Haringey Council

NOTICE OF MEETING

Cabinet

TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 2010 at 19:30 HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Councillors Kober (Chair), Reith (Vice-Chair), Amin, Basu, Bevan, Canver, Dogus, and B. Harris.

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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 26 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at item 30 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 - 8)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 23 February 2010.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

6. MATTERS IF ANY REFERRED BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

7. THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE: JANUARY 2010 (PERIOD 10) (PAGES 9 - 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 report on an exception basis financial and performance information for the year to January 2010 and to agree budget virements in accordance with financial regulations.

8. FEES AND CHARGES 2010-11 FOR RECREATION SERVICES (PAGES 39 - 48)

(Report of the Director of Adults, Culture and Community Services - To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Leisure, Culture and Lifelong Learning): To seek approval to inflation adjusted fees and charges incorporating Pre Business Plan Review pre-agreed efficiency savings in relation to functions/services administered by Recreation Services.

9. ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS - DETERMINED ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2011/12 (PAGES 49 - 88)

(Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People): To seek approval to the proposed admission arrangements for all community nursery classes, primary and secondary schools and St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled Primary School for the 2011/12 school year; and to approve the proposed admission arrangements for students starting sixth form study in Haringey in September 2011.

10. BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL (PAGES 89 - 94)

(Joint Report of the Director of Urban Environment and the Director of Adults, Culture and Community Services – To be introduced by the Leader): To seek authority to explore opportunities for a pilot programme to increase social capital in the Borough.

11. STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING POLICY (PAGES 95 - 104)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To set out a proposed Strategic Commissioning Policy a process, system and means by which the Council secures its overall policy goal of long-term, sustainable outcomes that meet the needs of our diverse customers and communities whilst providing excellent value for money for the London Borough of Haringey.

12. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK : PRE-SUBMISSION DRAFT

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To seek approval to the suite of Development Management Documents (Core Strategy, Development Management, Site Allocations) that make-up the folder of Haringey's Local Development Framework for the pre-submission consultation between 19 April and 31 May in accordance with Government regulation set out in the Planning Policy Statement 12 for preparing the Local Spatial Planning Documents.

13. THE BRIDGE NDC DELIVERY PLAN 2010/11 (PAGES 105 - 166)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To seek approval for the Bridge New Deal for Communities (NDC) Delivery Plan for 2010/11.

14. TRANSFORMING TOTTENHAM HALE PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS AND WAY FORWARD (PAGES 167 - 180)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To inform Members of the outcome of the public consultation on development options in the Greater Ashley Road area of Tottenham Hale undertaken at the end of 2009 and to recommend the option that should be taken forward.

15. SOUTH TOTTENHAM HOUSE EXTENSION DESIGN GUIDE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (PAGES 181 - 232)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To seek approval to the draft South Tottenham House Extension Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Document for the purposes of formal public consultation.

16. APPROVAL FOR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACTION - EMPTY PROPERTIES (PAGES 233 - 260)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Enforcement and Safer Communities Housing and the Cabinet Member for Housing): To set out proposals to make Compulsory purchase Orders for 6 vacant properties as part of strategies to bring back into use residential properties that have been long term vacant and where no other course of action is appropriate or can be used.

17. THE SINGLE CONVERSATION WITH THE HOMES AND COMMUNITIES AGENCY (HCA) AND HARINGEY'S LOCAL INVESTMENT PLAN (LIP) BOROUGH INVESTMENT PLAN (PAGES 261 - 346)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing): To review the progress of the Single Conversation with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and development of Haringey's Local Investment Plan, towards entering into an agreement with the HCA and other relevant partners for future investment in the borough.

18. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT WORKS PLAN 2010/11 (PAGES 347 - 398)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation): To seek approval for the Sustainable Transport Works Plan for 2010/11 and to provide details of the Council's progress on delivering transport investment in 2009/10.

19. REPORT OF STATUTORY NOTIFICATION - WOODSIDE AREA CONTROLLED PARKING ZONE (CPZ) (PAGES 399 - 416)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation): To inform the Cabinet of the representations received during statutory notification for the introduction of the Woodside CPZ and to seek approval to proceed with the recommendations as set out in the report.

20. CROUCH END AND MUSWELL HILL STOP AND SHOP REVIEWS (PAGES 417 - 436)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation): To inform the Cabinet of the recent changes made to parking management in the Muswell Hill and Crouch End Town Centres, to seek endorsement of those changes and to approve changes to the Parking Services budget to take account of the reduced income.

21. CARBON MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND ACTION PLAN (PAGES 437 - 516)

(Report of the Chief Financial Officer – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation and the Cabinet Member for Resources): To seek approval to a Carbon Management Programme and the implementation of actions within the Action Plan.

22. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (PAGES 517 - 532)

a. Procurement Committee – 16 February 2010
b. Corporate Parenting Committee – 2 March 2010

23. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (PAGES 533 - 540)

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

24. ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT UNION SERVICES IN HARINGEY (PAGES 541 - 548)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To set out the detailed proposal for the establishment of Credit Union services in Haringey following an invitation for Credit Unions in neighbouring boroughs to submit their proposals against a brief agreed on 29 October.

25. BULL LANE AND PASTEUR GARDENS N18

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources): To report proposals received by the Council for future provision of community sports and recreation provision on these sites and consider disposal options.

26. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at item 2 above.

27. 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) or exempt information likely to reveal the identity of an individual and information relating to an individual.

Note by the Head of Local Democracy and Member Services

Items 28 and 29 allow for the consideration of exempt information in relation to items 24 and 25 which appear earlier on the agenda.

28. ESTABLISHMENT OF CREDIT UNION SERVICES IN HARINGEY (PAGES 549 - 550)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Leader): To set out the detailed proposal for the establishment of Credit Union services in Haringey following an invitation for Credit Unions in neighbouring boroughs to submit their proposals against a brief agreed on 29 October.

29. BULL LANE AND PASTEUR GARDENS N18

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources): To report proposals received by the Council for future provision of community sports and recreation provision on these sites and consider disposal options.

30. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at item 2 above.

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15 March 2010

Agenda Item 4

MINUTES OF THE CABINET
TUESDAY, 23 FEBRUARY 2010

Councillors *Kober (Chair), *Amin, *Basu, *Bevan, Canver, *Dogus, *B. Harris and *Reith.

*Present

Also Present: Councillors White and Wilson

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
CAB128.	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE** (Agenda Item 1) An apology for absence was received from Councillor Canver. An apology for lateness was submitted on behalf of Councillor Bevan.	
CAB129.	**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** (Agenda Item 3) Councillor Reith in respect of item 10 – Integrated Reception Systems (Digital TV) and item 11 – Enhancements to Leaseholder Payment Options.	HLDMS
CAB130.	**MINUTES** (Agenda Item 4) **RESOLVED:** That, the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 26 January 2010 be confirmed and signed.	HLDMS
CAB131.	**THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE: DECEMBER 2009 (PERIOD 9) - QUARTER 3** (Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Chief Financial Officer - Agenda Item 7) We noted that the report set out on an exception basis financial and performance information for the year to December 2009. It also sought agreement to a number of budget virements in accordance with financial regulations and provided an update on progress against current Council Plan actions for the year to the end of December 2009. Our Chair reported that Ofsted and the other inspectorates had now published the findings from their recent inspection of the progress the Council and its partners had made to improve children's safeguarding in the borough. The report was very positive overall and Inspectors had found 'extensive and consistent evidence of good progress' and a 'good capacity for further improvement.' They had also highlighted the 'significant improvements' in the quality of practice and management, partnership working, capacity, quality assurance and performance management processes. We were pleased to note this good news for children's services in Haringey and we recognised the dedication of officers at all levels in the Council and its partner organisations to ensure that high standards of	

	child protection services were provided. The Cabinet Member for Children and Young People having echoed our Chair's comments, we asked that our thanks be placed on record to officers in the Children and Young Peoples Directorate for their efforts to rebuild the children's service after the death of Baby Peter. Clarification having been sought about the current performance with regard to National Indicators 59 (Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 days of referral) and 60 (Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement) it was confirmed that the low percentage of assessments completed in timescale was largely a result of an increased focus on ensuring that the quality of assessments being completed was to a high standard and the completion of a number of out of timescale, outstanding assessments. It was also confirmed that while it was anticipated that once outstanding work in the service was dealt with a more accurate measure of future performance would be arrived at with recent trends beginning to show some cautious improvements. However, as the Ofsted report had noted the main issue was one of risk management and in this respect the report had commented favourably on the strategies which were in place to mitigate against these targets being missed. Reference was made to the projected over spend in the Children and Young Peoples Directorate in the current financial year and clarification was sought of whether the level of resources available to the service was sufficient going forward. We noted that additional provision of more than £4 million had been made in the current financial year and that the Council had now approved a budget for 2010/11 which included a further additional £4.3 million to fund the service to the level required and to drive up quality. Clarification was also sought of the position with regard to the project to reduce the use of emergency accommodation and we were informed that the number of households in temporary accommodation had continued to reduce. Further measures would be implemented in the last quarter of the financial year to secure cost reductions and the financial risks would be closely monitored as part of the reduction process. **RESOLVED:** 1. That the report and the progress being made against the Council's priorities be noted. 2. That approval be granted to the budget changes (virements) set out in Appendix 2 to the interleaved report.	CFO
CAB132.	**2008/09-2010/11 LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT YEAR 2 REFRESH** (Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Policy, Performance, Partnerships and Communications) - Agenda Item 8)	

We noted that Haringey's Local Area Agreement (LAA) was subject to annual review and that while the review process focused on delivery it also provided an opportunity to refresh certain targets.

We also noted that the report invited us to consider the LAA refresh and in so doing to note that the deadline for local authority adoption of the refreshed LAA was 12 March 2010 with Ministerial approval of refreshed LAAs expected on 31 March 2010. For Government purposes, the 'refresh' was concerned with the designated 35 improvement indicators.

We were informed that the Council on 22 February had authorised the Leader (who was also Chair of the Haringey Strategic Partnership) to agree any final revisions required by Government Office for London to the LAA refresh following our approval of it.

RESOLVED

1. That approval be granted to the refreshed (year 2) 2008/09 - 2010/11 Local Area Agreement as set out in Appendix 1 to the interleaved report for local adoption and submission to Government Office for London on 12 March 2010 and subsequent ministerial sign off in late March. — ACE-PPPC

2. That the following proposed changes to the targets within the LAA be endorsed: — ACE-PPPC

   Revision of targets for the economic indicators which were 'frozen' last year as a result of the economic downturn, including:

   - NI 116 - Proportion of children in poverty;
   - NI 153 - Working age people claiming out of work benefits;
   - NI 154 – Net additional homes provided; and
   - NI 171 – New business registration rate.

   Setting of targets for the two nationally deferred indicators:

   - NI 125 Achieving independence for older people
   - NI 149 Adults in contact with secondary mental health services

   Removal of NI 112 Teenage conception rate from the overall reward calculation.

   Technical revisions to targets where data was confirmed post ministerial approval in April 2009; including six place survey targets and two other targets:

   <u>Place survey targets</u>

   - NI 1 - People from different back grounds who get on well together;

	• NI 4 - People who feel they influence decisions locally; • NI 6 - Participation in volunteering; • NI 21 - Dealing with local concerns about ASB; • NI 119 - Self reported measure of peoples health/ wellbeing; • NI 140 - Fair treatment by local services; <u>Other targets</u> • NI 15 – Serious violent crime rate; • NI 186 - Per capita C02 omissions. Setting of local targets for NI 175 – Access to services and facilities by public transport; and the two local skills targets for the final year of the LAA. Inclusion of attainment targets for 2010/11. These would be confirmed by DCSF post ministerial sign off.	
CAB133.	**PLAYBUILDER PROJECT YEAR 2** (Report of the Director of Adults, Culture and Community Services - Agenda Item 9) We noted that the report sought our agreement to the investment of the Play builder funding for the development of a further eleven new or existing play sites/spaces in the Borough for Year 2 and to a waiver of leaseholder consultation requirements with reference to funding contributions on the basis that if this was not agreed any external funding for improving play facilities on estates would be lost, as this would not comply with the Play builder funding criteria. In response to a question concerning the proposals for the site in Stationers Park we were informed that if the proposals for the investment of the Play builder funding being proposed were approved then there would be extensive consultation during April/May. In the case of the Stationers Park project this would include the Friends of the Park group. **RESOLVED** 1. That approval be granted to following eleven sites for Year 2 Play Builder investment in 2010/11 - • Down Lane Park - Tottenham Hale • The Sandlings Estate (HfH site) – Noel Park • Wood Green Common – Noel Park • Partridge Way Estate (HfH site) – Bounds Green • Bailey Close (MHT – RSL) – Bounds Green • Thetford Close (HfH site) - White Hart Lane • Markfield Project (Community Organisation) – Seven Sisters • Stamford Close (HfH site) – Tottenham Green • Ducketts Common - Harringay • Carlton Lodge (HfH site) – Stroud Green • Stationers Park – Stroud Green	DACCS

	2. That development on all the above sites to be dependant on consultation and local support and against the possibility that any of them is not fully supported the following two sites be approved as reserve sites - • Downhills Park • Finsbury Park	DACCS
	3. That it be agreed that leaseholders should not be asked to make a contribution towards the capital costs of the improvement works on housing estates for the reasons outlined in the interleaved report.	DACCS
CAB134.	**INTEGRATED RECEPTION SYSTEMS (IRS) - DIGITAL TV** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 10) Councillor Reith declared a personal interest in this item by virtue of being a Homes for Haringey leaseholder. We noted that the report provided details of the cost on installing Integrated Reception Systems (IRS), summarised the payment options, recommended new charging arrangements and sought approval of a draft satellite dish policy. We also noted that a comprehensive review of the IRS programme had been completed and a range of alternative options considered by the Decent Homes Board. We noted that full IRS would be the maximum system offered and that the system to be installed would be determined on a block by block basis following consultation with residents. It was confirmed that the tenants' service charge would be 80 pence per week and that in the light of advice received this was not considered 'excessive' for the purpose of housing benefit calculation. If the proposals were agreed then Homes for Haringey would carry out the necessary statutory consultation on the introduction of the new service charge with all residents affected. With regard to the question of blocks which might already have access to cable TV and might wish to opt out of the proposals now under consideration, we were informed that it was not clear that all residents of these blocks had access to that facility and that the Council was under a statutory obligation to ensure that its housing stock was ready for the digital switchover in 2012. **RESOLVED:**	
	1. That approval be granted to an aerials and satellite dish policy as set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.	DUE
	2. That Homes for Haringey undertake a block by block consultation to determine which IRS system residents wish to have installed.	DUE
	3. That Homes for Haringey offer residents, on a block by block basis, a choice of an aerial which will receive Freeview and Sky Plus or an aerial which will receive Freeview, Sky plus, Hotbird	DUE

	and Turksat. 4. That Leaseholders be charged their share of the cost of installing IRS, up to a maximum of £400 per property. 5. That tenants be charged their share of the cost of installing IRS, up to a maximum of £400 per property 6. That Council policy be changed in respect of IRS installations only to allow the tenant service charge to be recovered over a 10 year period, rather than the current one year period. 7. That a retrospective cap of £400 be applied to the amount charged to leaseholders for IRS installation work that has already been completed.	DUE DUE DUE DUE
CAB135.	**ENHANCEMENTS TO LEASEHOLDER PAYMENT OPTIONS** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 11) Councillor Reith declared a personal interest in this item by virtue of being a Homes for Haringey leaseholder. We noted that the report made recommendations regarding leaseholders' payment options for major works and proposed some enhancements to the payment options agreed by us on the 15 July 2008, as well as providing estimates of the likely cost of introducing the new policies. In response to a question it was confirmed that there had not been separate consultation with leaseholders who sub-let their properties. **RESOLVED:** 1. That approval be granted to the following enhancements to the payment options, in order to: • increase the maximum loan period regarding invoices for works from 3 years to 6 years; • introduce further periods for leaseholders to pay their bills with interest (in addition to the interest free period). 2. That the above-mentioned options to only be open to leaseholders whose property is their home and their only property in order to differentiate between resident leaseholders and leaseholders who sub-let by not offering payment options to sub-let landlords. 3. That in both options the period to pay the invoice will only apply to invoices over £5,000 and be dependent on the invoice amount as detailed in paragraphs 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 of the interleaved report.	DUE DUE DUE

CAB136.	**URGENT ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONSULTATION WITH CABINET MEMBERS** (Report of the Assistant Chief Executive People and Organisational Development - Agenda Item 12) **RESOLVED:** That the report be noted and any necessary action approved.	
CAB137.	**MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES** (Agenda Item 13) Arising from our consideration of Minute CSPPAC.37 of the Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Advisory Committee meeting held on 25 January, we noted the views of the Committee regarding its continuation, its proposed future areas of work and its suggestion that in order to give the Committee more influence, it should report direct to Council. In this respect we were reminded that when the Advisory Committee had been established it had been agreed that its terms of would be reviewed by the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People following the Council Elections in 2010 and we agreed that the views expressed by the Advisory Committee could be taken on board as part of that review. The Committee had also requested that approval be sought to a presentation being given to the full Council on its work and its suggested proposals for its future and we agreed to recommend the Council accordingly. **RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the following meetings be noted and any necessary action approved - a) Cabinet Member (Enforcement and Safer Communities) – 7 December 2009; b) Procurement Committee – 12 January 2010; c) Haringey Strategic Partnership Board – 21 January 2010; d) Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee – 25 January 2010; e) Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Advisory Committee – 25 January 2010;	HLDMS
CAB138.	**DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS** (Report of the Assistant Chief Executive People and Organisational Development - Agenda Item 14) The Appendix to 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). **RESOLVED:** That the report be noted and any necessary action approved.	

CAB139.	**JACKSON'S LANE ARTS AND COMMUNITY CENTRE (JLCAC) - PROPOSED SURRENDER AND GRANT OF A NEW LEASE** (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 8) The full version of the interleaved report and the Appendix thereto were 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). We noted that the report sought authority for the surrender of the existing lease of Jackson's Lane Arts and Community Centre of 28 years which was due to expire on 11 August 2013 and to grant a new lease on terms which varied from the standard terms for community buildings authorised by the Executive following the report on the Councils Community Buildings Portfolio on 23 January 2007. **RESOLVED:** 1. That Jackson's Lane Arts and Community Centre be granted a new lease on the terms and conditions detailed in paragraph 7.18 in the interleaved exempt report and Appendix A thereto which were in line with the standard lease for community buildings with the following exceptions:- (i) Lease length; (ii) Additional break clause - The Council to also have the option to break the lease and grant a new lease on the Council's standard 5 year term if the tenant was unsuccessful in gaining significant grant funding for the improvement of the fabric of the building within 5 years of completion. 2. That approval be granted to the proposed funding arrangements as set out in paragraph 7.17 of the interleaved exempt report.	DCR DCR

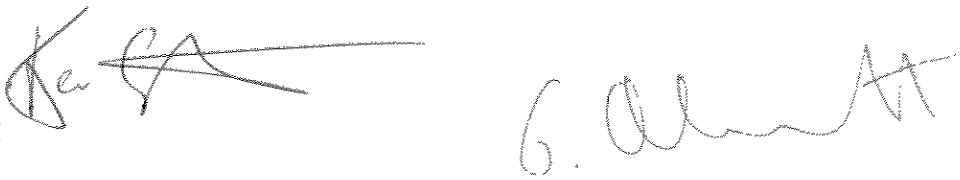
The meeting ended at 20.25 hours

CLAIRE KOBER
Chair

Agenda Item 7

Haringey Council

Agenda item:

Cabinet	23 March 2010
Report Title. The Council's Performance: January 2010 (Period 10)	
Report of The Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer Signed : 	
Contact Officer : Eve Pelekanos/ Margaret Gallagher- Policy and Performance Telephone 020 8489 2508/2971 Kevin Bartle – Corporate Finance Telephone 020 8489 3743	
Wards(s) affected: All	Report for: Key Decision

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. To report on an exception basis financial and performance information for the year to January 2010.

1.2. To agree the budget virements in accordance with financial regulations.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member for Performance Management (Cllr Claire Kober)

2.1. This report highlights improvements in several key areas. I am delighted to see that we are continuing to improve our performance on initial and core assessments in the Children and Young Peoples Service. We will continue to focus our efforts on continuing this positive trend over the coming year.

2.2. We are committed to improving the life chances of Haringey's young people and have reduced the number of 16- 18 year olds who are Not in Education, Training

or Employment to 303. This is a fantastic result and highlights our commitment to work in this area.

2.3. We have significantly reduced the number of Families who are living in temporary and emergency accommodation. Strategic and Community Housing have been working hard to support families in securing more stable and suitable accommodation in the private rented sector. I recognise that there is still much work to do in this area but am confident about our progress to date. However, average relet times have increased and officers are working to bring this figure down to the target of 27 days.

2.4. Introduction by Cabinet Member for Resources (Cllr Bob Harris)

2.5. I draw attention to the finance section and to Appendix 2 of the report and note that the pressure on front line Directorate budgets continues to increase and I would again stress the need for full adherence to the freeze on discretionary spend and urge Directors to focus on bringing the forecast position down as far as possible.

3. State links with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. This report sets out performance against a number of indicators that measure progress against the Council priorities and the Local Area Agreement targets.

4. Recommendations

4.1. To note the report and the progress being made against Council's priorities.

4.2. To agree the proposals in Paragraph 17 for allocations of Area Based Grant and contingencies.

4.3. To agree the budget changes (virements) set out in Appendix 2.

4.4. To agree the proposed changes to the capital highways budget for planned maintenance for 2010-11 as set out in paragraph 16.15 including a £0.5m contribution from general reserves.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1. Proposed budget changes (virements) are set out in Appendix 2 for approval in accordance with financial regulations.

6. Summary (Performance)

6.1. Overall performance on the monthly basket of indicators shows that of the 76 indicators, 53% are on target with a further 17% close to target and 24% not currently achieving target (For the remaining 5 indicators (6%) data or targets are unavailable therefore status cannot be allocated at this time).

6.2. Paragraph 15 of this report provides a summary of performance for the year to January 2010.

7. Chief Financial Officer Comments

7.1. The overall general fund revenue budget, based on the January position maintains the forecast over spend at £2.1m above budget as reported last period although there has been some movement within Directorate budgets. The Children & Young Peoples Service (CYPS) have seen a further increase in client numbers which has increased their reported over spend. The reported over spend in Urban Environment (UE) has also increased this period due to a combination of the severe weather conditions, falling parking income and pressure around the emergency accommodation project in Housing. The budget pressures being felt by the front line service Directorates continue to be offset by compensatory savings within Non Service Revenue (NSR) plus forecast under spends within People & Organisational Development (POD) and Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications (PPP&C).

7.2. The dedicated schools budget (DSB) element of the overall Children & Young People's Service budget continues to be projected to spend at budget.

7.3. The net revenue projection with respect to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is now to achieve an overall budget surplus of £1.0m which is £0.4m above the budgeted figure. The main reason for this is the result of energy price reductions and an increased surplus on rental income, albeit this period offset by some additional costs on gas maintenance.

7.4. The aggregate capital projected position for 2009/10 is an under spend of £21.7m, an increase over last period of £3m; the forecast under spend equates to 11% of the approved budget. The reasons for this projected variation are detailed later in the report with the majority of the under spends within the Children & Young People's Service, Urban Environment and Adults, Culture and Community Services.

8. Head of Legal Services Comments

8.1. There are no specific legal implications in this report, but there is likely to be a need for legal advice in future on certain of the specific projects mentioned.

9. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

9.1. Equalities are a central thread throughout the Council's performance and many of the indicators have equalities implications. Equality impact is considered alongside performance by services.

10. Consultation

10.1. Throughout the year the report will show the results of consultation with residents, service users and staff.

11. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

11.1. Appendix 1: Exception reports for areas of under performance as at January, shows in detail indicators where targets are not being met along with an explanation of the performance, current activities, and best practice.

11.2. Appendix 2: Financial tables shows the aggregate projected positions for revenue and capital, proposed budget changes (virements) for approval in accordance with financial regulations, and the Red, Amber Green (RAG) status of planned savings and planned investments.

11.3. The full scorecard can be accessed at:

http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/council/performance_and_finance/council_inspections/performance-reports.htm

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1. Budget management papers

12.2. Service PI returns including unit cost data

13. Background

13.1 This report details an update on the Council's performance against agreed targets for 2009/10. Financial and performance information is based on the financial monitoring reports prepared for the budget and performance review meetings for period 10.

13.2 The full scorecard details performance against monthly reported indicators all linked to the Council's priorities:

- A Greener Haringey
- A Better Haringey
- A Thriving Haringey
- A Caring Haringey
- Driving change, improving quality

13.3 Six indicators are shown in the full scorecard as proxy measures of quality and improvement for safeguarding children. These are reported on the scorecard under the 'Better Haringey' priority. They are also included in the service dashboard and reported through the various channels in accordance with the council's performance management framework.

13.4 A significant number of the new national indicators lend themselves to quarterly or annual monitoring rather than monthly. These are included in the quarterly reports throughout the year.

14. Performance Overview

14.1 The tables below shows overall progress against the monthly basket of indicators.

Table 1. Progress against the indicators reported monthly	Latest status based on YTD January 2010	
Number of indicators that are on target	40	Green
Number of indicators that are just off target	13	Amber
Number of indicators that are off target	18	Red
Number of indicators with data not yet available/no target set	5	

Table 2 Progress against the indicators reported monthly	Improvement based on YTD January 2010 against 2009	
Number of indicators that have improved	32	↑
Number of indicators where performance has declined	26	↓
Number of indicators that have stayed the same including unit costs increasing but within inflation rate based targets	6	
Number of indicators where comparison data not available	12	

15. Key Performance Messages

15.1 The following are performance highlights grouped by Council priority extracted from the full scorecard. Progress against Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets, particularly those where the Council is the lead agency, is highlighted.

15.2 Exception reports (Appendix 1) have been provided for the areas where targets are not currently being met.

A Greener Haringey

15.3 The percentage of household waste recycled was 26.2% in January. Whilst this is below the 32% stretch target, it masks a significant improvement in tonnage recycled owing to changes in the methodology and calculation of this indicator since the target was agreed in late 2006. North London Waste Authority has written to Government Office for London supporting Haringey's case for re-negotiation of the target. (NI192).

A Better Haringey: Cleaner, Greener and Safer

15.4 Children's initial assessments carried out in 7 days from referral have improved from 26% in November to 41.4%. Whilst this is the highest level achieved this year it remains below the 53% target (NI 59).

15.5 The percentage of core assessments carried out in 35 working days of commencement was 43.7% in January, below the 63% target (NI 60).

15.6 There have been 392 violent crimes in the year to January against a target of 316 for that period, a 19.1% increase on the same period last year. This is an LAA improvement target with an aim to reduce serious violent crime by 4% in 2009/10 (NI15).

15.7 However targets are being achieved on a number of other community safety areas including; domestic burglaries, personal robbery, knife crime and acquisitive crimes.

15.8 Performance on cleanliness targets has been good with targets exceeded in all areas but our in house monitoring for January shows a significant increase in the proportion of highways with unacceptable levels of litter and detritus. This was due to adverse weather conditions which meant that scheduled cleaning was disrupted and all the monitoring took place in the last week of January. The service have been working hard to bring the streets back to an acceptable level of cleanliness and performance in the year to date remains above target.

A Thriving Haringey

15.9 The NEET (16-18 year olds Not in Education, Training or Employment) in January is 303 or 6.7% of the cohort. As the period measured for this indicator is the average of November to January, it can now be confirmed that subject to audit, this stretch target has been achieved and should receive the full reward grant as the percentage of status not known is down to only 4.1%.

15.10 Although visits to our sports and leisure centres dipped below target in January, the number of active card members continues to increase and is exceeding target.

A Caring Haringey

15.11 The number of older people permanently admitted into residential and nursing care reduced in January to 76. The LAA stretch target for 2009/10 is not to exceed 115 admissions in the year so with 95 admissions in the year to date, if there are no more than 10 admissions in each of the remaining two months, the target will be achieved.

15.12 98.7% of social care packages following assessment were delivered in 4 weeks, a significant improvement and placing Haringey amongst the best in London as well as exceeding the 93% target (NI 133).

15.13 Delayed transfers of care from hospital decreased slightly at 14.2 per hundred thousand population in January. This figure remains comparatively high and above the target of 9 (NI 131) but within the NHS Haringey target of 15.

15.14 Good performance has been maintained on self-directed support for social care clients and carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service (NI130 and NI 135).

Driving change, improving quality

15.15 Average relet times for local authority dwellings let in the financial year have increased slightly at a provisional 56.3 days in January against a 2009/10 target of 27 days. The increase in the average re-let time in January relates to an increased void time in supported housing (102.8 days) and general needs (38.6 days).

15.16 The number of households in temporary accommodation has continued to reduce and stands at 3,734 at the end of January slightly short of the 3,712 January target but still on track to meet the 2,603 target by the end of 2010 (NI156).

15.17 92.35% of council tax due has been received in the year to January against a target of 93.25%. Collection of business rates (NNDR) at 97.05% is also below the 98.5% target.

15.18 Reduction of long term sundry debt owed to the council has remained below target since September. Although it is unlikely that the £2.62m target will be met, the shortfall is significantly less than anticipated as proactive action by corporate debt management has seen some good progress on recovering outstanding debt. Efforts continue to bring the performance closer to target.

15.19 The average time taken to process new benefits claims and change events increased slightly to 34 days in January, and the year to date position at 33 days is still short of the 17 day target set for 2009/10.

15.20 The number of working days lost to sickness increased to 9.08 days in the rolling year to January against a target of 8.5 days for 2009/10.

15.21 The timely handling of Stage 1 complaints dipped to 83% in January after two months exceeding the 93% target. The year to date position of 90% is just short of target. Performance on handling the more complex Stage 2 remains short of target with 84% in time in the year to January.

15.22 In January 85% of calls presented in the Call Centre were answered against a 90% target and performance dipped to 55% within 30 seconds against a 70% target. A number of factors affected performance including an increase in the overall call volume in comparison to January 2009 - mainly due to Council Tax recovery action and the impact of the backlogs in Benefits for 'new claims' and 'change of circumstances.

16. Finance

16.1 The overall general fund revenue budget monitoring, based on the January position maintains the net outturn variance of £2.1m above budget, the same as that reported in period 9. Within that figure there has been some movement with an increase in the service forecast overspend by £0.6m compared to last period the details of which are set out in the following paragraphs. Previous

reports have shown a £3.1m saving from within the non service revenue budget made up of £1m contribution from the general contingency, a £1.5m saving on the inflation budget plus a forecast saving of £0.6m on energy costs since the Council has moved onto the new energy contract. This period an additional £0.6m has been added to the variance due to the successful settlement of a VAT claim. This relates to the Fleming case which contested HMRC's introduction of a time limit on the ability to reclaim VAT. This is a one-off benefit to the Council as HMRC have now re-introduced the time limit. The freeze on non-essential discretionary spend and control of agency staff usage introduced to bring the budget back in line continues.

16.2 In Adults, Culture and Community Services the projected overspend remains at £0.5m as reported previously. The key pressure is still within Adult services where the impact of 34 additional older people clients during 2008/09 and a further 45 since April this year is creating a significant impact on budgets. There remains a shortfall in income budgets within Recreation Services including under achieved income at Finsbury Park and a reduction in income at cemeteries and the crematorium.

16.3 In the Children and Young People's Service the projected year end position has worsened further and now stands at an over spend of £3.9m. The main area for over spend remains looked after children (LAC) which, despite the additional resources allocated during the 2009/10 budget process, remains under pressure to operate within the agreed resource. Progress has been made in implementing a range of actions targeted at reducing the cost pressures in this area, however these actions have, alongside an increase in the number of LAC, been offset by increasing numbers of 16-17 year olds arising from the Southwark Judgement. The past month has seen a further increase of 9 children being placed into care. Since the beginning of the financial year the numbers of LAC has increased by 50 which is also putting significant pressure on the legal budget, contributing to the forecast over spend. The Director continues to focus management activity on reducing expenditure in LAC.

16.4 The Urban Environment directorate is forecasting a year end overspend of £1.3m; an increase of £0.5m over Period 9. Although efficiencies have been identified since last month to offset most of the impact of the severe weather conditions, the projected level of parking income has continued to fall. Further, as highlighted last period, the project to reduce temporary accommodation ahead of the new subsidy regime, which will be in place from 1 April 2010, is creating a further budget pressure where, in particular, a higher volume of Assured Short-hold Tenancies have been provided. Work continues to mitigate the impact, however not all will be contained by the additional resources agreed by Cabinet in July 2009.

16.5 The HRA budget projection is now showing a surplus of £0.4m above the budgeted figure; the key drivers are reduced energy costs and an increased

surplus on rent income, although there is a budget pressure around gas maintenance.

16.6 Corporate Resources continue to forecast a year end position of £0.3m over budget. The main pressure remains under achievement of income within the commercial portfolio as reported previously, plus the impact of the recession which is creating higher case loads particularly within Benefits & Local Taxation. As reported last period, the Directorate has identified cost savings in other areas of the Directorate which partly offset these costs and work to identify measures to bring this figure down further by the year-end continues.

16.7 Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications (PPP&C) and People & Organisational Development (POD) are forecasting small under spends of £0.1m each. The contributory factors are largely redesigning one of the corporate development programmes and the impact of delayed recruitment particularly following the spending freeze.

16.8 Non-service revenue (NSR), which largely consists of budgets for levies and contingencies, is now forecasting a year end under spend of £3.7m, £0.6m higher than last period. The additional saving is due to a recently awarded successful VAT claim, as set out in paragraph 16.1 above, which had not been budgeted for. The other under spends remain also as outlined in paragraph 16.1. The pressure on budgets within Alexandra Palace Park and Trust continues, largely driven by the impact of the adverse market conditions on income. The trust continues to restrict discretionary and non-essential expenditure however, the year end position remains as a deficit of £2.29m.

16.9 The RAG status of agreed 2009/10 revenue savings and investments is shown in Appendix 2 and remain as per period 9 with the majority of the 'red' classified savings within Urban Environment caused by delays in revising street cleansing contracts and pressures on realising trade waste income benefits; the balance in Corporate Resources relates to planned increased commercial income within the Property Services business unit which is under achieving.

Treasury Management

16.10 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) and Investment Strategy 2010/11 to 2012/13 and the Treasury Management 3rd Quarter Performance update for the period ended 31 December 2009 was considered by the General Purposes Committee on 12 January 2010. In accordance with changes set out in the Revised CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management 2009, the TMSS was scrutinised by the Audit Committee prior to its approval by the Council, which took place on 22 February 2010. The adoption by the Council of the revised CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management 2009 has also necessitated changes to the Council's Constitution. These changes have also now been made and approved by both the Constitution Review Working Group and subsequently by the Council.

16.11 The Council continues to adopt a restricted lending list to those UK institutions covered by the government's Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), the government's Debt Management Office and approved AAA rated Money Market Funds. Existing Treasury Management practices continue to concentrate on the security of the Council's investments and this impacts, along with the current bank base rate, on returns. Investment income has a projected outturn of £1.3m this financial year. In terms of recovery of Icelandic deposits, an improved position has been reported by the Heritable Bank (UK) administrators and their base case return has been increased from 80p to 85p. This equates to an additional £1m for Haringey. The government has issued a regulation to allow authorities to defer accounting for the impairment until 2010/11. However CLG subsequently advised that Authorities could request permission to capitalise potential impairments that may result from the Icelandic investments by mid-December. The Council's application for permission to capitalise was successful which means that the impairment may now be financed over a period of 20 years from 2009/10.

Capital

16.12 The aggregate capital projected position in 2009/10 is as shown in Appendix 2 and is projected to underspend by £21.7m which equates to 11% of the approved budget, an increase of £3m since last period. The explanations for this variance are set out by Directorate in the following paragraphs. The main variation this month is in respect of GAF funded projects within Urban Environment.

16.13 There has been a small increase in the forecast year end under spend within Adults, Culture and Community Services of £0.4m to £4.155m primarily due to delays in the completion of works at Coombes Croft Library. The reasons for the previously reported under spend of £3.7m remain the following: The sale of land adjacent to Muswell Hill Library has been deferred until 2010/11 impacting on the proposed capital spend; feasibility work is still taking place on the Enfield cemetery project which pushes the majority of spend into next financial year; external grant funding for the tennis courts refurbishment has yet to be confirmed, again delaying start on the scheme and planned investment in the Sport and Leisure programme has been deferred until 2010/11 in order to lever in additional external funding for a more comprehensive investment package.

16.14 The Director of Urban Environment is now forecasting an under spend of £3.4m against General Fund capital schemes, an increase over the last period. An under spend is still forecast against the re-provision of the Hornsey recycling centre (£0.3m) where any facilities will be built in future years. Investment on developing the new site at Marsh Lane (£1.2m) remains behind the original plans as do a number of small schemes funded by GAF; all will be fully spent although not in this financial year. The HRA capital programme overall is now

forecasting an over spend of £0.5m mainly due to high volumes of work relating to boiler replacements.

16.15 Due to the impact of the recent severe weather on the quality of Haringey roads it is recommended that the capital budget for planned road maintenance for 2010/11 is increased by £1.3m. This is recommended to be funded by bringing forward £475,000 from each of the 2011/12 and 2012/13 capital highways' budgets, plus a further £350,000 contribution from General Reserves. A contribution will also be made to the Highways revenue budget from reserves of £150,000 for 2009/10 expenditure, making a total contribution from General Reserves for this initiative of £500,000.

16.16 The Corporate Resources year end forecast under spend remains at £1.4m as per P9. This figure is made up of a number of variances across a range of projects within Property and IT. Full spend is still expected on the property projects although expenditure will not all be achieved this financial year. Sound business cases are required before IT projects are committed and this is having an impact on the level of spend in the last few months of the year.

16.17 The 2009/10 BSF planned expenditure is now showing a year-end under spend of £12.2m, compared to the previously reported under spend of £11.4m. The additional under spend is made up of £0.5m projected under spend related to construction site delays generally associated with the exceptional weather conditions over the winter period, £0.1m projected less spending from contingency owing to clarification of timing and £0.2m under spend relating to re-profiling of Programme Management costs to ensure that management resources are available to deliver the entirety of the BSF Programme. The projected under spend on project and programme contingency reported previously remains and will be committed in due course. It should be noted that the BSF Programme is currently projected to be completed within its agreed whole life budget totals. The projected under spend in 2009/10 relates to progress on the 12 construction sites and is not expected to materially affect final project delivery dates for individual schools.

16.18 The non-BSF CYPS capital programme is now forecast to under spend by £1.1m, an increase of £0.5m over least period. Key areas of under spend remain slippage on the Early Years Quality and Access project (£0.4m), Coleridge school expansion (£0.23m), and general contingency for the primary capital programme not expected to be required this financial year (£0.5m).

16.19 A significant proportion of the 2009/10 capital programme is funded by the generation of capital receipts from the Council's disposal programme. The target level of receipts assumed for this financial year is £9.1m. The latest forecast of in year receipts as at period 10 remains similar to that reported last month at £4.50m. However, despite receiving planning approval on the 8 March 2010, there remains a risk that completion for the disposal of Aneurin Bevan House may not be achieved by the 31 March 2010.

16.20 The overall shortfall is mainly as a result of very difficult property market conditions currently prevailing and impacting on valuations and hence the deferral of some disposals into later years. Measures to mitigate the shortfall have been previously reported and include the use of DCSF non-ring fenced capital funding of £2.283m (which will be repaid to CYPS for schools use in 2012/13), some genuine under spend now emerging against capital receipts projects and utilising any flexibility within the capital financing reserve towards meeting the net projected shortfall.

Virements

16.21 Proposed budget changes (virements) are set out in Appendix 2 for approval in accordance with financial regulations.

17. Area Based Grant

17.1 Haringey's indicative Area Base Grant (ABG) allocation for 2010/11 is £43,041,711. A number of specific grants within the ABG fund statutory duties which the council needs to protect. Former grant terms and conditions have been reviewed to identify areas where there is a statutory duty to deliver services and these grants will be passported to the associated directorates in full. This affords greater stability for statutory services.

17.2 The value of specific grants funding statutory duties to be passported is £31,817,516; this represents 74% of the overall ABG allocation. The remaining ABG allocation (non statutory grants) is £11,224,195.

17.3 The ABG underpins Haringey's Local Area Agreement; contributing funding to the delivery of key priority outcomes alongside the core funding of the strategic partners. It is envisaged that the government will announce reductions to the overall 3-year ABG allocations awarded to local areas for 2011/12-2013/14, as part of a new Government's spending review.

17.4 In preparation for this, directorates have reviewed their current programmes and identified up to 10% contingences on the 2010/11 ABG theme board allocations. These savings apply only to non statutory grants as any savings across the statutory grants will be picked up via the council's pre business planning route. The savings identified for 2010/11 will be held as contingency to mitigate against potential short fall in future ABG allocations. Once the governments spending plans are confirmed theme boards will be better informed about how to plan for future investment programmes. The savings may then be used by thematic areas to commission specific interventions that deliver against Local Area Agreement targets and or other high priority partnership priorities at risk.

17.5 Additional funds can be released during 2010/11 to address specific performance issues to achieve key LAA outcomes.

17.6 The total value of savings identified across the remaining (non statutory) allocation of £11,224,195 is £709,918; representing 6.3%.

17.7 The table below lists the indicative allocations to theme boards for 2010/11, the value of grants to be passported to directorates and the value of allocation to be retained as a contingency.

17.8 Table 3.

ABG – theme board allocations	2010/11 (£000s)	ABG to be passported (£000s)	ABG contingency (£000s)
Better Places Partnership	2,019	0	112
Children's Trust	11,405	8,342	138
Enterprise Partnership	1,561	0	156
Integrated Housing Board	223	0	0
Safer Communities Executive Board	2,230	0	161
Neighbourhoods and Capacity	1,795	606	50
Well Being Partnership Board	5,143	4,204	93
Supporting People Programme	18,666	18,666	0
Total	43,042	31,818	710

Appendix 1: Exception Report

Table of contents

Page No.

A Better Haringey - Exceptions **2**
No. of recorded most serious violent crimes 2
Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral 3
Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement 4
Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed 6
Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more 7
Children in care cases which were reviewed within required timescales 9
Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales 10
A Caring Haringey – Exceptions **12**
Delayed transfers of care 12
A Greener Haringey - Exceptions **13**
Residual household waste per household 13
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (2007-2010 stretch target) 15
Driving change, improving quality - Exceptions **17**
% of non-domestic rates due for the financial year which were received in year by the authority. ..17
The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year 18
Call centre telephone answering in 30 seconds - of calls presented (all call centre calls) 19
Call Centre calls answered as a % of calls presented 20
Reduction of long term (over 211 days) Sundry Debt owed to the council 21
% of Stage 2 public complaints dealt within target (25 day) timescale. Council wide. 22
Average relet times for local authority dwellings let in the financial year (calendar days) 23
Avoidable contact: the proportion of customer contact that is of low or no value to the customer. Council wide 24
Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events (days) 25

A Better Haringey - Exceptions

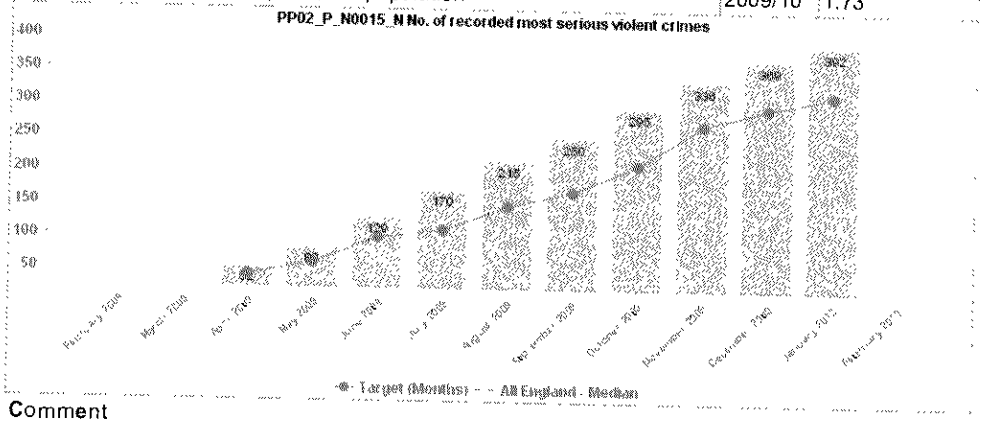
NATIONAL INDICATOR 15 — **No. of recorded most serious violent crimes**

Rationale

Serious violent crime is defined as the following:
Attempted Murder; Wounding or other act endangering life, and Grievous Bodily Harm without intent, (Including racially and religiously aggravated); Causing Death by Dangerous Driving, Causing death by Careless Driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, and Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving; Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking.

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	392	316	
2009/10	392	316	

Serious violent crime rate per 1,000 population — 2009/10 — 1.73



Comment

The TKAP funding secured from the Home Office in December is being used to support the following projects:

The Robbery Q Cars Team provides fast time investigation of robberies in the borough. The TKAP funding has been used to buy additional hours from this team to carry out targeted work with individuals and groups. The work of this team is supported by the Priority Crime Team; providing a high visibility response to street crime including robbery and gang-related violence.

The Youth Inclusion Programme have now recruited a sessional worker to deliver specialised one-to-one work with gang members known to be involved in violent crime, referred by the Gang Action Group.
The TKAP funding is available until the end of the financial year.
A difference of 19.1% stands between the end of Jan 2010 and Jan 2009 - slightly improving on the previous month.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 59	Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral

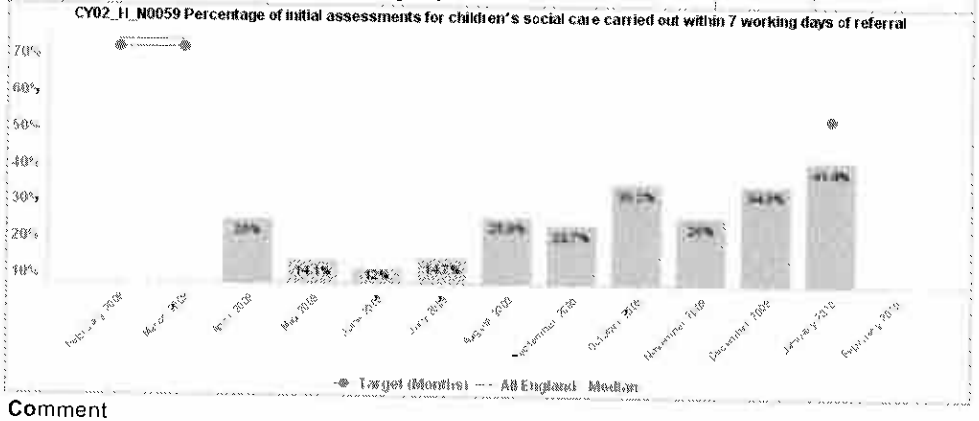
Rationale

The number of initial assessments completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March, within seven working days of referral, as a percentage of the number of initial assessments completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	78.8%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	41.4%	53%	
2009/10	26.1%	53%	

The overall of initial assessments completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March	2009/10	1583
The number of initial assessments completed, in the period between 1 April and 31 March, within seven working days of referral	2009/10	413



Comment

Explanation of Current Performance

The low percentage of initial assessments completed in timescale is a result of a number of issues including an increased focus on ensuring that the quality of assessments being completed is to a high standard and the completion of a number of out of timescale, outstanding assessments. We anticipate that performance will be poor as we continue the work to deal with all outstanding work in the service. We expect that thereafter a more accurate measure of future performance will be arrived at – recent trends are beginning to show some cautious improvements.

Current Activities

There continues to be a high volume of cases referred to the service, which is overall 50% more than the previous two years. This, together with continued difficulties recruiting suitably qualified staff, has impacted on our performance. The group of newly qualified social workers (NQSW) are increasingly taking on a full caseload and the American recruits are now in the service and at the

very early stages of picking up work after a comprehensive induction period. All managers are now in place and the management team is very stable - however all but 2 remain agency staff so there remains a need to create a permanent management structure.

Best Practice

A thresholds document is in place which is helping to clarify and enable consistency in what should be referred to the service for assessment. Work is continuing on improving links with the CAF coordinator to ensure that appropriate cases are going through the CAF process rather than First Response, and there are now 3 times a week meetings with the Police and Health colleagues to ensure a more holistic initial response to referrals. We have created a dedicated Screening Team to ensure a consistency of response and currently the Team Manager and Senior Practitioner are in place.

Recent audits undertaken by an independent Social Worker and from the 165 audits conducted by senior managers since November show that there has been an improvement in the quality of assessments undertaken with appropriate outcomes and recommendations.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 60	Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement

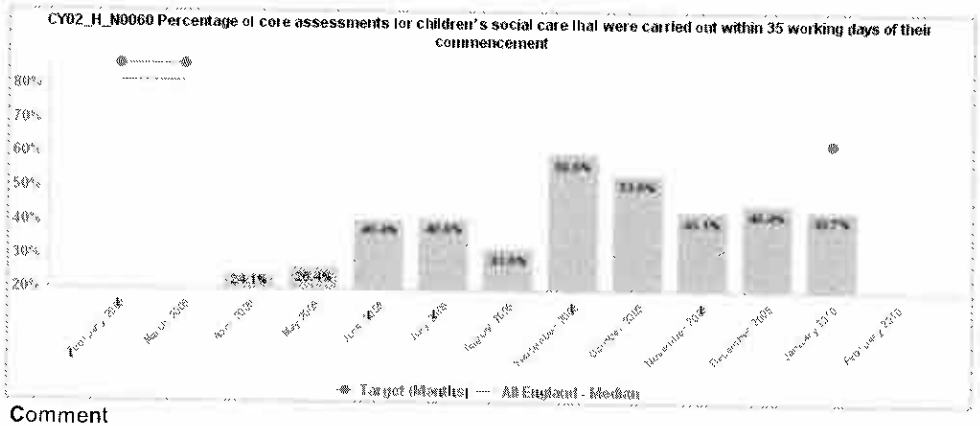
Rationale

This indicator measures the percentage of core assessments which were completed within 35 working days.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	81.6%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	43.7%	63%	
2009/10	42.5%	63%	

The total number of core assessments completed of children receiving core assessments in the year	2009/10	741
Of the number of core assessments in the denominator, the number that had been completed within 35 working days of their commencement	2009/10	315



Comment

Explanation of Current Performance

The low percentage of core assessments completed in timescale is a result of a number of issues including an increased focus on ensuring that the quality of assessments being completed is to a high standard and the completion of a number of out of timescale, outstanding assessments. We anticipate that performance will be poor as we continue the work to deal with all outstanding work in the service. We expect that thereafter a more accurate measure of future performance will be arrived at – recent trends are beginning to show some cautious improvements.

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Recent audits undertaken by an independent Social Worker and from the 165 audits conducted by senior managers since November show that there has been an improvement in the quality of assessments undertaken with appropriate outcomes and recommendations.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 61	**Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed.**

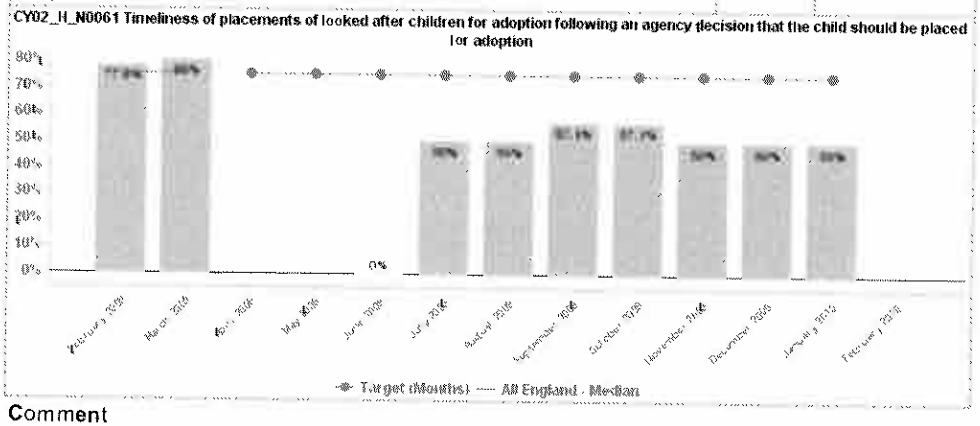
Rationale

The percentage of looked after children adopted during the year who were placed for adoption within 12 months of the decision that they should be placed for adoption, and who remained in that placement on adoption.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	73.1%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	50%	75%	
2009/10	50%	75%	

Number of children who ceased to be looked after during the year ending 31 March as a result of the granting of an adoption order	2009/10	10
Number of children included in the denominator who were placed for adoption within 12 months.	2009/10	5



Comment

Explanation of Current Performance

The numbers for this indicator are extremely low, and percentages should be interpreted with care. So far this year, 10 children have been adopted, and 5 of those were placed for adoption within 12 months of the decision that adoption should be the plan. No children were adopted in January. The target for this indicator is 75%.

Current Activities

Great efforts are being made to find families, and full use is being made of publicity - hard to place children are profiled in the press and at local and national adoption events. We work closely with colleagues in the North London Adoption Consortium to achieve matches with adoptive families. Children cannot be advertised until a Placement Order is obtained, and this has caused delays in the past, but greater attention to timescales in the courts mean children are moving towards to Placement Orders at a faster rate than before. But there also seem to be more legal complexities in

many of the cases we have had to deal with.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 64	Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more

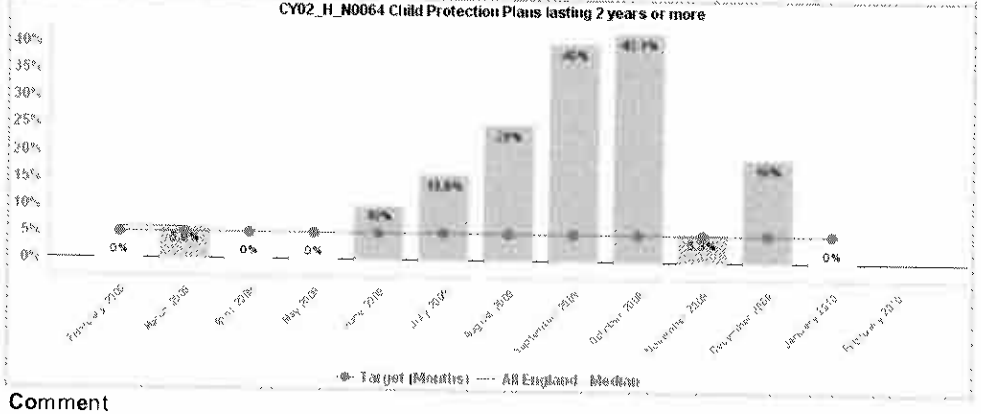
Rationale

The percentage of children ceasing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan during the year ending 31 March, who had been the subject of a Child Protection Plan continuously for two years or longer.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	7.8%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	0%	5%	
2009/10	15.2%	5%	

The number of children ceasing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan during the year ending 31 March. This may count a child more than once if they ceased to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan more than once during the year	2009/10	138
Of the children in the denominator, the number who had been the subject of a Child Protection Plan continuously for two years or longer (i.e. for more than 729 calendar days including days of cessation)	2009/10	21



Comment

Explanation of Current Performance

This is not an indicator which lends itself to monthly commentary. Changes need to be reviewed over at least a six month period. Analysis shows that 62% of children who stopped being subject to a plan moved into the care system.

Current Activities

The Child Protection Service will undertake further auditing of those children who have been subject to a child protection plan for 18 months or more (to anticipate the 2-year period) to ensure that work is progressing satisfactorily and there is no drift in casework.

Those children who are both in care and subject to a plan can be caught up in a court timetable not of our making, as the policy is to retain them in the child protection system until a care order is made.

We will investigate the children for whom child protection plans have ceased. Those who have moved into the care system should have progressed to a higher level of protection. There is a high percentage of children subject to a plan with a category of neglect: this is not something that lends itself to quick and sustained improvement.

Best Practice

Our target for the year is 5%. In the year 2008/09, we achieved 4.7%. The England average for this indicator for 2008/09 was 6%, for London it was 8%, and for our statistical neighbours it was 9.1%.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 65	Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time

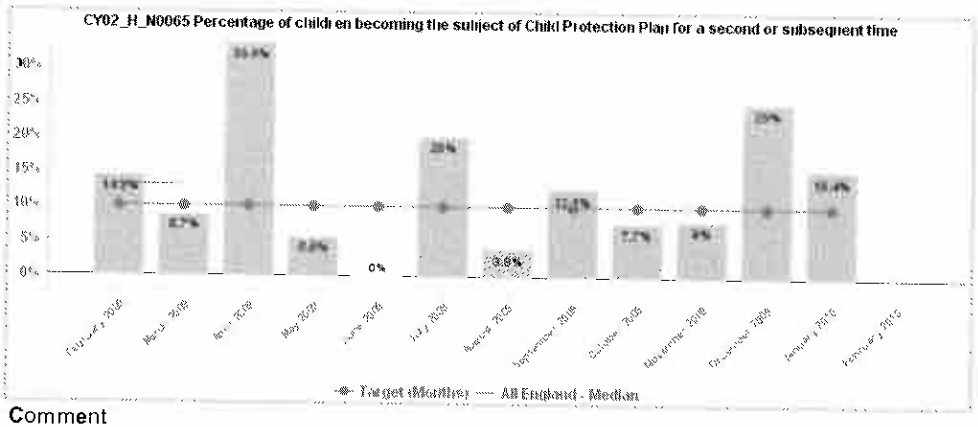
Rationale

The percentage of children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan at any time during the year, who had previously been the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or on the Child Protection Register of that council, regardless of how long ago that was.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	11.7%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	15.4%	10%	
2009/10	13.4%	10%	

The number of children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan at any time during the year. This is a count of each occasion in the year, and may count the same child more than once	January 2010	26
Of the children in the denominator, the number who had previously been the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or on the Child Protection Register of that council, regardless of how long ago that was	January 2010	4



Comment

As the numbers for this indicator are quite low, percentages will vary considerably on a monthly basis. In the year to date, 246 children have been made subject to a plan, and 33 of those had previously been subject to a plan.
The average for England for 2008/09 was 13%, for London it was 11%, and for our statistical neighbours it was 12%.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 66	Children in care cases which were reviewed within required timescales

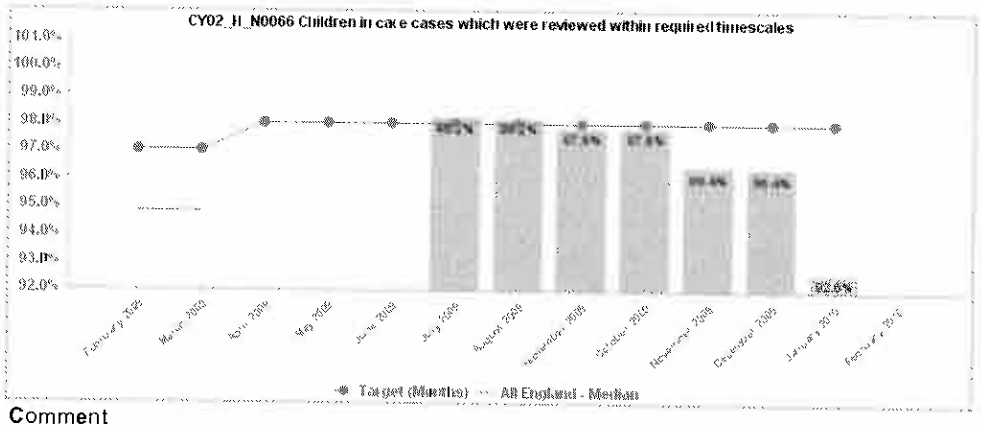
Rationale

The percentage of children looked after cases which should have been reviewed during the year ending 31 March that were reviewed on time during the year.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	94.4%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	92.6%	98.0%	
2009/10	92.6%	98.0%	

The number of children in care at 31st March who at that date had been looked after continuously for at least the previous four weeks	January 2010	526
Of the children in the denominator, the number of children whose cases had been reviewed within the required timescales	January 2010	487



Comment

Overall performance against this indicator remains very good and where reviews are out of timescale there are individual case reasons for it. Close monitoring of this indicator is continuing with an emphasis on early allocation of new cases to IRO's and good liaison with the Placements Service.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 67	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales

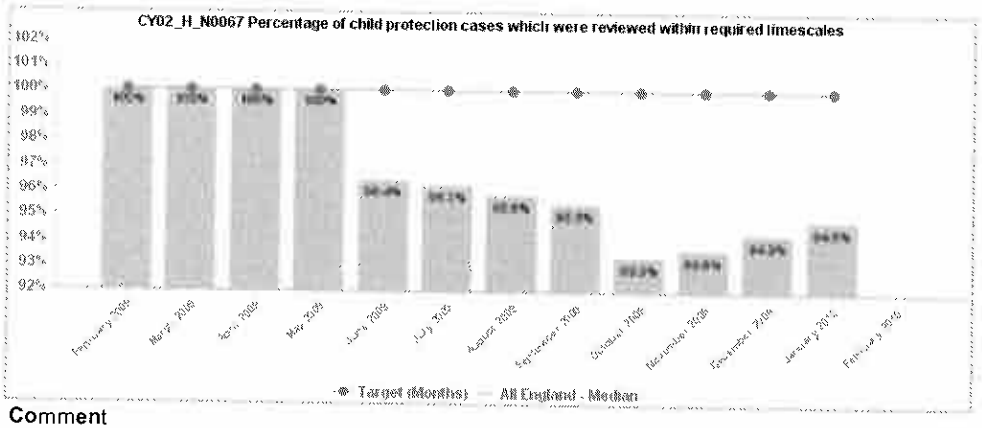
Rationale

This indicator is a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a Child Protection Plan.
Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance requires that the first child protection review should have been held within three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months.

	London Boroughs - Average
2008/09	99.7%

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	94.8%	100%	
2009/10	94.8%	100%	

The number of children with a Child Protection Plan who have had a Plan continuously for at least the previous three months	2009/10	173
Of the children with a Child Protection Plan have had a Plan continuously for at least the previous three months and whose cases had been reviewed within the required timescales	2009/10	164



Comment

Exptanation of Current Performance

9 CP reviews have been late in the year to date. All reviews have subsequently been held. No reviews were late in January.

Current Activities

The Child Protection Service has introduced a new system to ensure that more reviews are held within timescale. The continuing increase in the numbers of new children becoming subject to plans is putting some pressure onto the reviewing elements of the system.

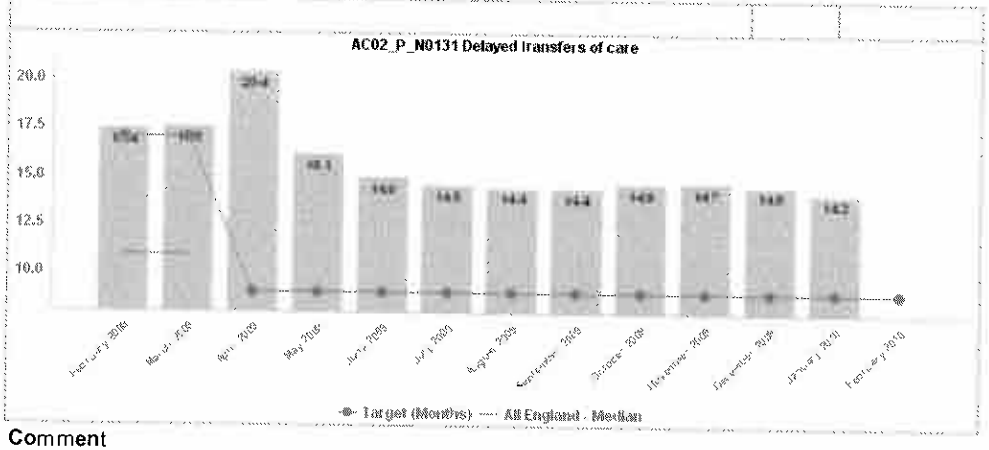
A Caring Haringey – Exceptions

NATtONAL tNDtCATOR 131	Detayed transfers of care

Rationate

This indicator measures the impact of hospital services (acute and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate discharge from hospital for adults.

		London Boroughs - Average	
2008/09		10.0	
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	14.2	9.0	
2009/10	14.2	9.0	



Comment

Actions put in place are already yielding positive results as performance continues to improve monthly. Current performance of 14.2 is an improvement over December and November when performance were 14.5 and 14.7 respectively.

Actions in ptace;

•Daily Tele conferencing between Haringey and the Health to assist in problem-solving on discharge cases;

•Procurement of joint LA/NHS step-down beds at Newstead Nursing Home with two week turnaround;

•Home care mangers now assess potential new residents within 24hours of receiving notification

•Teams now work on case mgt and commission packages to avoid hospital admission where possible;

•Integrated Care Team have been given target to reduce Acute delays by 2 per month;

•Performance team working with PCT to validate DTOC data to ensure reported performance for DTOC for both Social Services and PCT are the same or at least comparable.

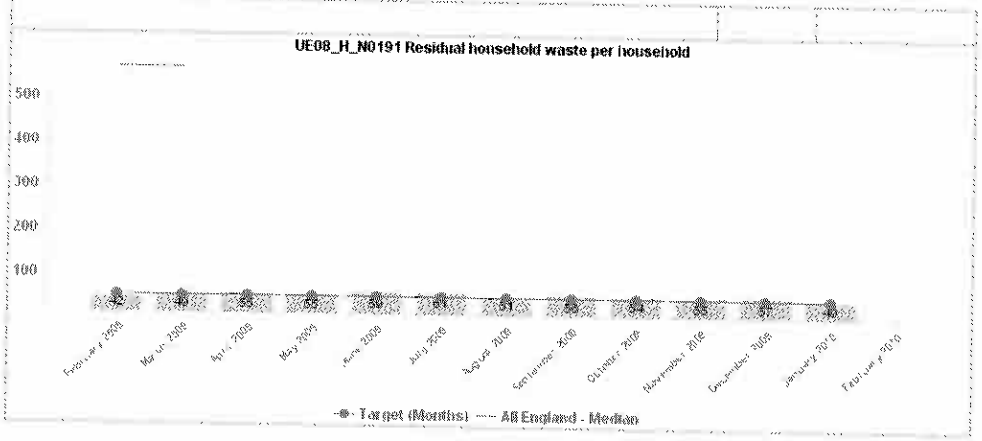
A Greener Haringey - Exceptions

NATIONAL INDICATOR 191	Residual household waste per household

Rationale

This indicator monitors performance in reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill, incineration or energy recovery.

		London Boroughs - Average	
2008/09		651	
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	49	51	
2009/10	553	509	



Explanation of Current performance:

Performance for January, at 49.34kg, is below the target of 51kg per month required in order to achieve the annual target of 610kg per household. The YTD figure is 554.6kg against a profiled 457kg required in order to achieve the annual target. This is using the total number of households as of March 2009. An updated figure will be used to calculate final performance against this indicator.

As with the recycling rate, the level of residual waste has been affected by changes to the system for calculating the amount of household waste from 2008/9, summarised below un NI 192:

Current Activities:

The actions being delivered to reduce residual waste are broadly those set out in the recycling action plan, focussing on increasing the amount of waste diverted for recycling and composting, and on reducing overall waste arisings. The action to establish a more accurate household waste figure could have significant effect in improving performance against this target as set out under NI 192 below.

Equalities Impact

Environmental Resources' communications plan for engaging residents on recycling and waste minimisation aims to take into account the diversity within the borough:

- Full translations of key service leaflets into the most widely spoken community languages and maximising use of imagery and clear, easily understood guidance in all communications materials.
- Face-to-face engagement through door-knocking and attendance at public and community events, using staff with community languages wherever possible such as on weekend 'blitz' engagement campaigns.
- Workshops delivered in schools (allowing key messages to be taken home to households that may not speak English as a first language) and to community and faith groups.
- Assisted recycling collections provided to residents who require this service.

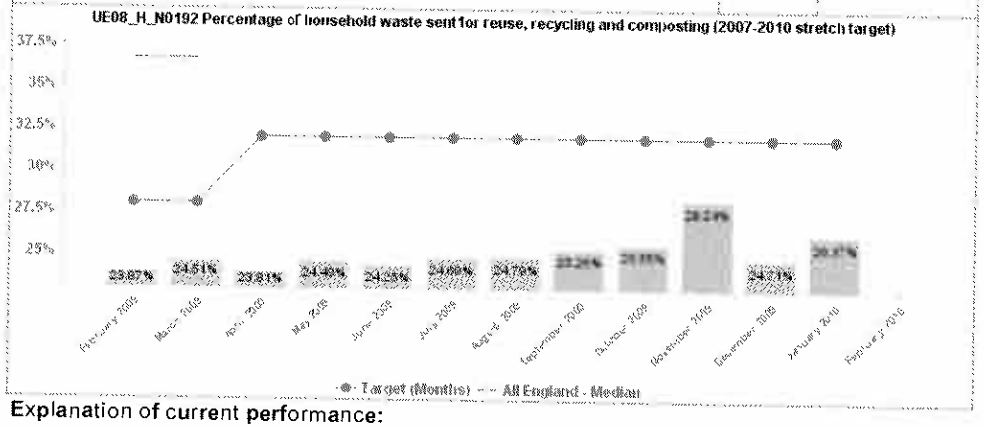
NATIONAL INDICATOR 192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (2007-2010 stretch target)

Rationale

This indicator measures the percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.

	London Boroughs - Average		
2008/09	29.43%		
	Value	Target	Status
December 2009	24.71%	32%	
January 2010	26.17%	32%	
2009/10	25.2%	32%	

Tonnage of household waste collected by the WCA (or on behalf of the WCA) which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion



Explanation of current performance:

Performance for January is 26.17%. The year to date recycling rate is 25.20%. This is below the LAA stretch target of 32% for 2009/10 due to changes to the system for calculating the recycling rate from 2008/9, which do not reflect that recycling tonnages have risen year on year and are at their highest ever level. The changes, summarised below, have resulted in the rate being over 5% lower than could been expected based on the former system, hence current performance could have been expected to be around 30-31%.

1. A new methodology for calculating the amount of household and non-household waste has been applied by North London Waste Authority (NLWA) from 08/9 onwards, resulting in more waste being counted as household waste than previously. We believe this methodology is flawed and are seeking to establish a more accurate household waste figure.

2. A significant reduction in the recycling contribution from NLWA from 08/9.
3. The application of a higher recycling contamination rate by NLWA from 2008/9.

We are in discussion with GOL around taking our case for revising the LAA stretch target (to reflect the impact of the changes referred to) to DCLG, which could result in the threshold for receiving an element of the Performance Reward Grant being revised.

Note: The monthly figure is based on provisional data from NLWA and is subject to change on receipt of quarterly data.

Current Activities

A detailed Recycling Action Plan is in place to maximise performance in 2009/10, although the target is extremely challenging, notwithstanding the changes to the system for calculating the recycling rate. Actions delivered through the plan have resulted in the YTD recycling rate increasing by around 3.5% on the 2008/09 rate. Key actions within the plan include the following, some of which have now been completed:

· Establishing a more accurate household waste figure, which will draw on a waste composition survey, the first part of which was completed in Oct 09 with the second part due to be conducted in Feb 2010, and further survey work that the Council intends to commission.

· Comprehensive data has been gathered on participation and waste composition and this is currently being analysed. This will enable a targeted communications plan to be implemented and inform our strategy going forward, for which we are being supported by Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP).

· Completion of provision of recycling facilities to all private blocks, utilising WRAP funding and support. Collections for flats above shops service started Nov 2009.

· Rolling programme of door-knocking in areas of low/medium participation and recycling presence at public events through 4-person participation team, throughout 09/10;

· Expansion of materials accepted from Oct 09 (to also include plastic trays, bags and pots and cartons), which has reduced contamination rate significantly.

· Addition of new materials for recycling at Reuse & Recycling Centres, including all waste wood from Sept 09, and hard plastics and paint recently, as well as new policies to reduce the amount of trade waste into sites being initiated from Nov 09.

· Recycling facilities at all schools and a large number of community and faith centres, including food waste collections at 18 schools to date.

· On-the-go recycling bins in public places, recycling of street cleansing waste and additional composting of seasonal leaf fall, in place.

Best Practice

Haringey is an active member of the '50% Group' which is a vehicle to share best practice regionally and nationally, and stimulate initiatives that would benefit from being implemented jointly across the NLWA sub-region. Haringey is continuing to actively engage with WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) who provide links with top performing authorities in specific service areas that are relevant to Haringey.

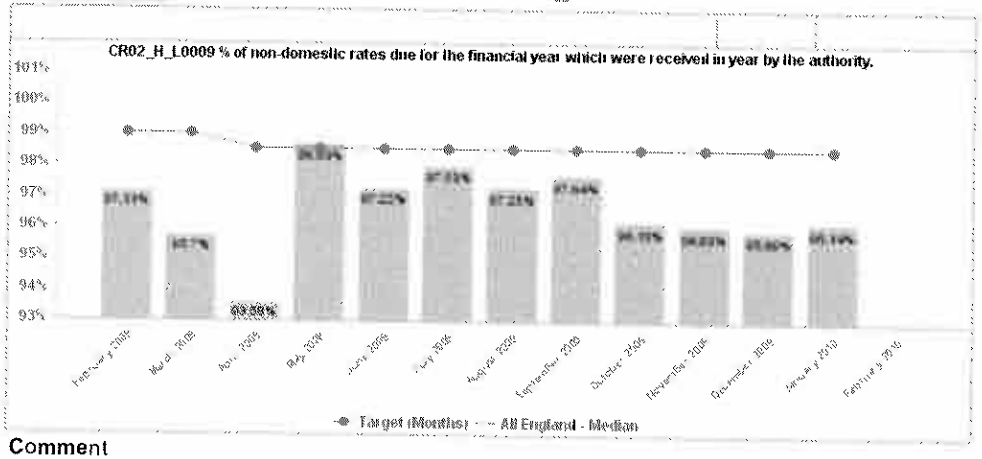
Emerging Risk

The target for 2010, as set out in the North London Waste Strategy, is 35%. This is an extremely challenging target, originally set by NLWA as the average rate for the North London sub-region to achieve overall. At the time the targets were set the strategy did not specifically consider the varying capacity of constituent boroughs to reach the targets contained within it. The potential for differential borough targets is now the subject of discussion between NLWA and the boroughs as part of the development of an Inter Authority Agreement, which is required for the NLWA procurement of disposal/treatment facilities.

Driving change, improving quality - Exceptions

BV 10	% of non-domestic rates due for the financial year which were received in year by the authority.

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	96.14%	98.5%	
2009/10	97.05%	98.5%	

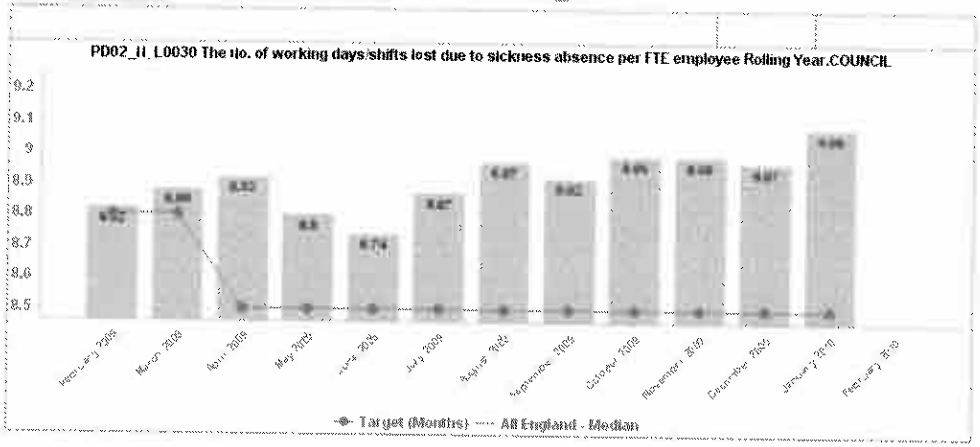


Comment

Collection has shown an improvement on previous month's performance. The team are now working in accordance with the year end collection plan with increased emphasis on current year debt reduction and increased collect ion. Recovery activity is focussing on current year collection prior to March.

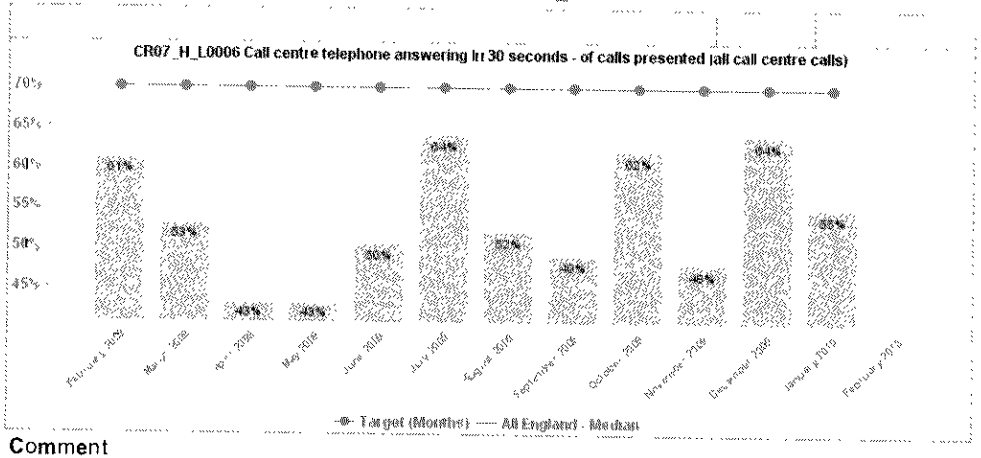
BV 12-rollingyr	The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year.

2008/09	8.88		
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	9.08	8.5	
2009/10	9.08	8.5	



CS2 Call centre telephone answering in **30 seconds** - of calls **presented** (all call centre calls)

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	55%	70%	
2009/10	53%	70%	

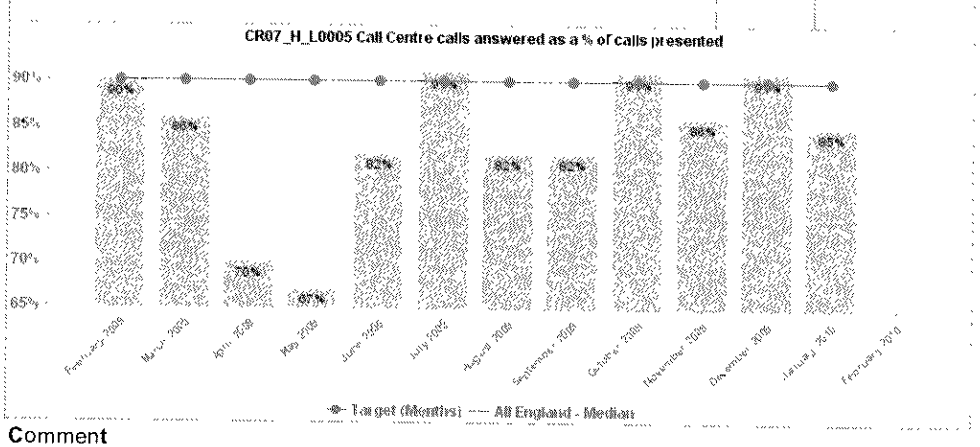


Comment

The performance for January 2010 (55%) has dropped by 9% percentage points in comparison to the previous month (64%). The Service answered 85% of calls presented. A number of factors affected performance: increase in the overall call volume by 4104 calls in comparison to January 2009 - mainly due to Council Tax recovery action, the impact of the backlogs in Benefits for 'new claims' and 'change of circumstances', essential training for 'e-benefit' and also 'e-payment'. Customer Services continue to measure and analyse performance to improve the speed of telephone answering and to reduce abandonment rates. Management action continues to be taken to drive up productivity and increase capacity.

CS3 Call Centre calls answered as a % of calls presented

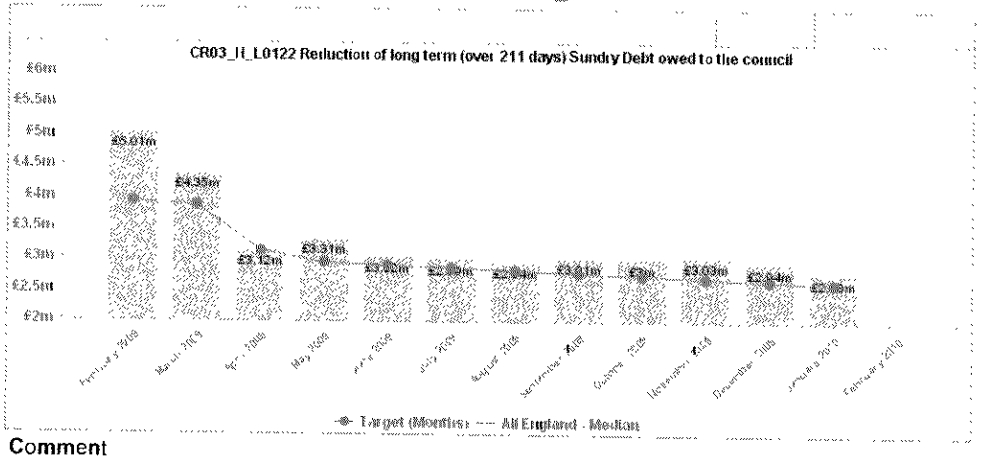
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	85%	90%	
2009/10	82%	90%	



Comment

The performance for January 2010 (85%) has dropped by 6% percentage points in comparison to the previous month (91%). A number of factors affected performance: increase in the overall call volume by 4104 calls in comparison to January 2009 - mainly due to Council Tax recovery action, the impact of the backlogs in Benefits for 'new claims' and 'change of circumstances', essential training for 'e-benefit' and also 'e-payments'. Customer Services continue to measure and analyse performance to improve the speed of telephone answering and to reduce abandonment rates. Management action continues to be taken to drive up productivity and increase capacity.

Fin 5b	Reduction of long term (over 211 days) Sundry Debt owed to the council		
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	£2.78m	£2.62m	
2009/10	£2.78m	£2.62m	



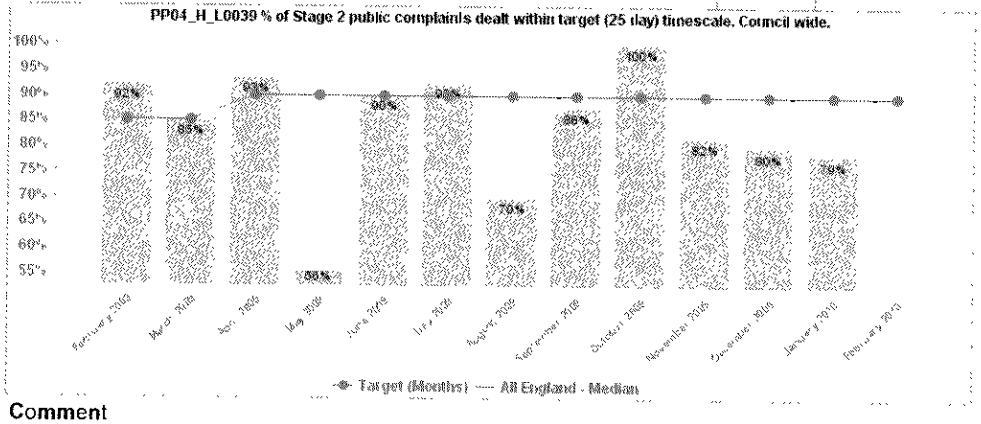
Comment

Period 10 has seen a significant reduction of £107k in the shortfall on the Aged Debt reduction target, which is now £174k compared to the £281k reported at the end of period 9. Although P&OD is now the only directorate currently achieving target, Corporate Resource and PPP&C are close to it.

1. Adults reduced their deficit against target by £51k in Period 10, most of this was achieved as a result of an £87k cheque received from Seva Care. Debts highlighted in Periods 8 and 9 such as Waltham Forest PCT (£76k) and London Care PLC (£25k) are yet to be resolved. The weekly action plan, for all commercial debt to be chased by AC&C Budget officers, has yet to achieve significant results as at the end of Period 10. However this will continue to be monitored.
2. The Children and Young People's shortfall has increased for the second month running and now stands at £71k; this is a £26k increase on £45k reported at the end of period 9. The £50k of write-offs reported at the end of period 9 have been prepared and approved at directorate level and will be submitted to the CFO for final approval and subsequent processing in period 11. Key debts have been targeted as needing resolution, if these are addressed the Directorate will achieve target.
3. Urban Environment – the shortfall against target has reduced in Period 10 by £38k to £10k. Several key accounts have been highlighted as needing resolution to achieve target, this includes a potential issue with a major account that will adversely affect year end figures if unresolved.

L0039	% of Stage 2 pubtic comptaints dealt within target (25 day) timescale. Council wide.		
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	79%	90%	
2009/10	84%	90%	

Total number of Stage 2 public complaints dealt with. Council wide.	2009/10	110
Number of Stage 2 public complaints dealt within target (25 day) timescale. Council wide.	2009/10	93



Comment

To the end of January, overall year to date performance was as follows:
-stage 1 90% against 93% target,
-stage 2 84% against 90% target;
-stage 3 92% against 95%

Year to date complaints performance faltered at all three stages in January. Stage 1 was 83% overall, due largely to Corporate Resources at 73% (although 94% for year to date), although Urban Environment improved to 92% (82% year to date).

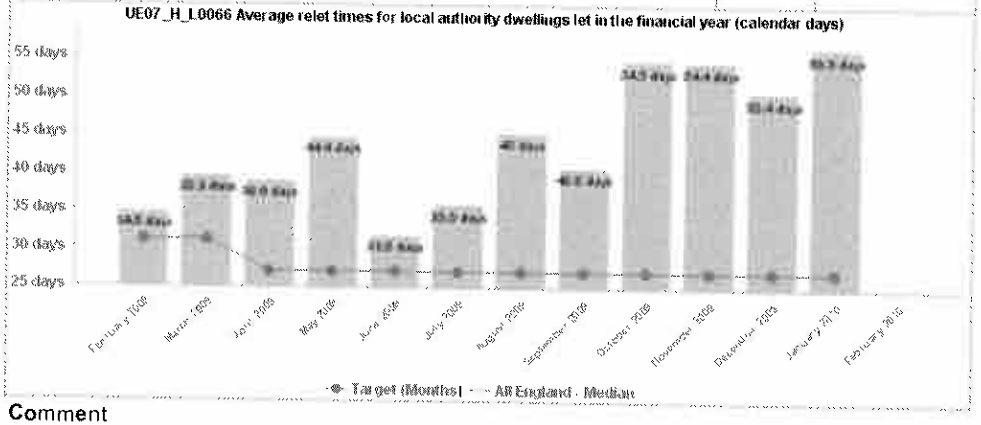
Stage 2 performance was 79% - there were 3 late cases out of 14, all in Urban Environment. At stage 3, one of the four cases was completed late.

Performance in dealing with Ombudsman first enquiries is 18.5 calendar days average response time against a target of 18 days – this may reduce a little after clarification of figures with the Ombudsman.

L0066 BV 212	Average relet times for local authority dwellings let in the financial year (calendar days)

	2008/09		
	Value	Target	Status
December 2009	50.5 days	27 days	
January 2010	56.3 days	27 days	
2009/10	44.7 days	27 days	

Average general needs relet times for local authority dwellings let in the financial year (calendar days)	2009/10	33.2 days
Average supported housing relet times for local authority dwellings let in the financial year (calendar days)	2009/10	89.4 days



Comment

Explanation of current performance
In 09/10 so far, we are averaging making 17 voids ready for let as against an average of 15 in the previous financial year.

Current Activities
There is a Void improvement project group which is looking at improving the overall void performance. The project has leads from Repairs, Tenancy Management and Lettings with the aim to reduce the void turnaround and cost. The project has targets set for 3, 6 and 12 month periods with some of the new initiatives in place being:

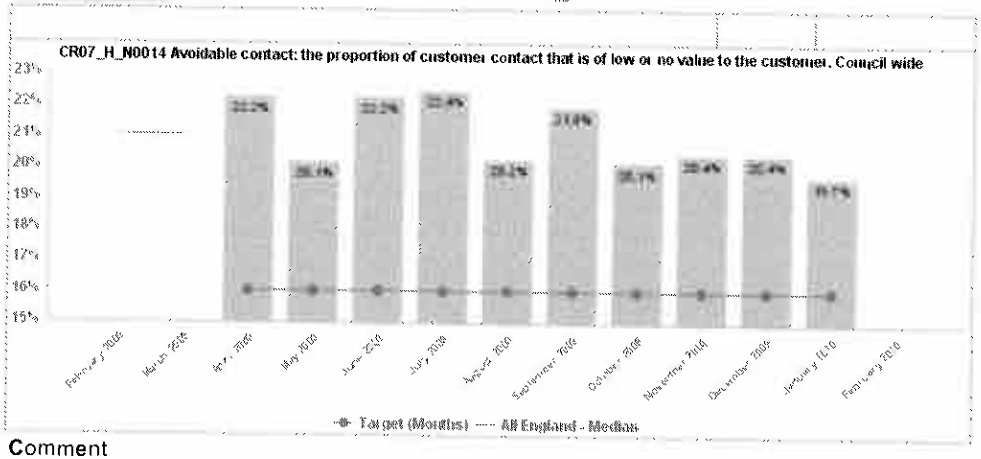
- Void Surveyors specifying using mobile devices;
- Master key system for void access;
- Reduced cost of repairs;
- Notification incentive with voids being specified prior to existing tenant moving out.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 14	Avoidable contact: the proportion of customer contact that is of low or no value to the customer. Council wide

Rationale

By identifying customer contact that is "avoidable", the local authority and its partners are better placed to redesign the way services and information are made more accessible for their customers, so they do not have to make unnecessary, valueless contacts which are both frustrating for the customer and inefficient for the provider.

