- Haringey Housing Strategy 2003-2008
- Haringey Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008
- Haringey Guarantee
- Haringey Policing Plan
- Haringey's Draft Strategic Framework for Improving Adults' Well-being 2007-2010, Haringey Strategic Partnership
- Local Implementation Plan
- Local Health Delivery Plan 2005-2008, Haringey TPCT
- Local Area Agreement
- Needs Assessment Plan for Children and Young People 2006-2009
- Open Spaces Strategy (2005)
- Parks improvement programme
- Public Health Report for Haringey, Haringey TPCT
- People, Places and Prosperity: Haringey's Regeneration Strategy (Draft, 2007)
- Recycling Strategy
- Safer Communities Strategy
- Sports and Physical Activity Strategy
- Supporting People Strategy 2005 - 2010
- Strategic Service Development Plan (LIFT) - Barnet, Enfield and Haringey
- Community Strategy for Haringey (2007-2016)
- The Bridge New Deal for Communities – Annual Delivery Plan 2006/07
- Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (2007)
- Tottenham High Road Regeneration Strategy (2002)
- Unitary Development Plan, (2006)

Appendix B

Sustainability Appraisal

It is a legal requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. Although a legal requirement, SA is an essential tool for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are considered throughout plan development and for scrutinising planning policies, allocations and guidance for their broad compliance and contribution to sustainable development.

This SA process comprises four stages.

Stage A - Establishing the baseline, deciding on the scope and establishing a sustainability appraisal framework;

Stage B - Developing and refining plan options and assessing the plan's effects;

Stage C - Preparing the SA Report;

Stage D - Consulting on the SA Report at the same time as the Core Strategy; and

Stage E - Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the Core Strategy (this will be addressed in the Annual Monitoring Report)

As the first stage of the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy we prepared a Scoping Report, which looked at the baseline information and plans, policies and programmes relevant to the Core Strategy. This was sent to statutory consultees for comment in line with the regulations. At the next stage in the preparation of the Core Strategy we will carry out a full appraisal of the options considered in this paper and other options raised during consultation. The appraisal will inform the development of the Council's preferred options for the Core Strategy

The scoping report identified the following objectives and sub-objectives against which the Core Strategy which will be assessed.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Objective		Sub-Objectives
Social:		
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime.	To encourage safety by design.
		To reduce levels of crime.
		To reduce the fear of crime.
		To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.
		To reduce alcohol and drug misuse.
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society.	To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society
		To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and	To improve access to health and social care services.
		To prolong life expectancy.

Objective		Sub-Objectives
	reduce health inequalities.	To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces. To promote healthy lifestyles.
4	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents.	To reduce homelessness. To increase the availability of affordable housing. To improve the condition of Local Authority housing stock. To improve the diversity of the housing stock.
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion.	To promote a sense of, cultural identity, belonging and well-being. To develop opportunities for community involvement. To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
6	To improve access to services and amenities for all groups	To improve access to cultural and leisure facilities. To maintain and improve access to essential services (banking, health and education) and facilities.
Economic:		
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough.	To retain existing local employment and create local employment opportunities. To diversify employment opportunities. To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour pool.	To improve lifelong learning opportunities and work related training. To reduce high levels of unemployment and worklessness.
9	To encourage economic inclusion.	To improve physical accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. To support flexible working patterns. To encourage new businesses.
10	To improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.	To enhance the environmental quality of the borough's town centres To promote the borough's town centres as a place to live, work and visit To ensure that the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet local needs and requirements. To promote high quality buildings and public realm.
Environmental:		
11	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. To link and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors.

Objective		Sub-Objectives
		To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and diverse open green spaces.
12	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources.	To promote townscape character and quality.
		To preserve or enhance buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest
		To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces.
13	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	To preserve ground and surface water quality.
		To conserve water resources.
14	To encourage the use of previously developed land	To encourage the development and remediation of brownfield land.
		To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
15	To adapt to climate change	To reduce and manage flood risk.
		To encourage 'green design' solutions
		To encourage the inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage in new development
16	To protect and improve air quality.	To manage air quality within the borough.
		To encourage businesses to produce travel plans.
17	To limit climate change by reducing CO ₂ emissions	To reduce the use of energy
		To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives
		To increase the use of renewable energy
18	To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.	To reduce the consumption of raw materials (particularly those from finite or unsustainable sources).
		To encourage the re-use of goods
		To reduce the production of waste.
		To support the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.
		To increase the proportion of waste recycling and composting across all sectors.
19	To promote the use of sustainable modes of transport.	To improve the amenity and connectivity of walking and cycling routes.
		To promote the use of public transport.
		To reduce the use of the private car.

Appendix C

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Following the publication of Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25), the GLA has published a draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA). The RFRA encourages boroughs to work together on Strategic Flood Risk Appraisals.

As part of work undertaken on a North London Waste Plan, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is being prepared for North London, covering the seven boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. Although the SFRA is being co-ordinated through the North London Waste Plan, the document will provide each individual boroughs with the necessary information to use as the evidence base in developing core strategies as part of their Local Development Framework, thus ensuring that any planned development can be located in areas of least flood risk in accordance with PPS25. A single report will be produced covering all seven Boroughs and will take into account assessments of:

- The functional floodplain
- Flood Zones 2 and 3
- Historic flooding
- Surface Water flooding
- Groundwater flooding
- Flooding from artificial drainage sources
- Reservoir flood plans
- The impact of climate change

In addition to the above the assessment it will also review the following:

- Flood Defence standards
- Flood Warning Systems
- Emergency Planning procedures
- Planning Policy

The report will provide advice on planning policy, advice for developers on site specific flood risk assessments and general advice on the application of sequential and exception tests.

Appendix D

Habitats Regulations Assessment

The Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna – the ‘Habitats Directive’ provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Habitats Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of interest to the EU in a favourable condition.

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive require an assessment of plans to prevent significant adverse effects on European sites. The purpose of the Habitats Regulations Assessment is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of European sites.

A Habitats Regulations screening document has been produced prior to the creation of issues and options for the Core Strategy. This screening report determines whether the plan ‘either alone or in combination with other plans or projects’ is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

Three European sites have been identified within a 10km radius of the Borough of Haringey:

- The Lee Valley Ramsar Site;
- The Lee Valley Special Protection Area; and
- Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation.