		London Boroughs - Average	
2008/09		27.48%	
	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	19.7%	16%	
2009/10	21.9%	16%	



Comment

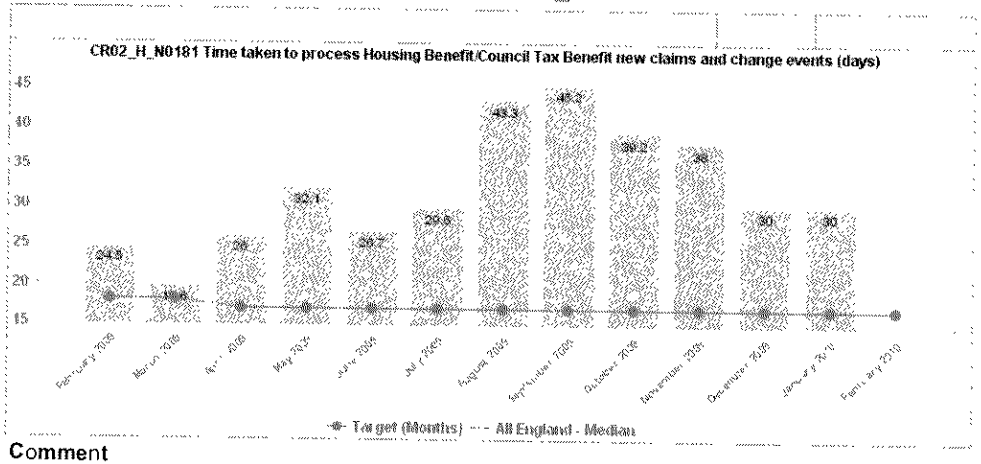
The avoidable contact for January 2010 (21.9) has increased by 1.5 percentage points in comparison to December 2009 (20.4%). The key enquiries driving avoidable contact relate to 'progress of new HB/CTB claims, HB/CTB 'change in circumstances', HB/CTB 'claim status enquiry', HB/CTB 'entitlement' and also 'overpayments' enquiries, 'Penalty Charge Notices', 'payment' related enquiries, Council Tax 'payments' and 'summons'. Customer Services continue to liaise with directorate(s) and are working to identify process improvement to reduce 'avoidable contact'.

NATIONAL INDICATOR 181	Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events (days)

Rationale

This indicator is designed to ensure that local authorities deal promptly with both new claims to HB and CTB and change of circumstances reported by customers receiving those benefits.

	Value	Target	Status
January 2010	30	17	
2009/10	27	17	



Comment

BLT continue to clear outstanding benefit claims and reported changes in circumstances through a programme of backlog clearance. Performance for January has remained consistent with that of December as the outstanding work continues to be cleared

To further improve performance on NI 181, a four week training programme has been commissioned for BLT Admin Assistants to enable them to act up into the BLT assessment officer role to provide additional resource to support the increase in demand.

A review of roles and responsibilities in BLT will commence this month to ensure that BLT have the correct capacity to deal with the increase in demand now and into the future. There has been a 23% increase in New claims submitted in 2009/2010 so far and 70% increase in reported changes in circumstances.

The e-benefits on line claims software has gone live in all Customer Services Centres and in the Contact Centre. Early indications are that this will further reduce processing times for future months, with some HB claims being processed on the day that customers submit them, with others being processed within two days, once the customer returns with their missing documentation via an appointment with an assessor at the counter.

Appendix 2

Table 1: **Revenue 2009/10** - The aggregate revenue projected position in 2009/10 is shown in the following t

	Approved Budget	Projected variation
	£m	£m
Children and Young People	69.9	3.9
Adults, Culture & Community	76.9	0.5
Corporate Resources	6.0	0.3
Urban Environment	50.6	1.3
Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications	8.7	(0.1)
People, Organisation & Development	(0.7)	(0.1)
Chief Executive	0.7	0.0
Non-service revenue	31.2	(3.7)
Total - General Fund	**243.3**	**2.1**
Children and Young People (DSG) - Non-Schools	0.0	0.0
Children and Young People (DSG) - ISB	0.0	0.0
Total - Dedicated Schools Grant	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total - Housing Revenue Account	**(0.6)**	**(0.4)**

Appendix 2

Table 2: **Capital 2009/10** - The aggregate capital projected position in 2009/10 is as shown in the followi

Capital	Approved Budget	Spend to date	Projected variation
	£m	£m	£m
Children & Young People			
BSF Schools Capital Programme	82.8	48.8	(12.2)
Primary Capital Programme	5.4	3.1	(0.5)
Early Years, Community and Access	2.9	1.1	(0.4)
Planned Asset Maintenance	1.2	0.7	(0.2)
Devolved Schools Capital	2.9	0.0	0.0
Social care and other	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total - Children & Young People	**95.2**	**53.8**	**(13.3)**
Libraries	1.3	0.3	(0.5)
Agency (DFG)	1.5	0.6	0.0
Lordship Recreation Ground	0.7	0.7	0.0
Burial Provision at Cemeteries	1.6	0.0	(1.4)
Sports and Leisure Improvement Programme	2.1	0.8	(1.1)
Markfield Park	1.1	0.9	0.0
Other schemes/projects under £1m	4.5	1.2	(1.2)
Housing Aids & Adaptations	1.6	1.0	0.0
Total - Adults, Culture & Community	**14.4**	**5.5**	**(4.1)**
Corporate Resources			
Information Technology	2.0	0.7	(0.6)
Property Services	0.3	0.1	(0.1)
Corporate Management of Property	1.8	0.7	(0.1)
Accommodation Strategy Phase 2	2.1	1.2	(0.5)
Other schemes/projects under £1m	1.9	1.2	(0.1)
Total - Corporate Resources	**8.1**	**4.0**	**(1.4)**
Urban Environment – General Fund			
Reprovision of Recycling Centre	1.0	0.7	(0.3)
Private Sector Housing Activities	1.0	0.5	0.0
Bus Priority Network	0.6	0.1	0.0
Street Lighting	2.0	1.4	0.0
BorRds,H'ways Resurfacing	2.8	2.0	0.0
GAF 3	2.8	0.7	(1.6)
Other schemes/projects under £1m	8.9	2.4	(1.5)
Total - Urban Environment – General Fund	**19.1**	**7.7**	**(3.4)**
Total - Policy Perf Partnership & Comms	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Urban Environment - HRA			
Planned Preventative Maintenance	3.0	2.7	(0.0)
Housing Extensive Void Works	1.2	1.2	0.2
Boiler Replacement	1.6	2.2	1.5
Capitalised Repairs	4.4	2.9	(0.3)
Lift Improvements	0.9	0.3	(0.3)
Decent Homes Standard	40.5	28.5	(0.1)
Mechanical & Electrical Works	2.8	2.0	(0.3)
Professional Fees	1.4	1.2	0.1
Other schemes/projects under £1m	3.4	1.4	(0.4)
Total - Urban Environment - HRA	**59.1**	**42.4**	**0.5**
Total- Haringey Capital Programme	**196.0**	**113.5**	**(21.7)**

Appendix 2

Table 3: **Proposed virements** are set out in the following table.

Revenue Virements						
Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Reason for budget changes	Description
P11	CYP	Rev*	505		2009/10 allocations	Additional DCSF Standards fund grant awards
P11	CYP	Rev*	474		2009/10 allocations	Additional 14-19 Grant awards from LSC and DCSF
P11	UE	Rev*	892		Corrective Budget Realignment	Creation of budget for North London Strategic Alliance activities
P11	UE	Rev*	222		2009/10 allocations	Future Jobs Fund Grant 2009/10 allocation
P11	UE	Rev*	122		2009/10 allocations	NDC grant funding project allocations
P11	ACCS	Rev	1,864		Corrective Budget Realignment	Salary budget realignments within Adults business unit
P11	ACCS	Rev	106		Corrective Budget Realignment	Consolidation of AD PA budgets within the Director's Office
P11	UE	Rev	150		2009/10 allocations	Allocation of additional budget from reserves to fund an increase in responsive maintenance caused by the impact of severe weather on road surfaces. To be funded from reserves.

Capital Virements						
Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Reason for budget changes	Description
P11	UE	Cap	(400)		Corrective Budget Realignment	Budget reduction to reflect non-award of forecast ERDF grant
P11	UE	Cap	825		2009/10 allocations	GAF3 & CIF 2009/10 budget drawdown
P11	UE	Cap	393		2009/10 allocations	DECC and GLA Carbon reduction grant allocations
P11	UE	Cap	219		Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of the Parking Plan budgets
P11	UE	Cap	368		2009/10 allocations	Additional TFL capital allocations

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

all changes in gross expenditure and/or income budgets between business units in excess of £100,000; and

all changes in gross expenditure and/or income budgets within business units in excess of £100,000.

any virement that affects achievement of agreed policy or produces a future year's budget impact if above £100,000.

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

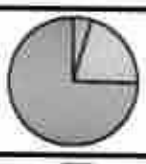
- for revenue, any virement which results in change in a directorate cash limit of more than £250,000; and
- for capital, any virement which results in the change of a programme area of more than £250,000.

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

4 The above table sets out the proposed changes. There are two figures shown in each line of the table. The first amount column relates to changes in the current year's budgets and the second to changes in future years' budgets (full year).

Appendix 2

Table 4: **RAG status** of planned savings and planned investments

Council Wide Savings and Investments	*2009/10 Target £'000*	Jan-10	
Planned Savings - Red		326	
Planned Savings - Amber		1,574	
Planned Savings - Green	*7,482*	5,582	
Planned Investments - Red		135	
Planned Investments - Amber		0	
Planned Investments - Green	*4,260*	4,125	

Agenda Item 8

Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

CABINET **On 23rd March 2010**

Report Title. **Fees and charges 2010/11 for Recreation Services**

Report of **Mun Thong Phung, Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services**

Signed :

Contact Officer : **Graham Oliver, Head of Finance - ACCS (Tel: 0208 489 3732)**

Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: Non-Key decision

1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)

1.1. To approve 2010/11 fees and charges for Recreation Services

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. This report and proposed fees and charges cover all services under Recreation i.e. Sports and Leisure, Parks and Bereavement Services.

2.2. The average fee increase for Recreation Services is recommended at 3.5% with the exception for Allotment where only 1% is recommended.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. Sports and Leisure pricing policy will support the achievement of council priorities in "Encouraging life time well being", and promote increased leisure centre user visits and sports participation.

3.2. The revenue generated by the proposed increases will assist the Service to meet financial targets, achieve efficiency savings and support the delivery of the Council's priorities in "Delivering excellent, customer focused and cost effective services".

4. Recommendations

4.1. That the Cabinet approves the Recreation Services annual increases in fees and charges for 2010/11.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. The proposed 3.5% increase for Recreation Services reflects decisions in 2009/10 budget setting process and is in line with Council's policy regarding charging for services.

6. Other options considered

6.1. No increase in prices – this option is unacceptable as it will undermine the service's ability to deliver its planned efficiency target; secure its financial objectives, reduce unit costs and return a surplus in Bereavement Services.

7. Summary

As in previous years, the Council review annually Recreation Services prices and where relevant compare prices with neighbouring boroughs and update prices in order to optimise income whilst meeting current demands and remaining competitive.

7.1 All price increases will support the Council's budgetary efficiency The proposed increase is 3.5%, the two principal measures of inflation, the retail price index (RPI) and consumer price index (CPI) are currently at 3.7% and 3.5% respectively.

7.2 Total income performance to date in Sports and Leisure is in line with target. Bereavement Services is experiencing an income shortfall due to reduced choices in burial provision and lower death rate. Parks is also experiencing an income shortfall due to limited interest in commercial events and sponsorship.

7.3 The proposed price changes are in line with existing service pricing policy approved in January 2008, and continue to have the following objectives:

- To seek to optimise cost recovery from users who have the ability to pay.
- Support key activities and council Well Being objectives
- To increase usage by residents who are financially disadvantaged through more effective targeting of the subsidy the service enjoys (through Advantage and Advantage + options)
- To implement differential club pricing to promote increased usage by community "Active clubs" and apply market rates to commercial organisations
- The Council fully engage and jointly subsidise the DCMS "free swim" programme for both over 60 and 16 and under.

7.4 We are proposing larger changes on specific areas, namely

- White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre where gym prices have been increased by 25% as the facility has been newly refurbished to a standard close to those at TGLC and PRP whilst the new prices are still lower than those at TGLC and PRP.
- TGLC experience a low utilisation in the shock gym facilities and as a result,

the Service propose price reductions ranging from 30% to 50% in order to promote increased usage.
8. Chief Financial Officer Comments 8.1. This report proposes increased charges for Recreation Services. These are in line with budgeted increases agreed in 2009/10 budget setting process. As stated in section 7.1 these price increases are in line with the national inflation indicators. 8.2. Whilst income levels across the majority of Adults Culture and Communities is broadly in line with budgeted levels, with the exception of bereavement income and parks sponsorship, the market environment continues to be tough, due to the current economic conditions.
9. Head of Legal Services Comments 9.1. The Council's power to provide recreational facilities are contained in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 which gives the Council a wide discretion to fix the fees charged to service users provided the discretion is exercised reasonably. The report makes a reasonable case for the recommended fee increases.
10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee] 10.1. n/a
11. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments 11.1The fees and charges apply to all users who use the services and are structured to provide equal access by all citizens and reflect the full diversity of the community. 11.2 We are committed to eliminating discrimination on grounds of age; disability; colour, ethnic origin, national origin or race; gender; sexuality and religious belief. This is reflected in our pricing discounts and programming/provision of activities and facilities.
12. Consultation 12.1. n/a
13. Service Financial Comments 13.1 Functions in Recreation Services include Sports and Leisure, Bereavement and Parks. Both leisure centres and parks offer mainly discretionary services in which the Council may choose to impose charges for the service provided and

recover costs. Bereavement services is a commercial service and the proposed cremation/burial prices are comparable with the market and generally recover costs fully and return a surplus. This is in accordance with Council's charging policy for commercial services which states that prices for such services should aim to recover costs fully and price setting be guided by the market.

13.2 The 2010/11 forecast/budgeted income for Recreation Services is £6.1m. All increases generally reflect the 3.5% approved in the 2009/10 budget setting process.

13.3 Planned income generation in Parks will recover 39% of the costs (£3.1m) leaving a net revenue subsidy of £1.8m (excluding capital and overhead charges).

13.4 Sports & Leisure increases take into account inflation, service improvement and price alignment with the market. The overall increase is 3.5%. The income generated will recover approx 61% of the expenditure (£5.9m) and require a net revenue subsidy of £2.3m (excluding capital and overhead charges).

13.5 The average increase in Cremation prices is 3.5% which takes into account Council inflation policy and alignment of prices with the market. Bereavement price increases will generate a planned surplus of £663k (excluding capital and overhead charges) with lower fuel prices.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1. Appendix 1 Proposed Parks Prices - Allotment prices for 2010-11

14.2. Appendix 2 Proposed Sports & Leisure prices for 2010-11

14.3. Appendix 3 Proposed Bereavement Services prices for 2010-11

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1. n/a

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF ALLOTMENT CHARGES
FROM 1st APRIL 2010

	Current charge inc. VAT where applicable 2009-10	Revised charge inc. VAT where applicable 2010-11	%age increase
ALLOTMENT CHARGES Per 25 sq. mtr per year			
Full price (£)	4.5	4.55	1.11%
Pension/Disabled concession	60% Discount	60% Discount	
Activecard concession	25% Discount	25% Discount	
Water charge per 25 sq mtr per year (£)	2.65	2.68	1.13%
Average allotment charge increase	7.15	7.23	1.12%

Proposed Leisure Centre Individual Activity Prices '09/10

ACTIVITY	09/10 Standard	10/11 Std Proposed	09/10 Advantage+	10/11 Ad+ Proposed	09/10 Advantage	10/11 Ad Proposed	% increase Std	Ad+	Ad
Swimming									
Casual Swim	£3.60	£3.80	£1.50	£1.60	£1.00	£1.00	5.6%	6.7%	0.0%
5yrs & under 16	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free			
Fun Swim	£3.60	£3.80	£2.00	£2.10	£1.50	£1.60	5.6%	5.0%	6.7%
Fun Swim & Lido Swim Extra Child			£1.50	£1.60	£1.50	£1.60		6.7%	6.7%
Lido Swim	£4.80	£5.00	£3.20	£3.30	£1.70	£1.80	4.2%	3.1%	5.9%
Lido Swim before 9 am and after 6pm	£3.60	£3.80	£2.60	£2.70	£1.70	£1.80	5.6%	3.8%	5.9%
Lido Swim with Free Swim Card	na	na	£1.70	£1.70	£0.70	£0.80		0.0%	14.3%
Shower	£2.60	£2.70	£2.00	£2.10	£1.50	£1.50	3.8%	5.0%	0.0%
Specialor	£1.00	£1.00	£0.75	£0.80	£0.50	£0.50	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Steam sauna/slaam	£6.20	£6.40	£4.10	£4.20	£2.00	£2.10	3.2%	2.4%	5.0%
Health & Fitness									
Fitness Suite PR & TG + CRSC	£6.40	£6.60	£4.90	£4.80	£2.00	£2.10	3.1%	4.7%	5.0%
Fitness Suite Surcharge PR & TG + WHLCSC+CRSC	na	na	£2.00	£2.10	£2.00	£2.10		5.0%	5.0%
Active Strength Gym WHL	£3.50	£4.00	£2.40	£3.00	£1.80	£2.30	14.3%	25.0%	27.8%
Gym FPTG	£3.10	£3.20	£2.10	£2.20	£1.50	£1.60	3.2%	4.8%	6.7%
30 Minute Class all sites	£3.00	£3.10	£2.00	£2.10	£1.00	£1.00	3.3%	5.0%	0.0%
45 Minute Class all sites	£5.20	£5.40	£3.30	£3.40	£1.50	£1.60	3.8%	3.0%	6.7%
60 Minute Class all sites	£5.70	£5.90	£3.30	£3.40	£1.50	£1.60	3.5%	3.0%	6.7%
90 Minute Class all sites	£6.20	£6.40	£4.30	£4.50	£2.10	£2.20	3.2%	4.7%	4.8%
Spin + Recreation	£2.60	£2.70	£1.90	£1.80	£1.00	£1.00	3.8%	6.7%	0.0%
SHOKK Gym	na	na	£3.00	£2.00	£1.80	£1.00		-33.3%	-44.4%
Courses									
Adult learn to Swim before 9am	na	£2.60	na	£2.40	na	£2.00			
Adult learn to Swim between 9am and 6pm	na	£3.00	na	£2.90	na	£2.40			
Adult learn to Swim after 6pm	na	£3.50	na	£3.40	na	£2.80			
Swim Lessons PR (per lesson)	£5.90	£5.90	£5.72	£5.70	£4.70	£4.70	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%
Swim Lessons TG (per lesson)	£5.15	£5.40	£5.00	£5.20	£4.70	£4.70	4.9%	4.1%	0.0%
Diving PR (per lesson)	£5.90	£5.90	£5.72	£5.70	£4.70	£4.70	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%
Trampolining 45 mins (per lesson)	£5.00	£5.20	£4.10	£4.20	£3.10	£3.20	4.0%	2.4%	3.2%
Trampolining 60 mins (per lesson)	na	na	£3.60	£3.60	£2.55	£2.60		0.0%	2.0%
Football/Netball (per lesson)	na	na	£3.60	£3.60	£2.55	£2.60		0.0%	2.0%
Badminton (per lesson)	£4.00	£4.10	£3.00	£3.20	£2.05	£2.10	2.5%	6.7%	2.4%
Squash (per lesson)	£4.00	£4.10	£3.00	£3.20	£2.05	£2.10	2.5%	6.7%	2.4%
Holiday Fun Camp (per day)	£10.25	£10.60	£8.20	£8.60	£5.15	£5.30	3.4%	3.7%	2.9%
Holiday Fun Camp (per weak)	£41.00	£42.40	£32.80	£34.00	£20.60	£21.20	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%
Holiday Football WHL (per day)	£7.00	£7.20	£4.00	£4.10	£3.00	£3.10	2.9%	2.5%	3.3%
Holiday Football WHL (per week)	£30.00	£31.10	£16.00	£16.60	£10.00	£10.40	3.7%	3.3%	4.0%
WHL Tennis (per lesson)	£6.00	£6.20	£3.20	£3.30	£2.60	£2.70	3.3%	3.1%	3.8%
Holistic Course	£5.20	£5.40	£3.60	£3.60	£1.60	£1.60	3.8%	2.9%	0.7%
Racquet Sports (per court)									
Badminton (55 mins)		£9.30		£7.00		£4.60			
Squash (45 mins)		£8.20		£6.20		£4.10			
Social Squash		£6.20		£4.70		£3.10			
Table Tennis (45 mins)		£4.20		£3.20		£2.10			
Tennis		£4.20		£3.20		£2.10			
Racquet Sports (per person)									
Badminton (55 mins)	£3.00	£3.10	£2.50	£2.60	£1.50	£1.60	3.3%	4.0%	6.7%
Squash (45 mins)	£4.00	£4.10	£3.00	£3.10	£2.00	£2.10	2.5%	3.3%	5.0%
Social Squash	£3.00	£3.10	£2.00	£2.10	£1.50	£1.60	3.3%	5.0%	6.7%
Table Tennis (45 mins)	£2.00	£2.10	£1.50	£1.60	£1.00	£1.00	5.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Tennis	£2.00	£2.10	£1.50	£1.60	£1.00	£1.00	5.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Other Activities									
Athletics	£2.85	£2.90	£1.35	£1.40	£0.85	£0.80	1.8%	3.7%	-5.9%
Membership									
Gold Monthly DD	£37.00	£38.00	na	na	na	na	2.7%		
Gold Annual	£370.00	£380.00	na	na	na	na	2.7%		
Gold Joining Fee	£31.00	£32.00	na	na	na	na	3.2%		
Gold Monthly Cash	£44.05	£46.00	na	na	na	na	4.5%		
Gold Monthly Corporate DD	£30.00	£31.00	na	na	na	na	3.3%		
Gold Monthly Corporate Cash (Discontinued)	£37.00	£38.00	na	na	na	na	2.7%		
Silver Monthly DD	£29.00	£29.00	na	na	na	na	0.0%		
Silver Annual	£290.00	£290.00	na	na	na	na	0.0%		
Silver Joining Fee	£31.00	£32.00	na	na	na	na	3.2%		
Silver Monthly Cash	£34.00	£35.00	na	na	na	na	2.9%		
Silver Monthly Corporate DD	£23.50	£24.00	na	na	na	na	2.1%		
Blue Monthly DD	£24.50	£25.00	na	na	na	na	1.8%		
Blue Annual	£245.00	£250.00	na	na	na	na	1.8%		
Blue Joining Fee	£0.00	£32.00	na	na	na	na			
Blue Monthly Cash	£29.50	£31.00	na	na	na	na	5.1%		
Blue Monthly Corporate DD (Discontinued)	£19.00	£20.00	na	na	na	na	5.3%		
Advantage Plus monthly DD	na	na	£21.50	£22.00	na	na		2.3%	
Advantage Plus Joining Fee	na	na	£15.00	£15.00	na	na		6.7%	
Advantage Plus P&P Joining Fee	na	na	£1.00	£1.00	na	na		0.0%	
Advantage Plus Annual	na	na	£215.00	£220.00	na	na		2.3%	
Advantage Monthly DD	na	na	na	na	£15.00	£16.00			6.7%
Advantage Joining Fee	na	na	na	na	£5.00	£5.00			0.0%
Advantage P&P Joining Fee	na	na	na	na	£1.00	£1.00			0.0%
Advantage Annual (new)	na	na	na	na	na	£160.00			
Over 65 Monthly DD	£10.00	£10.00	na	na	na	na	0.0%		
Over 65 Joining Fee	£5.00	£5.00	na	na	na	na			
SHOKK GYM Joining Fee	na	na	£10.00	£5.00	£5.00	£5.00		-50.0%	0.0%
Casual Gym Joining Fee	£31.00	£32.00	na	na	na	na	3.2%		
Overall Percentage Increase									2.1%

ACTIVITY	09/10 Standard	10/11 Std Proposed	09/10 Active 1	10/11 Act 1 Proposed	09/10 Active 2	10/11 Act 2 Proposed	09/10 Active 3	10/11 Act 3 Proposed	% Increase Std	Act1	Act2	Act3
TOTTENHAM LEISURE CENTRE												
ROOMS / AREAS												
Freedom Hall Inc Kitchen	£3,091 00	£3,215.00							4 0%			
Late Payment Admin Charge	£100 00	£104.00							4 0%			
Freedom Hall - Concerts (inc Kitchen)	£3 995 00	£4,155.00							4 0%			
Freedom Hall inc Kitchen (Bank Holiday)	£4,614 40	£4,799.00							4 0%			
Gold Room (Whole Area)	£624 00	£649.00							4 0%			
Gold Room (Half Area)	£312 00	£324.00							3 8%			
Gold Room (Whole Area Bank Holiday)	£1 091 00	£1,135.00							4 0%			
Gold Room (Half Area Bank Holiday)	£546 00	£568.00							4 0%			
Bronze Room	£420 00	£436.90							4 0%			
Bronze Room (Bank Holiday)	£608 60	£632.90							4 0%			
DEPOSITS												
Main Hall	£500 00	£500.00							0 0%			
Gold Room	£150 00	£150.00							0 0%			
Bronze Room - Deposit	£150 00	£150.00							0 0%			
Kitchen Hire												
Main Kitchen Area	£216 00	£224.60							4 0%			
Bronze Room - Kitchenette Area	£45 00	£48.80							4 0%			
Meetings (per hour charge)												
Meetings / Small Children's Parties	£38 00	£39.50										
Meeting Room Hire (Gold,Silver & Bronze)	£50 00	£52.00	£25 35	£26.20	£24 60	£25.50	£22 30	£23.10	4 0%	3 4%	3 7%	3 6%
Room Hire (Gold,Silver & Bronze) Business Charge	£37 45	£38.90										
Pool Hire & Dryside Parties												
Pool Parties / Baptisms	£95 00	£97.90							3 1%			
Room Hire (With Pool Parties)	£10 00	£10.30							3 0%			
Room Hire (Without Pool Parties)	£38 00	£39.10							2 9%			
Sea Scouter / Water Walker Pool Party (up to 20 people)	£140 00	£144.20							3 0%			
Inflatable Pool Party (up to 40 people)	£140 00	£144.20							3 0%			
Learner Pool Party (20 to 40 people)	£115 00	£118.50							3 0%			
Trampoline (up to 12 children)	£62 40	£64.30							3 0%			
Football (up to 12 Children)	£62 40	£64.30							3 0%			
Street Dance (up to 12 children)	£62 40	£64.30							3 0%			
Extra Child (maximum 20)	£5 20	£5.40							3 8%			
Party Food per person	£2 75	£2.80							1 8%			
Party Deposit	£30 00	£30.90							3 0%			
Security & Cleaning Staff												
Security Guards	£20 45	£21.50							5 1%			
Cleaning Staff	£20 45	£21.50							5 1%			
Sports Bookings - Main Hall & Swimming Pools												
Freedom Hall (6 Courts)	£95 00	£99.80	£59 90	£62.00	na		na		5 1%	3 5%		
Freedom Hall ex VAT	N/A		£51 00	£52.80	£49 50	£51.20	£44 90	£46.50		3 5%	3 4%	3 6%
Freedom Hall 4 Courts (Basketball / Netball)	£80 00	£83.00	£39 05	£40.40	na		na		5 0%	3 5%		
Freedom Hall 4 Courts (Basketball / Netball) ex VAT	N/A		£33 25	£34.40	£32 25	£33.40	£29 30	£30.30		3 5%	3 6%	3 4%
Freedom Hall 3 Courts (5 - A - Side)	£45 00	£47.30	£30 10	£31.20	na		na		5 1%	3 7%		
Freedom Hall 3 Courts (5 - A - Side) ex VAT	N/A		£25 60	£26.50	£24 85	£25.70	£22 55	£23.50		3 5%	3 4%	3 3%
Freedom Hall 2 Courts (Badminton)	£30 00	£31.50	£21 90	£22.70	na		na		5 0%	3 7%		
Freedom Hall 2 Courts (Badminton) ex VAT	N/A		£18 65	£19.30	£18 10	£18.70	£16 45	£17.00		3 5%	3 3%	3 3%
Pool Hire - School & Clubs												
Main Pool Hire - 6 Lanes	£61 40	£64.50	£61 40	£63.50	na		na		5 0%	3 4%		
Main Pool Club Hire 6 Lanes - ex VAT	N/A		£52 25	£54.10	£50 70	£52.50	£46 00	£47.60		3 5%	3 6%	3 5%
Main Pool Club Hire 5 Lanes	N/A		£26 16	£27.10	£25 36	£26.20	£23 32	£24.10		3 6%	3 3%	3 3%
Main Pool Club Hire 3 Lanes - ex VAT	N/A											
Main Pool Club Hire 2 Lanes	N/A		£17 42	£18.00	£16 91	£17.50	£15 55	£16.10		3 3%	3 5%	3 5%
Main Pool Club Hire 2 Lanes - ex VAT	N/A											
Teaching Pool Hire	£50 00	£52.50	£37 80	£39.10	na		na		5 0%	3 4%		
Teaching Pool Hire - ex VAT	N/A		£32 20	£33.30	£31 25	£32.30	£28 35	£29.30		3 4%	3 4%	3 4%
School Swimming Tottenham Green - Schools							£31 40	£32.50				3 5%
Studio Hire												
Active Studio Hire	£60 00	£63.00	£35 35	£36.60	na		na		5 0%			
Active Studio Hire - ex VAT	N/A		£30 10	£31.20	£29 20	£30.20	£26 50	£27.40		3 7%	3 4%	3 4%
PARK ROAD LEISURE CENTRE												
Main Pool Club Hire -	£61 40	£64.50	£61 40	£63.50	na		na		5 0%	3 4%		
Main Pool Club Hire - ex VAT	na		£52 25	£54.10	£50 70	£52.50	£46 00	£47.60		3 5%	3 6%	3 5%
Main Pool HSG Hire - ex VAT	na		na		£32 15	£33.30	na				3 6%	
Gala - incl VAT	£300 00	£315.00	£283 00	£292.90	na		na		5 0%	3 5%		
Gala HSG - incl VAT	na		na		£95 30	£98.60	na				3 5%	
Diving Pool Club Hire	£60 00	£63.00	£39 40	£40.80	na		na		5 0%	3 6%		
Diving Pool Club Hire - ex VAT	na		£33 50	£34.70	£32 50	£33.60	£29 50	£30.50		3 6%	3 4%	3 4%
Diving Pool HSC hire - ex VAT	na		na		£16 40	£17.00	na				3 7%	
Pool Parties/Baptisms	£95 00	£99.80							5 1%			
Room Hire (with pool parties)	free											
Studio Hire	£50 00	£52.50	£24 20	£25.00	na		na		5 0%	3 3%		
Studio hire - ex VAT	na		£20 60	£21.30	£20 00	£20.70	£18 15	£18.80		3 4%	3 5%	3 6%
WHITE HART LANE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE												
Grass Pitch Adult 2 hours	£79 00	£81.40	£57 95	£60.00	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Grass Pitch /dult 2 hours ex VAT	£79 00	£81.40	£49 30	£51.00	£47 85	£49.50	£43 40	£44.90	3 0%	3 4%	3 4%	3 5%
Grass Pitch Juniors 2 hours	£69 00	£71.10	£27 90	£28.90	na		na		3 0%	3 6%		
Grass Pitch Juniors 2 hours - ex VAT	£69 00	£71.10	£23 75	£24.60	£23 05	£23.90	£20 90	£21.60	3 0%	3 6%	3 7%	3 3%
Astroturf Adult 1 hour - full pitch	£125 00	£128.80	£128 75	£133.30	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Astroturf Adult 1 hour - full pitch - ex VAT	£125 00	£128.80	£109 60	£113.40	£106 40	£110.10	£96 45	£99.80	3 0%	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%
Astroturf Junior 1 hour - full pitch	£125 00	£128.80	£64 85	£67.10	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Astroturf Junior 1 hour - full pitch - ex VAT	£125 00	£128.80	£55 20	£57.10	£53 65	£55.50	£48 20	£49.90	3 0%	3 4%	3 4%	3 5%
Astroturf Adult 2 hours weekend	£250 00	£257.50	£108 15	£111.90	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Astroturf Adult 2 hours weekend - ex VAT	£250 00	£257.50	£92 05	£95.30	£89 35	£92.50	£64 45	£66.70	3 0%	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%
Astroturf Junior 2 hours weekend	£250 00	£257.50	£54 10	£56.00	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Astroturf Junior 2 hours weekend - ex VAT	£250 00	£257.50	£46 05	£47.70	£44 70	£46.30	£40 55	£42.00	3 0%	3 6%	3 6%	3 6%
Track Hire	£200 00	£206.00	£46 45	£48.10	na		na		3 0%	3 6%		
Track Hire - ex VAT	£200 00	£206.00	£39 55	£40.90	£35 40	£39.70	£34 80	£36.00	3 0%	3 4%	3 4%	3 4%
Track Hire - Primary Schools	£200 00	£206.00	£27 90	£28.90	na		na		3 0%	3 6%		
Track Hire - Primary Schools - ex VAT	£200 00	£206.00	£23 75	£24.60	na		na		3 0%	3 6%		
Track Hire Freedom	£100 00	£103.00	£100 00	£103.50	£100 00	£103.50	£100 00	£103.50	3 0%	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%
Perth Rd Mini Football	£45 00	£46.40	£9 15	£9.50	na		na		3 1%	3 8%		
Perth Rd Mini Football - ex VAT	£45 00	£46.40	£8 00	£8.30	£6 00	£6.20	£5 25	£5.40	3 1%	3 8%	3 3%	2 8%
Perth Rd Rugby Adult Session	£79 00	£81.40	£41 20	£42.60	na		na		3 0%	3 4%		
Perth Rd Rugby Adult Session - ex VAT	£79 00	£81.40	£36 10	£37.40	£34 05	£35.20	£31 80	£32.90	3 0%	3 6%	3 4%	3 5%
Perth Rd Rugby Junior Session	£45 00	£46.40	£25 75	£28.70	na		na		3 1%	3 7%		

Perth Rd Rugby Junior Session - ex VAT	£45 00	**£46.40**	£21.95	**£22.70**	£21 30	**£22.60**	£19 30	**£20.00**	3 1%	3 4%	3 3%	3 8%
Perth Rd Adult Whole Area Session	£160 00	**£164.80**	£56 65	**£58.60**	na		na		3 0%	3.4%		
Perth Rd Adult Whole Area Session - ex VAT	£160 00	**£164.80**	£48 20	**£49.90**	£46 80	**£48.40**	£42.45	**£43.90**	3 0%	3.5%	3 4%	3 4%
Perth Rd Junior Whole Area Session	£80 00	**£82.40**	£36 05	**£37.30**	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Perth Rd Junior Whole Area Session - ex VAT	£80 00	**£82.40**	£30 70	**£31.80**	£29 80	**£30.80**	£27 00	**£27.90**	3 0%	3 6%	3 4%	3 3%
Perth Rd Changing Rooms per session	£20 00	**£20.60**	£8 70	**£6.90**	na		na		3 0%	3 0%		
Olympic Suite - per function	£700 00	£721.00	£700 00	**£724.50**	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Olympic Suite - Deposit	£250 00	**£257.50**	na		na		na		3 0%			
Meeting Room per hour	£70 00	£72.10	£28 50	**£29.50**	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Meeting Room day	£700 00	£721.00	£172 00	£178.00	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
HARINGEY SIXTH FORM CENTRE												
MUGA Adult per hour	£40 00	£41.20	£36 05	**£37.30**	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
MUGA Adult per hour - ex VAT	£40 00	£41.20	£30 70	£31.80	£29 80	£30.80	£27 00	**£27.90**	3 0%	3 6%	3 4%	3 3%
MUGA Junior per hour	£40 00	£41.20	£25 75	£26.70	na		na		3 0%	3 7%		
MUGA Junior per hour - ex VAT	£40 00	£41.20	£21 95	£22.70	£21 30	£22.00	£19 35	**£20.00**	3 0%	3 4%	3 3%	3 4%
Sports Hall Adult 1 Hour	£50 00	£51.50	£39 05	£40.40	na		na		3 0%	3 5%		
Sports Hall Adult 1 Hour - ex VAT	£50 00	£51.50	£33 25	**£34.40**	£32 25	**£33.40**	£29 25	**£30.30**	3 0%	3 5%	3 8%	3 6%
Sports Hall Junior 1 Hour	£50 00	£51.50	£30 10	£31.20	na		na		3 0%	3 7%		
Sports Hall Junior 1 Hour - ex VAT	£50 00	£51.50	£25 80	**£26.50**	£24 85	**£25.70**	£22 65	**£23.30**	3 0%	3 5%	3 4%	3 3%
Car Park Charges												
Clamping Release Fee	£100 00	£100.00							0 0%			
Tottenham Green / Park Road												
Up to 1 Hour	£0 55	£0.55							0 0%			
Up to 2 Hour	£0 75	£1.00							33 3%			
Up to 3 Hours	£2 70	£2.70							0 0%			
Up to 4 Hours	£3 70	£3.70							0 0%			
Up to 5 Hours	£7 20	£7.20							0 0%			
Up to 24 Hours	£25 00	£25.00							0 0%			
White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre												
Up to 1 Hour	£0 20	£0.20							0 0%			
Up to 2 Hour	£0 40	£0.40							0 0%			
Up to 3 Hour	£0 60	£0.60							0 0%			
Up to 5 Hour	£2 50	£2.50							0 0%			
Up to 24 Hours	£4 00	£4.00							0 0%			
PARKS												
Grade A Pitches per Match	£79 00	£81.80	£63 05	£65.30	na		na		3 5%	3 6%		
Grade A Pitches per Match - ex VAT	£79 00	£81.80	£54 30	£56.20	£52 70	**£54.50**	£47 80	**£49.50**	3 5%	3 5%	3 4%	3 6%
Grade B Pitches per Match	£65 00	**£67.30**	£57 95	£60.00	na		na		3 5%	3 8%		
Grade B Pitches per Match - ex VAT	£65 00	**£67.30**	£49 30	**£51.00**	£47 85	**£49.50**	£43 40	**£44.90**	3 5%	3 4%	3 4%	3 5%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing	£50 00	£51.80	£37 15	**£38.50**	na		na		3 6%	3 6%		
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing ex VAT	£50 00	£51.80	£32 25	**£33.40**	£31 30	**£32.40**	£28 40	**£29.40**	3 6%	3 6%	3 5%	3 5%
Junior Pitch Hire	£35 00	£36.20	£22 95	**£23.80**	na		na		3 4%	3 7%		
Junior Pitch Hire - ex VAT	£35 00	**£38.20**	£20 20	**£20.90**	£19 60	**£20.30**	£17 80	**£18.40**	3 4%	3 5%	3 6%	3 4%
Junior Changing	£20 00	**£20.70**	£6 80	**£7.00**	na		na		3 6%	2 9%		
Events Finsbury Park	£596.25	£617.10	na		na		na		3 5%			
Events Other Parks	£512 60	£530.50	na		na		na		3 5%			
Community Use Administrative Charge	£101 30	£104.80	na		na		na		3 5%			
Events Damage Deposit/Bond	£500 00	£517.50	na		na		na		3 5%			
Additional Services												
Commercial (concerts / circus)												
FINSBURY PARK TRACK & GYM												
American Football Match	£167 10	£172.90	£167 10	£172.90	£162 25	**£167.90**	£147 00	**£152.10**	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%
American Football Markout	£108 15	£111.90	na		na		na		3 5%			
American Football Remarkout	£54 10	£56.00	na		na		na		3 5%			
American Football Match	£102 80	£106.40	£102 80	£106.40	£99 80	£103.30	£90 50	**£93.70**	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%	3 5%
American Football Match - Junior	£60 15	**£62.30**	£60 15	£62.30	£58 40	**£60.40**	£52 95	**£54.80**	3 6%	3 6%	3 4%	3 5%
American Football Training	£50 70	£52.50	£50 70	£52.50	£49 20	£50.90	£44 60	**£46.20**	3 6%	3 6%	3 5%	3 6%
American Football Training - Junior	£28 55	£29.50	£28 55	£29.50	£27 70	£28.70	£25 15	**£26.00**	3 3%	3 3%	3 6%	3 4%
Meeting Room							£10 55	**£10.90**				3 3%
In Borough Schools/Education Use												
School Swimming Park Rd	na		na		na		£31 40	**£32.50**				3 5%
School Swimming Tottenham Green	na		na		na		£31 40	**£32.50**				3 5%
Cricket Match Adult Rec	na		na		na		£20 00	**£20.70**				3 5%
Football Adult Rec	na		na		na		£20 40	**£21.10**				3 4%
Rounders Hire	na		na		na		£11 80	**£12.20**				3 4%
Rounders hire + markout	na		na		na		£50 35	**£52.10**				3 5%
Rounders Remark	na		na		na		£7 20	**£7.50**				4 2%
Running Track Hire (100 m 6 lane)	na		na		na		£70 30	**£72.80**				3 8%
100m Track Remark	na		na		na		£54 65	**£56.60**				3 6%
Running Track Hire (50m 8 lane)	na		na		na		£35 15	**£36.40**				3 6%
50m Track Remark	na		na		na		£27.30	**£28.30**				3 7%
Running Track Hire (200m 8 lane)	na		na		na		£140.60	**£145.50**				3 5%
200m Remark	na		na		na		£109 30	**£113.10**				3 5%
Running Track Hire (400m 8 lane 100 m straight)	na		na		na		£181 45	**£187.80**				3 5%
400 m remark	na		na		na		£131 50	**£136.10**				3 5%
Finspury Track per hour	na		na		na		£27 95	**£28.90**				3 4%
FPT&G Changing Rooms per hour	na		na		na		£11 35	**£11.70**				3 1%
FPT&G Insurance	na		na		na		£1 25	**£1.30**				4 0%
Miscellaneous												
Mini Soccer - Albert Rec & Downhane	na		na		na		£5 35	**£5.50**				2 8%
Tottenham Hotspur Hire WHL Astro	na		na		na		£41 40	**£42.80**				3 4%
Australian Rules & cricket per match	na		na		na		£63 00	**£65.20**				3 5%
Australian Rules & cricket per match - ex VAT	na		na		na		£54 30	**£56.20**				3 5%
Stationers Park Tennis Courts - Schools per hr per ct	na		na		na		£2 35	**£2.40**				2 1%
MUGA 's & Outdoor Netball/Basketball	na		na		na		£10 00	**£10.40**				4 0%
Gaelic Football Training per week	na		na		na		£33 60	**£34.80**				3 6%
Priory Pavilion (1st 3 hours)	na		na		na		£86 55	**£89.60**				3 5%
Priory Pavilion per hour after 1st 3 hours	na		na		na		£29 20	**£30.20**				3 4%
Wolves Lane Meeting Room	na		na		na		£28 85	**£29.90**				3 6%
British Military Fitness per year	na		na		na		£512 00	**£529.90**				3 5%

Overall price increases (core + other charges) 3 50%

APPENDIX 3

CREMATORIUM

From 1st April 2010 - March 2011

	Revised charge inc. VAT where applicable 2009/2010	% age increase	Revised charge inc. VAT where applicable 2010/2011	% age increase
Cremations				
Adult cremation with organist/CDs	£510	15.9%	£535	4.9%
5 – 12 yrs	£80	0.0%	£80	0.0%
Foetal remains/body parts	£45	0.0%	£45	0.0%
Saturday cremation adult	£620	12.1%	£620	0.0%
Double time cremation	£595	12.3%	£650	9.2%
Contract/Parish cremation	£275	10.0%	£320	16.4%
Memorial service in chapel	£185	0.0%	£195	5.4%
Exhumation of cremated remains	£75	15.4%	£75	0.0%
Cremated remains interment fee (existing plot)	£40	14.3%	£40	0.0%
Dispersal fee from other crematoriums	£70	16.7%	£75	7.1%
Burials				
Grave/land space, 30yr lease – parishioner (3 inter)	£1,820	12.7%	£1,890	3.8%
First interment (9ft depth)	£985	2.6%	£995	1.0%
Grave/land space – Non parishioner (3 interments)	£3,400	12.0%	£3,525	3.7%
First Interment	£985	2.6%	£995	1.0%
First Reopen (9ft)	£985	2.6%	£995	1.0%
Second reopen (7ft)	£945	2.7%	£955	1.1%
Last one in (5ft)	£890	3.5%	£900	1.1%
Vault - Parishoner	£3,490	-14.9%	£3,620	3.7%
Vault - Non- Parishoner	£4,515	-9.9%	£4,700	4.1%
Vault - granite - Parishoner	£6,515	27.7%	£6,755	3.7%
Vault - granite - Non-Parishoner	£7,915	31.7%	£8,255	4.3%
Public grave	£1,000	5.3%	£1,000	0.0%
Baby grave (single depth)	£465	3.3%	£475	2.2%
Removing & refixing full surround Tottenham	£230	2.2%	£230	0.0%
Cleaning/levelling/repairing & other remedial work				
To headstones	£70	7.7%	£70	0.0%
Foundation plinth for headstone	£110	15.8%	£110	0.0%
Admission fee for new headstone	£60	9.1%	£70	16.7%
Enfield lawn & Wood Green & Tottenham complete	£170	13.3%	£180	5.9%
Additional inscription to headstone	£50	25.0%	£50	0.0%
Grave deed transfer/duplicate deed	£55	22.2%	£60	9.1%
Average price increase	£37,150	9.7%	£38,465	3.54%

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Agenda Item 9

Haringey Council

Agenda item: **[No.]**

Cabinet **On 23 March 2010**

Report Title: **Admissions to Schools – Determined Arrangements for 2011/12**	
Forward Plan reference number (if applicable):	
Report of: **Director of the Children and Young People's Service**	
Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose

1.1 To request approval for the proposed arrangements for admission to community primary and secondary schools and to St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled School for the 2011/12 school year following the recent consultation.

1.2 To request approval for the proposed arrangements for admission to sixth form study at Alexandra Park School, the Highgate/Hornsey Sixth Form Consortium and the Haringey Sixth Form Centre for the 2011/12 school year following recent consultation.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

2.1 This report details the statutory requirements for admission to primary, secondary and sixth form study. I am confident that we have followed the appropriate national guidance in drawing up the proposals.

2.2 I have asked officers to monitor the impact of the changes put forward in the report.

3. Recommendations

3.1 To approve the proposed admission arrangements for all community nursery classes, primary and secondary schools and St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled Primary School for the 2011/12 school year.

3.2 To approve the proposed admission arrangements for students starting sixth form study in Haringey in September 2011.

Report Authorised by:	**Peter Lewis** **Director** **The Children and Young People's Service**
Contact Officer:	**Ian Bailey, Deputy Director (020 8489 4601) and** **Maggie White, Acting Head of Admissions (020 8489 8354)**

4. Chief Financial Officers Comments

4.1 The Authority only receives funding for those pupils actually on a roll of a school at the time of the January census point. Consequently there is a potential loss of funding in respect of those pupils where a "deferred place" must be held.

4.2 The Authority's funding formula does provide some support to schools where Key Stage 1 classes are deemed to be "small; the cost of which is shared across all schools.

5. Head of Legal Services Comments

5.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report. The proposed arrangements are ones that comply with the mandatory requirements of the School Admissions Code of February 2009 and the framework set out in statute and in statutory instruments.

6. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- Section 89 of the Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998
- The Education Act 2002
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006
- The Education (Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (Secondary Schools) (England) Regulations 2008
- The School Admissions (Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2008
- The Education (Admissions Appeals Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009
- The School Admissions Code (2009)
- The School Admissions Appeals Code (2009)

7. Strategic Implications

7.1 Section 89 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended by the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and associated Regulations require admission authorities to consult on their admission arrangements at least every three years and in any year in which significant variations are being considered.

7.2 The Children and Young People's Service gives advice to governing bodies who are the admission authorities for other maintained primary and secondary schools in Haringey (for example St Thomas More Catholic School, The John Loughborough School, Fortismere School and Greig City Academy). However, these "own admission authorities" are responsible for their own consultation process and their determination. Then all determined arrangements will be published on the Haringey website for access by the public.

7.3 Approval to consult on the proposed Determined Arrangements for 2011/12 was given by the Cabinet in October 2009. Subsequent consultation was completed by 22 January 2010. The attached appendices incorporate the feedback from this process and are presented with this report for approval. They also reflect some minimal aspects highlighted in the Annual Report of the Schools' Adjudicator, although a revised Admissions Code is expected and subsequent requirements will be incorporated into the arrangements for the 2012/13 school year.

7.4 The Determined Arrangements for 2011/12 must be approved by the Cabinet by 15 April 2010 and then published within 14 days.

7.5 The new arrangements will then come into effect from the September 2011 intake.

8. Admissions to Nursery and Reception Classes to Community Primary Schools and St. Aidans VC School.

8.1 Sir Jim Rose completed his review of the primary curriculum in April 2009 and recommended that children should ideally start school in the September following their fourth birthday.

8.2 Haringey has been promoting this practice for some while as a means to maximising the educational achievement for the children who attend its schools. However, the Office of the Schools Adjudicator has commented that the Haringey practice to admit all reception children in a single intake in the September of their fifth year cannot be imposed and the wording given for 2010/11 was in breach of the Admissions Code. The admission Code states that if a parent wishes to defer their child's entry to school until the actual legal requirement, then a place must be held for that child and therefore it is not available to be offered to another child (Admissions Code 2.69).

8.3 The proposed Determined Arrangements given in Appendix 1 have been amended to reflect the requirement of the Admissions Code.

8.4 However, this provision in the Code can result in disadvantages for schools and possibly other children. When a place must be kept open for a child, it is possible that a school may not receive the age-weighted pupil funding in circumstances when a child is not on the school roll at the time of the January census which determines the school budget. It is also possible for a parent/carer to be 'reserving' a reception place in these circumstances at more than one school which means that another child may be denied a place there. The local authority and the governors of schools will not know of any such deferment until the offer of a school place has been made. Nonetheless, the implications of this requirement for schools could be a point to be included in the next annual report to the Schools Adjudicator in the summer 2010. In information to

parents, we would expect to not emphasise this change.

9. Admission arrangements for the 2011/12 school year – secondary schools

9.1 No substantial changes have been made as shown in Appendix 3. However, the authority's right to withdraw the offer of a school place in circumstances when there has been a fraudulent attempt to gain a school place has been sharpened following a great deal of national and media interest in such practices.

10. Co-ordinated In-Year (formerly called Casual) Admissions

10.1 This type of admission can be the most difficult and problematic and there can be long delays in admitting children to schools during the school year. The attached Appendix 4 has been substantially altered to make the requirements for all participants in the process more explicit and to reduce the amount of time a pupil may be out of school.

10.2 The In Year Fair Access Protocol has also been reviewed in the light of its functioning over the last year and is attached with Appendix 4. The changes are largely about clarifying and defining vulnerable pupils more effectively to ensure that they fall within the scope of the scheme and that they achieve appropriate school placements more effectively.

11. Admissions to Sixth Form Study in Haringey

11.1 Appendix 5 outlines the proposed admission arrangements for community school sixth form provision in Haringey, namely Alexandra Park School, the Highgate / Hornsey Consortium, and the new Haringey Sixth Form Centre. The School Admissions Code permits that elements of academic selection can be used in admission arrangements at this level. Haringey Council is the admission authority and therefore must approve the admission arrangements. Applications from prospective students are made directly to each individual provider who will administer the agreed admission arrangements.

11.2 The Admissions Code requires that sixth form entry must include the minimum number of external candidates to be admitted and this has been made clearer as shown in Appendix 5.

12. Conclusion

12.1 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 and implementing Regulations require Local Education Authorities to determine their admission arrangements annually. The recommendations included in this report incorporate advice contained within the DCSF School Admissions Code, the Pan London Admissions Executive Board and feedback from the recent consultation process.

13. Recommendations

13.1 To approve the proposed admission arrangements for all community nursery classes, primary and secondary schools and St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled Primary School for the 2011/12 school year.

13.2 To approve the proposed admission arrangements for students starting sixth form study in Haringey in September 2011.

14. Equalities Implications

The current oversubscription criteria for Haringey community schools and the advice given to governors of schools who are their own admission authority (Appendix 1) comply with the advice given in the DCSF School Admissions Code. The Code has due regard to the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Race Relations Act 1976 (as amended by the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000), and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (as amended by the Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001).

15. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 Starting nursery in Haringey in September 2011.

Appendix 2 Starting reception class in Haringey September 2011.

Appendix 3 Starting secondary school in Haringey in September 2011.

Appendix 4 Starting school during the year in Haringey 2011/12

Appendix 5 Starting sixth form in Haringey in September 2011.

APPENDIX 1

STARTING NURSERY IN HARINGEY IN SEPTEMBER 2011

ADMISSION RULES FOR NURSERY CLASSES IN COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND ST. AIDAN'S VC SCHOOL

Nursery classes in infant and primary schools

Part-time nursery places.

Of course, younger children may have a part-time place in a nursery centre or a class attached to a school in the September following their third birthday. If there are more requests than part-time places available, the admission rules (over-subscription criteria) explained below will be used to decide which children should be admitted (they will also apply to full time places).

Parents/carers should ask the preferred primary school for an application form. The Authority is responsible for admissions but these are managed by schools and nursery centres. There is no right of appeal against the decision to refuse admission of children to nurseries.

Full-time nursery places

The Authority provides a small number of full-time places in a few schools. The places are offered to families in greatest need. The types of need that we take into consideration include:

1. children with special educational needs
2. children with a social or medical need, for example a child in the care of the local authority and children on the at risk register
3. children who are residents of Haringey and who are:

    - housed in temporary accommodation
    - cared for by a lone parent
    - refugees or asylum-seekers
    - from a family receiving Income Support
    - from a family with a number of pre-school-age children and/or
    - have English as an additional language

If a child has one or more of these needs, there is no guarantee of a full time place, however a child may be given a higher priority for a place. The parent/carer needs to contact their preferred school or centre to discuss this in detail.

Parents/carers should note that admission to a nursery class in a school does not guarantee a place in the reception class at the same school, and separate application forms must be completed later for the reception class at the right time.

Some places may be available to children for one or two terms before the school year in which they have their fourth birthday. Priority for these places is given to children in greatest need. Please ask at your local school/centre for information in the first instance.

The Admissions Rules ("Over Subscription Criteria")

Children with a statement of special educational needs which names the school will be admitted in accordance with section 324 of the Education Act 1996.

If the number of applicants without statements of special educational needs which name the school is higher than the number of places available, the following rules are applied, in the order of priority set out below to decide who is offered a place:

1) Children who are looked after by a local authority.

2) Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at the school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other appropriate independent professional. These must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and show that only the specified school can meet the defined needs of the child.

3) Children who will have a brother or sister attending the school (or its associated Infant or Junior school) at the time of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and sisters or stepbrothers and sisters. Parents should note that in all these cases, the brother or sister must be living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made. (However, this does not include siblings in the school's nursery class).

4) Children living closest to the preferred school. (Distance measured by straight line using a computerised mapping system).

   The tie-breaker for all criteria is children living closest to the school measured in a straight line from the address point for the child's home to the address point of the school supplied by the Royal Mail using a computerised mapping system.

APPENDIX 2

STARTING RECEPTION CLASS IN HARINGEY IN SEPTEMBER 2011

ADMISSION RULES FOR HARINGEY COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND ST AIDAN'S VOLUNTARY CONTROLLED SCHOOL

Starting School

Children born between September 2006 and 31 August 2007 will normally start reception classes in September 2011. However, the law does not require a child to start school before the end of the term in which they become five. In these circumstances, parents may wish for them to start school later than September 2011 but before they are five. In these circumstances, the school place must be held for the child and is not available to be offered to another child.

Children with a statement of special educational needs which names the school will be admitted in accordance with section 324 of the Education Act 1996.

If the number of applicants without statements of special educational needs which name the school is higher than the number of places available, the following rules are applied, in the order of priority set out below to decide who is offered a place:

1. Children who are looked after by a local authority (in public care).

2. Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at the school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other appropriate independent professional. These must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and show that only the specified school can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Children who will have a brother or sister attending the school (or its associated Infant or Junior school) at the time of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and sisters or stepbrothers and sisters. Parents should note that in all these cases, the brother or sister must be living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made. (However, this does not include younger siblings in the school's nursery class).

4. Children living closest to the preferred school.

Tie breaker
The tie-breaker for all criteria is children living closest to the school measured in a straight line from the address point for the child's home to the address point of the school supplied by the Royal Mail using a computerised mapping system.

HOW WE WILL PROCESS YOUR APPLICATION

Children born between 1 September 2006 and 31 August 2007 are due to start in reception classes in Haringey in September 2011. The current arrangements for admission to Haringey community primary schools and St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled School do not provide for children of other age groups to start in reception in September 2011. Parents will be required to show documentary evidence of their child's date of birth.

Since 2010, uniform arrangements have applied to parents when applying for a primary school place. You only need to apply to the Haringey Admissions Service if you live in Haringey and there are specified national closing dates for all applications.

These co-ordinated arrangements will apply to all schools in maintained primary schools in Haringey with reception classes. These are:

1. The community primary schools in Haringey, for which Haringey Children and Young People's Service is admission authority.

2. The Governing Bodies of the following voluntary aided primary and infant schools where the Governing Body is legally responsible for admissions to its school:

Our Lady of Muswell RC Primary	St Francis de Sales RC Infants' School
St Ignatius RC Primary	St John Vianney RC Primary
St Martin of Porres RC Primary	St Mary's RC Infants' School
St Paul's RC Primary	St Peter-in-Chains RC Infants'
The Green CE Primary	St Ann's CE Primary
St James CE Primary	St Mary's CE Infants' School
St Michael's CE Primary (N6)	St Michael's CE Primary (N22)
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants' School	

Application forms

For the September 2011 intake, parents of children who live in Haringey must fill in the Haringey application form regardless of where their preferred schools might be located. Preferences will only be valid if they are given on the Haringey application form (either the paper copy or online). Parents of children living outside of Haringey must list any Haringey schools on their home authority application form.

Some schools require additional information to assess whether a child matches their special criteria. This information must be given on an additional form called a Supplementary Information Form. So parents must complete two forms for one of these schools. For example, a school with a religious character may require evidence from a priest or religious leader of attendance at a place of worship.

The Haringey Admissions Service will undertake reasonable checks to verify residency, date of birth and identity of the child. Where application forms state that the child is “Looked After” checks will also be made.

Supplementary information forms should be returned directly to the individual schools in question.

After the closing date, and as soon as the Admissions Service has loaded all the information onto the computerised system, a list of applicants will be sent to each school where the governing body is the admission authority. Copies of the Haringey application form will not be sent. Schools must notify the Admissions Service where a supplementary form has been received but the child’s name does not appear on the list provided by the local authority.

Parents/carers will be able to express a preference for up to six maintained primary schools or academies. These should be stated in order of preference. This will include all maintained primary and infant schools (but not independent fee-paying schools). In accordance with current legislation, parents will also be invited to give reasons for their preferences.

Confidentiality about preference information

The scheme proposed by the Authority will ensure that all preferences are treated equally. This means that information sent to governing bodies who are admission authorities will contain details about applicants for that school, but will **not** include their preference ranking.

The equal preference system

Governing bodies who are admission authorities will supply a list of all applicants ranked in the order of their priority rules (oversubscription criteria) to the Admissions Service who will then rank children according to these priorities. They will be trying to offer the highest possible preference. Only the highest preference for which a child qualifies will then be offered.

The process for making offers

STEP 1: SATURDAY 15th JANUARY 2011
This is the closing date for both paper and online applications. It is also the deadline for changing preferences. The Common Application Form must be received by Haringey Admissions Service by this date.

There will be a frequent exchange of data between Haringey Admissions Service, Haringey schools where the Governing Body is the admission authority and other boroughs both before and after the closing date. This is to ensure that application procedures have been followed correctly and the necessary forms have been completed.

The Haringey Admissions Service will act as a 'clearing house' for the allocation of places by the relevant admission authorities in response to the application forms. The Authority will only make any decision with respect to the offer or refusal of a place in response to any preference expressed on the common application form where:

- it is acting in its separate capacity as an admission authority, or
- an applicant is eligible for a place at more than one school, or
- an applicant is not eligible for a place at any school that the parent has named.

STEP 2: FRIDAY 28th JANUARY 2011
The Haringey Admissions Service will notify the admission authority for each of the schools of every application that has been made for that school. It will provide all relevant details and any supplementary information received by this date which schools require in order to apply their oversubscription criteria.

The admission authority for each school will consider all applications for their schools and apply the published admission rules (oversubscription criteria) in order to rank the applicants.

STEP 3: WEDNESDAY 16th MARCH 2011
Admission authorities will return the list of ranked children to Haringey Admissions Service and the who will match this ranked list against the ranked lists of the other schools named on the application form and:

- where the child is eligible for a place at only one of the named schools, that school will be allocated to the child

- where the child is eligible for a place at two or more of their named schools, they will be allocated a place at the highest ranked school for which they are eligible

- where the child is not eligible for a place at any of their preferred schools, the child will be allocated a place at the nearest community primary school to the child's home address that has a place available. They will also be given information on other schools in the Authority's area which still have places available.

STEP 4: MONDAY 4th APRIL 2011

The Admissions Service will post the offer letters to parents (by first class post). This letter will contain the following information:

- the name of the school at which a place is offered;
- the reason why the child is not being offered a place at any of the other schools on the common application form;
- information about their statutory right of appeal against the decisions to refuse places at the other named schools;
- contact details for the school and local authority (and those nominated VA schools where they were not offered a place) so that they can lodge an appeal with the governing body);
- if a child has been refused a place at a named school that was a higher preference than the one offered parents will be invited to put the child's name on a waiting list.

STEP 5: TUESDAY 19th APRIL 2011

This is the deadline for parents to accept or decline the place offered. If they do not respond by this date, it will be assumed that they do not accept the place, and, following reasonable checks by the Admissions Service, the place may be withdrawn and offered to another child.

If the offer of a school place has been made on the basis of fraudulent or intentionally misleading information from a parent, the offer may be withdrawn. An offer may also be withdrawn if the parent has failed to attend three invitations for a school admission interview. This is to allow other children to have access to the school vacancy.

After offers have been made

The Admissions Service will continue with these co-ordinated procedures after the notifications have been sent and waiting lists will be kept in the order of the admission rules as before but only on waiting lists for higher preferences than the school offered.

Appeals

Parents wishing to appeal against the refusal of a place at a specific school will have to submit their appeal form within four weeks of receiving the offer letter. Details of how to do this will be sent with the offer letter.

Timetable

The timetable for processing applications is expected to be as follows:

SATURDAY 15th JANUARY 2011	Deadline for receipt of completed application forms and any changes in preferences.
FRIDAY 28th JANUARY 2011	Admission authorities advised of all applications received for their schools
WEDNESDAY 2nd MARCH 2011	Voluntary aided schools to send lists of all applicants in criteria order to Haringey Admissions Service
WEDNESDAY 16th MARCH 2011	Deadline for the transfer of potential offer information from the maintaining local authorities to the PLR
MONDAY 4th APRIL 2011	Letters posted notifying parents of the outcome of their applications
TUESDAY 19th APRIL 2011	Deadline for receipt of acceptances or refusals from parents or within 2 weeks of any subsequent offer.
FRIDAY 30th APRIL 2011	Latest date for parents to submit their completed appeal forms

Late applications

Applications received after the closing date will be treated separately unless they are late for a good reason and following receipt of compelling written evidence.

This means that all the other children who applied on time will be allocated school places first. Late applicants will only be considered after offers to all on time applications have been made.

Applications received after the offer date but before Friday 18th February 2011.

Applications made directly to any school on the common application form must be forwarded to Haringey Admissions Service immediately. A supplementary information form on its own will not constitute a valid application. The school must inform the authority immediately so it can verify whether a common application form has been received from the parent, and if not, contact the parent and ask them to complete one.

The Authority will then enter the details onto its central database and after consultation with the relevant admission authority, offer a place at the highest preference school with a place available. If this is not possible, your child will be given a place at the nearest appropriate school with a vacancy.

It is proposed that the admission numbers for Haringey community primary schools (and St Aidan's VC Primary) for the 2011/12 school year are as follows:

Alexandra JMI	30	Lordship Lane	90
Belmont Infants	56	Mulberry	90
Bounds Green	60	Muswell Hill	60
Broadwater Farm	60	Nightingale	60
Bruce Grove	60	Noel Park	81
Campsbourne Infant	60	North Harringay	60
Chestnuts Primary	60	Rhodes Avenue	90
Coldfall	90	Risley Avenue	90
Coleraine Park	60	Rokesly Infant	90
Coleridge	120	St Aidan's VC Primary	30
Crowland	60	Seven Sisters	60
Devonshire Hill	60	South Harringay Infant	60
Downhills	60	Stamford Hill	30
Earlham	60	Stroud Green	60
Earlsmead	60	Tetherdown	60
Ferry Lane	30	Tiverton	60
Highgate	56	Welbourne	60
Lancasterian Infant	58	West Green	30
Lea Valley	60	Weston Park	30

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APPENDIX 3

STARTING SECONDARY SCHOOL IN HARINGEY IN SEPTEMBER 2011

ADMISSION RULES FOR HARINGEY MIXED COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Children with a statement of special educational needs which names the school will be admitted in accordance with section 324 of the Education Act 1996.

If the number of applicants without statements of special educational needs naming the school is higher than the number of places available, the following rules are applied, in the order of priority set out below to decide who is offered a place:

1) Children who are looked after by a local authority.

2) Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at the school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other appropriate independent professional. These must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and show that only the specified school can meet the defined needs of the child.

3) Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and sisters or stepbrothers and sisters. Parents should note that in all these cases, the brother or sister must be living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

4) Children living closest to the preferred school.

Tie breaker

The tie-breaker for all criteria is children living closest to the school measured in a straight line from the address point for the child's home to the address point of the school supplied by the Royal Mail using a computerised mapping system.

ADMISSION RULES FOR HORNSEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FOR 2011-12

Children with a statement of special educational needs which names the school will be admitted in accordance with section 324 of the Education Act 1996.

If the number of applicants without statements of special educational needs naming the school is higher than the number of places available, the following rules are applied, in the order of priority set out below to decide who is offered a place:

1) Girls who are looked after by a local authority.

2) Girls who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other appropriate independent professional. These must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and show how only Hornsey School for Girls can meet them.

3) Girls with a sister already attending the school, and who will still be attending on the date of admission. This category includes foster sisters, half sisters and stepsisters. Parents should note that in all of these cases, the sister must be living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

4) Girls allocated places in proportion to the applications received from each primary school. If there are more requests from girls attending a particular primary school than the proportionate allocation, places will be allocated to those girls living closest to Hornsey School for Girls. If a place becomes available but there are no remaining requests from that particular primary school, (school A), the place will be added to the proportion allocated to the primary school (school B) which is the primary school with the highest unmet demand. Girls who attend independent schools or who move into the area and who are unplaced in a primary school will be assigned to their nearest community primary school.

   The waiting list for Hornsey School for Girls will be held in this order until the start of the autumn term September 2011 when, after criteria 1), 2) and 3), criterion 4) will be replaced by criterion 5) below:

5) The remaining places will be allocated to those girls who live closest to Hornsey School for Girls.

<u>Tie breaker</u>

The tie-breaker for all criteria is children living closest to the school measured in a straight line from the address point for the child's home to the address point of the school supplied by the Royal Mail using a computerised mapping system.

HOW WE WILL PROCESS YOUR APPLICATION

The Haringey Admissions Service processes all secondary school applications as part of the Pan London scheme. This means that all the boroughs perform the same stages at the same time.

The Haringey schools that are part of the scheme are:

- The Alexandra Park School,
- Gladesmore Community School,
- Heartlands High School
- Highgate Wood School,
- Hornsey School for Girls,
- Northumberland Park Community School,
- Park View Academy
- Woodside High School

The respective governing bodies of schools set out below are the admission authorities for the following schools but they are also part of the co-ordinated arrangements:

- Fortismere School,
- Greig City Academy
- St Thomas More Catholic School
- The John Loughborough School

Applications

1. Parents who live in Haringey must fill in the Haringey form regardless of where their preferred schools might be located.

2. If parents are seeking a place at Fortismere School, Greig City Academy, St Thomas More Catholic School or the John Loughborough School) they must complete an additional Supplementary Information Form (SIF) to enable these schools to consider the child against the school's published admission criteria.

3. Applicants may list up to six preferences on the Haringey form. This includes all maintained secondary schools (Academies and any City Technology College) but independent schools are not part of this system.

4. The order of preference given by parents on the Haringey application form will not be revealed to individual schools. However, the preference information will be given to another local authority where a parent has applied for a secondary school in its area. Copies of the Haringey application form will not be sent to individual schools.

5. The Haringey Admissions Service will undertake reasonable checks to verify residency, date of birth and identity of the child. Where application forms state that the child is "Looked After" checks will also be made.

The London-wide common timetable

1. Applicants resident within Haringey must complete and return the Haringey application form (which will also be available on-line) to this local authority by **31 October 2010**. However, Haringey Admissions Service encourages applicants to submit their application by 22 October 2010 to allow sufficient time to process and check all applications before the mandatory date when data must be shared with other Local Authorities. Information will be transferred to the Pan London database by 15 November 2010. This date has been agreed by participating authorities across the Pan-London area.

2. Application data regarding all applications for all schools in the participating authorities must be completed by the end of December 2010.

3. The applications will be ranked in the priority order described previously.

4. Details of applicants for Fortismere School, Greig City Academy, The John Loughborough School and St Thomas More Catholic School will be considered under the schools' own admission criteria by January 2011.

5. The information about pupils and their rankings will then be shared and processed through the Pan London arrangements on 2 February 2011. This will produce the highest possible offer available to each applicant.

6. School place offers will then be given by every Pan London authority on the same day in March 2011.

7. It is important that applications are submitted on time particularly with the co-ordinated process as information has to be put into the Pan London system by the middle of December at the latest. Late applications will be accepted only where they are late for a good reason. Each case will be considered on its own merits, and independent professional evidence will be required which demonstrates why the family were prevented from applying on time. Where the application is for one of the four schools where the governing bodies are the admission authorities, consultation on whether to accept the late application as 'on time' will take place between the Admissions Service and the governing body.

School place offers

1. Notification will be sent by electronic mail (if applying on line) or by first class post to parents concerning the outcome of their applications on the agreed day of **1 March 2011**.

2. Lists of the successful applicants will be sent to individual Haringey secondary schools on **2 March 2011.**

3. The offer letter will inform applicants living in the area of their highest offer of a school place and the reasons why higher preferences were not offered. Where a place has been refused at a Haringey school and the

governors are the admission authority, parents will be advised to contact the school concerned for detailed reasons.

4. If the offer of a school place has been made on the basis of fraudulent or intentionally misleading information from a parent, the offer may be withdrawn. An offer may also be withdrawn if the parent has failed to respond to an offer within the stated time or has failed to attend three invitations for a school admission interview. This is to allow other children to have access to the school vacancy.

After the school place offer

1. Haringey Admissions will request that resident parents accept or decline the offer of a place by **16 March 2011.** These replies have to be sent back to Haringey Admissions Service who will then communicate with the other borough(s) about the decisions.

2. If a child has been refused a place at a named school that was a higher preference than the one offered parents will be invited to put the child's name on a waiting list. Waiting lists for Haringey community secondary schools will be kept in the order of the priority rules.

3. In the period 2 March to 31 August 2011, Haringey Admissions will accept new applications (including additional preferences) for its schools from home authorities.

4. Parents wishing to appeal against the refusal of a place at a specific school will have to submit their appeal form within four weeks of receiving the offer letter. Details of how to do this will be sent with the offer letter.

5. Haringey primary schools will be given the destination data for their pupils by the end of the summer term 2011 or sooner if possible, so that pupil records can be transferred to their receiving secondary schools.

6. From 1 September 2011 the waiting list for Hornsey School for Girls will be altered and the proportionality category will cease. In its place, applicants under this category will be placed in order of distance of the home address to the school.

Published Admission Numbers (PANs)

The number of school places available for year 7 pupils in each Haringey community secondary schools is as follows:

- Alexandra Park 216 places
- Gladesmore Community School 243 places
- Heartlands High School 162 places
- Highgate Wood School 243 places
- Hornsey School 243 places
- Northumberland Park Community School 210 places
- Park View Academy 216 places
- Woodside High School 162 places

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APPENDIX 4

STARTING SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR IN HARINGEY DURING 2011/12

The priority rules described earlier for primary and secondary schools also apply to in-year admissions.

HOW WE PROCESS YOUR APPLICATIONS FOR IN-YEAR ADMISSIONS TO ALL HARINGEY SCHOOLS IN ALL YEAR GROUPS

- Applications for school places received after 1 September in any school year will be called an "in-year" admission. The Haringey Admissions Service has been processing in-year applications for all its resident children and schools in the borough, including voluntary aided and foundation schools since September 2010.

- All applications for pupils who live in Haringey must be made directly to the Admissions service for co-ordination and **NOT** to individual schools even when a parent/carer is seeking a school place in another authority. This arrangement is to ensure that parents need only contact the Authority to check the availability of places for all age groups across the borough.

- All applications for pupils who live outside Haringey must be made through the child's home authority.

Applications

- Haringey Common Application Forms for all year groups for all maintained primary and secondary schools have been drawn up by the Authority.

- Supplementary Information Forms required by some schools will also be available from the Haringey Admissions Service and the schools in question will use them to apply their admission rules. The schools in question will also hold Common Application Forms for ease of access for parents. These will be available in paper format, on the Haringey website and on-line.

- Parents/carers may express a preference for six schools. However, Haringey schools may have no vacancies in a specific year group at that time. In these circumstances, a parent/carer will be offered the nearest reasonable school place or be dealt with through the In-Year Fair Access Panel where it becomes necessary to admit over the Published Admission Number (PAN) for that year group.

- Where there is insufficient information available through the Common Application Form for consideration of the admission rules that are particular to an individual school, a Supplementary Information Form will be used. This form will be made available to the Haringey Admissions Service and this will be provided to parents/carers where appropriate. However, an application will not be processed without the Common Application Form.

- Governors who are the admission authority for their school will continue to apply their admission rules (over subscription criteria) to rank applicants in order of priority.

Processing Applications

- When an application is not fully completed, Haringey Admissions Service will not treat the application as valid until all information is received.

- An application for a child who lives in another authority to attend a Haringey school will not be considered until the home authority asks us to do so.

- Applications for school places for children living outside the UK will be received but not be processed until it can be determined that the child has entered the country and become a Haringey resident.

- Once the Haringey Admissions Service is satisfied that the application contains all the information and evidence required, it will undertake reasonable checks to verify residency, date of birth and identity of the child. Where application forms state that the child is “Looked After” checks will also be made. If the application is for a place in another authority, the Admissions Service will aim to send the information to them within **5 working days**. It will aim to offer a school place in a Haringey school within **15 working days**.

- If a child has been educated in any UK school, the Admissions Service will try to secure information about the child in order to improve the speed and appropriateness of a school placement. This information will be passed on to the school(s) or other authorities where a school place is being sought.

Offers

- The co-ordination for in year admissions will not require a set timetable of events (as with reception and secondary transfer) as applications are received at all times throughout the year. Regular exchanges of information with other authorities via the Pan London arrangements will take place.

- Haringey Admissions Service will aim to respond to out-borough requests for school places within **10 working days** of receiving information from the home authority so that parents/carers can receive the offer from their

home authority within **15 working days** also.

- Priority will always be given to pupils out of school and Children in Care before vacancies in schools are allocated to those already in receipt of education.

- Offers will be made to parents as soon as possible by letters to the parents/carers of children who live in Haringey by the Haringey Admissions Service. Where it seems reasonable, schools will be notified of these offers at the same time to help speed up admission.

After the offer

- The parent/carer must notify the Admissions Service of whether they are accepting or declining the school place within **two weeks** of the offer being made. When a parent/carer does not respond within this timeframe, two further attempts will be made to contact them by letter, telephone, fax or email. If these attempts fail, the offer of a school place will be withdrawn.

  If the child is thought to be out of school, the Admissions Service will refer the case to the Children Missing Education (CME) Team or the child's home authority for further searches to be carried out to establish the child's whereabouts and their educational provision.

- An offer may also be withdrawn if the parent has failed to attend three invitations for a school admission interview. This is to prevent other children from having access to the school vacancy.

- Once the school has been informed about the pending admission, they will endeavour to arrange an admission appointment and set an admission date for within **15 school days** of the date of the offer letter and notice to admit. This means that the school should agree with the parent a start date which is before the 16th day.

- If the pupil does not attend on the date that has been agreed they should still be placed on roll (effective from the agreed date) and any absence from then should be recorded as unauthorised. If a valid and compelling reason has been provided why the pupil has not started on the agreed date then another admission date may be agreed. In the case of unauthorised absence where the pupil has been placed on roll and not attended, the school's Attendance Officer/Education Welfare Officer should be making demonstrable contact with the family. If after 10 days (or earlier in the case of vulnerable students), the pupil has not attended, the case should be discussed with the Education Welfare Service (Secondary Attendance Manager) and an agreed plan of action will be implemented. This could include legal action.

- If the school has been unable to contact the family to arrange for an agreed start date, the case must be referred back to the Admissions Service. The Admissions service will then refer the case to the CME Team

for further investigation and possible legal action.

- If the offer of a school place has been made on the basis of fraudulent or intentionally misleading information from a parent, the offer may be withdrawn.

Waiting lists.

- Waiting lists for all year groups for community primary schools, St. Aidan's CE Primary School and community secondary schools will be held centrally by the Admissions Service so that the Authority can co-ordinate offers as required by the School Admissions Code. Waiting lists will be held in the order of priority of the admission rules.

- The exceptions will be the schools who are their own admission authority and who have to construct a waiting list based on the criteria that are specific to their school and where the Supplementary Information Form (SIF) has to be used to prioritise the pupils on the list. The Haringey Admissions service will be entitled to have access to these upon request.

- In order to maintain an efficient admissions system, including waiting lists, each school will provide a weekly roll return to the Admissions Service providing information concerning admissions pending; dates of admission; pupils leaving and dates; vacancies. Where schools fail to do this, admissions will be made on the basis of the last roll return to be provided.

- Schools will also be invited to add information to the roll returns about numbers of pupils with statements of special educational needs (SEN), Children in Care (CIC) and admissions made through the In Year Fair Access Panel per year group. This is so that the additional needs of pupils can be taken into account by the In Year Fair Access Panel and a fair distribution of pupils can be achieved per school and year group.

Requests for transfer between schools

The Admissions Team will not encourage changes from one local school to another. This is because research shows that these sorts of moves can damage the educational achievement and success of children. Parents will be encouraged to discuss their reasons for wishing to switch schools with their child's present school. The Admissions Service will seek a wide range of educational information from the child's current or previous school to aid the admissions process.

The In-Year Fair Access Protocol

Some pupils have additional needs and/or experienced difficulties during their school career. They may need extra support from their school and special consideration about the suitability of a school place may be necessary. In these cases, there are arrangements whereby the needs of both the child and the school have to be fairly weighed up. This is done through the In Year Fair

Access Protocol which is a legal requirement for all authorities and all local schools and academies must participate.

The In-Year Fair Access scheme in Haringey complies with that requirement and has been revised and agreed by the head teacher and local authority partnership following review of the implementation of the procedures. Its aims are to:

- respond to the real needs of vulnerable young people who are not on the roll of a school and need to be dealt with quickly and sympathetically;
- admit vulnerable students fairly across all schools and academies, taking account of their capacity to support each student;
- arrange such admissions openly through a process which has the confidence of all.

Students within the scope of this scheme

The admission to school of the following students falls within the scope of this scheme:

- children in public care who require a particular school where there are no vacancies;

- children who are carers;

- children for whom the authority accepts have a significant social or medical need for a particular school where there are no vacancies including homeless children and young people; asylum seekers and refugees not in accommodation centres; those with unsupportive family backgrounds where a place has not been sought; Traveller/Gypsy/Roma children;

- those permanently excluded or where there is evidence that they were at risk of exclusion prior to leaving their last school;

- children removed from school and unable to finds a place after a number of fixed term exclusions;

- children whose parents have moved into the area and are unable to find a school place;

- pupils ready for reintegration from the Pupil Support Centre;

- those known to the police or other agencies such as the Youth Offending Service;

- those returning from secure units;

- those without a school place and a history of serious attendance problems – defined as 80% or less attendance in the last 12 months in any authority or where Haringey is pursuing a School Attendance Order ;

- those who have been out of education for more than 6 weeks (half a term);
- children of UK service personnel and Crown Servants;
- Children with special educational needs, not covered by a Statement and with particular requirements that merit consideration by the Fair Access Panel
- Children requiring an educational place when all schools have reached their admission limit (PAN).

The In Year Fair Access arrangements include an "In Year Fair Access Panel" (IYFAP). This is a group of suitably qualified and experienced professionals who decide on school placements for these children. It also monitors "managed moves" which are moves between schools arranged by the head teachers. This is process is detailed in the Managed Moves Protocol (Haringey, 2007).

It should be noted that there are separate special admissions arrangements for children with statements of special educational needs (SEN) and children in public care (Children in Care). This protocol does not override those arrangements. However, it has been agreed that pupils who are, or could be, placed through those arrangements will be noted by the IYFAP panel.

Composition of the panel

The panel, consisting of three head teachers, or their designated representative and the Head of Admissions (chair), will meet once a month (or as necessary) to ensure the prompt and fair allocation of young people to schools. The quorum will be three, with at least two head teachers and one local authority representative. Head teachers' representation on the panel will be agreed annually at the secondary head teachers' meeting.

The decision-making process

Cases will be brought to the panel by the Haringey Admissions Service. Decisions will be made in the light of information for the numbers of admissions to each school in the current and previous school.

Where a young person is known to a particular service or agency, an officer with knowledge of that young person may be invited to the IYFAP, or a short written statement may be submitted.

The placement panel for children in public care will continue to determine the most appropriate placement for each young person. In special circumstances a case will be brought by the Children in Care Manager to the IYFAP panel for confirmation and the points allocation.

When making the decision as to an appropriate placement for the child, the panel will take into account:

- the parents' views (including religious affiliation);
- the extent to which the school has itself recently excluded students;
- the number of students admitted through IYFAP.

EXPLANATORY NOTE 1:
Over an academic year this must not exceed **4** pupils above the school's published admission number per year group and must not exceed a maximum of **15** pupils above the published admission number in total across all year groups.

EXPLANATORY NOTE 2:
The panels will award points for each pupil admitted under the protocol. Points can range from 1 to 3, with 3 allocated to those pupils who, in the view of the panel, represent the greatest challenge to the schools to which they are allocated

- the number of 'points' accumulated by schools that have already admitted students under the protocol (please see explanation below);
- the needs of the student, where this is known;
- any capacity/capability reasons why the school may not be able to respond to the needs of the student.

The distance from home to school will also be considered. However the principal aim of the protocol is to equitably distribute the admission of vulnerable students fairly across all schools.

EXPLANATORY NOTE 3:
The panel will also award points to a school where they have been named because a School Attendance Order has been instigated by Haringey. This will be 1 point in the first instance, pending the outcome of the legal process, but indicative points will be determined should the process be successful and the young person starts at the school.

The points allocation to The John Loughborough School will be multiplied by four to bring it into line with other schools. This is because it is a much smaller school.

Decisions regarding placement of students under the Fair Access scheme will be made by the panel, and will be final. Admission must take place within **15 school days** of the school receiving notification of the decision.

The school may appeal against the panel's decision **only** where the school has prior knowledge of the specific young person which was not known to the panel at the time of decision, which makes the placement

inappropriate. The appeal should be made in writing within **5 school days** of the school receiving notification of the decision.

The appeal will be considered at the next panel meeting, or an extraordinary meeting of the same panel members may be called to consider an appeal where a delay to the following panel would be inappropriate, for example in the case of children in care.

The Department for Children Schools and Families (DCSF) recognises that admission of a young person through the Fair Access Panel could potentially take the school above the planned admission number for that year group. This allocation by the Fair Access Panel will never exceed the agreed number per year group per school.

It is recognised that for young people seeking in-year admission to school there is often little information easily or readily available. To support fair access and help make suitable school placements, the authority will try to obtain comprehensive information about the child's educational levels and needs.

At the same time, every effort will be made to admit children into schools quickly. However, where a young person has been allocated a school place and the school awarded points based on the best information available at the time, and this subsequently proves to be inappropriate/inaccurate, the school may bring the case back to the panel for a change in points allocation or, in very rare and extreme circumstances, reallocation.

School admission appeals by other children

Young people can be admitted to a school above the published admission number (PAN) in any year group, under the Fair Access Protocol. Therefore Admission Appeal Panels will be made aware of the conditions of the Fair Access Scheme, and that the fact that additional students may have been already admitted under this scheme and any decision to admit an extra pupil will place further pressure on a school's resources.

Monitoring the operation of the protocol

The anonymised details of all decisions will be made available to the Admissions Forum as a standing agenda item to demonstrate that the Protocol is being applied appropriately.

APPENDIX 5

STARTING SIXTH FORM IN HARINGEY IN SEPTEMBER 2011

ALEXANDRA PARK SCHOOL

- Total number of students to be admitted in September 2011 = **250**
- Minimum number of students to be admitted from outside the school = **100**

AS/A levels

Students must have at least five Grades A* – C at GCSE. Some subjects have specific entry requirements and for many AS/A level subjects a B grade in that subject at GCSE is usually necessary.

Intermediate courses

Students without five Grades A* – C at GCSE can apply for the Intermediate courses which are the OCR National in Science or Business and for BTEC Music.

Joining the sixth form for Year 13

Students wishing to join the Sixth Form after having completed their AS levels at another institution may be able to complete A2s in Year 13. To do so they must have secured satisfactory passes in their AS levels, and their course choice must be compatible with the school timetable.

Admission priorities

The Alexandra Park Sixth Form will normally be able to offer places to all applicants provided they meet the minimum entry requirements. If there are more students than places priority will be given in the following order to students who meet the minimum entry requirements:

1. To students in the care of a local authority under the provision of the Children Act 1989, or who have statements of Special Educational Needs specifically naming the institution;

2. To students who will have a sibling attending the school at the point of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters or stepbrothers and stepsisters. They must also be living at the same address as the applicant.
3. To students living closest to the school. Distance will be measured in a straight line from the post office address point of the student's home to the main entrance of the school.

THE HORNSEY/HIGHGATE CONSORTIUM

- Total number of students to be admitted in September 2011 = **300**
- Minimum number of students to be admitted from outside the school = **100**

Years 12 and 13 (500 students) are based in separate accommodation. For a number of years at post 16 both schools have existed as a joint sixth form. All students will be invited to an informal discussion about their subject choice. The general entry requirements are as follows:-

A/S and A2 Level
Four GCSE passes at A* - C but some subjects will require a pass at grade 'B', for example Maths and Sciences.

GNVQ Intermediate
Four GCSE passes two of which should be at grade 'D' or pass with Merit (a two year course) or Distinction at Level 1 GNVQ.

GNVQ – Foundation
Preferably mainly G – E passes at GCSE (a two yr course)

The Hornsey/Highgate Wood Sixth Form Consortium will normally be able to offer places to all applicants provided they meet the minimum entry requirements. Should there be more students than places available, priority will be given in the following order to students who meet the minimum entry requirements:-

1. To students in the care of a local authority under the provision of the Children Act 1989, or who have statements of Special Educational Needs specifically naming the institution;
2. To students who will have a sibling on roll at the school where the applicant will be enrolled at the point of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters or stepbrothers and stepsisters. They must also be living at the same address as the applicant.
3. To students living closest to the school. Distance will be measured in a straight line from their home address point to the main entrance of the institution where they would be on roll.

THE HARINGEY SIXTH FORM CENTRE

Different types of courses have different entry requirements. The Centre will provide courses at entry to Level 3 and will be fully inclusive. The total number of students to be admitted in September 2011 = **520**

To study AS/A levels
Students must have **a minimum of** 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C. Some subjects have particular entry requirements such as a grade B in the subject to be studied.

Level 3 Vocational programme
BTEC National students will need to have 4 or more GCSEs at Grade A*- C or an equivalent Level 2 qualification such as a BTEC First **at merit or distinction.**

Level 2 programme
BTEC First, students will usually need to have GCSE passes at Grade D or above. However, experience, ability and interest in the chosen vocational area will also be taken into account.

Level1 programme
BTEC Introductory Diploma, students will need to have GCSEs at Grade E-G or they must have an equivalent qualification.

Entry or pre –entry level programme
Students do not need any formal qualifications but do need a personal commitment to further study in the area.

Priority rules

The closing date for applications will be the last day of the spring term. The Sixth Form Centre will normally be able to offer places to all applicants provided they meet the minimum entry requirements. In the event that there are more places than students priority will be given in the following order:

1. To students in the care of a local authority under the provision of the Children Act 1989, or who have statements of Special Educational Needs specifically naming the institution.
2. To students on roll in Year 11 at one of the following schools:
   - Gladesmore Community School
   - Heartlands High School
   - The John Loughborough School
   - Northumberland Park Community School
   - Park View Academy
   - Woodside High School
3. To students who will have a sibling attending the Sixth Form Centre at the point of admission, provided they meet all the other entry requirements for admission to the course(s) applied for. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters or stepbrothers and stepsisters. They must also be living at the same address as the applicant.
4. To students on roll in Year 11 at other Haringey secondary schools.

All applications received after the last day of the spring term will then be considered purely on a ‘first-come-first-served’ basis unless they are a Looked After child where entry will be guaranteed.

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APPENDIX A

IN-YEAR FAIR ACCESS SCHEME FOR HARINGEY SCHOOLS
April 2009

INTRODUCTION

1. The Schools Admissions Code says that all admissions authorities and Admissions Forums must have a protocol for Fair Access (IYFAP) in place and that all local schools and Academies must participate. This In-Year Fair Access scheme complies with the requirement and has been revised and agreed by the headteacher and local authority partnership following review of the implementation of the procedures.

2. Its aims are to:

   - acknowledge the real needs of vulnerable young people who are not on the roll of a school to be dealt with quickly and sympathetically;
   - fairly share the burden of admitting vulnerable students across all schools & Academies, taking account of their capacity to support each student;
   - arrange such admissions openly through a process which has the confidence of all.
   - The admissions made through the IYFAP are above the school's Published admission Number (PAN).

STUDENTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THIS SCHEME

3. The admission to school of the following students falls within the scope of this scheme:

   - Children in Public Care who require a particular school where there are no vacancies;

   - Children who are carers;

   - Children for whom the authority accepts have a significant social or medical need for a particular school where there are no vacancies including homeless children and young people; asylum seekers and refugees not in accommodation centres; those with unsupportive family backgrounds where a place has not been sought; Traveller/Gypsy/Roma children;

   - those permanently excluded or where there is evidence that they were at risk of exclusion prior to leaving their last school;

- children removed from school and unable to finds a place after a number of fixed term exclusions;
- Children whose parents have moved into the area and are unable to find a school place;
- pupils ready for reintegration from the Pupil Support Centre;
- those known to the police or other agencies such as the Youth Offending;
- those returning from secure units;
- those without a school place and a history of serious attendance problems – defined as 80% or less attendance in the last 12 months in any authority or where Haringey is pursuing a School Attendance Order ;
- those who have been out of education for more than 6 weeks (half a term);
- children of UK service personnel and Crown Servants;
- Children with special educational needs, not covered by a Statement and with particular requirements that merit consideration by the Fair Access Panel
- Children requiring an educational place when all schools have reached their admission limit (PAN).

4. The Fair Access Panel will also monitor managed moves as detailed in the Managed Moves Protocol (Haringey, 2007).

5. There are special admissions arrangements for children with statements of special educational needs (SEN) and children in care (CIC), and this protocol does not override those arrangements. However, it has been agreed that pupils who are or could be placed through those arrangements will be noted by the IYFAP panel – see later section.

COMPOSITION OF THE PANEL

6. A panel, consisting of three headteachers (or their designated representative), the Head of Admissions and the Head of Inclusion (chair), will meet once a month (or as necessary) to ensure the prompt and fair allocation of young people to schools. The quorum will be three, with at least two headteachers and one local authority representative.

7. Headteachers' representation on the panel will be agreed annually at the secondary headteachers' meeting.

8. Where a young person is known to a particular service or agency, an officer with knowledge of that young person will be invited to the allocation panel, or a short written statement may be submitted.

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

9. Cases will be brought to the panel by the Haringey Admissions team which will be the point of referral for other CYPS teams and other agencies.

10. The Panel will be administered by the Haringey Admissions Service and will provide data and information on past decisions, including allocations by school, year group and points weighting. Data for the current and previous school year will be made available and will be reported as a four-term rolling figure.(Figures to be based on actual figures where IYFAP pupils have been admitted.)

11. The Panel will also have available to it the number of students with statements of special educational need allocated over number through the SEN procedures and the number of vacancies by year group. Pupils who have been admitted through the SEN procedures will not be counted in the number of pupils admitted through IYFAP procedures BUT points will be allocated for each pupil admitted through the SEN procedures with 1 point allocated for 'low incidence' SEN and 2 points for 'high incidence' SEN.
    NOTE:
    Points will only be allocated for pupils with statement of SEN where the admission has been part of the SEN Panel decision and therefore pupils with SEN admitted through the normal admissions arrangements will not attract IYFAP points.

12. The placement panel for children in public care / looked after will continue to determine the most appropriate placement for each young person and then their case will be brought by the LAC Manager to the IYFAP panel for confirmation and points allocation. Other than in exceptional circumstances, all LAC placements made this way will attract 3 points.

13. When making the decision as to appropriate placement for the child, the panel will take into account:

    - the parents' views (including religious affiliation);

    - the individual context of a school in relation to recently excluded students and measures taken to prevent exclusion of pupils already at a school;

    - the number of students admitted through IYFAP.
      NOTE
      Over an academic year this must not exceed four additional pupils per year group and must not exceed a maximum of 15 pupils **in total** across all year groups.

&
Where a school has inadvertently admitted pupils above its admission number, these additional pupils will not count and cannot be off-set against IYFAP referrals.

- the number of 'points' accumulated by schools that have already admitted students under the protocol (please see explanation below);

- the needs of the student, where this is known;

- any capacity/capability reasons why the school may not be able to respond to the needs of the student.

14. The distance from home to school will also be considered. However the aim of the protocol is to equitably distribute the admission of vulnerable students fairly across all schools and statutory requirements related to the reasonableness of walking journeys to school would also be a reference point.

15. The panels will award points for each pupil admitted under the protocol. Points can range from 1 to 3, with 3 allocated to those pupils who, in the view of the panel, represent the greatest challenge to the schools to which they are allocated.
NOTE:
The panel will also award points to a school where they have been named because a School Attendance Order has been instigated by Haringey. This will be 1 point in the first instance, pending the outcome of the legal process, but indicative points will be determined should the process be successful and the young person start at the school.

16. The points allocation to The John Loughborough School will be multiplied by four to bring it into line with other schools.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS

17. Decisions regarding placement of students under the Fair Access scheme will be made by the panel, and will be final. Admission must take place within **15** school days of the school receiving notification of the decision.

18. The school may appeal against the panel's decision **only** where the school has prior knowledge of the specific young person which was not known to the panel at the time of decision, which makes the placement inappropriate. The appeal should be made in writing within **5** school days of the school receiving notification of the decision.

19. The appeal will be considered at the next panel meeting, or an extraordinary meeting of the same panel members may be called to consider an appeal where a delay to the following panel would be inappropriate, for example in the case of looked-after children.

20. The DCSF recognises that admission of a young person through the Fair Access Panel could potentially take the school above the planned admission number for that year group.

21. It is recognised that there is usually little available information about the young people who are being admitted in-year to school. However, to ensure fair access, to avoid accusations of 'selection' and to avoid undue delay in a pupil starting school, there needs to be a balance of the degree of information required. The Admissions service will try to acquire as much educational information as practicable to accompany in-year admissions..

22. Where a young person has been allocated a school place and the school awarded points based on the best information available at the time, and this subsequently proves to be inappropriate/inaccurate, the school may bring the case back to the panel for a change in points allocation or, in very rare and extreme circumstances, reallocation.

RELATIONSHIP WITH APPEALS

23. Where young people are admitted to a school above the planned admission number in any year group, under the protocol, this should not undermine the admission authority's case which is founded on prejudice to the school and efficient use of resources.
24. Appeal panels will be made aware of the conditions of the scheme, and that the admission of an additional student under this scheme is quite different from a school voluntarily exceeding its admission limit. Panels will also be made aware that any decision they make to allow appeals will place further pressure on a school's resources.
25. A school placement made through IYFAP shall not remove a parent/carer's right to appeal for a school place elsewhere.

MONITORING THE OPERATION OF THE PROTOCOL

26. The anonymised details of all decisions will be made available to the Admissions Forum as a standing agenda item to demonstrate that the Protocol is being applied appropriately.

27. The Admissions Service will undertake scheduled checks and monitor admission dates and pupil days.

28. The school Attendance Officers will monitor attendance or otherwise of IYFAP pupils from the 16th day of notification. Pupils who fail to attend will be reported to the Admissions Service after 20 pupil days and details of action already undertaken to secure attendance at the nominated school will be provided (to enable the authority to initiate the next stage of action).

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Agenda Item 10

Haringey

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet **On 23 March 2010**

Report Title: Building Social Capital	
Report of: **Niall Bolger**, Director, Urban Environment, and **Mun Thong Phung**, Director of Adults and Community Services Signed : 8th March 2010. Signed : 08/03/10	
Contact Officer : Dale Phillipson, Assistant Director, Business Strategy and Improvement, Urban Environment	
Wards(s) affected: **Some**	Report for: **Non-Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 To seek Cabinet authority to explore opportunities for a pilot programme to increase social capital in the Borough.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

2.1 Building social capital is key to developing socially cohesive, sustainable

communities. The work being done in other local authorities shows that social isolation can be reduced, and quality of life improved. We need to explore innovative models of support such as this to achieve the aspirations we have for our communities.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities:

3.1 A programme to build social capital would specifically address three Council priorities:

- A Healthy, Caring Haringey
- A Thriving Haringey
- Delivering High Quality, Efficient Services

3.2 The programme will also directly contribute to five of the six Sustainable Community Strategy Outcomes, namely:

- People at the Heart of Change
- Economic Vitality and Prosperity Shared by All
- Safer for All
- Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life
- People and Customer Focused

4. Recommendations

4.1 That Cabinet authorises officers to continue exploratory work for a potential pilot programme for increasing social capital within the Borough. The activities will include preliminary negotiations with a not for profit organisation (Participle) on the programme scope, outcomes, benefits and investment.

5. Reason for recommendation

Background

5.1 This report sets out proposals for the development of a pilot programme to build social capital in the Borough. Programmes that help build and enhance social capital (also referred to as social enablement) seek to promote the sharing of skills, knowledge and communication within communities.

5.2 There are a number of initiatives emerging nationally focused on increasing social

capital. Individuals in all communities are faced with a series of increasingly complex issues, from the safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children, an ageing population, entrenched worklessness, economic uncertainty and the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Traditional forms of public administration are no longer sufficient in themselves to provide the remedies to the broad range of issues facing society. New forms of service delivery and support need to recognise that local authorities are themselves part of a complex network of systems engaged in the delivery of public services; this network includes central and local government, public, private, voluntary and community organisations, elected representatives and, increasingly, individual and citizen-focused activities. Recent examples of interventions aimed at increasing self-help and social enablement focused on behavioural change and the concept of the co-production of services.

5.3 There is no single definition of social enablement; it is a concept that can be used flexibly to respond to local issues. In Haringey we propose the concept as: 'people and communities being actively control of their own lives and having the skills to make their own decisions and take responsibility for their own self help and their own communities' civic life'. To achieve greater social enablement and increased social capital, we need to work with people in a different way so that they have the skills and capacity for everyday, enriching lives. This means putting into place new measures to increase the capacity in communities.

5.4 Individuals have needs, but also have abilities. Increased social capital can create a new cadre of active and entrepreneurial citizens, owning, co-producing, directing and running services. It can also act as a catalyst for mobilising a range of volunteers and helpers who can directly contribute to the life of their community. The potential benefits of such a model are clear; improved individual and community well-being, and greater self-determination.

5.5 In addition to the potential for improving well-being, there is potential for financial benefits. Recent initiatives in other local authority areas show that the benefits of increased social capital includes the reduction in the sense of isolation felt by many older people. This, together with having ready access to a wider range of community based support, reduces the likelihood of institutional care being needed. A service model where there is a 'personalisation support' is not only more inclusive, but also preventative of later interventions. Other models focused on building social capital address inter-generational work.

5.6 During the past two years Participle – a not for profit organisation – has been leading innovative programmes in other local authority areas (notably Southwark, Westminster and Camden). The primary focus of their work has been on ageing and encourages older people to develop new skills and learning, provides support for small domestic jobs and promotes a social network. The project is called a 'Circle' and is a membership-based community initiative that provides a range of social support activities based on a small quarterly membership payment. The payment funds volunteers and paid helpers (paid at the rate of the London Living Wage).

6. Haringey Pilot

6.1 We propose that work is undertaken to formally explore the potential for a programme to increase social capital in Haringey. The pilot would enable us to identify specific outcomes for the borough using the experience of organisations that are leading this work in other areas. The development of a pilot will also allow us to scope potential financial benefits.

6.2 We propose that the pilot is based on the 'Haringey Circle'. Work is needed to explore the specific nature of such a programme, its outcomes, costs and savings. Specification for such a pilot should have a formal, external evaluation against identified outcomes and project objectives. Work is beginning with Participle on exploring this. Owing to the recent emergence of such programmes there has been no formal evaluation or research into the benefits.

6.3 The project will require an initial financial investment from the Council. Discussions are at an early stage but preliminary work indicates that the costs of a Haringey Circle would be in the range of £600k to £775k for a five-year programme. The business model identifies financial savings being made during the lifetime of the project, however savings are linked to the scope of the project and as this has not yet started, specific financial savings are not yet available.

6.4 We propose to use a specific grant for this purpose, funded through the Area Based Grant, with supporting performance management arrangements. The project would require robust governance and project management arrangements. In order to achieve this, and reflect the wide range of stakeholders involved, we recommend a Steering Group be established, comprising representatives from Adult, Culture and Community Services, Children and Young People's Services, Urban Environment and corporate finance. In addition, a representative from the Haringey Forum for Older People would be invited to join the Steering Group.

7. Other options considered

7.1 We are not exploring any other options in relation to social capital or social enablement.

8. Summary

8.1 Programmes focused on increasing social capital and social enablement in other areas are showing early signs of success. The challenges facing local government and partner agencies now and over the coming years mean that we have to explore innovative solutions that are sustainable and deliver an improved quality of life for our residents. A pilot project focused on building social capital will help us to determine

whether such a model will provide some of those solutions for this Borough.

8.2 This reports sets out a proposal for undertaking further exploratory work with Participle with the aim of developing a pilot Haringey Circle. The recommendation is for Cabinet to authorise officers to continue preliminary work with Participle with the aim of providing a further, detailed report and recommendations during first quarter of financial year 2010/11.

9. Chief Financial Officer Comments

9.1 The exploratory works are not expected to incur costs. Should proposals for the development of a wider project arise from the exploratory works, such as a Haringey Circle, it will be necessary to identify specific funding and savings before more detailed work can progress.

10. Head of Legal Services Comments

10.1 At this stage proposals are not sufficiently advanced for me to be able to offer any legal comments but there is no reason why these discussions should not take place.

11. Head of Procurement Comments

11.1 The Head of Procurement has been consulted on this paper, but as no procurement is required, there are no comments to be included.

12. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments

12.1 Haringey is an extremely diverse Borough and responding to the different needs of the various communities and individuals in terms of community cohesion, inclusiveness and equality of opportunity is challenging. The equalities service would recommend that appropriate equality and diversity performance indicators are developed and included in performance monitoring and evaluation arrangements. This will assist the Council to demonstrate the equality of opportunity in terms of access and benefit of all social capital programmes delivered under this initiative.

12.2 It is recommended that equal opportunities monitoring and the development of equal opportunities performance indicators is included in the exploratory discussions with Participle.

13. Consultation

13.1 Consultation will be undertaken with a wide range of partners and voluntary groups as the pilot programme is shaped.

14. Service Financial Comments

14.1 There are no costs being incurred at this time, however provision can be made for small expenditure (if required to enable the exploratory work) via the ABG grant. Should the exploratory work lead to proposals for a Haringey Circle, funding of between £600k – £775k will need to be identified.

15. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

15.1 None.

16. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

16.1 None

Agenda Item 11

Haringey

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet **On 23rd March 2010**

Report Title: **Strategic Commissioning Policy**	
Report of **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**	
Signed : NP Bolger 8th March 2010.	
Contact Officer : Niall Bolger, 020 8489 4523	
Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: Key decision

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. This paper sets out a proposed Strategic Commissioning Policy for the London Borough of Haringey.

1.2. Strategic Commissioning is the process, system and means by which the Council secures its overall policy goal of long-term, sustainable outcomes that meet the needs of our diverse customers and communities whilst providing excellent value for money.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1 The report is vital as it sets out a comprehensive frame work which will guide the Council's approach to commissioning. Clearly as the Council will face considerable financial constraints during the coming years our ability to effectively commission in a manner which meets our strategic objectives will be critical to the overall success of the Council.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1 This policy will underpin the delivery of the vision for LB Haringey – 'A Council we are all proud of – Delivering high quality, cost effective services'.

3.2 It also underpins the Haringey Strategic Partnership vision of 'A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to' where people are truly at the heart of change.

3.3 The policy will support the delivery of all of the Council's priorities, which support the outcomes expressed in the Sustainable Community Strategy.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Cabinet is recommended to adopt this policy and to agree the approach to its implementation outlined in Section 7.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1 There are a number of imperatives driving this approach, including;

- The need to improve services in a period of fundamental change
- Reducing costs in a period of unparalleled resource constraints
- The evaluation of services to ensure they are understood from the user's perspective
- Strategic Commissioning will form a fundamental part of the direction of travel for LB Haringey. This will require an evolutionary approach to the Strategic Commissioning Policy in terms of governance and delivery. The implementation of the policy will link closely with the emerging proposals from the Support Functions Review on how the shape of the organisation must change to better support the delivery of excellent services.

5.2 The policy proposed in this paper is firmly based on strong public sector values. It provides an approach to ensuring that the residents and businesses of Haringey receive better public services which are grounded in recycling resources in the local economy. The focus will always be on maximising positive outcomes in terms of public benefit, rather than approaches that are based on narrow outputs. However, the Council recognises that services must be at a price that people wish to pay (whether through their contribution as Council Tax or by direct payment) and our commissioning intentions are premised on the fact that we need to manage within constrained resources - we will seek to reduce costs wherever possible in line with our communities' priorities in order to secure continuous attention to the value for money of the services we provide for our residents. This is particularly important given recent events in global financial markets and the adverse impacts this has had on the national public finances.

5.3 Whilst ensuring a continued focus on positive outcomes, public services must be prepared to take evidence based, pragmatic and innovative approaches to the way services are delivered. This will lead to the greater involvement of citizens and the third and fourth sectors in the development and delivery of service models. There are clearly a range of options for service design and delivery, which does not necessarily mean that the Council will provide them directly.

6. Other options considered

6.1 The development of a Strategic Commissioning Policy reflects the necessity to respond to the changing pressures and context in which the Council works by reviewing the way in which it commissions its services. It has therefore not been appropriate to consider other options.

7. Summary

7.1 There is a strong legislative and national policy context around strategic commissioning. Further to legislation around procurement (best value and well-being) and joint commissioning, The CLG statutory guidance '*Creating strong, safe, prosperous communities'* (July 2008) sets out the Government's view of the strategic commissioning role of local authorities: *"Local authorities will generally be better able to meet their best value duty by adopting a commissioning role. A commissioning role is one in which the authority seeks to secure the best outcomes for their local communities by making use of all available resources – without regard for whether services are provided in-house, externally or through various forms of partnership.* Aligned with this, an organisation's approach to strategic commissioning is a focus for an organisation's Use of Resources scores as well as the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA).

7.2 Haringey Council is committed to delivering cost-effective, high performing services to all sections of the community. The Council's gross revenue expenditure each year across all services is £856m. The impact of this spending on the lives of our residents is manifold. Some of our services are very visible, others are less so. Our aims are to ensure that our services are well designed and make a contribution to Haringey's sustainable development, are locally relevant and in line with our Sustainable Community Strategy and the Council Plan.

7.3 Importantly, other public authorities and agencies also spend money in Haringey for the benefit of residents and businesses. Our intention is that we should seek to meld our expenditure more closely to ensure that we are not overlapping or duplicating our effort. This understanding of how partners use their resources will be a key criteria in assessing models of service delivery. Initially, governance may still sit with individual agencies, however, over time as the approach to commissioning develops, and the shape of the organisations engaged in commissioning changes, the role of the Haringey Strategic Partnership will become crucial.

7.4 The Council recognises that the long-term sustainable development of Haringey requires us to work in partnership with others to improve not only the physical environment, but the social and economic capital of our communities. To do this, we will need to work in mature and mutually beneficial relationships with national and regional bodies, the private sector and local communities to bring forward the physical and social development of the Borough. This also requires the development of social capital and social enablement within our communities to create the conditions for people to be actively in control of their own lives, have the skills to make their own decisions and to take responsibility for their own 'self help' and their community's civic life. This will also enable us to move 'upstream' to tackle problems before they become critical (e.g. social care, environmental stewardship).

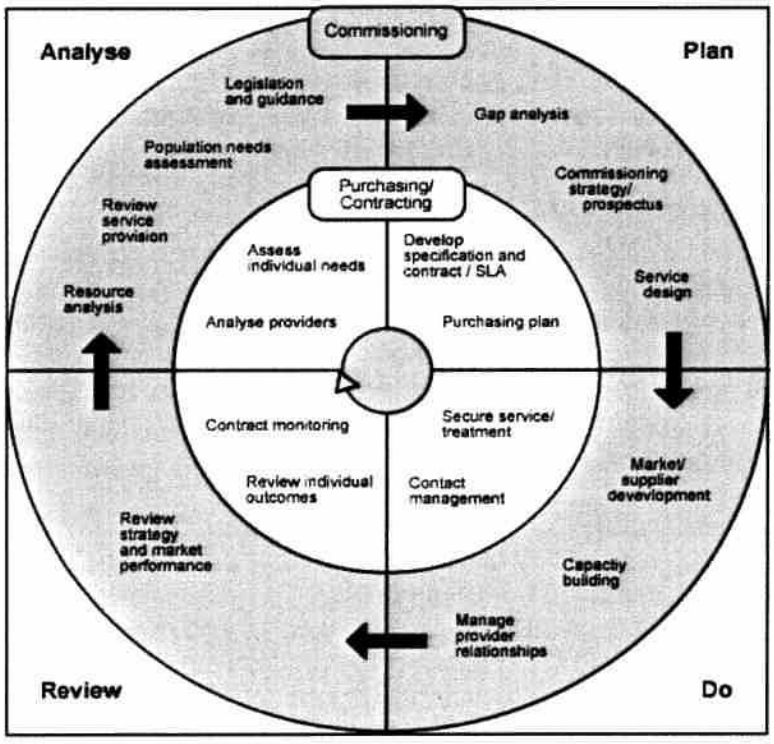
7.5 The approach set out in this paper is designed to complement, and support the development of, the current commissioning arrangements within Adults and Children's Social Care. The respective assessment frameworks employed by the Care Quality Commission and Ofsted place an ever increasing focus on how a social care authority uses commissioning arrangements to deliver better outcomes for service users. The development of a strategic commissioning policy and approach for the Council will ensure that we learn from current arrangements within Adults and Children's Services as well as supporting their further improvement.

Our Strategic Commissioning Policy

7.6 We envisage an end-to-end process which ensures a continual thread that translates this vision into a range of internally and externally delivered services with robust performance-managed delivery, evaluation and review.

7.7 Driving the process will be the belief that innovative practice will lead to improvements in effectiveness and efficiency within a context of financial austerity. In developing proposals for commissioning, we will be concerned to ensure the realisation of the greatest value for money gain for the Council and our citizens.

7.8 The following is a standard model of commissioning (currently used by the HSP) based on the tenets of Analyse, Plan, Do, Review to deliver desired outcomes. A summary of this model is provided below.



- Assessing the needs of people and communities and identifying gaps – **Analyse**
- Specify what is required and develop ways to meet need with the available resources–

Plan

- Influencing the market and secure the required services – **Do**
- Monitoring and reviewing the impact of services and learning for the future commissioning cycles - **Review**[1].

This model will underpin our approach to commissioning and informs the step-by-step process for commissioning outlined in Appendix 1.

Key Policy Principles

7.9 As well as the model above, the following key principles should be applied in developing commissioning approaches:

7.9.1 **Efficient** and **effective** delivery of services - we will commission user-focused, outcome based services that include the views and knowledge of our customers, the legal requirements for services and consider the minimum costs for these services which represent the price that our customers are willing to pay.

7.9.2 We will **understand**, and be **clear** on, the **local needs** of the community by undertaking needs assessments and consultation to provide a better evidence base.

7.9.3 We will **explore, understand** and **develop** the capacity of the market to deliver services to ensure optimum choice, competitiveness and flexibility.

7.9.4 We will support the **development** of **capacity** in the third and fourth sectors to be able to deliver services as well as **involving** providers in the design of services.

7.9.5 Ensure that **individualisation, personalisation** and **choice** become well embedded in all our services.

7.9.6 We will use the commissioning process to **incentivise** the delivery of greater innovation, quality and productivity, such as incentives for providers and citizens to share responsibility and pool budgets and wider resources.

7.9.7 The principle of universal service provision will remain at the heart of what we do, however, we will tailor our services to the **needs** of **different** neighbourhoods where this is both feasible and desirable and does not incur excessive cost - Haringey is home to a wide range of people from diverse backgrounds, a mosaic of neighbourhoods, communities and localities that have differing needs. We will ensure that we reflect this diversity in undertaking our commissioning, whilst ensuring fairness, equity and equality of opportunity in everything we do.

7.9.8 We will **collaborate** with other public agencies in London to realise tangible benefits for our communities. It is axiomatic that local government services are defined by law and usually have minimum standards and are therefore universal, at least in like-authorities: it is the *means* of delivery and the *local policy* which differs. We are extremely keen to seek collaborative, mutually beneficial partnerships and alliances with other local authorities in order that we can deliver better outcomes, reduce cost, improve

[1] Institute of Public Care model – Oxford Brookes University

service and minimise duplication whilst recognising Haringey's specific and unique needs.

7.9.9 Development of **innovative** practice that clearly enables citizens and services to collaborate and forge **empowering** and **productive** relationships.

7.9.10 We will work with **voluntary organisations** to help facilitate and develop that sector in order that those organisations can prepare to take advantage of appropriate future opportunities where they arise.

7.9.11 Allow for **flexibility** in terms of the contractual vehicle used to deliver the service (for example, a Joint Venture Company or a Local Asset Backed Vehicle rather than a standard client / contractor arrangement may be appropriate in some circumstances).

7.10 The overall measure of success for the policy will be the extent to which residents are receiving excellent services that also represent excellent value for money. Getting there will mean we have achieved the following:

- Have an excellent understanding of the needs of our citizens
- Developed a collaborative approach between citizens and services in the design of services
- Increased social capital and empowerment of our communities
- A model focused on outcomes rather than the process for getting there
- The third and fourth sectors will have been developed as viable providers and there will be the potential for a mixed economy of service provision
- An ethos between citizens, services and providers of working together to invest public resources where they can make a clear impact (rather than an ethos of competition for resources).
- Fostering a culture of 'new professionalism' – allowing the creativity and ambition of professionals to be unlocked

7.11 These principles will allow us to develop an approach where we seek medium to longer term collaboration with other local authorities and public bodies on the basis that these are equitable and generate an equal share of risk and reward as well as looking at how we meld services with public agencies within and beyond Haringey ("Total Place").

<u>Our approach to commissioning</u>

7.12 In reviewing and evaluating services as part of a strategic commissioning approach, services will be defined as they would be seen from a customer / user perspective rather than a professional one.

7.13 Services will evaluate their service in line with the following model:

- Understand the market, the need now and in the future
- Identify "best in class practice" and examine its replicability for Haringey
- Evaluate the current and future service against "PEP" – Performance, Efficiency and Perception
- Examine how the service contributes to the corporate and partnership's priorities and the sustainable development of Haringey

7.14 Following this evaluation, proposals for the transformed service delivery model (commissioning implications) will be developed, these may include;

- Reconfigure and strengthen the existing (internal) service
- More efficient internal delivery
- Delivery by social enterprise / mutuals / co-operatives / associations / trusts
- Share the service with other local authorities or public sector bodies
- Evolve (e.g. income generating)
- Automate
- Management Buy-out
- Outsource
- Disinvestment / de-commissioning

7.15 Once potential options for service delivery method and service level are specified then evaluation will take place against certain criteria to provide a robust and transparent assessment method.

7.16 It is proposed that the assessment criteria are fairly fixed to allow for comparison and learning between evaluations (these will be deemed to be 'quantitative criteria'). However, there will be some room for flexibility as services' priorities will be different ('qualitative criteria').

7.17 We will be testing our initial approach to commissioning through reviews of:

- Parking Services
- Regulatory Services
- Mental Health Services
- Children with Disabilities Services

7.18 The Strategic Commissioning Policy is intended to run from April 2010 – March 2014. A Project Team and Strategic Commissioning Unit (SCU - made up of existing Officers with commissioning responsibilities across the Council) are currently developing proposals to review the four pilot areas identified above. Following the evaluation of these four pilot commissioning areas, an evaluation report will be provided to members by December 2010.

7.19 By March 2014 all LB Haringey services will have reviewed and evaluated their service model and developed a commissioning strategy.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 As the broad intention of the Strategic Commissioning Policy is to ensure better quality services and better value for money across the Public Sector bodies working within Haringey, the options outlined in this report will have significant Financial Implications in the long-term.

8.2 Specific Financial Implications will need to be brought forward by the Project Team as service areas are reviewed and recommendations made, however it is clear at this early stage that there are likely to be significant costs in terms of both Financial and Legal advice as new arrangements with both Public and Private Sector partners are developed and enshrined within Contracts or similar documentation. Equally there may be a requirement for Haringey Council to review its existing Financial Regulations and

Processes and Governance arrangements as the method of service delivery changes, to ensure the level of assurance given to Members remains robust. It is also important that outputs in terms of improved Value for Money are clearly defined, so that the effectiveness of the policy can be measured.

8.3 In the short-term there will be a direct cost of the 'virtual' Strategic Commissioning Unit, in terms of secondments or backfill of existing posts, as well as potential costs of consultation and reviews of existing service provision. The expected costs here need to be further developed and the appropriate budget formally approved.

8.4 As this unit will be reviewing the spending of the Council (as well as Partners) at a high level, there is some crossover with the existing work of both Strategic Procurement and Haringey Forward and it should be ensured that work is co-ordinated to avoid duplication of effort and consideration given to whether the SCU should be part-funded from these existing budgets.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 Legal Services is supportive of this Policy Initiative. There are no specific legal issues at this time as the clients are already obtaining on-going legal advice on the specialist areas covered by the policy e.g. Social Care Work ; the Waste Management Contracts. Legal Services would be pleased to be represented on the Project Team if this would be beneficial for the client and the Council.

10. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments

10.1. The Equalities service are supportive of this policy initiative and note that the need to consider equalities and diversity issues has been acknowledged in the report. The service recommends that an equalities impact assessment is undertaken to ensure that there is equality of opportunity for all. It is also recommended that equal opportunities monitoring of strategic commissioning arrangements is carried out.

11. Consultation

11.1 Consultation will be undertaken with partners and voluntary groups as the pilot reviews progress.

12. Service Financial Comments

Please refer to Section 8.

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

Appendix 1 – step by step commissioning process

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

1.1. [List background documents]
1.2. [Also list reasons for exemption or confidentiality (if applicable)]

Appendix 1 – Step by step commissioning process

The Step	Description	Responsibility of
Analyse		
One Understanding Needs	▪ Consider evidence base to understand needs of the local community and the priority outcomes for LB Haringey / HSP / LAA	Virtual SCU / CEMB
Two Setting Commissioning Priorities	Consider: ▪ baseline performance and direction of travel on key targets; ▪ Areas of potential greatest financial gain; This will inform the services to be reviewed	Virtual SCU / CEMB
Three Evaluating the service	▪ Understand the market, the need now and in the future ▪ Evaluate the current and future service against "PEP" – Performance, Efficiency and Perception ▪ Examine how the service contributes to the corporate and partnership's priorities and the sustainable development of Haringey	Virtual SCU (+ co-opting of services)
Plan		
Four Refining and identifying the options	▪ Research, information gathering and interviews with other providers, clients and relevant organisations to inform options for appraisal ▪ Identify "best in class practice" and examine its replicability for Haringey	Virtual SCU (+ co-opting of services)
Five Designing the Brief	Development of appraising criteria and business needs based on identified outcomes (service and community) and PEP	Virtual SCU (+ co-opting of services)
Six Assessing and Approving the brief	Assess options against the agreed criteria and business needs	Virtual SCU (+ co-opting of services), Members
Do		
Seven Commissioning	Undertake tender exercise (Preferably by Competitive Dialogue but may include Open Tender or Restricted Procedure) resulting in recommendations to CEMB / Members	Virtual SCU (+ co-opting of services)
Eight Approving the contract	Approve award of contract	Members, CEMB
Nine Contracting	Negotiate detailed SLA with successful delivery organisation	Virtual SCU
Review		
Ten Ongoing	▪ Ensuring that services are being delivered and achieving their outcomes,	Virtual SCU (+ co-opting of programme / contract

Contract Monitoring	▪ Robust performance management and taking proactive steps to address poor performance	monitoring / performance management function)
Eleven Evaluation	Evaluate performance against contract specification, desired outcomes and key performance measures	Virtual SCU, CEMB
Twelve Reviewing needs and priorities	Review of performance measures through a two way dialogue between commissioner and provider that allow for emerging priorities to be addressed	Virtual SCU, Services, Members

Agenda Item 13

Haringey

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet Meeting **On 23rd March 2010**

Report Title. The Bridge NDC Delivery Plan 2010/11
Report of **Niall Bolger** (Director of Urban Environment) Signed : 11th March 2010
Contact Officer : **Geoffrey Ocen,** 0208 849 8840 geoffrey.ocen@haringey.gov.uk

Wards(s) affected: **Seven Sisters, St Ann's and Tottenham Green**	Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)

1.1. To seek Member approval for the Bridge New Deal for Communities (NDC) Delivery Plan for 2010/11 (Appendix to this report).

1.2 For Members to note the contents of the Delivery Plan for the last year of the programme (Year 10). Planned activities include ongoing implementation of NDC succession strategies, monitoring, lifetime evaluation of projects and reporting of outcomes, archiving, and financial completion and reporting.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. There is no introduction by the Leader as Cabinet Member following advice from Legal Services. This is to avoid potential conflict of interest given that the Leader is also a member of the NDC Partnership Board.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. The priorities for this delivery plan have been informed by the NDC succession strategies approved by Haringey Council Cabinet on the 17th November 2009 and submitted to the Government in November 2009 and findings of the NDC Residents' Survey undertaken in 2009.

3.2. The final NDC Delivery Plan for 2010/11 sets down the Partnership Board's Priorities for the Bridge NDC programme over the next financial year. The focus is to ensure that the improvements brought in by the NDC are carried on through *sustainable succession and legacy arrangements* detailed in the NDC succession strategies recently submitted to the Government. These are being achieved by i) careful alignment with LAA objectives; ii) working with Haringey Council and key stakeholders to mainstream identified projects and join up local services; iii) implementation of the Seven Sisters Neighbourhood Plan that provides a detailed framework and guidelines for socio-economic and physical development in the NDC area; it will support delivery of the Council's Community Strategy, Core Strategy, Community Empowerment Strategy, Safer Communities Plan, Regeneration Strategy and Greenest Borough Strategy.

4. Recommendations

4.1. That Members note that the 2010-11 NDC Delivery Plan has been approved by the NDC Partnership Board and that it is also subject to formal approval by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Government Office for London (GOL).

4.2. That Members note Haringey Council's critical role as Accountable Body both in supporting and in delivering the Bridge NDC programme.

4.3. That Members endorse the final Bridge NDC Delivery Plan, which includes ongoing implementation of NDC succession strategies, monitoring, lifetime evaluation of projects and reporting of outcomes, archiving, and financial completion and reporting.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. Haringey Council has a critical role as Accountable Body both in supporting and delivering the Bridge NDC programme which includes activities for closing down the programme and implementation of the succession and legacy arrangements that were previously approved by the Cabinet on the 17th November 2009.

6. Other options considered

6.1. Haringey Council is in a unique position as the Accountable Body for the Bridge

NDC programme and therefore the endorsement sought in this report is not relevant of other agencies.

7. Summary

7.1. The 10th NDC Delivery Plan (Appended) was approved by the NDC Board at its meeting on the 27th January 2010.

Neighbourhood Services - Housing, Environment and Crime

7.2 The Delivery Plan provides a review of the performance of the projects in the last year and highlights key achievements with regard to a range of 'revenue' projects that tackled crime and the fear of crime, promoted crime diversion, and supported mainstreaming and joining up of local services. The main focus in the Plan is to work with our successor body and key partners to implement all the strands of our succession strategies as they relate to Neighbourhood Services theme. This will include taking forward the Neighbourhood Plan and ensuring ongoing maintenance of the environmental improvements brought about by the NDC.

Health, Social Care, Sport and Leisure

7.3 A review of the performance of the health projects in the last year and highlights key achievements with regard to strengthening partnership working, supporting smoking cessation, increasing levels of physical activity and renewed focus on health needs of younger people is reported in this Delivery Plan. The focus in 2010/11 will be support for close partnership working with The Bridge Renewal Trust, NHS Haringey, The Mental Health Trust and all stakeholders to deliver integrated services at the Laurels that meet diverse needs of local residents.

Education, Employment and Enterprise

7.4 In the last year, The NDC worked closely with partner agencies/stakeholders to ensure that local residents and businesses were supported to withstand the challenges of the recession. As the economic conditions improve, the focus in 2010 is to continue our multi-agency approach by sharing best practices with our partners and supporting our residents and businesses to access mainstream services.

Proposed Activities

7.5 **NDC Grant:** There is only one project to be delivered, namely Succession Legacy. This is a continuation project and includes staff costs for the Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Manager, Caretaker and part of the Director's costs. Planned activities will include ongoing implementation of NDC succession strategies, monitoring and lifetime evaluation of projects, archiving

and reporting of outcomes. The Management and Administration budget covers the NDC management costs including staff costs for the Business performance Manager, Executive & Resources Officer and part of the Director's costs. Planned activities include financial completion and reporting, facilities management and support for the NDC Partnership Board.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1. The NDC programme is funded by a combination of external grant of £275,000, to be confirmed by DCLG and GOL in March 2010, and income derived from the Laurels Healthy Living Centre.

8.2. Revenue and Capital projects are expected to be complete by March 2010 and the spend in 2010-11 will relate to activities associated with the closure of NDC and setting up of the successor body.

8.3. There should be no direct financial impact to the Council, although Haringey Council remains the accountable body.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1. As stated in paragraph 3.1 of the report the Delivery Plan has been informed by the NDC succession strategies which were approved by Cabinet on the 17th November 2009. The succession strategies were submitted to DCLG for approval on the 27th November 2009.

9.2. It is anticipated the Delivery Plan will be submitted for formal approval to the DCLG and GOL in late March 2010.

9.3. Members' approval of the Delivery Plan should be subject to any amendments that may subsequently be required by DCLG and GOL.

9.4. Subject to paragraph 9.3 above the Head of Legal Services sees no legal reasons preventing Members from approving the recommendations set out in paragraph 4. However it should be noted that in accordance with resolutions passed by Cabinet on the 17th November 2009 in order to implement the succession strategies it will be necessary to put in place funding agreements between the Council and the Bridge Renewal Trust. It will also be necessary to enter into an agreement for an assignment of the Council's sub under lease of part of the Laurels. Therefore advice on these transactions should be sought from Legal Services at the appropriate time.

10. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments

10.1. The NDC Partnership is working to actively engage all its communities in the

Seven Sisters area. The NDC Board and Staff are committed to implementing Haringey Council's equality policies. Partners working with the NDC to implement its succession and legacy programme must also demonstrate commitment to equal opportunities policies and practices with regards to staff recruitment and service delivery. The NDC monitors and measures equality outputs and outcomes on either a quarterly or monthly basis which informs the decision to take any corrective action if appropriate.

11. Consultation

11.1. The Bridge NDC is a community based programme with a local resident majority led Partnership Board. The Resident Board Members act as a consultative body on behalf of the community.

11.2. Consultation with residents and local businesses has informed the development of the succession and legacy activities included in the Delivery Plan.

11.3. The priorities set out in the Delivery Plan have been particularly informed by an NDC Resident Survey in November 2009 (involving 400 residents) and MORI Household Survey of 500 residents in November 2008.

12. Service Financial Comments

12.1. As the NDC projects are now largely complete the spend in 2010-11 will be much lower than in previous years and relates largely to the staffing costs associated with closing down the NDC programme and as well as implementing the succession arrangements. These activities will encompass the majority of expenditure derived from the NDC grant which is expected to be £275,000 subject to confirmation from Government Office for London (GOL) and Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

12.2. **Laurels Income:** This revenue income from NDC investments is forecasted to reach £556,457 in 2010/11. This will include £285,000 income during 2010/11 and £271,457 carried forward from previous years. Planned projects and expenditures include rent/service charge payments and setting up costs for the NDC successor body.

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

13.1. Appendix – Bridge NDC Delivery Plan 2010-11

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

14.1. DCLG Programme Note 45 – Guidance on requirements for (NDC) succession strategies and the approval process

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The Bridge New Deal for Communities

Delivery Plan

2010/2011

THE Bridge
BUILDING SevenSisters
New Deal for Communities

Communities and Local Government

Haringey Council



Translation

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Polish

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Contents

Our Vision

Vision Statement 4
Profile of the Bridge NDC Organisation 5

Introduction

Chair's Welcome 6
Director's Statement 8
Board Membership 2010/2011 10
Staff Structure 2010/2011 12
Strategic Context 14

Succession and Legacy

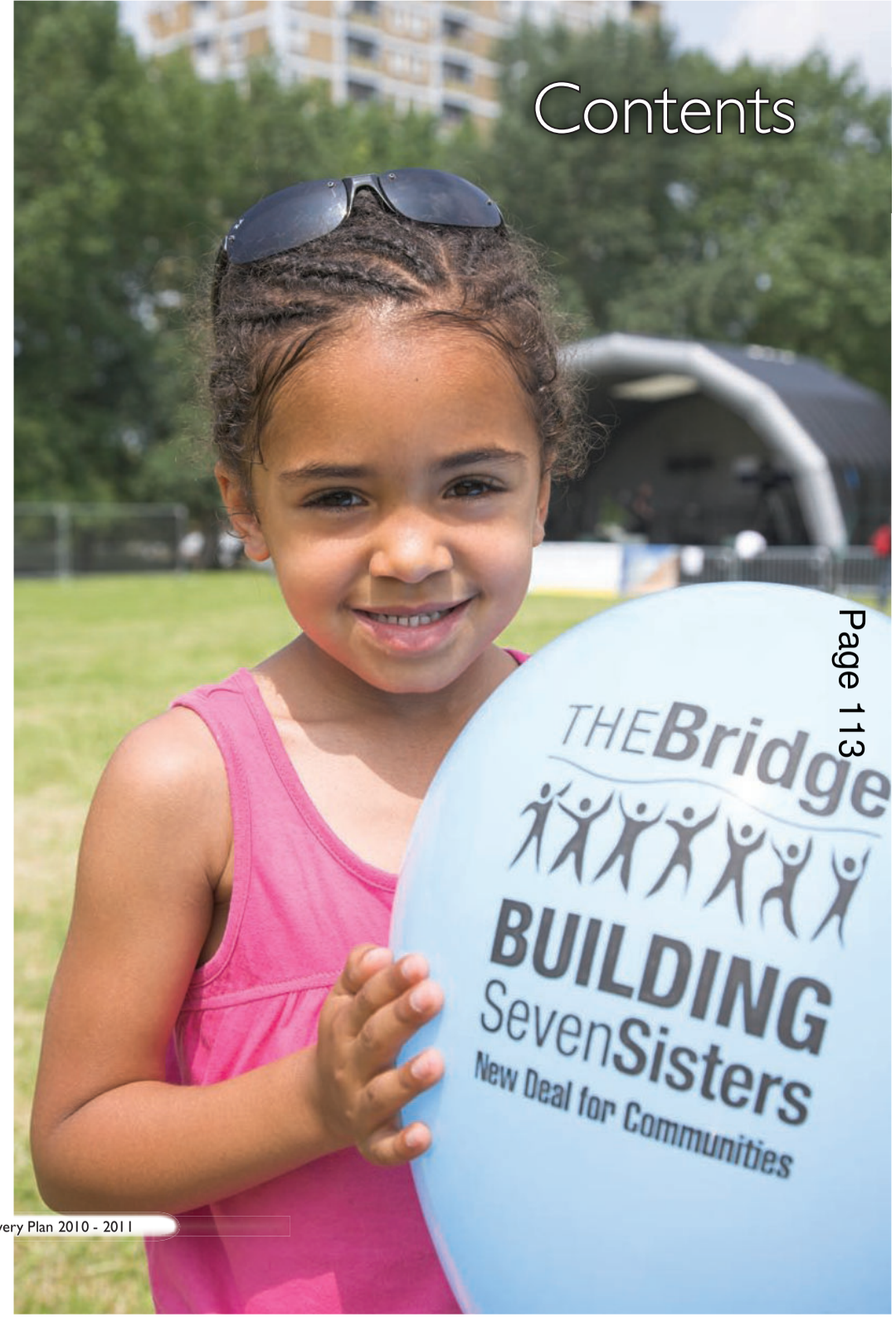
Partnership Working 16
Mainstreaming 18
Neighbourhood Plan 20
Successor Vehicle 22

Performance and Delivery

Programme Performance Highlights 2009/2010 24
NDC Performance Framework Tables 2010/2011 26
Alignment of NDC Outcomes with Local Area Agreement Tables 36
Education, Employment and Enterprise Theme – Achievements and Project Plan 40
Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure Theme – Achievements and Project Plan 44
Neighbourhood Services Theme – Achievements and Project Plan 47

Finance

Financial Information 2010/2011 50
Programme Summary of Forecast Revenue Spend 2010/2011 Table 51
Programme of Projects and Forecast Spend 2010/2011 Tables 52
NDC Laurels Healthy Living Centre Income and Spend 2010/2011 Table 55



Our Vision



Our Vision for Seven Sisters is to build a sustainable community of communities.

- We will work to make the area thrive economically, flourish socially, and regenerate it for current and future residents.
- We aim to create an area where people are proud to live and work without fear of crime.
- We will combine the diversity of our communities, and the efforts of our partners to deliver extensive renewal for Seven Sisters.

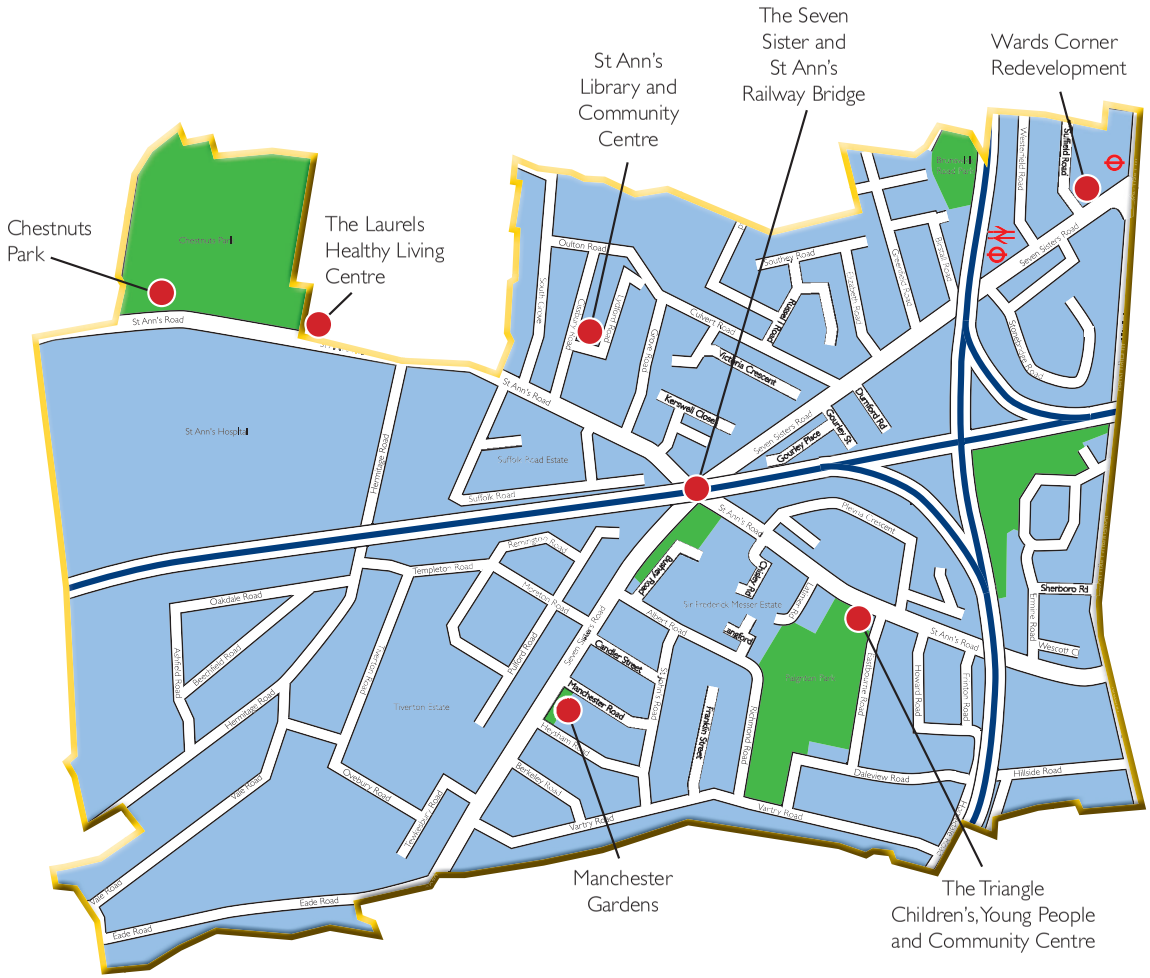
The Bridge New Deal for Communities is led by local people for local people.

Profile of the Bridge NDC Organisation

The Bridge New Deal for Communities is in the Seven Sisters area of Tottenham in Haringey, North London.

The Bridge as an area has great potential. Two mainline rail services run through the area, and Seven Sisters Station is a major interchange on the Victoria Line. By public transport there is easy access to the City of London, the West End, Stratford and Stanstead Airport. The area is also well positioned for access to the A10 and the North Circular.

Although Haringey is not an Olympic Borough The Bridge area borders with Hackney, which is. We are also only five minutes from Waltham Forest and 12 minutes from Stratford, the main Olympic site, European Terminal, and Stratford City.



Introduction



Lorne Horsford – Chair of The Bridge NDC

Chair's Welcome

The Delivery Plan outlines how we will build on our successes and leave behind a lasting legacy.

2010/11 is the last year of The Bridge New Deal for Communities (NDC) programme which started in 2001. Most of us will remember how a group of inspired residents and partners came together with a vision to change Seven Sisters.

I am delighted that over the last 9 years, we have combined the diversity of our communities, and the efforts of our partners to deliver extensive renewal for Seven Sisters. We have breathed new life into the area. We have run hundreds of projects that have improved the quality of life and regenerated our neighbourhood for current and future residents.

The Bridge NDC area is a rich source of energy, creativity and talent. Our communities are made up of people with diverse backgrounds who each have something to contribute to making the NDC area flourish.

One of the roles of the NDC has been to put communities at the heart of its programme. We embraced the community empowerment agenda by ensuring that communities do things for themselves.

This has resulted in increased confidence and skills among local residents and more satisfaction with quality of life in the area. We have also seen better community engagement, leading to the delivery of better and more responsive services, for example at community facilities like the Laurels Healthy Living Centre and the Triangle Children Centre .

We know that there is no finite end point in the process of community empowerment. It is a slow, gradual process which involves continual learning and the constant building of a community's capacity to take on more. As part of our succession plans, we have developed a Community Empowerment Plan which is intended for all the communities and agencies in the NDC area.

The Plan sets the strategy for a sustained long term involvement of local communities in influencing and shaping policy which will have an impact in the area. It is closely linked to Haringey's Community Engagement Framework and takes account of local needs and lessons learnt from the NDC experience.

The Delivery Plan outlines how we will build on our successes and leave behind a lasting legacy. Critical to this legacy is our ongoing work with partners to ensure that local communities are involved in decision-making processes about issues that affect their lives. The future of Seven Sisters is on the up. We want to make sure that key areas such as health, social care and well being, neighbourhood services, education, employmevnt and enterprise are all positively affected by empowered and engaged communities.


The new St Ann's Library Hall

I invite you to read our Delivery Plan and warmly welcome your support towards achieving long-term change in the Seven Sisters area.

Lorne Horsford
Chair of The Bridge
New Deal for Communities


View of the Laurels from Chestnuts Park



Suffolk Road CCTV Improvements

Director's Statement
Geoffrey Ocen



Our focus is to ensure that the improvements brought about by the NDC are carried on through sustainable succession and legacy arrangements.

This final NDC Delivery Plan for 2010/11 sets down the priorities for the Bridge NDC programme over the next financial year.

The priorities have been informed by the NDC succession strategies which were submitted to the Government in November 2009 and findings of the survey of NDC residents undertaken in 2009. Our focus is to ensure that the improvements brought about by the NDC are carried on through sustainable succession and legacy arrangements.

In this Delivery Plan, we have provided a review of the performances of a range of 'revenue' projects in the last year that tackled crime and the fear of crime through diversionary activities. We also supported smoking cessation projects, promoted increased levels of physical activity and renewed our focus on the health needs of younger people. In the last year we also sought to address the impact of the recession on NDC residents.

We worked closely with partner agencies and stakeholders to ensure that local residents and businesses were supported to withstand these challenges through training, job fairs and customised business support.

Involvement of local residents and the support of our partners are critical to delivering and maintaining the vision for Seven Sisters as a

place where people are proud to live and work without fear of crime. Over the next year, we will continue to sustain the recent improvements in the NDC area by working with Haringey Council and key stakeholders to mainstream identified projects and join up local services, ensure the implementation of the Seven Sisters Neighbourhood Plan and support The Bridge Renewal Trust as a viable and sustainable successor body to the NDC.

Alongside the ongoing implementation of our succession strategies, we shall undertake a range of tasks to bring the programme to successful conclusion. These will include monitoring and lifetime evaluation of projects, archiving and reporting of performance outcomes.

In this final year of the NDC, our focus will be to support close partnership working with The Bridge Renewal Trust, NHS Haringey, The Mental Health Trust and all stakeholders to deliver integrated services at the Laurels that meet the diverse needs of local residents. As economic conditions improve, we will continue our multi-agency approach by sharing best practice with our partners and supporting our residents and businesses to access mainstream services.

We will also take forward the Neighbourhood Plan and ensure ongoing maintenance of the environmental improvements brought in by the NDC by working closely with residents, Haringey Council, Homes for Haringey and all key stakeholders.

Through the Neighbourhood Plan for Seven Sisters, we want to ensure that existing and new developments in the area meet community needs. Seven Sisters must continue to be a special place and change for the better.

Dr Geoffrey Ocen
Director of The Bridge
New Deal for Communities


Sir Frederick Messer Estate


Suffolk Road Estate

Board Membership 2010/2011

The Board members are the driving force within the NDC decision making process. Without them we would not achieve our objectives for change.

The Bridge New Deal for Communities is made up of the Partnership Board and the Staff Team.

The Board make the policy decisions and drive the strategic vision of the partnership while the Staff Team are responsible for the day to day running and delivery of the programme.

Lorne Horsford
Resident NDC Chair



Andrea Holden
Resident and 1st Vice Chair and Chair of Neighbourhood Services Theme



Yvonne Denny
Resident and 2nd Vice Chair and Vice Chair of Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure Theme



Raste Fatah
Resident and Vice Chair of Neighbourhood Services Theme



Helen White
Resident and Chair of Education Employment and Enterprise Themea



Randolph Flatts
Resident



Ruby Brown
Resident



Tanjou Mehmedova
Resident



Ulrika Longinotto
Resident and Vice Chair of Education Employment and Enterprise Theme



Rachel Hughes
Resident and Chair of Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure Theme



Gary Ince
North London Business



Naeem Sheikh
HAVCO



Vacant
Young Advisors



Andrew Wright
Mental Health Trust

Julie Quinn
NHS Haringey



Yolande Burgess
Learning and Skills Council



Linda Banton
Job Centre Plus



Niall Bolger
Director of Urban Environment for the London Borough of Haringey



Inspector Chris Donaldson

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Bernice Ashton
Chair of Older and Bolder Forum



David Lammy
MP for Tottenham



Cllr Bob Harris
Local Cllr
St Ann's Ward



Cllr Claire Kober
Local Cllr (Leader of the Council)
Seven Sisters Ward



Vacant
Local Cllr
Tottenham Green Ward





Chestnuts Park launch



Yemi Akenifenwa
NDC Youth Project Manager

Staff Structure 2010/2011

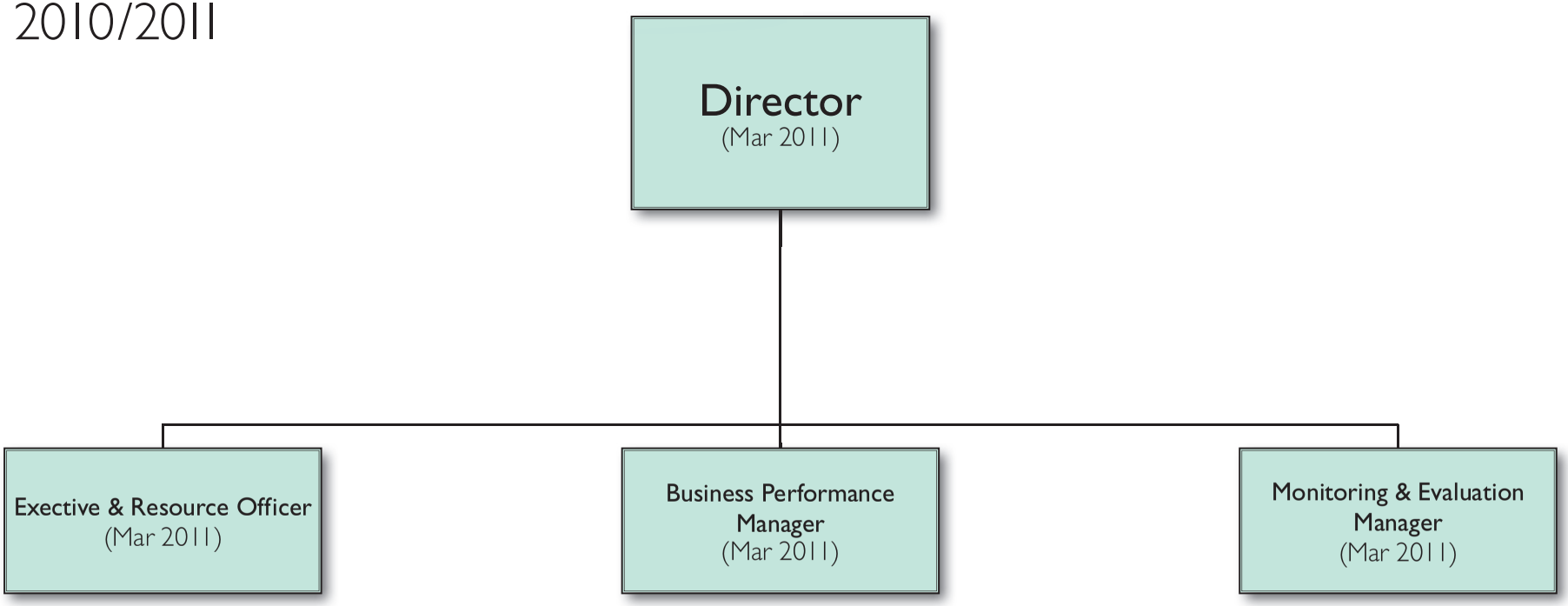
The front line staff promote a real sense of community involvement. They also provide services on demand to the community with commitment.

March 2011 will mark the end of The Bridge NDC programme. Therefore, the NDC has restructured its programme so that the bulk of project delivery will end by March 2010. Final programme financial and evaluation reporting completed by March 2011.

Three factors have driven the agreed restructure of the programme: i) Substantial reduction in revenue funding in 2010/2011 and an end of capital funding for the remaining two years. ii) The need to ensure successful completion of the NDC programme delivery including financial and outcome reporting. iii) Successful implementation of NDC's succession and legacy plans.

The NDC Partnership Board has agreed a new staff structure to reflect the needs of the programme in its final phase. (please see overleaf). This will be implemented with effect from April 2010. In the final year the residual team will continue to provide financial management, programme evaluation and support to the NDC Partnership Board.

The Bridge NDC Organisation Structure 2010/2011



Strategy



The Triangle Childrens Centre Launch event

Strategic Context

The Bridge NDC succession strategy is to continue to sustain change through positive engagement with the local community, its successor body and key service agencies.

A Compelling Prospectus for Sustaining Change

In this final year, the overarching aim of The Bridge NDC succession strategies is to further strengthen a compelling prospectus for sustaining change through positive engagement with the local community and key service agencies to ensure that the improvements made within the NDC area will be sustained beyond Government funding and into the long term. This overarching succession strategy involves the implementation of the following sub-strategies:

- Implementation of a sustainable succession strategy through the following three strands:
  - Mainstreaming and joining up of local services including activities/ assets being mainstreamed
  - Neighbourhood Plan for the Seven Sisters area
  - The Bridge Renewal Trust, a charitable company limited by guarantee set up as a viable successor body to the NDC.
- Contextualisation of the NDC succession strategies within the local delivery landscape in Haringey by aligning the succession strategies and outcomes with those of Haringey Strategic Partnership, Local Area Agreement (LAA), other key strategic and delivery partners and other local priorities.

- Sustenance of community engagement and leadership in the NDC succession work and the work of the mainstream service providers so as to leave behind a critical legacy in the area.

- Ensuring assets generated by the NDC grant are safeguarded to continue to benefit NDC residents into the long term.

In line with the guidance on NDCs' succession planning issued by The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), we submitted our succession strategies to the Government for approval on the 27th November 2009. The succession strategies had earlier been approved and endorsed by The Bridge NDC Partnership Board, Haringey Strategic Partnership Board and Haringey Council Cabinet.

We submitted the following documents that together represent our strategies:

- An overarching succession strategy for the NDC area, addressing 8 criteria set by CLG.

- An asset register and future management strategy

- A comprehensive risk register and management strategy

- Business plan for successor organisation

We expect the strategies to be formally approved by the Government in mid to late 2010.



Succession and Legacy



Sir Frederick Messer outdoor gym equipment

Partnerships Working

In this last year of the programme, we will continue to work with residents, our partners and other stakeholders.

Partnership working across agencies has made an enormous impact in the Bridge New Deal for Communities area and has contributed to lasting change; we hope that the lessons learnt in this area can be applied elsewhere by avoiding duplication and costs. We want our learning to inform policy and practice in Haringey and beyond. Working with local people and agencies together has been a strong point of The Bridge NDC.

Building partnerships has not been just about formal structures; our partners have worked closely with our theme working groups to provide resources, expertise and information to support the development and delivery of projects.

Our Resident Board Members have also worked closely with our three Themes to provide assistance, guidance and leadership to the programme. The partnership between local people and partner agencies where knowledge is shared and common goals are set is fundamental to the work of the NDC. Some of the outcomes of this joint work have resulted a number of joint activities including the NDC's hugely successful free Training and Employment Fair, Health Promotion event for residents and Neighbourhood Services theme events such as 'Meet the Services'.

Support of our partners is critical to mainstreaming the work of the NDC, and developing a sense

of ownership amongst partners is key to the succession and legacy of the NDC beyond 2011. Ownership by partners and local communities is essential if the aim of the programme - to make lasting positive change - is to be achieved.

The Year ahead

In this last year of the programme, we will continue to work with residents, our partners and other stakeholders to forge shared objectives that will further sustain the improvements brought in by the NDC programme over the long term.



Sir Frederick Messer new play area



NDC Succession and Legacy event

Mainstreaming

The Laurels Healthy Living Centre has been an example of good partnership working between the NDC and NHS Haringey.

We want better community engagement leading to the delivery of better, more responsive services.

The purpose of the Mainstreaming and Joining Up of Local Services succession strand is to:

- Provide a co-ordinated information point for residents with person-focussed services. Better communications can be achieved.
- Safeguard The Bridge NDC's achievements in the future.
- Sustain partnership working by joining up of services.
- Make mainstream funding work effectively for the area.
- Achieve better outcomes in the long-term. This will also allow local people to see a clearer impact.
- Enable local people to become involved in service planning, delivery and evaluation.

What we have achieved

Since the volume of work undertaken by the NDC can not be sustained by an independent successor body without the NDC grant, we have always incorporated mainstreaming requirements as part of our project appraisals. We have ensured that projects are designed to help deliver the shared goals of our key partners or re-shape existing services. Sustainability after the life of NDC is embedded into all projects and assets. We have

identified and mainstreamed a selection of projects that are closely linked to targets or improvement plans of Haringey Strategic Partnership (HSP), LAA and/or other partners. We have joined up local services and built local accountability structures by establishing resident-led steering groups and management boards at the Laurels Healthy Living Centre, The Triangle Children, Young People and Community Centres and at the St Ann's Library Hall Community Centre. These centres are increasingly bringing together PCT, GP Services, education, employment, children and young people and other community services.

The Laurels Healthy Living Centre has been an example of good partnership working between the NDC and NHS Haringey. The NDC area is covered by the NHS South East Neighbourhood Development Plan which aims to set the local strategic direction for primary care services in South East Haringey, addressing the health needs of the population and lessening the impact of health inequalities, with a strong emphasis on disease prevention and health promotion. The Plan will lead to the development of the Laurels Neighbourhood Health Centre as a 'hub' providing improved access from 8am-8pm 7 days a week 365 days a year for registered and unregistered patients and will deliver a much greater range of integrated services.

We continued to monitor and support the operations of the resident-led Management Advisory Boards (MABs) for The Triangle Children centre and St Ann's Library Hall. We are confident that these arrangements will ensure that these community facilities are well managed and maintained by Haringey Council for the benefit of local residents. A similar set up is in place to oversee the management and delivery of services at the Community Hut near Tiverton Estate.

Our Forward Plan submitted to Government shows how we have developed and implemented specific mainstreaming forward strategies for a number of projects.

We have provided capacity building and support to Resident Board members and Resident Associations in the NDC area. This will ensure that local residents are aware of services available to them and can participate in developing responsive services.

Our Plans for 2010/11

The NDC, Bridge Renewal Trust and partners will review the Forward Plan and improve the effectiveness of mainstreamed projects, relevant assets and ensure ongoing joining up of local services.

With tackling health inequalities identified as a priority for the succession strategy, we will continue to work with our successor body and NHS Haringey to use innovative, holistic and empowering strategies to engage local people in their own health and wellbeing. We will complement statutory provisions by addressing lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol, obesity and other conditions.

One of the roles of the NDC has been to put communities at the heart of its programme and help work together to regenerate the NDC area. We are committed to supporting residents to do things for themselves. We know that better community engagement leads to the delivery of better, more responsive services. In this respect, we will continue to work with our successor body and partners to deliver the NDC Community Empowerment Plan outlined below:



The NDC Neighbourhood Plan event

Neighbourhood Plan

We continue to work with Haringey Council to dovetail implementation of the Seven Sisters Neighbourhood plan with the emerging Core Strategy and the action planning for the Local Development Framework.

In February 2008 The Bridge NDC commissioned an interdisciplinary team led by Urban Initiatives to develop a Neighbourhood Plan for the NDC area and its wider context. The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to guide social, physical, and economic development in the area over the next ten to fifteen years - a plan for Seven Sisters to 2025. Its aims to consolidate progress made to date by the NDC and to provide a vision to guide development proposals and environmental improvements by the NDC Successor body, the Council, Homes for Haringey, The Mental Health Trust, the NHS Haringey and other stakeholders and private interests. It covers issues including transport, public open space, housing, employment, and community facilities.

The Plan was approved by the NDC Board in November 2008. It was endorsed by Haringey Council in January 2009. The key elements of the Plan are:

'The Greenest District' in Haringey…

- A group of neighbourhoods that are socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable.
- Each neighbourhood develops its own identity and community focus.

- Workplaces, institutions, and community facilities are open, accessible, and integrated into the life of each neighbourhood.

- People and places are connected.

What we have achieved

We continue to work with Haringey Council to dovetail implementation of the Seven Sisters Neighbourhood plan with the emerging Core Strategy and the action planning for the Local Development Framework.

For example, we are sharing the lessons learnt from the engagement model used to develop the Seven Sisters Neighbourhood plan to identify best practice for possible roll out across the borough, potentially using the Area Assembly structures or their successors as governance structures.

To build on our successes and maintain momentum, we are profiling the Plan and its approach to a wider audience. We are working closely with Council Departments and developers to ensure aspirations and proposals in the Plan begin to inform current and future developments.
We have also worked closely with partners such as the North London Strategic Alliance to ensure the work of the Seven Sisters Neighbourhood plan is embedded and informs the wider area plan currently being developed.
This plan covers the length of the Seven Sisters Road from Hackney to Tottenham including the adjacent areas.

This work is crucial to ensuring that we realise potential wider opportunities and mitigate the risks arising from major physical developments and socio-economic trends in adjacent areas. As a key strand of the succession and legacy strategy and in the interests of gradual transition and continuity, we are exploring the option to transfer the Neighbourhood Plan work stream to the NDC successor body before the NDC programme closes.

Our Plans for the long term

The Neighbourhood Plan is intended to be used as a flexible, variable menu of proposals, rather than a rigid, fixed master plan. Each proposal is broken down into a 'toolkit' of potential actions which can be assembled in different combinations, realised in different timescales, and implemented to different extents. Its purpose is to provide a common point of reference for all stakeholders to discuss the future of the area.

In the coming year the NDC will be working to ensure that the governance structure for the Plan is established, the principles of the Plan are enshrined in the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) and that the implementation of the Plan progressed.

NDC resources will be deployed to support this. In the longer term, the NDC successor body and Haringey Council as a planning authority will continue to work together to ensure that future developments in the NDC make proper reference and are guided by the Neighbourhood Plan.



The Laurels Healthy Living Centre

Succession Vehicle

The NDC will continue to support the work of The Bridge Renewal Trust as it builds a viable and sustainable organisation. This will ensure that local residents continue to benefit from the legacy of the NDC into the long term.

The NDC will continue to support the work of The Bridge Renewal Trust as it builds a viable and sustainable organisation. This will ensure that local residents continue to benefit from the legacy of the NDC into the long term.

More than 80% of local residents in the Bridge NDC area have supported the creation of the NDC successor body (MORI Survey, NDC National Evaluation, 2008). Our own survey in 2007 shows that the community feel that there are many activities and services in which they would like the successor body to be engaged, including:

- Joining up local services such as health, employment, enterprise and others.
- Securing inward investment in the Seven Sisters area from the statutory and external funders.
- Ensuring that the income stream from the Laurels is re-invested in the area.
- Supporting positive lifestyle changes (smoking cessation, physical activities etc).
- Supporting other community health organisations in the area.

- Sustaining a community 'voice' for the area.

- Acting as an 'honest broker' between the community and statutory and other health service providers.

What We Have Achieved

The Bridge Renewal Trust was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee (company number 6949568) on 1st July 2009. The Trust was successfully registered as charity on the 30th September 2009 (charity registration number: 1131941). The Board of Trustees so far has 5 Trustees comprised of 3 residents nominated from The Bridge NDC Partnership, The Deputy Chief Executive of NHS Haringey and the Strategic Business Director from The Mental Health Trust. Two Trustees are to be nominated by London Borough of Haringey. The final complement of 10 Trustees will be achieved by the recruitment of three additional Trustees. This will be preceded by a skill audit to assess existing skills on the Board and determine skill gaps that will inform the appointment of the final 3 Trustees.

Following a successful recruitment exercise in November 2009, Ms Lainya Offside-Keivani was appointed as the first Chief Executive of the Trust. She took up her position with effect from 1st January 2010.

We have supported the Trust to set up its offices at the Laurels Healthy Living Centre and it has begun to build up a good track record by running a number of NDC and externally funded projects.

Our Plans for 2010 and beyond

We will continue to support the work of The Bridge Renewal Trust as it builds a viable and sustainable organisation. This will ensure that local residents continue to benefit from the legacy of the NDC into the long term. Key areas of collaborative working will include:

- Project work across the three NDC thematic areas.

- Ongoing community empowerment.

- Mainstreaming and multi-agency working within the Local Area Agreement (LAA) Framework.

- Implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan for Seven Sisters area.

- Ongoing management and service delivery in the community facilities set up with full or part NDC investments.



Programme Performance Highlights 2009-10

72% of residents are very/fairly satisfied with the area as a place to live; this is an improvement of 7% from 2007.

With the objective of capturing the views of residents about living in the NDC area, the NDC commissioned a Residents' Survey in 2009. From the estimated total population of 10445 we interviewed a representative sample of 500 residents. There are 236 males and 264 females in this survey, representing 47.2% and 52.8% respectively.

The ethnicity structure of this sample was as follows: 43% White, 11% Asian, 3% Mixed/ Asian, 4% Mixed/Black, 2% Mixed/ Other White and 37% Black.

Regarding disabilities, 106 of the residents surveyed were recorded as having a long-standing illness or disability, representing 21% of the sample.

Of the 500 respondents:

- 13% were aged 16-24
- 45% were aged 25-45
- 25% were aged 46-64
- 16% were aged 65 and over

In terms of the amount of time spent living at their current address, out of 500 respondents:

- 13% have lived there for less than 1 year
- 13% have lived there for 1 year or more but less than 3 years
- 10% have lived there for 3 years or more but less than 5 years

- 18% have lived there for 5 years or more but less than 10 years
- 18% have lived there for 10 years or more but less than 20 years
- 28% have lived there for 20 years or more

Key Findings:

Areas where we have improved

- 53% of residents responded that they felt their quality of life is fairly good; this is an increase of 5% since the last survey in 2007.
- 14% of residents responded that they feel very safe when walking alone in or around the area after dark, an increase of 1% since 2007. Overall 50% of residents say they feel safe when walking alone in or around the area after dark.
- 42% of residents feel that prostitution and kerb crawling are not a problem in the area, an improvement of 1% since 2007. Overall, 28% of residents feel that prostitution and kerb crawling are a problem in the area; this is an improvement of 27% since 2007.
- 34% of residents feel that drug dealing and users are a serious problem in the area; this figure has decreased by 5% points since 2007.
- 72% of residents are very/fairly satisfied with the area as a place to live; this is an improvement of 7% from 2007. This figure means that the target of increasing the satisfaction in the area by 10% from the original baseline (52% in 2002) is being exceeded.
- 51% of residents feel part of the community either a great deal or a fair amount. This figure means that the target to have 50% of residents feeling part of the community by 2010/2011 has already been achieved.
- 22% of residents reported that they currently smoke cigarettes/tobacco; this is an improvement of 10% since 2007. This figure means that the target rate of 20% by 2010/2011, as outlined in the Delivery Plan, has almost been reached.
- 38% of residents surveyed were in paid employment; this is an increase of 5% since 2007.

Areas that still need attention

- 38% of the residents responded that over the last 2 years the area has got much/slightly better; this is a decrease of 26% since 2007. This may be due to the constantly changing inhabitants of the area and the fact that the residents have become used to the change in the area.
- 71% of residents feel that litter and rubbish are a problem in the area; this is an increase of 5% from 2007.
- 8% of residents have taken up volunteering activities in the area over the past 4 years; this is a decrease of 12% since 2007.
- 12% of residents responded that someone in their household aged 16-19 has gone onto further education either this year or last year; this is a decrease of 7% since 2007.

The NDC's priority for the next year is to continue delivering the Succession and Legacy project which involves ensuring that the NDC programme is successfully closed in line with Government guidelines, evaluation of the programme's lifetime performance including financial completion and reporting. We will also continue to support the NDC Successor body to ensure it gets off to a good start and develops the necessary capacities to work with other stakeholders to sustain the improvements delivered by the NDC.

NDC Performance Review

Table 1.1

Education, Employment and Enterprise Theme

Outcomes	Key Performance indicators	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	diff 06-08	08-baseline	RAG * 06 -08	Trend ** life
ED1: Increase post 16 years participation by 5% in further education by 2010/2011	**I1(ED1):** Percentage of post 16 years, staying on for further education	23	31	43	N/A	N/A	**+20**	●	↑
EMP1: Improve the employability of at least 292 local residents through the Haringey Guarantee and other NDC schemes by 2010/2011	**I1(EMP1):** Number of work placements provided **I2(EMP1):** Number of referrals to the 'Haringey Guarantee' Scheme	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
ENT1: Increase number of enterprising people so that 12% of residents describe themselves as self-employed by 2010/2011	**I1(ENT1):** Percentage of people reporting themselves as being self-employed	9	13	16	17	**+1**	**+8**	●	↑

* RAG: Comparison between 2006 and 2008 values	** Trend: Lifetime trend (from baseline)	
● Positive change (greater than 8% points) ● No significant change (less than 8% points) ● Negative change (greater than 8% points)	↑ Improving ↓ ↑ No significant change ↓ Not improving	**Please note:** Based on the advice from MORI who undertake the Household Survey, only changes greater than 8% can be considered statistically significant. This takes in to account the margin of error inherent in the sampling method. Therefore percentage values less than 8% are not considered as significant change. This applies to both the RAG and Trend analysis **N/A:** Value not available

NDC Performance Review

Table 1.2

Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure Theme

Outcomes	Key Performance indicators	01- 02	03 - 04	05 - 06	07 - 08	diff 06 - 08	08 - baseline	RAG * 06 -08	Trend ** life
HL1: Reduce smoking rates to 20% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less	**11 (HL1):** Percentage of residents reporting that they smoke	28	32	26	22	-4	-6		
HL2: Promote physical activity to maintain overall physical activity at 95% by 2010/2011	**13 (HL2):** Percentage of residents undertaking physical activity for at least 20mins at a time	93	95	90	83	-7	-10		
HL3: To tackle the wider underlying determinants of health to 69% by 2010/2011	**11 (HL3):** Percentage of overall contribution in tackling the wider determinants of health	67	66	67	69	+2	+2		
HL4: Improve the mental wellbeing of NDC residents so that 75% of residents report their quality of life as either fairly or very good by 2010/2011	**11 (HL4):** Percentage of people reporting improved quality of life	72	78	71	80	+9	+8		
HL5: To increase the percentage of residents reporting that they have good / fairly good health over the last year to 85% by 2010/2011	**11 (HL5):** % of residents reporting that they have good / fairly good health over the last year	83	81	83	82	-1	-1		

NDC Performance Review

Table 1.3

Neighbourhood Services Theme

Outcomes	Key Performance indicators	01- 02	03 - 04	05 - 06	07 - 08	diff 06 - 08	Baseline -08	RAG * 06 - 08	Trend ** life
NS1: To increase% of residents that feel part of the community great deal/fair amount to 50% by 2010/2011	**11(NS1):** % of residents that feel part of the community great deal/fair amount	31	38	43	58	**+15**	**+27**		
C1: Reduce Residents Fear of Crime by 2010/2011 so that 60% feel safe when walking alone after dark	**11(C1):** % of residents who feel safe when walking alone after dark	39	46	50	65	**+15**	**+26**		
C2: Reduce the number of residents seeing prostitution and kerb crawling as a major problem by 2010/2011 so that 75% do not see it as a major problem	**11(C2):** Percentage of residents seeing prostitution and kerb crawling as a major problem	49	23	20	6	**-14**	**-43**		
C3: To reduce street crime offences in the NDC by 30% by 2010/2011	**11(C3) :** Percentage of street crime offences	17	-24	-53	-77	**-24**	**-94**		
C4: To reduce residential burglary by 40% by 2010/2011	**11(C4):** Percentage of residential burglaries	-13	-15	-23	-48	**-25**	**-35**		
C5: To reduce vehicle crime by 44% by 2010/2011	**11(C5):** Percentage of vehicle crimes	-2	-10	-69	-71	**-2**	**-69**		
ENV1: To reduce to 20% the proportion of residents seeing litter and rubbish as major problems by 2010/2011	**11(ENV1):** Percentage of residents that see litter and rubbish as major problems	60	38	37	23	**-14**	**-37**		
ENV2: To increase the percentage of residents are satisfied with their area by 10% by 2010/2011	**11(ENV2):** Percentage of residents satisfied with their area	54	60	62	75	**+13**	**+21**		

NDC Performance Review

Table 1.4

Partnership and Communications									
Outcomes	Key Performance indicators	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	diff 06-08	08-baseline	RAG * 06 -08	Trend ** life
PW1: Increase the overall partnership work rating to 90% by 2010/2011	**I1 (PW1):** Value of partnership working with The Bridge **I2 (PW1):** Consistency of partnership objectives: **I3 (PW1):** Accuracy of Information Communicated	TBA P survey	TBA P survey	TBA P survey	TBA P survey	TBA P survey	TBA P survey	TBC	TBC
PW2: Increase external funding so that by 2010/2011 for every £1 spent, 50p is secured from external funding sources	**I1 (PW2):** Total amount of match funding secured per financial year **I2 (PW2):** Total amount of support in-kind secured per financial year	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
PW3: Increase the percentage of local residents to 75% who feel NDC has improved the area a great deal or a fair amount by 2010/2011	**I1 (PW3):** Percentage of people who feel NDC has improved the area a great deal or a fair amount	35	70	68	76	**+8**	**+41**	●	⬆
COM1: Increase the percentage of people that have heard from the NDC partnership (a great deal/fair amount) by 74% by 2010/2011	**I1 (COM1):** Percentage of people that have heard from the NDC partnership (a great deal/fair amount)	52	63	65	73	**+8**	**+21**	●	⬆

NDC Performance Framework 2010/2011

Table 2.1

Education, Employment and Enterprise Strategic Objective: *To increase the skill levels of local people so that they can access improved opportunities for employment and career development, and to help support local businesses to sustain themselves and grow.*		
Outcomes	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Outputs**
ED1: Increase post-16 years participation by 5% in further education by 2010/2011	**I1(ED1):** Percentage of post 16 years, staying on in further education	**AO1(ED1):** Number of people accessing careers advice **AO2(ED1):** Number of adults obtaining qualifications through NDC projects, accredited **AO3(ED1):** Number of adults obtaining qualifications through NDC projects, non accredited **AO4(ED1):** Number of pupils benefiting from projects designated to improve attainment.
EMP1: Improve the employability of the NDC residents so as to increase the numbers of residents in paid work to 48% in 2010/2011	**I1(EMP1):** Percentage of local residents in paid work	**AO1(EMP1):** Number of person weeks of job related training provided **AO2(EMP1):** Number of residents employed following training **AO3(EMP1):** Number of unemployed residents trained **AO4(EMP1):** Number of employed residents trained **AO5(EMP1):** Number of local organisations trained **AO6(EMP1):** Number of unemployed residents receiving advice or being referred to dedicated services **AO7(EMP1):** Number of employed residents receiving advice or being referred to dedicated services **AO8(EMP1):** Number of FTE permanent jobs created **AO9(EMP1):** Number of FTE temporary jobs created
ENT1: Increase number of enterprising people so that 12% of residents describe themselves as self-employed by 2010/2011	**I1(ENT1):** Percentage of people reporting themselves as being self-employed	**AO1(ENT1):** Number of grants / bursaries awarded for study purposes **AO2(ENT1):** Number of community chest type grants awarded

NDC Performance Framework 2010/2011

Table 2.2

Health Strategic Objective: *To improve the physical and mental wellbeing of NDC residents so that they feel happier and healthier in their lives.*

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Outputs
HL1: Reduce smoking rates to 20% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less	**I1(HL1):** Percentage of residents reporting that they smoke	**AO1(HL1):** Number of residents quitting for four weeks or longer **AO2(HL1):** Number of women smoking during pregnancy/ Number of women with the HPCT **AO3(HL1):** Number of smoking cessation referrals
HL2: Promote physical activity to maintain overall physical activity at 95% by 2010/2011	**I3(HL2):** Percentage of residents undertaking physical activity for at least 20mins at a time	**AO1(HL2):** Number of Health, Sports and Leisure events
HL3: To tackle the wider underlying determinants of health to 69% by 2010/2011	**I1(HL3):** Percentage of overall contribution in tackling the wider determinants of health	As generated across the themes
HL4: Improve the mental wellbeing of NDC residents so that 75% of residents report their quality of life as either fairly or very good by 2010/2011	**I1(HL4):** Percentage of people reporting improved quality of life	**AO1(HL4):** Number of community/voluntary groups supported
HL5: To increase the percentage of residents reporting that they have good / fairly good health over the last year to 85% by 2010/2011	**I1(HL5):** % of residents reporting that they have good / fairly good health over the last year	**AO1(HL5):** Number of new health facilities **AO2(HL5):** Number of improved health facilities **AO3(HL5):** Number of people benefiting from new or improved health facilities **AO4(HL5):** Number of people benefiting from healthy lifestyle projects **AO5(HL5):** Number of health improvement referrals **AO6(HL5):** Number of successful school health audits **AO7(HL5):** Number of people involved/consulted on health **AO8(HL3):** Number of healthy cooking & eating session

PLEASE NOTE
I1(HL3): Percentage of overall contribution in tackling the wider determinants of health
This calculates the total % of contribution of each determinant of health which is: Housing, education, employment and fear of crime.

A= [% of residents that are very/fairly satisfied with their accommodation] *30% (MORI)
B= [% of residents who feel very/fairly safe when walking alone after dark] *10% (MORI)
C= [% of residents that are "economically active"] * 30% (MORI)
D= [% of residents that have obtained qualifications] * 30% (MORI)
I1(HL3) = A + B + C + D

NDC Performance Framework 2010/2011

Table 2.3

Neighbourhood Services Strategic Objective: *To improve the environmental aspects of the neighbourhood and to reduce the levels of crime so it is a more attractive and safe place to live, play, visit and work.*

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Outputs
NS1: To increase% of residents that feel part of the community great deal / fair amount to 50% by 2010/2011	**I1(NS1):** % of residents that feel part of the community great deal/fair amount	**AO1(NS):** Number of Neighbourhood Management events **AO2(NS):** Number of people involved/consulted on neighbourhood services
C1: Reduce Residents Fear of Crime by 2010/2011 so that 60% feel safe when walking alone after dark	**I1(C1):** Percentage of residents who feel safe when walking alone after dark	**AO1 (C1):** Number of additional wardens **AO2 (C1):** Number of additional police as a result of NDC activity. **AO3 (C1):** CCTV cameras monitored and installed. **AO4 (C1):** Number of victims of crime supported **AO5 (C1):** Number of young people benefiting from youth inclusion /diversionary projects
C2: Reduce the number of residents seeing prostitution and kerb crawling as a major problem by 2010/2011 so that 75% do not see it as a major problem	**I1(C2):** Percentage of residents seeing prostitution and kerb crawling as a major problem	**AO1(C2):** Number of residents seeing prostitution and kerb crawling as a major problem

Continued overleaf

NDC Performance Framework 2010/2011 **Table 2.3** *(continued)*

C3: To reduce street crime offences in the NDC by 30% by 2010/2011	**I1(C3):** Percentage of street crime offences	**AO1(C3):** Number of street crime offences
C4: To reduce residential burglary by 40% by 2010/2011	**I1(C4):** Percentage of residential burglaries	**AO1(C4):** Number of homes with improved security **AO2(C4):** Number of businesses with improved security **AO3(C4):** Number of residential burglaries
C5: To reduce vehicle crime by 44% by 2010/2011	**I1(C5):** Percentage of vehicle crimes	**AO1(C5):** Number of vehicle crimes
ENV1: To reduce to 20% the proportion of residents seeing litter and rubbish as major problems by 2010/2011	**I1(ENV1):** Percentage of residents that see litter and rubbish as major problems	**AO1(ENV1):** Number of additional bin areas provided **AO2(ENV1):** Number of additional recycling centres provided
ENV2: To increase the percentage of residents are satisfied with their area by 10% by 2010/2011	**I1(ENV2):** Percentage of residents satisfied with their area	**AO1(ENV2):** Number of traffic calming schemes **AO2(ENV2):** Number of new community facilities **AO3(ENV2):** Number of improved community facilities **AO4(ENV2):** Number of people using new and improved community facilities **AO5(ENV2):** Number of environmental improvements to homes and gardens **AO6(ENV2):** Number of new homes developed **AO7(ENV2):** Number of buildings bought back into use **AO8(ENV2):** Number of people benefiting from community safety initiatives **AO9(ENV2):** Number of lighting columns **AO10(ENV2):** Additional play space provided (area in sqm) **AO11(ENV2):** Existing play space improved (area in sqm) **AO12(ENV2):** Area of open space improved (area in sqm) **AO13(ENV2):** Area of workspace improved (area in sqm) **AO14(ENV2):** Area of new open space (area in sqm) **AO15(ENV2):** Area of new workspace (area in sqm) **AO16(ENV2):** Area of pedestrian access improved (sqm) **AO17(ENV2):** Area of new pedestrian access (area in sqm)

NDC Performance Framework 2010/2011

Table 2.4a

Community and Partnerships Strategic Objective: *To develop mechanisms for succession that will ensure longer term sustainability of benefits through NDC projects*

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Outputs
PW1: Increase the overall partnership work rating to 90% by 2010/2011	**I1(PW1):** Value of partnership working with The Bridge **I2(PW1):** Consistency of partnership objectives: **I3(PW1):** Accuracy of Information Communicated	**AO3(PW):** Number of Local Service Agreements in place **AO4(PW):** Number of joint working agreements in place
PW2: Increase external funding so that by 2010/2011 for every £1 spent, 50p is secured from external funding sources	**I1(PW2):** Total amount of match funding secured per financial year **I2(PW2):** Total amount of support in-kind secured per financial year	
PW3: Increase the percentage of local residents to 75% who feel NDC has improved the area a great deal or a fair amount by 2010/2011	**I1(PW3:** Percentage of people who feel NDC has improved the area a great deal or a fair amount	

NDC Performance Framework 2010/2011

Table 2.4b

Communication Strategic Objective: *To increase the good reputation of the NDC Partnership, so that residents and partners recognize the improvements made by the NDC in the neighbourhood*

Outcomes	Key Performance Indicators	Outputs
COM1: Increase the percentage of people that have heard from the NDC partnership (a great deal/fair amount) by 74% by 2010/2011	**I1(COM1):** Percentage of people that have heard from the NDC partnership (a great deal/fair amount)	**AO1(COM1):** Number of press releases **AO2(COM)1:** Number of news letters published **AO3(COM1):** Number of information packs produced **AO4 (COM1):** Number of project case studies /evaluation, conferences / stakeholder meetings.