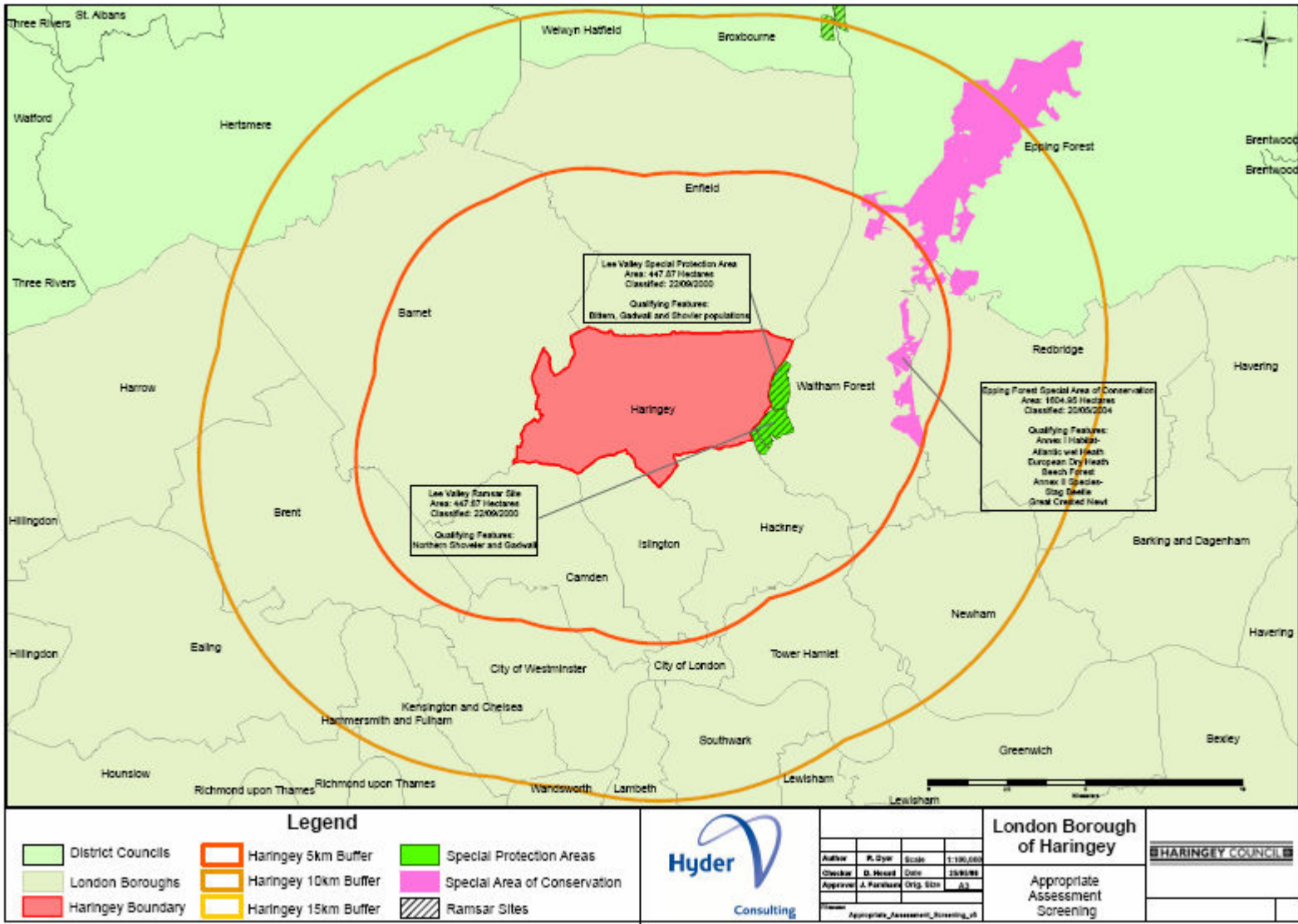
The 10km radius from the Borough boundary represents a ‘sphere of influence’, an area which Haringey’s Core Strategy may affect, either alone or in combination with other plans. The 10km radius from the Borough boundary was agreed in consultation with Natural England. The location of the European sites is illustrated on the map below.

The screening report anticipates that Haringey’s core strategy will have no significant effect on the above sites of international importance. In consultation with Natural England, the screening report recommends that the core strategy should include the following policy statement:

“Sites of international Importance”:

"No development will be permitted unless either it is established that it is not likely to have a significant effect on any Ramsar site or Natura 2000 site (including Special Protection Areas, potential Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, candidate or possible Special Areas of Conservation), or it is ascertained, following Appropriate Assessment, that it will not adversely affect the integrity of any Ramsar site or Natura 2000 site."

Map of Extent of Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening



Appendix E

Equalities Impact Assessment

An Initial Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been produced prior to the creation of Options for the Core Strategy. This proactive approach will ensure that Haringey's Core Strategy will take into account the Borough's cultural and demographic diversity during the development of the Strategy and meets the aspirations of the Council's Equalities Agenda and its statutory obligations under the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000), Disability Discrimination Act (2005) and Equality Act (2006).

An initial scoping report identifies the key issues and processes that need to be considered in the development of the Core Strategy. It is based on six equality target groups, which are gender, race, disability, age, religion/belief and sexual orientation. It recommends actions that, if adopted, will help Haringey to anticipate and address negative consequences and identify opportunities for promoting equality.

The scoping report makes recommendations for the core strategy and for consultation methods and processes. For the core strategy it concludes that:

- The Core Strategy is relevant to specific duties. Therefore, it is also relevant to the general duties of the Race, Disability, Sex Discrimination and Equality Acts;
- Although this Initial EqIA has looked at the different Equality Target Groups (ETGs) and identified particular factors to take into account for the development of the Core Strategy there is insufficient data available to conclude whether there will be adverse/negative/positive or differential impacts. It is suggested that the gaps identified can be addressed by engaging with different stakeholders to gain their perspective and factor these in the strategy as appropriate; and
- We recommend the Core Strategy has a full Equalities Impact Assessment as part of its development. This assessment would include consultation and involvement as wide a group of interested parties; particularly from the ETG's and their advocates and organizations which deliver services on behalf of the Council or in partnership. This will include voluntary sector organisations.

The scoping report also makes recommendations on consultation which will inform the implementation of the Statement of Community Involvement.

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Appendix 2 – List of Core Strategy issues and questions

Objectives

- Q1 Do the spatial objectives provide a useful approach to identifying the issues and options for Haringey's future? Are there any other important objectives that should be included?
- Q2 To identify area specific priorities and objectives, the Unitary Development Plan divided the borough eastern, central and western areas. Do you agree with this approach? Are the objectives for these areas still appropriate? Have we missed any key priorities?

Issue 1. An environmentally sustainable future

1a Limiting the impact of climate change

- Q3 Do you think that the borough should adopt the London Plan carbon reduction targets or seek higher targets?
- Q4 Should we require all new development to provide a proportion of their energy requirement from renewable sources? Should we require higher renewable energy targets (at least 20%) for major developments on selected sites?
- Q5 Where developments cannot meet on-site renewable energy targets, should we allow them to make carbon reduction contributions in another way, for example by making a financial contribution to make existing buildings more energy efficient?
- Q6 Should all developments meet high standards of energy efficiency and environmental performance, taking into account the specifics of the site, technology and cost? or should this only apply to schemes of certain types or certain sizes?
- Q7 Should we require large development schemes to include decentralised energy / district heating and cooling systems?
- Q8 Should we build local energy generation and distribution systems?
- Q9 The Council is considering developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013. Do you agree?
- Q10 How could we encourage households to use less energy? Should we encourage measures to improve the energy performance of existing buildings, for example, by extending energy efficiency measures to the rest of the house when applications are made for extensions?
- Q11 When considering the impact of solar panels, wind turbines and other 'green' technologies on their surroundings should we treat them in the same way as other building works or give environmental factors greater priority than other considerations, such as conservation/heritage?

1b Adapting to climate change

- Q12 Should we require all developments to include sustainable urban drainage systems and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.
- Q13 Should we require a proportion of front gardens to be retained with vegetation to reduce surface water run-off?
- Q14 Should we require design and landscaping measures to reduce overheating and the 'heat island effect'?

1c Reducing environmental impact

- Q15 Should we expect major developments to provide for the sorting and storage of waste to aid waste handling and collection and encourage recycling?
- Q16 Should we require developments adjacent to or above watercourses to improve the water environment and quality?
- Q17 What steps should we take to reduce noise pollution in the borough?
- Q18 Should we require all developments which generate additional travel to introduce measures to manage air quality?