Alignment of NDC Outcomes with Local Area Agreement

Table 3.1

LAA Target (s: stretch target)	NDC Outcome	Regional Priority	GOL Priority
All			
➢ **(2)** Empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery. ➢ **(12)** Reduce the number of young people 16-19 NEET, especially those looked after by the local authority	➢ **ENV2:** To increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied with the area by 10% by 2010/2011. ➢ **ED1: Increase post – 16 years participation by 5% in further education by 2010/2011.**	➢ People and customer-focused economic vitality and prosperity shared by all.	➢ Social Inclusion. ➢ Child poverty.
Better Places			
➢ **(4)** A cleaner environment ➢ **(5)** A greener environment ➢ **(6)** Increase environmental sustainability	➢ **ENV1:** To reduce to 20% the proportion of residents seeing litter and rubbish as major problems by 2010/2011 ➢ **ENV2:** To increase the percentage of residents that are satisfied with the area by 10% by 2010/2011.	➢ People at the heart of change. An environmentally sustainable future	➢ Sustainability- CO2 emissions, refuse and recycling

Alignment of NDC Outcomes with Local Area Agreement

Table 3.2

LAA Target (s: stretch target)	NDC Outcome	Regional Priority	GOL Priority
Children's and Young People			
➢ **(7)** Ensure that young people known to the YOS and their parents/carers receive a parenting intervention ➢ **(8)** Improve child health ➢ **(10)** Improve access to services for young people and parents that support them to be more economically active ➢ **(11)** Reduce childhood obesity	➢ **ENV2:** To increase the percentage of residents that are satisfied with the area by 10% by 2010/2011 ➢ **HL1:** Reduce smoking rates to 20% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups ➢ **HL2:** Promote physical activity to increase fitness participation to 30%, sports participation to 15% and maintain overall physical activity at 95% by 2010/2011 ➢ **HL5:** To increase the percentage of residents reporting that they have good / fairly good health over the last year to 85% by 2010/2011	➢ Safer for all ➢ Healthier people with a better quality of life ➢ Improve children's health Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all	➢ Social Inclusion ➢ Health, Children and young people; improving life chances for young people
Wellbeing			
➢ **(30)** Reduce physical inactivity ➢ **(s)** Smoking cessation: Increase number of people who have quit smoking living in N17 ➢ **(s)** Improved living conditions for vulnerable people	➢ **HL2 :** Promote physical activity to increase fitness participation to 30%, sport participation to 15% and maintain overall physical activity at 95% by 2010/2011 satisfied with the area ➢ **HL4:** Improve the mental wellbeing of NDC residents so that 75% of residents report their quality of life as either fairly or very good by 2010/2011	➢ Healthier people and a better quality of life	➢ Health

Alignment of NDC Outcomes with Local Area Agreement

Table 3.3

LAA Target (s: stretch target)	NDC Outcome	Regional Priority	GOL Priority
Enterprise			
➢ **(13)** Reduce worklessness ➢ **(15)** Increasing economic vitality ➢ **(16)** Increase the number of unemployed people assisted in their skills development ➢ **(s)** Number of people from the 12 'worst wards' helped into sustained work ➢ **(s)** Number of Haringey residents in receipt of incapacity related benefits supported into employment	➢ **EMP1:** Improve the employability of at least 292 local residents through the Haringey Guarantee and other NDC schemes by 2010/2011 ➢ **ED1:** Increase post-16 years participation by 5% in further education by 2010/2011 ➢ **ENT1:** Increase number of enterprising people so that 12% of residents describe themselves as self-employed by 2010/2011	➢ Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all	➢ Worklessness
Integrated Housing			
➢ **(18)** Increase Decent Homes	➢ ENV2: To increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied with the area by 10% by 2010/2011.(ao6)	➢ Healthier People with a better quality of life	➢ Community Cohesion, Immigration, Social Inclusion

Alignment of NDC Outcomes with Local Area Agreement

Table 3.4

LAA Target (s: stretch target)	NDC Outcome	Regional Priority	GOL Priority
Safer Communities			
➢ **(21)** Increase victim support ➢ **(22)** Reduce drug related crime ➢ **(24)** Reduce harm caused by illegal drugs ➢ **(26)** Reduce overall crime ➢ **(27)** Reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system ➢ **(s)** Reduction in personal robbery	➢ **C1:** Reduce residents fear of crime by 2010/2011 so that 60% feel safe when walking alone in the dark. ➢ **C2:** Reduce the number of residents seeing prostitution and kerb crawling as a major problem by 2010/2011 so that 75% do not see it as a major problem ➢ **C3:** Reduce street crime offences in the NDC by 30% by 2010/2011 ➢ **C4:** Reduce residential burglary by 40% by 2010/2011 ➢ **C5:** Reduce vehicle crime by 44% by 2010/2011. ➢ **ENV2:** To increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied with the area by 10% by 2010/2011. (ao6)	➢ Be Safer for all	➢ Respect/ Cohesion Improving life chances for young people; Social inclusion ➢ Violence against the person



NDC Jobs and Training Fair September 2009

Education, Employment and Enterprise Theme – Achievements

Today, Gladesmore School is one of the top 47 schools in England, having been awarded 'Beacon status' in 2008.

The Strategic Objective of the 3E Theme (Education, Employment and Enterprise) is to assist in the raising of educational achievement for all and increase the skill levels of local people so that they can access improved opportunities for employment and career development. It is also to help support local businesses to grow and sustain themselves.

The priority for 2009/10, the final year of project delivery for the NDC, was to equip local residents and businesses with the capacity to withstand the 'downturn' in the economy and be well positioned to take advantage of any improvement.

Education

Supporting educational attainment within the NDC area has always been a high priority for the NDC programme. In 2001 the Gladesmore School was in 'Special Measures', considered to be a 'failing school'! Today, Gladesmore School is one of the top 47 schools in England, having been awarded 'Beacon status' in 2008. The NDC supported the 'Key Steps Mentoring' project in the last year, to provide additional support for pupils from the NDC area.

Employment and Training

Providing opportunities for those

who have either not succeeded within the educational system or have come to the area from other countries has been a continuing challenge for the NDC. The Ipsos MORI survey 2008 identified that 47% of the NDC area did not have English as their first language. Add to this the fact that over 160 languages are spoken within the Haringey area and the immense problem for individuals and those trying to support them. To address these diverse needs, The NDC run a number of projects outlined below.

Homework Club Network

The NDC developed a schematic plan to support those for whom English was not their first language and offer through another project support for those who wished to develop their basic skills and develop their IT and communications skills as well as self-esteem.

The Homework Club network was developed with the dual roles of supporting young people to attain educationally, whilst also offering their parents and carers the opportunity to develop their own basic literacy and numeracy skills. The network was managed by a local community organisation, PHASCA, and worked with the Gladesmore School, Tiverton Junior School and Haringey's Library Service, with provision being made at St Ann's Library Community Hall, which had been financed by the NDC.

Continuing to Bridge the Gap

Bridging the Gap project was developed in 2008/9 for those who, due to the low level of their English skills, were unable to participate in the basic 'English for Speakers of other languages' (ESOL) courses. This pre- entry ESOL course was designed to take students up to a level where they could then go on to the Level 1 ESOL courses run by other providers. The course was managed by the Triangle Children's Youth and Community Centre, which was a project originally developed by the NDC. Continuing to Bridge the Gap continued this project into 2010.



Community Event April 2009



'Stitch in Time' at The Workshop, Mavros House

Heading for Success

The NDC worked with the Tottenham Hotspur's Foundation and Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS) to provide an opportunity for NDC residents to improve their basic skills and confidence through a project called 'Heading for success'. This combined basic skills training with health education, ICT and fitness/ well being training, using the attraction of Spurs football club and working with their staff as an attraction to potential beneficiaries.

Participants also benefited from job placement and volunteering opportunities and were supported through job brokerage initiatives to improve their job readiness and access to training and employment.

Stitch in Time

The Florentia Clothing Village, which lies within the NDC area, is unique in North London as a manufacturing hub for the fashion industry, housing 30 companies from designers to manufacturers. A survey in May 2009 had identified 47 employment opportunities just within the NDC area. The NDC worked with the Florentia Village companies and the training company 'Fashion Enter' to train people in skills to enable them to find employment within the industry. Students were given two weeks intensive training, followed by placements with companies working in the industry with the intention of giving them the opportunity to gain employment. The project successfully trained 11 people and good employment outcomes are anticipated.

Jobs and Training Fair

The highlight of the year in 2009 was the Jobs and Training Fair, which was held at the Bernie Grant Arts Centre in Tottenham. This was the second such fair because the initial event in 2008 was such a success. This year's event was held in September and attracted 26 organisations and just under 400 people. The Fair was organised as a collaborative partnership between the NDC, North London Business, Jobcentre Plus and Haringey Council's Regeneration team. It is hoped that the partnership will continue after the

end of the NDC as the effects of the recession continue to be felt.

Enterprise Support

The Rev Up project was launched in January 2009 and provided 'tailored' community based enterprise support for businesses within the NDC area.

The mentor was based in an office on the Florentia Village for half a day a week which enabled her to build up a positive relationship with the businesses in the village.

She also built up a network of retail businesses, of which there are many in the NDC area. In December 2009 a networking meeting at the Bernie Grant Centre titled 'Raising cash in the recession 'attracted 22 businesses and as a result of this meeting a number of new clients were assisted by the project.

Work has also been done to support the Creative sector within the NDC with a meeting in January 2010 to assist artists and others to network and promote their skills to one another and for them to access business support available to them.

In December 2009 the Rev Up programme worked with the Stitch in Time project to sponsor six manufacturers and designers from the NDC area to have stands at the BBC Clothes Show in Birmingham. It provided a great opportunity for them to showcase their work to buyers and the general public.

The project is managed by North London Business, with support from a Management Board drawn from local businesses and business support organisations, who add value to the work of the project.



Rev Up at the BBC Clothes Show December 2009



A Health Theme event

Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure Theme – Achievements

The 'Cracking Up ' comedy show provided an opportunity to highlight mental health issues.

Community Health Events

The NDC Health Fair was held on the 17th October 2009 for the whole community, between 12 noon and 5pm at the Triangle Centre, St Ann's Road.

The fair was extremely well attended by NDC residents and promoted healthy living through information, health and therapy tasters, health testing, advice/ demonstrations of healthy food preparation and usage; participation in sport and dancing.

Visitors were also offered lunch and fun elements such as face painting for children and beauty sessions. The fair was attended by 129 visitors in total who completed health questionnaires and 47 individuals participated in health MOTs.

The Health MOTs revealed that there is a significant amount of undiagnosed conditions in the community despite the survey suggesting that most visitors felt very healthy. The NDC has shared the findings of the Health Questionnaires and MOTs with key stakeholders within the health service.

As part of the health engagement activities for 2009, the 'Cracking Up' comedy show was also brought to the area. It was promoted at the NDC Health event and

at various community venues in the area prior to being hosted at the Bernie Grant Centre on the evening of Tuesday 20th October. The two hour show was very well attended and evidently enjoyed by all who attended. All tickets were distributed prior to the date and although the theme for the show was hard hitting, that is tackling stigma and misconceptions in relation to mental ill health, it provided a hugely successful opportunity to highlight key issues around engagement, support and community integration. The BBC reported on the content and issues highlighted in the show and the NDC's sponsorship was also acknowledged.

The Laurels Project Development Group

The NDC as a key stakeholder continues to support and influence proposed improvements in service provision at the Laurels Healthy Living Centre. Architects have been appointed by NHS Haringey to assist with the re-design of clinical space and will focus on improving and consolidating the primary care services at the centre and improving reception and waiting areas. A group called the 'Laurels Project Development Group' (LPDG) was formed in Summer 2009 to oversee the re-design of the Laurels. The LPDG is jointly chaired by the NDC and NHS Haringey and attended by existing and proposed service providers at the Laurels. The LPDG has been actively working with the appointed architects to ensure that physical changes meet the aspirations of the Centre users and service providers.

'Reach Out'@ BUBIC

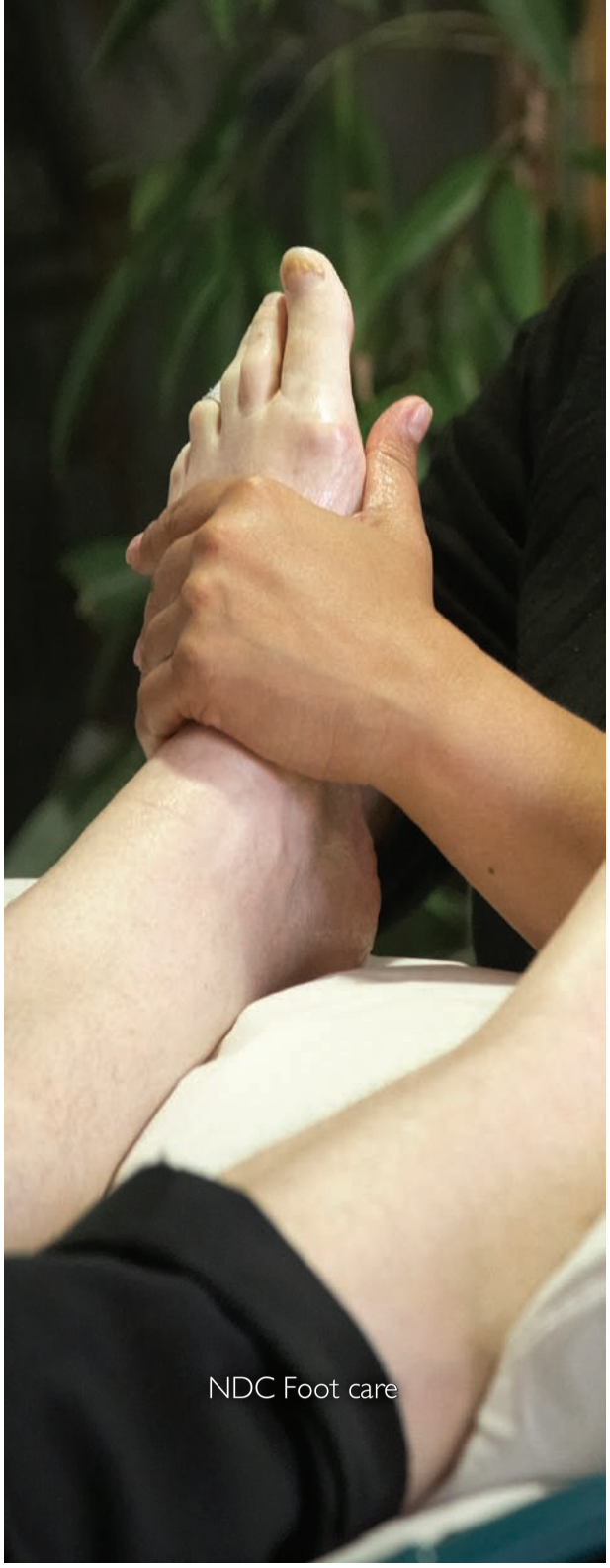
The 'Reach Out' Project continues to deliver project activities for young people in the NDC area. The Project worker Dawn Mills, supported by BUBIC staff stationed a promotional stall to promote the project at the NDC Health Fair in October this year. The project has developed and distributed a promotional pack for young people including advice, information and practical gadgets to encourage participation in the project. This was received very well by a range of young people who attended the health event alongside agencies working in the area. The project has developed a distinct brand within the BUBIC range of services and aims to bring a holistic approach to dealing with issues affecting vulnerable young people. Staff have worked extensively with young people in the area including outreach work in the estates surrounding the NDC area.

A project Steering group met locally in mid-December last year with a view to informing key stakeholders about the progress and achievements made towards the projects objectives. Key tasks in the New Year will include identifying continuation funding for the project and bids will be based on the good practice learned through the outreach work undertaken to date. There also shared lessons for improved inter-agency collaboration and innovation through the implementation of the project.

Foot Care Plus Project

The Foot Care Plus project aims to make available a much demanded affordable nail-cutting service to a broader range of older people in Seven Sisters. It is managed by the





NDC Foot care

NDC Successor body, the Bridge Renewal Trust. The nail-cutting service will be delivered by a part time worker, who was recently recruited by the Bridge Renewal Trust. The 'plus' element of the project refers to the provision of signposting, advice and referrals for older people on a range of issues including well-being, welfare benefits and money advice. This is delivered by Age Concern Haringey alongside the foot care service. Nail-cutting is available 3 days per week from the Laurels Healthy Living Centre, commencing in December 2009. Each nail-cutting session costs £10 and clients are provided with their own nail care kit in the first session.

The project has been established through joint funding of the Bridge New Deal for Communities and NHS Haringey. The service is being run on a not for profit basis to ensure affordability. It will run for a trial period to build up a client base. The aim is to enable the service to become self financing from 2011.

Easy Access Talking Therapies (NHS Haringey)

This project is being delivered as phase two of the CBT clinic at the Laurels by HBE Mental Health Trust, which ran in 2008/09. The Project is on target with delivery and CBT sessions are currently being delivered 3 days per week with a view to being fully mainstreamed in 2010/11. A new Family Behavioural Therapy project will also be delivered in partnership with HBE Mental Health Trust.

Active 4 Health (NDC managed)

All physical activities in the active 4 Health project are running well and have been well attended throughout the year. It is anticipated that future project activities will be financed directly by individuals wishing to participate in 2010/11.

New Project Activity

A Project to undertake training for specialist workers in family and community support services for local people with mental ill health will be developed in early 2010. The nature and importance of the proposed work has recently been reviewed and discussed with HBE Mental Health Trust who are a key partner in the project. It has been agreed in principle that the NDC will support the development of a pilot project within the Health Theme. This will be done with a view that that if the pilot is successful a case for ongoing provision will be made via mainstream health service commissioners in future years. The anticipated benefits of this provision include increased/speedier recovery rates amongst patients and a decrease in relapses and sudden deterioration in patient health.



The refurbished Bridge on Seven Sisters and St Ann's Road

Neighbourhood Services Theme – Achievements

Although there were no capital projects programmed for 2009/10, a number were launched in 2009.

The Neighbourhood Services Theme is aimed at improving and maintaining the environment and quality of life of residents within the NDC. This has targeted concerns expressed by residents through the Ipsos 'MORI' surveys over the period of the programme.

This identified areas of concern, which enabled the NDC to develop an overall strategy, which was "to improve the environmental aspects of the neighbourhood and to reduce the levels of crime, so that it is a more attractive place to live, play, visit and work". This has included capital works to improve the estates and other infrastructure within the NDC area.

Capital Achievements

Although there were no capital projects programmed for 2009/10, a number were launched in 2009.

The £1.4million restoration of the rail bridge over Seven Sisters road, after which the NDC programme is named, was opened in June 2009 by the Leader of Haringey Council, Councillor Clare Kober. The project had involved local residents through a questionnaire, which invited them to choose the new colours for the bridge on a competitive basis. A plaque commemorating the restoration was unveiled by Patrick Hallgate, Route Director of Network Rail.



Multi-Use Games Area
at Edgecot Grove Estate

The £1 million Sir Frederick Messer estate renewal project, jointly funded by Homes for Haringey and the Bridge NDC was completed and opened in June 2009. This has seen a major upgrade of the external environment, including improved lighting, external landscaping, provision of play areas, adult exercise equipment, improved footpaths on the estate and landscaping.

Revenue Project Achievements

Making a Difference programme

The 'Making a difference' programme is a Haringey Council Small grants programme for community organisations within the Borough. The NDC has match funded the programme for organisations within their area of benefit. This programme was completed in June 2009.

Family Intervention and Diversion project

This project worked with young people 8 to 18 years of age who were at risk of becoming involved in anti-social behaviour and their Families/Parents/Carers, who lived in the NDC area. It used an innovative "restorative" approach where children were encouraged to become involved in positive activities as well as having individual support from Outreach workers. Parents were given support in setting appropriate boundaries for their children to enable them to realise their potential in educational, community and social settings.

Grow your own @ Helston Court

This project was developed as a 'grow your own' food co-operative based on the successful one, known as 'Under one Sun' which had been developed at Tottenham Hale, with support from Sustainable Haringey.

The project restored a derelict garden situated at Helston Court, in a densely populated part of the NDC area. The important feature of the project was to develop a local management committee to take over the running of the project after the withdrawal of the NDC.

This was achieved by appointing a development worker, who had experience of sustainable food growing and could also support the community cohesion work needed to support the growth of the management committee.



Helston Court
growing area ready for planting

Helston Court
before development



Financial Information 2009 /2010

A robust evaluation of the programme will be undertaken, to ensure value for money has been achieved.

The NDC funding programme formally ends in March 2011. It has been restructured to ensure that the majority of resources were deployed by the end of March 2010. Capital funding was invested in full by the end of 2009. April 2009 to March 2010 represented the final year of revenue projects. 2010 to 2011 represents the closure of the NDC including financial completions, evaluations, archiving, implementation of succession arrangements with the successor body (The Bridge Renewal Trust) and hand over to the Accountable Body (Haringey Council). The final year has been structured so as to close by the 31st December 2010 and therefore the figures reflect this by monies being forecasted to Qtr 3 only.

Tables 5 to 7 set out the funding available for the final year of the NDC programme. The figures are provisional. The Department for Communities and Local Government will confirm final allocation in the final year.

Table 5 – Sets out a summary of the budget allocation by programme element for 2010/2011.

Tables 6.1- 6.3 – Set out the projects in each Theme along with forecast spend in 2010/2011.

The NDC also receives an additional annual income based on its capital investment in the Laurels Healthy Living Centre.

Table 7 – Sets out the breakdown from the income derived from the Laurels Healthy Living Centre in 2010/2011 including income carried forward from previous years.

Programme Summary of Forecast Revenue Spend 2010/2011 **Table 5**

Programme Element	Forecast Revenue Spend by Quarter				
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	2010/2011 Total
Education, Employment & Enterprise	8,333	8,333	8,334	–	25,000
Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure	8,333	8,333	8,334	–	25,000
Neighbourhood Services	8,333	8,333	8,334	–	25,000
Management & Administration	54,350	54,350	91,300	–	200,000
Total	79,349	79,349	116,302	–	275,000

Programme of Projects and Forecast Spend by Theme **Table 6.1**

Education, Employment and Enterprise Theme					
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Succession and Legacy	8,334	8,334	8,334	–	25,000
Total	**8,333**	**8,333**	**8,334**	**–**	**25,000**

* Cross Thematic Projects

Programme of Projects and Forecast Spend by Theme

Table 6.2

Health, Social Care, Sports and Leisure Theme					
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Succession and Legacy	8,333	8,333	8,334	–	25,000
Total	**8,333**	**8,333**	**8,334**	**–**	**25,000**

Programme of Projects and Forecast Spend by Theme

Table 6.3

Neighbourhood Services					
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Succession and Legacy	8,333	8,333	8,333	–	25,000
Total	**8,333**	**8,333**	**8,334**	**–**	**25,000**

* Cross Thematic Projects

NDC Laurels Healthy Living Centre Income and Spend 2010/2011 **Table 7**

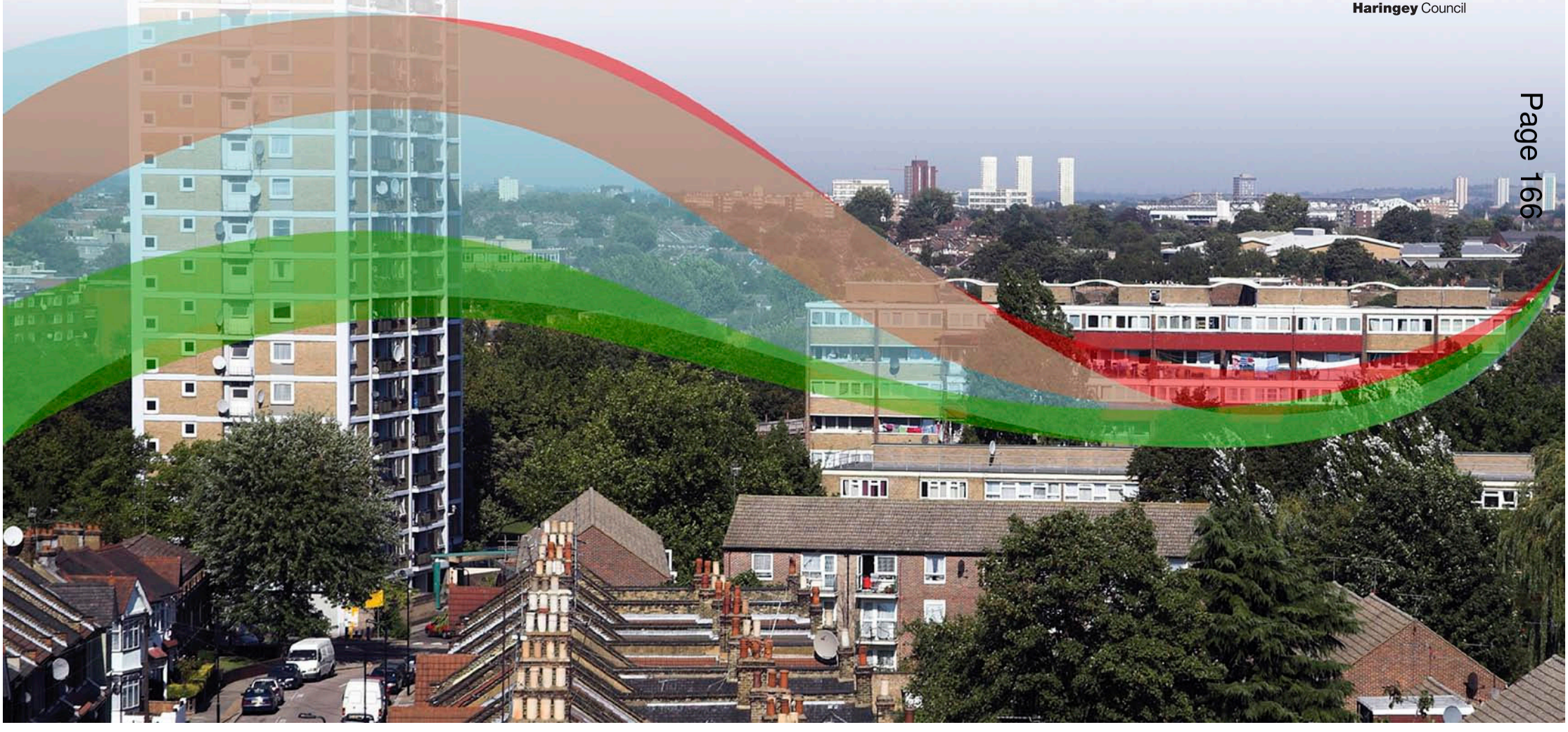
Laurels Healthy Living Centre					
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Laurels Rent/ service charge	25,595	25,595	25,595	25,595	102,380
NDC Successor Vehicle	139,510	–	–	–	139,510
Other Laurels Projects	10,778	10,778	10,778	10,778	43,110
Total Laurels Expenditure 2010/2011	**175,883**	**36,373**	**36,373**	**36,373**	**285,000**
Carry forward from 2007/2008	35,558	35,558	35,558	–	106,673
Carry forward from 2007/08 (sale of van)	1,666	1,667	1,667	–	5,000
Carry forward from 2008/09	41,833	41,833	41,834	–	125,500
Carry forward from 2009/10 (predicted)	**11,428**	**11,428**	**11,428**	**–**	**34,284**
Total carry forward	**90,485**	**90,486**	**90,487**	**–**	**271,457**
Total	**266,368**	**126,858**	**126,859**	**36,373**	**556,457**

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THE Bridge
BUILDING SevenSisters
New Deal for Communities

Communities and Local Government

Haringey Council



Agenda Item 14

Haringey

Agenda item:

Cabinet **On 23 March 2010** **[No.]**

Report Title: **'TRANSFORMING TOTTENHAM HALE' – PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS AND WAY FORWARD**	
Report authorised by **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment** Signed: NP Bolger 17th March 2010	
Contact Officer : **Ismail Mohammed/Terry Knibbs**	
Wards(s) affected: **All Tottenham Wards**	Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 To inform Cabinet of the outcome of the public consultation on development options in the Greater Ashley Road area of Tottenham Hale undertaken at the end of 2009 and to recommend the option that should be taken forward.

1.2 Consideration to this report and its recommendations will remove uncertainty about the future of Down Lane Park and community buildings/facilities occupied by community groups, thereby facilitating investment decisions.

2. Introduction by the Leader (with responsibility for major sites)

2.1 The consultation on options for the next phase of development and regeneration at Tottenham Hale was an important stage in the process. It is clear that there is a mix of views about the preferred way forward and the support that different people in the community have expressed for the alternative development options demonstrates the importance of early engagement with the community.

2.2 There is a mix of views about where new growth should be located at Tottenham Hale, and, indeed, as to whether there should be further growth at all. There is a need for more homes, together with community, retail and business space and the Council must plan to meet these strategic targets.

2.3 The consultation does show significant opposition to the idea of development in part of

Down Lane Park compensated by an extension to the Park on the north side that would bring the Park closer to those residents living north of the Park. It is important that the Council listens to this opinion and uses it to determine the way forward.

2.4 The approach set out in this report therefore is to pursue a strategy that focuses new development on already developed land, including the current re-use and recycling Depot on Ashley Road/Park View Road after it moves to a new site in Marsh Lane that is currently being planned. This approach retains Down Lane Park as open space and retains the existing community buildings within it.

2.5 This approach will also mean that the funding the Council has allocated for improvements to Down Lane Park can go ahead, in consultation with the Friends of Down Lane Park, without constraint on what and where new facilities and improvements should be provided.

3. Link with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1 The proposals for Tottenham Hale are fully consistent with the Council Plan, the Sustainable Community Plan and the Regeneration and Housing Strategies.

3.2 The Council adopted the Transforming Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in October 2006. That sets the framework for transforming this eastern area of the Borough through mixed-use development to create new jobs, provide high quality housing and improve the environment. The proposals in this report sit within this framework.

4. Recommendations

4.1 To note the results of the public consultation on development options in the Greater Ashley Road area of Tottenham Hale undertaken from 23 October – 31 December 2009.

4.2 To agree that new development should be focused on existing developed land and that Down Lane Park should be retained as existing.

4.3 To agree that a first phase of improvements to Down Lane Park should be designed and progressed in consultation with the Friends of Down Lane Park using allocated funding.

4.4 To authorise the start of work on a delivery strategy based on Recommendation 4.2 (including development principles revised to be consistent with that recommendation), in consultation with the London Development Agency, Design for London, Transport for London and the Homes and Communities Agency with a report to Cabinet in the Autumn.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1 Cabinet needs to decide the way forward in preparing more detailed development proposals for the next phase of growth at Tottenham Hale taking into account the outcome of the recent public consultation. An early decision on this will also remove the current uncertainty about the future of part of Down Lane Park and community buildings within it which is inhibiting investment decisions.

6. Summary

6.1 The report to Cabinet on 21 July 2009 set out in detail the basis for promoting new development at Tottenham Hale, one of the borough's two strategic growth areas, and the options of tasking that forward. The public consultation that was approved has been undertaken comprising a variety of measures to gauge local opinions.

6.2 The public consultation on the development options at Greater Ashley Road was undertaken from 23 October - 31 December 2009.

6.3 225 responses were received to the consultation leaflet, of these 197 responses were from residents living in N15 or N17.

6.4 A petition was received by the Council on 18 February 2010 with a total of approx. 607 signatures (overwhelmingly N17 residents) calling for Down Lane Park to be retained and improved.

6.5 There is significant opposition from local residents to the proposal for new development – either in principle or certainly within the Park. However, there is also a smaller, but still significant, level of support for new development - including support for developing the southern part of the Park:

- 94 questionnaire respondents (42%) oppose the 'Park land swap' option with development, while 87 (39%) of respondents support it;
- 90 questionnaire respondents in N15/17 oppose the Park land swap option (including 6 of the 'blank' responses to the tick boxes whose written comments indicate opposition - including the Haringey Federation of Residents' Associations) compared with 80 who support it;
- 67 (30%) of questionnaire respondents oppose both of the presented development options &/or are opposed to the principle of new development;
- of those questionnaire respondents who agree with either of the presented development options, more support the 'Park land swap' option with development closer to the Station (87) than those who support the 'no Park land swap' option (54) (12 respondents agree to both options);
- the petitioners object to development on any part of Down Lane Park (even with a compensating land swap) and want to see the Park improved.

6.6 The detailed analysis of the public consultation is attached as an Appendix to this report but the following is a summary.

Public Consultation Undertaken

6.7 The consultation included:

- the distribution of approx. 7,000 leaflets to residents, businesses, specific landowners and statutory agencies – inviting responses to a structured questionnaire
- two evening public meetings attended by 36 people and 17 people (though with some people attending on both evenings)
- an exhibition of plans (staffed for a short publicised period) at Marcus Garvey Library (approx. 60 people attended the exhibition over the 3 days that were staffed
- a newspaper public notice and articles in 'Haringey People' & Haringey Advertiser
- details were posted on the Council's website.

Questionnaire Responses

6.8 The specific questions asked in the consultation leaflet were:

Taking into account the advantages and disadvantages, which development option do you support, if any?:

Option 1: build new homes on the whole of the Recycling Centre & Depot on Ashley Road/Park View Road with no development in Down Lane Park

Option 2: focus new development closer to the Station (building on part of Down Lane Park) but not before the Park is extended (by at least the same size) on the north side when the Ashley Road depot relocates to Marsh Lane in 2012

Where would you like to see any new community buildings, eg. for meetings, informal sports or general leisure?

- *Built on the Recycling Centre & Depot site on Ashley Road/Park View Road*
- *Built on land closer to the Station*

6.9 225 responses were received (c3.2% response rate):

		Option 1: No Park Land Swap	Option 2 : Park Land Swap	New community bldgs. on Depot site	New community bldgs. closer to Stn.
Agree	Total	54 (24%)	87 (39%)	58 (26%)	77 (34%)
Disagree	Total	119 (53%)	94 (42%)	76 (34%)	65 (29%)
Neither agree nor disagree	Total	19 (8%)	11 (5%)	27 (12%)	25 (11%)
Blank	Total	33 (15%)	33 (15%)	64 (28%)	58 (26%)
Total		225 (100%)	225 (100%)	225 (100%)	225 (100%)
Visit Park :	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Never	Blank
Total	83 (37%)	48 (21%)	29 (13%)	41 (18%)	24 (11%)

Note: percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

6.10 131 questionnaire respondents also made individual comments – these are summarised in the Appendix.

Summary of key views expressed at public meetings

6.11 The views expressed at the two public meetings on 2 & 4 November 2009 attended by approx. 53 people (some people attended both meetings) are summarised as follows:

- Concern about increased population (up to 3,000) in Tottenham Hale but no increase in parkland
- Concern that other community facilities (schools / health / community) not being increased in a timely way to support increased population / housing
- Neither of the consultation options are supported. There should be no development on the Park and the Park should be extended onto the site of the Depot to provide adequate open space for existing and new residents
- More attention should be paid to improving the park now, improving local street

services (cleaning; safety; lighting) and healthcare provision

- Concern that housing development design should be in keeping with existing character of area. Development should not be too high.
- Pavillion Nursery does not want to relocate or be rebuilt
- Development proposals should be worked up in more detail before consultation to give people more fully informed choices
- Residents facing onto the existing Depot do not experience any problems from it – having an extended Park opposite their front doors may present problems.

Petitions

6.12 A petition was received by the Council on 18 February 2010 with a combined total of approx. 607 signatures (overwhelmingly N17 residents) calling for:

Petition 1: 'We the undersigned call upon Haringey Council to drop its proposal to take away a substantial part of Down Lane Park for development but instead to adopt the principle that park land is sacrosanct and that no part of Down Lane Park should be taken away ever.' (approx. 322 signatures)

Petition 2: 'We the undersigned demand that Haringey Council drop its proposal to build housing on the part of Down Lane Park that has the children's playground, nursery and sports facilities (even with sections of land being added as recompense at the other end of the park). Instead we demand that Haringey:

- *adopt the principle that park land is sacrosanct and that no part of Down Lane Park be taken away ever;*
- *fulfil its promise made in the Tottenham Hale Masterplan 2006 (not kept yet) to create "a new children's play area and new youth facilities".' (approx. 285 signatures)*

Deciding the Way Forward

6.13 Taking the consultation results into account, the approach in this area of Tottenham Hale should be to focus new development on existing developed land, retaining all of the existing Down Lane Park in an overall regeneration programme.

6.14 This will release any uncertainty surrounding the future of the Park and the community buildings, eg. the Pavillion Nursery and bowls club, within it. It will enable the allocated funding for a first phase of Down Lane Park improvements to proceed unencumbered in consultation with the Friends of Down Lane Park.

6.15 The development principles approved by the Cabinet in July 2009 will need to be reviewed to ensure they are fully consistent with the decisions taken in respect of the recommendations in this report.

6.16 Work can now commence on preparing more detailed proposals for new homes, shops, business space and community infrastructure and the aim is to present these to Cabinet in Autumn 2010.

7. Assistant Director for Recreation Services comments

7.1 The total available budget for improvements to Down Lane Park is £255,000 from the following sources:

- £70,000 Playbuilder

- £100,000 Playground improvements capital
- £85,000 Growth Fund 3.

7.2 In 2010/11 these monies will be utilised to:
- Complete an overall masterplan for the site
- Playground improvements including a new natural play area.

7.3 The play improvement works will be completed by 31/03/11

7.4 The masterplan and playground improvement works will be developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and the local community.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 The cost of the consultation process has been met within existing budgets. Funding of £255,000 has been identified for improvements to Down Lane Park and is available to be spent providing grant conditions are complied with.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 At this stage there are no legal implications arising directly from the content of this report or the recommendations. Legal advice should be sought on the delivery strategy for a new development as and when necessary. The proposed report to a future Cabinet meeting on more detailed development proposals will set out the legal implications of those proposals at that stage.

10. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

10.1 The key element underpinning the growth proposals is to promote physical, economic and social regeneration in Tottenham Hale to benefit the wider area where there is the highest level of deprivation and worklessness. The aim is to create new employment opportunities, new homes (including affordable), new community facilities, improved accessibility and a quality environment.

10.2 The recommendation to focus new development on existing developed areas seeks to minimise any disruption (and to remove uncertainty) for existing community buildings.

11. Consultation

11.1 The proposals in this report flow from the extensive public consultation undertaken at the end of 2009. Proposals for growth at Tottenham Hale are also being developed via close working with other public sector bodies – especially the GLA, Transport for London, London Development Agency, Design for London and the Homes and Communities Agency.

12. Service Financial Comments

12.1 The costs of preparing the delivery strategy for the Greater Ashley Road area will be met within existing service budgets and by working closely with public sector partners.

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

Appendix 1: Greater Ashley Road, Tottenham Hale – Analysis of Public Consultation Responses

Plan 1 : Greater Ashley Road Masterplan Area, Hale Village and Tottenham Hale Gyratory

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Background Papers

- 'Transforming Tottenham Hale – Progress and Next Steps' – report to Cabinet 21 July 2009
- Greater Ashley Road area public consultation responses 2009/2010
- 'Growth Fund and Community Infrastructure Fund' – report to Cabinet 21 April 2009
- Transforming Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document October 2006
- Haringey Unitary Development Plan June 2006
- Tottenham Hale and Ashley Road Enhanced Masterplan Report – KCAP/Landolt & Brown - April 2009
- Planning application files for Hale Village, Tottenham Town Hall and Ward's Corner
- Hale Village s106 agreement dated 9 October 2007
- West Anglia Main Line – Progress Report – Dept. for Transport March 2009

APPENDIX 1

GREATER ASHLEY ROAD, TOTTENHAM HALE – ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESPONSES

March 2010

Summary

- This note summarises the outcome of the public consultation on the development options at Greater Ashley Road undertaken from 23 October - 31 December 2009.

- 225 responses were received to the consultation leaflet, of these 197 responses were from residents living in N15 or N17.

- Two petitions were received by the Council on 18 February 2010 with a combined total of approx. 607 signatures (overwhelmingly N17 residents) calling for Down Lane Park to be retained and improved.

- There is significant opposition from local residents to the proposal for new development – either in principle or certainly within the Park. However, there is also a smaller, but still significant, level of support for new development - including support for developing the southern part of the Park:

    - 94 questionnaire respondents (42%) oppose the 'Park land swap' option with development, while 87 (39%) of respondents support it;

    - 90 questionnaire respondents in N15/17 oppose the Park land swap option (including 6 of the 'blank' responses to the tick boxes whose written comments indicate opposition - including the Haringey Federation of Residents' Associations) compared with 80 who support it;

    - 67 (30%) of questionnaire respondents oppose both of the presented development options &/or are opposed to the principle of new development;

    - of those questionnaire respondents who agree with either of the presented development options, more support the 'Park land swap' option with development closer to the Station (87) than those who support the 'no Park land swap' option (54) (12 respondents agree to both options);

    - the two petitions both object to development on any part of Down Lane Park (even with a compensating land swap) and want to see the Park improved

Public Consultation Undertaken

The consultation included:

- the distribution of approx. 7,000 leaflets to residents, businesses, specific landowners and statutory agencies – inviting responses to a structured questionnaire
- two evening public meetings attended by 36 people and 17 people (though with some people attending on both evenings)
- an exhibition of plans (staffed for a short publicised period) at Marcus Garvey Library (approx. 60 people attended the exhibition over the 3 days that were staffed
- a newspaper public notice and articles in 'Haringey People' & Haringey Advertiser
- details were posted on the Council's website.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

The specific questions asked in the consultation leaflet were:

Taking into account the advantages and disadvantages, which development option do you support, if any?:

> *Option 1: build new homes on the whole of the Recycling Centre & Depot on Ashley Road/Park View Road with no development in Down Lane Park*
> *Option 2: focus new development closer to the Station (building on part of Down Lane Park) but not before the Park is extended (by at least the same size) on the north side when the Ashley Road depot relocates to Marsh Lane in 2012*

Where would you like to see any new community buildings, eg. for meetings, informal sports or general leisure?

- *Built on the Recycling Centre & Depot site on Ashley Road/Park View Road*
- *Built on land closer to the Station*

225 responses were received (c3.2% response rate):

		Option 1: No Park Land Swap	Option 2 : Park Land Swap	New community bldgs. on Depot site	New community bldgs. closer to Stn.
Agree	**Total**	**54 (24%)**	**87 (39%)**	**58 (26%)**	**77 (34%)**
	N17 (Tottenham)	35	72	44	60
	N15 (Seven Sisters)	16	8	10	11
Disagree	**Total**	**119 (53%)**	**94 (42%)**	**76 (34%)**	**65 (29%)**
	N17 (Tottenham)	96	85	57	47
	N15 (Seven Sisters)	12	19	11	11
Neither agree nor disagree	**Total**	**19 (8%)**	**11 (5%)**	**27 (12%)**	**25 (11%)**
	N17 (Tottenham)	11	8	20	18
	N15 (Seven Sisters)	3	1	3	3
Blank	**Total**	**33 (15%)**	**33 (15%)**	**64 (28%)**	**58 (26%)**
	N17 (Tottenham)	17	14	38	34
	N15 (Seven Sisters)	3	6	10	9
Total		**225 (100%)**	**225 (100%)**	**225 (100%)**	**225 (100%)**
Visit Park :	**Daily**	**Weekly**	**Monthly**	**Never**	**Blank**
Total	**83 (37%)**	**48 (21%)**	**29 (13%)**	**41 (18%)**	**24 (11%)**
N17 (Tott.)	74	39	14	28	4
N15 (Seven Sisters)	3	6	13	7	5

Note: percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS ON QUESTIONNAIRE

	Summary of comments 131 respondents made individual comments	**No. of respondents making comment**
	Principle of any new housing & adequacy of local infrastructure	
1	There should be no more housing – inadequate green space & social infrastructure	14
2	Concern at whether capacity of drainage and water supply network can cater for new development	1
3	Support no net loss of open space	1
4	Rectify existing shortage of health facilities before considering any new development	1
	Approach to the park & depot/Location of new development	
5	Leave Park alone – it should be improved &/or extended (this comment includes those who support 'Option 3' – an improved and extended park + development)	70
6	Should build on south of Park – more accessible	6
7	Develop close to the Station but maintain/increase open space too	3
8	Ensure new play area is provided before existing one is closed	1
9	Park View Road gate to the Park should be reinstated	1
10	Develop on land east of Watermead Way	1
11	Build homes on Marsh Lane	1
12	Developing on land near the Station will improve the image of the area	1
13	Build in the west of the borough	1
14	Depot site should be used for community or recreational use	1
15	Development should allow good access to the Station	1
16	Community buildings will be more accessible & cost effective on Depot site	1
17	Support new development on Depot but retain access to recycling area	1
18	Keep Depot where it is – develop TechnoPark for new homes	1
19	Building on the Park will set an unwelcome precedent	1
20	Retain existing nursery	1
21	Developing part of the Park will be an opportunity to improve the play area & sports facilities	1
22	Build new homes on top of existing retail park and on social housing estates – not in the Park	1
	Type of new development	
23	Over-development will increase traffic fumes & create new slums	6
24	Local people will not benefit from new homes	3
25	Must have new social infrastructure to support new housing	4
26	Concern at more buy-to-let homes or social housing	2
27	New development should be low rise	2
28	New development must be attractive – not like Hale Village	2
29	Build family homes – not high density housing	1
30	Should build a secondary school instead	1
31	More community facilities are needed	1
32	Concern at type of new housing and impact on community	1
33	Retain interesting buildings on Ashley Road & improve security	1
34	New development must be fully accessible	1
35	Build more social housing, sport and leisure centres	1
36	New homes must have parking spaces	1
37	Avoid over-development – smaller separate blocks are better	1
	Consultation process	
38	The consultation lacks details /is flawed/won't influence final decision	7
39	Plans should have shown Marsh Lane location for new Depot	1
40	Community should have been consulted and involved at an earlier stage	1
	Depot	
41	Leave Ashley Road Depot where it is	2

42	Don't close the Depot until a replacement facility is open	1
43	Public should be consulted on moving the Depot – will lead to fly-tipping in local streets	1
44	Concern at likely traffic with new Depot at Marsh Lane & impact on Lansdowne Road	1
45	Non- car owners will not be able to use Marsh Lane – improve recycling collection instead	1
46	Oppose Marsh Lane scheme – will lose allotments	1
	Approach to local industry	
47	Relocate local industry out of the area	1
48	Businesses should not be forced to leave	1
49	More jobs are needed rather than new homes	1
50	Support redevelopment of existing bad neighbour industrial uses	1
51	TechnoPark should be retained	1
52	Plans need to be sufficiently flexible if existing businesses are to be encouraged to relocate	1
	Retail uses	
53	Wider range of shops are needed	1
54	Concern that new GAR development (& new retail especially) may take focus away from existing Ferry Lane retail park	1
	General	
55	Improve east-west access to LVP to improve access to open space & nature	2
56	New development must blend in with the surroundings	2
57	Council capital receipts will not benefit the local community	1
58	Improve local Council homes	1
59	Plant more trees	1
60	Plans are contrary to policy	1
61	Park is used daily for prayers	1
62	Need to improve local roads	1
63	A 'Changing Places' toilet should be provided	1
64	Must fully consider impacts of new development	1
65	Rosebery Avenue suffers from traffic noise	1
66	Concern that Council won't maintain area when development is completed	1
67	New development is reliant on changing the Gyratory to 2-way flow – businesses don't generally support the Gyratory change	1
68	Support provision of new pedestrian & cycle links	1
69	North-south footpath through the Park must be retained	1
70	Concern at viability of proposals	1
71	Concern at inconsistencies between GAR plans and TfL's Gyratory proposals	1

Non-resident respondents (comments included in the summary above):

- Haringey Education Business partnership
- Natural England
- Thames Water
- North London Chamber of Commerce
- CBRE (agent)
- Enfield Council
- King Sturge
- ISIS (British Waterways)
- Coal Authority
- Sustrans

Summary of key views expressed at public meetings on 2 & 4 November 2009 attended by approx. 53 people (some people attended both meetings)

- Concern about increased population (up to 3,000) in Tottenham Hale but no increase in parkland
- Concern that other community facilities (schools / health / community) not being increased in a timely way to support increased population / housing
- Neither of the consultation options are supported. There should be no development on the Park and the Park should be extended onto the site of the Depot to provide adequate open space for existing residents, let alone any new residents
- More attention should be paid to improving the park now, improving local street services (cleaning; safety; lighting) and healthcare provision
- Concern that housing development design should be in keeping with existing character of area. Development should not be too high.
- Pavillion Nursery does not want to relocate or be rebuilt
- Development proposals should be worked up in more detail before consultation to give people more fully informed choices
- Residents facing onto the existing Depot do not experience any problems from it – having an extended Park opposite their front doors may present problems

Petitions

Two petitions were received by the Council on 18 February 2010 with a combined total of approx. 607 signatures (overwhelmingly N17 residents) calling for:

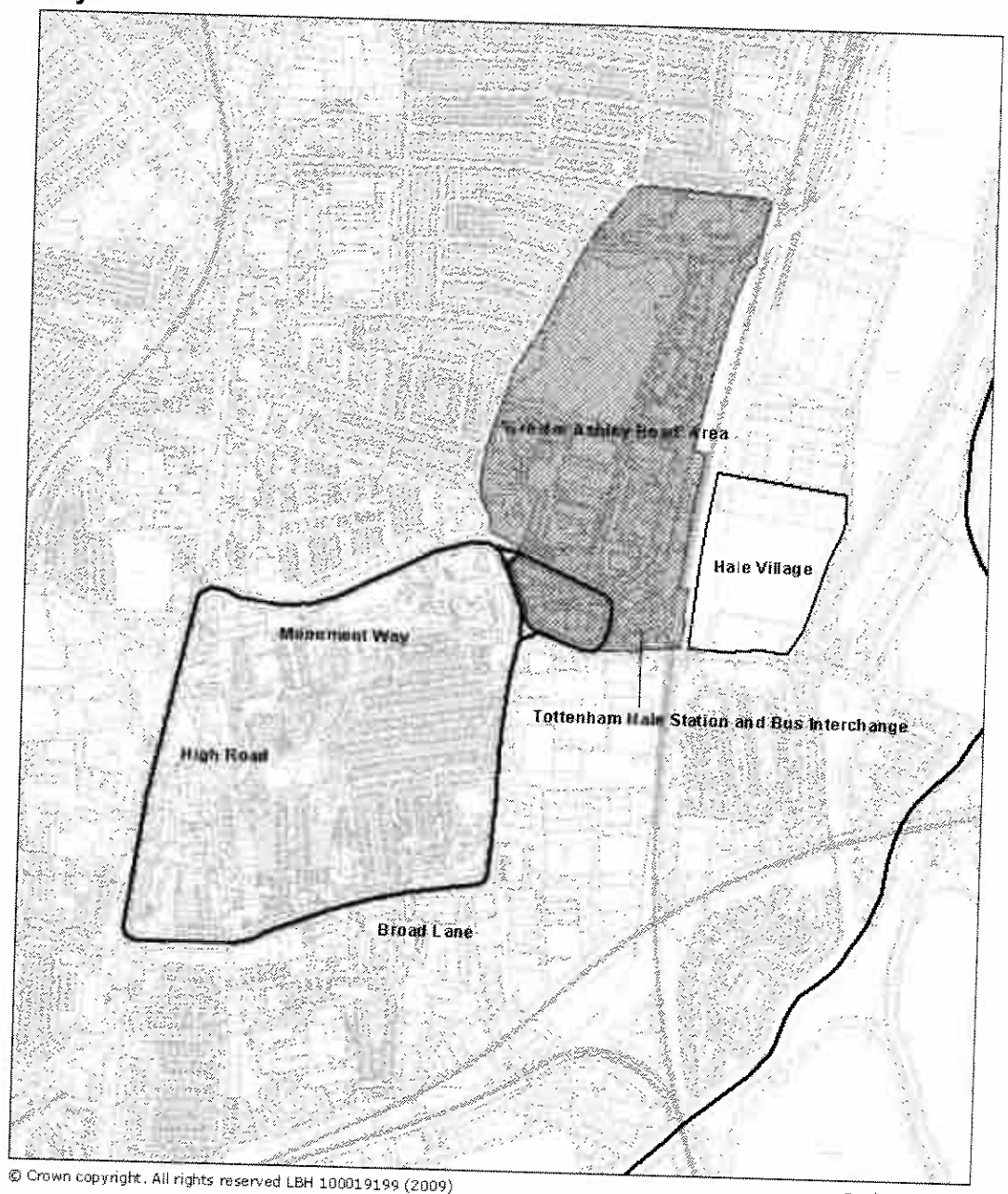
Petition 1: 'We the undersigned call upon Haringey Council to drop its proposal to take away a substantial part of Down Lane Park for development but instead to adopt the principle that park land is sacrosanct and that no part of Down Lane Park should be taken away ever.' (approx. 322 signatures)

Petition 2: 'We the undersigned demand that Haringey Council drop its proposal to build housing on the part of Down Lane Park that has the children's playground, nursery and sports facilities (even with sections of land being added as recompense at the other end of the park). Instead we demand that Haringey:

- *adopt the principle that park land is sacrosanct and that no part of Down Lane Park be taken away ever;*
- *fulfil its promise made in the Tottenham Hale Masterplan 2006 (not kept yet) to create "a new children's play area and new youth facilities".' (approx. 285 signatures)*

KEY CONSULTATION RESULTS:
▪ The overwhelming majority of questionnaire respondents (193 out of 225) live in either N17 or N15, with the majority of those living in N17 (159 in N17; 34 in N15). Some respondents did not give their address. Other respondents include statutory agencies, corporate landowners or agents.
▪ 94 questionnaire respondents (42%) oppose the 'Park land swap' option with development, while 87 (39%) of respondents support it
▪ 54 (24%) of questionnaire respondents support the 'no Park land swap' option while 119 (53%) are opposed. However, many of the latter are opposed because they do not want new development either in principle or unless there is also a larger Park.
▪ 67 (30%) of questionnaire respondents oppose both of the presented development options &/or are opposed to the principle of new development.
▪ Of those questionnaire respondents who agree with either of the presented development options, more support the 'Park land swap' option with development closer to the Station (87) than those who support the 'no Park land swap' option (54) (12 respondents agree to both options).
▪ 90 questionnaire respondents in N15/17 oppose the Park land swap option (including 6 of the 'blank' responses to the tick boxes whose written comments indicate opposition - including the Haringey Federation of Residents' Associations) compared with 80 who support it.
▪ The two public meetings were attended by people (53 people in total though some people attended on both nights) who were strongly opposed to any development in the Park and, perhaps to a lesser degree, opposed to any further development at all. There was strong support at both meetings to the demand to increase the size of Down Lane Park and improve the facilities in it.
▪ The majority of questionnaire respondents (58%) say they use the Park at least once a week. 18% say they never use the Park (including the statutory agency and landowner respondents).
▪ The 607 signature petitions call for the Park to be retained and improved with new play/sports facilities rather than being used in any 'land swap' with new development .

Plan 1
Greater Ashley Road Masterplan Area, Hale Village and Tottenham Hale Gyratory



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Scale: 1:6500

Tottenham Hale Gyratory and Greater Ashley Road Masterplan Area

KEY:

Black Line: Tottenham Gyratory
Black striped Area: 'Greater Ashley Road Masterplan

Agenda Item 15

15

Agenda item: **[No.]**

Cabinet **On 23 March 2010**

Report Title:	Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document
Report authorised by	Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment
Contact Officer :	Richard Truscott Design & Conservation Team Tel: 020 8489 5241
Wards(s) affected: Seven Sisters	Report for: Non-Key Decision

1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)

1.1 To seek Cabinet agreement for the Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document prepared for house extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough for the purposes of formal public consultation. The report also seeks Cabinet approval for the House Extension Design Guidance as an interim planning framework until the SPD is formally adopted by the Council later in 2010 to assist with decisions on the house extensions planning applications by Development Management in the South Tottenham area of the borough.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1 The Draft Supplementary Planning Document sets out design principles for house extensions that will respect the character of the residential neighbourhood in the South Tottenham area of the borough where there is urgent need to address issues of house extensions. The Draft SPD will be subject to further wider community and stakeholder consultation in accordance with PPS12 regulations and until this is formally adopted, the principles set out should guide the basis of decisions on house extension planning applications.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1 Haringey Unitary Development Plan (October 2006): The UDP sets out the planning policy framework to guide future development decisions in the borough.

3.2 Haringey Local development Framework (The Emerging Core Strategy, the Emerging Development Management Development Plan Document): The

Emerging Core Strategy (Pre-Submission Document) sets out the strategic spatial policies for the borough and will guide future development and regeneration decisions. The Emerging Development Management DPD sets out detailed planning policy for informing decision on development proposals through the development management functions.

4. Recommendations

4.1 That the Draft South Tottenham House Extensions Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Document, set out at Appendix 1 be approved for formal community and stakeholder consultation in accordance with PPS12 regulations for a period of six weeks.

4.2 That the Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document is adopted as the interim design guidance for house extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough until the SPD is formally adopted by the Council following formal community and stakeholder consultation, to inform decision making on house extension planning applications by Development Management.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1 Haringey Council recognises the need to provide design guidance to householders seeking planning permission for house extensions to relieve over crowding and to provide for additional habitable accommodation for large families in parts of South Tottenham. There is pressing case for new design guidance to regularise some design principles for roof extensions in the area. Such guidance must be of Supplementary Planning Document status to ensure that it is of sufficient planning merit for decision making in the development management functions of the Council.

6. Other options considered

6.1 The House Extension Design Guidance set out in the Document could be adopted as design principles for advising householders in the area of the various forms of roof extensions that would be acceptable in this part of the borough to assist future decision making. It would not be considered necessary to progress the document as a SPD. The Design Guidance would be of limited planning merit and at an appeal against the Council's decision to refuse permission may not carry sufficient weight in the Planning Inspector's decision.

6.2 The only other alternative would be to have no design guidance specific to the area and consider each development proposal on its merit. Such an approach would be of no benefit to the local community due to inconsistency of decision making and

would create unnecessary work load for the planning service with the need for more pre-application advice to householders and high level of negotiation to ensure that the design proposals would be acceptable within the street scene and respect the character of the area.

7. Summary

7.1 The South Tottenham area comprises mostly late Victorian and early Twentieth Century two storey terrace houses with a traditional pattern of development that is typically of shallow pitched roofs, lining a network of roads laid out to a grid pattern with back to back rear gardens. Within the overall area there is some visual variety between house types, between adjoining streets, and between terraces on the opposite sides of the street.

7.2 Within individual terraces, however, there is a general consistency in the use of a limited palate of external facing materials and detail design. Whilst this is not a conservation area, or an area of particular architectural sensitivity, the terraces have a consistency of scale and rhythm resulting in a uniformity of street character within the area, that influences design proposals when assessing alterations and/or extensions to buildings. The pattern of development gives the streets and the area a distinct character and these should be retained whilst also providing opportunities of some limited alterations and/or extension. The design principles developed in the SPD will meet these wider objectives.

7.3 The Council recognises the needs of local residents to provide additional habitable accommodation within their property to relieve over crowding and to meet the needs of their large extended families in parts of South Tottenham. The house extensions design guidance has been prepared to set down the design principles that should be followed by local residents when considering extensions. The new planning and design guidance should, once adopted as SPD, provide a consistency of approach for house extensions in the area (normally in the form of roof extensions) and ensure there is both adequate growing space for the occupiers and there are good design justifications.

7.4 These matters were discussed with local the local; community and ward councillors and the Draft Design Guidance Document was reported to the Planning Committee at their meeting on 15th September to seek their views on the design principles set out for the house extension in this part of the Borough. The Planning Committee gave their support to the Draft Design Guidance.

7.5 The design guidance has been subject to wider community consultation following approval by the Cabinet at their meeting in October 2009. The Cabinet agreed that the house extension design guidance should be developed as Supplementary Planning Guidance to ensure that there is a formal planning document to support decision made by the Planning Committee of the Council.

7.6 The consultation undertaken during November and December 2009, following Cabinet decision, forms the first stage consultation for preparing the SPD. The outcome of the consultation is that large majority of the respondents support the

three design principles for roof extension. A full summary of the consultation is attached as Appendix 2 to this report. The next stage of the formal consultation will be from the end of May to early July for a period of six weeks. The consultation document will have a full policy assessment to show how it relates the existing Unitary Development Plan and the Emerging Core Strategy and the Development Management DPD.

7.7 There will also be sustainability Appraisal on the design guidance and its impact on the local community. An Equality Impact Assessment has already been prepared and is attached as Appendix 3

7.8 Following the wider community and stakeholder consultation for a period of six weeks between May and July, the SPD will be presented to the Cabinet for a resolution to adopt the house extension design guidance as an SPD.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 This report seeks Cabinet agreement for draft House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document for formal consultation. Any costs arising for the preparing the guidance and community and stakeholder consultation will be met from within existing Service budgets.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 The Head of Legal Services supports this proposal. Following public consultation, it is proposed that the draft design guidance will be adopted as a formal SPD which will ensure the policy carries the maximum weight within the Development Control process and at any future public inquiries.

9.2 The final version of the Draft SPD will be presented back to Cabinet and full Council for adoption in due course. Before formal adoption of the new SPD, Members must have due regard to the provisions of section 71 of the Race Relations Act and the published Codes of Practice and Guidance about the duties under that act and other duties within equality and discrimination legislation.

9.3 Therefore in order for Members to satisfy themselves that they have had due regard to and complied with all duties under S71, RRA it is recommended that consideration be given to carrying out an impact assessment under the RRA. It is not necessary to carry out a full discrimination impact assessment in every case, but a preliminary assessment should be carried out and pursued in more depth if it appears there may be an adverse impact on any groups affected by this new policy. This issue should be reported back to Members in due course and the conclusions and recommendations included within the report at adoption stage.

10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1 not required

11. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

11.1 Equalities and Diversity Unit has provided the following comment:

11.2 "The demographic profile of South Tottenham indicates a number of specific issues in relation to the ethnicity and size of most households. A key consideration for the proposed consultation is whether the three designs proposed will meet the diverse circumstances and needs of all sections of the community.

11.3 The Equalities Service recommends that the Design and Conservation team undertake an Equalities Impact Assessment of the proposed designs as part of the process of the consideration process in order to ensure that there is no potential adverse impact to any resident group or community in South Tottenham."

11.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out and is attached here as Appendix 3.

12. Consultation

12.1 There have been number of consultations with the local communities in South Tottenham to assess planning and development issues in the areas and to set out the guidelines for preparing a design guidance that will meet the aspirations of the local community without compromising the appearance and built environment of the area, respecting local residential integrity.

12.2 There will be further consultation with the local communities and stakeholders for taking forward the SPD through the next stage of the process before the document is formally adopted by the Council.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1 Any costs arising for the design guidance and community and stakeholder consultation will be met from within existing Service budgets.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1 Appendix 1: Draft House Extensions Design Guide for South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document

14.2 Appendix 2: Consultation response Analysis February 2010

14.2 Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment December 2009

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1 The following documents have been used to inform this report:

- PPS12 Local Spatial Planning, 2008
- Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy, 2007
- Haringey' Core Strategy Issues and Options Report, (December 2007)
- Haring Core Strategy Preferred Options (May 2009)
- Haringey Unitary Development Plan (October 2006)

Haringey Council
Planning and Regeneration
639 High Road, London, N17 8BD
020 8489 0000

South Tottenham House Extensions
Draft SPD 2nd cons. analysis
28th May - 12th July 2010

		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3	
Opinion	approve (strong)	12	4.65%	71	27.73%	71	27.52%
	approve	145	56.20%	147	57.42%	114	44.19%
	approve (mild)	62	24.03%	12	4.69%	24	9.30%
	neutral	24	9.30%	7	2.73%	12	4.65%
	disapprove (mild)	9	3.49%	4	1.56%	5	1.94%
	disapprove	6	2.33%	12	4.69%	18	6.98%
	disapprove (strong)	0	0.00%	3	1.17%	14	5.43%
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total	258	100%	256	100%	258	100%
	total approve	219	84.88%	230	89.84%	209	81.01%
	total not approve	39	15.12%	26	10.16%	49	18.99%
	total disapprove	15	5.81%	19	7.42%	37	14.34%
	total not disapprove	243	94.19%	237	92.58%	221	85.66%
Issues	superbly meets need	3	6.25%	20	32.79%	24	38.10%
	adequately meets need	15	31.25%	31	50.82%	12	19.05%
	meets need but too expensive	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	5	7.94%
	unacceptable appearance	1	2.08%	1	1.64%	3	4.76%
	insufficient to meet need	23	47.92%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	unacceptable appearance	2	4.17%	7	11.48%	11	17.46%
	amenity concerns	3	6.25%	2	3.28%	8	12.70%
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total	48	100%	61	100%	63	100%

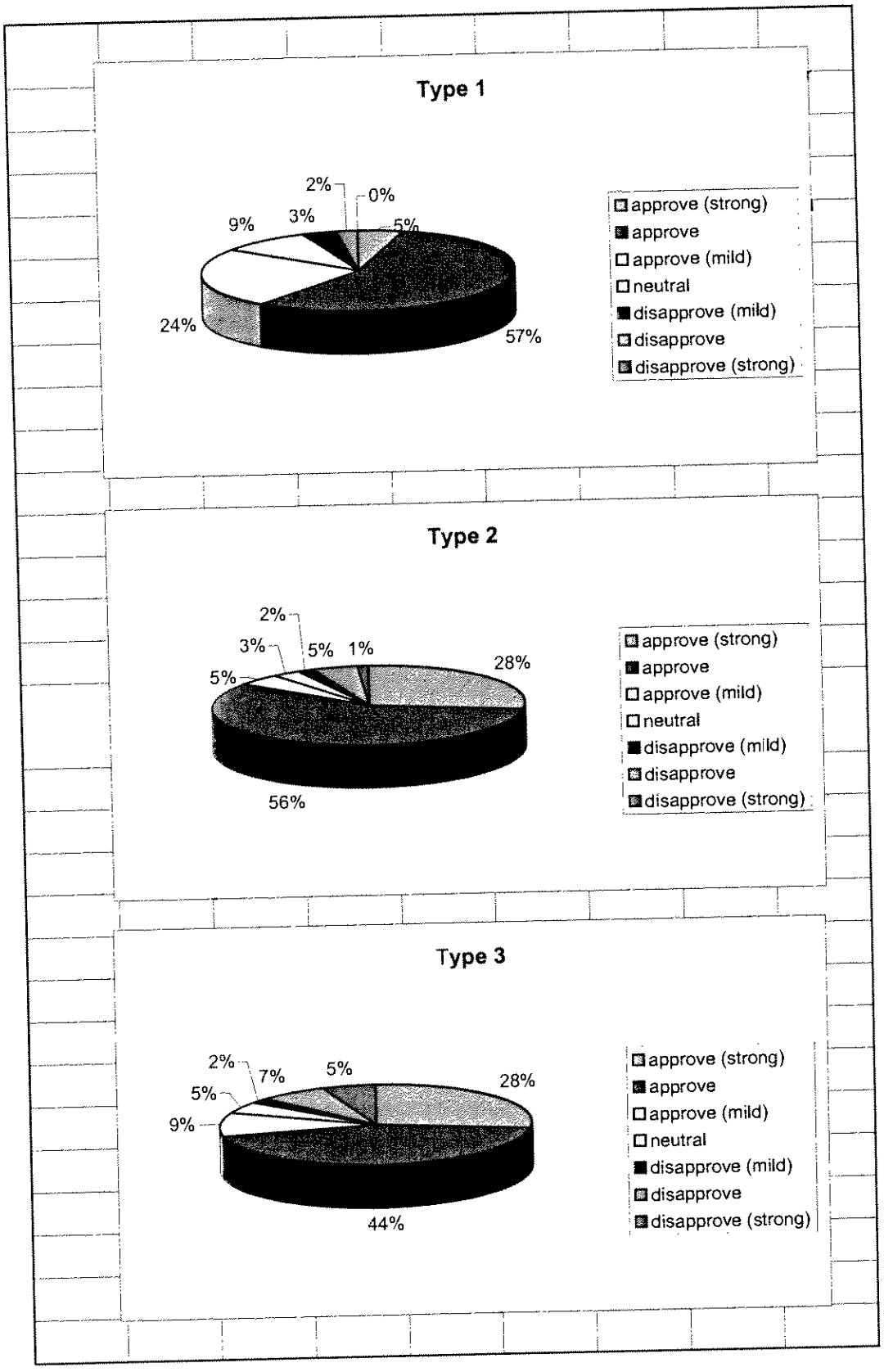
Note: Not all respondants answered every question

Blank opinions have been assumed to be neutral (unless specific responses indicate otherwise)

Blank issues have been ignorred (hence not the same totals)

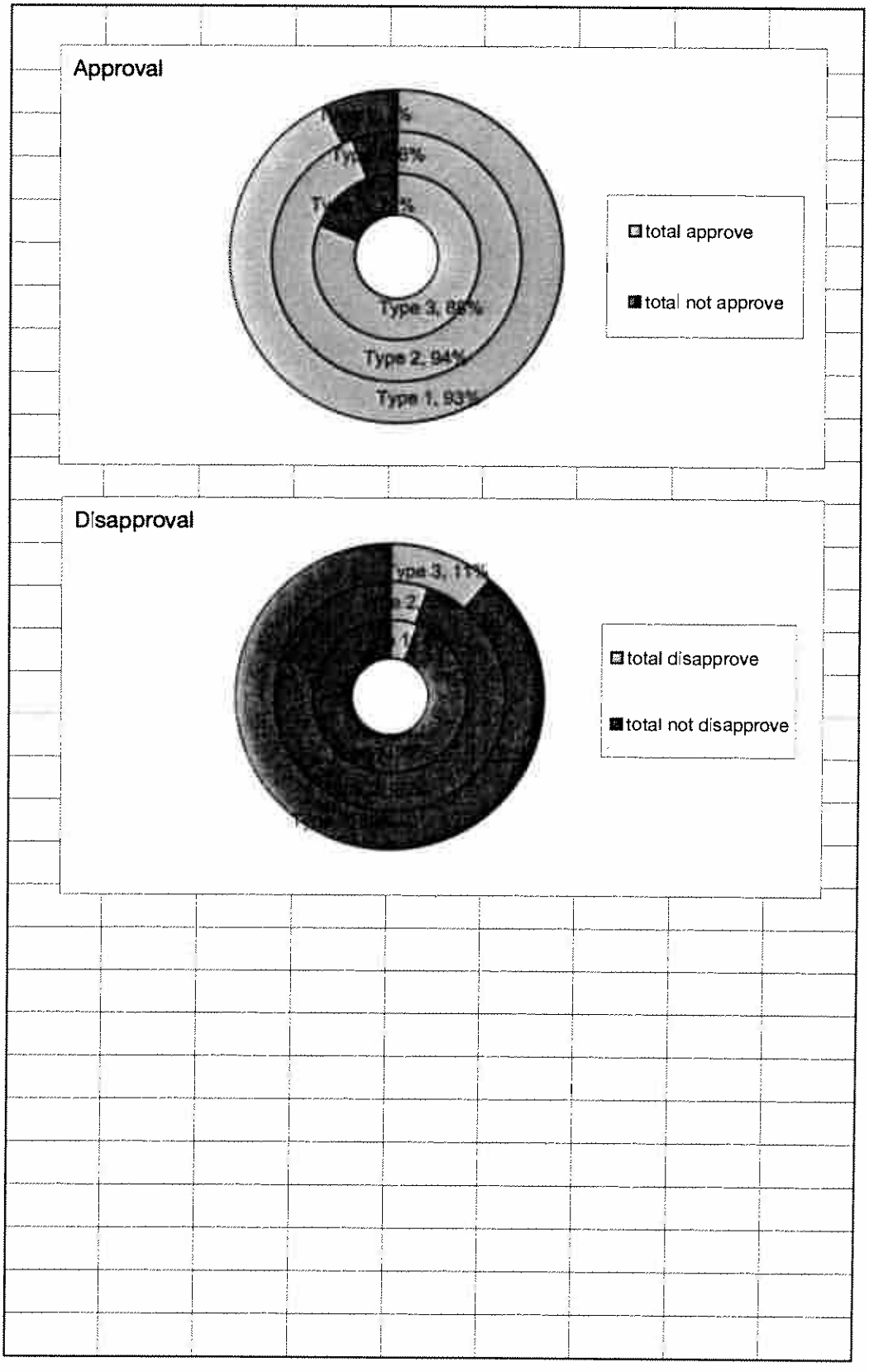
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HARINGEY COUNCIL

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM

Haringey Council

Service:..... Planning & Regeneration

Directorate:..... Urban Environment

Title of Proposal: ..... South Tottenham House Extensions - Supplementary Planning Document

Lead Officer (author of the proposal):.... Richard Truscott

Names of other Officers involved: ..... Marc Dorfman
Ismail Mohammed
Paul Smith
Mortimer MacSweeney

Step 1 - Identify the aims of the policy, service or function

State what effects the proposal is intended to achieve and who will benefit from it.

Haringey Council wants to recognise the need to relieve over crowding, and to provide for additional habitable accommodation for large families in part of South Tottenham. The housing stock and urban form of this area is characterised by relatively small two story houses, originally with two or three bedrooms, in short or long terraces, typically with shallow pitched roofs, lining a network of roads laid out to a grid pattern, with back to back rear gardens. These would provide good homes for small families, but it is apparent that there is a greater need for larger family houses; revealed by housing need surveys and representations from community groups, particularly the established Charedi Jewish Community in South Tottenham. Many, possibly most of the occupants are owner occupiers and are keen to carry out piecemeal improvements to their own homes to address these shortcomings, but planning policy restricts what they can do. Also the area's relatively central location means land values are greater than the existing building stock; recent developments nearby are all of higher density.

The Council's former UDP(1998) included a policy, DES 5.7, on Dormer Windows, Roof Extensions and Loft Conversions, which gave special consideration to the circumstances of the Charedi Jewish Community, which has a particular need for accommodation for large families. This policy was not carried forward into the 2006 UDP, at which time the Council applied a policy approach which considered extension proposals in South Tottenham exactly the same basis as extension proposals elsewhere in Haringey, consistent with Policy UD3 and SPG1a. The Council drafted informal planning guidance in 2007, setting out where extensions may be acceptable; this did not undergo a consultation procedure and was not adopted, but has been used for development control purposes and many roof extensions in the area have been permitted on this basis. The council now does not find this guidance good or acceptable.

There is a pressing case for new adopted Planning Guidance to regularise roof extensions in the area, and ensure both adequate growing space and good design. The Design Guidance sets out design principles for house extension that will respect the character of the residential neighbourhood in the South Tottenham area of the Borough where there is urgent need to address issues of house extension. Three model types of extension are considered good and well designed models for future roof extensions in the area, allowing a transition from two storey to three storey streets, with consistent scale and character, to a good standard of design, accommodating appropriate growth.

By restricting roof extensions to just three permissible types, the proposed policy will protect the visual coherence, elegance and residential character of the area whilst allowing for some domestic extensions. This protects the amenity of neighbouring residents particularly, but also of visitors to the area, so the proposed policy provides some small benefit to a wide part of the population, and more significant benefits to all the residents of the area. This may well encourage greater respect for street tidiness generally. However, the most significant benefits will accrue to homeowners with large families, who will be able to get planning permission for significant extensions to their homes, sufficient to accommodate larger families to decent housing standards.

Reduction of overcrowding, especially in family housing, is widely recognised to produce significant secondary social benefits. Children perform significantly better at school if they have space of their own sufficient to do homework undisturbed, are healthier and have better development if they do not have to share their bedrooms and will potentially allow greater independence for older children in large families. Families can often more easily support elderly or disabled relatives if they have space to provide living accommodation together; house extensions could be used to allow conversion of ground floor living rooms to accommodation for the mobility impaired with replacement living accommodation at an upper story, to better accommodate cared for dependants and carers.

The two models of permitted extensions that provide the most additional accommodation would also require some or significant structural and building alterations, sufficient to require Building Control approval. This is an inevitable side-effect but also provides opportunities for improvements to existing building fabric, by encouraging safe and sustainable buildings through modern construction techniques. All new construction and parts of the existing buildings will need to be to a significantly higher standard of insulation and general construction, as required by the Building Regulations, benefiting the environment. Permitting roof extensions where otherwise householders are tempted to extend into their gardens protects amenity space, the natural environment and potential for domestic food production, by reducing pressure for loss of gardens. Also permissions for proposals in accordance with the guidance would potentially be granted more swiftly with less use of staff resources.

Step 2 - Consideration of available data, research and information

You should gather all relevant quantitative and qualitative data that will help you assess whether at presently, there are differential outcomes for the different equalities target groups – diverse ethnic groups, women, men, older people, young people, disabled people, gay men, lesbians and transgender people and faith groups. Identify where there are gaps in data and say how you plug these gaps.

In order to establish whether a group is experiencing disproportionate effects, you should relate the data for each group to its population size. The 2001 Haringey Census data has an equalities profile of the borough and will help you to make comparisons against population sizes.
http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/news_and_events/fact_file/statistics/census_statistics.htm

2 a) Using data from equalities monitoring, recent surveys, research, consultation etc. are there group(s) in the community who:

- *are significantly under/over represented in the use of the service, when compared to their population size?*
- *have raised concerns about access to services or quality of services?*
- *appear to be receiving differential outcomes in comparison to other groups?*

2 b) What factors (barriers) might account for this under/over representation?

Consultation with the local community and with groups representing the Charedi Jewish and other communities has revealed a frustration that homeowners in the area feel at the increased difficulty experienced in obtaining planning permission for significant house extensions compared to the situation under the previous 1998 UDP. However, this merely arises from a consistent application of the same planning policies across the borough.

Demographic data reveals very little of significance, because it is only available at the ward level (in the Seven Sisters Ward Profile). "South Tottenham" comprises only approximately the eastern most third of Seven Sisters ward. There is good reason to believe that the particular South Tottenham area has significant differences in demographics to western parts of the ward, which are hidden in the data. However the census data does reveal Seven Sisters ward has:

- 4.1% more overcrowding than average,
- marginally the largest average household size (2.6 compared to 2.3 across the borough),
- the third highest proportion (26.3%) of households with more household members than rooms (a useful measure of overcrowding),
- the most significant concentration of members of the Jewish faith in the borough (7.6% above average), and
- the third most households with dependant children (after Muswell Hill and Alexandra wards at the opposite geographical location).

The need for more housing for larger families across Haringey is recognised by our Housing SPD (adopted October 2008), which notes in clause 7.3 that for private market housing, "there is evidence of an increasing poor match between the need for larger dwellings and the development of smaller units", and for affordable housing (clause 7.4) "the housing needs survey . . . identifies that the requirement is most acute for three and four bedroom properties."

The policies of the Housing SPD were supported by the 2004 London Housing Capacity Study. A new Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study 2009 has just been released. However these do not contribute to assessment of *housing need.* The Housing SPD was also supported by a separate Housing Needs Assessment carried out in 2006 and published in 2007. At 195 pages it contains a lot of data which may be of use.

Pending a more thorough study of the evidence, we feel the anecdotal and indistinct statistical evidence supports the assertion that the "South Tottenham" area contains a particular concentration of overcrowding in the form of large families in sub-standard but owner occupied freestanding (albeit terraced) houses. It is likely that quite a lot of the overcrowding in other areas of the borough is of single people and small families in shared accommodation, rented flats and bedsits. Although this is also a serious concern, there also exists in South Tottenham an opportunity to address some of the problem of overcrowding of large families by implementing the policies contained in this Guidance.

The nature of the identified need can not really be described as an over or under representation in the use of the service (i.e. Planning), so much as in the policies used and how they impact on underlying socio-economic inequalities, namely overcrowding. It is therefore not possible to talk about this in terms of barriers that might account for any over or under representation. The under representation identified is of housing supply and particularly of family sized housing. But the council's Housing Service is not identified as playing any part in contributing to the problem or the solutions. The problem is one of the housing market supply, as impacted by, amongst other factors outside the Council's control, Planning Policies and Planning Development Management decisions in the light of those policies.

Step 3 - Assessment of Impact

Using the information you have gathered and analysed in step 2, you should assess whether and how the proposal you are putting forward will affect existing barriers and what actions you will take to address any potential negative effects.

3 a) How will your proposal affect existing barriers? (Please tick below as appropriate)

Increase barriers?	Reduce barriers? ✓	No change?

Comment

The proposal will provide ways for demand for larger house sizes to be met without contravening planning regulations. It will not remove the requirements of Planning from properties in the area, but will provide guidance towards design solutions for residential extensions. Provided all other planning guidance is satisfactorily complied with, it should be possible for householders to obtain planning permission for residential extensions in the affected area, extensions that would not normally be approved (except in exceptional circumstances) in other areas.

There is therefore a partial reduction in the barriers represented by the requirements of planning, in the defined areas. No additional planning requirements are imposed. Those unable to take advantage of the policy, whether for not having the same sort of property or not being in the defined area, do not face any additional barriers. It is not considered that the problem identified, that of overcrowding of large families, is particularly serious in other parts of the borough. It is also considered that other areas of the borough do not necessarily have the same sorts of property that could automatically have the same policy applied to them.

3 b) What specific actions are you proposing in order to respond to the existing barriers and imbalances you have identified in Step 2?

The proposals have been brought forward specifically to respond to the barrier identified in Step 2, the overcrowding experienced by larger families in the South Tottenham area.

3 c) If there are barriers that cannot be removed, what groups will be most affected and what Positive Actions are you proposing in order to reduce the adverse impact on those groups?

Not applicable.

Step 4 - Consult on the proposal

Consultation is an essential part of impact assessment. If there has been recent consultation which has highlighted the issues you have identified in Steps 2 and 3, use it to inform your assessment. If there has been no consultation relating to the issues, then you may have to carry out consultation to assist your assessment.

Make sure you reach all those who are likely to be affected by the proposal, ensuring that you cover all the equalities strands. Do not forget to give feedback to the people you have consulted, stating how you have responded to the issues and concerns they have raised.

4 a) Who have you consulted on your proposal and what were the main issues and concerns from the consultation?

These matters were discussed with local residents and local Ward Councillors at a public meeting in May 2009, followed by a meeting with designated leaders of some local communities in June to agree the design principles for house extension. Draft illustrations of various forms of roof extensions were tabled for discussion purposes and the three types were approved.

These proposals will be issued as a draft for consultation to all local residents and to relevant councillors, community groups, other Haringey services and bordering local authorities. These will be posted out on 16th November (next Monday), formally as 2 weeks consultation, but with responses able to be returned up to 14th December (4 weeks later). A reply form has been designed with drawings showing the 3 types and space for comments. A translation page will give explanation and how to obtain a translated version in the six most common community languages. A website version will also be available with web based consultation reply procedure.

Following assessment of the responses to this consultation, and incorporating the conclusions of this Equalities Impact Assessment, the guidance will be revised into the format of a Supplementary Planning Document, before issuing for formal, statutory, six weeks consultation in the early New Year.

4 b) How, in your proposal have you responded to the issues and concerns from consultation?

To be decided.

4 c) How have you informed the public and the people you consulted about the results of the consultation and what actions you are proposing in order to address the concerns raised?

The results of the responses to this consultation will be incorporated into the revised guidance when it is put into the format of a Supplementary Planning Document, before issuing for formal, statutory, six weeks consultation. All those residents who respond to the initial consultation, plus all the representatives and groups included in the initial consultation and all other statutory consultees will be included in the formal statutory consultation.

Step 5 - Addressing Training

The issues you have identified during the assessment and consultation may be new to you or your staff, which means you will need to raise awareness of them among your staff, which may even training. You should identify those issues and plan how and when you will raise them with your staff.

Do you envisage the need to train staff or raise awareness of the issues arising from any aspects of your proposal and as a result of the impact assessment, and if so, what plans have you made?

Relevant Development Management and Planning Enforcement Officers will need to be appraised of the new policy when adopted. Under the current timetable, formal adoption is not anticipated until the second or third quarter of next year so no firm plans have been made yet. However it is not anticipated that it will need to be very complicated or intense; it should be possible to incorporate it into a short section of the usual regular timetabled team meetings. Only one of the two current area based Development Management teams will be affected by this policy.

Step 6 - Monitoring Arrangements

If the proposal is adopted there is a legal duty to monitor and publish its actual effects on people. Monitoring should cover all the six equality strands. The purpose of equalities monitoring is to see how the policy is working in practice and to identify if and where it is producing disproportionate adverse effects and to take steps to address the effects. You should use the Council's equal opportunities monitoring form which can be downloaded from Harinet. Generally, equalities monitoring data should be gathered, analysed and report quarterly, in the first instance to your DMT and then to the Equalities Team.

What arrangements do you have or will put in place to monitor, report, publish and disseminate information on how your proposal is working and whether or not it is producing the intended equalities outcomes?

Following adoption, the proposed Supplementary Planning Document will be included with other planning policies in the monitoring exercise carried out leading to the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). This is prepared and submitted towards the end of every year, approved by the Government Office for London and published on our website and on paper for those who require.

- ***Who will be responsible for monitoring?***

  The Planning Policy Team include officers responsible for the Annual Monitoring Report.

- ***What indicators and targets will be used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy/service/function and its equalities impact?***

  It is yet to be decided what performance indicators will be used, but they are likely to include:

  - number of planning applications received, approved, refused and appealed on incorporating proposals designed in accordance with the guidance,
  - number of planning applications contrary to the guidance received, approved, refused and appealed on where the guidance could have been followed,
  - any evidence of influence of the guidelines on proposals and planning decisions elsewhere in the borough.

- ***Are there monitoring procedures already in place which will generate this information?***

  We will follow the established procedures used for the Annual Monitoring Report.

- ***Where will this information be reported and how often?***

  the Annual Monitoring Report is published on our website and available on paper for those who require.

Step 7 - Summarise impacts identified

In the table below, summarise for each diversity strand the impacts you have identified in your assessment

Age	Disability	Ethnicity	Gender	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation
• opportunities for elderly relatives to move in with their families or remain within their existing family home with new more suitable accommodation as part of domestic extensions.	• opportunities for disabled relatives to move in with their families or remain within their existing family home with new more suitable accommodation as part of domestic extensions.	• none identified as yet; but if evidence of ethnic bias in large family overcrowding emerges in detailed studies, then will be a positive contribution.	• none.	• none firmly identified as yet; but if evidence of possible Charedi Jewish over representation in large family overcrowding definitively emerges in detailed studies, then will be a positive contribution.	• none.

Step 8 - Summarise the actions to be implemented

Please list below any recommendations for action that you plan to take as a result of this impact assessment.

Issue	Action required	Lead person	Timescale	Resource implications

Step 9 - Publication and sign off

There is a legal duty to publish the results of impact assessments. The reason is not simply to comply with the law but also to make the whole process and its outcome transparent and have a wider community ownership. You should summarise the results of the assessment and intended actions and publish them. You should consider in what formats you will publish in order to ensure that you reach all sections of the community.

When and where do you intend to publish the results of your assessment, and in what formats?

A website is being prepared to hold all the documents forming part of this application. The completed Equalities Impact Assessment will be included amongst the documents available to download there. It will also be cited as a reminder to people that it is available to consult when we send out the version of the Guidance for the second, formal, statutory consultation.

Assessed by (Author of the proposal):

Name: .....Richard Truscott

Designation:.....Urban Design Officer

Signature: .....*Richard Truscott*.....

Date:.....Monday, 07 December 2009

Quality checked by (Equality Team):

Name: Christine A Joseph

Designation: Equalities and diversity officer

Signature: .....*Christine A Joseph*.....

Date:.....23 November 2009.

Sign off by Directorate Management Team:

Name: .....Marc Dorfman

Designation:.....Assistant Director, Planning and Regeneration

Signature: .....

Date:.....Thursday, 03 December 2009

House Extensions in South Tottenham

Supplementary Planning Document



Consultation Draft
March 2010

www.haringey.gov.uk

Haringey Council

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (No. 3)
HOUSE EXTENSIONS IN SOUTH TOTTENHAM

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 3

Scale and character of the area 3
Community profile 4
Planning background 4
Concerns about inappropriate roof extensions 5
Proposal for formal guidance 5
Status of the Supplementary Planning Document 6
Sustainability appraisal 6

2. NEW PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR ROOF EXTENSIONS 7

Three model types of extension to be encouraged 7
Type 1 7
Type 2 8
Type 3 8

3. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS 10

Broad design considerations 10
Facing materials 11
Fenestration and detailing 12
Rear extensions 12
Houses converted to flats and Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMO) 13
Sustainable design and constriction and renewable energy 13

4 DEFINED AREA 14

Streets included in the area 14
National Policy 16
Regional Policy; the London Plan (2008) 17
Local Policy 18
Permissions Needed 19

6. IMPORTANT NOTES 21

Existing Permissions 21
Requirement for Permissions 21
References and Contacts 21

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY 22

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Haringey Council recognises the need to relieve over crowding, and to provide for additional habitable accommodation for large families in part of the South Tottenham area of the borough. There is a pressing need for planning and design guidance for household extensions in the area, which would normally involve roof extensions. The guidance will ensure there is both adequate growing space for the occupiers, and good design justifications.

1.2 The specific needs of the local community were discussed with residents and ward councillors. They were subsequently discussed in greater detail at a meeting on 20th May 2009, organised by the community leader, followed by a further meeting with designated leaders on 25th June 2009. Draft illustrations of various roof extensions were tabled for their consideration. Three designs were agreed upon and, following Cabinet approval in October 2009, were subject to consultation with the local community and other stakeholders during November and December 2009. The roof extension design principles agreed through the consultative process have been developed for approval in this document.



Figure 1: the original South Tottenham residential terraces; diagrammatic view of house type

Scale and character of the area

1.3 The boundary of the area to which this planning and design guidance will apply is set-out in plan 1. The area is located in the extreme south-eastern corner of the borough, and is generally referred to as South Tottenham.

1.4 The traditional pattern of development of the area comprises late nineteenth and early twentieth century 2 storey terrace houses, typically with shallow pitched

roofs, lining a network of roads laid out to a grid pattern with back-to-back rear gardens. Within the overall area there is some visual variety between house types, the adjoining streets, and terraces on the opposite sides of the street.

1.5 Within individual terraces, however, there is a general consistency in the use of a limited palate of external facing materials and design detail. Whilst not a conservation area, or an area of particular architectural sensitivity, the terraces have a consistency of scale and rhythm resulting in a uniformity of street character within the area.

Community profile

1.6 It is a particular social condition of the South Tottenham area that occupiers have large households, often with extended families.

1.7 Demographic data reinforces the impression from repeated anecdotal reports that there is a significant overcrowding problem in the South Tottenham area, relating particularly to large families in small dwellings.

1.8 The presence of a significant Charedi Jewish Community has contributed to raising awareness of the overcrowding problem to the Council.

1.9 The Equalities Impact Assessment produced alongside this document analyses this in particular. This supporting document can be accessed via the Council's website.

Planning background



Figure 2; appearance of some recent extensions to terraces in the area (diagrammatic view of terrace)

1.10 Haringey's first UDP, adopted in 1998, included a policy which dealt specifically with dormer windows, roof extensions and loft conversions. This gave special consideration to the circumstances of the established Charedi Jewish Community in South Tottenham, where there is a need to provide accommodation for large families.

1.11 This policy was not carried forward into the Adopted UDP 2006, at which time the Council applied a simple policy approach which considered extension proposals in South Tottenham on exactly the same basis as extension proposals elsewhere in Haringey, consistent with Policy UD3 and SPG1a.

1.12 Over recent years, the Council has attempted to provide planning policy and design guidance that would assist in meeting the needs of the community; however, this has not been adopted formally. There is now an urgent need to address this issue, in order to provide a more consistent approach to design and give a greater degree of certainty to local residents.

Concerns about inappropriate roof extensions

1.13 The effect of some recent roof extensions has been of great concern to the Council, in terms of the scale of development and adverse impact on the character of the area. The policy and design guidance addresses this concern, by ensuring that the design and scale of any roof extension is appropriate for the building and for the character of the area.