1d Promoting sustainable travel

- Q19 Do you support the sustainable transport measures in the Unitary Development Plan and Local Implementation Plan? Are there other measures we should be promoting?
- Q20 Where large development schemes are taking place at or near transport interchanges should we require schemes to improve, or make a financial contribution towards, the capacity and accessibility of the interchange?
- Q21 Do you support car free housing, or are there other ways where we can reduce car use?
- Q22 Should we require new and expanding schools to produce and implement a travel plan to reduce car use?
- Q23 Do you support the public transport proposals listed in the Unitary Development Plan? Are there any other transport schemes for which we should be safeguarding land?

Issue 2. Managing development and areas of change

2a Managing growth

- Q24 Should we try to concentrate most growth in identified areas of change and on identified housing sites or should we try to spread growth more equally across the borough?
- Q25 Should we ensure that all housing development takes place on previously-developed 'brownfield' land? What types of brownfield land should we give priority to?
- Q26 Should we resist higher density housing where it is poorly designed and does not fit in with its surroundings, or should we set maximum and minimum levels of density, such as the London Plan density standards?
- Q27 Should we identify locations suitable for tall buildings or identify areas where they are not suitable?
- Q28 Should we resist the conversion of single dwelling houses into flats or houses in multiple occupation in some parts of the borough? What proportion of conversions in a street is acceptable?
- Q29 How should we encourage the reuse of empty homes?

2b Managing the impact of growth

- Q30 Have we identified all the infrastructure implications from future housing growth? Do you think we should 'pool' developer contributions towards infrastructure requirements in certain areas?
- Q31 Should we restrict or limit development in areas which have insufficient services and facilities, such as schools, health facilities and utility infrastructure and resources?

Q32 Should we encourage mixed uses in certain developments and on particular sites in the borough? If so, should this be in the most accessible parts of the borough or should this also apply to other areas?

2c Providing affordable housing

- Q33 Should we consider lowering the threshold (from 10 units) at which housing developments are required to contribute to affordable housing?
- Q34 For smaller sites below 10 units, should we require less than 50% affordable housing, or allow a financial contribution to be made instead of providing units?
- Q35 Should we require more than 50% affordable housing on very large sites?
- Q36 What factors may affect the financial viability of providing affordable housing on sites? Should these be taken into account?
- Q37 What mix of social rented and intermediate housing should we seek? To encourage balanced communities, should this mix vary in different parts of the borough according to existing concentrations of social housing?

2d Providing a range of housing types

- Q38 Should we encourage more family housing in developments?
- Q39 Are larger family homes suitable everywhere in the borough and in all developments? If not, should we specify areas or certain developments which are suitable for family housing?
- Q40 In which locations should we encourage special needs housing?
- Q41 Should we encourage more lifetime homes and require more generous minimum floorspace standards for new dwellings and conversions?

Issue 3. Creating a safer, attractive and valued urban environment

3a Creating high quality buildings and spaces

- Q42 Should we resist design that fails to improve the character and quality of an area or should design be considered acceptable provided it does not harm the appearance of an area?
- Q43 Should we provide specific design guidance for different areas of the borough or should we seek good design everywhere?

3b Protecting and enhancing the borough's built environment and its local distinctiveness

- Q44 Should we continue to protect and enhance the borough's buildings and areas of architectural and historic interest? Or should housing requirements mean that we take a more flexible to the use and reuse of historic areas or buildings?
- Q45 In addition to the protection given to conservation areas and listed buildings, how should we seek to protect the local distinctiveness of certain parts of the borough?

3c Improving the quality and appearance of Haringey's public spaces and street scene

- Q46 Should we expect all developments to contribute to physical works to streets and public places?
- Q47 What physical works do you consider best improve the visual attractiveness and use of public spaces?
- Q48 Are there other approaches to improving streets and public places in Haringey that we should consider?

3d Protecting, enhancing and improving access to public open spaces and areas of nature

- Q49 Should we protect all green open spaces or allow new housing on some sites?

- Q50 Should we seek to create new parks and open spaces or improve the quality of existing spaces and access from residential areas? How can we encourage better use of our parks and sports facilities?
- Q51 Should we encourage developments to do more to protect habitats for wildlife in Haringey? What measures should we seek?

Issue 4. Creating a vibrant and prosperous economy

4a Increasing job opportunities for Haringey's population

- Q52 Should we encourage developers to recruit local people and use local businesses and suppliers during the construction of a scheme and its final use, particularly in or near deprived areas?
- Q53 Should we encourage developers of large schemes to produce an employment and training plan to encourage job opportunities for local people and reduce barriers to work?

4b Protecting viable employment land and buildings

- Q54 Should we protect all employment land for business and employment use?
- Q55 Where vacant and surplus to requirements, should we allow employment land to be reused for housing or community uses?
- Q56 Where under-utilised, should we encourage mixed use development which increases the number and range of jobs on site or provides other regeneration benefits?
- Q57 Are there locations where we could allocate specific uses or 'clusters' of uses?

4c Strengthening Haringey's town centres

- Q58 Should any of Haringey's town centres be increased or decreased in size?
- Q59 Should the Core Strategy recognise the wider role of town centres as a focus for development?
- Q60 Should we seek to resist new shopping developments that are not compatible with the character and function of a centres, for example in terms of shop unit sizes and design and protect areas of specialist shopping?
- Q61 Should we apply stricter controls to restaurants, cafes, bars and clubs and manage the night time economy?

4d Helping our local shops

- Q62 What role should our local shopping centres play in future?
- Q63 Should we increase or decrease the number and size of our local shopping centres?
- Q64 Should we seek to protect public houses which serve as a local community resource?

Issue 5. Improving health and community well-being

5a Making Haringey a safer place

- Q65 Do you agree with the planning measures to discourage crime and promote safer streets in the borough set out above? Are there other measures that we can take?
- Q66 Should we require all developments to demonstrate how they have addressed safer and security issues and have 'designed out' crime?
- Q67 Do crime "hotspots" need a specific approach in terms of community safety and planning? if so, what measures do you think are needed in these places?

5b Improving our health and well-being

- Q68 Have we identified the right measures that planning can take to improve health and well-being in Haringey? Should we prioritise some of these measure above others?
- Q69 Should we require all developments to assess health impacts?
- Q70 Should we take a different approach to planning for health in certain parts of the borough to reflect different health issues and access to facilities?

5c Promoting equality of opportunity and access

- Q71 Are the measures identified appropriate in promoting equality of opportunity and preventing discrimination in Haringey? Are there other measures that we can take?
- Q72 Should we expect developers submitting major schemes to commission independent equalities impact assessments?
- Q73 Do you support the measures to promote accessibility of services and facilities in the borough? Are there other measures we should consider?

5d Supporting education and community services and facilities

- Q74 What community facilities are needed in Haringey to deal with a growing population in addition to those already identified in current plans and programmes?
- Q75 Are there certain parts of the borough where particular facilities need to be provided?
- Q76 Should we require all developments to make a contribution to education facilities and services?

Appendix 3 - Community involvement in the preparation of the Core Strategy

Stage	Method of Involvement	Timescale
Regulation 25 Issues and Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published issues and options report and summary report (with translation service offered) • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Updated website and online consultation • Leaflet and questionnaire • Public notice in local papers / press release • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters • Workshops and focus groups with targeted groups • Exhibitions at a public venue / Area Assemblies • 'Planning for Real' exercises • Presentations to participatory / community forums 	February – April 2008
Regulation 26 Preferred options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published preferred options report and summary report (with translation service offered) • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Updated website and online consultation • Structured consultation form • Public notice in local papers / press release • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters • Targeted discussions on themes, ie housing, employment with user panels and representative groups • Publicity of new studies / research • One to one meetings as required 	September – November 2008
Regulation 28 Submission of the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published preferred options report and summary report (with translation service offered) • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Updated website and online consultation • Structured consultation form 	January – March 2009

Stage	Method of Involvement	Timescale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notice in local papers / press release • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters 	
Regulation 34 Examination / Inspectors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated website • Public notice in local papers / press release • Direct mailing letters / emails from consultation database • Articles in Haringey People and Area Assembly newsletters • Pre-examination public meeting • Examination organised by dedicated programme officer 	May – October 2009
Regulation 36 Adoption of the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public notice of adoption. • Press release • Statement of responses / feedback on the process 	December 2009

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet

On 18 December 2007

Report Title: **Local Development Framework – Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2006 / 2007**

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):

Report of: Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment.

Wards(s) affected: All

Report for: Key Decision

1. Purpose

1.1 To seek Members approval for the Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Government Office for London as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

2.1 This report is brought to this committee for Cabinet Members to approve the Annual Monitoring Report before it is submitted to GOL.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That Members approve the Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Government Office for London.

Report Authorised by: Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment

Contact Officer: Ciara Whelehan, Senior Planning Policy Officer, ext. 5516

4. Director of Finance Comments

4.1 The milestones and targets included in the Annual Monitoring Report were achieved within approved PPD budgets for 2006/07.

5. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 5.1 The Head of Legal Services comments that the statutory requirement for annual monitoring reports was a new provision in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The report is required to cover the 12 months from April each year and to be submitted within 9 months of the end of the relevant period. As soon as reasonably practicable after an authority make an annual report to the Secretary of State it must publish the report on its web-site.

6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 6.1 The following documents were used in the preparation of this report:

- Haringey Unitary Development Plan (July 2006)
- London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 3 (Mayor of London, February 2007)
- Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM March 2005)
- Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005 (ODPM October 2005)

7. Strategic Implications

- 7.1 The Annual Monitoring Report is a statutory document and is used for information purposes to assess the performance and effectiveness of planning policies and objectives. It is a corporate document and in particular, the significant effect indicators, which assess the significant social, economic and environmental effects of policies, share objectives where possible with the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy, Local Area Agreements and the Core Strategy.

8. Executive Summary

- 8.1 Local planning authorities are required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. This AMR covers the period April 2006 to March 2007 and must be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December 2007. The publication of the AMR is also subject to a Best Value Performance Indicator (BV 200c).
- 8.2 The AMR is used for information purposes to assess the performance and effectiveness of planning policies. It presents available statistical data relating to the planning policies in Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan and the emerging Local Development Framework. It contains a monitoring framework that identifies targets and indicators, which will be used to assess the performance and effectiveness of the UDP objectives and key policies. The Report also identifies ongoing issues of data collection and analysis.

9. Background

- 9.1 The Haringey Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 2006. The UDP deals with development and use of land in Haringey, and contains information on the Council's policies and proposals. The UDP Review has been developed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning (Development Plan) (England) Regulations 1999. It was subject to three statutory public consultation stages and a public inquiry. The UDP Inquiry ran from April to September 2005 and the Council received the Inspector's Report in January 2006. In response to the Inspector's report, the Council's Executive approved modifications to the UDP on 21 March 2006.
- 9.2 On 30 March 2007, the Council submitted its revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) to the Government Office for London. The LDS is a three year project plan, which sets out a programme for replacing the UDP policies with Local Development Documents. The AMR monitors progress on the LDS. For 2006/07, the key milestones were the UDP Adoption, adoption of the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document, and consultation and pre-submission consultation on the Statement of Community Involvement, as set out in Regulations 25 and 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
- 9.3 This is the third AMR to be submitted to the Government Office for London. The previous reports (2004/05 and 2005/06) presented available statistical data relating to Haringey's UDP policies and information on the Council's development control performance. This Report takes forward many of the indicators used in the previous reports and addresses all the Core Output Indicators as identified by the Government. It also includes some significant effects indicators which assess the significant social, economic and environmental effects of policies. These indicators are linked to objectives for the sustainability appraisal of Local Development Documents. A full set of sustainability objectives and sub objectives have been identified in the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Development Framework.

10. Description – Format of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 10.1 The AMR presents available statistical data relating to planning policies in Haringey's adopted UDP. It also presents some contextual information on the borough's population, health, housing and economy. It includes a monitoring schedule that identifies targets and indicators. This schedule will be used to assess the performance and effectiveness of the UDP objectives and key policies. It will develop over time as monitoring systems become more sophisticated.
- 10.2 The AMR sets out information on the key planning policy issues in Haringey. These are grouped together under the following policy themes:-
 - Housing
 - Employment and Economic Activity
 - Retail and Town Centres

- Environment and Transport
- Planning Obligations

- 10.3 The AMR covers a monitoring period April 2006 – March 2007. Where possible, data is provided for the monitoring period, but in other cases the most recent data is provided.
- 10.4 In July 2007, the Government published for consultation a list of proposed indicators for the new performance framework. In October 2007, as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review announcement, the Government published the single set of 198 national indicators for local authorities and local authority partnerships that will underpin the new performance framework. The final handbook of definitions will be published in February 2008 for implementation from 1 April 2008.
- 10.5 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 requires local authorities to produce a housing trajectory as part of their AMR. A housing trajectory identifies housing performance in terms of net additional dwellings against a borough housing target. A housing trajectory has been included in the AMR to show past supply of housing and estimated progress towards the borough's housing target. The trajectory will be updated annually and will be used to influence the delivery of major sites, reflect site phasing requirements or check progress of windfall sites. Reflecting guidance in PPS3 local authorities are required to identify a list of deliverable sites to deliver housing over the next five years.
- 10.6 Housing and Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG) will replace the existing Planning Delivery Grant due to come into effect in April 2008. Its purpose is to incentivise increased housing delivery and improved plan making. The planning element of the HPDG is likely to be split across three components:
- Assessment and delivery of land for housing over a five and 15 year timescale (40% of planning element) This will be measured through National Indicator (NI) 159 – supply of ready to develop housing sites and assessed in either a five year land supply of housing contained within a Strategic Housing Assessment or the Annual Monitoring Report.
 - Delivery of 'sound' DPDs (50% of planning element)
 - Delivery of 'sound' DPDs and Strategic Housing Market Assessments through joint working (10% of planning element)
- 10.7 Government advice suggests that authorities should avoid developing large sets of indicators, particularly during the initial stages of developing their monitoring frameworks. Initially a small set of local, contextual and significant effects indicators have been selected which currently reflect the availability of data. These indicators are consistent with national and regional planning policy objectives, the core output indicators and UDP policy and objectives.
- 10.8 The AMR also reviews progress on the preparation of the Council's Local Development Framework as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the

LDS. The key milestones for 2006/07 were the UDP Adoption, adoption of the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan SPD, and consultation and pre-submission consultation on the Statement of Community Involvement, as set out in Regulations 25 and 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

- 10.9 The AMR identifies that the Council is performing well against Best Value performance Indicators for planning and has met its 2006/07 targets for planning applications and appeals and for new homes built on previously developed land. It also submitted its revised Local Development Scheme by the end of March 2007 and will meet the Best Value target for monitoring by submitting this AMR by 31 December 2007. From the information available, the AMR demonstrates that the UDP policies are effective and performance is improving, particularly with regard to housing. The Council is meeting its new housing target with all new homes built on previously developed land. The AMR also demonstrates that the policies for the borough's employment areas and town centres are effective.
- 10.10 From April 2008, the Government's standard planning application form (1 App), which will provide authorities with a wider source of data on development proposals, will be mandatory. From 2006/07, development monitoring procedures have been in place to capture more information from planning applications. The introduction of 1 App and improved monitoring procedures should improve data collection and overcome a number of information gaps.
- 10.11 The Greater London Authority's monitoring database, the London Development Database (LDD) has been designed to record the progress of planning permissions in the Greater London area. The system has been altered in order to accommodate some of the Government's Core Output Indicators. In February 2007, the Mayor of London published the third London Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR3). The AMR has a number of information gaps, which are being addressed by the LDD.