1.14 Typically, there are flat roofed, second floor extensions which cover almost the whole footprint of the original dwelling. With the exception of a narrow margin at the front eaves of the building, most extensions have virtually replaced the whole of the pitched roof structure. (Figure 2 shows extensions substantially greater than a traditional dormer inserted into a roof)

1.15 These roof extensions have a significant effect, not only on individual buildings but on the appearance of the area generally. They stand out on the skyline when viewed against the adjoining sloping roofs, and the effect is visually intrusive conflicting with the original scale and character of the terrace. The number of large, flat roofed extensions constructed in recent years exacerbates the effect, and cumulatively these have started to change the scale and appearance of streets in the area.

Proposal for formal guidance

1.16 This document sets-out the Council's design guidance proposals for House Extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough. Once completed and formally adopted, the guidance will become a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

1.17 The Draft Design Guidance Document was reported to Planning Committee on 15th September 2009 to seek their views on the design principles for house extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough. The Planning Committee gave its support to the Draft Design Guidance.

1.18 It was then reported to Cabinet on 13th October 2009 to seek their approval on the design principles for house extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough and their approval to consult stakeholders and the community.

1.19 Following the Planning Committee and Cabinet approval for community and stakeholder consultation, the Council undertook the consultation for a period of four weeks from 7th December to 11th January.

1.20 This consultation attracted a reasonable level of response, which demonstrated overwhelming support for the design principles set-out in the consultation document. The local community wanted to see the proposed guidance formalised, and accordingly, the outcome of the consultation was used to inform the production of this draft Supplementary Planning Document.

1.21 The design principles as set-out in this draft SPD have been considered by Cabinet, prior to the document being the subject of statutory public consultation. Following the statutory six-week consultation period, all responses will be analysed and the draft document amended as appropriate before being presented to Cabinet and full Council for adoption as an SPD.

Status of the Supplementary Planning Document

1.22 This draft SPD has been prepared within the context of Government guidance, the Mayor's London Plan (2008), London Borough of Haringey Unitary Development Plan (2006), Haringey's emerging Core Strategy and other relevant supplementary planning guidance.

1.23 It is the intention of the Council that following the statutory consultation process, the Draft SPD will be approved as a Supplementary Planning Document that elaborates upon the policies contained within the borough's UDP and emerging Core Strategy. It will be a material planning consideration and afforded significant weight when used to determine planning applications for the area.

Sustainability appraisal

1.23 This draft SPD has been prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. In essence, this involves ensuring a better quality of life for everyone; now and for future generations.

1.24 A sustainability appraisal is being carried out in conjunction with the preparation of this SPD, which meets the regulatory requirements through a single appraisal process. Its main purpose is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the SPD, from the outset of the preparation process, so that decisions can be made that achieve sustainable development

2. NEW PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR ROOF EXTENSIONS

2.1 Haringey Council recognises there is a need to relieve over crowding, and provide for additional habitable accommodation for large families in part of South Tottenham. There is a pressing need for new planning guidance that will regularise the size and design of roof extensions in the area, and ensure adequate growing space coupled with good design.

2.2 This document defines the three approved ways in which homes may be extended at roof level, which are set-out below:

Three model types of extension to be encouraged

Type 1

2.3 Type 1 is a full width dormer to the rear only, no higher than the level of the existing ridge, with possible rooflights to front only; diagrammatic view of single house.

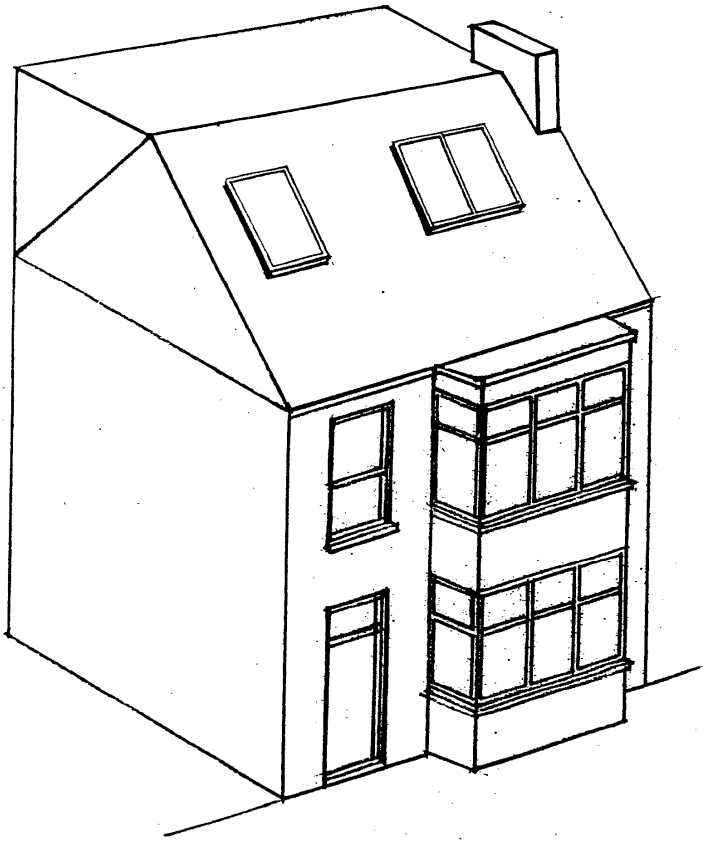


Figure 2; Type 1; full width dormer to rear only no higher than the level of the existing ridge, with possible rooflights to front only; diagrammatic view of single house

Type 2

2.4 Type 2 is a whole floor extension with flat roof behind a parapet in wall to match existing 1st floor construction; diagrammatic view of single house.

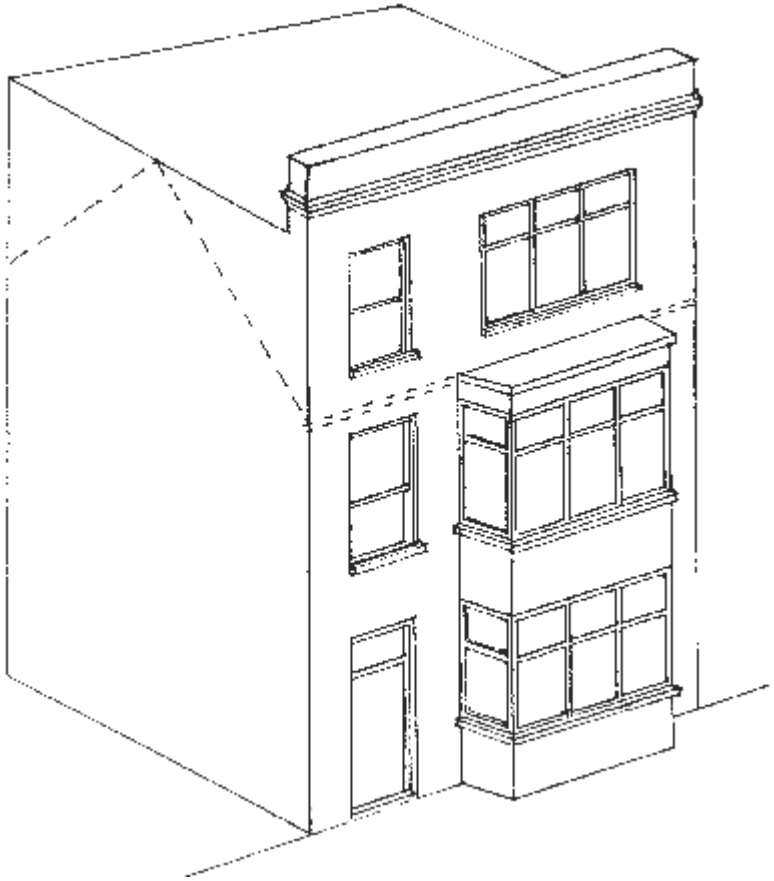


Figure 3; Type 2; whole floor extension with flat roof behind parapet in wall to match existing 1st floor construction; diagrammatic view of single house.

Type 3

2.5 Type 3 is a full 2nd floor extension with loft accommodation at 3rd floor level possible within pitched roof, in materials to match; existing; diagrammatic view of terrace.

2.6 It should be noted that this option can only be implemented by adjoining pairs of houses. Dwellings will also need a secondary means of escape (i.e. a staircase) in case of fire, and will require very substantial structural alterations throughout to comply with the Building Regulations.

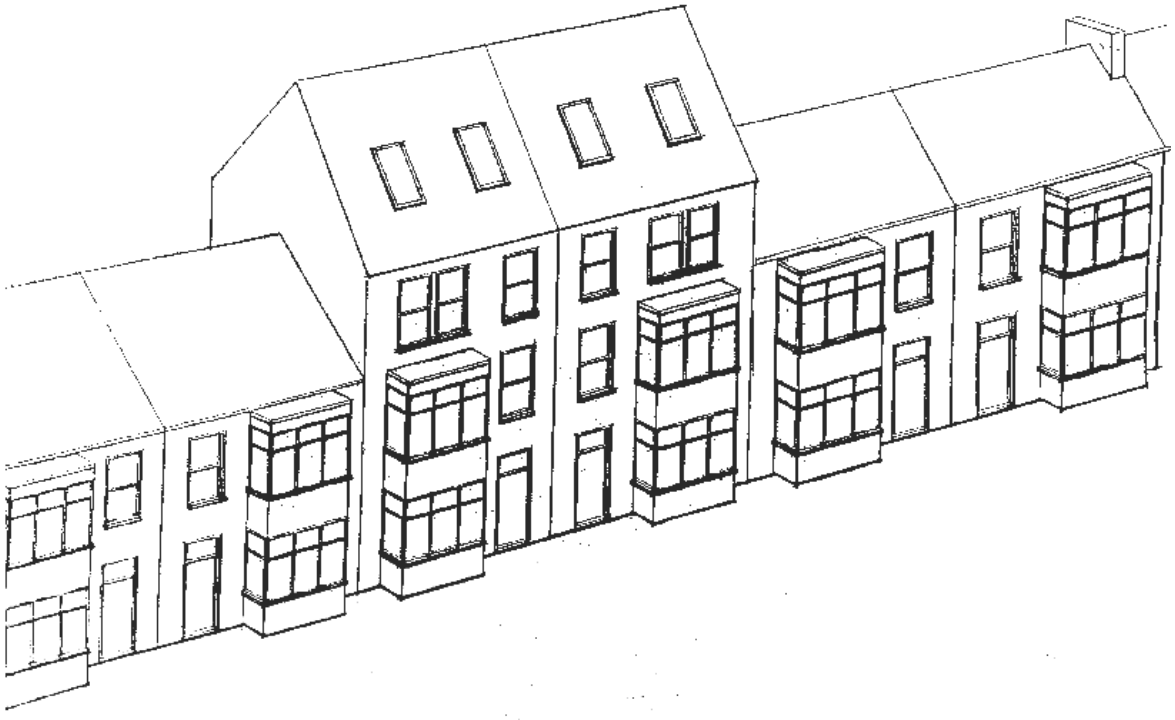


Figure 4; Type 3; full 2nd floor extension with loft accommodation at 3rd floor level possible within pitched roof, in materials to match; existing; diagrammatic view of terrace.

3. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Broad design considerations

3.1 As further roof extensions are constructed, the scale and character of the area will inevitably change. It is important that roof extensions comply with one of the approved design types to establish a consistency of scale and character for the terrace, street, and eventually the whole area.

3.2 As new roof extensions are undertaken by individual owners, it is recognised that it is likely to take a number of years before a whole terrace would become extended at roof level. The process is one of gradual transition from a two storey street to a three storey street, with a consistent scale and character, built to a good standard of design, and suitable for accommodating appropriate growth. In design terms it is both desirable and strongly recommended that groups of houses or complete terraces of houses would be extended following a uniform design and pattern to secure an overall visual coherence along the street.

3.3 Each planning application will be considered on its individual merits, having regard to the impact on the appearance of the house itself, on the adjoining houses either side, as well as on the architectural unity of the terrace and overall character of the specific street.

3.4 Daylight and Sunlight considerations may affect the viability of extensions in some cases. Extensions, even in accordance with this document, will not be permitted where they cause an unacceptable loss of daylight or sunlight to other dwellings, as defined in Haringey's Housing SPD para. 8.25.



Figure 5: possible streetscape in transition with Type 2 type extensions

Facing materials

3.5 In terms of facing materials to front elevations facing brickwork, render and hanging tiles at the upper level are predominant. In roof extensions hanging tiles set above the eaves line of the original dwelling are generally visually compatible with the plain tile covered traditional pitched roofs typical of adjoining 2 storey houses along the terrace.

3.6 A specific palate of facing materials has been identified during the course of public consultation as follows:

Element	Original Material	Proposed Material
Walls	Brick	Brick in matching colour and size
	Render	Render in matching colour and finish, flush finished to the existing (a new skim coat and paint finish to existing render is recommended to tie-in new work seamlessly).
Pitched Roofs	Slate	Natural or artificial slate to match in colour and size the *original* roof covering.
	Tiles	Plain clay tiles or artificial (usually concrete) to match, in matching colour and size.
		In both of the above, applicants are encouraged to *reuse* the existing roofing materials wherever possible. It is recommended that reused existing tiles are used first on the front (street facing) slope, and if possible new roofing materials on the rear.
	Note:- flat roofing materials are at applicants discretion	
Windows	Window shape, pattern and material should match the existing; see further details below.	

3.7 Where properties have already been altered with new non-matching materials not listed above, applicants should endeavour to ascertain the type of original material used and utilise the appropriate proposed material as above. It will normally be possible to work this out as most (if not all) terraces have at least one house with surviving original materials, where repairs .have been carried out in matching materials or where (eventually following application of these policies over the years) extensions have been built using matching materials.

Fenestration and detailing

3.8 **Windows**: The size and pattern of windows should be reproduced from the floor below. The line of the window cills and heads will set the line of fenestration which must be maintained.

3.9 **Bays**: Under design types 2 and 3, bays may be extended to the additional floor or remain at their present height. In all cases, the existing roof to the bay should be retained or reproduced exactly to match at the new height.

3.10 **Gables**: Some of the older homes in the area have large, second floor gabled roofs as existing. Such properties may not be suitable for design type 2 or 3 extensions. However, these houses generally have a higher roof ridge, making type 1 extensions easier to achieve.

3.11 **Pitched Roofs**: new and modified pitched roofs should follow the original roof in materials and detailing. Where houses have parapets at party walls, between houses, a parapet should be provided in extended roofs (in type 3 extensions) both between the pair of extended roofs and at either end. Where the original terrace did not have party walls extended through the roof as parapets, there should not be parapets between or at either end of pairs of type 3 extensions. This would allow any subsequent neighbour to extend using type 3 and to achieve consistency.

3.12 **Hipped and gable ends:** At the end of terraces, some houses were originally built as hipped pitched roofs, others as pitched roofs ending in a gable. Whilst it would be preferable to replicate the hipped pitched roof (where that is original) on end of terrace houses with a Type 3 extension, where the proposal would not be overbearing, it would be acceptable to detail the extension as a gable end

3.13 **Flat roofs and their parapets**: A parapet will be required to all front elevations in type 2, and to side elevations where house is end of terrace or adjacent to a house whose roof will be at a lower level, i.e. an unextended house or one which has a type 1 extension or one of the previously permitted (but no longer permitted) large dormer type extensions has been built.

3.14 **Paired houses**: Some properties were constructed as a matching pair of semi-detached houses, sharing a gabled bay or other architectural feature. In such instances, a type 2 or 3 extension would only be possible if both homes were extended jointly.

Rear extensions

3.15 Ground floor full width rear extensions may be considered acceptable, but they should not extend beyond 3 metres for terraced houses and 4 metres for semi-detached properties.

3.16 In considering proposals for rear extensions the Council will assess their impact on the adjoining dwellings, with particular attention paid to protecting privacy, maintaining sunlight and daylight, and maintaining a reasonable outlook for adjoining properties.

3.17 Extensions must be of the highest quality design, constructed in a sympathetic architectural style with detailing, fenestration and materials to match the existing style.

Houses converted to flats and Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

3.18 It is not the intention of these policies to permit the enlargement of houses that have been converted to flats or homes in multiple occupation (HMOs). Applications for extensions of such properties that follow the form described in this document will not be approved.

3.19 Furthermore, it is not the intention that these policies permit the conversion of single family houses to several self contained flats or one or more HMOs. Therefore applications for extensions following the recommendations contained in this document will only be permitted if the property remains a single family dwelling.

3.20 To ensure houses enlarged following the principles in this document remain single family dwellings, applications for conversion of properties previously extended will not be approved for a period of 20 years after completion of the last extension. This policy will be reviewed regularly to determine if there is a continuing high demand for large family dwellings in the area.

3.21 For the purposes of planning, Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) are defined as “a single dwelling house or self contained flat in a house organised in such a way that it becomes occupied by a number of separate households of 3 or more people that share certain facilities in common”. Please refer to the Council’s Housing SPD for more details.

Sustainable design and constriction and renewable energy

3.22 In order to reduce the environmental impact of development, and mitigate against the effects of climate change, proposals should fully integrate the principles of sustainable design and construction. Residents are encouraged to incorporate measures to reduce energy consumption and generate carbon-free energy in their homes.

3.23 The substantial construction work involved in the extensions described in this document will be required to comply with standards in the current Building Regulations; in most cases a significant improvement on the existing buildings. The Council will encourage residents to exceed these standards. Further details will be included in the forthcoming Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

4 DEFINED AREA

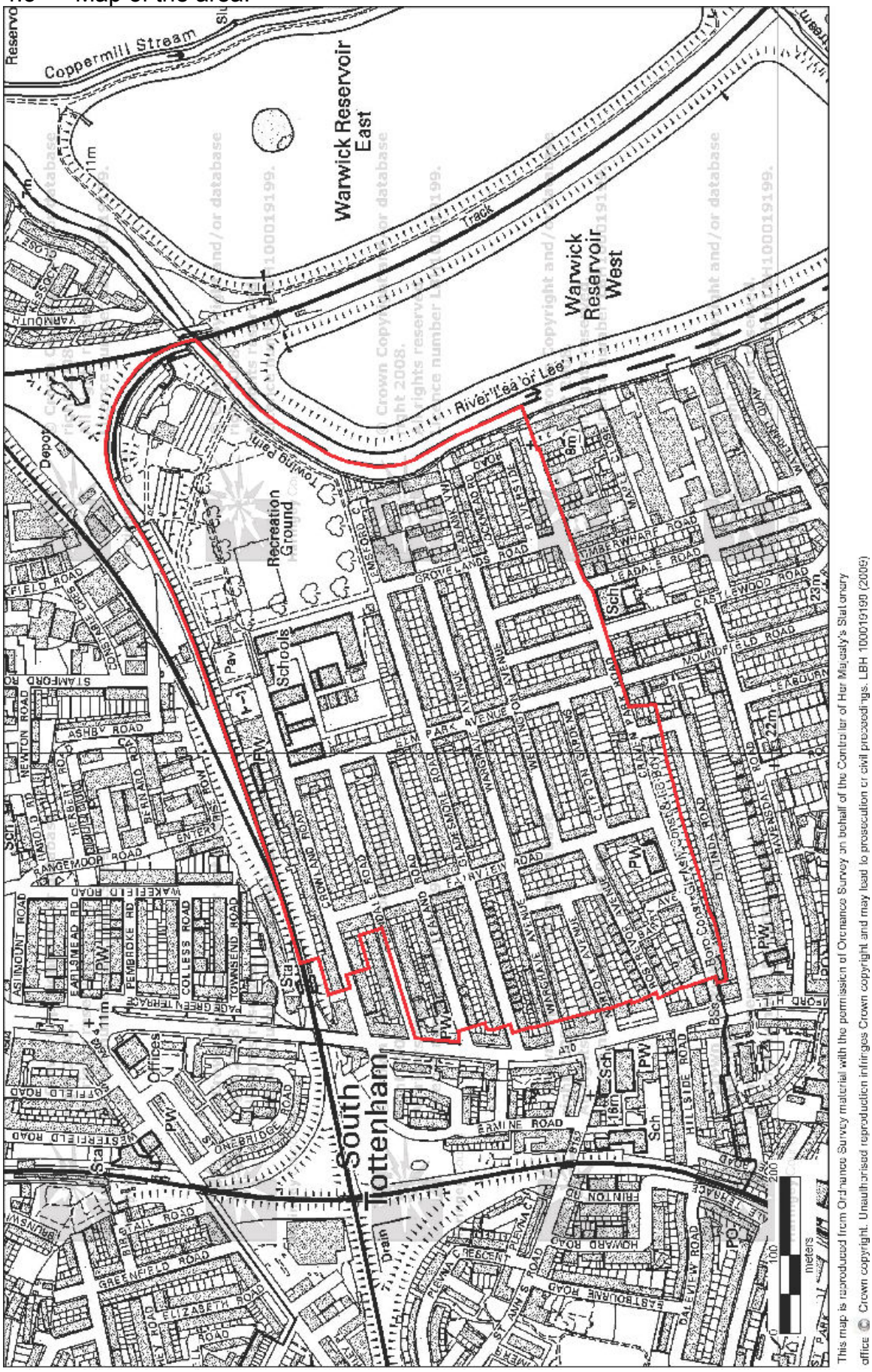
4.1 For the purposes of this guidance, South Tottenham is defined as the area bounded by Crowland Road to the north, Markfield Recreation Ground and the River Lee to the east, Craven Park Road to the south and Tottenham High Road to the west, excluding the Conservation Area (South Tottenham High Road Conservation Area – no. 27). See the attached map, figure 7.

Streets included in the area

4.2 List of Streets included in the Area to which this policy document applies:

- Crowland Road,
- Ferndale Road,
- Lealand Road,
- Gladesmore Road,
- Fairview Road,
- Craven Park Road,
- Olinda Road,
- Castlewood Road,
- Leadale Road,
- Grovelands Road (excluding odd nos. 25 upwards),
- Riverside Road
- Lockmead Road,
- Elm Park Avenue,
- Wargrave Avenue,
- Wellington Avenue,
- Caxton Avenue,
- Norfolk Avenue,
- Rostrevor Avenue
- Barry Avenue,
- Clifton Gardens,
- Craven Park Court,
- and the short stretch of the east (even) side of Tottenham High Road between Lealand and Ferndale Roads.

4.3 Map of the area:



5. POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006 provides the statutory planning policy framework for land-use and development in the borough. The Council is currently preparing the Core Strategy as part of its new Local Development Framework (LDF). Once adopted, the Core Strategy will replace the borough's Unitary Development Plan. In the meantime, planning applications will be determined in accordance with the UDP (2006) and London Plan (2008) and should comply with the requirements of other relevant supplementary planning guidance.

5.2 This SPD will form part of the borough's LDF (figure 6). It will be monitored on an annual basis as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The SPD may be reviewed in light of the Core Strategy which is expected to be adopted in late 2010.

National Policy

5.3 **Planning Policy Statement 1:**
Delivering Sustainable Development 2005 (PPS1) requires that "planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just in the short term but over the lifetime of the development" (Paragraph 13 (IV)). PPS1 also states that" design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted."(Paragraph 13 (IV))

5.4 **Planning Policy Statement 3:**
Housing (PPS3) sets out how Local Planning Authority's policies on various aspects should relate to new approaches to housing and encourages, amongst other things, the provision of informed guidance to applicants on the methods for more efficient use of space without compromising the quality of the townscape. PPS3 encourages the creation of places and spaces that are oriented to the needs of people, creating distinctive neighbourhoods and enhancing local character.

5.5 **Planning Policy Statement 22:**
Renewable Energy (PPS 22) sets out key principles which local planning authorities should adhere to in their approach to planning for renewable energy. It offers guidance on the need to include policies in development plans which promote and encourage renewable energy resources; the need for criteria based policies against which to assess applications for renewable energy developments – policies should not rule out or place constraints on the development of renewable energy technologies without sufficient reasoned justification; and the need to consider the wider environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy projects as material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be granted planning permission.1.15 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15)sets out the Government's policy for the identification and protection of the historic built environment. It offers guidance and advice on controls over Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. It also encourages Local Planning Authorities to maintain a list of buildings of local significance to compliment the

list of buildings of national importance, and offers advice on the preservation and enhancement of the wider historic environment.

Regional Policy; the London Plan (2008)

5.6 Regional policy is identified in the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy, The London Plan, February 2008, which forecasts London's land use and spatial development considerations for the next twenty years. The Plan identifies key priorities for housing focusing on making London a better city for people to live in and ensuring that future residential development is located so as to maximise the use of scarce land, to conserve energy and to be within easy access of jobs, schools, shops and public transport.1.17. The document states that good design is central to all the objectives of the Plan. Specific design principles and issues are addressed in the London Plan policies as follows:

5.7 **Policy 4B.1:**
Design Principles for a Compact City focuses in particular on ensuring developments are sustainable, durable and adaptable and respect local context, character and communities, and London's built heritage.

5.8 **Policy 4B.2:**
Promoting World-Class Architecture and Design signals that the Mayor will work with partners to promote design guidelines for London.

5.9 **Policy 4A.3:**
Sustainable Design and Construction requires measures to conserve energy, materials, water and other resources and ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users.

5.10 **Policy 4B.8:**
Respect Local Context and Communities calls for boroughs working with local communities, to recognise and manage local distinctiveness ensuring developments preserve or enhance local social, physical, cultural, heritage, environmental and economic characteristics.

5.11 **Policy 4B.12:**
Heritage Conservation states that Councils should protect and enhance historic assets in London.

5.12 **Policy 4A.14:**
Requires the Council, where appropriate to, encourage green roofs on residential properties to assist in the managing of long-term flooding risk and in increasing biodiversity. The Council should also discourage the covering of front gardens to provide hard-standings for car-parking, again contributing to sustainable urban drainage. In addition, The London Plan identifies as one of the aims for the Blue Ribbon Network to encourage sustainable drainage techniques within urban areas.

Local Policy

5.13 Haringey's existing planning policy is set out in the Haringey Unitary Development Plan (2006).Specific policies related to residential extensions and alterations are identified as follows.

5.14 **Policy G2:**
Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment.

5.15 **Policy UD2:**
Sustainable Design and Construction – ensuring design that maximises the potential of the site without causing any unnecessary local nor global consequences.

5.16 **Policy UD3:**
General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible.

5.17 **Policy UD4:**
Quality Design – Development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design.

5.18 **Policy HSG3:**
Protecting Existing Housing.

5.19 **Policy HSG6:**
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings.

5.20 **Policy HSG7:**
Housing for Special Needs – encouraging supported housing schemes.

5.21 **Housing Supplementary Planning Document**
Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment.

Relationship of this SPD to the Local Development Framework

3.21 An SPD is a Local Development Document which forms part of the London Borough of Haringey's Local Development Framework (LDF) as shown in the Fig. 7. The LDF will replace the Haringey Unitary Development Plan 2005.

3.22 The Council's Local Development Scheme, adopted in March 2005, sets out the project plan and timetable for preparing the LDF and identifies the completion of a Supplementary Planning Document for residential extensions as a priority for completion in 2010.

3.23 The SPD will be monitored on an annual basis as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The SPD may be reviewed in light of the Core Strategy which is expected to be adopted in late 2010. Each application on residential extensions

and alterations will be assessed against the local policies as well as the policies from the London Plan including 4B.1.

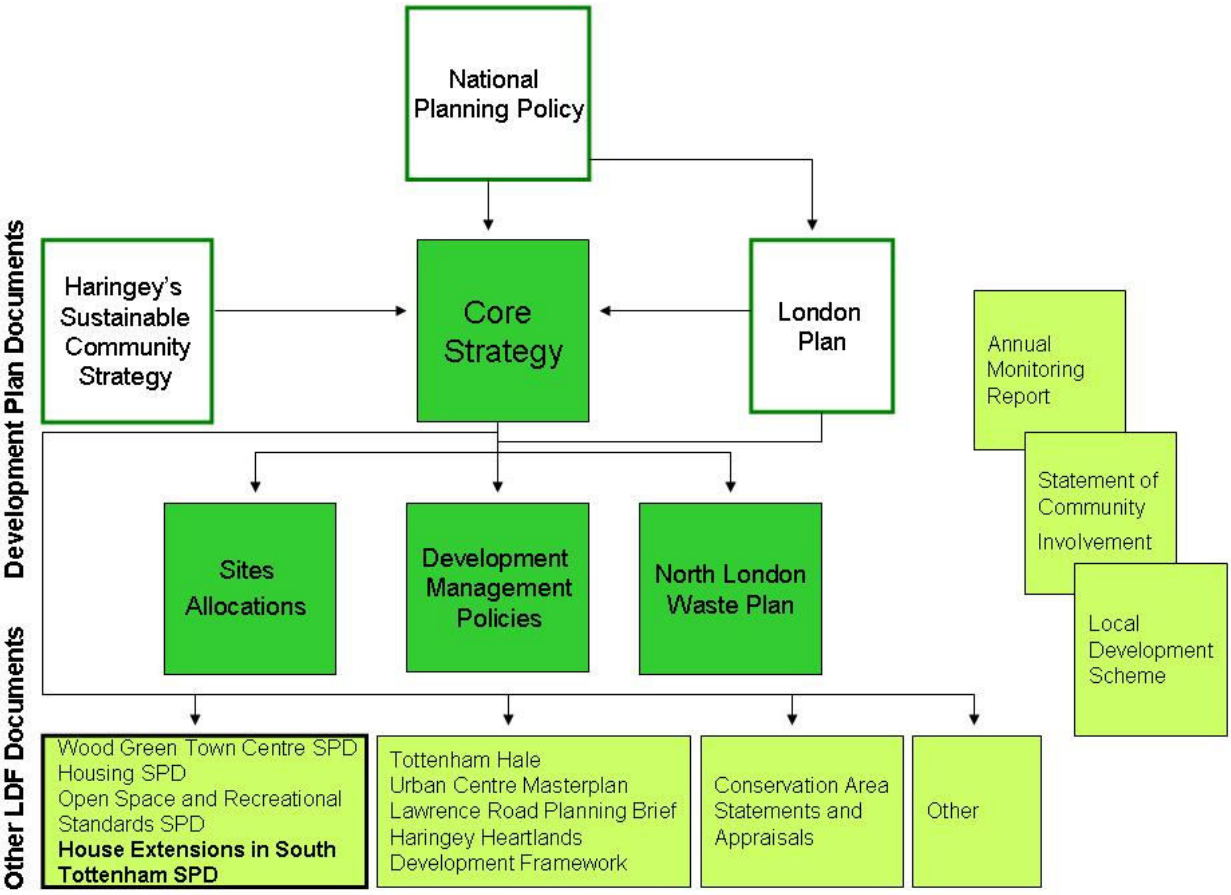


Figure 6: Haringey's Local Development Framework. Upon adoption, this Supplementary Planning Document will sit alongside other adopted SPDs; in the bottom left corner of the above diagram.

Permissions Needed

5.22 It is essential to consider whether a proposal to extend or alter a residential property requires permission, and, if so, what type of permissions may be required.

5.23 Development can sometimes include certain works that may not require planning permission, for instance small extensions, works to low boundary walls and fences and certain changes of surface material and minor alterations. These types of development are normally referred to as permitted development.

5.24 Permitted development rights do not apply to flats, and can be removed by an Article 4 Direction, or by a planning condition, covering specified development. You are, therefore, advised to write to the Planning Service before undertaking any works to your house or flat, giving details of the works proposed, together with a plan showing dimensions in metres and a site location plan. Further advice on whether or not a given work constitutes permitted development can be

obtained either from the Planning Service or online from the Government Planning Portal.

5.25 Planning permission should not be confused with approval under the Building Regulations. A separate application must be made to the Building Control Service of the Council for the necessary approvals, after planning permission has been obtained. When applying for planning permission it is essential to remember that, in order to ensure that your proposal can be built, it must also comply with the Building Regulations.

5.26 Listed Building Consent will be required for any works (both internal and external) to a statutory listed building, even if planning permission is not needed. It is a criminal offence to carry out, or cause to be carried out, works to a listed building without permission.

6. IMPORTANT NOTES

Existing Permissions

6.1 This guidance applies solely to new development, is independent of and does not invalidate any previous planning decision for an extension to a house (but see section 6.20 - 24 above).

Requirement for Permissions

6.2 This guidance does not remove the need to obtain Planning Permissions and other permissions required (see section 6.20 - 24 above).

References and Contacts

For further information please contact:

London Borough of Haringey
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Tel: 020 8489 1479
Email: ldf@haringey.gov.uk

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Haringey Council

Appendix 2: Consultation Results

Title:	**House Extensions in South Tottenham** Supplementary Planning Document Preliminary informal consultation

Lead Officer:	Ismail Mohammed

Date:	10th March 2010

1. Consultation Overview

In October the Cabinet approved the principles of design guideline for house extension in the South Tottenham area of the Borough for wider community consultation. The community consultation was undertaken for a period of over eight weeks and 262 representations have been received. The detailed analysis of this will be included in this report.

2. Purpose

To gauge the views of local residents and interest groups on the proposed design advice before writing it up as a Supplementary Planning Document containing special planning policies to be applicable in the specified area of South Tottenham only.

3. Who was consulted

The report was posted to all addresses in the area proposed to be affected by the proposed planning policies, as well as all community groups the council was aware of that are based in or concerned in issues affecting the relevant area. Other relevant council services and the planning offices of neighbouring local authorities and the GLA were also sent the consultation. It was also made available on the Council's website at: http://www.haringey.gov.uk /supplementary_planning_documents.htm

4. Methodology

The package posted contained an explanatory leaflet, reply form and addressed return envelope; the same documents could also be downloaded from the Council website as PDF documents (too be read by the free cross platform Adobe Acrobat Reader / Adobe Reader computer programme). Postal and email addresses for return of responses were provided on the explanatory leaflet; the same postal address was printed on the envelope included with those posted out. The documents were also translated into the Council's "Limehouse" online consultation web portal.

The explanatory leaflet was a single sheet, twice folded, equivalent to 6 sides of A4 paper consisting of:

- a letter of introduction,
- 3 pages of the proposed guidance to become the core of the SPD; with background explanation, drawing and description of the three types of house extension to be encouraged and brief additional comments,
- a map of the area proposed to be affected and
- a page offering translations into six community languages (Albanian, Polish, French, Somali, Hebrew and Turkish), large print, audio tape, Braille, easy words and pictures or other languages.

The reply form consisted of a single A4 sheet printed on both sides, with the same drawings and simple descriptions of the three types, with a box for respondents to enter their comments against each type. There was a fourth box at the end for respondents to enter any other comments. Respondents were not asked to identify themselves.

5. Summary of responses

258 responses were received. The majority (52% or 135) of those returned were posted original forms. 72 forms (28%) looked like printed of the website (or could have been photocopies using a colour photocopier. No respondents used the "Limehouse" web portal.

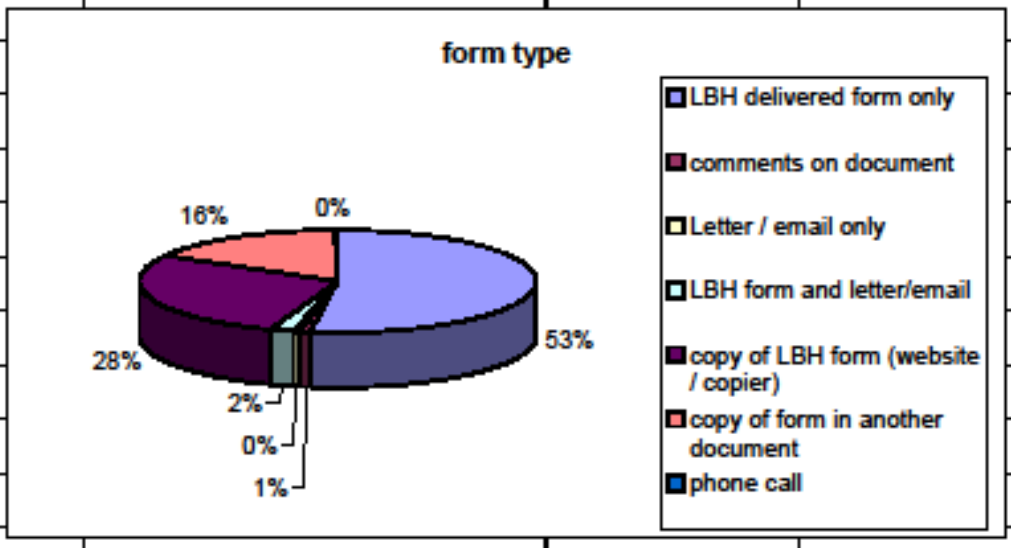
A ward councillor adapted the form to make a single side response form, identical in every other way to our original form, which he distributed printed on the back of a leaflet for his political party. 42 such forms with responses were received (17% of the responses).

Respondents were neither encouraged to nor discouraged from providing their names or addresses and no specific place was provided for this; some respondents did provide one or both of these. These have been noted in the collation table prepared in Microsoft Excel. Returned forms have also been numbered to correspond to unique numbers in the collation table, and all received responses have been kept. Statistical analysis of the responses was generated in Excel and it attached to this document.

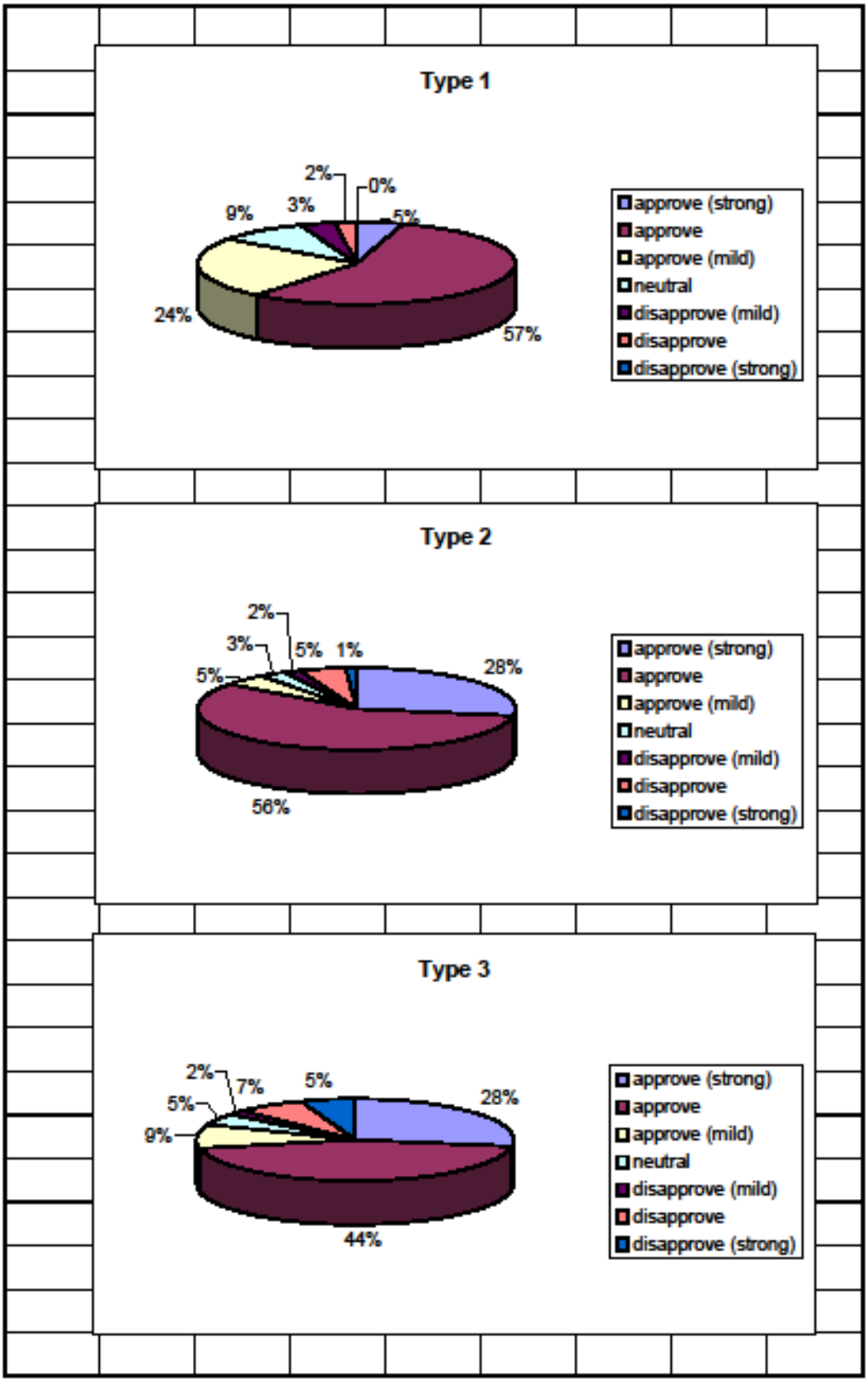
6. Summary of Findings

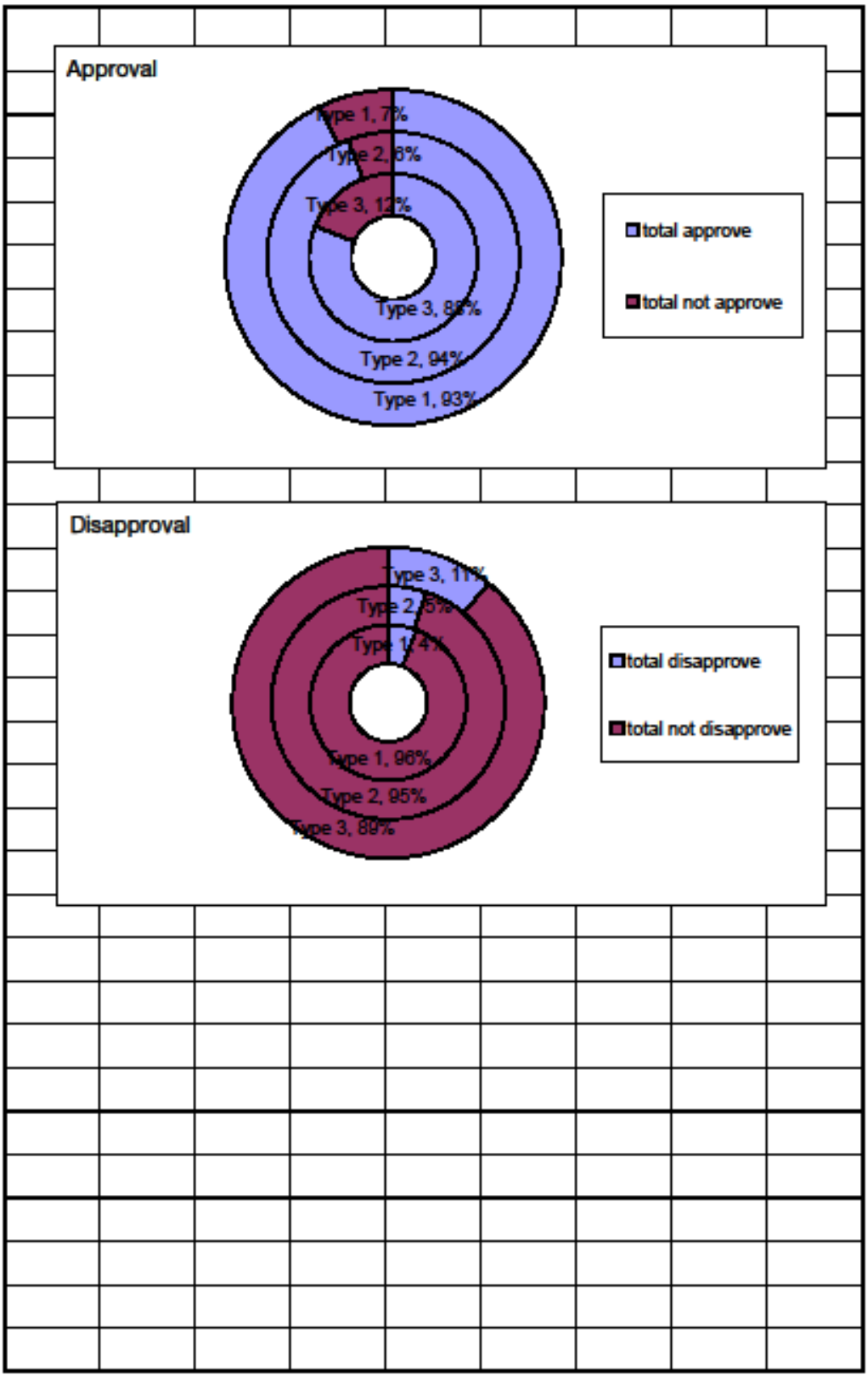
The following pages contain the statistical analysis of the findings; first form types received, second a table of the opinions expressed and the issues raised, third and fourth pie charts of the level of approval.

		Responses	
Form Type	LBH delivered form only	135	52.33%
	comments on document	2	0.78%
	Letter / email only	1	0.39%
	LBH form and letter/email	5	1.94%
	copy of LBH form (website / copier)	72	27.91%
	copy of form in another document	42	16.28%
	phone call	1	0.39%
	0	0	0.00%
	0	0	0.00%
	Total	258	100%



		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		
Opinion	approve (strong)	12	4.65%	71	27.73%	71	27.52%	
	approve	145	56.20%	147	57.42%	114	44.19%	
	approve (mild)	62	24.03%	12	4.69%	24	9.30%	
	neutral	24	9.30%	7	2.73%	12	4.65%	
	disapprove (mild)	9	3.49%	4	1.56%	5	1.94%	
	disapprove	6	2.33%	12	4.69%	18	6.98%	
	disapprove (strong)	0	0.00%	3	1.17%	14	5.43%	
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	Total	258	100%	256	100%	258	100%	
	total approve	219	84.88%	230	89.84%	209	81.01%	
	total not approve	39	15.12%	26	10.16%	49	18.99%	
	total disapprove	15	5.81%	19	7.42%	37	14.34%	
	total not disapprove	243	94.19%	237	92.58%	221	85.66%	
Issues	superbly meets need	3	6.25%	20	32.79%	24	38.10%	
	adequately meets need	15	31.25%	31	50.82%	12	19.05%	
	meets need but too expensive	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	5	7.94%	
	unacceptable appearance	1	2.08%	1	1.64%	3	4.76%	
	Insufficient to meet need	23	47.92%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	unacceptable appearance	2	4.17%	7	11.48%	11	17.46%	
	amenity concerns	3	6.25%	2	3.28%	8	12.70%	
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
	Total	48	100%	61	100%	63	100%	
Note:	Not all respondants answered ewery question							
	Blank opinions have been assumed to be neutral (unless specific responses indicate otherwise)							
	Blank issues have been ignorred (hence not the same totals)							


Type 1
2%
0%
9%
3%
5%
24%
57%
approve (strong)
approve
approve (mild)
neutral
disapprove (mild)
disapprove
disapprove (strong)
Type 2
2%
3%
5%
1%
5%
28%
56%
approve (strong)
approve
approve (mild)
neutral
disapprove (mild)
disapprove
disapprove (strong)
Type 3
2%
7%
5%
5%
28%
9%
44%
approve (strong)
approve
approve (mild)
neutral
disapprove (mild)
disapprove
disapprove (strong)


Approval
Type 1, 7%
Type 2, 6%
Type 3, 12%
Type 3, 88%
Type 2, 94%
Type 1, 93%
total approve
total not approve
Disapproval
Type 3, 11%
Type 2, 5%
Type 1, 4%
Type 1, 96%
Type 2, 95%
Type 3, 89%
total disapprove
total not disapprove

7. Council's response

It is clear from the representations received that the local residents would support the three design options being promoted as principles of design for house extension.

A number of detailed design considerations have been incorporated into the document following queries and concerns raised by some respondents. These include explanations of how the proposals could be adapted to some of the more particular and unusual house types in the area and policies to ensure that neighbours amenities are not compromised by extensions permitted by the SPD.

8. What happens next

Following consideration by Cabinet, if approved, the draft SPD will be sent out for statutory consultation of a further 6 weeks to stakeholders and residents in the affected area. Provided the result of that consultation is positive, any further changes suggested by that consultation will be incorporated, prior to submission of the final SPD to the Planning Committee and Cabinet for adoption as council planning policy.

9. When did the Consultation take Place

Consultation documents were sent out in the week from 30th November to 4th December 2009 and the web portal and consultation documents on the website went live on the 7th December.

The documents requested respondents endeavour to return their responses as soon as possible, if possible by 19th December; this was to limit disruption by the Christmas break. However, in view of this, we announced on the website that submissions returned up to the 11th January would be welcomed, and in practice, submissions were received and counted for at least 3 weeks after that. No submissions have been received after the end of January.

10. Specific Area

The South Tottenham area to which this SPD applies is strictly defined; a map and list of streets (and where relevant numbers of properties where streets are part in the area and part out) can be found in section 4 of the SPD.

11. Related documents

Report for Cabinet 23rd March 2010

Appendix 1: Draft House Extensions Design Guide for South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document

Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment December 2009

12. Contact Information -

Ismail Mohammed	Group Manager, Strategy & Sites	tel.: 020 8489 2686
Richard Truscott	Design & Conservation Team	tel.: 020 8489 5241

Agenda Item 16

16

Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

CABINET **On 23rd March 2010**

Report Title. Approval for Compulsory Purchase Action – Empty Properties

Report of **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

Signed : NP Bolger 8th March 2010

Contact Officer : Steve Russell, Housing Improvement Manager (Private sector)

Tel: 020 8489 5196

Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: **Key decision**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. This report sets out proposals to make Compulsory Purchase Orders for 6 vacant properties within the London Borough of Haringey. The use of Compulsory Purchase powers forms part of Haringey's Empty Property Strategy, Housing Strategy, and Sub-Regional strategy to bring back into use residential premises that have been long term vacant and where no other course of action is appropriate or can be pursued.

1.2. This report describes the condition of the properties and the work which has been undertaken to date by officers in the Strategic and Community Housing Services of the Urban Environment Directorate and of the North London Private Sector Housing Sub-Region, to bring the properties back into use.

1.3. To obtain authorisation to make the Compulsory Purchase Orders and to submit the Order to the Secretary of State for confirmation, following failure of the owners to repair and bring the properties back in to use; to dispose of the property following CPO; and to carry out procedural steps required during the CPO

process.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Members Cllr. John Bevan and Cllr. Nilgun Canver

2.1. The staff within the Council's Strategic and Community Housing Service have been very motivated and hard working in their endeavour to take action that will renovate and bring back into use eyesore properties that have blighted the streets of Haringey. Cabinet have previously approved 15 properties for Compulsory Purchase action and we would like to take this opportunity to provide you with a brief update on their progress.

2.2. Properties confirmed by the Secretary of State.
The following properties have been approved by Secretary of State and are with Legal to complete the CPO process and take possession of the property.

- 97/99 Philip Lane N15,
- 115 Tower Gardens Road N17,
- 160 Seaford Road N17
- LHS 87 Carlingford Road N15.

2.3. No Further CPO Action
Another 4 cases have been closed as the owner or new owner (where the property was sold) have renovated the property and brought it back into use. These properties are now in a good condition and occupied.

- 80 Beaconsfield Road N15,
- 207/209 Mount Pleasant Road N17,
- 92 Moselle Avenue N22
- 81 Grove Park Road N15.

2.4. A further 4 have work on site with renovations being currently carried out. Of the remaining 3 cases, one is going for Enforced sale, one is with Legal to sort out Probate issues and the last is waiting for Building Control approval before a grant can be approved and work goes on site.

2.5. Ongoing publicity regarding the varying enforcement, advisory and financial assistance tools used by the Council has resulted in owners of empty properties being very aware that the Council is serious about dealing with empty properties. The result is that now, many properties are being brought back into use without the need for Cabinet approval or requests for CPO from the Secretary of State. Originally there were 13 properties earmarked for this Forward Plan. That has now dropped down to 6 as the remaining 7 owners have shown that they are taking steps to renovate their properties and to bring them back into use. CPO is therefore the only remaining power available to deal with the borough's worst empty homes.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. There are clear links with the Housing Strategy, Homelessness Strategy, Greener Borough Strategy and Community Strategy.

3.2. There are also links with the Mayor of London's Draft Housing Strategy and alterations to the London Plan.

4. Recommendations

4.1. That authority is given for submission of the 6 properties listed in 7.10 to the Secretary of State for a confirmed Order under Compulsory Purchase powers.

4.2. To authorise the Head of Legal Services to:

(a) make and seal the Orders for submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government for consideration and approval (including the service of any requisition notices necessary to establish interests in the property) and carry out the statutory notification required.
(b) confirm the said Compulsory Purchase Order in the event of the Secretary of State returning the Order authorising the Council to do so.
(c) prepare for and represent the Council at any public inquiry held following the submission of the Order to the Secretary of State.
(d) upon confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order proceed with the acquisition of the property.
(e) in the event that any of the owner/s undertakes in the form of a legally enforceable cross undertaking to bring the relevant property back into residential occupation and use within a reasonable timetable, to authorise the Head of Legal Services in consultation with the Director of Urban Environment to enter into and enforce such an undertaking instead of proceeding with the CPO for the property in question.
(f) act in relation to any other procedural matters that may arise in the normal course of the CPO process.

4.3 Subject to the confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Orders by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government or the Council, to approve the disposal of the property to a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) where possible, or to an individual or Private Developer (in which the sale would be by way of auction) with covenants applied to bring the property back into use as soon as possible.

4.4 To approve the re-cycling of the receipt from the disposal back to the capital programme budget for the continued private sector housing CPO programme.

4.5 To meet the financial costs of the Compulsory Purchase orders through the capital programme.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. That all other methods have failed to persuade or encourage the owners of the six listed properties to repair and bring back into use. These properties are considered the worst eyesore vacant properties in the borough and should not be allowed to remain empty, blight areas or cause potential nuisance, especially as there is such a very high demand for accommodation in Haringey.

6. Other options considered

6.1. All options have been tried and exhausted. Letters have been sent to the owners offering advice and grant aid. Some of these properties have a debt outstanding to the Council, which is being pursued under the enforced sale process. If the owner does not pay, an enforced sale will be pursued and the property sold at auction. If they do pay but do not improve and occupy the property, the Council will proceed with Compulsory Purchase.

7. Summary

7.1 The Council has a very robust empty property process that has been developed in partnership with the North London Sub Region, a partnership of 6 local authorities that has provided advice and funding to enable Haringey to establish a working group and effective process.

7.2 A Street survey carried out in 2007 has provided the evidence to date to identify the worst eyesore properties including the 6 properties listed within this report. All of these have been visited, photographed and 'pointed' using a guide (attached to this report in Appendix 1) that helps officers to place properties in priority order by taking into account the condition of the property, the length of time it has been empty, any illegal activities or nuisance to neighbours, any potential danger and the number of complaints received in respect of issues or activities. This survey is now deemed out of date and in the future, properties will be identified using a different procedure based on Council Tax records produced every 6 months on a ward basis. The use of further intelligence and the pointing system will initially identify the worst empty houses within the borough and will then move onto flats. A current list produced

using records from the 1st October 2009 will be used to identify future empty homes and possible CPO and enforced Sale cases. This process will be repeated in June 2010 to capture any new properties. This procedure has the ability to provide a more realistic account of the empty homes within the borough and is a more manageable process for targeting resources.

7.3 The addition of a 'vacant property' module on the Private Sector Housing Improvement Team's computer system will make it easier to load and update property details on a central system, helping to provide a complete picture and track the properties over time.

7.4 All 6 properties have been inspected and notices served. This is to prevent the need to pay Basic Loss Payments (equivalent to 7% of the market value) on top of the market value that will need to be paid if possession is gained through CPO action.

7.5 All owners have received a number of letters explaining what needs to be done and what is on offer, together with details of the CPO and/or enforced sale action that will be taken if the owners do not take the appropriate action to restore the property to good repair and occupation.

7.6 A working group of all officers associated with vacant property enforcement, chaired by the Housing Improvement Manager (Private Sector), meets every 8 weeks to review progress of all cases and to agree on the next steps. Instructions are given to all relevant services to progress all cases to the agreed stages.

7.7 At present, funding is not an issue for enforced sales because they are cost neutral, with all costs being recovered from the sale proceeds. The North London Sub Region also contributes £3,000 to the work involved in bringing each property back into use through an enforced sale. Often, a Council Tax debt is also recovered.

7.8 CPO action may not be cost neutral as there may be a difference between the purchase price and sale price and, although every effort is made to avoid it, there may be occasions when compensation needs to be paid. This cost will be offset, however, by the £20,000 that the North London Sub Region is able to pay Councils for each property approved by Cabinet via the Forward Plan.

7.9 If Cabinet approval is obtained, the properties will not be sent immediately to the Secretary of State. Instead, officers will first notify the owners of the Cabinet's decision, as this often helps to focus the owners' attention on restoring and occupying the property.

7.10 The six vacant properties listed below have been subject to the standard letters, grant offers, inspections, service of notices and enforced sale:

(a) 17 Canning Crescent N22
(b) 5 Chalgrove Road N17
(c) 110 Priory Road N8

(d) 9 Wordsworth Parade N8
(e) 102 Church Road N17
(f) 3 Eade Road N4

7.11 Some of these properties have already been the subject of works in default (undertaken to deal with urgent issues) and, for others, a considerable amount of council tax is owed. A brief description of each property, together with a photograph and details of any past action, is attached in Appendix 2 of this report.

7.12 All properties that have an outstanding debt will first go through the enforced sale route, as cost neutral. Authorisation is requested for CPO action as well, should the owner pay the debt and still not restore the property to repair and use. Cases will only be submitted to the Secretary of State when all other options have been exhausted and funding is identified and available to complete the purchase and sale.

Human Rights

7 Officers have considered the proposed Compulsory Purchase Orders in the light of the relevant provisions of Article 1 (no one should be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest), Article 6 (right to a fair trial – the owners have the right to appeal to the secretary of state and then also to the High Court) and Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence – the right to full and proper compensation) of the Human Rights Act 1998. The properties which are the subject of this report are vacant and the public interest and relevant policies require that properties should not be left vacant and in disrepair. The interests of the owners will not normally be incompatible with the public policy objectives.

8 In view of the factors set out in this report officers consider that the exercise of compulsory purchase powers is justified by reason that it is in the public interest, authorised by law and necessary and proportionate towards meeting the objectives of the Council's Housing Strategy. Every effort to encourage the owners to bring back the property into use has been exhausted and compulsory purchase is the last resort left available to the Council.

9. Chief Financial Officer Comments

9.1. This report seeks approval to submit to the Secretary of State a total of 6 properties for Compulsory Purchase Orders, following failure of the owners to repair and bring the properties back in to use.

9.2. The use of CPOs has both capital and revenue implications for the Council. A capital provision is required to acquire a property and this takes the form of a payment to

the current owner based on an independent valuation of the property in its existing state. This payment is initially funded from capital receipts, to be repaid once the sale of the property is executed. Several options are available for disposal including a back to back disposal agreement with an RSL so that the capital receipt is received as soon as possible, sale to a private developer, and sale at an auction.

9.3. The existing capital budget for Compulsory Purchase Action is £700,000. This may well be fully spent on the purchase of the 4 properties that have been approved by the Secretary of State as outlined in 2.2. Any capital receipt when these properties are disposed of is returned to Corporate funds and is not automatically available for future CPO action. Consequently a further capital allocation may be required in order to take the 6 properties outlined in this report to CPO stage.

9.4. If all the properties outlined in this report proceed to CPO stage, then there will not be sufficient capital provision for the acquisition of these units. Although there is no specific capital provision for the acquisition of these units, the Capital Financial Regulations will allow the acquisition costs to be financed from the subsequent disposal proceeds of these units. There is a risk that disposal proceeds may fall short of the acquisition costs and provision would have to be made for this before CPO action is finalised. The risk can be mitigated by putting in place "back to back" sales as necessary. Revenue costs will be met by money drawn down from the North London Sub Region. However, cases will only be sent on the Secretary of State when all other routes have been exhausted and funding is identified to complete the purchase and sale process. There is a risk that the Council may not recover the acquisition costs in a stagnant property market.

9.5. The revenue costs associated with Compulsory Purchase Orders (eg legal fees, surveyor fees and stamp duty) will generally be non recoverable. These costs should be covered by a contribution from the North London Sub Region (£20,000 for every case approved by Cabinet).

10. Head of Legal Services Comments

10.1. The Head of Legal Services comments that the key purpose of the use of the available statutory powers is to bring long-term empty properties back into permanent residential use. Compulsory purchase is a means of last resort to achieve this objective and is considered proportionate.

10.2. The recommendations allow for owners to undertake to carry out works themselves by means of a legally enforceable undertaking where they are given a timetable to carry out the work, during which time the Council will not seek to enforce the CPO.

10.3. It is noted that several of the properties are currently squatted. It may be necessary to commence proceedings to evict the squatters before being able to complete a transfer of these properties. These proceedings cannot be commenced until the Council owns the properties and could delay the transfer of the properties to

new owners, making back to back sales difficult.

11. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

11.1 There are no equalities implications for this proposal. The Council is committed to creating safer neighbourhoods, stronger communities and making Haringey a better place to live and work. This programme meets these aims and provides encouragement to those residents living with the problems that long term empty properties bring to an area. The CPO process also supports the provision of varying types and sizes of dwellings which are now required to meet the need of Haringey's diverse communities.

11.2 Vacant properties have a negative effect within areas. These properties in particular are not only vacant but are in a very poor state and will cause serious issues to local neighbours. They also attract unwanted attention either through dumping of waste materials or illegal acts. They can also pose a serious threat to children who gain access and may injure themselves through a dangerous structure.

12. Consultation

12.1 The use of the compulsory purchase process as an enforcement tool was included in the Empty Property Strategy 2005-8, developed following consultation with Council officers and partners at an event in January 2005. Regular consultation has continued, since that time, with local authorities in the North London Sub Region.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1. Although there is no specific capital provision for the acquisition of these units, the Capital Financial Regulations will allow the acquisition costs to be financed from the subsequent disposal proceeds of these units. There is a risk that disposal proceeds may fall short of the acquisition costs and provision would have to be made for this before CPO action is finalised. The risk can be mitigated by putting in place 'back to back' sales as necessary. Revenue costs will be met by money drawn down from the North London Sub region.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1. Appendix 1: Rating Sheet.
14.2. Appendix 2: Property description and photographs.
14.3. Appendix 3: Maps of property location.
14.4. Appendix 4: Valuations of properties.

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1. CPO enforcement action is endorsed within the Council's Housing Strategy

15.2. Detailed plans identifying all properties have been made available to scale through property services and are attached as Appendix 3 to his report.

15.3. Valuations attached in appendix 4 are provided by an independent valuations officer who has had access to both internal and external areas of the properties.

Compulsory Purchase Cabinet Report

Appendix 1

Rating Sheet

Empty property point rating system

Address.....

Ward .....

Date .....**Officers**.....

1	**How long empty**	
	1-2 years	1
	2-4 years	2
	4-6 years	3
	6-8 years	4
	8 years plus	6
2	**Exterior - visually**	
	Good condition	0
	Slight defects	2
	Some defects	3
	Run down	6
	Boarded up	7
	Major Eyesore	9
4	**No of Units**	
	1 unit	1
	2 units	2
	3 units	3
	4 + more units	4
5	**Is it causing problems**	
	No complaints	0
	Letters send by EPO	1
	Some Complaints received	2
	Failure by owner to take support offered by Empty Property Services	3
	Complaints and council action	4
	Enforced sale case paid by owner	5
	Complaints, Squatted, council action	6
6	Comments	
	TOTAL POINTS **PRIORITY RATING**	

Points 0 - 4	5- 9	10-14	15-19	20-25
1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4**	**5**

Appendix 2
Property Descriptions + Photos

3 EADE ROAD N4 1DJ







This 5 bedroom terrace house in Seven Sisters ward has been empty for 6 years. The owner lives nearby and had kept it in good condition. However, a year ago Italian squatters moved into the house. They appear to use the house as a first point of contact for new Italians moving to this country and so there is a continuous stream of people moving in and out of the house with one or two being there permanently. The neighbours either side and across the road are elderly and find the squatters hard to live amongst. There have been complaints of noise and issues with bins and recycling due to the numbers of people in the house. The squatters have also broken some of the garden fences and have painted graffiti on the back of the house.

The owner had no idea she had squatters until the Council informed her. Since then she has promised that she will evict these people and then renovate the house and get it let legitimately. However, to date, she has failed to provide evidence that she is actively pursuing this and the house remains squatted.

110 PRIORY ROAD N8 7HP







This large end of terrace house in Muswell Hill ward has been empty for nearly 9 years. The owners started works and the interior has been left totally stripped out with no plaster on the walls, kitchens, bathrooms or services. This has not deterred squatters from moving in and there are two men living on the top floor of the house.
The house currently has two entrance doors inside the main front door but could be converted into 3 flats, one on each floor as there are three large rooms on the first and second floor and four large rooms on the ground floor. A Council Tax debt of nearly £22,000 was settled by the owners before the Council could take possession. The owners have never responded to any letters sent to them and have not taken any steps to get the property back into use since the Enforced Sale case.

9 WORDSWORTH PARADE, GREEN LANES N8 0SJ







This property, close to Turnpike Lane tube station in Harringay ward has been empty for 17 years! It is laid out as two 1 bedroom flats (one on the first floor and one on the second floor) above a shop on the ground floor. The layout is very poor as currently the conversion has not been carried out correctly and the flats are open to each other and in turn to the shop. The owners have been procrastinating about what to do with their property for years and it remains empty with them having little idea of how to proceed despite a huge amount of advice and encouragement from the Council with regard to grants and help letting the flats

17 CANNING CRESCENT N22 5SR

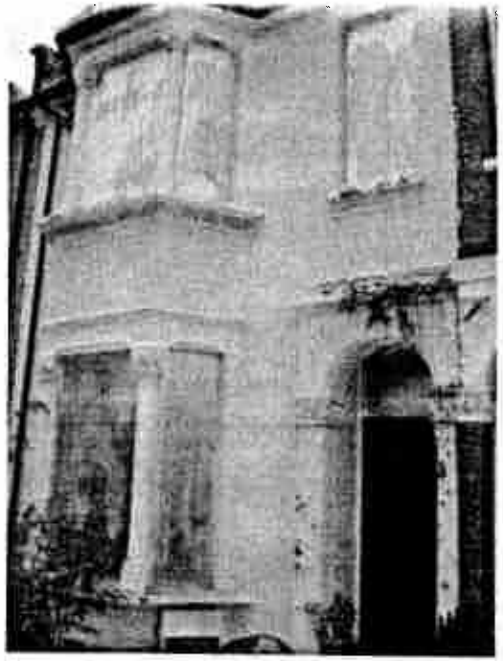


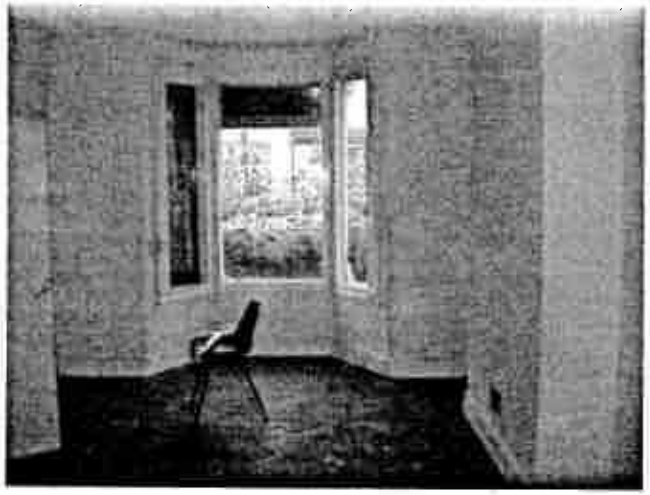




This three bedroom detached house in Woodside ward has been empty for nearly 10 years. It is in a terrible state as the roof has failed and for years water has poured through the building. It also has structural problems with wide cracks being visible throughout the structure.
After much involvement and encouragement from the Council the owners finally obtained Planning Permission in June 2008 to demolish the house and build three flats in its place. However, to date they have failed to start these works despite promising to have the house demolished by July 2009.

5 CHALGROVE ROAD N17 0NP



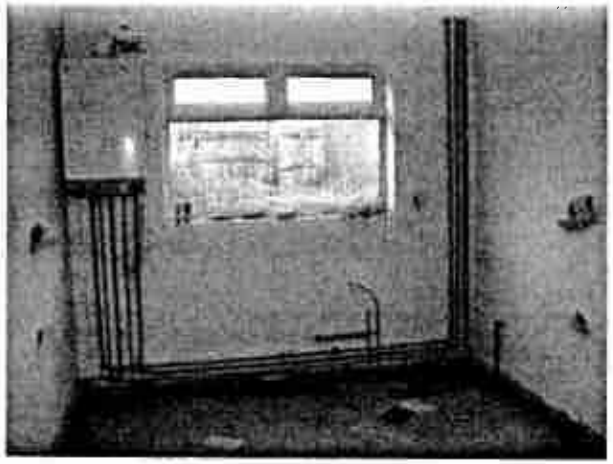




This mid terrace 3 bedroom house in Northumberland Park ward has been empty for 18 months after it was handed back to the owner by the PSL team who had failed to make contact with the owner about repairs which were needed. It was boarded up and remained empty until squatters broke in just before Christmas 2009. Council Tax is owed on the house and it is going forward for an Enforced Sale. If this debt is settled, then CPO will be swiftly implemented to ensure this house is brought back into use.

102 Church Road N17







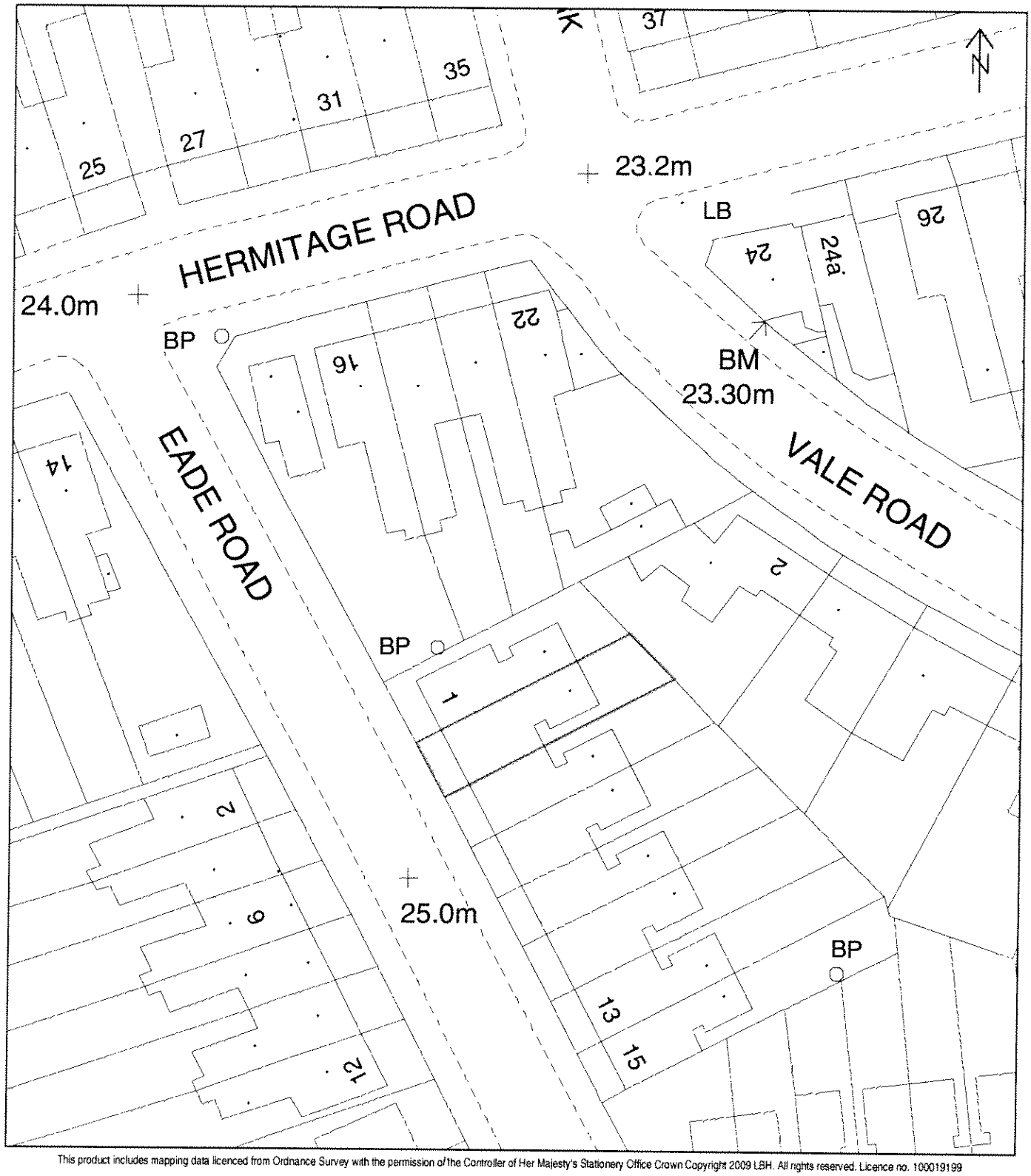
This three bedroom terraced house in Northumberland Park ward has been empty for over 5 years. It has routinely been squatted and entered by youths and has been a cause of great distress to the neighbours. Just before Christmas it became squatted as Romanian gypsies moved in. The owner came to the Council for a grant a year ago but the failed to progress any application and get work on site. There is a large Council Tax debt owed but there is a discrepancy with the names on the Council Tax bill and Land Registry so an Enforced Sale cannot be proceeded with. A CPO is therefore the only way forward with this case.

Compulsory Purchase Cabinet Report

Appendix 3

Maps of property Location.

Map referred to in the LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
(3 Eade Road N4 1DJ) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2010



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Haringey Council
CORPORATE PROPERTY SERVICES

FREEHOLD LN141254 freehold

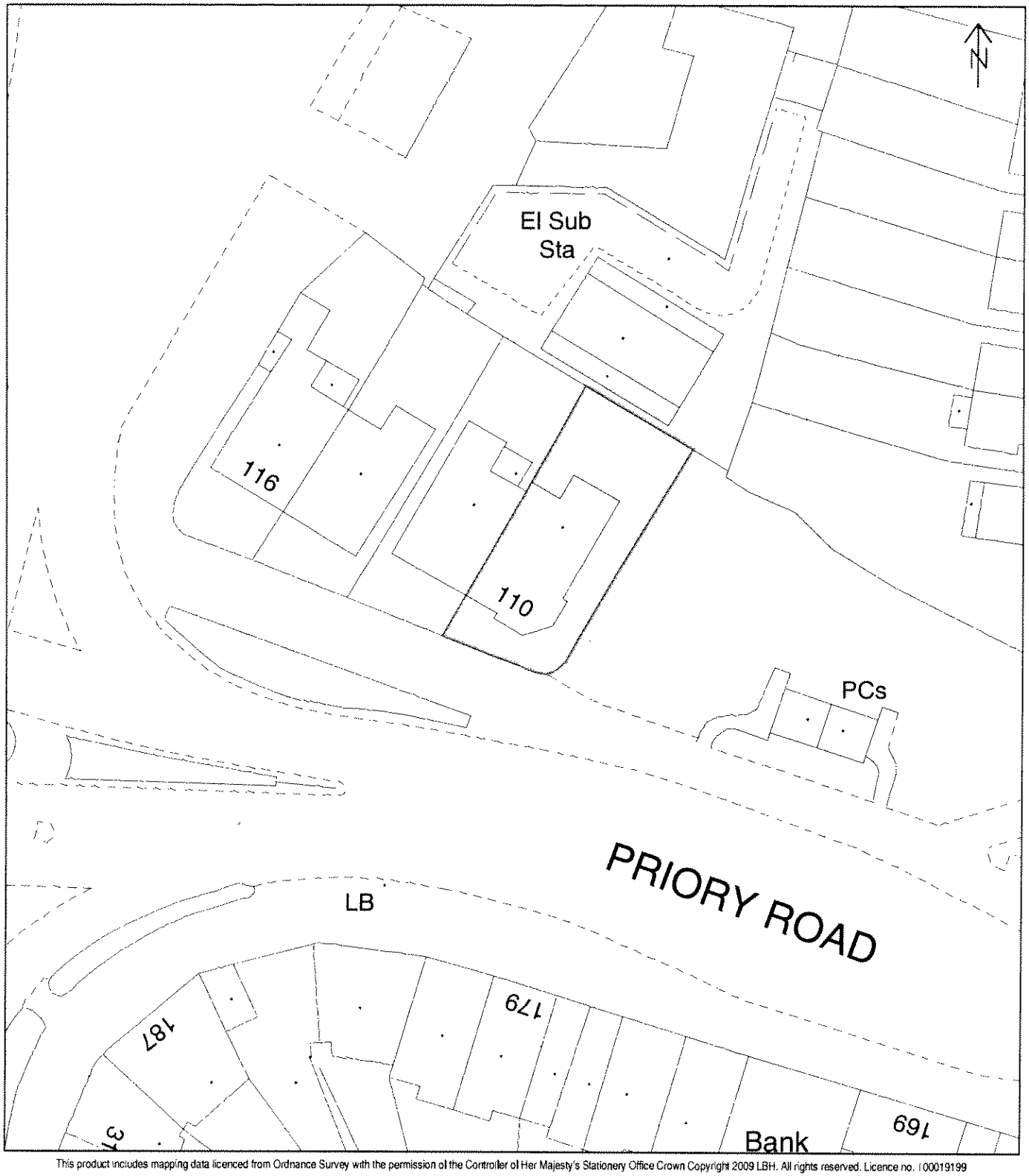
Site Area (square metres) : 124 sq m
Overlay : Property Terrier

Plan produced by Janice Dabinett on 16/11/2009

Scale 1:500

Drawing No. BVFS A4 2619

Map referred to in the LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
(110 Priory Road N8 7HP) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2010



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Haringey Council
CORPORATE PROPERTY SERVICES

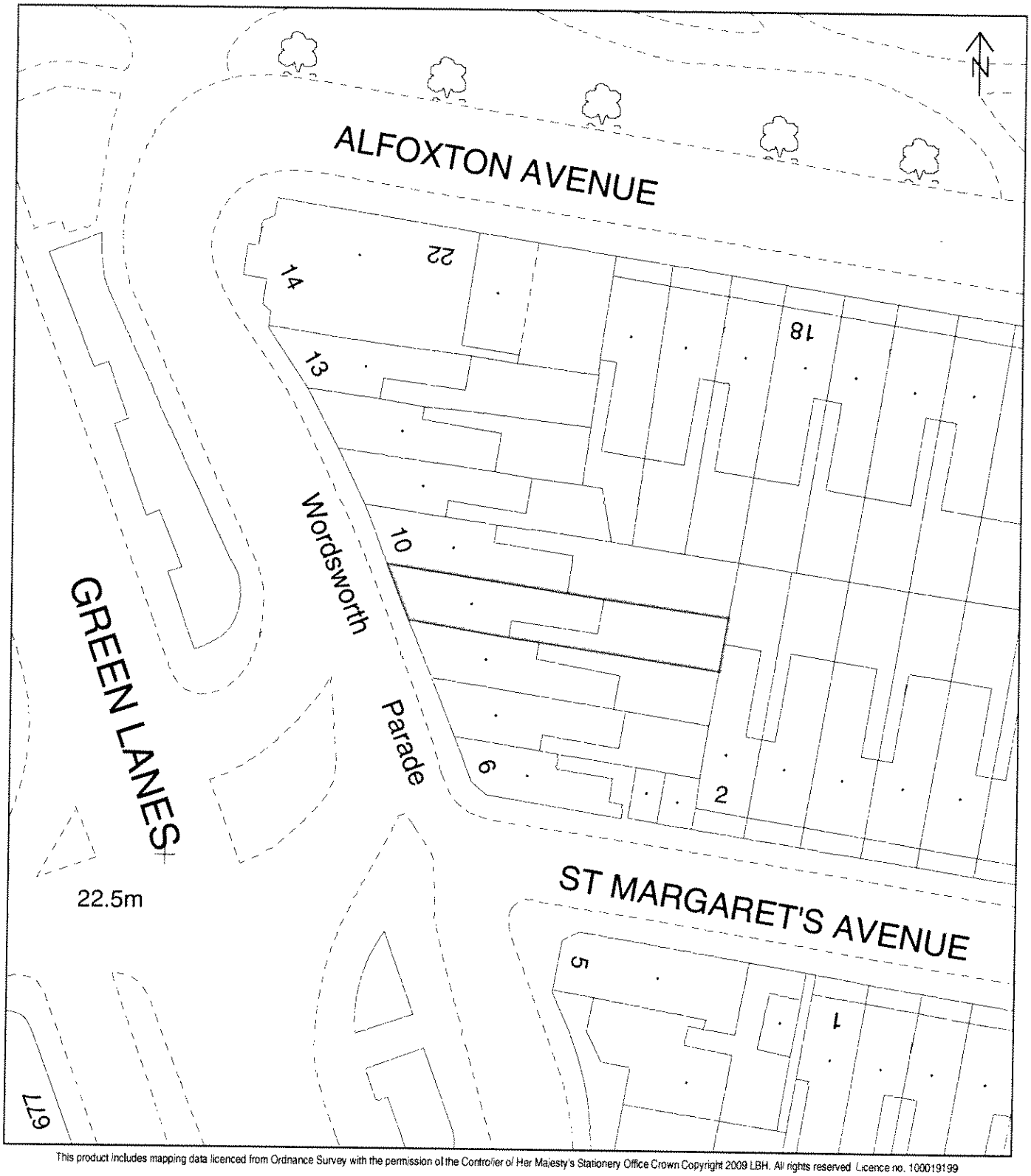
This CPO is of the freehold interest comprised in title MX460349 shaded pink and of the leasehold titles AGL99065 & AGL86432 which are registered against it.

Site Area (square metres) : 269 sq m

Overlay : Property Terrier

Scale 1:500

Map referred to in the LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
(9 Wordsworth Parade N8 0SJ) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2010



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Haringey Council
CORPORATE PROPERTY SERVICES

NGL268415 freehold

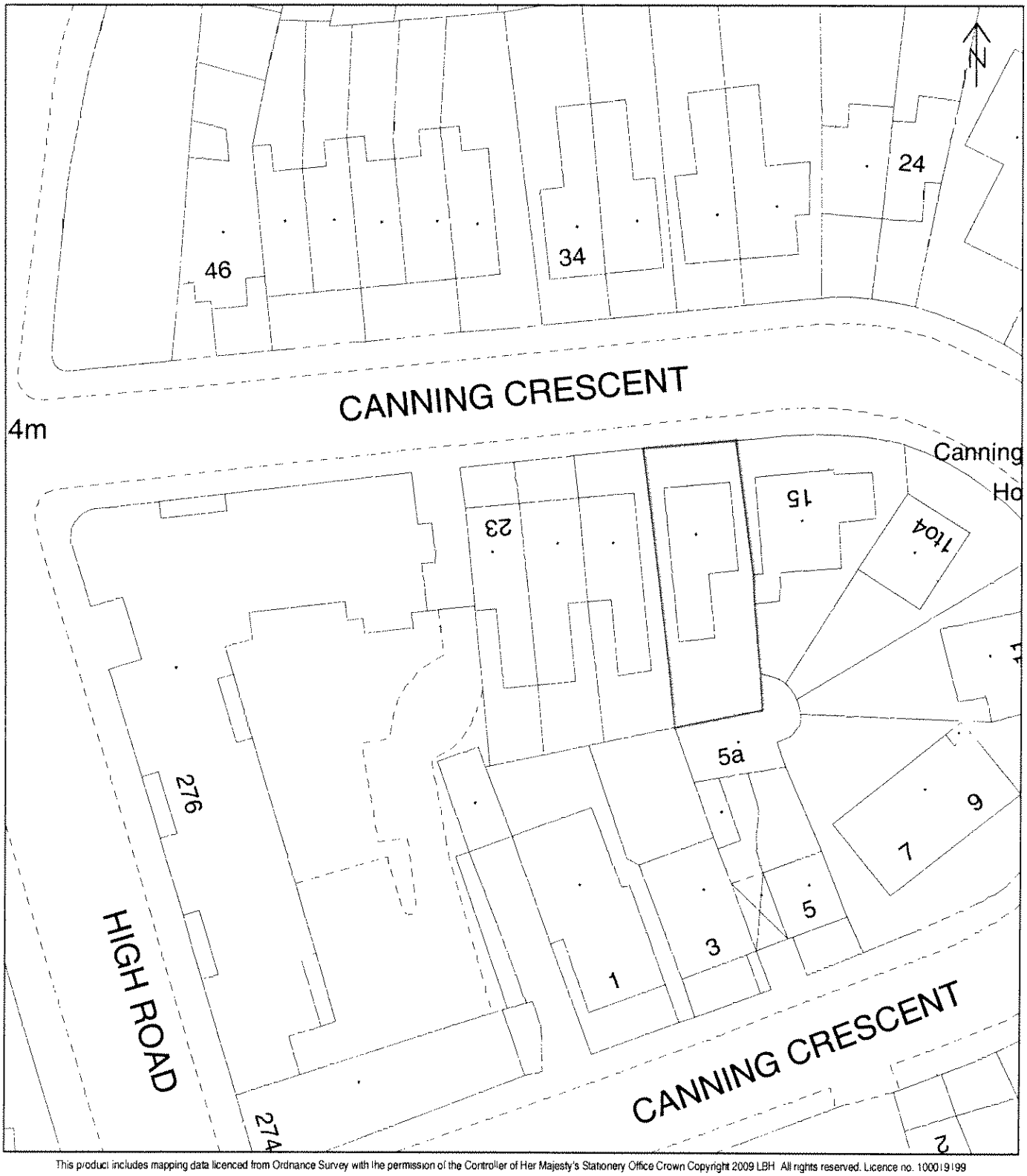
Site Area (square metres) : 143 sq m
Overlay : Property Terrier

Plan produced by Janice Dabinett on 16/11/2009

Scale 1:500

Drawing No. BYES A4 2622

Map referred to in the LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
17 Canning Crescent N22 5SR) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2010



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Haringey Council
CORPORATE PROPERTY SERVICES

FREEHOLD MX208238

Site Area (square metres) : 204 sq m

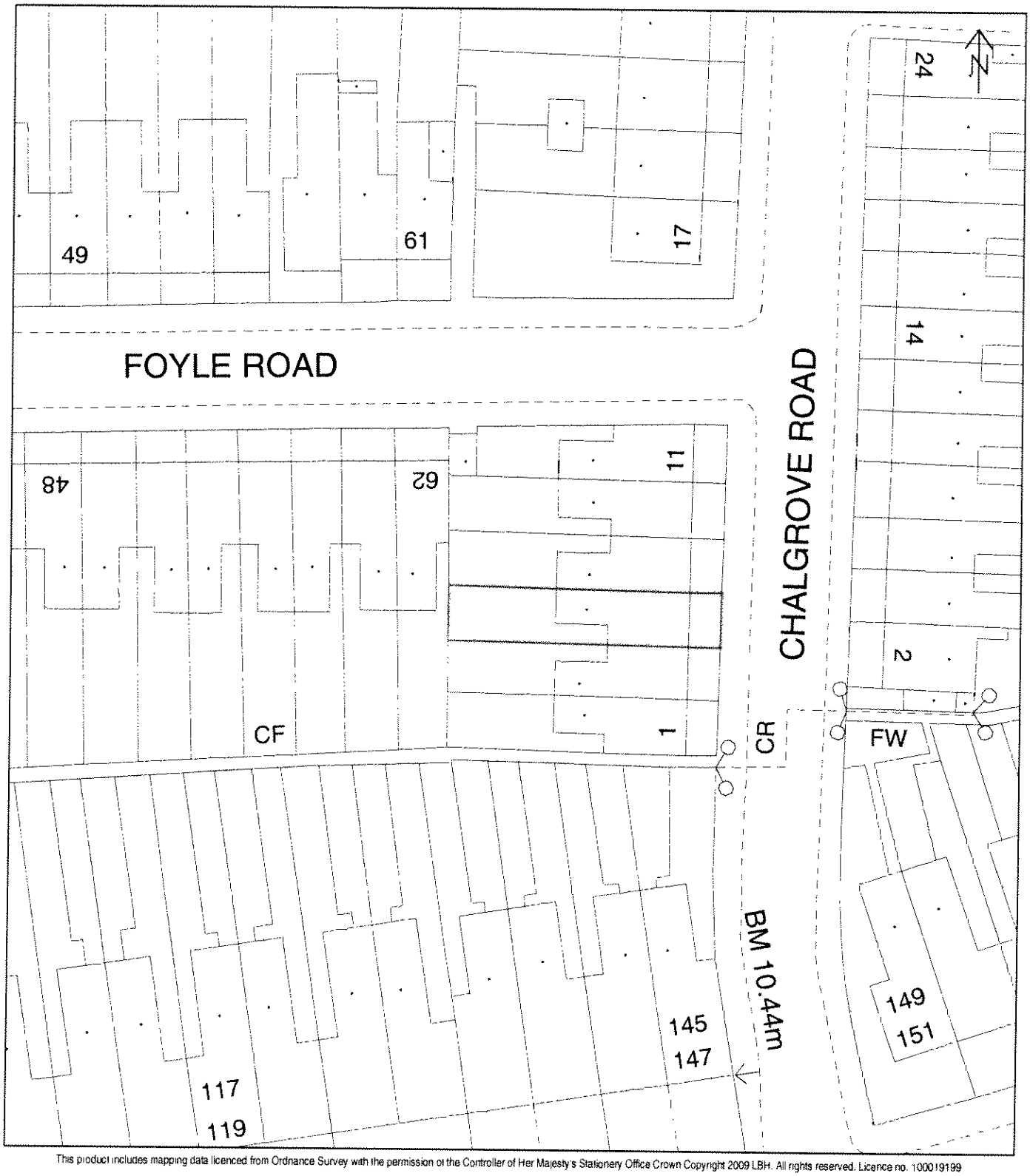
Overlay : Property Terrier

Scale 1:500

Plan produced by Janice Dabinett on 16/11/2009

Drawing No. BVES A4 2615

Map referred to in the LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
(5 Chalgrove Road N17 0NP) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2010



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Haringey Council
CORPORATE PROPERTY SERVICES

FREEHOLD MX224805

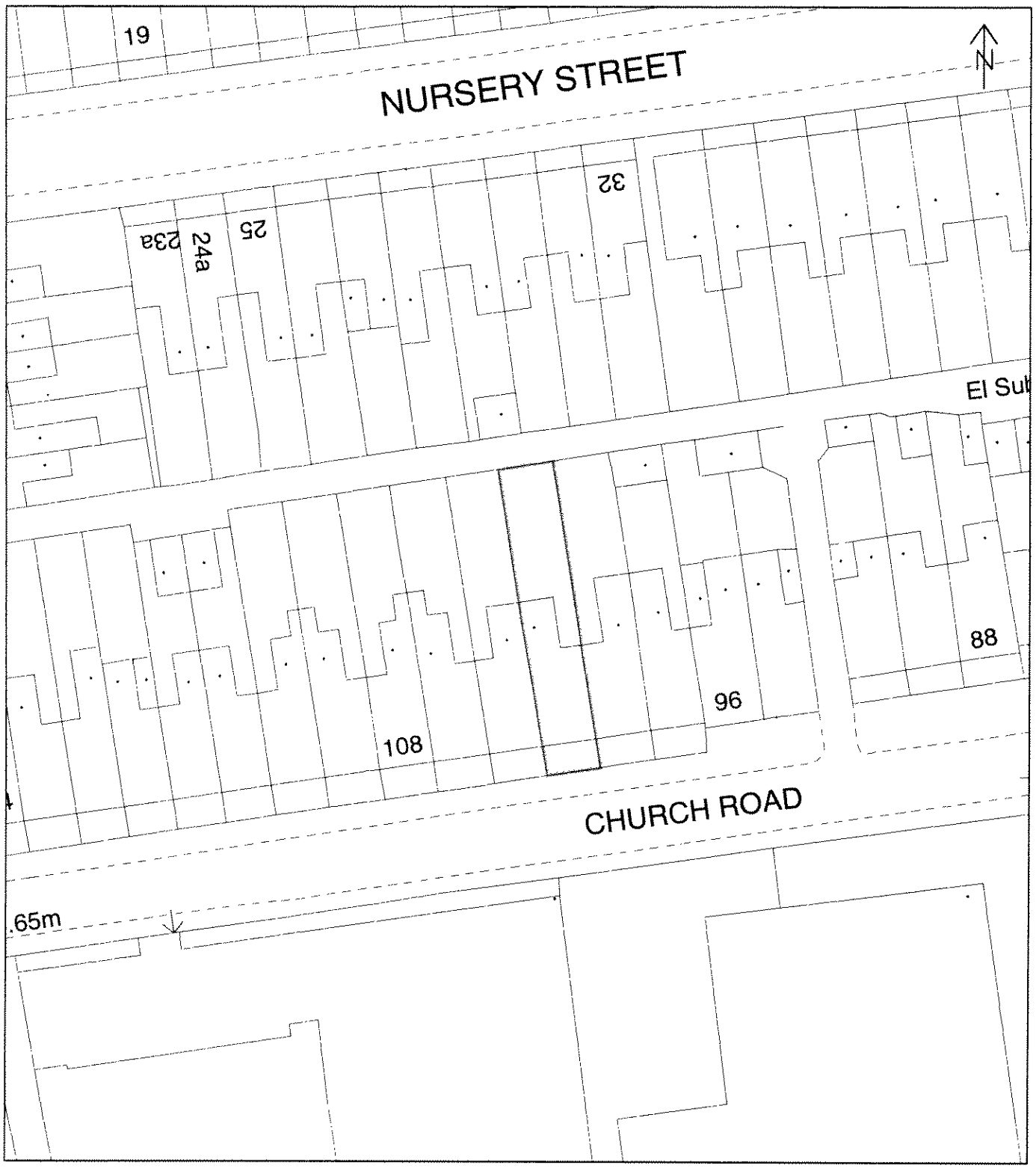
Site Area (square metres) : 122 sq m
Overlay : Property Terrier

Plan produced by Janice Dabinett on 16/11/2009

Scale 1:500

Drawing No. BYES A4 2616

Map referred to in the LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
(102 Church Road N17 8AJ) COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER 2010



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Haringey Council
CORPORATE PROPERTY SERVICES

FREEHOLD MX263172

Site Area (square metres) : 135 sq m
Overlay : Property Terrier

Scale 1:500

Plan produced by Janice Dabinett on 16/11/2009

Drawing No. BVES A4 2618

Compulsory Purchase Cabinet Report

Appendix 4
Valuation Report

Valuations of Properties

1. 9 Wordsworth Pararde N8	**£350,000**
2. 3 Eade Road N4	**£350,000**
3. 110 Priory Road N8	**£500,000**
4. 102 Church Road N17	**£165,000**
5. 5 Chalgrove Road N17	**£170,000**
6. 17 Canning Crescent	**£300,000-£320,000.**

Agenda Item 17

Haringey

Agenda item:

[No.]