11. Process and consultation

- 11.1 There is no requirement to consult on the Annual Monitoring Report. For future AMRs, the Council will consult with other local authorities and bodies to co-ordinate the capture and analysis of data and to try and overcome any monitoring gaps. This is particularly relevant in relation to monitoring the Joint Waste Development Plan Document.
- 11.2 The Council is encouraged to bring any monitoring problems to the attention of the Government Office. The Planning Service attends regular monitoring meetings at London Councils to share information and good practice.

12. Financial Implications

- 12.1 The Annual Monitoring Report reviews progress on the preparation of the Council's Local Development Framework as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme.
- 12.2 In 2008/09, Planning Delivery Grant will be replaced by the Housing and Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG) which focuses on plan making and housing delivery. The Council should expect to receive an award of HPDG from 2008/09 if it progresses its LDF documents according to the milestones in its Local Development Scheme.

13. Legal Implications

- 13.1 Each AMR is required to include the title of the documents in the authority's local development scheme and details of the timetable specified in the scheme and performance against the timetable. It is expected that this performance will have grant implications in the future.

14. Equalities Implications

- 14.1 The AMR provides an analysis of planning decisions. No specific issues relating to equalities were identified. As the LDF progresses, the sustainability appraisal of local planning documents will include an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA).

15. Conclusion

- 15.1 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents available statistical data relating to planning policies in Haringey's adopted UDP and emerging Local Development Framework. This is the third AMR and provides a monitoring framework to assess the performance and effectiveness of planning policies.
- 15.2 The publication of the AMR is a statutory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). It is subject to a Best Value Performance Indicator and the award of Housing and Planning Delivery Grant. The AMR demonstrates that the Council has met its Best Value performance targets for planning and that the UDP policies are effective, with performance improving in housing provision.

16. Use of Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Executive Summary from the Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) presents available statistical data relating to planning policies in Haringey's adopted UDP. It also presents some background information on the Borough's population, housing and economy and information on the Council's development control performance as monitored by the Government's Best Value (BV) performance indicators.

The report covers the period 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007.

The AMR reviews progress on the preparation of the Council's Local Development Framework as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme. The key milestones for 2006/2007 were the UDP Adoption, adoption of the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document, and the submission of the Statement of Community Involvement (regulations 25 and 26). The AMR identifies that these milestones were met.

The AMR includes some significant effects indicators which assess the social, economic and environmental effects of policies, including the amount of development built on previously developed land, the level of affordable housing completions and the number of parks managed to Green Flag Award standard. These indicators are linked to the objectives for the sustainability appraisal of Local Development Documents. A full set of sustainability objectives and indicators have been developed for the Local Development Framework.

For further information please contact:

The Planning Policy Team

020 8489 5269 or

ldf@haringey.gov.uk

Population

- Haringey has a population of 225,700 (mid 2006 estimate) living in an area of 30 square kilometres. Haringey accounts for 3% of the total London population.
- Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 21% by 2021
- 43% of the population are from black and minority ethnic groups, the 6th highest proportion in London, and almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language
- Haringey's population is relatively young in comparison to London's and the national population – there are relatively more people aged between 20 to 44

- Haringey has a relatively transient population. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the borough, the 9th highest proportion in London.

Development Control

- In 2006/07, a total of 2,028 planning applications were determined by the Council. Of these:-
 - 82% of major applications were determined within 13 weeks compared to a Government target of 60% (BV 109a) and business plan target of 77%
 - 83% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks compared to a Government target of 65% (BV 109b) and business plan target of 78%
 - 92% of other applications were determined within 8 weeks compared to a Government target of 80% (BV 109c). and business plan target of 86%
- There were 139 appeals against the Council's decision to refuse planning applications, of which 37% were allowed, compared to a Council target of 35% (BV 204). However, performance over the last three quarters stood at 39%.
- In 2006/07, a total of 2,462 planning applications were received:
 - 24% were major and minor applications (614 applications) of which 56% were for housing development (342 applications) and 18% were for retail and distribution (108 applications)
 - 64% were other applications (1,552 applications) of which 54% were householder applications (825 applications), 6% were for change of use (101 applications) and 7% were for Conservation Area or Listed Building Consent (110 applications)
- There were no planning applications relating to minerals and waste management.

Housing

- In 2006, 100% of completions took place on previously developed land, which exceeded the Council target of 95% and the Government target of 60%. (BV 106)
- In 2006/07, 1067 dwellings were completed in the Borough, comprising:
 - 64% new build (681 dwellings)
 - 31% conversions & extensions (333 dwellings)
 - 5% changes of use (53 dwellings)

The number of new dwellings exceeds the completions component of the new housing target for Haringey.

- Of the proportion of new build units completed in 2006/07, 312 affordable housing units were completed. This represents 46% of all housing completions
- At March 2006, Haringey had an estimated 1961 empty private sector properties, which was the 13 highest proportion in London. Of this, 1,001 were vacant for longer than six months.
- In 2006/07, 101 empty private sector properties were brought back into use.
- In 2005-06, residential developments were completed at an average density of 116 dwellings per hectare, above the average for outer London and in accordance with PPS3. This compares to an average density of 84 dwellings per hectare for 2001-2004.
- Of the housing completions in 2006/07, 58% were one bedroom units and 36% were two bedroom units.
- Of these completions, 75% were social rented units and 25% were intermediate units.
- Of the affordable housing completed in 2004-2006 only 9.8% were three or four bedrooms. Over half (55.9%) were two bedroom units and 34.3% were one bedroom units.
- In January 2007, a Gypsy Caravan Count identified two gypsy and traveller sites in the borough, both of which were authorised Council sites. The count identified 10 caravans on these sites. The sites have a total caravan capacity of 20 pitches. No unauthorised encampments were identified, compared to 10 unauthorised caravans in January 2003.

Employment and economic activity

- In March 2006, 7.7% of Haringey's residents were unemployed, which was higher than the London rate (4.6%) and more double the national unemployment rate.
- In 2006/07, 8 major applications for non-residential use were received.
- Haringey is home to approximately 8,200 businesses, together employing some 64,700 people. 94% of the businesses are small, employing fewer than 24 people. The major sectors of employment in Haringey are retail and wholesale distribution (19.9%) and health and social work (19.0%). Manufacturing and construction account for 11.8% of all employment.
- In 2006, 11.5% of VAT registered businesses were newly registered in Haringey compared with 11.3% in London.

Retail and Town Centres

- In 2003, the Borough 'lost' a significant amount of retail expenditure to centres outside of the borough, as the borough had an overall 38% market share for convenience (food) shopping and an overall 27% market share for comparison (non food) shopping.
- In 2006/07, four major applications for retail development were received.
- It is predicted that the borough will require an additional 40,430 sq.m. of comparison goods floorspace and an additional 5,250 sq.m. of convenience goods floorspace by 2016.
- In 2005/2006, vacancy rates in Haringey's six main town centres varied from 2% to 10%, compared to a national vacancy rate of 11%. Vacancy rates have risen since 2002/03.
- The proportion of non A1 (retail) use varies between 31% in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre and 46% in Green Lanes District Centre.
- Haringey has 38 Local Shopping Centres. There are 119 vacant shops in these centres representing an overall vacancy rate of 11%. Overall, the proportion of non A1 (retail) use in these centres is 42%.

Environment and Transport

- 27% of the land area of Haringey is green spaces and areas of water.
- Haringey has 1.7 hectares of open space per 1,000 of the population. In 2006/2007 there was no net loss of designated open space.
- Eight parks were managed to Green Flag Award standard in 2006/07. This amounted to 17 hectares and represented 76% of total designated open space in the borough.
- 95% of Haringey residents have access to recycling services. In 2005/06 Haringey achieved a recycling rate of 19.2% of all waste, significantly higher than its 18% target. Recycling rates have increased from 4% in 2003.
- In 2006/07 the Council received seven planning applications for solar power and two planning applications for wind turbines.
- During 2006/07, no planning permissions were granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

- In terms of ecology, Haringey contains 12 National Priority Species, six London Priority Species, 19 Haringey Priority Species, five London Flagship Species and 16 Haringey Flagship Species (a flagship species is one that is readily recognised and represents biodiversity to the wider public).
- In 2006/07, four planning applications were accompanied by a travel plan. In addition, 27 approved planning applications have been dedicated as 'car free' developments.

Planning Obligations

- During 2006/07, the Council secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 20 planning permissions. The total amount negotiated was £1,714,684.71.
- In addition the Council negotiated and secured 172 affordable housing units all providing on-site provision.

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Appendix 2
Major non-residential applications

Major non-residential planning applications

In 2006/07, 8 major applications for non residential use were granted. These are:

- HGY/2006/2067 – Cold Store, Cranford Way, N8
- HGY/2006/2234 – Former TUC Centre Site, Crouch End Hill and Coleridge Primary School, Crescent Road, Crouch End
- HGY/2006/1839 – 72 – 96 Park Road, N8
- HGY/2006/0837 – 40 Coleridge Road, N8
- HGY/2006/2336 – Tottenham Hale Retail Park, Broad Lane, N15
- HGY/2006/0710 – 691 – 693 High Road, N17
- HGY/2006/0722 – Unit 21, Cranford Way, N8
- HGY/2006/1298 – Hornsey Water Treatment Works, Newland Road, N8

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Appendix 3 Planning Obligations

The Council negotiated and secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 20 planning permissions within financial year 2006/07 under S106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The total amount negotiated was £1,714,684.71. Obligations received so far for agreements signed 2006/07 is £1,090,627.18 and monies spent to date £240,941.31.

The table below details the type and amount of contributions secured.

Type of Contribution Secured	Amount
Administration & Monitoring	£ 73,839.37
Education Provision	£ 1,159,281.22
Environmental Improvement	£ 208,664.12
Car-Free Developments	£ 400.00
Street Scene / Highway Works	£ 140,000.00
Employment	£ 75,000.00
Recreation / Open Spaces	£ 50,000.00
Play Scheme Contribution	£ 7,500.00
TOTAL	£ 1,714,684.71

In addition the Council negotiated and secured 172 Affordable housing units all providing on-site provision.

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Planning Obligations Negotiated in 2006-2007

Planning Application No.	Site Address	Date S106 Signed	Description	Admin & Monitoring	Affordable Housing Units	Education Pool	Education Assoc. with develop.	Env. Pool	Env. Assoc. with develop.	Contractor Scheme	Traffic Mgt Order - car-free develop.	Street Scene	Employment	Recreation	Other
HGY/2006/1874	154 West Green Road, N15	19-Apr-06	Development of the land to provide for the erection of 1 x 2 storey block comprising of 6 x 2 bed houses and 2 x 1 bed self contained flats.	2,000.00		30,450.00			10,000.00	Yes					
HGY/2006/0109	673 Lordship Lane, N22	20-Apr-06	Demolition of existing building and erection of 1 x 5 storey building fronting Lordship Lane comprising 5 x 1 bed, 6 x 2 bed and 2 x 3 bed including 14 bicycle stands, 5 car parking spaces and an area for refuse and recycling to the rear.	3,531.64	2 x 3 shared ownership & 3 x periodic tenancy for rent = 5	60,631.28			10,000.00	Yes					
HGY/2006/2215	22-24 High Road, N22	11-May-06	Erection of part 2, 3 & 5 storey building comprising retail at ground and rear 1st floor level and residential at 1st, 2nd & 3rd & 4th floor level consisting of 4 x 1 bed and 5 x 2 bed flats. Associated refuse and cycle storage at ground level.	1,387.18		27,743.58				Yes					
HGY/2006/0710	691-693 High Road, N17	05-Jul-06	Demolition of existing building and erection of part 1, 2, 3 & 4 storey building comprising 180sq.m of commercial floorspace (B1) and 58 residential units with 20 car parking spaces and associated landscaping.	11,002.29	40 units shared ownership & 18 units periodic tenancy for rent = 58	206,743.10			50,000.00	Yes		50,000.00	60,000.00		
HGY/2006/1151	Block C, The Campsbourne, High Street, N6	14-Jul-06	Conversion of a 4 storey building at Block C, The Campsbourne, to comprise 8 x 2 bedroom residential units.			13,396.00									
HGY/2006/0837	40 Coleridge Road, N8	25-Jul-06	Demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment of site including erection of 8 terraced houses comprising of 2 x 3 storey 5 bed houses in Coleridge Road, 2 x 2 storey 3 bed houses including rooms at basement level and 4 x 3 storey 3 bed houses to the rear. Erection of part single / part 3 storey B1 commercial block adjacent to car park. Provision of car parking and refuse storage.	6,053.00		101,070.00				Yes		20,000.00			
HGY/2006/2159	24A Birstall Road, N15	14-Aug-06	Erection of a two storey building comprising 4 x 1 and 4 x 2 self contained flats.	1,892.65		22,852.90				Yes			15,000.00		
HGY/2006/0829	72-74 Twyford Avenue, N2	14-Aug-06	Residential development comprising 9 units to include 4 x 3 storey 5 bed, 4 x part 2 / part 3 storey 5 bed and 1 x 2 storey 4 bed dwellings. Provision of one tennis court and 1 pavilion to rear of site.	5,000.00		100,000.00				Yes					
HGY/2006/0358 & Deed of Variation (DoV) HG/2006/1781	12-14 High Road & Whymark House, Whymark Avenue, N22	01-Sep-06	Erection of part 1/part 2 storey extension at 1st & 2nd floor levels to rear of 12-14 High Road, N22 and at Whymark House fronting Whymark Avenue, N22. Change of use of 1st and 2nd floor from office to residential to create 6 x 1 bed, 2 x 2 bed and 1 x 3 bed self contained flats with associated refuse and cycle storage at ground floor level to include partial demolition of rear 12-14 High Road, N22 and erection of 3 storey new build to match the massing of the existing scheme and proposed design changes to Whymark Avenue elevation (given to HG/2006/1781) DoV	1,150.46		23,009.22				Yes	200.00				Car free development