CABINET on 23rd March 2010

Report Title: **The Single Conversation with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and Haringey's Local Investment Plan (LIP)**	
Report of: Niall Bolger Director of Urban Environment Signed : NP Bolger. 8th March 2010.	
Contact Officer: Nick Powell, Head of Housing Strategy, Development & Partnerships, Strategic and Community Housing; Tel: 020 8489 4774; E-mail: nick.powell@haringey.gov.uk	
Wards(s) affected: **All Wards**	Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. The purpose of this report is to:

- Review the progress of the Single Conversation with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and development of Haringey's Local Investment Plan, towards entering into an agreement with the HCA and other relevant partners for future investment in the borough.
- Consider the investment requirements identified in the Local Investment Plan and to consider Haringey's priorities.
- Consider Haringey Council's contribution to achieving Local Investment Plan priorities.
- Note the progress of work to investigate the feasibility of an appropriate delivery framework for Haringey.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. The proposals outlined in this report have serious financial implications for the Council and our ability to deliver new affordable housing in the future. We need to continue to engage in the Single Conversation towards reaching agreement with the HCA regarding the investment priorities for Haringey when budgets are known and secured following the general and local elections and the next Comprehensive Spending Review. We also need to continue to explore how the Council can contribute to achieving the Local Investment Plan priorities through creating an appropriate delivery framework.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1 The Council's Housing Strategy 2009-19;
3.2 The Council's Homelessness Strategy 2008/11;
3.3 A key objective within the Strategic & Community Housing Service's Business Plan is to maximise the development of affordable housing, by attracting investment and ensuring effective partnership working, to meet the needs of residents and help build strong and environmentally sustainable communities.
3.4 Council Plan Priorities:
- Encouraging lifetime well-being at home, work, play & learning.
- Promoting independent living while supporting adults and children in need.

3.5 CEMB report 24th February 2009 - The Single Conversation: the Haringey model for engagement with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)
3.6 Cabinet report 8th September 2009 - Building Britain's Future – Developments in National Housing Policy

4. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

4.1. Note the actions taken in progressing Single Conversation with the HCA and the formulation of Haringey's Local Investment Plan for housing and regeneration;
4.2. Note and approve the investment priorities identified in our draft Local Investment Plan.
4.3. Consider the issues relating to the Council's contribution to achieving these Local Investment Plan priorities.
4.4. Note the progress of work to investigate the feasibility of an appropriate delivery framework for Haringey, including a detailed appraisal of the options and benefits of setting up Local Asset Backed Vehicles (LABV) as a method of taking forward the Council's major housing and regeneration objectives.

4.5. Agree to receive a further report in July 2010 on the feasibility of a Haringey LABV and completed Local Investment Plan.

5. Reason for Recommendation

The Single Conversation:

5.1. The Homes and Communities Agency is the national housing and regeneration delivery agency for England, whose role is to create thriving communities and affordable homes. It became operational on 1st December 2008 incorporating English Partnerships, the investment arm of the Housing Corporation and some of the functions of CLG. The HCA works nationally, but supports the delivery of the ambitions of local partners to provide better places that offer great homes and good jobs in well-served communities where people enjoy living and can afford.

5.2. The HCA's aim is to connect local ambition with national targets by engaging local authorities. The process through which this is done is termed the Single Conversation. It has promoted this as a dynamic process through which they will agree and secure delivery at a local level in support of national objectives as part of an ongoing relationship with local authorities and other partners.

5.3. The Single Conversation covers all housing and regeneration priorities in a local area, including growth, renewal, affordability and sustainability, and how these areas are interconnected. The HCA's Single Conversation with local authorities is expected to cover strategy, investment, capacity and delivery.

Local Investment Plans:

5.4. During 2009 local authorities were requested to prepare a comprehensive housing and regeneration Local Investment Plan for submission to the HCA by the end of 2009. The development of the LIP will lead to a range of investment options which will be subjected to a high level appraisal to select priority interventions for all partners. The priority interventions will provide the basis for the Local Investment Agreement between HCA and the local authority. This Agreement is a non-legally binding memorandum of understanding that will identify partners, resources, delivery and timescales and must also demonstrate fit with the London regional, sub-regional and Haringey's strategies and plans.

5.5. To develop the Single Conversation with the HCA, gather the information and develop a draft LIP, a cross service project team was established following the report to CEMB of 24th February 2009, under the chair of the Director of Urban Environment.

5.6. A specialist external consultant with experience of working with the HCA and other local authorities in the preparation of LIPs was commissioned to assist the

team in the collation of information and preparation of an initial draft Plan for presentation to the HCA in October 2009. Following detailed discussions a more detailed draft of the Plan was presented to the HCA in December 2009.

Making the Case for Haringey:

5.7. The Local Investment Plan makes a clear business case for future HCA investment in Haringey by describing the borough in terms of its:

- Strategic significance and;
- Opportunity and need;
- Robust policy and delivery framework

The Plan also outlines Haringey's key investment priorities and propositions for both:

- Strategic projects and;
- Other projects and programmes

5.8. The Local Investment Plan promotes an approach that will achieve mixed income communities through a Borough-wide package of investment that will help to break down high levels of deprivation and address the issue of East-West severance in Haringey.

5.9. The Local Investment Plan adopts a place-making approach and in line with Haringey's Core Strategy identifies the following areas as the Borough's three priorities for transformation through HCA investment including in infrastructure:

- Haringey Heartlands;
- Tottenham Hale;
- Wider Tottenham Area (including Seven Sisters).

Our Investment Priorities:

5.10. The investment priorities identified in our Local Investment Plan currently include:

- Continuation of the Decent Homes programme and security of future funding;
- A tailored investment package across a Borough-wide pool of sites to tackle East-West severance;
- Infrastructure investment in the three priority place-making areas;
- Investment that supports our efforts to tackle homelessness and reduce the number of households in Temporary Accommodation and Emergency Accommodation;
- Increasing the supply of permanent affordable housing;
- An Empty Homes strategy and pilot programme;
- Environmental regeneration and remediation;

- Support to increase capacity for estate renewal and regeneration;
- Investment in housing that helps to tackle worklessness through employment and training (e.g. a Foyer scheme)
- Redevelopment of the specialist accommodation stock (e.g. provision of extra care schemes)
- Support for redevelopment of hostels

The HCA's Response:

5.11. The methodology that the HCA are using to appraise Local Investment Plans is via five key 'cases', focusing on the Strategic, Commercial, Economic, Financial and Management case that the Plans are making. This enables them to judge whether they feel that they are fit for purpose documents.

5.12. The HCA's feedback on Haringey's Plan has been positive and the next phase will involve the Council working together with the HCA's North London team to look in greater depth at our priorities, how they rank, and the inputs and outputs required to achieve delivery. We are therefore considering our top priorities for investment and the Council's contribution to achieving Plan priorities.

5.13. In terms of timescale two Plans per HCA region will be agreed by March 2010 (the HCA chose Barnet and Croydon for the London region). The remaining Investment Plans will be agreed from end of March and become part of an ongoing dialogue with the HCA. Officers are continuing to meet with the HCA on a regular basis to discuss our priorities and propositions, and to finalise the Plan and Agreement as future public spending levels become clearer. Regular quarterly liaison meetings, themed meetings and the Transforming Haringey Strategic Major Projects Group with the GLA family will all be used to further this dialogue.

A Framework For Further Delivery:

5.14. The HCA have asked us to produce a gap analysis of investment required in the borough quantifying what we feel the HCA needs to invest in Haringey. It is clear that the HCA is adopting a 'something for something' strategy and in order to be successful we will need to further develop our offer to the HCA in return for increased investment.

5.15. We have begun to address this in the Local Investment Plan by describing the work we are doing to explore proposals for innovative new funding mechanisms such as:

- Investigating the feasibility of a Haringey Local Asset Backed Vehicle (LABV) to partner with private sector developers;
- Introduction of an Infrastructure Tariff to forward fund and help de-risk development;
- Utilising new HCA powers in Haringey such as equity investment approach

used at Hale Village;
- Production of an infrastructure delivery plan;
- Development of joint funding packages;
- Increased use of Compulsory Purchase Orders.

5.16. Strategic & Community Housing are also working together with Homes for Haringey to:

- Submit to the HCA a Pre Qualification Questionnaire that will enable Haringey to become an investment partner and potentially a direct recipient of pre-qualified for direct receipt of HCA grant.
- Develop an estate regeneration plan looking beyond delivery of the Decent Homes Programme.

5.17. The HCA has clearly indicated that with anticipated public spending reductions and increased competition they will expect contributions from local authorities in the form of discounts or local grant when subsidising the development of land sold by Councils. This situation is already occurring on sites in Haringey and could lead to a reduction in housing supply if not addressed. The HCA generally look for authorities to provide a discount/subsidy in return for their investment. This is difficult for Haringey as the Council does not hold significant capital assets. However they see failure to do so as increasing the subsidy required from HCA resources to fund a market value receipt for the Council, and this will become a sticking point in negotiating our Local Investment Agreement and attracting additional resources to the Borough in future.

Local Asset Backed Vehicle:

5.18. .Cabinet has already given its approval for officers to carry out a detailed appraisal of the options and benefits of setting up an asset backed vehicle as a method of taking forward our major housing and regeneration objectives.

5.19. The feasibility will address four strategic options for use of the Council's property portfolio:

- Option 1 – Dispose of surplus assets on an individual basis;
- Option 2 – Individual development agreements;
- Option 3 – A series of individual joint ventures;
- Option 4 – A flexible multi-site joint venture (LABV)

5.20. For a LABV key issues that the feasibility will address include:

- Borough-wide or local vehicle? (e.g. just Greater Ashley Road, Tottenham Hale or cross borough?)
- Risk;
- Governance arrangements;

- Balance of assets v cash invested;
- Set up vehicle to contain assets from Day One, or drip feed assets into vehicle over time;
- The number of partners (the choice of sites would influence this);
- Involvement of the LDA or HCA?

5.21. A project team has been established and preliminary discussions held with the HCA and LDA. A brief for the feasibility report will be considered at Regeneration Programme Board on 16th March 2010 and report presented to Cabinet in July 2010.

6. Other Options Considered

6.1 No other options appropriate

7 Chief Financial Officer Comments

7.1 This report sets out arrangements for the negotiation and completion of a joint Local Investment Plan with the Homes and Community Agency. This activity is being funded from existing Urban Environment financial resources.

7.2 The report also refers to work in progress to produce a detailed appraisal is undertaken of the options and benefits of setting up Local Asset Backed Vehicles (LABVs) as a method of taking forward the Council's major housing and regeneration objectives. This appraisal will need to include all relevant financial issues, including the potential impact on funding the Council's capital programme.

8 Head of Legal Services Comments

8.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted in the preparation of this report.

8.2 The Head of Legal Services notes the content of the proposals for progressing the HCA Single Conversation and the Local Investment Plan. At this stage there are no legal comments to be made on the proposals set out in this report. However, legal advice should be obtained as the proposals progress and if the recommendation is that a Local Asset Backed Vehicle should be set up. Further advice may therefore be required when this matter is next reported to the Cabinet.

8.3 The Local Investment Agreement with the HCA is a **non-legally** binding memorandum of understanding.

9 Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

9.1 Minority and disadvantaged groups have a higher than average dependence on affordable housing and increasing housing supply, especially of social rented housing, will therefore be beneficial for those groups in helping to meet housing needs.

10 Consultation

11 Service Financial Comments

11.1 There are no specific financial implications at this time. A detailed review of financial implications will be made as the initiatives contained in this paper are progressed.

12 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

13 Appendices

13.1 Haringey Single Conversation – 4th Draft Borough Investment Plan March 2010

Timetable for Spring 2010.

Toni	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
AM	ECDL Extra Spreadsheets RM4 WG 8 Feb. – 29 Mar.	E2E		New CLAIT RM 4 WG 4 Feb. – 18 Mar.	New ECDL Extra word processing RM4 WG 5 Feb – 26 Mar	
PM	Numeracy	Apprentices	Numeracy	New ECDL Presentation Software. WG 11 Feb – 1Apr		
EVE			Introducing Excel RM 2 WG 13 Jan – 10 Feb.			

Haringey Council



Westpoint Apartments, Clarendon Road, N8



a council we are all proud of

HARINGEY SINGLE CONVERSATION

4th Draft Borough Investment Plan

March 2010

DRAFT

Haringey Council

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

1.1 Haringey's importance 2
1.2 Key issues facing Haringey 2
1.3 Investment priorities 2

2 HARINGEY'S PLACE IN LONDON 3

2.1 Haringey the place 4
2.2 A place-making approach to transformation 7

3 A PLACE OF OPPORTUNITY & NEED 15

3.1 Population and demographics 15
3.2 Economy 15
3.3 Deprivation and unemployment 16
3.4 Housing 18

4 A ROBUST POLICY AND DELIVERY FRAMEWORK 22

4.1 A vision for Haringey's transformation 22
4.2 Enabling housing delivery 32
4.3 Tackling homelessness and expanding choice 34
4.4 Making the best use of the existing stock 36
4.5 Improving the existing stock 38
4.7 Estate renewal/regeneration
4.7 Economic development and regeneration 40
4.8 Sustainability 43

5 INVESTMENT PROPOSITIONS: Strategic Projects 46

5.1 Haringey Heartlands 46
5.2 Tottenham Hale 49

DRAFT

5.3	Wider Tottenham Area	53
5.4	Significant Developments along the Borough Boundary	56
5.5	Central Leeside	56
5.6	Seven Sister Corridor Joining Up Growth	57
5.7	Other significant sites	58
5.8	East-west tailored package	59
5.9	Tottenham Hale Delivery – infrastructure tariff	60
5.10	Local Asset Backed Vehicle (LABV)	60
5.11	Decent Homes programme	61
5.12	Temporary Accommodation	62
5.13	Empty Homes	62
5.14	Enhancing Haringey's skills and capacity	62
5.15	Employment and training	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
5.16	Hostels redevelopment	63
5.17	Redevelopment of the specialist accommodation stock	65
5.18	ShortLife	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
5.19	Green Homes	**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
5.20	Lordship Recreation Ground	67
5.21	Heritage-led regeneration	68
5.22	Economic development	69
5.23	Estate regeneration	70

Appendices

- **Housing Supply Map**
- **Key to Housing Supply Sites 2009 – 2026**
- **Housing Supply Phasing 2009 – 2014**

DRAFT

Introduction

Our aim is to create balanced neighbourhoods where people choose to live, which meet the housing aspirations of Haringey's residents and offer quality, affordability and sustainability for current and future generations. In realising this vision for housing, we aim to have a positive impact on related areas which are priorities for Haringey, including the health, well-being and achievement of residents, particularly our children and young people, and the sustainability of the borough.

To do this we must increase the amount of housing in the borough, ensuring that a significant proportion of new homes are affordable to residents, and that they meet high standards of design. We will make sure that design minimises the impact of new housing on natural resources. We must ensure that we make the best use of existing stock, and that all housing in the borough is well-managed and energy efficient. We must make homes a part of neighbourhoods that people want to live in, a part of sustainable, mixed communities. Finally, we must provide support and advice that give residents independence and choices, with continuing opportunities to exercise these as they move through their lives and their needs change.

When people are proud to live Haringey and take pride in their neighbourhood, we take pride in knowing job was well done!

Haringey Housing Strategy 2009-2019



DRAFT

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Haringey's importance

1.2 Key issues facing Haringey

1.2.1 East – west divide

1.2.2 Need for regeneration

1.2.3 Place making vision

1.3 Investment priorities

1.3.1 Haringey Heartlands

1.3.2 Tottenham Hale

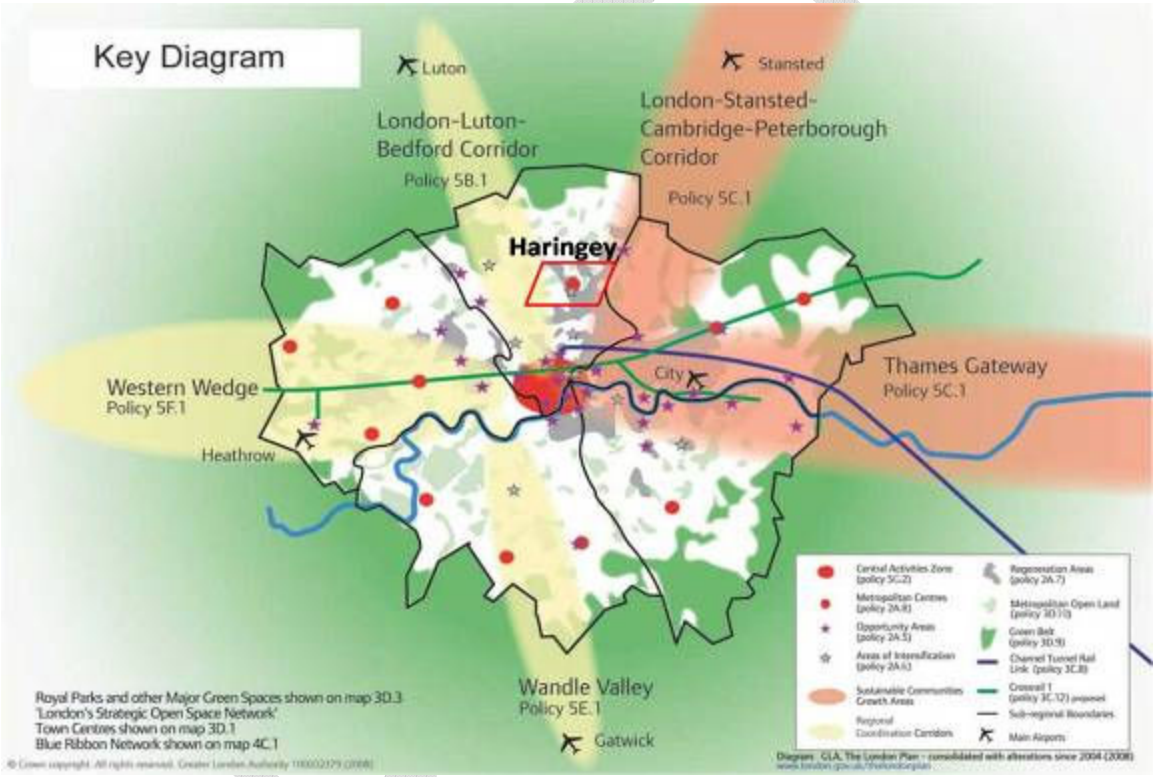
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Haringey Council

A PLACE OF STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

2 HARINGEY'S PLACE IN LONDON

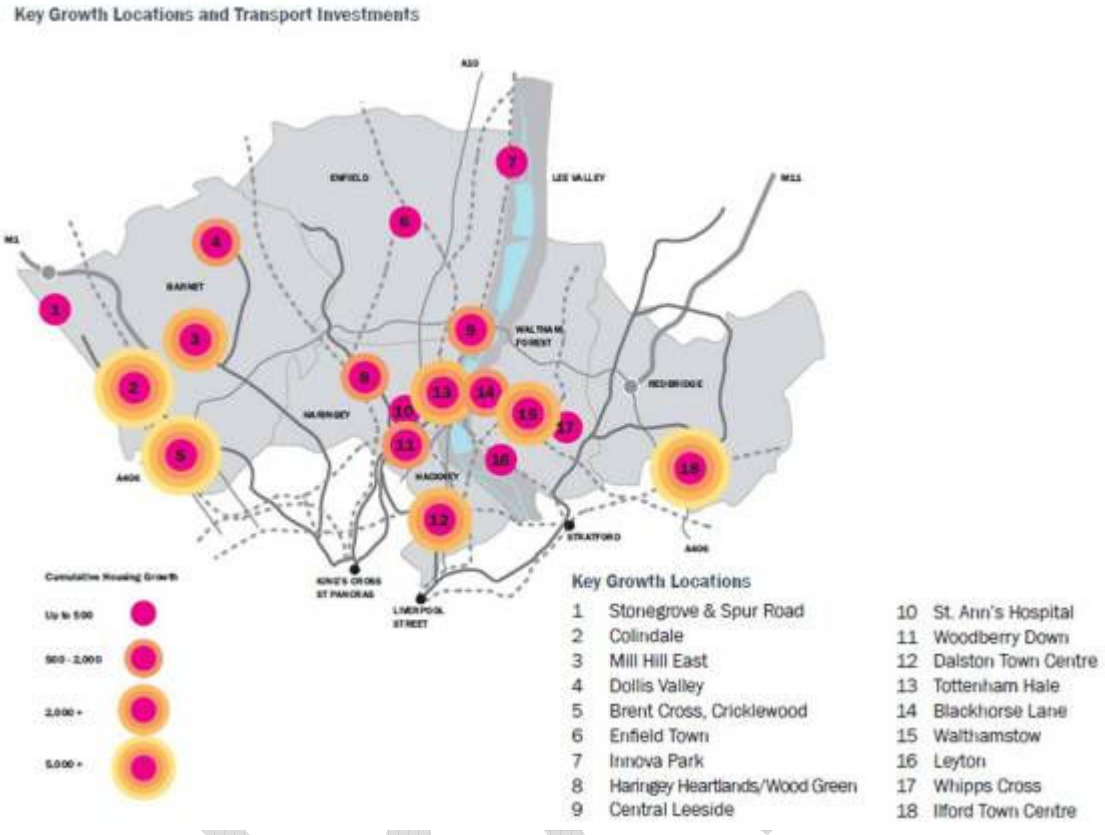
Haringey is at the heart of the North London sub region, strategically located between the London-Luton-Bedford and London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth areas with strong transport links to the City, West End and airports. The eastern side of the borough is bounded by the Lee Valley, linking Haringey to the Olympic regeneration area around Stratford to the south, and the strategic employment and growth areas of the Upper Lee to the north.



London Plan Key Diagram 2008

The North London sub region is planned to deliver 66,500 new homes by 2016/17, over 22% of the capital's housing growth, as identified in the revised London Plan of 2008. Securing the investment and infrastructure Haringey needs will be essential to achieving these targets – both because of the borough's position at the centre of the sub region and because many of the key growth points are located in Haringey.

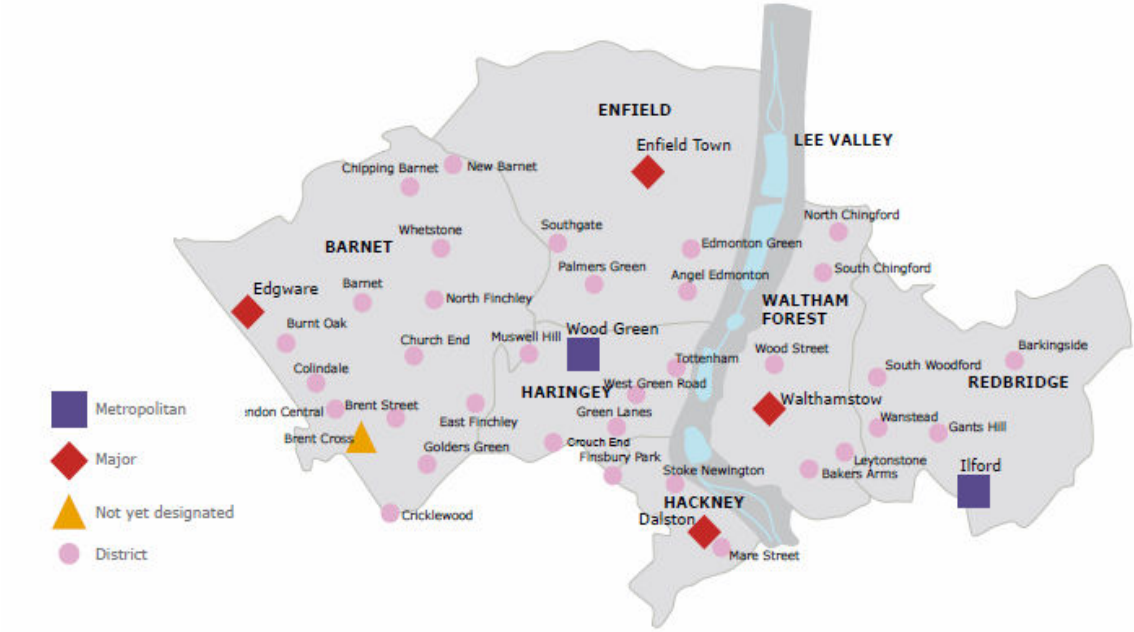
Haringey Council



Housing Growth and Transport Investments in North London to 2017

2.1 Haringey the place

Haringey's urban fabric is marked by the history of its development from a series of rural settlements to the complex inner city of today. The pattern of older village centres and open spaces is still visible, and shapes the context in which new development sits. The borough stretches from the prosperous neighbourhood of Highgate in the west to Tottenham in the east, and including Wood Green, Haringey contains six main town centres. Wood Green is classified as a Metropolitan Centre under the 2008 London Plan – one of only eleven in London. Tottenham High Road, Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and West Green Road are classified as District Centres.

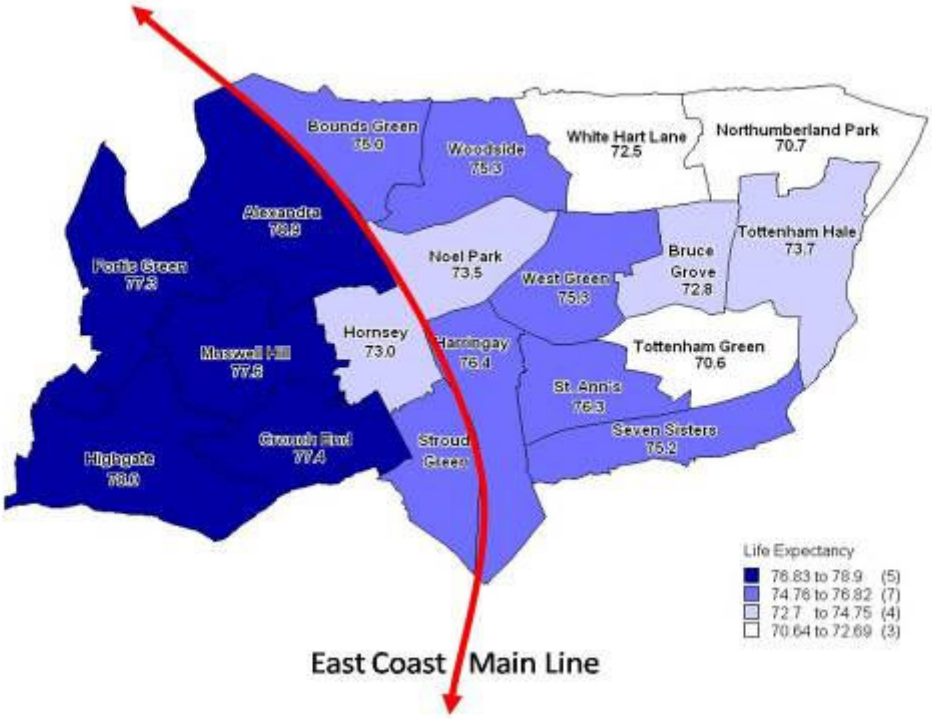


Town Centres in North London

The integration of the major development projects around the areas of growth and opportunity in Haringey and north London with the existing network of town centres will be critical to the success of Haringey's place-making vision for development and housing growth. Adequate provision of green space, transport and social infrastructure will be essential to achieving sustainable growth.

At present the borough is relatively well served by north-south routes, but movement east-west is often difficult, particularly by public transport. This is one aspect of the degree of severance between the eastern and western parts of the borough, which is clearly delineated by the East Coast Main Line, and reflected in the polarisation of socio-economic indicators in Haringey. For example, male life expectancy in Haringey's wards varies from 78.8 years in Highgate to 70.6 in Tottenham Green.

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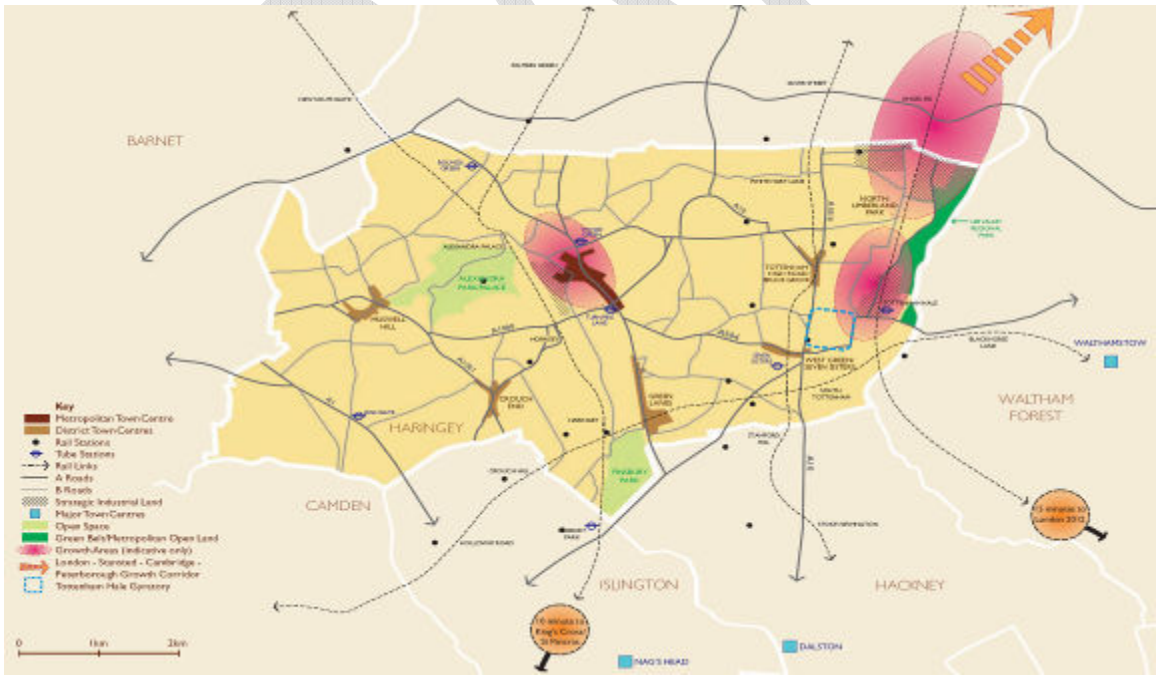
Male Life Expectancy in Haringey Wards, 2006

A network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt is one of Haringey's strengths. 27% of the land area of Haringey is green spaces and areas of water. Eight parks were managed to Green Flag Award standard in 2007/08. 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 Ecologically Valuable Sites of Metropolitan Importance. The borough contains 28 conservation areas and over 350 listed buildings.

2.2 A place-making approach to transformation

Haringey Council's approach to improving the physical, social, environmental and economic performance of the borough is rooted in a commitment to the principles of place-making: integrating investment, service provision and policy making under a clear concept of the needs of individual places, and a strong vision of how these interact to shape the overall experience of Haringey. Haringey is a network of distinct places, and the Council's approach to investment seeks to recognise and reinforce their distinctive characters, while reducing the disparity in outcomes between them.

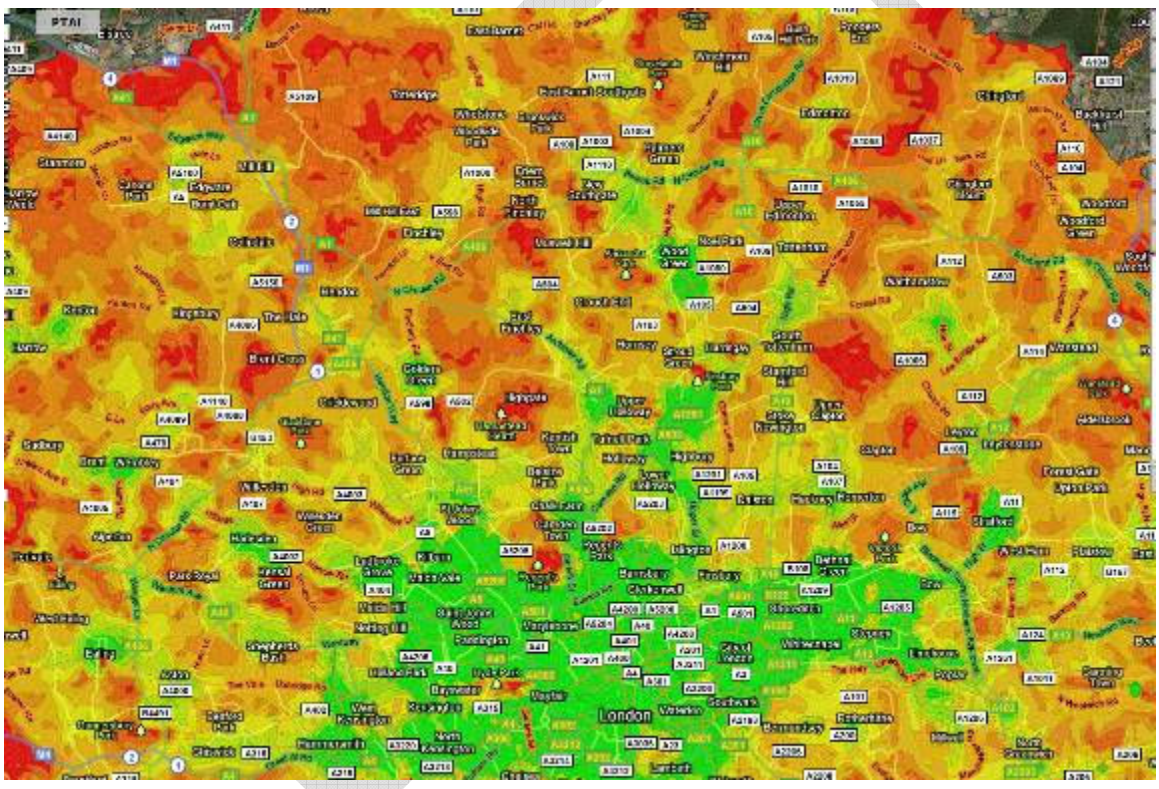
The key spatial driver of this vision is the socio-economic polarisation between east and west. The main strategic objectives of Haringey's plans for transformation are consequently the need to overcome physical severance between east and west by strengthening the heart of the borough between Alexandra Palace, Wood Green and Hornsey, and the need to comprehensively regenerate Tottenham and the surrounding areas. This place-making approach means that Haringey's transformation will be driven largely by delivery of its major strategic projects around Tottenham in the east, Haringey Heartlands in the centre, and Central Leeside in the north east of the borough.



LDF key diagram

2.2.1 *Haringey Heartlands and Wood Green*

The cluster of potential development sites on the utilities lands on either side of the East Cost Main Line south of Wood Green afford a unique opportunity to overcome severance and reintegrate this area at the centre of Haringey, as well as the potential to provide over 2,900 homes and thousands of jobs in its own right (see section 7.1). The Heartlands benefit from close proximity to public transport, such that, unusually for an outer London location, Wood Green and Turnpike Lane both have the highest possible Passenger Transport Accessibility Levels.



PTAL scores in north London

The Haringey Heartlands Development Framework sets out the vision for high density, mixed use development. This includes a cultural and enterprise cluster generating significant new investment and employment in a deprived area, building on and complimenting the success of the emerging Cultural Quarter centred on the Chocolate Factory. This is already north London's

largest creative enterprise centre, with more than 80 artists' studios and small business unit – and Haringey/Wood Green was identified as one of ten Creative Hubs under the LDA's Creative London programme.

The Haringey Heartlands Development Framework dovetails with the Wood Green Town Centre Spatial Plan of 2006 and SPD of 2008, which aim to improve the quality of the urban environment and the retail offer in the town centre. Looking forward, providing stronger linkages between Alexandra Palace and the thriving town centres at Wood Green and Hornsey would have benefits for all three places, creating economic opportunities for the Palace while improving public access to the metropolitan open space of Alexandra Park.



Potential linkages through Haringey Heartlands

Alexandra Palace and Park are important iconic landmarks for Haringey, and will play a prominent role in the future regeneration of the Haringey Heartlands and Wood Green area of the Borough in promoting cultural, leisure and recreational activities and as a tourist destination. While there is limited opportunity for new development within the Park because of heritage listing, the Palace has considerable opportunity to promote cultural and creative industries and to create cultural and leisure experience within the building. The built fabric of the Palace, both internal and external requires considerable investment to ensure that its heritage and historic values are preserved whilst ensuring that future economic viability is also restored. The development of the cultural and leisure activities in the Palace and the Park and as a tourist destination has the potential to create many jobs which the Council hopes to realise.

2.2.3 *Regenerating Tottenham*

Tottenham is one of the most deprived areas in the country and is in need of significant regeneration investment to arrest the cycle of decline and improve the existing urban fabric, specifically Tottenham High Road. There are a series of major, high profile development sites on the High Road that will spearhead development and catalyse wider regeneration – including Wards Corner, the Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter and the Tottenham Hotspur stadium redevelopment (see section 7.3). But even these major schemes are dwarfed by the scale of the opportunities at Tottenham Hale, one of the most significant residential development and regeneration sites in London. The series of major sites around the Hale are planned to deliver up to 4,000 homes, capitalising on the strategic location and excellent transport links of Tottenham Hale station to create a brand new urban centre, supported by substantial infrastructure investment (see section 7.2).

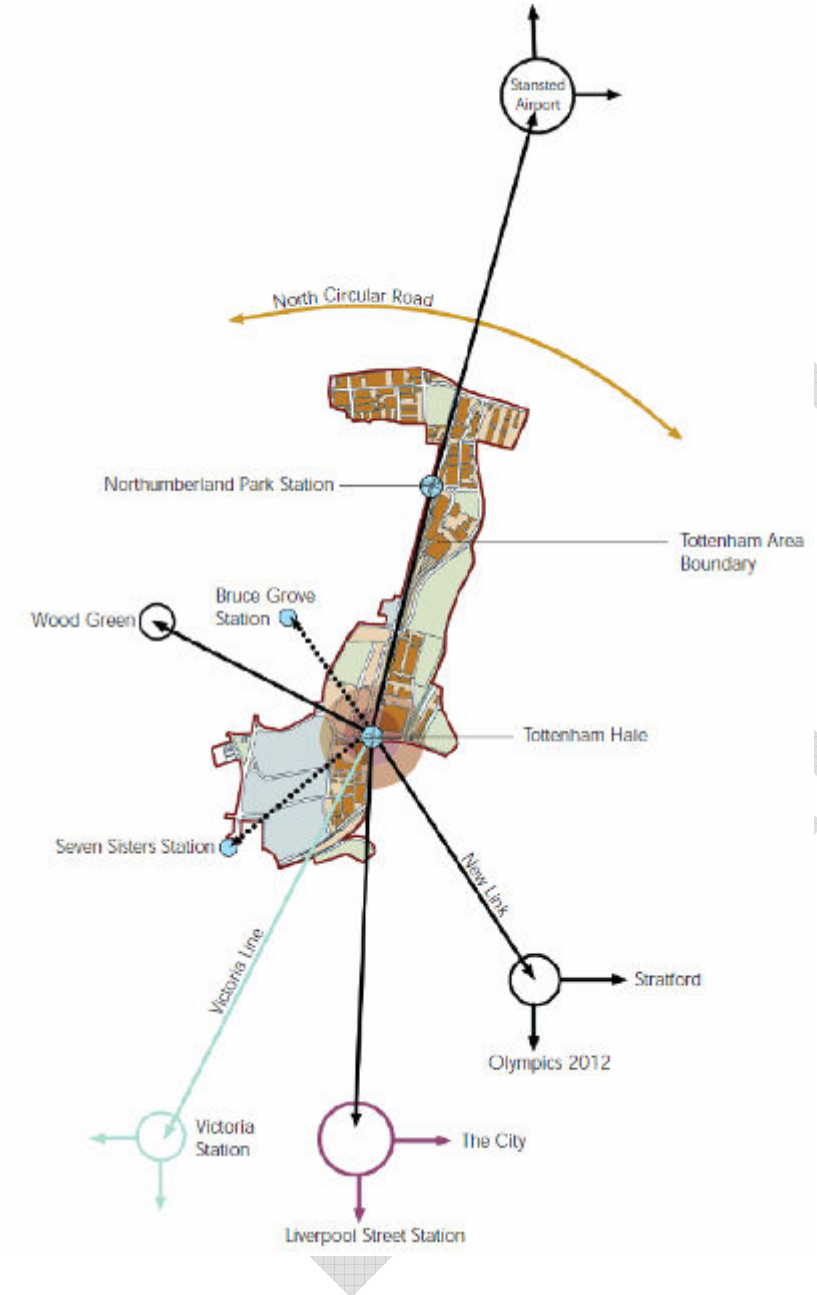
Haringey launched a new Regeneration Strategy in 2008 that focuses on **putting People, Places and Prosperity at the heart of regeneration.** This will have a strong encouraging impact on all major developments in the borough.

The Regenerations Strategy has three key priorities:

- To unlock the potential of Haringey residents **through increasing skill levels and increasing employment** in the borough to ensure contribution from all and benefits from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world
- To transform Haringey into 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.
- To develop a 21st century business economy that offers **opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise**, to help make Haringey a place people want to work, visit and invest in.

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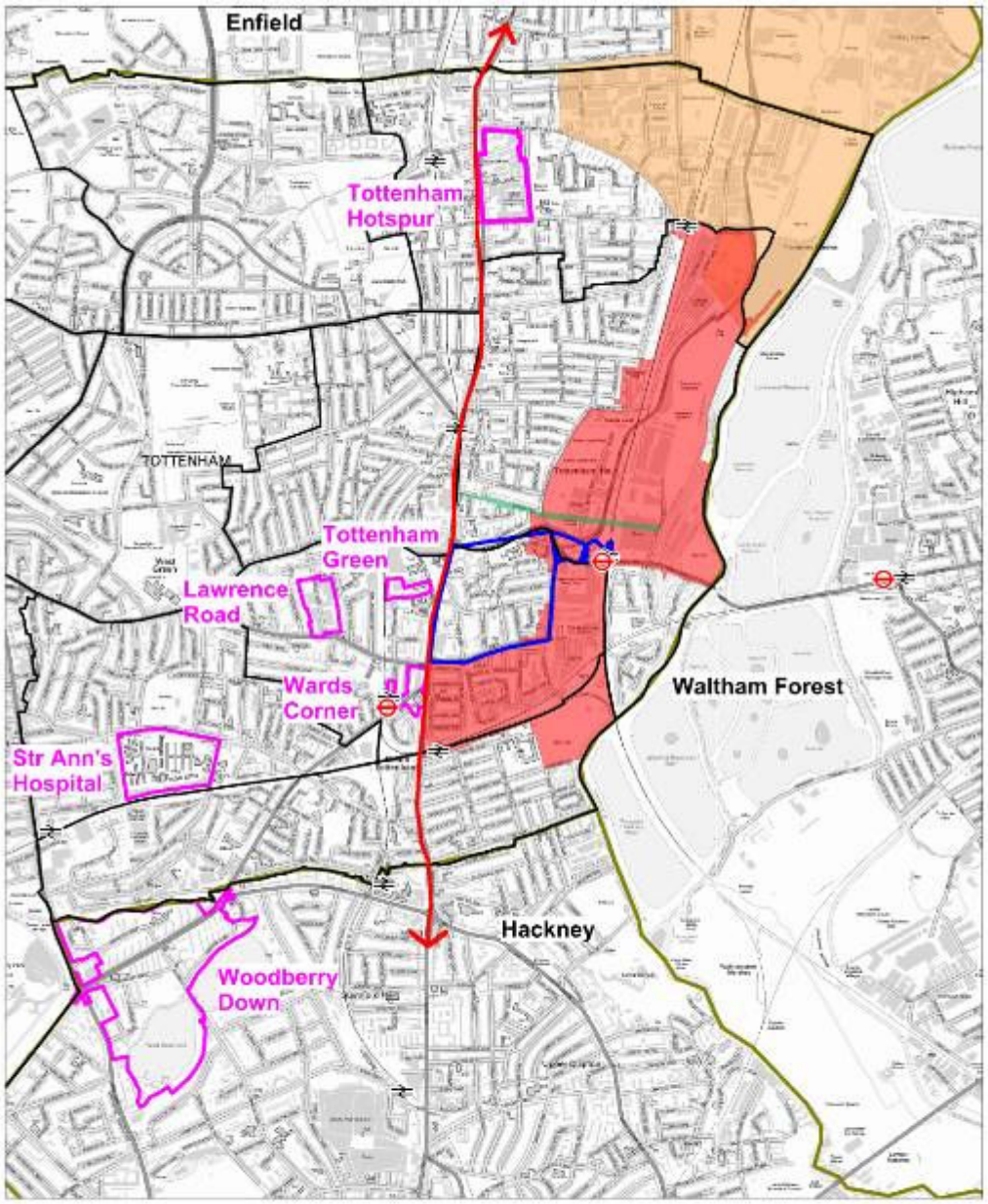
Haringey Major Growth and Transport Links

Strategic Location of Tottenham

The key place making challenge in Tottenham is to ensure that all of these projects are integrated into a clear spatial vision and delivery plan for the whole area, such that each element effectively supports the others and contributes to the creation of a network of vibrant, sustainable urban places. The emerging cultural and leisure quarter around Tottenham Green, the renewed retail offer at Wards Corner, and the proposed new stadium and sports hub at Tottenham Hotspur Football Club further up the High Road, will be central to transforming the attractiveness of Tottenham – which in turn will help ensure the success and financial viability of the major housing developments around the Hale. Connecting into the High Street and the new urban centre at Tottenham Hale, the Central Leeside area will continue to host strategically important employment land uses, and will accommodate significant new housing and a new cluster of green industries.

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Regenerating Tottenham: strategic development sites and infrastructure projects

While Tottenham is already well served with public transport, the current layout of the area does not present itself well to visitors. The area's links to the waterways and green spaces of the Lee Valley are under exploited, and the gyratory road pattern serves to isolate places and undermine perceptions of the area. Key to turning the area around and the success of new developments will be the extent to which the road network, public realm and green spaces can be properly integrated with residential and commercial land uses.

The scale of the challenges in Tottenham is enormous – but if the necessary investment can be secured to support critical improvements, the long term prospects for successful place making and positive returns on investment are strong.

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3 A PLACE OF OPPORTUNITY & NEED

3.1 Population and demographics

Haringey is home to over 228,000 people living in an area of 30 square kilometres. By 2026, it is anticipated that the population will have increased to over 260,000, an increase of over 15%.[1]

This population is relatively transient and marked by high levels of migrant arrival: at the time of the 2001 Census, there were 36,000 migrants in the borough, the 9th highest proportion in London. Nearly 50% of the population (and three quarters of young people) are from black and minority ethnic groups, the 6th highest proportion in London. Over 190 languages are spoken in the borough; with almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language.

Haringey has a young population with a high birth rate, and its population is relatively young in comparison to London and Great Britain as a whole. Haringey will experience particularly high growth in school numbers up to 2021. In many parts of the borough the percentage of surplus school reception places is already less than 5%. Nevertheless, the most common household type is two or more adults with no children. Over 7% of households are lone parent households.

In 2008, it was estimated there were 20,800 people aged 65+, making up approximately 9.2% of the total population.[2] This proportion has declined slightly, from 9.6% in 2001, a pattern consistent with London as a whole, in which the population of which has declined over the same period from 12.3% to 11.7.

3.2 Economy

In 2006 approximately 61,000 jobs existed in Haringey (excluding self-employment). This represents an increase of 13.4% since 1996. This is comparable to growth in Great Britain overall (13.8%) and slightly lower than the overall growth rate for London (14.1%). 10.9% of Haringey's residents work within the borough, 36.3% work elsewhere in London and 2% work elsewhere in the south east.

By 2016 it is estimated that approximately 350,000 new London jobs will have been created within one hour's commuting time of Haringey. These include the new job opportunities being

[1] LDF Core Strategy 2011-2026

[2] 2006 Mid-Year Population Estimates, Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI)

created at Stratford City and the Olympic Park, accessible by rail in 15 minutes from Tottenham Hale.

Haringey's economy is dominated by small businesses - 90% of businesses employ 10 or less people. The major sectors of employment in Haringey are public administration, education and health (28%) and distribution, hotels and restaurants (including retail) (26%). Manufacturing and construction account for 12% of all employment.[3] Between 1996 and 2006 employment in other services and, to a lesser extent banking, finance and insurance grew significantly. The annual average growth rate for other services employment was over two and a half times that for the sector in London. While banking, finance and insurance - which has been growing in London and the wider economy - represents 18% of employment in the borough, this sector remains poorly represented in Haringey, particularly compared to London. Manufacturing activities are continuing to decline in the borough at a faster rate than in London or Great Britain.[4]

3.3 Deprivation and unemployment

Historically, Haringey has been considered an outer London borough, but large parts of the borough have the social and economic characteristics of an inner London borough. Haringey is both socially and economically polarised, with high levels of deprivation in eastern parts of the borough and relative affluence in the west.

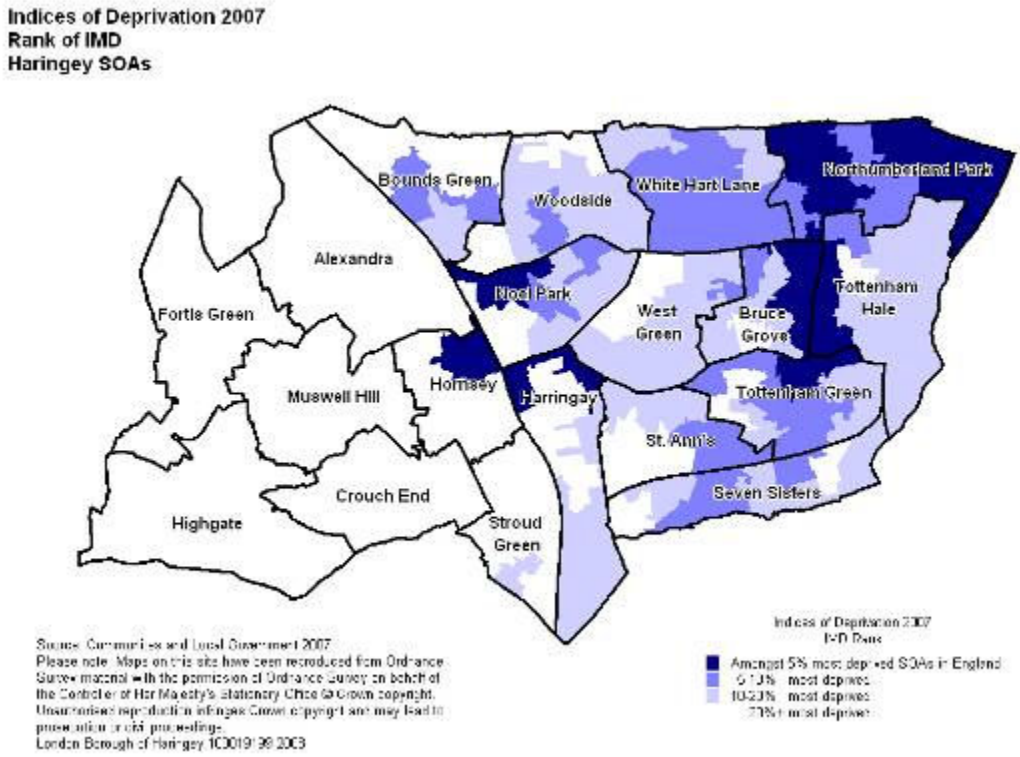
Based on the Office for National Statistics (composite) Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2007, Haringey is the 6th most deprived local authority among the 33 London boroughs and the 18th most deprived in England & Wales out of a total of 354 local authorities. Nearly 65,000 people (almost 30% of Haringey's residents), live in the 43 Super Output Areas in the borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England. In March 2008, 33.9% of Haringey primary school pupils and 36.6% of secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals.

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[3] Core Strategy 2011-2026

[4] 2009 Haringey Employment Study - Update

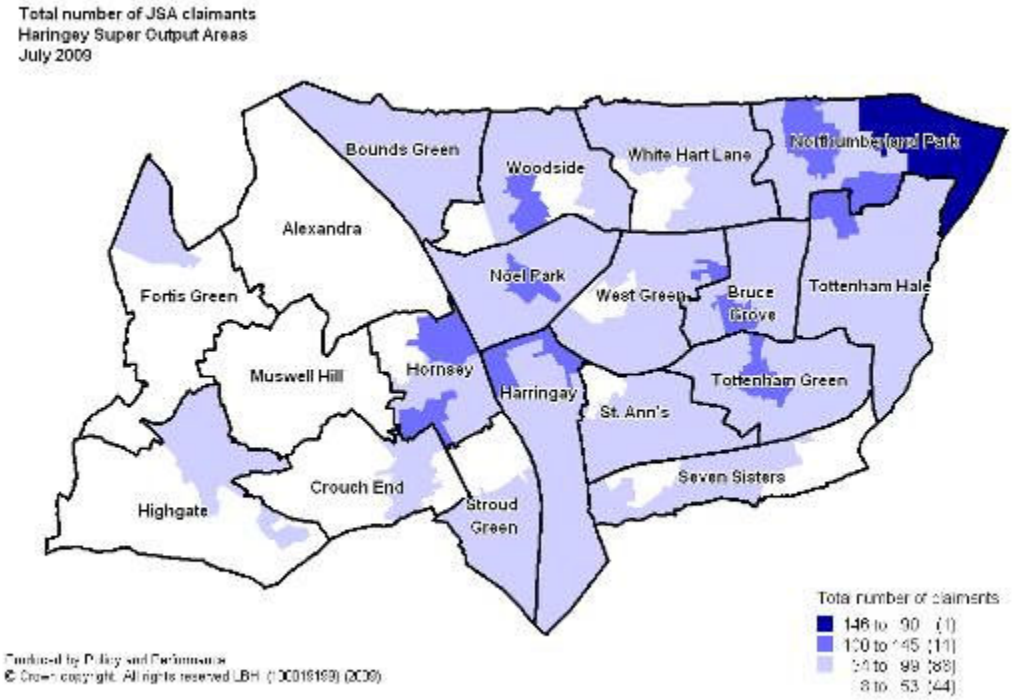
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In August 2009, 6.2% of Haringey's residents were claiming Job Seekers Allowance, which was higher than the London (4.4%) and national (4.2%) claim rates. Overall Haringey appears to be experiencing a faster decline than elsewhere in employment in declining sectors, and its employment structure appears to be increasingly oriented towards the growth sectors, with the notable exception of banking and finance. This implies that the restructuring of Haringey's economy is still ongoing.

Haringey has experienced fluctuations in economic activity rates since 1996 which do not follow the pattern for London as a whole. Economic activity rates have remained consistently below and unemployment rates have remained consistently above those for London since 1996, though the gap has narrowed since the 1990s. Over 50% of unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over two years or have never worked. Median weekly wages in Haringey in 1996, 2002 and 2007 were significantly lower that the Greater London median.

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3.4 Housing

Demographic pressures, deprivation and 26% of residents consider affordable decent homes to be the most important thing in making somewhere a good place to live, and 17% think that it is the thing that most needs improving in the local area.

3.4.1 Stock

Currently just under half of Haringey's households are owner-occupiers, with around 30% living in the social rented sector (18% Council stock, 11% Housing Association) and 22% in private rented accommodation - a relatively high percentage of households against 14% in London and 9% nationally. 59.7% of households live in one or two bedroom homes, whilst just 14.0% live in accommodation with four or more bedrooms.

Owner occupation is greater in the west of the borough, with concentrations of social rented housing in the east of the borough, reflecting the wider social and economic polarisation.

Households living in owner-occupation are particularly likely to live in a home with at least three bedrooms, whilst households in rented accommodation are more likely to reside in a one bedroom dwelling.

3.4.2 *Market and affordability*

While house prices have fallen recently the long-term trend is for prices to increase. There is a high demand for housing across all tenures which shows through in house prices rises of 94.9% between 2002 and 2007. The average home in Haringey cost approximately £353,800 in summer 2008. These rises were similar to increases seen in Greater London as a whole, and when compared with neighbouring Local Authority areas Haringey shows an average price in the middle of the range.

Survey results for household incomes in Haringey estimate the average gross income level to be £33,301 per annum, making average house prices more than ten times average earnings. Turnover of households in the borough is not particularly high compared to inner London, but there are a number of factors driving existing residents to look for new homes – and only half of those desiring a move expect to move within the borough, with Enfield and elsewhere in the south east (outside London) the most likely destinations. This reflects both affordability pressures and the perception that Haringey lacks the housing options to meet people's aspirations - 52.3% of households planning to move outside the borough in the next 2 years expect to buy their own home.

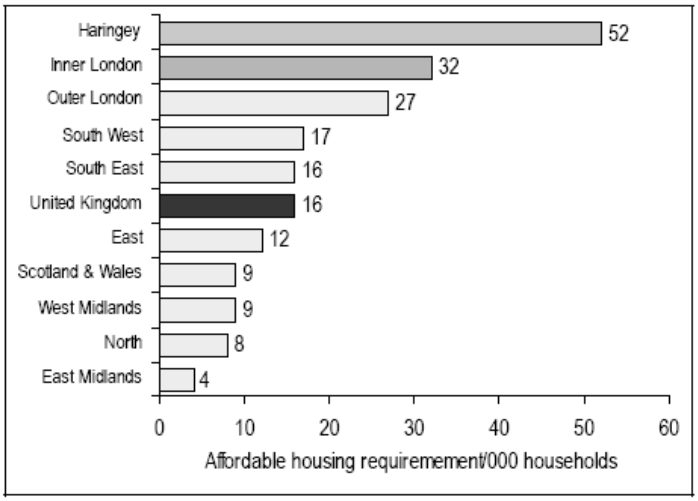
3.4.3 *Policy Challenges*

The Housing Strategy 2009-19 outlines the main housing issues that affect the borough:

- High cost of market housing
- A high level of housing need
- A shortage of settled affordable housing
- An high level of homelessness and temporary accommodation
- Some areas characterised by poor housing conditions – in public, owner-occupation and private rented sectors
- Problems associated with multiple deprivation in some parts of the borough
- A shortage of affordable family sized housing

Haringey has a high level of housing need and faces considerable housing policy challenges, including:

- In 2005 there were almost 20,000 households on the housing register;
- In 2007/8, 1,488 households joined the housing register, while only 868 households secured a permanent social rented home.
- An estimated 20.9% of households are living in unsuitable housing, with the main reason being overcrowding - 15% of social housing tenants are overcrowded.
- In November 2009 there were 3,920 households living in temporary accommodation in Haringey, (this figure also includes emergency accommodation). The target is to reduce this to 2,603 households by the end of March 2010
- Haringey's 2007 Housing Needs Assessment estimated a requirement for an additional 4,865 affordable dwellings per annum for the next five years - above the inner London average.



- Housing demands identify acute need for family homes (3+ bedrooms) and housing for larger families who have specific cultural and social requirements.
- Housing need particularly affects BME households, with 40% of Black African and Asian households living in unsuitable accommodation.
- A survey of council stock concluded that at March 2008, 42% of Council stock did not meet Decent Homes standards.
- Domestic properties contribute 50% of all CO2 emissions in Haringey.
- Haringey is seeing increased demand for supported housing provision that meets the needs of people with dementia, learning disabilities, autism and aspersers, mental health

needs and/ or generally chaotic lifestyles, physical disabilities and people with substance misuse problems.

Meeting these needs and challenges is a key priority for Haringey: improving the quality and quantum of housing available in all tenures, especially affordable housing, is central to the transformation of the borough's neighbourhoods.

3.4.4 Housing and Deprivation

Housing investment is critical to tackling Haringey's problems of deprivation, and in particular concentrations of deprivation in certain areas of the borough. Housing tenure patterns closely mirror the wider social and economic polarisation.

Haringey has a smaller proportion of home ownership in comparison to other London boroughs, with higher levels in the west of the borough. Conversely, households renting housing from the Council or housing associations are concentrated in the east. The high volume of temporary housing in the poorer parts of the borough has contributed to population transience and concentrations of vulnerable people. This has a negative impact upon other services such as education, health and social services in these areas.

House prices within Haringey vary significantly, with prices in Tottenham about a third lower than the borough average and in Muswell Hill over a quarter higher than the average. The highest average incomes are found in Highgate, Muswell Hill, Fortis Green and Alexandra, all at above £50,000 per annum. The lowest average incomes are found in Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, White Hart Lane or Tottenham Hale, all at under £20,000 per annum.

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4 A ROBUST POLICY AND DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

4.1 A vision for Haringey's transformation

4.1.1 *Sustainable Community Strategy*

The 2007-2016 Haringey Community Strategy's core vision for the borough is that it should be "***a place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to***." A key strand of this strategy is the drive for 'more and improved housing', and a commitment to invest to increase the supply of affordable housing, to reduce overcrowding and to improve the housing stock. This sits alongside an emphasis on tackling poverty and disadvantage, protecting those on the lowest incomes and those who are the most vulnerable, and extending opportunities for lifelong learning, work, training and education.

4.1.2 *Local Development Framework*

Haringey's emerging Core Strategy (The New Plan for Haringey) 2011-2026 will replace Haringey's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006, and will provide the spatial framework for the development of new housing and the wider transformation of the borough. A revised Local Development Scheme 2009 has been prepared for submission to the Government Office for London and sets a revised timetable for all Development Plan Documents. Consultation on the **Core Strategy Preferred Options** paper ended in June 2009. The Core Strategy is the spatial planning expression of the Sustainable Communities Strategy. Its vision is:

'To ensure Haringey is a place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to in the coming years, all agencies will work together to enable people to be at the heart of change and to improve their quality of life in an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable way.'

Specifically, the Core Strategy places housing development at the centre of the Council's plans for Haringey's transformation. Its goal is *"managing development with people at the heart of change by delivering new homes and new jobs, in locations supported by employment and social infrastructure."*

4.1.3 *Housing strategy*

The Council's overarching vision for housing is enshrined in the Haringey Housing Strategy 2009-19: *To create neighbourhoods that people choose to live in with a balance of different types of homes which offer quality, affordability and sustainability for current and future generations*

In seeking to achieve this aim, the Housing Strategy sets out five main priorities:

- **To meet housing need through mixed communities which provide opportunities for residents** (the right balance of homes, housing supply and making the most of existing housing, strengthening links between housing and other services);
- **To ensure housing in the borough is well managed, of high quality, and sustainable** (improving standards of decency, design, and energy efficiency)
- **To provide people with the support and advice they need** (enabling residents to make the most of housing opportunities in the borough through early intervention, advice and support which is accessible, of high quality, and responsive to individual needs); and
- **To make all homes in the borough a part of neighbourhoods of choice** (creating well-designed, attractive, clean and safe public spaces where there is a real sense of belonging and pride);
- **To contribute to creating the Greenest Borough** (encouraging developers, landlords and home owners to adopt the highest possible standards in energy efficiency, sustainable design and construction).

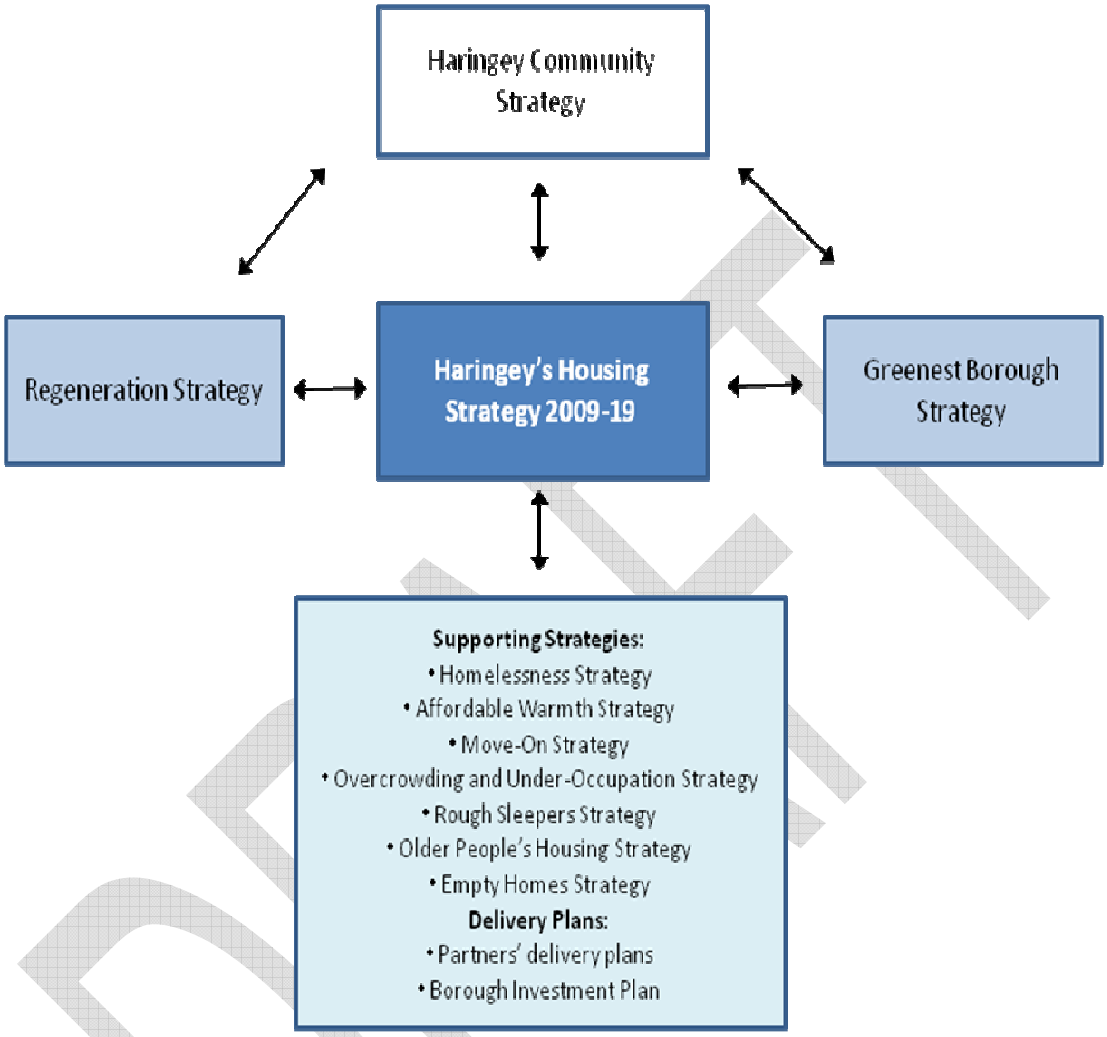
Haringey's housing strategy will also contribute to delivery of a number of other key strategies, including the Greenest Borough Strategy and Regeneration Strategy. Beneath it will sit a series of more specific strategies and policies aimed at tackling the housing challenges facing the borough:

- Homelessness Strategy – adopted 2008
- Affordable Warmth Strategy – adopted 2009
- Move-On Strategy – to be completed 2010
- Overcrowding and Under-Occupation Strategy – to be completed 2010
- Rough Sleepers Strategy – to be completed 2010
- Older People's Housing Strategy – to be completed 2011
- Private Sector Housing Strategy – to be completed 2011

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Relationships between the housing strategy and other strategic plan

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HCA Priority	Haringey Housing and Planning Policies	Targets	Delivery
Growth	*To maximise the supply of new housing and new affordable housing. We will **meet the delivery targets** set out in the Unitary Development Plan and the Local Area Agreement, including **delivery of our major regeneration projects** at Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale*	**London Plan Target:** 680 units pa	**2005/6:** 624 units **2006/7:** 1,067 units **2007/8:** 662 units **Three year average: 784 units delivered**
Affordability	*To deliver new housing to contribute to the creation of mixed and balanced communities, and delivery of an adequate standard and range of housing, **especially affordable and accessible housing** to meet current and future needs in the borough*	**LAA target 2008/11:** 1,020 units; 340 units pa **GLA target 2008/11:** 1,115 units; 372 units pa	**2006/7:** 312 units delivered **2007/8:** 211 units delivered
Renewal	*To ensure housing in the borough is well managed, of high quality, and sustainable, focusing on ways we can work with residents and social and private landlords to **improve standards of decency**, design, and energy efficiency in our homes*	**CLG Target:** 100% decent social housing by 2012	**Year 1 2008/9:** 1,894 decent homes delivered **Year 2 2009/10:** 1,960 scheduled **Resident satisfaction:** 94%
Sustainability	*To create the greenest borough and **strengthen the environmental sustainability of housing in the borough**, through planning policies and encouraging developers, landlords and home owners to adopt the highest possible standards in energy efficiency, sustainable design and construction*	**London Plan:** Achieve reduction in carbon dioxide of 20% from on site renewable in new development	**Hale Village has a CHP facility**, with others planned for strategic developments as part of a decentralised energy network

4.1.4 *Housing provision targets*

Maximising the supply and availability of housing, particularly affordable housing, is a key priority in both Haringey's community strategy and housing strategy. On the basis of the borough's housing capacity, the London Plan sets a target of 680 additional homes per year.

Over the last three years Haringey exceeded this target and delivered 784 net additional homes on average each year from 2005/6 to 2007/8. The housing trajectory produced for the annual monitoring report 2007/8 shows that Haringey expects supply to exceed this target every year from 2007/8 to 2016/17, although the difficulties presented by the recession threaten to undermine this delivery.

Haringey and the Mayor of London have agreed a borough target of 1,115 affordable dwellings (372 per annum) to be provided over a 3 year period (2008-11). This exceeds the existing LAA target of 1,020, and reflects Haringey's commitment to working with the Mayor to meet the housing needs of both the borough and the capital as a whole.

In line with the London Plan, Haringey applies an affordable housing target for 50% on all residential developments with a capacity for 10 or more homes, and its planning policy a split of 70% social rented housing and 30% intermediate housing to reflect the level of need in the borough. The Council works in partnership with housing associations and developers to secure section 106 opportunities and in 2007/8 211 units of additional affordable housing were completed, down from 312 units in 2006/7, reflecting the impact of the recession.

4.1.5 *Affordable housing*

London Housing Strategy:

Providing more homes *The 50 per cent affordable housing target will be abolished. Individual borough-based housing investment targets will be agreed, with the aim of delivering 50,000 affordable homes between 2008 and 2011.*

Providing a better mix of homes *More family sized homes, particularly affordable homes, will be provided, with 42 per cent of social rented and, by 2011, 16 per cent of intermediate homes having three bedrooms or more. More homes will be provided to meet the access, space and adaptability needs of disabled and older people.*

Creating mixed communities *New housing developments will contain a mix of market, intermediate and social rented homes. Greater social mix will be promoted in neighbourhoods dominated by a single tenure.*

Haringey's 2008 Supplementary Planning Document seeks to maximise the provision of affordable housing by requiring all development capable of providing 10 units or more

residential units to provide affordable housing to meet an overall borough target of 50%. In most cases, the proportion of affordable housing will be calculated by number of habitable rooms rather than units.

As a starting point for negotiation, the Council will seek to achieve a borough wide target that 70% of affordable housing provision should be social rented and 30% intermediate housing, in line with the London Plan. The precise mix on individual sites will be set out in planning briefs which will have regard to issues such as the existing proportion of social rented housing in the ward, the suitability of the site and location for family housing and individual site costs and viabilities.

Haringey's policy requires that affordable housing should be 'tenure-blind', fully integrated with market housing, and evenly 'pepper-potted' across the site or in the case of flats, in small clusters within a block. Affordable homes must meet the Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 as a minimum, and must meet or exceed the Homes and Communities Agency's (HCA) Design and Quality Standards

4.1.6 The right mix of homes

Haringey shares the Mayor's vision of mixed communities and uses its planning powers to break up concentrations of housing tenures to achieve a balanced and sustainable tenure mix across its neighbourhoods. Haringey's planning policies seek a mix of unit sizes in all developments of self-contained housing – including market and affordable housing. All new development will be built to Lifetime Homes standard, with 10% of all new housing wheelchair accessible.

The key barrier to delivering mixed communities in Haringey is the polarisation between the east and west ends of the borough, which is compounded by the scarcity of sites and the high cost of procuring affordable housing in the west, and the high capacity and relatively low cost of development sites in the east. The Council wishes to develop policies and funding packages that will enable a higher degree of affordable housing to be provided in the west – and is keen to discuss these options with the HCA. A borough-wide value for money assessment of all HCA grant applications would help ensure that the higher costs of delivering affordable housing in the west were considered alongside the lower costs and greater unit numbers available in the east.

In recognition of the different patterns of need for private and affordable housing, Haringey's planning policies require different balances of smaller and family sized homes according to the tenure. The recommended size mixes are:

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Size of home	Affordable housing size mix	Private housing size mix
1 bed	19%	37%
2 bed	26%	30%
3 bed	27%	22%
4 bed plus	28%	11%

4.1.7 High quality design

Design and environmental considerations are fundamental to Haringey's approach to place shaping. The Council and key partners have a 3 stage approach to securing design and environmental excellence. The first stage includes a high level statement that sets out broad design and sustainability standards. The second stage applies these standards to the individual characteristics of each growth area and is articulated through the relevant Supplementary Planning Document. The third stage utilises a partnership approach with developers and their architects that draws together the input of the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), Design for London and local interest in preparing individual schemes. On larger sites this is supported by the use of design codes that are intended to ensure consistency and adherence to wider principles as individual building and spaces are brought forward. The Council's policy is that CABE's Building for Life criteria should be used to evaluate the quality of new housing developments across the borough.

The Hale Village scheme represents a design led approach to regeneration and is based on a CABE Exemplar project, Hammarby, Sjostad in Stockholm, a high density residential and mixed use development built on contaminated brownfield land in the centre of Stockholm. Haringey has worked jointly with the Lee Valley Estates on the production of the Hale Village Design Code, which will help deliver the vision expressed in the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan. The design code seeks to establish a level of quality that both the developer and local authority agree upon and which forms part of the section 106 agreement for the development. The identification of character areas is a key component of the Hale Village Design Code and an approach that Haringey will seek to replicate in its other strategic development areas.

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4.1.8 Specialist housing provision

Older people

The quality and appropriateness of older people's housing and associated services is a key determinant of their overall quality of life. Haringey is committed to updating and improving the quality of both residential and floating support services to better meet the changing needs of older people.

The Haringey Strategic Partnership's strategy for improving the quality of life for older people includes 'having a safe, comfortable and well-maintained home' as one of the ten priority outcomes, and provides a detailed evidence base for planning future investment in this area. There are currently almost 1,700 sheltered housing places in Haringey provided by the Council and housing associations.[5] In response to changing needs profiles and in line with government policy, Haringey plans to reduce the number of sheltered housing places and increase the amount of extra care provided, as this enables older people to lead more independent lives in the community.[6]

Haringey has an identified need to develop over 300 additional units of extra care supported housing. To meet this need, two new schemes providing 80 additional units already have planning permission and will be delivered during 2010-11. Haringey's Adult Services, Housing Services and Asset Management teams are working in close collaboration to secure delivery of the remaining units needed, including plans for four additional extra care schemes, with an emphasis on development in the east of the borough to balance the existing provision in the west. Options appraisals are currently being carried out on four council owned sheltered housing schemes and some of these may provide viable sites for extra care and development. **See section 6.10 for more detail**.

Vulnerable people

Haringey is experiencing growing need for housing related support services for people with varied needs. For instance, 22 young adults with learning disabilities and a further 8 each year who have ASD leave Children and Education services each year. This is in addition to the 198 adults with learning disabilities who are currently accommodated in residential care

[5] Older People's Needs Assessment, August 2009

[6] Assessment of Older People's Needs in Haringey, August 2009

In line with the direction of government policy, Haringey is reviewing all of its day centres and residential care services for adults with mental health issues, learning disabilities and physical disabilities. The outcome of this process will be to redevelop, remodel or decommission a series of properties, to provide appropriate and modern facilities and free up sites for development. See section 6.10 for more detail.

Young people

Haringey recognises the need to provide specialist accommodation for vulnerable young people, to prevent them slipping into homelessness and other social problems. The Council is actively seeking new and improved ways of meeting these needs and reducing dependence on temporary accommodation. **See section 6.8 for more detail.**

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4.2 Enabling housing delivery

4.2.1 Partnership working

Homes for Haringey ALMO were set up to manage Haringey's 21,000 council housing from April 2006. The ALMO achieved its 2 star status in May 2007 and in January 2008 the government awarded £198.5m to Haringey's Decent Homes programme. The June 2009 ALMO Performance Report showed Homes for Haringey on target to reach its current February/March 2010 position of 30% non decency rate, and most performance indicators were showing to be strong and improving.

The Council, along with the boroughs of Barnet, Enfield, Waltham Forest and public, private and voluntary organisations work together as part of the North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA). The NLSA seek to raise the profile of North London and increase public and private sector investment into the sub-region to:

- Coordinate housing growth with social and transport infrastructure;
- Support the outer London economy, including promoting the role of town centres;
- Increase access to employment through skills development and training; and
- Promote a vision for the Upper Lee Valley.

Haringey works closely with the housing associations operating in the borough, and recently relaunched its RSL/Developers forum to improve collaboration further. The largest stock-holding associations in the borough are:

RSL	Homes
London & Quadrant HT	**1,917**
Metropolitan HT	**1,565**
Circle 33	**1,401**
Family Mosaic Housing	**723**
Sanctuary	**694**
Peabody Trust	**351**
Presentation	**295**
Newlon	**237**

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Haringey also participates in the North London Sub Region for housing, and works closely together with the GLA family through the Transforming Haringey group.

4.2.2 *Pipeline and land capacity*

As of 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. The majority of conventional housing supply (78%) is provided on large sites of over 0.5 hectares.[7]

Haringey has agreed its Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment with the GLA, identifying capacity for 9,210 homes between 2011 and 2021, or 921 per year on average. This capacity is made up of:

Element	Total units 2011 – 2021	Average units per year
Major sites (identified)	**5,313**	**510**
Small sites (assumed)	**3,610**	**361**
Non-self contained	**0**	**0**
Vacancies returned to use	**280**	**28**
Total	**9,203**	**920**

Haringey is also participating in Strategic Housing Market Assessment for North London.

London Housing Strategy

Much of the land available for residential development in London is in public sector ownership … This needs to come forward in a way that can deliver the housing targets in this strategy. There is also the potential to provide new homes on existing housing estates and other public land.

Haringey has a portfolio of development land in council ownership, and is keen to ensure that these assets secure the best possible regeneration outcomes for local places and local people. Given that much of the Council owned development land is in the east of the borough and the aspiration to create mixed communities through private housing in these locations, the Council's

[7] Housing SPD (2008)

policy is to seek market prices for the disposal of its surplus land assets, while ensuring affordable housing provision through Section 106 agreements. The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at how the development of affordable housing can be promoted on both public and private sites in the west of the borough.

4.2.3 *Planning Performance*

Haringey's planning performance had previously improved quite steadily. Due to the economic downturn, in 2008/09 (01/04/2008 – 31/03/2009) 2,101 planning applications were determined by the council. This has been the lowest number of applications in five years of monitoring.

In 2008/09 Haringey performed very well in determining applications within the statutory timescale against the Government and Business Plan Targets.

2008/09 Planning Applications determined by the Council

Total Number for NI 157 2008/09	% Applications determined	Government Target	Business Target	Determined within number of weeks
1,879	78%	*60%	82%	13
	81%	**65%	85%	8
	89%	***80%	90%	8

* NI 157a
** NI 157b
*** NI 157c

4.3 Tackling homelessness and expanding choice

London Housing Strategy

The number of households in temporary accommodation should be halved by 2010.

The number of accredited landlords will increase significantly, at least doubling by the end of 2011. The private rented sector will play a key role in housing homeless and vulnerable households, where it provides high quality housing management and reasonable security of tenure and support is available where needed.

Given the myriad housing problems that Londoners can encounter and the range and complexity of housing options available to them, it is essential that there is open and easy access to good quality housing advice across the capital. Many boroughs successfully achieve this by providing a one stop shop, encompassing their homelessness functions, private sector landlord/tenant advice, the provision of information about different tenure options – including private renting and low cost home ownership – as well as advice and support for people under occupying social rented homes who may wish to move.

With over 19,000 on Haringey's housing register, and nearly 4,000 in temporary accommodation, the Council recognises that new social housing supply cannot meet the backlog of demand that has built up. This makes it all the more imperative that people are given access to the full range of housing options and support services available, especially through early intervention to prevent them becoming homeless in the first place.

Haringey's Homelessness Strategy 2008-11 provides the policy framework and impetus for effective partnership working and the delivery of efficiently managed and co-ordinated advice, housing and support services for people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. This is a multi-agency strategy that commits to a partnership approach to preventing homelessness through early and effective intervention, as well as commitments to improving the quality and supply of housing stock. It sets out nine key objectives:

1. To actively support and promote a partnership approach to preventing homelessness
2. To invest in early intervention and effective homelessness prevention
3. To increase the supply of affordable homes
4. To choice and encourage independence
5. To halve, by March 2010, the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation
6. To improve the quality and suitability of temporary accommodation
7. To work proactively to safeguard children and vulnerable adults
8. To improve customer service, involvement and satisfaction
9. To ensure that our policies and procedures are fair, transparent and widely understood

Haringey was chosen as one of three areas in the country to pilot area-based action planning, with the Council and local housing associations working together to tackle and prevent homelessness, and support Haringey's efforts to halve its use of temporary accommodation.

With an emphasis on housing options, homelessness prevention, early intervention and effective joint working, Haringey's Strategic and Community Housing Services have been reorganised to create separate Housing Advice and Housing Options teams, and a Private Sector Lettings Team.

This comprehensive service includes:

- A dedicated housing options service which is the first port of call of any potentially homeless clients, where clients are give alternative options at an early stage to prevent their homelessness.
- Home Connections, the Council's Choice Based Lettings scheme, which now allows Haringey residents to access to housing opportunities across the whole of north London.
- The private sector team works with private landlords who are willing to provide assured short hold tenancies (ASTs) to applicants. The team also carries out the letting part of private sector tenancies, and pays incentives to landlords who provide properties of eight weeks rent for a two year tenancy and 11 weeks rent for a three year tenancy.
- A major emergency accommodation reduction project with the ambitious target of reducing numbers in emergency accommodation from 1,700 to 200 by March 2010. This dedicated project has had additional resources allocated for the financial year 2009/10 and has already visited approximately 1,400 clients in emergency accommodation and discussed alternative options. As of December 2009 the total number of clients in Emergency Accommodation was 1,177.
- Visits to clients in long term temporary accommodation to discuss alternative options such as qualifying offers. As of December 2009 3,865 clients were in Temporary Accommodation.
- Liaison with Housing Association partners to procure direct lettings in the private sector for potentially homeless clients.

A total number of 157 clients in new properties have accepted an offer of accommodation in a Private Rented Sector from 1st July to 4th December 2009 and 45 clients accepted an assured short tenancy (AAT) hold.

4.4 Making the best use of the existing stock

While new development is central to our vision for the transformation of Haringey, it is equally essential that the existing stock is put to the best possible use in order to meet residents' needs, achieve efficiencies and deliver sustainability.

4.4.1 Empty homes

As a further solution to bringing empty homes back into use and to provide permanent affordable housing, we are pleased to have recently started to explore with the HCA's North London Team the potential for a three way partnership between the HCA, Haringey and an RSL by which empty properties under threat of CPO or Enforced Sale could instead be sold by negotiation to a Housing Association who would refurbish and bring the property back into use for a local authority nomination. It is envisaged that funding for such an initiative would be

provided jointly by the 3 partners, the HCA funding acquisition at comparable rates to new supply, Haringey providing funds towards the refurbishment at a level comparable to grants to private sector landlords, to bring empty properties back into use and the RSL providing the balance in exchange for acquisition of the property.

Indications are that an initial annual programme for 2010/11 could deliver in the range of 30-60 homes per year with an initial funding commitment required to deliver 30 homes.

Empty properties are spread across the borough and a partnership initiative working on an annual programme budget, rather than individual property viability would allow properties in both the east and west areas to become permanent affordable homes. It is also being discussed whether under this initiative it may be possible to deliver intermediate tenure homes in the east of the borough to add to tenure diversity in that area.

Haringey is a recognised leader in tackling the blight of empty properties, and has a multi-disciplinary team dedicated to achieving substantial reductions in empty homes. Our approach aims to get privately owned properties occupied and offers grants for repairs and improvements to bring them back into use. Ongoing survey work has identified 1,450 empty properties, of which around 350 have been prioritised as eyesores. The owners are identified, contacted and offered grant support to bring their properties back into use – failing which enforcement action is taken. This proactive combination of repairs grants, Compulsory Purchase Orders and Enforced Sales has brought over **56 units** back into use following grants, enforced sales and CPO action in the last year. The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at how more empty homes could be brought back into use as permanent affordable housing.

4.4.2 *Overcrowding and under-occupation*

London Housing Strategy *The level of severe overcrowding in the social rented sector should be halved, and the number of social rented households under occupying by two or more bedrooms reduced by two thirds, by 2016.*

Overcrowding is the single biggest reason for living in unsuitable housing in Haringey, affecting over 8,000 households, overwhelmingly in the social rented sector. At the same time more than 17,000 households are under-occupying, defined as having more than one spare bedroom.[8]

[8] Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2005

Tackling the twin issues of overcrowding and under-occupation have been identified as priorities in the Council's Housing Strategy and Homelessness Strategy. Through the Council's Overcrowding Pathfinder work Haringey is actively developing a range of solutions to problems of overcrowding, including a recent programme deconverting decommissioned temporary housing hostels into larger family units for social rent. Using Haringey's own resources and some grant from the Mayor's Targeted Funding Stream, nine former hostels have been converted since 2006 and are now providing permanent affordable housing for families. A further 8 hostels and two adjoining flats are planned for deconversion during 2009/10 and 2010/11.