Planning Obligations Negotiated in 2006-2007

Planning Application No.	Site Address	Date Signed	Description	Admin & Monitoring	Affordable Housing Units	Education Pool	Education Assoc. with develop.	Env. Pool	Env. Assoc. with develop.	Contractor Scheme	Traffic Mgt Order - car-free develop.	Street Scene	Employment	Recreation	Other
HGY/2005/1896	725-733 Lordship Lane, N22	31-May-06	Redevelopment of the land for a mixed use development comprising a 6-7 storey building of 90 residential units (re-calculated at 87 units)(117 habitable rooms) with 50% affordable provision with commercial uses including a Health Centre on the ground floor together with hard and soft landscaping works.	23,873.20	33 x 3 units shared ownership & 9 x 1 periodic tenancy for rent = 42	321,960.38			87,000.00			25,000.00		43,500.00	Health Care Centre
HGY/2004/2116	547A&B High Road, N17	01-Oct-06	Erection of a 3 storey building above the existing shop to provide 6 x 2 bed and 8 x 1 bed self contained flats.	1,500.00		4,835.88		5,164.12							
HGY/2005/2313	Grovelands School Building, Grovelands Road & Lamford Close, N15	08-Nov-06	Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a four storey building comprising 56 x 1, 2 & 3 bed flats and associated parking and hard and soft landscaping given the planning application ref: HGY/2004/1941 then to amend mix of units to create 13 x 1 bed, 37 x 2 bed, 4 x 3 bed and 2 x 4 bed flats.		39 shared ownership & 17 periodic tenancy for rent = 56										
HGY/2006/1298	Homsey Water Treatment Works, Newland Road, N8	01-Nov-06	Erection of pre-treatment and bromate reduction facility comprising four new buildings i) pre-treatment building; ii) chemical storage and dosing building; iii) catalytic GAC building; structure and iv) wastewater recovery building; structure; associated plant and machinery and new access arrangements to the site including construction of temporary crossings of New River for construction traffic and extension of estate road from within New River Village for delivery vehicles only.	2,500.00			2,000.00			Yes		40,000.00			Campsbourne Playscheme £27,500
HGY/2006/1839	72-96 Park Road, N8	14-Dec-06	Erection of a further two floors to existing 2 storey building to create 6 x 2 and 3 x 3 bedroom flats and 4 additional commercial units. Development includes alterations to elevations, formation of 5 car parking spaces and provision of covered bin storage.	3,152.00		53,098.00			10,000.00	Yes					
HGY/2004/2380	79-91 Kirkton Road, N15	12-Dec-06	Demolition of existing building and erection of 7 x 2 storey dwelling houses with 6 car parking spaces and refuse storage facilities.	3,214.20		11,785.80		20,000.00							
HGY/2005/0808	Harvey Mews, Harvey Road, N8	18-Jan-07	Demolition of existing garages and erection of 5 x 3 storey 3 bedroom dwelling houses with rooms at lower ground floor, upper ground and first floor levels, balconies to front elevation and parking for 5 cars.			25,000.00				Yes					
HGY/2006/1265	21-29 Tewkesbury Road, N15	25-Mar-07	Erection of a 4 storey block with set back 4th floor comprising 4 x 1 bed and 5 x 2 bed self contained flats on the upper floors, communal roof garden at 3rd floor and B1 commercial use at ground floor with ancillary parking and cycle storage. Creation of new crossover to Tewkesbury Road, N15.	1,397.22		19,602.78			6,500	Yes	Yes			6,500.00	
HGY/2006/1504	Land adj to 48 Elizabeth Place, N15	14-Mar-07	Erection of 5 x 2 storey houses (2 x 3 bed, 2 x 2 bed and 1 x 4 bedroom houses) in two blocks.	457.94		15,264.89				Yes					
HGY/2006/0902	Units 2, 4 & 5, 103-149 Cornwall Road & land adjoining 2 Falmer Road, N15	01-Mar-07	Demolition of existing industrial units and erection of part 3/part 4 storey building comprising 7 x 1 bed flats and 15 x 2 bed flats, with refuse and bicycle storage and associated car parking spaces.	2,287.59	11 units social rented and intermediate tenure = 11	71,237.41				Yes		5,000.00			

Planning Obligations Negotiated in 2006-2007

Planning Application No.	Site Address	Date S106 Signed	Description	Admin & Monitoring	Affordable Housing Units	Education Pool	Education Assoc. with develop.	Env. Pool	Env. Assoc. with develop.	Contractor Scheme	Traffic Mgt Order - car-free develop.	Street Scene	Employment	Recreation	Other
HGY2006/2276	120-128 Mayes Road, N22	20-Mar-07	Demolition of the existing building and erection of one three storey block comprising 1 x 1 bedroom, 5 x 2 bedroom & 3 x 3 bedroom self contained flats and to be designated as car free development.	3,440.00		48,600.00			10,000.00	Yes	£200.00				
TOTALS				£ 73,839.37	172 units	£ 1,157,281.22	£ 2,000.00	£ 25,164.12	£ 183,500.00		£400.00	£ 140,000.00	£ 75,000.00	£ 50,000.00	£ 7,500.00

£ 1,714,684.71 S106 contributions negotiated in year 2006/07

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Agenda Item

The Cabinet*On 18 December 2007***Report title: DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS****Report of: The Chief Executive****1. Purpose**

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £50,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

2. Recommendations

That the report be noted.

Report authorised by: Ita O'Donovan, Chief Executive**Contact officer:** Richard Burbidge**Telephone:** 020 8489 2923

4. Access to information:

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

4.1 Background Papers

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

Delegated Decisions and Significant Actions Forms

Those marked with ♦ contain exempt information and are not available for public inspection.

The background papers are located at River Park House 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ.

To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Richard Burbidge on 020 8489 2923.

DIRECTOR OF Adults , Culture & Community Services

Significant decisions - Delegated Action 2007/08

◆ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	23 rd October 2007	Haringey Extended schools & Community Football project	Cabinet member for Leisure, Culture & Lifelong Learning to waive Contract Standing Orders (requirement to tender) for the Extended schools football service contract with Tottenham Hotspur Foundation
2.	16 th November 2007	Leases for Laundry Equipment	Director of ACCS to enter in to leases
3.	2 nd & 2 nd October 2007 respectively	Consultancy (Specialist) Services	Director of ACCS waived and awarded 2 one-off projects
4.			

Delegated Action

Type	Number

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DIRECTOR OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE

Significant decisions - Delegated Action October and November 2007

◆ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	23.11.07	Approval for award of contract under CSO 11.02 – Woodside High School Temporary Exam Accommodation* (£90,981.38)	Approved
2.	13.11.07	Approval for award of contracts under CSO 11.02 for Big Lottery Fund- children's Play Programme* (£780,982 in total to various providers)	Approved
3.	29.10.07	Approval for award of contracts under CSO 11.02 for childcare Commissioning – Provision of new or additional Childcare places* (£116,500 across various providers)	Approved
4.			

Delegated Action

Type	Number
Approval for award of contract under CSO 11.02 (* does not include significant decisions as above)	2
Approval for award of contract under CSO 6.03	1
Approval for award of contract under CSO 6.09	1
Approval to enter into Post Tender Negotiations under 10.1	1

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE

Significant decisions - Delegated Action 2007/08 –November 2007

◆ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Delegated Action

Type	Number
Waiver of CSO 6.04 signed by Director of Corporate Resources 08.11.07 for Customer Services Automated Queuing System – Q-Matic.	1
Waiver of CSO 6.3 signed by Director of Corporate Resources 09..11.07 for the supply of water booster works at River Park House to remedy low water pressure in the sum of £10,500.	1
Waiver of CSO 6.04 signed by Director of Corporate Resources 14.11.07 for the Hornsey Town Hall Project.	1
Waiver of CSO 6.05 signed by Director of Corporate Resources 22.11.07 for IT Specialist Recruitment (up to £50,000)	1

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MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2007

Councillors *Adjé (Chair), *Diakides, *Meehan and *Santry

*Present

Also Present: Councillor Basu

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
PROC33.	<p>MARKFIELD PARK CAFÉ (Report of the Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services - Agenda Item 5)</p> <p>The interleaved report was the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as it contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).</p> <p>We noted that the main reason for needing to obtain further approval for this project arose from the original Agreed Maximum Price (AMP) not being sufficiently developed at the earlier design stage to provide the costs certainty needed. We also noted that the design and associated costings had progressed and the project had now been more fully costed, as was the case with AMP-based projects.</p> <p>We were informed that in order to avoid this requirement in future a full costing of projects needed to be achieved at the earliest possible stage. However, given that so many of the Council's projects were time-pressured, the risk remained that AMP-based projects might request approval before the design could be fully costed.</p> <p>Concern was expressed about the performance of external consultants and how it might have contributed to the increased costs arising from which we were advised that their performance was currently being reviewed by the Service in conjunction with the Corporate Procurement Unit. In this connection we were advised that the consultants concerned had been drawn from the Council's appropriate framework and that they were likely to come off that framework at the end of the financial year.</p> <p>With regard to the financial implications, we were advised that the shortfall now reported had not been considered in the current budget planning process and consequently the budget proposals for 2008-09 did not include the additional requirement now required. In the event that alternative capital resources were not available to fund the shortfall, the Service would have to identify savings within the overall programme to contain these costs.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That approval be granted to a revised agreed maximum price for the contract for the construction of a café in Markfield Park up to the amount set out in Appendix D to the interleaved 	DACCS

**MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2007**

	<p>report.</p> <p>2. That a further report be made to the Committee on the performance of external consultants and how it might have contributed to the increased costs on the project and, in the meantime, no further work be awarded to the consultants concerned.</p>	<p>HPr</p>
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CHARLES ADJE
Chair

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 2007

Councillors *Adje (Chair), *Diakides, *Meehan and *Santry

*Present

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
PROC34.	<p>MINUTES (Agenda Item 4)</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the minutes of the meeting held on 23 October 2007 be approved and signed.</p>	HLDMS
PROC35.	<p>FURTHER UPDATE ON THE PROCUREMENT OF AN ICT MANAGED SERVICES PROVIDER FOR THE BUILDING SCHOOLS FOR THE FUTURE PROGRAMME (Report of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 6)</p> <p>We noted that there was now likely to be an additional update report on the progress of the procurement procedure prior to the award of the contract anticipated in May 2008.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That it be noted that the purpose of the procurement was to let a contract to a single supplier to provide a solution to supply and install all the required ICT equipment, software and networks for secondary schools in the Borough and provide maintenance and associated services for a minimum period of five years. 2. That it be noted that this was the third of five reports, the first four of which were for information and the fifth for award of contract, scheduled at key stages to keep us informed of progress. 3. That the procurement procedure currently underway and progress made to date as outlined in the interleaved report be noted. 4. That it be noted that the outcome of the procurement would lead to a key decision to award the ICT Management Managed Services Provider for the Building Schools for the Future programme with a total contract value of approximately £26 million for a five year contract term. 	
PROC36.	<p>TETHERDOWN PRIMARY EXPANSION - PHASE 2 (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 7)</p> <p>Details of the contracts which were set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report were the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).</p>	

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	<p>Arising from our consideration of paragraph 10.3 of the report, clarification was sought and confirmation given that that a condition survey of the roof and a specialist condition survey of roof beams, dry rot and asbestos had not revealed the need for any works other than those for which provision had been made in the cost plan.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That authority to award the contract for the Phase 2 Expansion of Tetherdown Primary School be delegated to the Director of the Children and Young People's Service in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People within the boundary of the project budget. 2. That approval of the contract award be based on a robust cost plan not to exceed a maximum construction value as defined in Appendix A to the interleaved report. 	<p>DCYPS</p> <p>DCYPS</p>
PROC37.	<p>OATFIELD HOUSE AND TWYFORD HOUSE - REWIRING SCHEME (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 8)</p> <p>Details of the contracts which were set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report were the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).</p> <p>Arising from our consideration of paragraph 13.1 of the report, we sought clarification of whether the proposed provision of TV core services envisaged as part of the project would take account of the impending change from analogue to digital systems. Officers present at our meeting were not able to confirm the position and we asked that a check be made to ensure that this change would be taken into account.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That, in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.01(a) and subject to final consideration of any leaseholder observations at the expiry of the second Section 20 Notice period, approval be granted to the award of the contract for rewiring works at Oatfield House and Twyford House to Raytell Electrical Ltd in the sum of £1,056,370 with a contract period of 28 weeks. 2. That the Director Urban Environment be authorised to approve the award of the contract after expiry of the second Section 20 Notice period and the consideration of comments received from leaseholders. 3. That the total estimated cost excluding fees as detailed in paragraph 2.1 of Appendix A to the interleaved report be noted. 	<p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p>

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<p>PROC38.</p>	<p>KENLEY AND NORTHOLT, BROADWATER FARM ESTATE - LIFT IMPROVEMENTS (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 9)</p> <p>Details of the contracts which were set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report were the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That, in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.01(a), approval be granted to the award of the contract for lift modernisation works at Kenley and Northolt, Broadwater Farm Estate to Precision Lift Limited in the sum of £467,738 with a contract period of 40 weeks.</p>	<p>DUE</p>
<p>PROC39.</p>	<p>RE-PROCUREMENT HIGHWAYS AND STREET LIGHTING CONTRACTS(Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 10)</p> <p>We noted that in reaching a decision on whether or not to grant a further contract extension, we were required to balance the risk of challenge highlighted by the external legal advisor Trowers and Hamlins against the potential advantages of granting the extension which the report stated to be -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and other deadlines made an April changeover more convenient. • An extension would allow a new permit scheme to be introduced in spring 2008 to be incorporated into the contract. • A new Head of Service who should be in place within the year would be able to input into the tender process. <p>We expressed our displeasure that a failure in forward planning had left our Committee with little option other than to agree to a further extension of these contracts and we asked that the Head of Procurement report to us on all Council contracts which were due for renewal in the next 12-24 months.</p> <p>We also expressed reservations about the quality of some of the work performed by the highways contractor and we asked officers to ensure that suitable performance measures were incorporated into the extended highways contracts.</p> <p>Having balanced the risk of challenge against the potential advantages of extending the contracts, we</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>1. That the highways planned and responsive work be packaged</p>	<p>HPr</p> <p>DUE</p>

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	<p>into a single lot and street lighting as a separate lot within one contract and tenders be sought for a two year term starting 1 April 2009 with the option for up to 2 annual extensions.</p> <p>2. That the existing contracts be extended for a further year from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 to enable full European Tendering Procedures and timing of work to enable capital works to be completed.</p>	DUE
PROC40.	<p>REACTIVE AND PLANNED MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS FOR THE OPERATIONAL BUILDING PORTFOLIO (Report of the Director of Corporate Services - Agenda Item 11)</p> <p>Details of the contracts which were set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report were the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as they contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>1. That approval be granted to the appointment of a Managing Agent to co-ordinate and manage the delivery of planned and reactive services across the operational building portfolio.</p> <p>2. That John Rowan and Partners continue to support the delivery of the integrated maintenance contract with support, guidance and advice from the Construction Procurement Group.</p> <p>3. That the current reactive maintenance contract with "Inspace Maintain Ltd" be extended for a period of 6 months, until the new contract was in place for the 1 September 2008.</p> <p>4. That the estimated Consultancy, Contractor costs and the impact statement on Homes for Haringey detailed in Appendix B to the interleaved report be noted.</p>	<p>DCS</p> <p>DCS</p> <p>DCS</p> <p>DCS</p>

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Chair

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