London Housing Strategy *The Mayor has set a target for a two thirds reduction by 2016 in the 64,000 social renting households with two or more bedrooms above the bedroom standard.*

The Council is developing a borough-wide approach to overcrowding and under-occupation in the social sector, in close partnership with support services, Homes for Haringey and housing associations. The Council is working to encourage tenants to downsize in order to maximise opportunities to match households to appropriate sized homes.

4.5 Improving the existing stock

4.5.1 Decent Homes in the affordable housing stock

A survey of council stock concluded that at March 2008 42% of Council stock did not meet the Decent Homes standard. In 2008 the Government gave Homes for Haringey £198.5million to improve its housing stock through the Decent Homes programme. The first pilot project got started in January. In year one of the programme the decent homes outturn is 1,555 homes brought up to standard with approximately 2,000 in year two. The ALMO will spend £27.5m on Decent Homes investments, and £4.7m on planned maintenance works. In the first year of the Decent Homes programme Homes for Haringey brought 1,894 homes up to standard, with 1,960 scheduled for 2009/10. Resident surveys have shown that 94% are satisfied with the programme so far.

Up to 300 homes will be brought up to the Decent Homes standard a year early after Homes for Haringey succeeded in a bid to Government in April 2009 for funding to be brought forward. Meanwhile, around 20% of the jobs created by the Decent Homes programme are going to local people, through Homes for Haringey's local employment and training programme.

4.5.2 Private sector renewal

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A 2002 Private Sector Stock Conditions Survey identified that 15.7% of private stock was unfit, and it is expected that this proportion will have risen since then. Meeting the housing needs of older and vulnerable people requires sufficient attention be paid to the owner-occupied sector: the 2001 Census showed that 58% of people aged 50 and over in Haringey were owner-occupiers, and some face serious problems with disrepair and fuel poverty. National policy and funding in this area is fragmented, but Haringey is working with its North London partners to integrate services and interventions around decent homes for vulnerable people, fuel poverty and affordable warmth, CO2 reduction and burglary reduction.

HCA have confirmed an allocation of £1.415m of SHESP funding to insulate 1,886 hard to treat cavity walls; £1.147m of it in 2009/10. Our Decent Homes constructor partners will deliver with works starting on site in January 2010.

4.6 Estate renewal/regeneration

Many of Haringey's larger estates have already benefited, to varying degrees, from earlier regeneration funding programmes. Prior to the formation of the ALMO, the then Council Housing Service was successful in delivering major schemes funded from Estate Action, Single Regeneration Budget, and New Deal for Communities and the Council's Capital Programme. These include: Broadwater Farm, Northumberland Park, Stroud Green, Chettle Court, Edgecot Grove, Suffolk Rd, Tiverton, Vincent Square and Commerce Rd.

The works comprised primarily external renewals such as window/roof replacement, major environmental improvements and security measures, including the provision of a number of concierge schemes. Apart from removal of walkways and some housing association new build at Broadwater Farm, none of the above incorporated major estate remodelling.

Early in 2000 the Council embarked on a number of transfer proposals which resulted in two Haringey estates located outside the borough being transferred and receiving major investment through new housing association landlords. The Waltham Cross estate voted against transfer. The driver was not only to secure investment but also one of stock rationalisation. In addition, we looked at transfer of street properties in the borough, but these proposals were dropped following consultation.

A successful partnership with London & Quadrant Housing Trust resulted in stock transfer, the demolition of a tower block, and major new build redevelopment at the Denmark Road and Goulding Court estates.

More recent regeneration activity has centred on the Seven Sisters New Deal for Communities area. In 2007 we completed a major transformation of the Suffolk Road estate joint funded from

NDC and the Housing Capital Programme. Major works have also been carried out at the Tiverton Estate combining New Deal for Communities and Decent Homes funding.

The above mentioned funding programmes have now expired, leaving Decent Homes as the main source of funding for external/internal renewal works on estates. The Decent Homes programme has already enabled us to carry out major improvements to larger estates in the west of the borough for example at Campsbourne which previously did not receive any regeneration funding, being outside of designated areas.

Although the Council allocated a capital receipt in 2008/9 for estate environmental improvements, in addition to the £11.4m included in the Decent Homes allocation, it is highly unlikely that any further receipts will be made available in the near future. Apart from mainstream MRA/SCE which is used to fund other essential commitments, and additional energy efficiency grants through SHESP and CESP; we need to now look at wider funding models for potential estate regeneration and development schemes.

Haringey's latest programme of estate regeneration is starting with an appraisal of the redevelopment options for the Brunel Walk hostel on the edge of the Turner Estate in Tottenham Green. The appraisal will examine the following options for the site:

- Improve the existing structure up to a decent homes standard and convert to General Needs housing;
- Configure the existing building to provide 2 or 3-bedroom units convert to General Needs housing;
- Demolish and redevelop the site;
- Dispose on the open market.

We are currently looking again at the possibility of transferring the out of borough Waltham Cross estate to another landlord and are working on loft conversions to street properties. A number of opportunities have previously been identified for the provision of additional housing supply through the conversion of 'hidden homes' - redundant and disused areas within and between Council homes and buildings, as well as small scale infill on Council owned land. We would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at the potential to explore these options and thereby realise 'quick wins.'

4.7 Economic development and regeneration

Haringey's 2008 Regeneration Strategy outlines three key priorities:

- **PEOPLE**: To unlock the potential of Haringey residents through increasing skill levels and raising employment so that they can contribute to and benefit from being part of one of the most successful cities in the world.

- **PLACE**: To transform Haringey into 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.
- **PROSPERITY**: To develop a 21st century business economy that offers opportunities for sustainable employment and enterprise, to help make Haringey a place people want to work, visit and invest in.

These priorities are reflected in Haringey's approach to development, which seeks to ensure that public and private investment in strategic developments maximise the economic benefits and jobs for local businesses and local people.

Supporting business opportunities

Haringey is not perceived as a key office location, mainly due to its proximity to the centre of London, it has the oldest industrial/warehousing stock in the sub-region, and while market activity indicates reasonable demand for small and medium sized industrial units in the Borough this is expected to wane as stock becomes more obsolete.

Most of Haringey's employment land is located within 15 intermediate sized clusters (ranging from 2 to 15ha) accounting for 89% of Haringey's employment land (the borough has just over 0.9 million m2 of employment floor space, and most of the borough's building stock is classified as either 'Good' or 'Reasonable'.

The 2009 Haringey Employment Study Update indicated that demand for additional employment could be in North London, but that challenges existed in attracting employers to come to North London, in encouraging more mixed use developments, and in providing premises for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, particularly within the Black and Minority Ethnic communities (BME) sector. The report indicated some scope for the release of industrial land. It is predicted that the borough will require an additional 13,800m2 gross of comparison goods floor space and an additional 10,194m2 net of convenience goods floor space by 2016.

4.7.1 Providing business space for SMEs

Under the Urban Centres for City Growth Programme Haringey has delivered a package was of nine projects with a total value of £5.16m focused on providing new and improved business space for small and medium enterprises in the east of the borough. The Council directly managed delivery of two commercial redevelopment projects:

Rangemoor Road Industrial Estate Project (Project value £807,000): Three ageing light industrial units were redeveloped to provide a new, energy efficient, single workspace facility. This project formed part of a joint programme with the London Borough of Enfield to carry out improvements to five Upper Lea Valley Industrial Estates. Funding was obtained through the European Union through ERDF, the London Development Agency and Haringey Council. The

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building comprises over 3,000 square feet of workspace over two floors. It was completed in November 2007 and is now fully let to an organisation assisting local people, in receipt of incapacity benefits, to return to employment.

Stoneleigh Road (Project value £1.58m)**:** A surplus Council depot site was redeveloped to provide a new commercial office building in the heart of Tottenham town centre. The building uses innovative technology to provide natural cooling to individual offices which removes any requirement for mechanical cooling plant. It provides over 3,000 square feet of workspace split into nine office units over three floors. The project was completed in November 2007 and is currently occupied by the Haringey Law Centre which provides free legal advice to local residents and business, and a training organisation providing vocational qualifications to users.

4.7.2 Tackling worklessness

The Council is working with Homes for Haringey and social housing providers to connect residents to opportunities for training and employment through the Haringey Guarantee and other local providers. This includes ensuring that housing advice services and homelessness services are closely linked with employment and skills support. The Haringey Guarantee is the Council's flagship employer-led scheme for engaging with residents who are furthest away from the labour market, offering them clear pathways into work. Since its launch in the summer of 2006, 183 people have been helped into sustained employment. Our approach has attracted widespread acclaim. Currently focused on 12 wards, the programme will be rolled out across the borough.

The Council also commits to working with contractors to help residents benefit from employment opportunities arising from their work in the borough through applying its Employment Code of Practice and Employment Training Protocol.

From September 2006 to March 2009 there were **2,212** residents engaged and registered on the Haringey Guarantee programme, **420** residents helped into sustained employment, **615** work placements have been completed, **474** residents have gained qualifications and **38 of the 40** high-risk NEET students from the Northumberland Park School project have progressed and retained in work, apprenticeships or college.

The latest phase of the programme was commissioned in April/may 2009 and will deliver a further 350 jobs by March 2011 and 500 qualifications

Homes for Haringey is very committed to reducing worklessness numbers. In April 2009 a successful jobs fair took place, with a record number of 400 attendees. Twenty apprentices have

been taken on by Decent Homes contractors and a number of successful work placements have been given to local residents.

4.7.3 Heritage-led regeneration

The Council's Physical Regeneration team has been successfully awarded numerous grant funding streams to support various heritage and conservation projects. These include the Townscape Heritage Initiative of the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage's Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas (PSiCA) scheme, European Regional Development Fund and Housing Corporation grant. Much of this grant funding has supported historic building improvements in deprived town centres within Haringey's conservation areas. These projects take an explicitly conservation-led regeneration approach and are designed to help areas that have both heritage merit and real social and economic need for investment.

4.8 Sustainability

Haringey Council signed the Nottingham Declaration in December 2006, and adopted a Greenest Borough Strategy in July 2008. The Council are working towards the government target of an 80% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO2) levels by 2050, and 50% of current emissions are from dwellings, 33% from non-domestic buildings and 18% from transport.

Core policies state that all development in Haringey should 'protect and enhance the environment and operate in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner'. Environmental issues are a fundamental consideration underpinning both the Tottenham Hale Masterplan and Haringey Heartlands Framework, and are fed-through at each phase of every development scheme.

The Council is taking the opportunity to improve the water environment at Tottenham Hale through the application of sustainability principles and flood mitigation measures. This requires working closely with partners such as Thames Water, Environment Agency, Natural England, Lee Valley Regional Park as well as local interest groups, such as the Lee Valley Bat Group. Similar challenges face Haringey Heartlands, and solutions will be custom-designed to specifically suit new developments, creating and improving a sustainable urban environment, and utilising suitable empathetic green technologies for resource savings and waste reduction.

Issues for addressing the impact on the local environment include:

Flood risk: Working closely with the Environment Agency, Thames Water and emergency planners the Council has commissioned a Flood Management Strategy from Halcrow. This

highlights the current understanding of catchment issues, the multiple factors influencing flood management and flood management strategies. In addition, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been commissioned by the North London Waste DPD consortium for the North London Waste Plan. This covers the seven north London boroughs, and will address borough-wide hydrological issues.

Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs): Working with Thames Water, the Council will encourage the use of SUDs to avoid wasting water and overloading drainage systems. This will include the use of green or brown roofs, especially on taller buildings, in order to encourage biodiversity and slow the effect of heavy rainfall.

Water supply and sewerage: Working with Thames Water, the Council will encourage the incorporation of water conservation methods, including the use of grey water, the installation of water efficient taps and toilet flushing systems which minimise the effect of new development on the water supply and the demands placed upon sewerage handling facilities.

Biodiversity: The council is working closely with Natural England and the Environment Agency on improvements to existing open spaces, the water environment and natural habitats. Opportunities presently exist to conserve and improve vulnerable areas, and use technology to create new opportunities. The use of grey roofs to encourage rare bird species such as the Black Redstart, and green roofs to support invertebrates will be encouraged.

Waste: Working with the North London Waste Authority, London Waste and with advice from London Remade, the Council will encourage the closure of the materials procurement and usage loop for demolition and construction and the use of local facilities and markets to minimise transportation miles. Wherever possible, building materials will be reused / reclaimed / recycled.

Decentralised and Renewable Energy: Haringey's vision is to deliver decentralised energy infrastructure across the borough. Since 2006 we have been developing our evidence base, staff and organisational capacity to deliver on the climate change agenda, and the Greenest Borough Strategy launched in 2008 commits the council to implementing decentralised and renewable energy (priority 5) and to reducing CO2 emissions from the domestic and private sector and our own corporate operations (priority 3). Hale Village already has a CHP plant, and Haringey is seeking LDA support for its ambitious decentralised energy plans to launch similar projects at other strategic developments in the borough. Ultimately these could form a key part of London's emerging decentralised energy network by connecting up to developments in Barking and elsewhere.

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4.10 Green Homes

Based on a programme of works carried out to similar properties in a neighbouring borough we have identified a package of works that costs around £35,000 per property including all leaseholder costs. This would bring the properties up to the Decent Homes standard and secure an energy rating improvement from Band E to Band B, saving 2,676kg of CO2 (50-70%) per property each year. These works would be delivered with residents in situ throughout.

These works could be delivered either as a capital works contract or as a PFI style solution with an underwritten maintenance and lifecycle cost for 15 years, which is an attractive proposition given the new technologies involved. Soft market testing indicates that there is considerable private sector interest in this approach.

SHESP – Social **H**ousing **E**nergy **S**avings **P**rogramme. The HCA have confirmed an allocation of £1.415m of SHEPS funding to insulate 1,886 hard to treat cavity walls. Works are currently on site and are being delivered through the Decent Homes contractors.

4.10 Solid Wall Insulation

There is a need to improve energy/environmental performance of existing, solid wall social housing stock. Properties not properly insulated lose up to one third of the heat through the walls, roof and floors. This means that out of every three pounds you spend on insulation, one pound is being lost. Properly insulating properties will mean that less energy is lost; therefore less is needed to maintain the same temperature levels within the property.

CESP – Community **E**nergy **S**avings **P**rogramme. Homes for Haringey will be working with the Council and British Gas to deliver £3.5m of Solid Wall insulation measures targeted in the Northumberland Park Super Output area.

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5 INVESTMENT PROPOSITIONS: STRATEGIC PROJECTS

There are areas in the borough that have significant opportunities for regeneration and development, some of which have been identified in the London Plan. In addition there are other areas that will experience change or need priority action and have been identified in our UDP.

Over four fifths of the new homes to be delivered over the next ten years will be supplied at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands, which are designated as an Opportunity Area and Area for Intensification respectively. They have the potential to deliver additional homes over and above the borough's housing target, but require supporting infrastructure such as transport, utilities, education and health facilities. The Council has prepared a policy framework to guide development in these areas: a Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan and a Haringey Heartlands Development Framework.

The policy framework for the borough's strategic growth areas is fully consistent with regional and sub-regional strategies such as the London Plan, the Mayor's Draft Housing Strategy, the North London Development and Investment Framework, and the emerging vision for the Upper Lee Valley.

5.1 Haringey Heartlands

The development of Haringey Heartlands will create a new high quality mixed use quarter with an expanded and diversified economy which will build on the emerging cultural quarter and be centred on high value employment uses, the delivery of high quality new homes, and the regeneration of Hornsey High Street. Development of the Haringey Heartlands area will be key to revitalising and ensuring the long term sustainability of Wood Green - a vibrant and busy town centre, which has an important role to play within the London and North London Sub-regional town centre hierarchy. It is designated as a Metropolitan Centre in the London Plan (2008), one of only 10 identified in London, which reflects its role as a key retail and commercial destination in North London.

The Development Framework approved in 2005 aims to secure the position of Wood Green at the heart of the North London economy enabling major mixed use development on the Haringey Heartlands east and west sites to come forward. The London Plan designates Haringey Heartlands/ Wood Green as an Area of Intensification with proposals for the creation of approximately 1500 new jobs and 1,700 new homes

Haringey Heartlands provides the opportunity to create an attractive urban environment that has its own distinct character, but which is also well integrated into the physical, social and economic

nature of the surrounding area. The challenge facing the borough and its partners is to create a new destination that will attract investment and provide a high quality environment for businesses, residents and visitors.

The area presents a range of mixed-use and residential development opportunities on the railway and industrial lands to the south-west of Wood Green. These sites include Clarendon Road gas works, the adjacent Coburg Road Industrial Area and Hornsey Waterworks and the former Hornsey Central Depot. The planned construction of the new strategic recycling facility at Marsh Lane will also free the site of the existing depot on Western Road.

To realise the full potential of the Heartlands area will require significant investment in the decommissioning or relocation of existing industrial and business uses, site assembly and remediation, and the creation of new and improved pedestrian linkages.

The first major residential development in the Heartlands, the New River Village, has now been completed, providing 622 new homes of which quarters are affordable housing. The first major infrastructure project, the critical spine road through the eastern utilities land, was completed in March 2008, using £5m from the Community Infrastructure Fund. The construction of a new secondary school (on site 1) has also been completed.

Further proposals are now coming forward for a number of sites in the Heartlands area.

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Haringey Heartlands adjacent sites and projects

5.1.1 *Clarendon Square*

The National Grid and the LDA are bringing forward this development opportunity which includes the site of existing gasholders and the Olympia Trading estate. An outline planning application has been submitted for a development of 1,000 homes with significant retail, commercial and community provision centred on a new public square. Subject to the outcome of planning consideration development is expected to come forward over a number of phases from 2011/12.

5.1.2

5.1.3

Hornsey depot

This site to the South of the Heartlands is currently at pre-application stage and the proposal is for a new supermarket and around 200 - 230 new homes which, it is estimated should come forward from 2012.

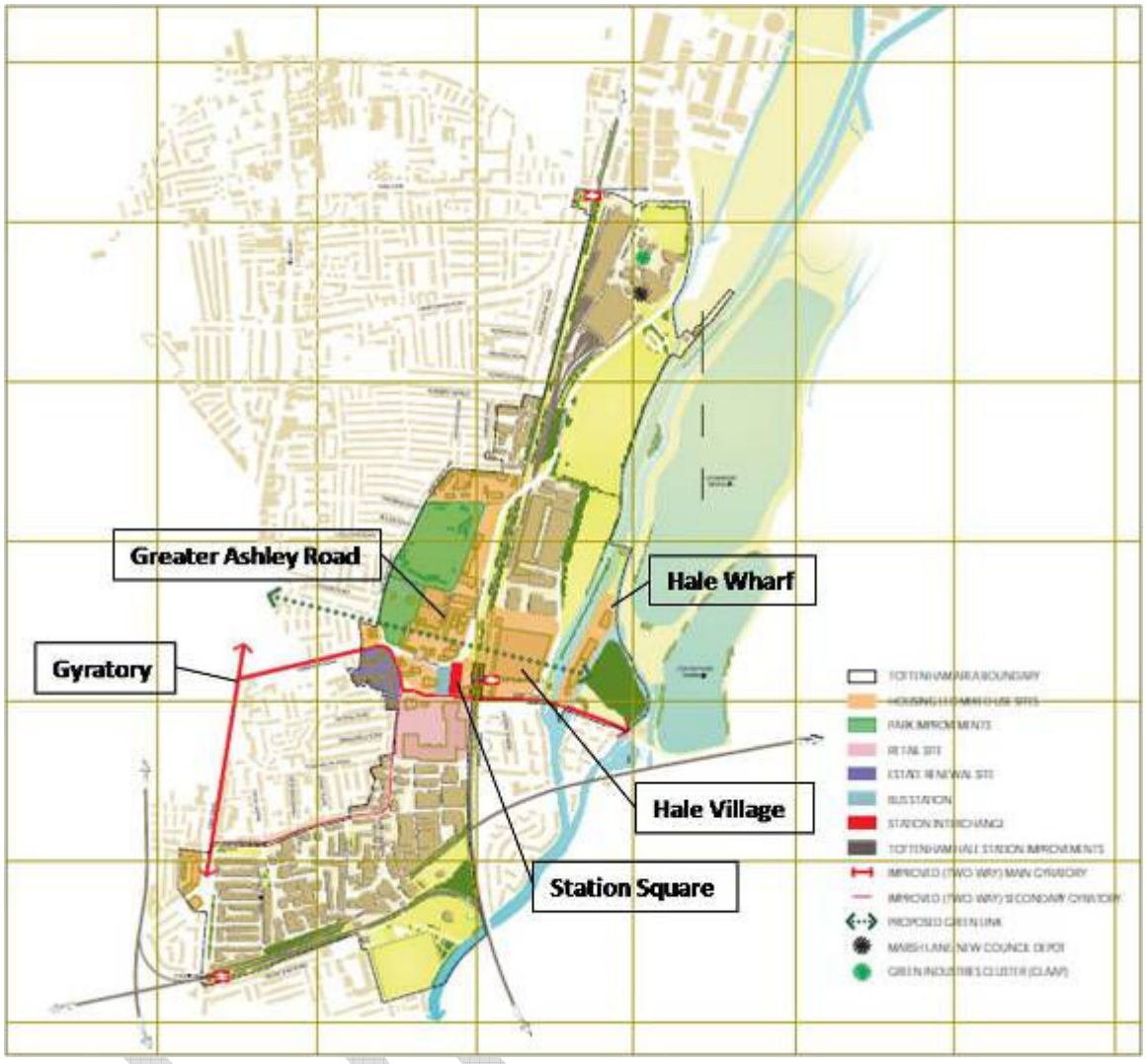
5.1.4 *Alexandra Palace and Wood Green town centre*

Alexandra Palace and Park is one of the most important and iconic amenities in North London but its potential as a cultural and tourist destination has not been fully realised, and there are insufficient linkages between the Park and the nearby Wood Green town centre. An investment strategy will be developed that seeks to expand existing uses and develop new ones. This investment strategy will potentially need to access substantial European and domestic funding to maximise the wealth of opportunities that exist.

5.2 Tottenham Hale

Transforming Tottenham Hale is one of London's biggest place-making schemes. It includes the delivery of a new town centre, major residential development, and re-vitalising the area around Seven Sisters and maximising gateway opportunities centred on Tottenham Hotspur Football Club to the north of the High Road. The Masterplan was approved as an SPD in 2006. The area as a whole has the potential to provide around 3,000 new homes over the next 10 years, and development is already underway on the Hale Village site. The area includes a number of significant development sites and associated enabling projects:

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Tottenham Hale Key Sites and Projects

5.2.1 *Gyratory, Interchange and Station Square*

The existing gyratory system creates an environmentally degraded and fractured environment for residents and visitors and impacts adversely on the experience and perception of the area. Replacement of the gyratory with a conventional two-way traffic flow and associated environmental improvements is essential to realise the potential of the area and, from a relatively low base, generate rising values to bolster the viability of planned developments and generate

prosperity across the area. The planned scheme will also create a new public square and transport interchange at Tottenham Hale station.

This project is led by Transport for London, in partnership with the council, the HCA and the LDA. A funding package for this scheme has been developed but this is under pressure from budget changes and the risk of deferral of s106 payments from Hale Village. In view of the centrality of this infrastructure improvement to successful development in the wider area it is proposed to explore with partners the potential for a tariff on development across the Tottenham Hale that could assure the delivery of this and other vital shared and supporting infrastructure.

Advance utility works are due to begin in 2010 and the gyratory works themselves are scheduled to run from mid-2012 to 2014.

Green – Blue Link

To complement the new road system, a green link from Tottenham High Road is planned that will provide an East-West way for pedestrians and cyclists from Tottenham High Road to the Lee Valley Regional Park. It is intended that the route will traverse the developments at Greater Ashley Road and Hale Village, bridging the rail lines and culminating in a bridge across the Lee River to Hale Wharf. The creation of the route will be incremental as it is linked to the implementation of each of the developments and additional investment will be required in particular to fund the bridge works.

5.2.2 Hale Village

This strategically significant project is the critical first stage in the transformation of Tottenham Hale, and will create the conditions for major neighbouring developments at Greater Ashley Road and Hale Wharf to come forward.

The development itself creates a new village of 1,100 mixed tenure homes including 540 affordable homes, a large element of student accommodation, a hotel, school, health centre and retail and commercial space.

The project is led by Lee Valley Estates with Newlon as the housing association partner. The business plan is dependent on revenues from a large amount of private sale housing which has been affected, in the short term at least, by the market down-turn, causing the private house builder partner to leave the scheme. In response the tenure mix for the next phase has been amended and the terms of an HCA equity investment agreement are being finalised. Negotiations on revised s106 obligations are underway and such payments are likely to be significantly delayed – these include payment of £3.5m towards the gyratory works.

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Planning consent has been granted for the development of the affordable homes by Newlon, staged over two phases with the first for 240 affordable homes which commenced construction in 2010 and expected completion in late 2011. Construction of the second phase (302 affordable homes) will follow from 2012 with completion in 2013/14.

The HCA are investing significantly in this scheme, both through equity and social housing grant in relation to the new affordable housing. The project's viability remains strained and the timing (and out-turn values) of private sale development is uncertain. Continuing the Council and the HCA's partnership working to respond flexibly to circumstances will remain key to maintaining the project's momentum. The proposed equity investment could be retained, or recycled within the scheme, and there may be scope (if limited prospects) for an overage sharing arrangement. Bridging arrangements to compensate for any deferral in s106 receipts may also need to be considered.

5.2.3 *Greater Ashley Road*

This development has the potential to create 1,600 high quality private and affordable homes within a park-side setting and in a highly accessible location, with onward linkages to the Lee Valley Park through the first element in a blue-green corridor linking Tottenham High Road to Hale Wharf. A Masterplan has been developed and public consultation is now underway, with the outcome likely to be captured within the LDF (Site Allocations Document) in Sept 2011. The release of the current strategic depot site through the completion of the Marsh Lane scheme would allow comprehensive development to proceed from 2012/3 (there may, however, be potential for an earlier first phase of development on the south of the site.) There is a risk that funding shortages for the Marsh Lane scheme could delay the effective regeneration of Tottenham Hale (see section 5.5).

A Development and Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be developed by mid-2010 through close collaboration between the council, the HCA and LDA, and in consultation with other stakeholders. Different implementation approaches will be examined in relation to site assembly and coordination including the potential for an asset-backed special purpose vehicle which could include public sector partners such as the HCA and also potentially private landowners. A complex and flexible funding framework from the HCA and other public agencies will need to be assembled to support delivery.

5.2.4 *Hale Waterside*

This site will accommodate around 400 affordable and private homes together with waterside employment, leisure and amenity opportunities. It is jointly owned by British Waterways and Lee Valley Estates. A planning application for a mixed tenure development is expected to come forward in 2010 with development likely to be underway by 2012.

5.3 Wider Tottenham Area

The third place shaping area including a number of sites within the A10/A1010 corridor through Tottenham and Seven Sisters.

5.3.1 Marsh Lane

The development of a new strategic recycling depot is planned for this site. This is a vital enabling move that will in turn release for development the sites of the current depots at Greater Ashley Road (see section 7.2) and Western Road (see section 7.1).

Planning consent is anticipated by mid-2010 with construction being completed by late 2012. The aspirations of the Council are that the new state of the art recycling facility will achieve a BREEAM excellent or very good standard and will foster the development of a cluster of green industries in accordance with the Upper Lee Valley economic study.

A funding package has been developed including a significant contribution of prudential borrowing by the Council predicated on the value to be realised from the Greater Ashley Road site but a shortfall remains. HCA investment support could reduce any risk of scheme delay and consequential delay in new residential development and regeneration in Tottenham Hale.

5.3.2 Tottenham Green Cultural Quarter

Tottenham Green area already provides a hub of educational, leisure and art and cultural amenities and a variety of opportunities exist in the area to enhance and complement these facilities. To shape and integrate the education, culture and leisure led place making in Tottenham Green, a planning and design framework is being developed by a widely-based stakeholder group which includes the College of North-East London (CONEL) and the new Bernie Grant Arts Centre. The framework will identify and set the scale of opportunities for development including residential uses in the area and a timetable for implementation.

5.3.3 Tottenham Hotspur stadium redevelopment

Tottenham Hotspur Football Club is planning a new 58,000-seater stadium adjoining their current ground, along with a new public square, a retail superstore, 450 residential units and a hotel. This scheme has the potential to spearhead the transformation and revitalisation of this deprived area and will play a key place shaping role in the regeneration of the wider Tottenham area. The proposed replacement of the existing stadium is phased so that Tottenham Hotspur can continue playing on the site during construction – maintaining the economic benefits that the

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club brings to the area throughout. The new stadium is included in the plans for England's bid to host the 2018 World Cup Finals.



Tottenham Hotspur stadium proposal

Extensive pre-application discussions (under a PPA) have been undertaken and a full planning application received. HCA grant support for the 225 affordable units (50% of the homes) will be needed, and the scope for special needs and supported housing will also be examined. CPO powers may be required to effect site assembly, which would indicate a timetable of 2014-16 for the housing element of the scheme.

5.3.4 Wards Corner

Wards Corner is the name given to the corner of Seven Sisters Road and Tottenham High Road, directly above Seven Sisters Underground station. Planning permission has been granted for Grainger plc's proposal to provide ground-floor retail with almost 200 affordable and private units above, together with a new public square to the High Road. Judicial decision has now been received and the case will now proceed to the High Court and the final judgement on this development is expected in Spring 2010been sought and a decision is awaited on whether leave

will be granted and the position will be clarified in October 2009. If cleared to proceed development should commence in early 2010.Following discussions with local traders and stakeholders, the initial plans have been revised to include accommodation suitable for the re-provision of the Seven Sisters market traders. The current proposals for comprehensive redevelopment of the site include:

- Public realm improvements, especially to the Tottenham High Road frontage.
- Improved entrances to Seven Sisters Tube Station
- A variety of new shops and restaurants on West Green Road, Tottenham High Road and Seven Sisters Road aimed at High Street names and independent businesses
- New family homes on Suffield Road
- New apartments arranged in ten blocks around a roof garden above the shops.
- In all there are 197 homes and approximately 3700sqm of commercial space proposed.



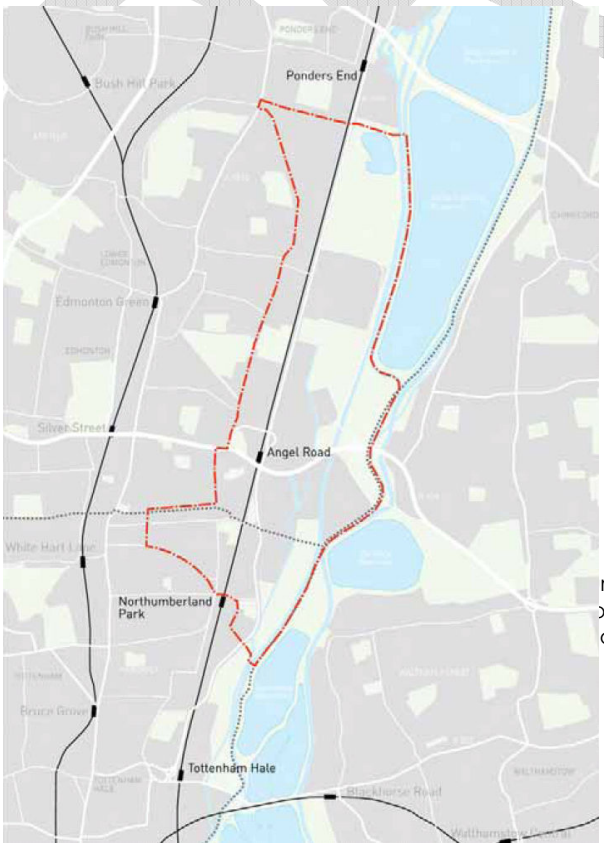
5.3.5 *Lawrence Road*

Lawrence Road is situated between West Green Road and Clyde Road, to the north of the West Green Road shopping centre. Close to Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters the site is comprised of buildings predominantly in employment use. There is a relatively high proportion of vacant floor space, with increasing pressure for changes of use, particularly to residential. The road also suffers from a poor environment, the fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and traffic problems. The Lawrence Road Planning Brief SPD sets out the Council's vision for Lawrence Road to make the area a place where people want to live, work and visit by promoting mixed-use development, improving the quality of the environment and ensuring that any development is sustainable.

An application by Galliard Homes is currently under consideration and would provide over 380 new homes over two phases. The first phase is anticipated to commence next year and this will provide around 70 affordable units.

5.4 Significant Developments along the Borough Boundary

5.4.1 *Central Leeside*



An Area Action Plan is being prepared by Enfield Council for the Central Leeside Area. Initially the AAP was being prepared jointly with Haringey Council as an area of Northumberland Park was included in the Plan. However, Haringey Council is no longer formally working with Enfield Council on this Plan as we were not able to come to an agreement on the detailed location of various uses within the plan and its likely adverse impact across the boundary in Haringey. Only a small area of North-east Tottenham and Northumberland Park within Haringey was in the AAP. The majority of the area lies within the London Borough of Enfield, however Haringey

Council will continue to support the development of the AAP. . The area includes 130 hectares of industrial estate land and part of it is designated as a Strategic Employment Location within the London Plan.

The area has suffered from a long period of structural decline in manufacturing in London. Several programmes have attempted to halt this trend, including substantial investment from the European Union. Some resurgent activity has been generated such as the new Coca-Cola plant on the Eley Estate and new retail uses have been introduced with **Ikea's** landmark store opening in 2005. The area sits along the axis between the 2012 Olympics Park and legacy developments to the South and to the growth corridor to Cambridge to the North. A significant residential community already exists in the area, on the fringes of employment land and in established communities to the West of the area. Significant opportunities for housing growth do exist in the area, primarily to the outer ring around the core industrial and employment areas between the railway lines and reservoirs. A settled vision and plan is needed to successfully safeguard and realise the area's potential.

5.4.2 *Seven Sister Corridor Joining Up Growth*

The Study covers the strategically important location in North London at the junction of the London Boroughs of Hackney, Haringey and Islington. It is within the designated growth area in close proximity to the 2012 Olympic Park. The Study has sought to define the key characteristics of the area around Seven Sisters Road, identifying the key development sites, the scale of development projects and the investment needed to support them. The major initiatives include Woodberry Down Master plan (promoting 4,664 new homes, new city academy, community facilities and commercial floor space), Wards Corner/Seven Sisters Station and Finsbury Park Area Action Plan (provide intensification of a range of uses for the area west of Finsbury Park Station)

5.4.3 *Woodberry Down, Hackney*

A major regeneration area in London Borough of Hackney adjacent to the borough boundary and Seven Sisters area.

5.4.4 *Manor House*

Haringey Council is working with Hackney Council to prepare an Area Action Plan for the around Manor House station. The AAP is at very early stage of preparation and Haringey Council is keen to ensure that future development options would also support and enhance the areas along the Borough boundary in particular accessibility and linkages to recreation and leisure uses from the residential areas in the two Boroughs.

5.4.5 *Finsbury Park, Islington*

Regeneration area close to the borough boundary in London Borough of Islington.

5.4.6 *Upper Lee Valley*

Regeneration area close to the borough boundary. Haringey Council is looking to work together with the LDA, Design for London and Enfield Council to achieve strategic alignment.

5.5 Other significant sites (private & public)

5.5.1 *Hornsey Town Hall*

Following extensive public consultation a planning application is being prepared for the restoration and conversion of this award-winning Art Deco building into a community cultural centre together with the development of 100 - 120 flats to its rear. The development is expected to proceed in 2011/12 and will provide much needed affordable housing in this area of the borough.

5.5.2 *Hornsey Town Hall Roden Court, Hornsey Lane, N6*

This housing development site will provide 138 residential units. Phase one is due to complete April 2010.

5.5.3 *Depot Coppetts Road, N10*

This development is of 128 residential units, now complete.

5.5.4 *Council Offices, Apex House Seven Sisters Road N15*

The site is within the 5 year housing development programme. The site will become available following the relocation of the Council office and has potential to provide around 198 residential units.

5.5.5 *Tottenham Green Baths, Clyde Road, N15*

This site is within the 5 year development programme with an opportunity to provide around 109 residential units.

5.5.6 *Edith Road, Palace road, N11*

The site is within the 10 year housing development programme and the potential to deliver up to 184 residential units.

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5.5.7 Civic Centre Wood Green High Road N22 7TY

The site is within the 10 year housing development programme and the potential to deliver up to 198 residential units.

5.5.8 Haworth Litho Ltd, White Hart Lane N17 6LT

The site is within the 10 year housing development programme and the potential to deliver up to 103 residential units.

5.5.9 Land between Rangemoor Road and Herbert Road, N15 4ND

The site is within the 10 year housing development programme and the potential to deliver up to 111 residential units.

5.5.10 Tottenham Lane N8

The site is within the 15 year housing development programme and the potential to deliver up to 109 residential units.

5.5.11 High Road and Bounds Green Road, N22

This site is within the 15 year housing development programme with an opportunity to provide around 186 residential units.

5.5.12 School and Tottenham Garage, Phillip Lane N15

The site is within the 15 year housing development programme and the potential to deliver up to 176 residential units.

5.6 The Framework for Delivery

5.6.1 East-west tailored package

Haringey is characterised by a very high degree of geographical polarisation between the East and West of the borough. The West is affluent with average incomes well above the London average, a high level of owner occupation with high house prices that are beyond that are mostly unaffordable to those on average incomes and a relatively low level of affordable housing. The East of the borough presents a sharp contrast with significant levels of deprivation, low incomes,

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much lower land values and house prices and a far higher level of affordable housing and lower levels of home ownership. The financial logic of affordable housing provision and grant funding risks further deepening this divide.

The major regeneration schemes at the Heartlands and at Tottenham Hale in the East will provide a balance of tenures and with their place-changing effect build land values and increasingly mixed communities and it is critical that tactical switches towards affordable housing provision in response to the market do not undermine this strategic objective. It is inevitable that the majority of new affordable housing supply will be associated with these developments but, without a clear commitment the dearth of affordable housing supply in the West of the borough will be exacerbated.

To counter this it is proposed that a "tailored package" approach is developed across a pool of agreed sites across the borough. These would individually require a wide range of grant levels, reflecting in part the divergence of land values, but would on average be consistent with a benchmark of value for money. Delivery would be by a panel of participating housing associations and other suitable delivery agents. Such an innovative approach could be a model for other authorities and the HCA where affluent and poorer communities housing are geographically polarised. The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at how an east-west tailored package might be developed.

5.6.2 *Tottenham Hale Delivery – infrastructure tariff*

Bringing forward development at Tottenham Hale is complex and challenging. Front-loaded investment in infrastructure is needed to reform the Gyratory road system and invest in other supporting infrastructure. The Council has proposed a tariff-based approach that would be levied on development in the wider area, recognising the positive impact on development value that such improvements bring. But much of this investment will, necessarily, need to anticipate rather than parallel the developments themselves. The HCA (and other public agencies) can play a critical role here: This could be by forward funding such infrastructure with recovery of that investment through the tariff; alternatively the Council could forward-fund through prudential borrowing with the HCA providing a back-stop assurance against the risk of development being delayed or falling short of the levels projected. The Council, the HCA, TfL and LDA will explore this potential approach that can underpin value creation, viability and development across Tottenham Hale

5.6.3 *Local Asset Backed Vehicle (LABV)*

Greater Ashley Road presents real complexity in terms of site assembly, phasing and infrastructure, and will require considerable public investment and advance investment to proceed successfully. It is proposed to establish an asset-backed special purpose vehicle (SPV) to lead the area's regeneration with the council contributing its land. The LABV could be an

exclusively public sector partnership between the Council, contributing its land assets and the HCA providing complementary funding, potentially along with other public agencies. The LABV could also include the private landowners on the site but also potentially a private investor partner. This approach can provide the development skills and capacity needed, and the commercial acumen required. It can also provide access to a mix of public and private funding and development finance and the opportunity for the public sector to share in, and recycle, the upside return from the value generated in the area.

We have Cabinet approval to produce a detailed appraisal of the options and benefits of setting up an asset backed vehicle as a method of taking forward our major housing and regeneration objectives. We are also currently in the middle of a major planning consultation on transforming Tottenham Hale and Ashley Road. The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at the feasibility of establishing a special purpose vehicle, and whether there are potential benefits for Haringey from participation in the HCA's Public Land Initiative.

5.6.4 Decent Homes programme

The Year 2 Decent Homes programme is progressing well and on target to reduce the overall level of non-decency to 30% of the Council's housing stock by 31st March 2010, in line with the Communities and Local Government department's agreed targets. Expenditure to date is also on profile and resident satisfaction is running at 97%. Good progress is being made in delivering wider community benefits, for example by facilitating employment and training initiatives for local people, and securing additional funding for energy efficiency measures.

The Year 2 programme commenced on site in April 2009 and Homes for Haringey anticipate completing works to approximately 2,000 tenanted and 601 leasehold units, with a budget of £40.466m.

One of our aims is to ensure that the Decent Homes programme has a lasting legacy which can support and help deliver wider objectives which will benefit our residents. This includes working closely with our partners to expand opportunities for local employment initiatives.

To this end Homes for Haringey organised a construction related jobs fair in April 2009.This was a great success with over 400 people attending. The twin objectives of the day were to highlight employment and training opportunities for local people within the construction industry as well as support in accessing the above.

The constructor partners are actively seeking to employ local contractors and labour in each of their respective areas. Each of the contractors has agreed to take on 4/ 5 local apprentices with the

initial intake starting college courses in August 2009. The partners have also agreed to take on work experience placements.

While the Decent Homes programme is funded for the immediate future, there is a risk that national budgets may be cut in the coming years. The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at how the many benefits derived from our successful Decent Homes programme can be can be maintained until all housing stock in the borough meets the decency standard.

Homes for Haringey has recently had their assumed funding allocation for 2010/11 confirmed. One of the questions raised is fall back position should funds not be forthcoming – the only option would therefore be to agree to deliver the minimum decent homes standard. By the end of 2011 Homes for Haringey will be around 26% non decency

5.6.5 *Temporary Accommodation Initiatives*

Haringey could seek to learn from the experience of Local Space in Newham and Hackney, by partnering with a housing association that could acquire homes in the market for use as quality temporary accommodation, financed from a combination of HCA grant and borrowing on the secure income stream provided by housing benefit. Once the acquisition loan has been paid off the homes can transfer to permanent social housing.

5.6.6 *Empty Homes*

Haringey seeks HCA support to scale up the existing empty homes programme through capital funding and capacity support for CPOs, offering Haringey's experience as a leader in this area as an opportunity for the HCA to learn transferable lessons.

HCA support and advice is also sought in finding a legal route for disposal of enforced sales properties to a housing association or dedicated SPV, rather than going to auction. This could create a pipeline of larger family homes for affordable housing, especially in the west of the borough. At present, Haringey's legal officers believe that auction is the only acceptable way to demonstrate that the best price has been secured for the property owner. If successful, this would further help the Council to reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation and reduce polarisation between the east and west of the borough.

5.6.7 *Enhancing Haringey's skills and capacity*

The scale of the strategic developments in Tottenham and the Heartlands presents Haringey with serious demands on the Council's resources and capacity. But the strategic regional importance of these projects also makes their successful delivery critical to both the HCA and the Mayor of London. There may be scope to seek significant capacity building support from the HCA,

especially as there is likely to be a shortage of capital investment funds in the coming years: improving skills and capacity at the local level could be a cost effective way for the HCA to promote delivery.

The HCA could be asked to support a range of capacity building measures:

- A comprehensive training and reskilling programme for staff in the Urban Environment directorate, to improve skills in major project management and particularly environmental design, construction and retrofitting.

- Secondment programmes for HCA and other agencies staff, to boost Haringey's capacity (especially during staff absences for training) and foster knowledge transfer.

- Related to the empty homes programme, the HCA could boost LBH capacity and expertise in expanding its CPO programme to bring sites forward.

The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at how our joint objectives can be achieved in partnership through capacity building.

5.6.8 Hostels redevelopment

5.6.9 Hostels to be Retained and Improved

- 2 Bedford Road N15 4HA
- 4 Bedford Road N15 4HA
- 1 Birchington Road N8 8HR
- Allan Barclay Close, 1-3 High Road N15 6LW
- Park Court, 1-6 Northumberland Park N17 OTP
- 19 Princes Avenue N10 3LS
- 9 Queens Avenue N10 3PE
- 32 Queens Avenue N10 3NR
- 39 Queens Avenue N10 3PE
- 6-69 Russell Road N15 5LT
- 10 Talbot Road N15 4DH

These properties are to be retained as HRA Hostels, improved and brought up to Decent Homes standards. Surveys were completed and an internal bid submitted for capital resources to fund the works. If unsuccessful in achieving a capital allocation then options of leasing to housing associations to bring up to standard with HCA grant and/or selective disposal with ring fenced use of the receipts for improvement and retention of the remaining hostels may be recommended.

5.6.10 Deconversions

A further 7 hostels and two adjoining flats are planned for deconversion during 2009/10 and 2010/11:

- 2 Crouch Hall Road N8 8HU
- Landsdowne Road N17 OLL
- 142 Lordship Lane N17 7QS
- 144 Lordship Lane N17 7QS
- 33 Muswell Avenue N10 2EB
- 78 Shepherds Hill N6 5HR
- 226 Stapleton Hall Road N4 4QR

These 7 properties were surveyed in July '09 for conversion to self contained permanent units managed by Homes for Haringey. The full extent of funding for 2009/10 required is £754,832. There is an indicated £300,000 of external grant available from the Targeted Funding Streams for 2010/11. This will not be confirmed until early 2010. A bid will be made for capital resources for top up funding as required.

Discussions are also taking place with Adult Services, Supporting People Team, about an urgent need from Mental Health Providers to lease three properties. If agreed this would be conditional on the properties being brought up to standard by the lessee. Alternatively, if funding is not available in 2010/11 for de-conversion then expressions of interest will be sought from associations to lease properties, providing temporary accommodation for Haringey use brought up to standard using external grant from the HCA.

5.6.11 Temporary to Permanent

140 & 146 Lordship Lane N17 7QS,

These two ground floor flats are located below two hostel units (142 & 144 Lordship Lane proposed for deconversion in the 2010/12 programme) and are to be refurbished and brought up to Decent Homes standard and retained in the permanent stock managed by Homes for Haringey funded from Decent Homes and MRA budgets.

5.6.12 Brunel Walk

An options appraisal does not consider that refurbishment of the existing hostel buildings would represent best value for the Council and instead propose a new build option with a mix of 3 & 4 bed family accommodations with 1 or 2 wheel chair units. The site could be disposed of to a housing association or redeveloped directly by Haringey. In either case, HCA support will be needed to provide affordable housing on the site.

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5.6.13 *Redevelopment of the specialist accommodation stock*

Including older people's sheltered and extra care housing, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, specialist drug and alcohol housing, vulnerable young people

5.6.14 *Redevelopment of sheltered housing schemes*

In line with the changing pattern of need and government policy, Haringey is reducing the amount of sheltered accommodation for older people, and seeking to increase provision of extra care housing.

Protheroe House - This is a low rise block comprising 42 1-bed units near Chesnut Road, N17. The scheme is particularly badly laid out, poorly designed, and space is not used effectively. The running costs for repairs and utility costs are high. The scheme would require a significant capital resource to improve to a fully modern standard for layout and space.

Stokley Court – This is a low rise block comprising 47 1-bed units in Hornsey. Property condition is not a significant factor, but there would be high costs for refurbishment and to improve the communal layout to a fully modern standard.

Larkspur Close – This is a low rise development of 37 1-bed units with an unusual design and layout. The scheme has suffered from regular flooding, but the most significant problem with the scheme is the poor design of the properties which have high repair and utility costs. There is substantial doubt that the properties could be brought up to a full modern standard for layout and space. The difficult site conditions and questions about the insurability of properties mean that the site has no residential value.

The Council's Supported Housing Review options appraisal recommends the following approach:

- Redevelop Protheroe House as Extra Care via a Housing Association seeking 40 units
- Dispose of Larkspur Close on the open market for suitable specialist housing (possibly student accommodation)
- Redevelop Stokley Court as 100% general needs rented scheme via Homes for Haringey achieving 60 units

The Council's Cabinet agreed the following recommendations in November 2009:

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- That, subject to formal consultation with the tenants and completion of a detailed financial appraisal, Protheroe House be closed and the site redeveloped as a mixed tenure 'extra care' supported housing scheme;

- That Larkspur Close continue as a sheltered housing scheme but not be included in the Decent Homes programme until completion of a comprehensive options appraisal and financial assessment, including the feasibility and cost of completing remedial works converting Larkspur Close to a 'good neighbour' scheme and redeveloping the site and pending a decision being made on its future use.

- That Stokley Court continue as a sheltered housing scheme but will not yet be included in the Decent Homes programme until December 2010 when a decision will be made on its future use.

The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at funding options to increase provision of extra care housing in the borough.

5.6.15 Remodelling of vulnerable people's accommodation

Within the context of delivering Valuing People Now, the anticipated autism bill and transforming social care, Haringey's Learning Disability Partnership have completed a review of all day centres and residential care services. The review proposes to re-develop two existing day centres (Keston and Talbot Road) to provide 8 high supported and specialist flats for adults with Autistic Spectrum Disorder and a further 8 flats for people with complex learning disability and mental health needs. The partnership is also working closely with the borough's main provider of residential care services to remodel and decommission four existing residential care schemes at Burghley Road, Granville Road, Bedford Road and Great North Road, which currently accommodate 20 residents.

Whereas the Partnership already has in place effective relationship with the private sector that it will utilise to develop some of the new specialist housing needed, there will be a need for some social housing capital investment to support this programme. In total we envisage seeking investment to develop 25 specialist one bedroom self contained units that will all conform to the life time home standard

5.6.16 Young people's Foyer

Christian Action Housing Association proposes to develop a new, specially designed Foyer on the site of the old Rosecroft sheltered housing block. The Foyer would provide 40 units of

accommodation for young people, including teenage parents, 16-17 year olds and those to whom the Council has a responsibility as a result of leaving care. The Foyer will provide supported accommodation together with education, employment and training provision as part of an integrated support planning process. As part of this development, bids will also be made through the HCA to procure secure social housing move on accommodation, to prevent the facility from silting up and to provide young people with incentive to secure low paid work or work based learning opportunities, such as apprenticeships.

5.6.17 Short Life

In past years a number of Council owned street properties were let on licences to housing associations and co-operatives where there was a justified case usually due to the property condition, life expectancy or to meet a specific local need.

However, given the present extreme need for family sized accommodation and as part of the HRA stock asset review to maximise the beneficial use from the Council's properties, where the original decision to licence in no longer applicable, these properties are now being brought back into the permanent HRA stock with vacant possession.

The properties are refurbished to Decent Homes standard and re-let on secure tenancies managed by Homes for Haringey to families from the Housing Register. To date 61 properties have been identified and are in the process of being recovered, refurbished and re-let. Where detailed surveys reveal that funding is required beyond Haringey's available resources other options are being considered such as leasing to RSLs for use as temporary accommodation for Haringey nominees.

5.6.18 Environmentally-led regeneration - Lordship Recreation Ground

Lordship Recreation Ground is a District Park in a central location in Haringey and our regeneration plans for the park will demonstrate how natural open spaces can flourish within a dense urban setting. We are working with local community groups to restore and enhance this key open space. As well as delivering environmental sustainability, this project will support economic competitiveness through the development of environmental technology, skills and eco-jobs. The principal outcomes of the restoration scheme include:

- Substantial community involvement in the development, construction and future management of the Park
- A major new resource for schools and community use for environmental education
- 2 new ecobuild facilities, the City Farm and Environmental Centre and the opened up River Moselle
- A significantly increased number of users from 50,000 per annum to 355,000

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- Refurbishment of the Shell Theatre and Lordship Lane Toilet Block building, the historic entrance on Lordship Lane and the Model Traffic Area.
- A new bicycle track for community use
- Extensive landscaping works including the park and the grounds of the Broadwater Community Centre.
- Creation of a new, free to use major visitor attraction in the borough

Over the next three years, Haringey will work in partnership with its local communities and partners across Europe to deliver sustainable programmes that demonstrate how we will use environmental resources more responsibly, develop a low carbon economy and protect and preserve our natural environment.

Haringey and its partners are committed to an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable future in all areas of our activity and policy. The Council would like to work with the HCA through the Borough Investment Plan process to look at funding options to improve the urban environment and increase the amenity of the borough.

5.6.19 Heritage-led regeneration

We are about to commence work on site in early 2010 on two heritage-led regeneration grant funded schemes in Bruce Grove town centre on Tottenham High Road:

- One is **Tottenham High Road Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas (PSiCA)** funded in partnership with English Heritage, Properties 467-477 and 482-488 High Road N17. Funding deadline 31 March 2012
- The other is the third and final phase of **Bruce Grove Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI)** funded in partnership with Heritage Lottery Fund, Properties 512, 518, 520, 522, 524-528 High Road N17. Funding deadline 30 June 2010

Another PSiCA we have secure initial funding for is:

- Myddleton Road N22. This is currently at feasibility and development stage in consultation with the Myddleton Rd Strategy Group. Funding deadline 31 March 2014

The Economic Regeneration department has been successfully awarded grant funding from English Heritage (EH) under Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas (PSICA) for historic building improvements along Tottenham High Road, Bruce Grove conservation area and Myddleton Road in Bowes Park. PSICA is an area-based conservation-led regeneration grant scheme and is the successor to the Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (HERS). Haringey has already successfully delivered HERS in Tottenham High Road and Hornsey High Street.

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PSICA is concerned with regenerating Haringey's historic heritage and will deliver specialist refurbishment work to a prescribed group of buildings in conservation areas along Tottenham High Road and Myddleton Road. The scheme enables Haringey Council to support the heritage-related costs associated with the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas through building improvements. The work will include restoring building exteriors to their original designs. PSICA offers an exciting opportunity to continue to make conservation-led regeneration improvements in these parts of Tottenham and Bowes Park which will help to preserve and enhance the historic environment for future generations.

In addition to the proposed PSICA projects, the Bruce Grove Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) is on-going and runs until June 2010. This programme has a similar remit to PSICA and is being implemented and delivered along Tottenham High Road junction with Bruce Grove. This Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) funded programme intends to address the under-use of buildings and the erosion of heritage quality in areas of conservation importance. The aim of this is to increase people's sense of pride and confidence in these local areas, and create a catalyst for further regeneration

5.6.20 Economic development

5.6.21 Job training and skills programmes

The large-scale investment in Tottenham and Haringey Heartlands will create significant numbers of construction jobs. This presents the opportunity for investment to also address social and economic development priorities in neighbourhoods within the borough characterised by high levels of worklessness.

There are a number of models that can be employed to help maximise the impact of major development schemes to help achieve local strategic outcomes, and to most benefit local neighbourhoods. Best practice examples of these models in London include CHEP+ (Camden Housing and Employment Project) and the Kings Cross Training initiative. A key component of the King's Cross Training Initiative is that it is includes an employer-led training and recruitment service, and a similar scheme could be set up as a core part of the proposed Haringey developments.

With the support of partners such as LDA, Jobcentre Plus and the Learning and Skills Council, there are a number of public funding pots that could be accessed to provide match support for an initiative, and help de-risk the involvement of the private sector. The support of the industry body – Construction Skills (the former Construction Industry Training Board) – could also be accessed to create the 'Skills Academy' model that would ensure delivery of innovative training

techniques, implementation of national quality standards, and the sharing of best practice. Ensuring that developers are made aware of the public sector expectations from the outset will, however, be a critical element of establishing a successful labour and training scheme aligned to the Borough Investment Plan.

5.6.22 Enterprise facilitation

As a means of addressing sustainable communities and other key policy objectives, Haringey could seek support for a local enterprise development project that would be focused on generating entrepreneurial activity and self-reliance in the target neighbourhoods where the dependency culture is most entrenched.

There are a number of existing project models to help stimulate entrepreneurial activity in deprived communities – one being the Enterprise Facilitation model of the Sirolli Institute, which has been successful in developing enterprises in deprived and remote places across the globe over the last 25 years. The model, which could be aligned to place making investment programmes as a 'soft' community infrastructure project to take place in concert with development activity, improves community capacity by establishing social networks so that would-be entrepreneurs can source the assistance they need from within their own neighbourhoods.

5.6.23 Estate regeneration

Notwithstanding the Decent Homes investment programme the Council recognises that there may be parts of the stock where a more fundamental appraisal and approach is required. Potential interventions could range from occasional disposal where stock cannot be sustainably maintained, selective demolition and estate remodelling to address fundamental flaws in layout and design, partial redevelopment of the least sustainable and attractive estate archetypes through to comprehensive estate renewal. This analysis would need to combine both asset management appraisals with an assessment of the sustainability of each place and each intervention would need to be holistic in its approach going beyond the physical intervention.

As well as the need for intervention there may be opportunities too: To provide additional infill housing that could address unmet needs in the locality, diversify tenures or improve the sense and success of the place.

Haringey wishes to develop a coherent, cohesive vision for estate renewal that delivers a long-term sustainable future for our residents. Together with our partners including Homes for Haringey we aim to develop a package of effective estate interventions that can link to and build upon our successful existing programmes such as Decent Homes and Building Schools for the Future. The Council would welcome the HCA's engagement with this estates review process and to work with the Council in identifying funding and delivery approaches to support a

subsequent programme of interventions that will assure the sustainability of the borough's stock for the long-term.

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Summary

In Summary Haringey is striving towards higher standards of Housing and neighbourhoods all residents will be proud to live in. Although the economic downturn has put pressure on our resources, we are committed to meeting the needs of all our residents.

We want more new affordable homes, safer communities, peace of mind and a better way of life. To achieve our goals, we will work closely with the residents, giving them wider choices and more input in their community.

With our BIP in place, this will enable us to move forward with our goals for the future.

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Haringey Council

[No.]

Cabinet **On 23 March 2010**

Report Title. **Sustainable Transport Works Plan 2010/11**

Report of : **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

Signed : NP Bolger 11th March 2010

Contact Officer :

Joan Hancox, Head of Sustainable Transport 020 8489 1777

Joan.hancox@haringey.gov.uk

Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. To seek Cabinet approval for the Sustainable Transport Works Plan for 2010/11 and to provide details of the Council's progress on delivering transport investment in 2009/10.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. We are investing more than £8m on sustainable transport in 2010/11. We are putting significant investment into repairing our roads following the worst winter for 30 years as well as supporting neighbourhoods and investing in Wood Green and Tottenham High Road. We are spreading our investment around the Borough to maximise the benefits to local residents and businesses.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and other Strategies

3.1. The strategy supports Council's Priority 1 (making Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs); and Priority 2 (creating a Better Haringey; cleaner, greener and safer.

3.2. The strategy also supports the Greenest Borough Strategy.

4. Recommendations

That Cabinet:

4.1. Agrees to the Sustainable Transport Works Plan for 2010/11

4.2. Notes the requirement to prepare a Local Implementation Plan and associated transport programme for 2011/12 to 2013/14

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. The Plan represents an investment by the Council of £8.082m in the borough's highways and transport infrastructure. It needs to be approved by Cabinet as this provides the authorisation to commence our programme for 2010/11. Cabinet needs to be made aware of the significant proposed changes to the LIP funding process.

6. Other options considered

6.1. None

7. Summary

7.1. The Sustainable Transport Works Plan sets out the yearly investment programme in the borough's highway and transport infrastructure, as well as its initiatives to encourage greater use of sustainable transport. In 2010/11 the total proposed investment financed by TfL is £4.328m. In addition the Council is providing £3.426 million for investment in the borough's highways and other funding such as S106/S278 funding is expected bringing the total to £8.082million. Full details of all the proposed works, including a ward by ward breakdown, are attached as Appendix 2. The key investment using Transport for London funding includes:

- 20mph zones in Palace Gates area, Bidwell Gardens area [both adjoining the North Circular Road], Wightman Road, and Tottenham Hale and Hornsey Park areas
- Electric charging points
- School travel planning
- Road safety education, training and publicity
- Enhancements to Tottenham High Road and Wood Green High Road
- Continuing the Leisure Mobility scheme
- Completing accessibility measures around Wood Green station

7.2. This Sustainable Transport Works Plan is based on the type of investment, rather than the source of funding to provide a more cohesive view of how the investment will contribute

towards improving highways conditions and transport infrastructure. It also includes some Greenest Borough Strategy actions, for example the provision of car club bays or electric vehicle charging points.

7.3. The change in Mayor has led to some changes in transport policy and focus, as expressed in the draft Mayor's Transport Strategy [MTS]. There is an emphasis on smoothing traffic flow, improvements to urban realm and a higher profile for cycling. Generally policies and proposals are less prescriptive. The Council is required to prepare a second Local Implementation Plan or Transport Strategy which will demonstrate how the Borough is implementing the MTS at the local level. Guidance has been produced by Transport for London [TfL] on its content. We are required to submit a draft LIP to Transport for London by December 2010. Further details of the process and the requirements on the Council are included in Appendix 7.

7.4. TfL and London Councils have agreed changes to the methodology for allocating LIP funding to the boroughs from 2010/11 and onwards. The original 23 programmes are now reduced to 5: Corridors, Neighbourhoods, Smarter Travel, Maintenance and Major Schemes. Funds allocated to Corridors, Neighbourhoods and Smarter Travel are on the basis of a formula with maintenance of principal roads and bridges being on the basis of measurable need. Major Schemes replaces Area Based Schemes funding for projects in excess of £1m with a three step process for development and implementation. With the exception of Major Schemes, there is no longer a bidding process for LIP funding.

7.5. We have used a range of criteria in developing the Corridors and Neighbourhoods programme. The factors include:

- the presence of a defined regeneration area
- the presence of a defined town centre
- level of road casualties
- the presence of a defined cycle route e.g. LCN plus
- the amount of transport investment in the last three years

This process was agreed by Cabinet in September 2009. Appendix 8 includes maps showing the Corridors and Neighbourhoods that will form the basis of our second LIP and associated funding submission for 2011/12.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 The currently approved sustainable transport investment programme for 2010/11 is £8.082m funded as follows:

Funding Source	**£m**
TfL Grant [LIP and other funding]	4.328
Council Investment	3.426
Sections 106/278	0.328
Total	**8.082**

However, it should be noted that S106/278 funding is subject to variation and is dependent on progress of development schemes.

8.2 Further potential capital investment has been identified from various sources. The schemes in respect of this funding will be included in the 2010/11 Urban Environment capital budget once final confirmation/approval has been obtained from the appropriate funding source/body.

8.3 The Sustainable Transport Work programme for 2009/10 is on target to spend at its revised budget allocation by 31 March 2010.

8.4 The Sustainable Transport Works Plan includes the 2010/11 capital budget allocation to be funded from council investment.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 The Head of Legal Services comments that the Highways Act 1980 imposes on a highway authority the duty to maintain highways maintainable at public expense. The standard of maintenance is the standard necessary to accommodate the ordinary traffic which passes, or may reasonably be expected to pass along the highway.

10. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

10.1. Part of our works programme supports better access to the public transport and highway networks and footway enhancements which particularly benefit people with mobility handicaps and disabled people.

10.2. Our programme seeks to reduce road user casualties through the neighbourhood and road safety projects and the education, training and publicity programme. Reduced crime could be expected from improvements to street lighting.

11. Consultation

11.1. A revised process for consulting on our highways schemes was agreed by Cabinet in March 2008. Under this process three levels of consultation are undertaken:

- Notification of works [all works]
- Statutory notification [all schemes that require statutory notification]
- Full consultation [any high profile scheme – agreed as part of this highways works programme and any other scheme that is deemed to require it by the agreement of the Cabinet Member]

11.2. Appendix 7 of the works plan details the type of consultation planned for the various schemes.

12. Service Financial Comments

12.1. The overall sustainable transport investment programme for 2010/11 is £8.082m. A significant proportion of the funding is from external sources, primarily TfL through the LIP process. LIP funding amounts to £4.203m. In addition TfL are providing £125,000 for non-

LIP transport schemes. An estimated £328,000 investment would be achieved via S106 and S278 agreements through the planning process.

12.2. Council capital investment totals £3.426m. This is split as follows:

- Footways £260,000
- Non-principal roads £1,666,000
- Street lighting £800,000
- Road safety improvements £100,000
- Parking Plan £600,000

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

13.1. Appendix: Sustainable Transport Works Plan 2010/11

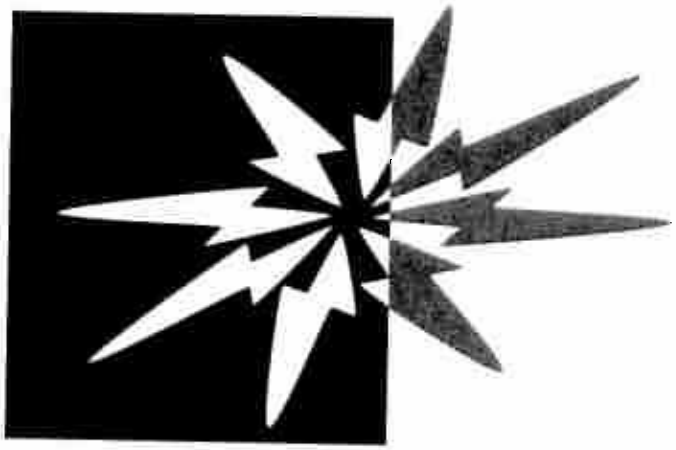
14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

14.1. Local Implementation Plan funding submission September 2009
Highways Asset Management Plan
LIP funding allocation letter from TfL, 11 December 2009
Cabinet report Transport Proposals for 2010/11, 8 September 2009

APPENDIX A

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT WORKS PLAN 2010-11 (with provisional plan for 2011-12)



Haringey Council

Contents

1	Introduction	8
2	Background	8
3	Policy and Performance	9
4	Consultation	12
5	Details of Schemes	13
6	Achievements of 2009/10 Sustainable Transport Works Plan	25
7	Conclusions	25
8	Use of Appendices / Tables	26
9	Appendix 1 – Location Plan of Planned Resurfacing Schemes	27
10	Appendix 2 – Transport investment by Ward	28
11	Appendix 3 – Type of Consultation for schemes	31
12	Appendix 4 – Sustainable Transport Works Plan achievements 2009/10	34
13	Appendix 5 - Programme of Works delivered in 2009/10	36
14	Appendix 6 – Progress against Mayoral Targets	41
15	Appendix 7 – Requirements for second LIP	48
16	Appendix 8 – Maps of Corridors and Neighbourhoods	49

1. Introduction

1.1 This document sets out Haringey's Sustainable Transport Works Plan for 2010/11, giving the list of highway and transport schemes that will be carried out on the Borough's roads in 2010/11 as well as those proposed for 2011/12 where known.

1.2 This plan is an integral part of the move towards a Sustainable Transport system for the Council. The maintenance of the Council's highways infrastructure is key to ensuring that public transport, pedestrians, cyclists and powered two wheelers are able to use the roads as well as cars and freight.

2. Background

2.1 The annual Sustainable Transport Works Plan shows what has been achieved in 2009/10 [Appendix 5] and outlines the programme of work and investment for the Sustainable Transport Works Plan for 2010/11 [Appendix A]. It also includes:

- The draft programme for 2011/12 (based on same financial provision)
- The proposals for detailed scheme consultation on a scheme by scheme basis.

2.2 Each year the Council funds improvements to the borough's highways infrastructure from a number of sources. These improvements are in line with the objectives of the new Mayor as expressed in the draft Transport Strategy. The strategic context which prioritises the key areas of work contained within this plan is set out below.

3. Policy and Performance

3.1 The Council works within a wide range of National and London targets as well as key Council priorities.

3.2 The Government has set each London Borough challenging targets, including the reduction in the level of accidents across the capital. Generally, Haringey is meeting or exceeding these targets. Progress against Mayoral targets is detailed in Appendix 6.

3.3 In terms of road safety, the baseline from which the reduction is judged is determined by the average number of accidents which occurred during the period from 1994 to 1998. The levels of reduction to be achieved by 2010 are as follows:

- 40% reduction in all road users killed and seriously injured.
- 50% reduction in children killed and seriously injured.
- 10% reduction in the overall casualty rate (slightly injured).
- 40% reduction in pedestrian, cyclist and powered two wheeler rider killed and seriously injured.

The Government has consulted on its Road Safety Strategy for the next 20 years which will include new targets for road casualty reduction.

3.4 In addition the Mayor for London has set targets for Boroughs in the London Road Safety Plan. These targets also to be achieved by 2010 are as follows:

- 50% reduction in pedestrians killed and seriously injured
- 40% reduction in cyclist killed and seriously injured
- 40% reduction in powered two wheeler casualties
- 60% reduction in children killed and seriously injured
- 25% reduction in slight casualty rate

3.5 Additional Mayoral targets are:

- Improving bus journey time and reliability – reduce excess wait time; reduce average bus journey time
- Relief traffic congestion and improve journey time – reduce traffic volume growth; zero traffic growth in Wood Green; maintain or increase the proportion of personal travel by means other than the car; to review all school travel plans
- Accessibility and social inclusion on the transport network – improvements in the proportion of trips made by equality and inclusion target groups
- Encourage walking by improving the street environment – achieve an increase of at least 10% in journeys made on foot

- Encourage cycling by improving the street environment – achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling trips
- Bringing transport infrastructure to a state of good repair – bring all A roads and busy bus routes to a serviceable standard [UKPMS score <60]

3.6 Under the Local Area Agreement, the Council will be monitoring progress under NI175 [access to services and facilities by public transport, cycling and walking] and NI198 [children travelling to school – mode of travel normally used] and NI186 [per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions]. The latter can be used a proxy indicator for measuring changes in traffic volumes and its associated congestion.

3.7 We have objectives in the Greenest Borough Strategy which seek to:

- Reduce car and lorry travel in the borough
- Improve public and community transport
- Encourage more people to walk and cycle
- Reduce the environmental impact of transport

Winter Maintenance Policy

3.7 The recent cold weather conditions experienced nationwide during February 2009 & January 2010 have had a serious impact on the condition of the borough's road network's fabric and numerous potholes have appeared on road surfaces following the thaw of the ice. Although the results of the annual road condition indicators will be used to plan road resurfacing and footway re-paving schemes within the network, roads that have deteriorated badly as a result of the weather have been prioritised for treatment during 2010/11. The latest condition surveys are not expected to be available until the end of February and will be used to review it if there are any more unexpected results.

Design Policy

3.8 The footway works will be based on the Council's Streetscape Design Manual. Therefore footway improvements will in general convert paved footways to *'black-top'* bitumen macadam except where this in town centres or Conservation areas, as this leads to less trips and easier protection against vehicular damage. In particular any footways where vehicles are allowed to park with two wheels on the footway will be constructed with a hidden concrete strengthening below a *'black-top'* bitumen surfacing wherever possible.

3.9 As part of the Greenest Borough Strategy, we will be looking at a "durable pavements" trial to look at different treatments to roads and pavements which would aid in extending their respective design lives and reduce the Council's carbon footprint. This is part of the work looking at what adaptations to our service delivery are needed to take account of climate change.

Performance

3.10 The following table provides information on key performance indicators:

Performance Indicator	Description	Target	Performance by Year				
			2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
NI47	People killed and seriously injured	50% reduction by 2010 from 1994/8 baseline [160]	167 [2004]	139 [2005]	114 [2006]	96 [2007]	92 [2008]
NI48	Children killed and seriously injured	50% reduction by 2010 from 1994/8 baseline [23]	20 [2004]	17 [2005]	16 [2006]	13 [2007]	11 [2008]
NI168	Principal roads needing maintenance	0% roads with UKPMS score above 70 by 2010	8.3%	7.2%	6%	5.5%	5.4%
NI198	Children travelling to school – proportion travelling by car	19.5% for Primary schools; 4.8% for Secondary schools 2009/10					20.8% and 4.9%
Local indicator	Average days to repair street lighting faults	<2.4 days 2009/10				2.05	2.26
Local	% of street	98%				98.3	95.67

indicator	lights faults repaired within 3.5 days	2009/10					

4. Consultation

4.1 The various schemes developed through this works plan will now be the subject of further consultation. The level of consultation depends on the impact of the scheme on the local community. In line with good practice the Council will always feedback following consultation.

4.2 Cabinet agreed to a consultation strategy for schemes in March 2008. Under the system there are different levels of consultation based on the following 3 levels of notification and consultation:

- Notification of works (All works)
- Statutory notification (All schemes that require statutory notification)
- Full consultation (Any high profile schemes – agreed as part of this Sustainable Transport works programme and any other schemes that later seem to require it by the agreement of the Lead Member)

4.3 The Council has a commitment to engage all stakeholders when developing proposals to address traffic and transport issues. Schemes developed for the Works Plan will be the subject of consultation as summarised above.

4.4 The proposed consultation process is shown for each scheme type in the table in Appendix 3.

5. Details of Schemes

5.1 The capital allocation for 2010/11 has been financed by the following three funding streams:

- TfL's Local Implementation Plan Funding (LIP), including funding for car clubs and Greenways - £4.328m
- The Council's capital investment of - £3.426m
- Schemes funded from other funding sources - £328,000

It should be noted Greenways funding is subject to confirmation.

5.2 This report will set out, in turn, the details of the proposed projects. These are by types of works, rather than by funding source. The report does not detail revenue works as these are of a routine maintenance nature and are more responsive in nature. A breakdown of investment by ward is included as appendix 2.

Corridors

5.3 With the changes to the LIP allocation methodology we will be allocating funding to major roads to develop holistic proposals to address transport, safety and urban realm issues. The selection of the corridors is based on analysis of relevant data such as road safety, linkages to identified regeneration areas, cycle route network, town centres and the level of previous transport investment.

Table 1: Corridors

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost 2010/11 (£k)	Indicative allocation 2011/12 (£k)	Indicative allocation 2012/13 (£k)
Tottenham High Road between Lansdowne Road and Park Lane	Northumberland Park/Tottenham Hale	420		
Wood Green High Road, N22 between Lordship Lane and Borough boundary with LB Enfield	Woodside/Bounds Green	561		
Wood Green High Road/Green Lanes between Lordship Lane and Borough boundary with LB Hackney - study	Harringay/Noel Park/West Green/St Ann's	50	1000	1000
SUB-TOTAL		1031	1000	1000

The total allocation for Corridors from TfL is £1.341m. The balance of funding is set out in subsequent tables relating to Road Safety, Accessibility, Cycling and Smarter Travel.

Borough Roads

5.4 £1.3m is available for resurfacing Borough roads and footways in 2010/11. A plan showing the carriageway and footway investment programme is included as Appendix 1. The total for investment in Borough roads and footways, bridges and highways structures is set out below.

Table 2: Planned investment in Borough Roads

Description	2010/11 (£k) Planned
Council funded	
Footway relaying	260
Classified and Unclassified roads resurfacing	1,666
Sub total	1,926
TfL LIP funded	
Principal Road reconstruction	380
Bridges	666
Sub total	1,046
Total	2,972

Principal, Classified and Unclassified Roads Resurfacing

5.5 Principal Road reconstruction: Funding for this is provided by TfL. The Mayor set a target for all 'A' roads and busy bus routes to be serviceable standard by 2010/11 i.e. none needing planned maintenance. Although there has been a decrease in the percentage of 'A' roads needing maintenance (from 10.25% in 2003/4 to 8% in 2008/9) this will not be sufficient to meet the target. The 8% figure is comparable with other London boroughs.

Table 3 : Principal Roads – Funded projects - 2010/11

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost (£k)
Park Road, N8 [Wolseley Road to Crouch End clocktower]	Crouch End	172

High Road, N17 [Brantwood Road to Lordship Lane]	Northumberland Park/Tottenham Hale	150
High Road, N22 [Civic Centre to Truro Road]	Woodside/Bounds Green	58
SUB-TOTAL		380

5.6 Classified and Unclassified Roads: The Council investment of £1,040,000 for 2010/11 will be used to resurface roads that have deteriorated as a result of the recent cold weather. In the short term the investment will maintain current levels of performance (10% for classified roads and 14% for unclassified roads). Future needs will need to be reviewed as part of the Sustainable Transport Asset Management Plan. Tables 4, 5 and 6 provide information on our provisional programme for 2010/11.

Table 4: Classified Non-principal roads – Network Treatment Priority List 2010/11

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost (£k)
Colney Hatch Lane, N10	Fortis Green	150
Muswell Hill Road, N10	Muswell Hill	75
Wightman Road N8	Harringay	80
SUB-TOTAL		**305**

Note: This list includes all roads with a score over 70% on the 2007 Condition Index rating.

Table 5: Unclassified roads
Emergency Carriageway Resurfacing 2010/11

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost (£k)
Harold Road, N15	Tottenham Green	14
Windsor Road, N17	Tottenham Hale	17
Birkbeck Road, N17	Northumberland Park	42
Tivoli Road, N8	Crouch End	23
Allison Road, N8	Harringay	66
Warham Road, N8	Harringay	68
Drylands Road, N8	Crouch End	23
Crouch Hall Road, N8	Crouch End	61
Mount View Road, N4	Stroud Green	101
Perth Road, N22	Woodside	62
SUB-TOTAL		**477**

Table 6: Unclassified Non-principal roads
Planned Carriageway Resurfacing Programme 2010/11

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost (£k)
Talbot Road, N6	Highgate	38
Wellfield Avenue, N10	Fortis Green	64
Bruce Castle Road, N4	Northumberland Park	68
Gladstone Avenue, N22	Noel Park	71
Oak Lane, N11	Bounds Green	8
Cholmeley Park, N22	Highgate	70
Dowsett Road, N15	Tottenham Hale	120
Holmesdale Road, N6	Highgate	83
Onslow Gardens, N10	Muswell Hill	72
Kings Avenue, N10	Fortis Green	57
Summerhill Road, N15	Tottenham Green	75
Tetherdown, N10	Fortis Green	118
Muswell Road, N10	Alexandra/Fortis Green	40
SUB-TOTAL		**884**

The worst winter for 20 years has left many roads in the Borough in a poor state of repair with numerous potholes and the breaking up of roads surfaces. As a result the Council is proposing to undertake emergency road resurfacing [Table 5] as well as investing in planned resurfacing [Table 6].

5.7 Footways : Footway works were a key priority for the public who responded to the On the Road to Improvement Consultation undertaken by the Council in 2007. Our condition surveys show that there are a greater percentage of footways (27%) needing maintenance than the borough roads. This investment also contributes to improving the walking environment. It is therefore proposed to allocate £260,000 of the Council investment to deal with those footways in need of urgent repairs.

Table 7: Footway Network – Priority List for 2010/11

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost (£k)
Roads to be identified		260
Total to date		**260**

Table Note

We are currently awaiting condition data on footways and reviewing our criteria for identifying footways for treatment. The criteria will be based on condition, usage, contribution to clean streets, links with other schemes and public interest. Members are invited to suggest their top three pavements for their wards which they consider should be given priority.

Table 8: Footway Network - Priority List for 2011/12

Road Name	Ward	Estimated Cost (£k)
Roads to be identified		355
SUB-TOTAL TO DATE		**355**

5.8 Highway Bridges and Structures: For 2010/11 £666,000 of LIP funding has been allocated towards highway bridges and structures. The funding will be used for planned maintenance with the aim of arresting further deterioration which in the long term can increase the risk of accidents. In the case of the Buckingham Road bridge scheme which commenced in 2009/10, the proposed works to strengthen the bridge beam will increase the load carrying capacity of the bridge and satisfy the new European - 40t load carrying capacity requirement.

Table 9: Bridges Investment for 2010/11

Bridge Name	Ward	Estimated cost (£k)
Buckingham Road over rail	Bounds Green/Alexandra	650
Ferry Lane bridge over private access	Tottenham Hale/Tottenham Green	8
Ferry Lane bridge	Tottenham Hale/Tottenham Green	8
Allocated Budget - £666k		

Street lighting

5.9 The Council is eight years into a major lighting column replacement programme. This makes a major contribution to the improved night time environment, makes residents feel safer and helps reduce crime and the fear of crime. Street lighting is also implemented to improve road safety. To date 45% of our streetlights have been renewed and 25% were already in a good condition. This leaves 30% still to be replaced or 5000 columns.

Table 10: Street Lighting proposed renewal areas 2010/11

AREA	WARD	VALUE (£k)
Rhodes Avenue, Alexandra Park Road [part], Crescent Rise, Crescent Road, Muswell Hill [part]	Alexandra	80
Alleys rear of Wood Green High Road	Noel Park	70
White Hart Lane between High Road and Wolves Lane	Woodside	65
St James Lane, Alexandra Gardens, Muswell Hill Place, Ellington Road, Hillfield Park, Summerland Gardens, Leinster Road, Linden Road, Woodlands Garden, Connaught Gardens, Onslow Gardens, Church Crescent, Grand Avenue	Muswell Hill	140
Birchwood Avenue, Collingwood Avenue, Fortis Green Avenue, Shakespeare Gardens, Western Road, Leaside Avenue, Francis Road, Fortismere Avenue	Fortis Green	125
Mount Pleasant Villas, Ossian Road, Darren Close, Granville Road, Mount View Road, Albany Road, Quernmore Road, Elyne Road, Stapleton Hall Road [part], Addington Road, Lancaster Road	Stroud Green	200
Stainby Road, Antill Road, Duffield Road, Springfield Road, Tynemouth Road, Hanover Road, Talbot Road, Talbot Close	Tottenham Hale	120
		800

Parking Programme

5.10 There are four major priorities for the Parking Plan in 2010/11. The first one is to continue with the extension or creation of Controlled Parking Zones, subject to resident demand, the second is to introduce additional pay and display to promote more short term parking to support shops and other services. The third area is to continue the lines and signs compliance work started in 2008/9 with the fourth area to review current CPZs and a borough-wide review of footway parking. The Council has allocated £600,000 for its Parking Programme. In addition, we will implement car club bays and on street electric charging points. Our proposals will be linked in with other transport programmes where feasible.

Table 11: Parking Programme 2010/11

SCHEME NAME / LOCATION	Allocation 2010/11 (£k)
Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) New schemes	
Woodside – Woodside ward	40
St Ann's – St Ann's ward	95
Alexandra Palace – Alexandra Park ward	95
Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) Extensions	
Fortis Green – Fortis Green ward	35
Bounds Green – Bounds Green ward	35
Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ) Review	
Crouch End A and B areas – Crouch End and Stroud Green wards	80
Finsbury Park – Stroud Green ward	50
Finsbury Park area A – Stroud Green ward	20
Additional parking schemes	
Car club bays – locations to be determined [TfL funded]	50
On street electric charging points – locations to be determined [TfL funded]	30

Waiting and loading restrictions – locations to be determined	30
Footway parking review – locations to be determined	40
Pay and display – locations to be determined	40
Disabled bays – locations to be determined	40
Total	**680**

Road Safety

5.11 The combined funding for road safety in 2010/11 comes to £1.160m from TfL and the Council. This covers a range of initiatives including 20mph zones, specific local safety schemes and reactive safety measures.

5.12 In addition, we will use Neighbourhood LIP funding for parts of the borough affected by the A406 works. A fund totalling £4m has been allocated between Haringey, Enfield and Barnet over a number of years. Working in partnership with lead borough Enfield, detailed programmes have been developed and approved by TfL. To date we have introduced traffic management measures in the Dukes Avenue, Woodside Avenue, Creighton Avenue and Palmerston Road areas as well as preliminary design for Palace Gates area and Bidwell Gardens. For 2010/11 we expect to completed works in Palace Gates and Bidwell Gardens areas.

5.13 For the Tottenham Hale and Hornsey Park areas we will be considering 20mph zones as well as traffic management and environmental measures within these areas including improvements to bus stop accessibility. The area covered by these projects is shown on the map in Appendix 8.

5.14 We will be completing the 20mph zone on Wightman Road which commenced in 2009/10.

Table 12: Road Accident Reduction Improvement List for 2010/11

SCHEME NAME / LOCATION	Allocation 2010/11 (£k)
A406 Palace Gates area	360
A406 Bidwell Gardens area	250
Wightman Road – 20mph zone	100

SCHEME NAME / LOCATION	Allocation 2010/11 (£k)
Tottenham Hale area – 20mph zone	100
Hornsey Park area – 20mph zone	150
Local safety schemes – LIP funded	100
Local road safety initiatives – Council funded	100
TOTAL AMOUNT OF FUNDING	**1160**

Cycling schemes

5.15 Work will continue to develop the cycle route network and facilities for cyclists. Cycle route development and implementation is funded through the LIP Neighbourhood and Corridor allocation and TfL fund the Greenways cycle and walking route corridor programme. There are four links within the Borough: Link 01 Parkland Walk south between Highgate and Finsbury Park; Link 02 Parkland Walk north between Muswell Hill and Muswell Hill Road, Link 03 between Finsbury Park and the Lee Valley and Link 04 Highgate to Alexandra Palace station. Significant progress has been made on both the Parkland Walk schemes.

Table 13: Cycling schemes

Scheme Name / Location.	Allocation (£k)
	2010/11
Greenways cycle and pedestrian corridors, subject to TfL approval	75
Cycle Training Programme	65
Cycle Parking borough wide	20
Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**160**

Walking schemes

5.16 There is no LIP or other TfL funding dedicated for walking projects in 2010/11. We are planning to complete a number of schemes funded through S106 as shown in the table below.

Table 14 Walking schemes

Scheme Name / Location.	Allocation (£k)
	2010/11
Rangemoor Road/Herbert Road, N15 [S106] – footway improvements	8
158 Tottenham Lane, N8 [S106] – footway improvements	10
159 Tottenham Lane, N8 [S106] –footway improvements	50
Hale Village, Ferry Lane [S106] – footway and junction improvements, street lighting	220
Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**288**

Improving bus facilities and services

5.17 With the changes to LIP funding there is no dedicated funding for Bus Priority or Bus Stop Accessibility projects. Such works will be funded through the LIP Neighbourhood and Corridor allocation. For 2010/11 we will support bus priority and bus stop accessibility on Wood Green High Road and Tottenham High Road [see Table 2 above]. We are implementing a bus priority/bus stop accessibility scheme funded by Section 106 in Grovelands Road, N15.

Table 15 Bus stop/priority schemes

Scheme Name / Location.	Allocation (£k)
	2010/11
Grovelands Road, N15 [S106]	40
Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**40**

Town Centres and Transport Hubs

5.18 These projects aim to meet a wide range of objectives through a single project, for example, to improve accessibility to major transport hubs such as Wood Green, or support the vitality and viability of town centres as well as bringing about public realm improvements or reducing accidents.

5.19 The main project being developed at the moment is around Wood Green tube station. The first stage is the introduction of a diagonal crossing at the junction outside the tube station entrance and accessibility measures such as raised crossings on the roads approaching the station. Accessibility works have been completed in 2009/10 as well as initial civil works for the diagonal crossing.

Table 16: Town Centre and Transport Hub schemes

Scheme Name / Location.	Allocation (£k)
	2010/11
Wood Green – station access	350
Total Amount of Funding available £k	**350**

Smarter Travel

5.20 Smarter Travel is the term used to describe the range of activities which encourage reduced car use through behaviour change. In this area, the Council has been most active on School Travel Plans, Road Safety Education and its own Staff Travel Plan. However, it includes general awareness, education and promotion such as Green Fair bike week and walking events.

Table 17: Smarter Travel projects

Scheme Name / Location.	Allocation (£k)
	2010/11
School travel plans	
School travel advisor post	25
Monitoring and evaluation	30
Smarter Travel newsletter [joint with Road Safety ETP]	5
School travel plans – implementation of linage and signage	20
Walk to school week	5
Transition packs	45
Walk on Wednesdays	50
National Bike Week	10
Theatre in Education	15
Annual Smarter Travel conference	10
Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**215**
Road Safety Education, Training and Publicity	
Road safety awareness project – St Ann's area	30
Junior Citizen Scheme	15
Senior Citizen Scheme	14

Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**59**
Travel awareness events eg Green Fair, National Bike Week and Walking works events	10
Smarter Travel Initiatives	80
Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**90**
Workplace travel planning	10
Total Amount of Funding Committed £k	**10**
Total for Smarter Travel	**374**

Accessibility and Environment

5.21 We have introduced a Leisure Mobility scheme which provides transport for people with disabilities to travel to shops and local amenities. The scheme is to be expanded in 2010/11 to allow greater take up.

5.22 We are working with Sustrans on an initiative called DIY Streets for inexpensive home zone type treatment for residential areas. In discussion with Sustrans we will be considering a scheme in the area around Carlingford Road and Langham Road, N15. For 2010/11 funding will be used to develop ideas with local residents and to consult on proposals. Implementation would be undertaken in 2011/12.

Table 18: Accessibility and Environment projects

Scheme Name/Location	2010/11 Allocation (£k)	2011/12 indicative allocation (£k)
Leisure Mobility	42	
DIY Streets	85	400
Total	**127**	**400**

Local Transport Fund

5.23 In line with every other London borough TfL have allocated £100,000 to the Council to develop local transport projects. 2010/11 will be the second year for this funding. We will use some of the funding to develop our second Local Implementation Plan as supporting the Low Carbon zone in Muswell Hill and engaging with the local community on sustainable transport through the Jobs Fund.

6. Achievements of 2009/10 Sustainable Transport Work Plan

6.1 The details of the projects with the associated spend in 2009/10 is set out in Tables 5.1 to 5.5 in Appendix 5. The projected total spend on the Highways Work Plan for 2009/10 is shown in Table 19.

Table 19 : Overall investment for 2009/10

Funding Stream	2009/10 Original Allocation (£k)	2009/10 Revised Allocation (£k)	2009/10 Projected Spend (£k)
LIP and other TfL funding	4,933	5,080	5,080
Council Investment	5,740	6,112	6,112
Other Funding	337	431	431
Total	**11,010**	**11,623**	**11,623**

7. Conclusions

7.1 This document sets out a detailed and heavy work programme for the Sustainable Transport service for the coming year linking investment to Council priorities on the basis of need and performance. Substantial Council investment on street lighting, footway maintenance and parking schemes complements TfL funding through the LIP.

8. Use of Appendices / Tables

8.1 Appendix 1 - Location Plan of Planned Sustainable Transport Schemes

8.2 Appendix 2 – Transport investment by Ward

8.3 Appendix 3 – Type of Consultation for schemes

8.4 Appendix 4 – Sustainable Transport Work Plan 2009/10 achievements

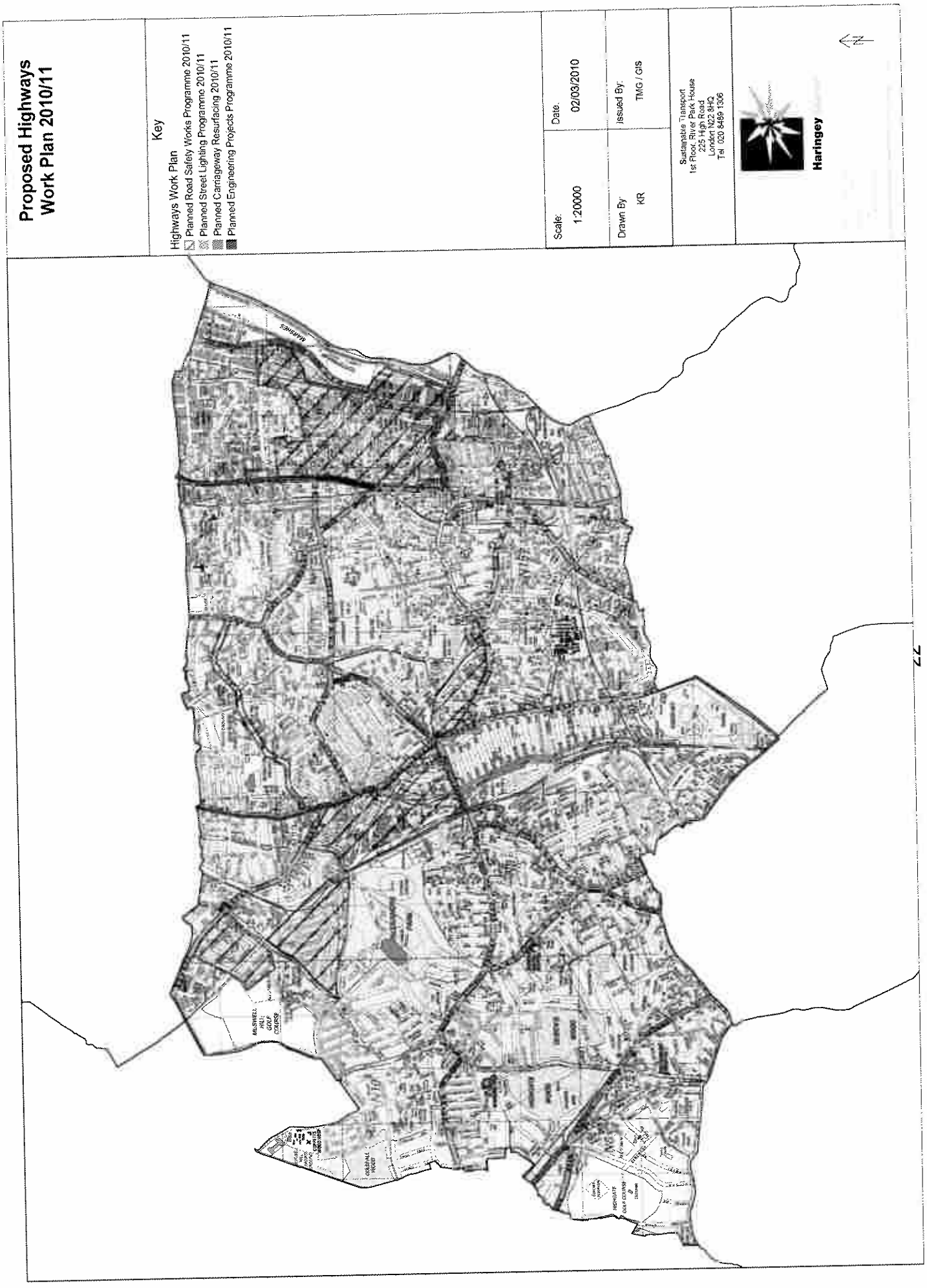
8.5 Appendix 5 - Programme of Works delivered in 2009/10

- Table 5.1 – Summary of LIP Programme 2009/10
- Table 5.2 – Summary of Highways Investment Programme 2009/10
- Table 5.3 – Additional sources of funded schemes delivered in 2009/10
- Table 5.4 – Classified and unclassified roads resurfaced in 2009/10
- Table 5.5 – Footway maintenance schemes completed in 2009/10

8.6 Appendix 6 – Progress against Mayoral Targets

8.7 Appendix 7 – Requirements for Second LIP

8.8 Appendix 8 – Location of Corridors and Neighbourhoods


Proposed Highways Work Plan 2010/11
Key
Highways Work Plan
Planned Road Safety Works Programme 2010/11
Planned Street Lighting Programme 2010/11
Planned Carriageway Resurfacing 2010/11
Planned Engineering Projects Programme 2010/11
Scale: 1:20000
Date: 02/03/2010
Drawn By: KR
Issued By: TMG / GIS
Sustainable Transport
1st Floor, River Park House
225 High Road
London N22 8HQ
Tel 020 8489 1306
Haringey
MUSWELL HILL GOLF COURSE
COLEMAN HOUSE
COLDFALL WOOD
HIGHGATE GOLF COURSE
77

8.2 **Appendix 2 : Transport Investment by Ward**

WARD	TRANSPORT AREA	PROJECT
Alexandra	CPZ	Alexandra Palace
	Bridges	Buckingham Road
	Road safety	Palace Gates and Bidwell Gardens areas
	Street lighting	Rhodes Avenue, Alexandra Park Road [part], Crescent Rise, Crescent Road, Muswell Hill [part]
	Carriageway resurfacing	Muswell Road
Bounds Green	Bridges	Buckingham Road
	Carriageway resurfacing	High Road, N22, Park Avenue, Oak Lane
	CPZ	Bounds Green
	Corridors	Wood Green High Road
Crouch End	Carriageway resurfacing	Tivoli Road, Drylands Road, Park Road, Crouch Hall Road
	Walking	Tottenham Lane
Fortis Green	CPZ	Fortis Green
	Street lighting	Birchwood Avenue, Collingwood Avenue, Fortis Green Avenue, Shakespeare Gardens, Western Road, Leaside Avenue, Francis Road, Fortismere Avenue
	Carriageway resurfacing	Colney Hatch Lane, Wellfield Avenue, Kings Avenue, Tetherdown, Muswell Road
Harringay	Carriageway resurfacing	Wightman Road, Hewitt Road, Allison Road, Warham Road
	Road safety scheme	Wightman Road
	Corridors	High Road/Green Lanes study
Highgate	Carriageway resurfacing	Cholmeley Park, Talbot Road, Holmesdale Road
	Footway resurfacing	Sheldon Avenue
	Bridges and structures	Highgate Hill retaining wall
Hornsey	Walking	Tottenham Lane
Muswell Hill	Carriageway resurfacing	Muswell Hill Road, Onslow

WARD	TRANSPORT AREA	PROJECT
		Gardens
	Street lighting	St James Lane, Alexandra Gardens, Muswell Hill Place, Ellington Road, Hillfield Park, Summerland Gardens, Leinster Road, Linden Road, Woodlands Garden, Connaught Gardens, Onslow Gardens, Church Crescent, Grand Avenue
Noel Park	Carriageway resurfacing	Gladstone Avenue
	Corridors	Wood Green High Road/Green Lanes
	Road safety	Hornsey Park area
	Street lighting	Alleys rear of Wood Green High Road
	Station access	Wood Green station
Northumberland Park	Carriageway resurfacing	High Road, N17, Bruce Castle Road, Birkbeck Road
	Corridor	Tottenham High Road
St Ann's	CPZ	St Ann's
	Corridors	High Road/Green Lanes study
Seven Sisters	Bus accessibility [S106]	Grovelands Road
Stroud Green	Street lighting	Mount Pleasant Villas, Ossian Road, Darren Close, Granville Road, Mount View Road, Albany Road, Quernmore Road, Elyne Road, Stapleton Hall Road [part], Addington Road, Lancaster Road
	Carriageway resurfacing	Mount View Road
Tottenham Green	Bridges	Ferry Lane over private access and Ferry Lane bridge
	Walking	Rangemoor Road/Herbert Road
	Street lighting	Stainby Road, Antill Road, Duffield Road, Springfield Road, Tynemouth Road, Hanover Road, Talbot Road, Talbot Close
	Carriageway resurfacing	Harold Road, Summerhill Road
Tottenham Hale		

WARD	TRANSPORT AREA	PROJECT
	Carriageway resurfacing	High Road, N17, Windsor Road, Dowsett Road
	Walking	Hale Village, Ferry Lane
	Road safety	Tottenham Hale area
	Corridors	Tottenham High Road
	Bridges	Ferry Lane over private access and Ferry Lane bridge
West Green	Environment	DIY streets study
	Corridors	High Road/Green Lanes study
Woodside	Corridors	Wood Green High Road
	Carriageway resurfacing	High Road, N22, Perth Road
	CPZ	Woodside
	Street lighting	White Hart Lane between High Road and Wolves Lane
	Station access	Wood Green station
BOROUGH WIDE PROJECTS		
Road safety initiatives		Schemes to be identified
Road safety Education, Training and Publicity		Junior Citizen, Senior Citizen, child pedestrian training, Junior Road Safety co-ordinator
Cycling		Cycle training programme, cycle parking programme
School travel plans		Wide range of projects as detailed in Appendix 2
Travel awareness		Smarter driving event, National Bike Week, Walking Works events
Parking		On-street recharging facilities for electric vehicles
Workplace Travel Plans		Promotion of workplace travel plans with employers
Local Transport Fund		Proposals to be developed
Car club bays		Locations to be agreed
Footway parking review		Locations to be agreed
Pay and display		Locations to be agreed
Disabled bays		Locations to be agreed
Accessibility		Leisure mobility project

8.3 Appendix 3: Type of Consultation for schemes

Scheme Name / Location.	Allocation (£k)	Consultation Type		
	2010/11	Notification	Statutory Notification	Full Consultation
Principal Road Renewal				
Park Road, N8 [Wolseley Road to Crouch End clocktower]	172	✓	✓	
High Road, N17 [Brantwood Road to Lordship Lane]	150	✓	✓	
High Road, N22 [Civic Centre to Truro Road]	58	✓	✓	
Bridges				
Buckingham Road over rail	650	✓	✓	
Ferry Lane bridge over private access	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ferry Lane bridge	8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corridors				
Tottenham High Road between Lansdowne Road and Park Lane	420	✓	✓	
Wood Green High Road between Lordship Lane and boundary with LB Enfield	561	✓	✓	
Wood Green High Road/Green Lanes between Lordship Lane and boundary with LB Hackney – study only	50			✓
Local Safety Schemes				
Local safety schemes to be identified – TfL LIP funded	100	✓	✓	
20mph zones/traffic management [Neighbourhoods]				
A406 Palace Gates area	360	✓	✓	
A406 Bidwell Gardens area	250	✓	✓	
Wightman Road – 20 mph zone	100	✓	✓	
Tottenham Hale area – 20mph zone	100	✓	✓	
Hornsey Park area – 20mph zone	150	✓	✓	
Smarter Travel				
Road Safety Education, Training and Publicity				
Road safety awareness project – St Ann's area	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Junior Citizen Scheme	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Citizen Scheme	14	N/A	N/A	N/A
School Travel Planning				
School travel advisor post	25	N/A	N/A	N/A

Monitoring and evaluation	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smarter Travel newsletter	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
School travel plans – linage and signage	20	✓	✓	
Walk to school week	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transition packs	45	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walk on Wednesdays	50	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Bike Week	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theatre in Education	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
Annual Smarter Travel conference	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Travel awareness				
Various events	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Workplace Travel Planning				
Various initiatives	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cycling				
Greenways cycle and pedestrian corridors	75	✓	✓	
Cycle Training Programme	65	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cycle Parking borough wide	20	N/A	N/A	N/A
Town Centres/Transport Hubs				
Wood Green – accessibility improvements	350	✓	✓	
Accessibility and Environment				
Leisure Mobility project	42	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIY Streets study	30			✓
Local Transport Fund	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
Core Funding Admin Support NLTF	70	N/A	N/A	N/A
Council Capital Investment				
Street lighting new columns	800	✓	✓	
Classified and Unclassified roads resurfacing	1040	✓	✓	
Footway relaying	260	✓	✓	
Local road safety schemes	100	✓	✓	
Parking Plan				
Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ)				

New schemes and Extensions to existing zones	300	✓	✓	✓
Review	150	✓	✓	✓
Pay and Display				
Schemes to be identified	40	✓	✓	✓
Footway parking review	40	✓	✓	✓
Other sources of funding				
Planning S 106/S 278	328	✓	✓	

8.4 Appendix 4 – Sustainable Transport Work Plan achievements 2009/10

8.1 **Local Safety Schemes** – projects delivered comprised entry treatments, traffic calming and junction re-design on Westbury Avenue, anti-skid surfacing on Watermead Way by Burdock Road and Marigold Road and an informal crossing of Tottenham Lane.

8.2 **School Travel Planning** – linage and signage was placed outside Seven Sisters primary, Highgate primary and Highgate Wood school. In addition a wide range of soft measures have been put in at a number of schools.

8.3 **20mph Zones** – completed Downhills Way area scheme including traffic calming on Downhills Way as well as traffic calming and traffic management in the Tottenham Green/Hale area.

8.4 **Walking** – pedestrian accessibility enhancements in various locations; plus kerb buildouts in various locations.

8.5 **Principal Road Maintenance** – schemes completed on West Green Road and Fortis Green.

8.6 **Cycling** – 120 additional cycle stands have been installed; cycle training has been delivered at schools and for individuals living or working in Haringey; the LCN plus cycle route programme delivered improvements to Link 81 on Cranley Gardens and link 78 at Wood Green High Road/Lordship Lane junction combined with a station access project and cycle facilities at the Bounds Green Road/Brownlow Road junction. Three Greenways cycle and pedestrian corridors are being progressed including Parkland Walk.

8.7 **Travel awareness** – we organised a number of events throughout the year including participating in Crouch End Festival, using a smarter driving simulator and Dr Bike sessions at schools.

8.8 **Bridges** – strengthening work commenced on Buckingham Road bridge and repairs to retaining wall on Highgate Hill commenced and are in progress.

8.9 **Bus Priority** – engineering measures in Ferme Park Road at Weston Park junction, bus priority measures at the Bounds Green Road/Brownlow Road junction, bus stop enhancements and footway parking on Hampstead Lane, reconstruction of Muswell Hill bus lane, widening of carriageway at Northumberland Park bus stand with studies of The Roundway, Middle Lane/Rokesly Avenue, Crouch End Broadway, Highgate West Hill and Denton Road.

8.10 **Bus stop accessibility** – bus stop accessibility completed in Station Road, Westbury Avenue, Philip Lane and Lordship Lane.

8.11 **North Circular Road** – traffic calming schemes completed in Palmerston Road area and redesign of the Bounds Green Road/Brownlow Road junction.

8.12 **Car Clubs** – provision of 27 car club bays throughout the borough.

8.13 **Electric charging points** - 5 off-street charging points implemented.

8.14 **Council Investment – Highways Planned Maintenance** – delivered 25 carriageway resurfacing schemes to improve deteriorated sections of the network. This equated to 6.5km of predominantly non-principal classified and unclassified roads. In addition 48 footway locations amounting to 21.2km have been re-laid.

8.15 **Council Investment – Street Lighting renewals** – delivered £2m renewal programme for replacement of street lighting. This equated to approximately 1000 columns.

8.16 **CPZ's** – a new schemes implemented in Belmont Road area and extensions to existing CPZs in Fortis Green, Highgate station and Bounds Green.

8.5 APPENDIX 5 – Programme of Works delivered in 2009/10

TABLE 5.1 – SUMMARY OF LIP PROGRAMME AND OTHER TFL FUNDING 2009/10

HARINGEY		
LIP PROGRAMME	**Original 2009/10 Allocation (£k)**	**2009/10 Projected Outturn (£k)**
Principal Road Maintenance	435	435
Bridge Assessment & Strengthening	156	662
Local Safety Schemes	560	560
20mph zones	375	375
ETP (Education, Training and Publicity)	31	31
Walking	145	145
Cycling LCN+	539	401
Cycling Non-LCN+ schemes inc Greenways	351	376
Bus Stop Accessibility	79	79
Bus Priority	914	585
School travel plans	347	346
Environment	70	54
Travel Awareness	24	24
Local area accessibility	70	70
Local transport funding	100	100
Station access	25	125
Workplace travel planning	10	10
Sub Total	**4,231**	**4,378**
A406	622	622
Injury Inequality Reduction scheme	30	30
Car Clubs	50	50
TOTAL	**4,933**	**5,080**

All schemes are on target to spend at Revised LIP Allocation levels by 31st March 2010.

TABLE 5.2 – SUMMARY OF HIGHWAYS INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2009/10

HARINGEY		
PROGRAMME	**Original 2009/10 Budget (£k)**	**Revised 2009/10 Budget (£k)**
Road Resurfacing	800	1133
Parking Plan	600	600
Footway Resurfacing	2000	2000
Road Safety	100	100
Street Lighting	2000	2000
TOTAL	5500	5833

* Projected spend on all schemes is currently on target.

TABLE 5.3: ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF FUNDING IN 2009/10

SCHEME	2009/10 Budget (£k)	2009/10 Projected Spend (£k)
Penstock footpath, N8	7	7
725-733 Lordship Lane, N22	25	25
Bounds Green Middlesex University site	54	54
Williamson Road, N4	31	31
College Road, N17	19	19
Wood Green Shopping City, N22	50	50
136 High Road, N22	50	50
Lynx depot site, Coppetts Road, N10	50	50
Coleridge Road, N8	20	20
Total Section 106	**306**	**306**
High Street Hornsey, N8	25	25
Lynx depot site, Coppetts Road, N10	100	100
Total Section 278	**125**	**125**
Total Section106/278	**431**	**431**

TABLE 5.4 CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED ROADS RESURFACED IN 2009/10

SCHEME NAME / LOCATION	
Ward	**Classified Roads**
Highgate	High Street, N6
Northumberland Park	Brantwood Road, N17
Ward	**Unclassified Roads**
Highgate	Church Road, N6
Highgate	Talbot Road, N6
Highgate	Southwood Lawn Road, N6
Highgate	Summersby Road, N6
Highgate	Somerset Gardens, N6
Bruce Grove	Gloucester Road, N17
Bruce Grove	Higham Road, N17
Harringay	Hewitt Road, N17
Stroud Green	Denton Road, N8
Bounds Green	Eleanor Road, N11
Tottenham Hale	Jarrow Road, N15
Seven Sisters	Ferndale Road, N15
Seven Sisters	Lealand Road, N15
Seven Sisters	Crowland Road, N15
Seven Sisters	Wargrave Road, N15
Tottenham Green	Suffield Road, N15
Northumberland Park	Manor Road, N17
West Green	Moira Close, N17
Alexandra	Crescent Rise, N22
Woodside	Croxford Gardens, N22
Noel Park	Gladstone Avenue, N22

TABLE 5.5 – FOOTWAY MAINTENANCE SCHEMES COMPLETED 2009/10

Ward	Roads
Fortis Green	Keynes Close, N2
Fortis Green	Church Vale, N2
Harringay	Burgoyne Road, N4
Stroud Green	Woodstock Road, N4
Harringay	Wightman Road, N4

Highgate	Queens Wood Road N6
Highgate	Cholmeley Crescent, N6
Crouch End	Priory Gardens, N6
Crouch End	Tregaron Avenue, N8
Hornsey	Rectory Gardens, N8
Hornsey	Beechwood Road, N8
Hornsey	Hawthorn Road, N8
Muswell Hill	Park Avenue North, N8
Muswell Hill	Priory Road, N8
Harringay	Effingham Road, N8
Harringay	Burgoyne Road, N8
Harringay	Green Lanes, N8
Alexandra	Muswell Road, N10
Alexandra	The Avenue, N10
Muswell Hill	Wood Vale, N10
Muswell Hill	St. James' Lane, N10
Seven Sisters	Crowland Road, N15
Seven Sisters	Gladesmore Road, N15
Seven Sisters	Grovelands Road, N15
Tottenham Green	Lawrence Road, N15
Tottenham Green	Jansons Road, N15
Tottenham Hale	Park View Road, N17
Tottenham Hale	Stirling Road, N17
Tottenham Hale	Halefield Road, N17
Northumberland Park	Asplins Road, N17
Tottenham Hale	Glendish Road, N17
Bruce Grove	St. Loy's Road, N17
White Hart Lane	Bedwell Road, N17
White Hart Lane	All Hallows Road, N17
White Hart Lane	Risley Avenue, N17
White Hart Lane	Gedeney Road, N17
White Hart Lane	Oak Avenue, N17
White Hart Lane	Weir Hall Road, N17
White Hart Lane	Smithson Road, N17
White Hart Lane	Waltheof Avenue, N17

White Hart Lane	The Crossways, N22
Bounds Green	Buckingham Road, N22
Bounds Green	Bounds Green Road, N22
Bounds Green	Hidden River Path, N22
Woodside	The Crossways, N11
Woodside	Croxford Gardens, N22
Woodside	Wolves Lane, N22
Alexandra	Princes Avenue, N22

8.6 Appendix 6: Progress against Mayoral Targets

TfL report Borough progress against MTS performance indicators. The report covers 2008 or 2008/98 as appropriate and relates to 14 performance indicators as detailed below.

Of the 12 indicators which TfL are continuing to track, we are on track to meet 6 targets with progress mixed [ie partly on track] for a further 3 targets. Of those indicators where we are not on track to meet the target the absolute numbers of pedal cycle and motor cycle casualties are very low, making it difficult to meet the target, particularly in the context of rising cycle and motorcycle usage. For the principal road target our success in meeting the target is very much tied in with our funding for this work and funding allocated has consistently been less than needed to make significant improvements to the state of the principal roads.

1. Improving road safety				
	Base year	Change since baseline	Progress against linear trajectory and Mayor's target	Comments
1a – 1 No. of people killed and seriously injured [Target – 50% reduction by 2010 – 80 KSI]	1994/8 average	-43%	On track	Council target should match Mayor's
1a – 2 No. of pedestrians killed and seriously injured [Target – 50% reduction by 2010 – 33 KSI]	1994/8 average	-44%	On track	Council target should match Mayor's
1a – 3 No. of cyclists killed and seriously injured [Target – 50% reduction by 2010 –	1994/8 average	-31%	Not on track	The absolute numbers are very small [12 KSI on average between

6 KSI]				1994/8] making it difficult to meet the target.
1a – 4 No. of motorcyclists killed and seriously injured [Target – 50% reduction by 2010 – 13 KSI]	1994/8 average	-16%	Not on track	Absolute numbers are very small making meeting the target difficult [21 KSI on average between 1994/8] against a background of rising motorcycle ownership.
1b – No. of children killed and seriously injured [Target – 60% reduction by 2010 – 9 KSI]	1994/8 average	-52%	On track	Absolute numbers are very small making meeting the target difficult [23 KSI on average between 1994/8]
1c – No. of slight casualties [Target – 25% reduction by 2010 – 758 slight]	1994/8 average	-29%	On track	Council target should match Mayor's.
2 No. of primary and secondary schools with travel plans in place [Target – 100% of schools by 2008]	2004/5	97	Progress against this target no longer being tracked	
2. Improving bus journey time and reliability				

3. Bus excess wait time on high frequency routes [Target – 1.3 minutes by 2009/10]	2000/1	1.1	On track	London-wide target. Boroughs not required to report borough specific data.
4.1 Average bus journey time on LBI routes within the Borough – AM peak [Target – reduce of maintain at 2005 levels, bus journey times on LBI routes]	2005	See comments	On track for 7 routes; not on track for 2 routes	Incomplete data is being used for performance data. Issue that performance is not directly influenced by an individual borough – eg delays to a route may occur in adjoining boroughs; unplanned utility road works can delay buses but is largely outside our control.
4.2 Average bus journey time on LBI routes within the Borough – Interpeak [Target – reduce of maintain at 2005 levels, bus journey times on LBI routes]	2005	See comments	On track for 5 routes; not on track for 4 routes	Comment as above.
4.3 Average bus journey time on LBI routes within the Borough – PM peak	2005	See comments	On track for 6 routes; not on track for 3	Comment as above

[Target – reduce of maintain at 2005 levels, bus journey times on LBI routes]			routes	
3. Relieve traffic congestion and improve journey time				
5.1 Traffic volume [million veh-kms] in Borough [Target – reduction in growth in outer London of a third ie 5% growth between 2001 and 2011]	2001	-2%	On track	TfL considered Haringey an Inner London borough in our preparation of the LIP and hence were required to achieve zero traffic growth; TfL are now stating we are an Outer London borough and therefore have a target of 5% growth.
5.2 Traffic volume [million veh kms] in Metropolitan town centres [Target – zero growth in veh/kms between 2001 and 2011	2001	See comment; traffic volume increased between 2004 and 2005.	See comment	Data not available on veh/kms for town centres. TfL provided data on absolute traffic volumes for Wood Green based on counts for our interpretation
7. Proportion of personal travel made by mode [Target to	2009 [70%]	See comment	N/A	TfL have not assessed borough

maintain or increase the proportion of personal travel made by means other than the car]				progress on this target. London Travel Demand Survey [LTDS] being used.
8. No. of schools where review of travel has been completed [Target – to review all schools by March 2008]	2004/5	95	Progress against this target no longer being tracked	
5. Accessibility and social inclusion on the transport network				
10. Trips made by equality and inclusion target groups under represented in the public transport market [Target – TfL and boroughs are to achieve year-on year improvements in the proportion of trips made by equality and inclusion target groups particularly disabled people and women travelling at night]	2009; trip rate per person for trips on public transport by disabled people – 0.57	See comment	N/A	Data based on LTDS. Differences in data mean that values for 2008 and 2009 are not directly comparable.
	2009; trip rate per person for trips on public transport by older people – 0.76	See comment	N/A	As above
	2009; trip rate per person for trips on public transport by women between	See comment	N/A	As above; data should relate to women travelling alone to be of use but this is not stated

	19.00 and 07.00 – 0.13			
6. Encourage walking by improving the street environment				
12. TfL and boroughs are to achieve an increase of at least 10% in journeys made on foot per person in London between 2001 and 2015 [Target of 280 trips per person on foot by 2015]	2009; 278 trips	See comment	N/A	Data based on LTDS. Differences in data mean that values for 2008 and 2009 are not directly comparable.
7. Encourage cycling by improving the street environment				
13. TfL and boroughs are to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 and 2015 [Target of 3.8 million trips per annum]	2009; 3.8 million cycle trips per annum	See comment	N/A	Data based on LTDS. Differences in data mean that values for 2008 and 2009 are not directly comparable
8. Bringing transport infrastructure to a state of good repair				
14. TfL and boroughs are to bring all A roads and Busy Bus Routes up to serviceable standard [Target - UKPMS score of <70 by 2010 for all A roads and Busy Bus	2003/4 based on Coarse Visual Inspection [CVI] – 10.25%	- 5%	Not on track	Data based on A roads only. We are heavily reliant on TfL funding through the LIP funding submission and consistently receive less funding than

Routes]				needed to meet this target.

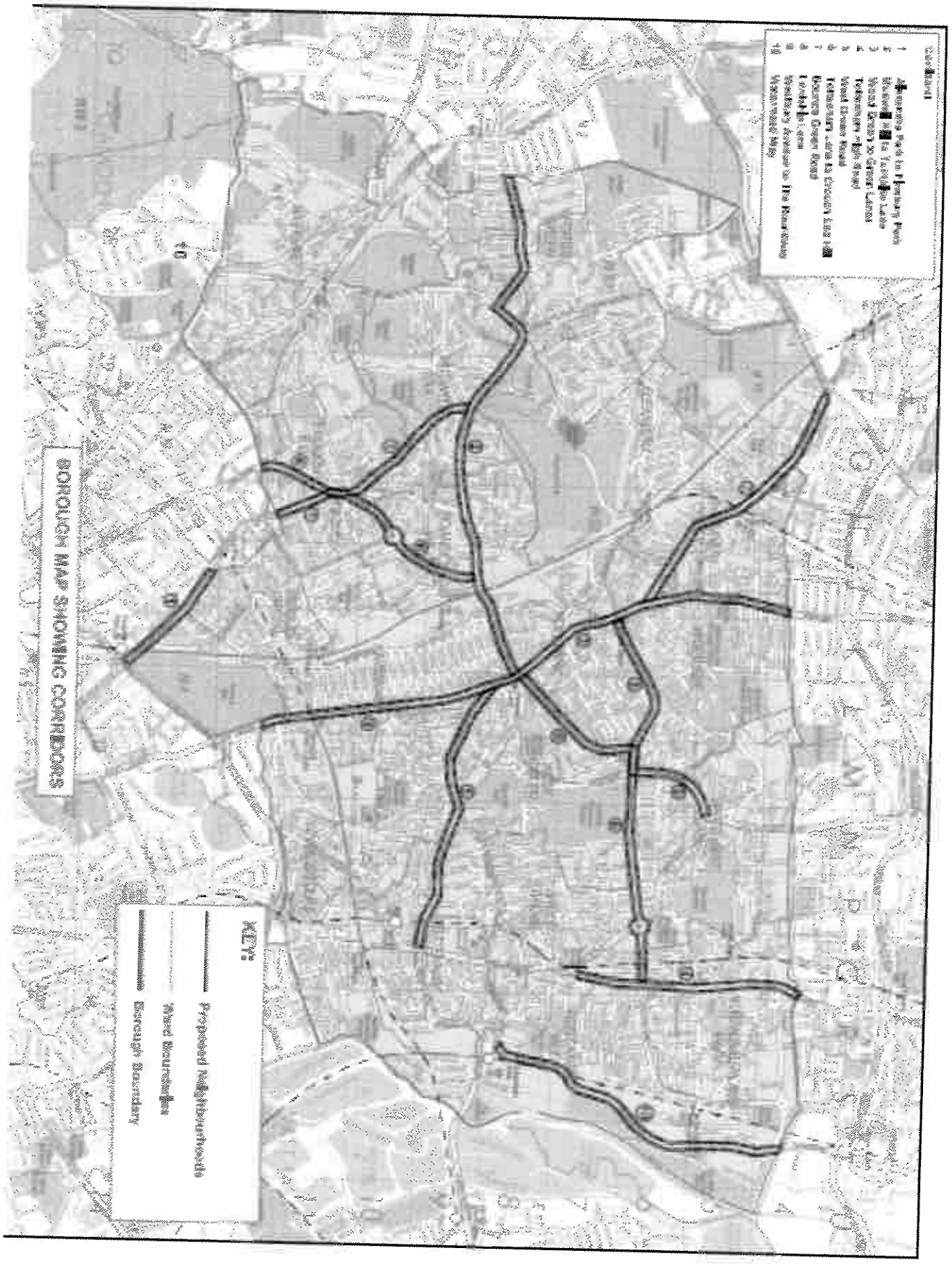
8.7 Appendix 7: Requirements for second LIP

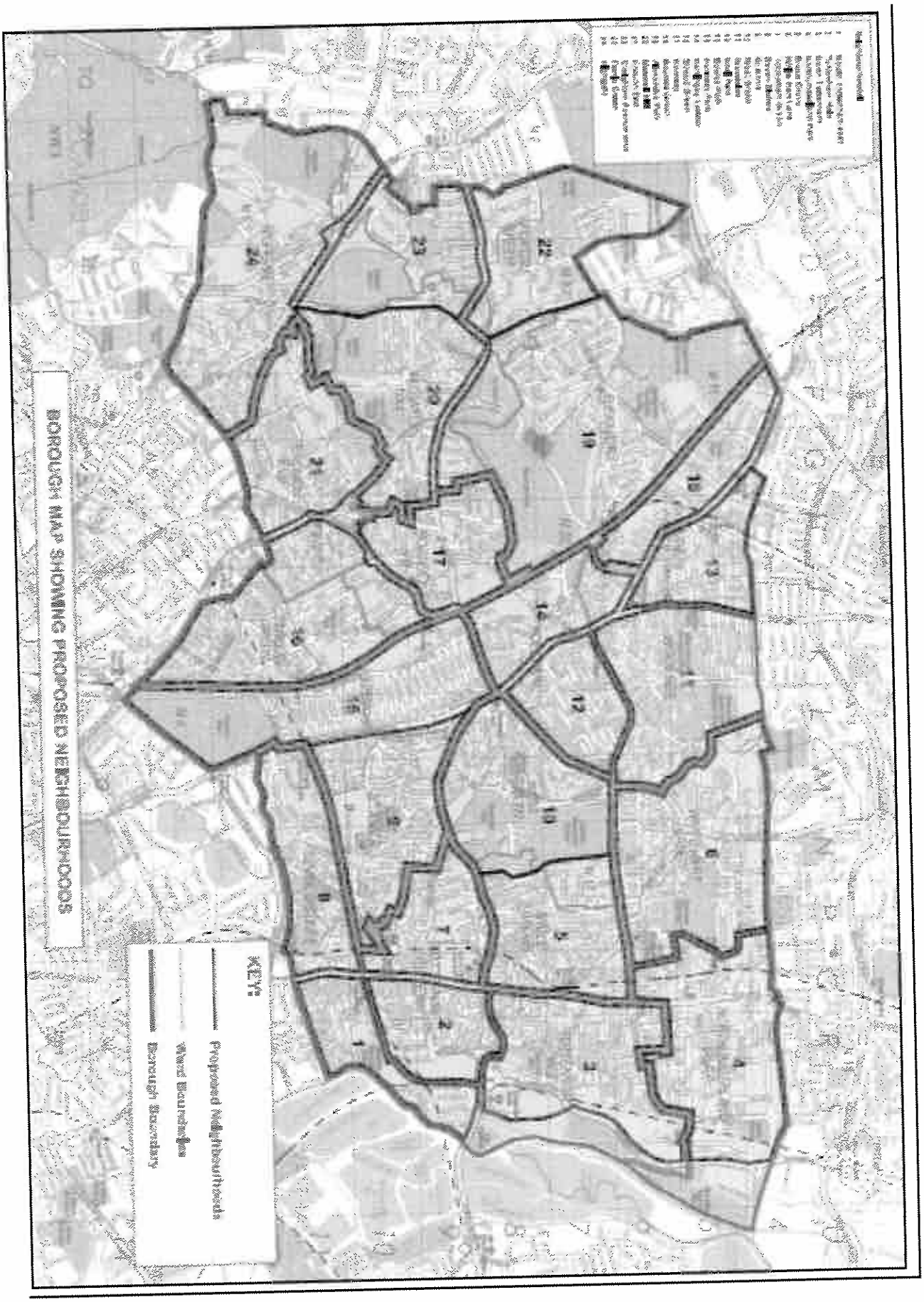
The Mayor has issued draft guidance for boroughs to follow in preparing their second LIP. Final guidance is expected with the publication of the final Mayor's Transport Strategy [MTS]. The core requirements are as follows:

1. The Borough needs to set out its proposals for implementing the revised MTS Strategy at the local level and include a high level timetable for delivery and a date by which all the proposals in the LIP will be implemented.
2. We are required to provide a robust justification for proposals which run contrary to the revised MTS goals.
3. We are required to include:
    - Borough Transport Objectives which need to be evidenced based and objective led
    - A costed and funded Delivery Plan of projects/programmes for 2011-2014, consistent with the borough's three year funding allocation to be announced in 2010.
    - A Performance Monitoring Plan identifying a set of performance indicators and locally specific targets.
4. Within the Borough Transport Objectives we are required to set out the local context and geographical characteristics of the borough; identify how we will work towards the goals of the MTS; to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment, Equality Impact Assessment and take into account our Network Management Duty; be informed by the emerging Sub-Regional Transport Plans and take account of commitments in TfL's Business Plan and Investment Programme.
5. Within the Delivery Plan, we are required to:
    - Provide a high level breakdown of proposed spend by year ie for 2011/12, 2012/3 and 2013/4
    - Identify source of project funding eg LIP, Council resource, developer contributions
    - Identify which of the MTS goals each programme supports
6. If we are planning to seek Major Schemes funding ie for projects costing more than £1m, and we will be, then we need to provide outline details of the schemes, the priority of each scheme, how they will be funded and when we expect to apply for funding. We also need to demonstrate how the Major Scheme contributes to the Borough's Transport Objectives.
7. We will be required to submit an Annual Spending Submission which will need to show support for delivering the Mayor's key outputs

TfL are requiring the submission of a draft LIP by December 2010.

8.8 Appendix 8: Location of Corridors and Neighbourhoods




BOROUGH MAP SHOWING PROPOSED NEIGHBOURHOODS
KEY:
Proposed Neighbourhoods
Ward Boundaries
Borough Boundary

Agenda Item 19

Haringey

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet **On 23 March2010**

Report Title. **Report of Statutory Notification Woodside area CPZ**

Report of **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

Signed : NP Bolger 11th March 2010

Contact Officer :

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Wards(s) affected: **Woodside**	Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Cabinet of the representations received during statutory notification for the introduction of the Woodside CPZ and to seek approval to proceed with the recommendations as set out in section 4 of this report.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. This report details the representations received during the statutory period for the introduction of a Woodside CPZ and extension of the Wood Green CPZ to include Perth Road. The scheme has been developed following consultation with local

residents and Ward Councillors regarding parking issues in the area.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. The Council's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) sets out the Council's intention to improve parking conditions in the borough, which includes the allocation of on-street kerb space within the defined hierarchy of parking need. It also seeks to maximise road safety throughout the borough through the fair and consistent enforcement of parking restrictions. The plan contains the policy framework for both parking and road safety and is summarised below.

3.2. **Local Implementation Plan (LIP)**

Parking: Section 7.0 of the Parking and Enforcement Plan (the 'PEP'), which forms part of the LIP, reiterates the Council's intentions to improve parking conditions in the borough. The overall aim of the PEP is to support a better and safer environment in the borough.

Key PEP policies include:

- The Council will assess the need for parking controls at junctions.
- The Council will allocate on-street kerb space in accordance with the Council's defined hierarchy of parking need.
- The Council will monitor, manage and review on-street pay and display parking to help manage long-stay commuter parking and promote short stay and visitor parking.
- The Council will maximise road safety throughout the Borough through the fair and consistent enforcement of parking restrictions.
- The Council recognises the need for a robust, systematic framework for future CPZ implementation in the Borough.

3.3. **Road Safety:** Section 6.0 of the LIP contains the Council's Road Safety Strategy, which details initiatives to make borough roads safer for all road users. The Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) also contains strategic transport policies for the benefit of road safety. The key policies include:

- To tackle congestion by reducing the level and impact of traffic in town centres and residential areas.
- To make the borough's streets safer and more secure, particularly for pedestrians and other vulnerable road users through traffic management measures
- To manage better use of street spaces for people, goods and services, ensuring that priority is allocated to meet the objectives of the strategy.
- To improve the attractiveness and amenity of the borough's streets, particularly in town centres and residential areas.

- Encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport

4. Recommendations

4.1. That the Cabinet agrees to proceed with the measures as proposed through statutory notification and below based on the representations summarised in this report and a further update on representations to be presented by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation on the night of the meeting.

4.2. **Measures to be approved**

4.3. Extension of the Wood Green CPZ to include: (operational between 8am-6:30pm, Monday to Saturday)

- Perth Road
- Fife Road

4.4. Introduction of the Woodside CPZ to include: (operational between 8am-6:30pm, Monday to Friday)

- Eldon Road
- Granville Road
- Saxon Road
- Paisley Road
- Melrose Avenue

4.5. Introduction of :

- double yellow lines to several junctions throughout the Woodside area to facilitate turning movements and the visibility for all road users.
- Two bus stop markings outside 91-97 and 52-60 Perth Road.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. The Council has already conducted a formal consultation process to identify parking issues in a defined area. Subsequently, the Council carried out statutory consultation and the statutory period expired on the 4 March 2010, which is outside the submission date for this report. It will therefore be necessary to provide an additional update of all representations received during the statutory period to the Cabinet at its meeting before a final decision is made.

5.2. The feedback to this consultation so far has indicated support for the introduction of parking measures as proposed through statutory notification. The representations received during the statutory process, at the time of submission of this report, has not provided any objections that would alter the intention of the Council to introduce the measures as proposed. 7

5.3. Because of the informal consultation carried out previously and the fact the consultation period is nearly finished, while the officer recommendation is unlikely to change, it must be recognised that the consultation period closed on 5th March 2010. Officers are required to keep an open mind and consider all objections made during the consultation period before being able to make a final recommendation. Should the officer recommendation change as a result of submissions this will need to be dealt with by a supplementary report.

6. Other options considered

6.1. N/A

7. Summary

7.1. The Council formally consulted residents, in an agreed consultation area of the Woodside Ward, in September /October 2009 to find out views on parking issues and, to see if there was support for the introduction of parking controls in the form of a CPZ.

7.2. The feedback confirmed support from a number of roads within the consultation area. Approval was subsequently provided to proceed to statutory notification for the introduction of a Woodside CPZ and extension of the Wood Green Outer CPZ to Perth Road.

7.3. Whilst it was recommended to proceed to statutory notification, as set out above, there were three roads within the proposals that demonstrated opposition during public consultation. These were Fife, Saxon and Eldon Road. As explained earlier Fife Road is a cul-de-sac off Perth Road and is likely to experience displacement if omitted. Saxon and Eldon Road are both being included in the proposed Woodside CPZ, as their inclusion will result in a more cohesive area. It is also important for the residents of these roads to be given a further opportunity to consider the potential displacement that could occur should their road be omitted.

7.4. Statutory notification took place in February/March 2010.This report summarises the views received as part of this process and recommends the introduction of parking controls to a section of Perth Road, Eldon Road, Elm Road, Granville Road, Melrose Avenue, Saxon Road and Paisley Road.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1. A budget of £40,000 has been allowed within the 2010-11 Parking Plan capital budget for implementation of this scheme if agreed. The costs of running this

scheme will be contained within existing revenue budgets

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1. Before reaching a decision to make the necessary Traffic Management Order to implement a CPZ scheme, the Council must follow the statutory consultation procedures pursuant to the Road Traffic Regulation Act ("RTRA") 1984 and the Local Authorities Traffic Orders (Procedure)(England and Wales) Regulations1996. All objections received must be properly considered in the light of administrative law principles, Human Rights law and the relevant statutory powers.

9.2. The Council's powers to make Traffic Management Orders arise mainly under sections 6, 45, 46, 122 and 124 and schedules 1 and 9 of the RTRA 1984.

9.3. When determining what paying parking places are to be designated on the highway, section 45(3) requires the Council to consider both the interests of traffic and those of the owners and occupiers of adjoining properties. In particular, the Council must have regard to: (a) the need for maintaining the free movement of traffic, (b) the need for maintaining reasonable access to premises, and (c) the extent to which off-street parking is available in the neighbourhood or if the provision of such parking is likely to be encouraged by designating paying parking places on the highway.

9.4. By virtue of section 122, the Council must exercise its powers under the RTRA 1984 so as to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of vehicular and other traffic including pedestrians, and the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on and off the highway. These powers must be exercised so far as practicable having regard to the following matters:-

(a) the desirability of securing and maintaining reasonable access to premises.

(b) the effect on the amenities of any locality affected including the regulation and restriction of heavy commercial traffic so as to preserve or improve amenity.

(c) the national air quality strategy.

(d) facilitating the passage of public service vehicles and securing the safety and convenience of their passengers.

(e) any other matters appearing to the Council to be relevant.

9.5. The statutory consultation detailed in this report complies with the requirements of the Local Authority Traffic Orders (Procedures) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. It is noted that under the regulations before making the order the Council must consider all objections duly made and not withdrawn. The decision maker must give careful consideration to the matters set out in paragraphs 9.3 and 9.4 before making a decision on this proposal.

9.6. The Council has the power to modify an order in consequence of any objections or otherwise before it is made. Where the changes are considered substantial, the Council must take the steps it considers appropriate to inform persons likely to be affected by the modifications and give those persons the opportunity of making representations. The Council must consider those representations.

10. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

10.1. Statutory Notification affords any interested party the opportunity to make a representation on the proposals regardless of where they live or work.

10.2. The statutory notification documents were distributed to all households and businesses within the agreed area.

10.3. The consultation document included a section offering translation into minority languages.

11. Representations received during statutory notification.

11.1. Following approval to proceed to Statutory Notification in January 2010, Statutory notification took place in February/March 2010.This section summarises the views received as part of this process

11.2. A total of 1270 statutory notification leaflets were distributed, by hand, to all properties within the original consultation area between 9-11 February 2010. The deadline for representations was 4 March 2010.

11.3. At the time of submission of this report we had received 176 representations. Of these representations, 67 were in support of the proposals (including 33 standard letters) and 89 were opposed (43 were standard leaflets). A total of 17 representations were received from residents outside the proposed CPZ boundary requesting inclusion in the zone. The further remaining 3 representations were making comments on the scheme.

11.4. In addition to the representations above we received 2 petitions. One contained

132 signatures and supported the introduction of the CPZ and provided the following reasons.

- Problems with non-residents parking and preventing residents and their visitors from parking and preventing residents and their visitors from parking in these roads since the extension of the CPZ last March have had a detrimental effect on their lives.
- I don't expect to park outside my own house every day but find it unacceptable not being able to park in my own road, especially as there would be more than enough space for residents cars, if non residents were not allowed to park here.
- It has led to more traffic in our road as people drive around looking for parking spaces.
- When I have visitors they cant find anywhere nearby to park.
- People have to double park in order to take in shopping or when vans make deliveries, which didn't happen before.

11.5. The other petition received was objecting to the Woodside CPZ and contained 358 signatures objecting to the Woodside CPZ. This petition did not contain a reason why they were objecting. On closer analysis, the petition contains 158 signatures from roads within the Proposed CPZ areas and represents 44% of the total number of signatures obtained.

11.6. The list of the salient representations received at the time of submission of this report along with the Council's response can be found in Appendix II of this report.

11.7. As detailed analysis is still underway, a full list of all representations received during the statutory period, along with the Council's response, will be provided by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation at the cabinet meeting of 23 March 2010. The representations will be grouped as to what grounds the objection is being made.

11.8. **Statutory Bodies** - As part of the statutory notification process the views of the following bodies were sought: AA, London Transport, Police (local), Fire Brigade, London Ambulance Service, Freight Transport Association, Road Haulage Association, RAC, Metropolitan Police (traffic), Haringey Cycling Campaign, Enterprise. None of these statutory bodies provided comment.

12. Service Financial Comments

12.1. If the measures proposed through statutory notification are approved, the cost of implementing the scheme will be met from £40k budget allocation identified within 2010/11 parking capital budget provision. The total spend on this scheme will equate to £58k factoring £18k spent in 2009/10.

12.2. The annual running cost of the scheme after implementation will be £32k and the estimated revenue to be generated will be approximately £48k.The payback of set up costs in years is 3.6 years.

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

13.1. Appendix I Statutory notification documents
13.2. Appendix II List of representations received at the time of submission of this report.
13.3. Appendix III Summary/minutes of meetings with Businesses/Eldon Road Baptist Church

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- Returned survey documents
- The Council's Local Implementation Plan

15. Background and Statutory Notification Process

15.1. Following the extension of the Wood Green Outer CPZ in March 2009, residents of the uncontrolled section of Perth Road and roads to the east of Perth Road, approached their local Ward Councillors to highlight their concerns with displacement parking.

15.2. To enable the issue to be discussed with the community, Focus Group meetings attended by local resident representatives, council officers and Ward Councillors were held. It was agreed to formally consult the wider community to identify parking issues and support for parking controls. Public consultation subsequently took place in September/October 2009.

15.3. On consideration of the feedback made during public consultation it was approved in January 2010 to proceed to statutory notification for the proposed extension of the Wood Green Outer CPZ and the introduction of the Woodside CPZ.

15.4. The consultation document clearly stated that the council is not proposing the introduction of a CPZ to the whole area. The objective of the consultation was to identify roads that would support parking controls and any scheme developed would be based on feedback analysed on a road-by-road basis.

15.5. As the southern section of Perth Road is already within the Wood Green CPZ it was recommended to include the remaining uncontrolled section and Fife Road (cul-de-sac of Perth Road) in the existing CPZ.

15.6. It was further recommended to propose a new Woodside CPZ to cover Eldon Road, Elm Road, Granville Road, Melrose Avenue, Saxon Road and Paisley Road. The operational days/hours indicate support for Monday to Friday 8:00am – 6:30pm.

15.7. **Statutory Notification process**

15.8. Statutory notification is the legal part of the process required before modifying or implementing parking controls. In summary, before making an order to modify or implement parking controls, the council must notify its intentions in the London Gazette and local press providing a period of 21 days for any interested party to make representation. In addition, although not a requirement, it is also good practice to advertise on site where the measures are proposed.

15.9. As part of the statutory process, the views of the following bodies are also sought: AA, London Transport, Police (local), Fire Brigade, London Ambulance Service, Freight Transport Association, Road Haulage Association, RAC, Metropolitan Police (traffic), Haringey Cycling Campaign, neighbouring boroughs and Enterprise.

15.10. Before making the relevant Traffic Management Orders, the council must consider all duly made objections submitted in response to the statutory notification.

15.11. If the Council is satisfied that it has addressed all objections received, a Notice of Making can then be published in the London Gazette and local press notifying of the date the Traffic Management Order will come into operation. At this time, notification letters will also be distributed to all properties within the road/roads where parking controls are to be implemented. The notification letters will provide information of when the works will take place, operational date of the new parking controls and how to apply for a permit.

15.12. It should be noted that statutory notification differs from the formal consultation process that is usually conducted first to assess level of support for parking controls. Statutory notification is open to any interested party wishing to make representation regardless of where they live / work. The representations received are also analysed based on their content rather than a yes/no vote. It should be further noted during this process the majority of representations are normally objections to the proposals, as those in support may not feel the need to make representation.

Appendix I

Statutory notification documents

Appendix II

List of representations received at the time of submission of this report

Objection- A CPZ would have a bad effect on our social and family life, discouraging visitors. A CPZ would isolate those who rely on visitors-everyone will have to pay for permits for visitors and carers, not just people with cars and the number of cars will be limited. A CPZ would cause disruption to normal routines giving nowhere to park for traders who we want to call.

Council's Response- If a CPZ is introduced in the area residents can purchase visitor vouchers for use during the operational times of the CPZ. The charges for visitor vouchers are considerably less then on street pay and display.

Objection- A CPZ would damage local shops and businesses discouraging passing trade and making it hard for local workers.

Council's Response- Shared use resident, business and pay and display bays have been proposed in several roads within the Woodside area including the side roads off Lordship Lane. These parking bays will facilitate parking for visitors to the area. Businesses are entitled to apply for permits for their staff provided they meet the relevant criteria. A number of meetings were held with businesses along Lordship Lane details of the discussion will be contained within Appendix III.

Objection-A CPZ would be bad for the community turning neighbouring streets into overspill car parks whilst allowing less parking within the CPZ. A CPZ is not needed in this area. It will set one street against another as the council expands their schemes.

Council's Response- Prior to carrying out Public Consultation we held several community Focus Group meetings, which were attended by local resident representatives, council officers and Ward Councillors. It was agreed to formally consult the wider community to identify parking issues and support for parking controls. Public consultation subsequently took place in September/October 2009. The feedback from this public consultation demonstrated that there was an area in favour of parking controls, which would form the basis of future statutory consultation.

Objection-The council is responsible for causing the parking problems in this area by extending the CPZ in the Noel Park and Scotch Estates.

Council's Response- The extension of the CPZ was introduced as a direct result of requests from local residents for protection against long stay commuter parking. The review carried out in November 2006 confirmed that the existing Wood Green CPZ scheme was meeting the needs of residents of the zone. Overall the feedback received from the existing Wood Green CPZ Review indicated that 53%of respondents are either Very or Fairly Satisfied with the CPZ.

Objection- The council does not appear to have undertaken an independent survey to determine the true scale of the problems of commuter parking, and associated traffic flows in the area, relying instead on anecdotal evidence to determine policy.

Council's Response- The Council conducted a public consultation to gauge the views of residents in an agreed consultation boundary the feedback received indicated that a number residents felt that non-resident parking was an issue and were in favour of parking controls for their roads.

Objection- The council has apparently failed to consider alternative solutions to the problems of parking commuter vehicles.

Council's Response-The council is constantly working towards more sustainable modes of transport. To date we have introduced 27 Car Clubs bays throughout the borough and will shortly be consulting on the proposed introduction of 42 extra spaces which include a location along Leith Road off Perth Road.

Objection-The council has failed to consider the rights of the voters, instead pursuing implementation of an anti-car owner policy.

Council's Response- The proposals considered in this report are in accordance with the objectives of the Council's Local Implementation Plan. This plan contains the policy framework for both parking and road safety and is summarised below.

Local Implementation Plan (LIP)

Parking: Section 7.0 of the Parking and Enforcement Plan (the 'PEP'), which forms part of the LIP reiterates the Council's intentions to improve parking conditions in the Borough. The overall aim of the PEP is to support a better and safer environment for the borough.

Key PEP policies include:

- The Council will assess the need for parking controls at junctions.
- The Council will allocate on-street kerb space in accordance with the Council's defined hierarchy of parking need.
- The Council will monitor, manage and review on-street pay and display parking to help manage long-stay commuter parking and promote short stay and visitor parking.

Road Safety: Section 6.0 of the LIP contains the Council's Road Safety Strategy which details initiatives to make borough roads safer for all road users. The Council's UDP also contains strategic transport policies for the benefit of road safety. The key polices include:

- To tackle congestion by reducing the level and impact of traffic in town centres and residential areas.
- To make the borough's streets safer and more secure, particularly for pedestrians and other vulnerable street users through traffic management measures.

- To manage better use of street spaces for people, goods and services, ensuring that priority is allocated to meet the objectives of the strategy.
- To improve the attractiveness and amenity of the borough's streets, particularly in town centres and residential areas.
- Encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport

Objection-The Local Consultation was flawed in several respects: The council has failed to consult democratically in the first instance al the voters in the ward. Surveys have shown the document was not received by every household nor by every voter.

Council's Response- The public consultation extents were discussed with the resident focus group and with ward councillors. In developing the consultation boundary consideration was given to the possible displacement.

Objection- The Local Consultation was misleading in the following respects *"The aim of a CPZ is to prioritise parking for residents by restricting non resident and commuter parking"*: Unless specifically designed, a CPZ does not provide the number of parking spaces that would be needed by residents

Council's Response- The proposals are clear in their aims of prioritising parking in line with the council's hierarchy of parking need and will maximise the parking space available.

Objection- *"Better traffic management-by reducing illegal and disruptive parking"* There is no evidence that there is illegal parking in the area, which requires parking restrictions which at present do not exist. Disruptive parking is not defined in the text, but while there is shortage of space, no disruption can occur except in a process.

Council's Response- From site observations it is clear that obstructive parking takes place, particularly close to junctions. This manner of parking can hinder visibility for pedestrians and motorists in the area. It is proposed to introduce double yellow lines to several locations throughout the area.

Objection- *"Improving access for emergency vehicles and waste collection vehicles"* The roads in Woodside Ward are narrow, and if the CPZ addresses this issue by removing parking from one side of the roads, then over half of all the residents' cars will be forced out of the area.

Council's Response- There is no proposal to remove parking on one side of any road throughout the proposed other then directly at junctions or to create turning heads at the end of roads.

Objection- *"Improving safety for all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists through improved visibility"* There is no evidence of accidents in the Ward

Council's Response-As part of the CPZ Double yellows have been proposed to junctions and areas require severe traffic management measures. The purpose of

proposing double yellow lines is to prevent potential accidents by improving visibility for all road users and not waiting to take action reactively.

Objection- *" The feedback received from the consultation will be presented in a report to the December 2009 meeting of the Council's Cabinet, which will consider the consultation results, along with other factors such as safety implication and the need to ensure traffic flow is maintained, when making a decision on the way forward"* This suggested that the results would be considered by the Cabinet. In the event not only did the December meeting of the Cabinet not discuss the feedback, the decision to proceed to statutory consultation seems not to have been taken by Cabinet.

Council's Response- The feedback of the public consultation carried out in September/October 2009 was originally scheduled to be presented to the council's Cabinet on 15 December 2009. Unfortunately, due to the postal strike in October 2009, the deadline for responses was extended and, a request for a further Focus Group meeting in late November, meant that it was not possible to report back to the December Cabinet. Regardless of whether the decision was taken by Cabinet or under delegated authority, the decision process is transparent and any decision made will be available to the public.

Objection-The Council's consultation has been incomplete. The council has not published full data on the returns. In particular the choices and numbers to question 4. *If a CPZ were introduced in your area, what do you think would be the most appropriate operating hours for parking control?* have not been published

Council's Response- The council has published full data on the responses to the September/October public consultation as appendix of II the Delegated Report. approved on 28 January 2010. This is available on the council's website.

Objection- The council has based the decision to proceed to statutory consultation on incorrect information. Surveys show that many more people than responded are opposed to the CPZ, particularly in the roads identified as part of the statutory consultation. There is anecdotal evidence that the results do not reflect the actual polling response, some households being recorded as voting for the proposals, when in fact the vote was against.

Council's Response- The council will consider all responses made to the public consultation before considering whether to proceed with any proposals under statutory consultation. During public consultation, we did not receive any surveys indicating more people than responded are opposed to the CPZ.

Objection- The council has selected a group of roads from which majority responses were for the CPZ. The low level of returns however makes these proposals self-serving the council failed to confirm if the real majority are supportive, in contravention of democratic principles

Council's Response- It was stated on page 3 of the Public Consultation document that the consultation is not a vote on whether the whole area should receive a controlled parking zone and that the feedback will be analyses on a road by road basis to identify roads or areas that are in favour of measures and those roads that are not in favour. It was also outlined that the feedback will also enabled to determine the way forward regarding the possible introduction of a zone or zones to address identified parking problems.

Objection- The council has arbitrarily decided full day parking restrictions, when commuter parking could be controlled by a restricted number of hours, requiring less costly administration. In addition residents will be parking outside the zone unless adequate parking bays are provided, and this is unlikely due to inadequate survey of car ownership.

Council's Response-Question four of the Public Consultation document asked respondents to consider four different time periods or suggest another. On analysis of the feedback to question four regarding the possible timings for a CPZ it was seen that from the roads comprising of the proposed Woodside CPZ that a majority supported at least 'all day' operational times with 32 of 105 respondents in favour of this period. The operational times of a CPZ do not affect the administration costs. In all CPZs all Parking bays will be marked out where it is safe to do so taking into account the need to maintain traffic and road safety.

Objection-I am worried it will cause environmental impact when front gardens are change into off street parking.

Council's Response- In February 2007, a revised policy for vehicle crossovers was introduced which imposed more stringent criteria on crossover applications. the new guidance included the following for consideration '*in considering an application, the council will assess the need for safe and efficient operation of an existing operation of an existing CPZ. Applications will be refused where it is deemed that the construction of a crossover and subsequent loss of parking spaces would have a detrimental impact to an on-street parking within a CPZ.*

Objection-I will have to renew and pay again each time I change my vehicle.

Council's Response- As permits are registration specific to the vehicle there is a £10 administration fee for amending a permit due to the change in vehicle, this fee does not apply to renewal.

Appendix III

Summary/minutes of meetings with Businesses/Eldon Road Baptist Church

IN PROCESS OF ANALYSIS

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Agenda Item 20

Haringey Council

[No.]

Cabinet **On 23 March 2010**

Report Title. **Crouch End and Muswell Hill Stop and Shop reviews**

Report of : Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment

Signed : 11th March 2010

Contact Officer :

Joan Hancox, Head of Sustainable Transport 020 8489 1777

Joan.Hancox@haringey.gov.uk

Tony Kennedy, Transport Policy & Projects 020 8489 1765

Tony.Kennedy@haringey.gov.uk

Wards(s) affected: **Muswell Hill/Crouch End**

Report for: **Key**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Cabinet of the recent changes made to parking management in the Muswell Hill and Crouch End Town Centres

1.2. To seek member endorsement of the changes and to approve changes to the Parking Services budget to take account of the reduced income.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. The Council is committed to assisting in the economic viability of its Town Centres for the

benefit of the local communities they serve. The parking management measures, introduced under experimental powers, have provided short term parking availability along the commercial roads thereby reducing the demand for shopper parking in the neighbouring residential roads. The two schemes have in general been supported by shoppers, traders and local residents and is seen as a positive way forward to assist in protecting our town centres.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and other Strategies

3.1. The traffic management changes are linked to the following Council Priorities and Strategies:

Council Priorities

Priority 1 - Making Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs
These measures have met this priority by better allocating kerbside space for the needs of the local community, particularly visitors to the area. This will therefore reduce conflict between resident and visitors in the local residential roads and therefore reduce congestion and pollution within these roads. The measures will also provide and environmental improvement in the area.

Priority 2 - Creating a Better Haringey: cleaner, greener and safer
The package of measures detailed in this report will improve road safety through better parking management and improve the environment for the residents and traders in the area.

Priority 5 - Delivering excellent, customer focused, cost effective services.
The changes to parking management in the Muswell Hill and Crouch End Town Centres have been developed in consultation with shoppers, traders, residents and Ward Members of the respective areas.

Council Strategies

The proposals assist the Council in promoting the following strategies:

- Community Strategy
- Unitary Development Plan
- Safer for all (Safer Communities Plan)
- Greenest Borough Strategy.
- Local Implementation Plan

4. Recommendations

4.1. It is requested that the Cabinet consider the financial implications as set out in this report and;

(i) Approve making the experimental measures permanent.
(ii) Agree where the loss of revenue is sourced from.
(iii) Reduce the parking income budget to account for the projected reduction.
(iv) Request the Director of Finance to find alternative savings.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1. The measures have been introduced to provide short stay parking facilities in the town centre areas and therefore assist the economic viability of these commercial locations. They are supported by the community and have removed parking restrictions without impacting on safety or the free flow of traffic through the areas.

5.2. The measures will however have an impact on parking income and this needs to be considered and measures agreed to address the budget pressure this will place on the Urban Environment Directorate.

6. Other options considered

6.1. N/A

7. Background and Summary

7.1. In 2006 the Council reviewed the parking management arrangements in the Muswell Hill and Crouch End Town Centres following representation from local traders and residents. The restrictions had been in place for a number of years and did not reflect changes in traffic mode, movement or parking/loading demand.

7.2. The outcome of the review was the introduction of pay and display parking management schemes to the two areas. The aim of the measures was to address issues raised by traders and residents by providing short stay parking facilities to enable shoppers to park close to the shops, and therefore, reduce parking pressures experienced in the local residential roads and assist in the economic viability of the areas.

7.3. Since the implementation of both schemes, Ward Members and traders have made representations for a further review to consider parking charges, enforcement and the removal of the peak hour restrictions in the parking bays. The demand for a review increased in light of the economic downturn and the Leader engaged Ward Members and trader representatives from a number of town centres to consider ways to assist and address their concerns.

7.4. Meetings were also held with the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation and officers from Parking, Sustainable Transport, Economic Development and traders of the two areas.

7.5. The outcome of the various meetings was an agreement to review both the town centres through consultation with shoppers, traders and residents to identify issues and consider if they could be accommodated.

7.6. The feedback from consultation confirmed demand for the consideration of a number of measures, most notably the removal of further parking restrictions to enable the operating

hours of the pay and display bays to be extended and the provision of further loading facilities.

7.7. Amendments to the existing parking arrangements were drafted and introduced before Christmas under experimental powers to assist traders during their busiest period. Please see appendix I for a plan of the changes made under experimental powers.

7.8. Additional measures introduced in the Crouch End area included opening Hornsey Library Car Park for public use during the week and the introduction of a temporary Crouch End Shopper Permit scheme. Both measures were introduced in November 2009 to assist with the Christmas shopping period.

7.9. The measures introduced in the Muswell Hill and Crouch End areas are in keeping with our parking policy of assisting Town Centre areas to ensure they remain economically stable. The changes have had a direct positive impact on visitors to both areas by increasing the availability of parking for the benefit of the community. It is also in line with council priorities 1, 2 and 5 as mentioned in 3.1.

8. Financial Implications

8.1. The projected loss of parking income is a direct result of a reduction in the amount of waiting restrictions at the two locations and therefore a reduction in contraventions. Compliance of the pay and display bays is high and therefore penalty charge notices (PCN) issued in the areas has reduced significantly.

9. Chief Financial Officer Comments

9.1. Due to the large financial impact of this scheme it is necessary to ensure the source of compensating funding / income is agreed before the revised arrangements can be approved. Otherwise there will be a large base problem within the Parking budget.

9.2. The options are to identify savings from elsewhere within related budgets or to adjust the 2010-11 budget. As the changes proposed will have a permanent effect on income levels within the Parking budget an allocation from balances or reserves will only provide a temporary solution.

9.3. The total loss of income in a full year associated with these measures is estimated to be £570,000. This figure may reduce depending on the outcome of consultation, for example if there are objections due to increased journey times for buses, and this leads to a further changes in the parking arrangements.

9.4. If compensatory savings were to be identified elsewhere within Highways budgets, this is likely to have a major impact on the level of maintenance that can be undertaken and thus impact on the condition of the Borough roads.

9.5. If compensatory savings / increased income were to be identified within Parking budgets then it will be necessary to review the scope of Parking controls within Haringey in order to generate savings / extra income. Parking income is projected to be below budget in 2009-10

and the changes agreed for the 2010-11 budget mean that the income budget is higher than in previous years. Therefore achieving the existing income budget is likely to be a significant challenge and thus increasing income without major changes to the Parking infrastructure is not possible

10. Head of Legal Services Comments

10.1 An experimental traffic regulation order may be made under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 ("1984 Act") for a period of no longer than 18 months to trial a scheme before deciding to make a permanent traffic management order under the same Act. A traffic management order can be made in relation to parking. Prior to a traffic management order being made, consultation is required pursuant to the Local Authority Traffic Orders (Procedures) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. Those regulations require the Council to consider all objections duly made and not withdrawn prior to making the order.

10.2 When making a decision whether to proceed with a traffic management order under the 1984 Act, pursuant to section 122 of that act, it is the duty of the Council to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of vehicular and other traffic (including pedestrians) and the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on and off the highway. The Council should have regard to the desirability of securing and maintaining reasonable access to premises and the effect on the amenities of any locality affected and any other matters appearing to the Council to be relevant.

11. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

11.1. N/A

12. Consultation

12.1. **Muswell Hill:** Before consultation took place, meetings were held between Ward Councillors, Neighbourhood Management, Sustainable Transport and Economic Regeneration to discuss how best to consult with the community. It was decided that due to the absence of an established trader's representative, officers should engage with the traders by carrying out face-to-face surveys with every trader in the area and a representative number of shoppers. Consultation letters were also sent to local residents living above the commercial premises and side road properties in close proximity to Muswell Hill Broadway and Fortis Green Road. The surveys were carried out between August and September 2009.

12.2. **Crouch End:** The Leader met with trader representatives, including the Crouch End Project and the Crouch End Trader's Association on a number of occasions. A Focus Group meeting was then set up with these groups to discuss their issues and agree a way forward. In addition, face to face surveys were carried with a representative number of shoppers. The meeting and surveys were carried out between July and August 2009.

12.3. **Consultation Feedback**

12.4. The feedback from the consultation carried out in the two areas presented very similar issues as listed below.

- Extend the permitted pay and display parking period where possible.
- Improve signage to reduce confusion
- Consider the introduction of more pay and display parking bays along the main shopping streets
- Introduce more loading facilities where possible
- Introduce waiting restrictions where appropriate i.e. junctions

12.5. **Measures introduced**

12.6. The feedback received through the various meetings and surveys was collated and reported to the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation at his Environment meeting on 27 November. It was agreed that the identified changes should be introduced under an Experimental Traffic Management Order to enable them to be in place before Christmas. The changes were subsequently implemented and went live in Muswell Hill on the 17 December and in Crouch End on the 21 December 2009.

12.7. The changes can be seen in Appendix I of this report and consisted of the following:

Muswell Hill:

- The introduction of an additional 7 pay and display parking bays.
- The introduction of 5 loading bays.
- Extended operational hours of the pay and display period at identified locations.
- The introduction of double yellow line restrictions.

Crouch End:

- The introduction of 2 Disabled bays
- The introduction of 3 Loading Bays
- Extended operational hours of the pay and display period at identified locations.
- The introduction of double yellow line restrictions.

12.8. **Feedback received on the implementation of changes**

12.9. **Muswell Hill:** Before the changes were implemented, a meeting was held between an officer from Sustainable Transport and traders in the Muswell Hill area to discuss the changes to be made experimentally. The changes were received positively and led to positive press.

12.10. Since the implementation of changes, we have received written feedback from disabled motorists regarding the conversion of single yellow line waiting restrictions to pay and

display restrictions and the effect this has had on the availability of kerb space.

12.11. Traders have verbally reported that customers have found the changes to be beneficial particularly the increased number of parking spaces in the area.

12.12. **Crouch End:** We have received written feedback from residents in roads where loading bays have been introduced reporting concerns due to the reduction in kerb space.

12.13. We have received verbal representations from the public regarding the impact the changes have had on the flow of buses. A meeting has been arranged with London Buses on16 March 2010 to review the changes on site and assess whether they have caused obstruction and congestion/delays to bus journeys. This meeting is outside the deadline for submission of this report. Should the meeting confirm the issue then consideration should be given to removing the offending bays or reducing the operational hours to avoid peak period congestion. The outcome of the meeting will need to be reported verbally to the Cabinet by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1. The estimated loss on income is £658k in total however, this amount will be reduced by £88k to be generated from an increase in hours of the pay and display machines. The net loss in income is anticipated to be £570k.

13.2. This loss of income will have huge impact on parking service in achieving the budgeted level of income for the next financial year; it must be recognised that the service will not be able to achieve it through other income streams within parking. It hoped that the income budget will be adjusted accordingly if the experimental orders become permanent.

13.3. If the service is expected to achieve 2010/11cashlimit with the potential loss of income of £570k, the service will have to curtail the expenditure budget and it will hinder the delivery of the service. The implication will be to lay off staff within street enforcement and correspondence teams, this action will further reduce the capability of the service to achieve the cash limit as the service is currently struggling to achieve 2009/10 cash limit.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1 Appendix I - Location Plan of changes to Parking Management in Crouch End and Muswell Hill Town Centres

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1 N/A

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APPENDIX I

Location Plan of changes to Parking Management in Crouch End and Muswell Hill Town Centres

Sustainable Transport
1st Floor, River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ
Tel: 020 8489 5351 **Fax:** 0208 489 1433
www.haringey.gov.uk

Head of Sustainable Transport: Joan Hancox

Haringey Council

10 December 2009

WORKS NOTICE

Dear Resident/Trader,

Works to provide more parking and loading facilities in Muswell Hill in place from 17 December 2009

We will be carrying out works to increase parking spaces in the area and more loading facilities in Muswell Hill. As part of the council's commitment to support local businesses throughout the borough, the council has undertaken a review of the existing pay and display restrictions in the area, which were originally introduced in June 2007.

To gauge the community's views on parking in the area council officers carried out hundreds of face-to-face surveys with traders, shoppers and residents in the area.

We have considered the feedback received from these surveys and have developed amendments with the intention to improve the scheme so it continues to work well for traders and visitors to the area. Our proposals consist of the following changes:

- Increase the Pay and Display periods to existing parking bays in the area particularly along Muswell Hill Broadway
- The removal of waiting and loading restrictions in several bays within the area
- Introduce more Pay and Display parking bays to the area within the main shopping areas
- Introduce double yellow lines at junctions where appropriate
- Introduce additional loading facilities in the area.

The attached plan outlines the changes to be made.

We are introducing the measures under an Experimental Traffic Management Order, as this will enable us to monitor the impact and consider amendments. The duration of an experimental order lasts no more than eighteen months and we will consider making measures permanent after a six month period.

Beacon Council 2005-2006 Getting Closer to Communities

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The Experimental Traffic Management Order will be published on **10 December 2009** and will become effective on **17 December 2009.**

If the changes are successful, an amended permanent traffic order, based on the experimental order and its findings, will be introduced in 2010.

Work on site will commence the week beginning **14 December 2009**, subject to weather conditions and will consist of the replacement of existing signs and the introduction of new road markings. These are minor works and we will ensure that any disruption to the public is kept to a minimum. I apologise in advance for any inconvenience caused.

Please note we will consider all views throughout the six month experimental process. If you have any queries, comments or feedback about the changes please contact the project engineer Vincent Valerio on **020 8489 1325** or email vincent.valerio@haringey.gov.uk.

Alternatively in his absence please contact Chris Roberts-Wray on **0208 489 5135** or email chris.roberts-wray@haringey.gov.uk.

You can also email frontline@haringey.gov.uk or write to:

Haringey Council,
Sustainable Transport,
1st Floor South,
River Park House,
225 High Road,
Wood Green,
London N22 8HQ

Thank you in advance for taking the time to read this letter and I hope you find a positive outcome from the introduction of these changes.

Yours faithfully,

Joan Hancox
Head of Sustainable Transport

Beacon Council 2005-2006 Getting Closer to Communities
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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London N22 8HQ

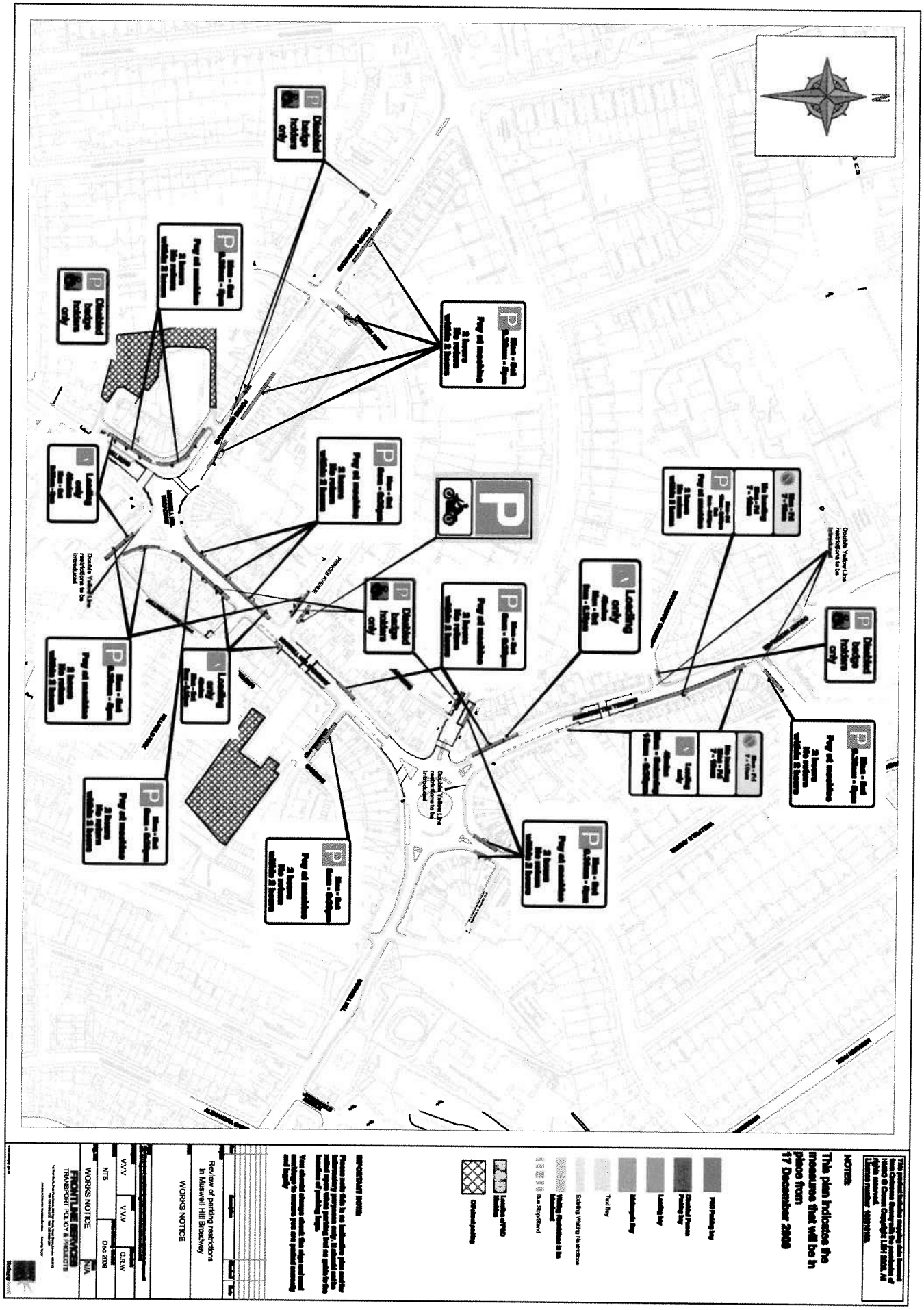
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Yours faithfully,

Joan Hancox

Joan Hancox
Head of Sustainable Transport

Beacon Council 2005-2006 Getting Closer to Communities
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE


NOTES:
This plan indicates the measures that will be in place from 17 December 2009
Review of parking restrictions in Muswell Hill Broadway
WORKS NOTICE
FRONTLINE SERVICES
TRANSPORT POLICY & PROJECTS

Shqip

Nëse e doni në gjuhën tuaj këtë letër paralajmërimi të punëve, ju lutem shënjoni ✓ kutinë, plotësoni emrin dhe adresën tuaj dhe dërgojeni formularin tek adresa e mëposhtme me postim falas.

Kurdî Kurmancî

Ev name ji bo daxuyanîya kar e. Heke hun wê bi zimanê xwe dixwazin, ji kerema xwe qutîkê işaret bikin, nav û navnîşana xwe binivîsin, û formê ji navnîşana posta bêpere ya jêrîn re bişînin.

বাংলা

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Soomaali

Haddii aad jeceshahay warqqadan kugu wargalinaysa shaqo laguugu soo turjumo afkaaga hooyo, fadlan calaamadee sanduuqa buuxina foomka kadibna dib ugu soo dir cinwaanka hoos ku xusan. Dib u soo dirista foomku lacag laagama baahna.

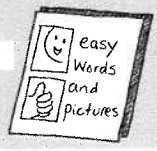
Français

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Tel: 020 8489 5351 **Fax:** 0208 489 1433
www.haringey.gov.uk

Head of Sustainable Transport: Joan Hancox

Haringey Council

WORKS NOTICE

11 December 2009

Dear Resident/Trader,

Additional parking, loading and disabled person facilities in Crouch End effective 21 December 2009

We will be carrying out works to increase the number of parking spaces and provide more loading and disabled person facilities in Crouch End. As part of the council's commitment to support local businesses throughout the borough, we have undertaken a review of the existing pay and display restrictions in the area, which were originally introduced in June 2007.

We have worked closely with ward councillors, business representatives and the safer neighbourhood team, and have developed amendments with the intention to improve the scheme so it continues to work well for traders and visitors to the area. Our proposals consist of the following changes as shown on the plan overleaf:

- Increase the Pay and Display periods to existing parking bays in the area particularly along The Broadway
- The removal of waiting and loading restrictions in several bays within the area
- Introduce double yellow lines at junctions where appropriate
- Introduce additional loading and disabled bay facilities in the area.

We are introducing the measures under an Experimental Traffic Management Order, as this will enable us to monitor the impact and consider amendments. The duration of an experimental order lasts no more than 18 months and we will consider making measures permanent after a 6 month period. The Experimental Traffic Management Order was published on **10 December 2009** and will become effective on **17 December 2009.** However, works on site will become live from **21 December 2009.** If the changes are successful, an amended permanent traffic order, based on the experimental order and its findings, will be introduced in **2010**.

Work on site will commence the week beginning **14 December 2009**, subject to weather conditions and will consist of the replacement of existing signs and the introduction of new road markings. These are minor works and I apologise in advance for any disruption or inconvenience caused.

Please note we will consider all views throughout the 6 month experimental process. If you have any queries or feedback about the changes please contact the project engineer Vincent Valerio on **020 8489 1325** or email vincent.valerio@haringey.gov.uk. Alternatively in his absence please contact Chris Roberts-Wray on **0208 489 5135** or email chris.roberts-wray@haringey.gov.uk. You can also email frontline@haringey.gov.uk or write to:

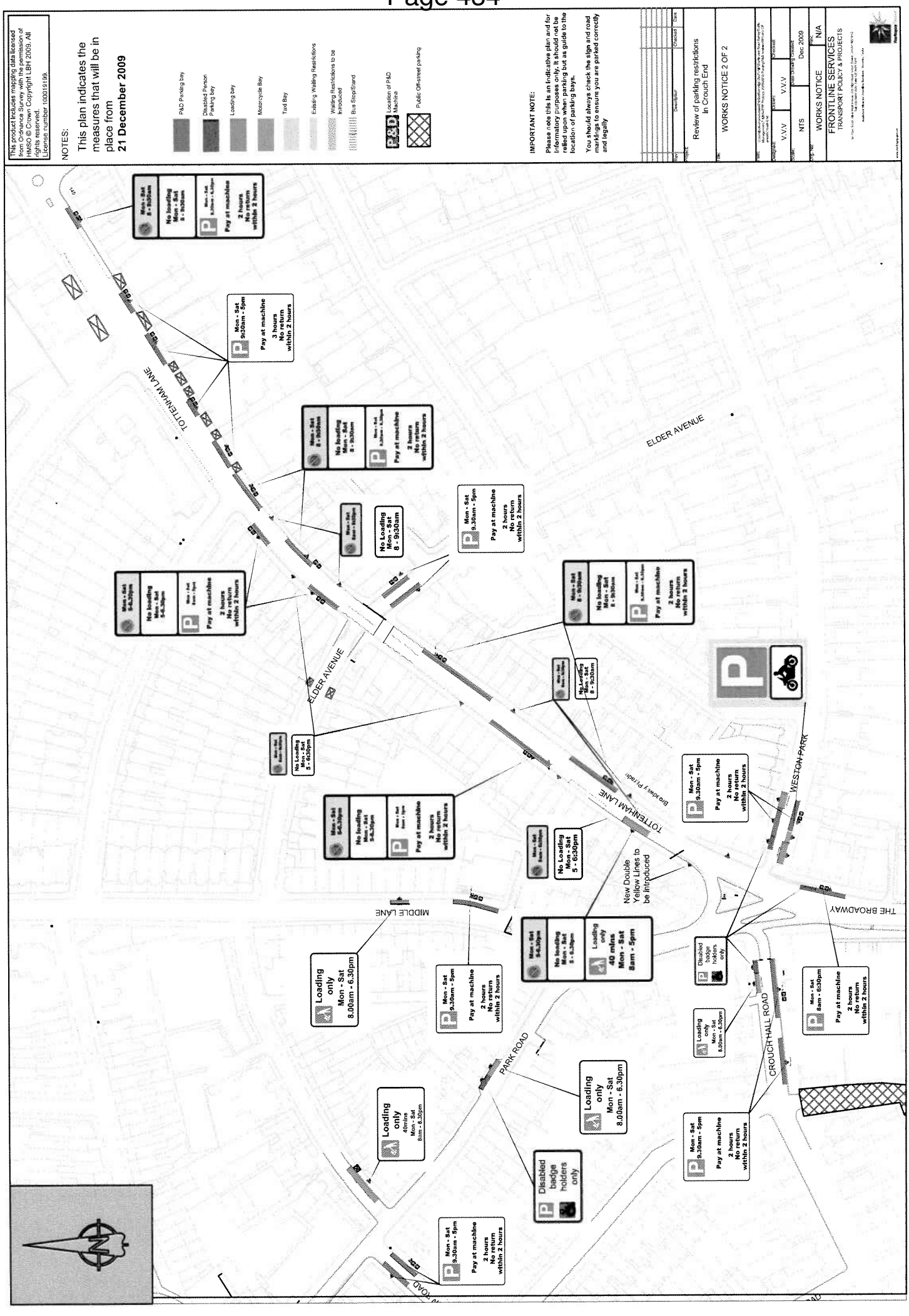
Haringey Council,
Sustainable Transport,
1st Floor South,
River Park House,
225 High Road,
Wood Green,
London N22 8HQ

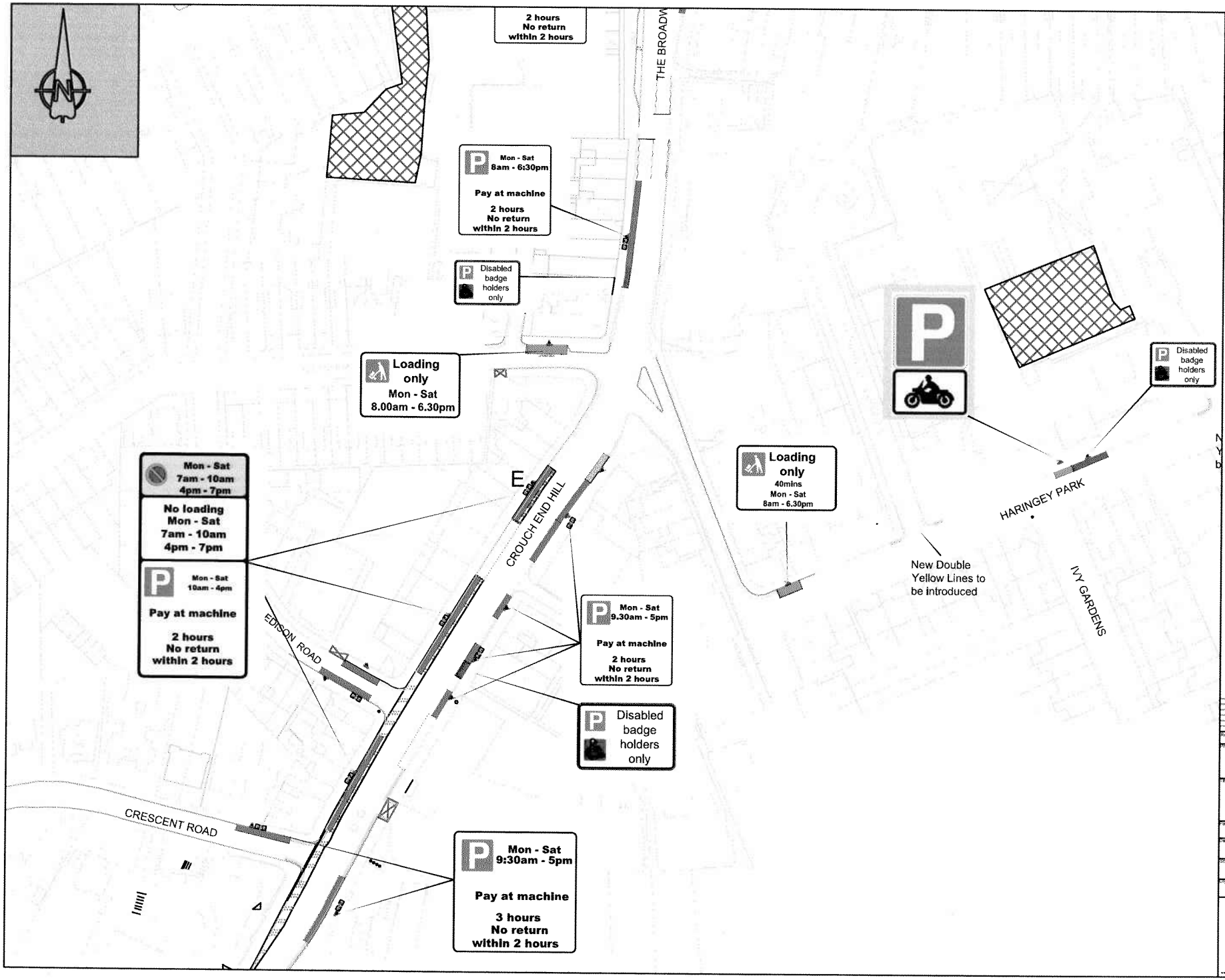
Thank you in advance for taking the time to read this letter and I hope you find a positive outcome from the introduction of these changes.

Yours faithfully,

Joan Hancox

Joan Hancox
Head of Sustainable Transport


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NOTES:
This plan indicates the measures that will be in place from
21 December 2009
P&D Parking bay
Disabled Person Parking bay
Loading bay
Motorcycle Bay
Taxi Bay
Existing Waiting Restrictions
Waiting Restrictions to be Introduced
Bus Stop/Stand
Location of P&D Machine
Public Off-street parking
IMPORTANT NOTE:
Please note this is an indicative plan and for informatory purposes only. It should not be relied upon when parking but as guide to the location of parking bays.
You should always check the sign and road markings to ensure you are parked correctly and legally
Rev
Description
Checked
Date
Review of parking restrictions in Crouch End
WORKS NOTICE 2 OF 2
Designed: V.V.V
Checked:
Scale: NTS
Date: Dec 2009
Drg. No: WORKS NOTICE
Rev: N/A
FRONTLINE SERVICES
TRANSPORT POLICY & PROJECTS
TOTTENHAM LANE
ELDER AVENUE
WESTON PARK
THE BROADWAY
MIDDLE LANE
PARK ROAD
CROUCH HALL ROAD
Broadway Parade
Mon - Sat 8 - 9:30am
No loading Mon - Sat 8 - 9:30am
Pay at machine 2 hours No return within 2 hours
Mon - Sat 9:30am - 5pm
Mon - Sat 9:00am - 5pm
Pay at machine 3 hours No return within 2 hours
Mon - Sat 5-6.30pm
No loading Mon - Sat 5 - 6:30pm
Loading only 40 mins Mon - Sat 8am - 5pm
Loading only Mon - Sat 8.00am - 6.30pm
Loading only 40mins Mon - Sat 8am - 6.30pm
Disabled badge holders only
New Double Yellow Lines to be introduced



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NOTES:

This plan indicates the measures that will be in place from
21 December 2009

- P&D Parking bay
- Disabled Person Parking bay
- Loading bay
- Motorcycle Bay
- Taxi Bay
- Existing Waiting Restrictions
- Waiting Restrictions to be introduced
- Bus Stop/Stand
- P&D Location of P&D Machine
- Public Off-street parking

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Please note this is an indicative plan and for informatory purposes only. It should not be relied upon when parking but as guide to the location of parking bays.

You should always check the sign and road markings to ensure you are parked correctly and legally

Rev	Description	Checked	Date

Project:
Review of parking restrictions
In Crouch End

Title:
WORKS NOTICE 1 of 1

Path:

Designed:	Drawn:	Checked:
V,V,V	V,V,V	

Scale:	Date Drawing Created:
NTS	Dec 2009

Dwg. No:	Rev:
WORKS NOTICE	N/A

FRONTLINE SERVICES
TRANSPORT POLICY & PROJECTS

Shqip

Nëse e doni në gjuhën tuaj këtë letër paralajmërimi të punëve, ju lutem shënjoni ✓ kutinë, plotësoni emrin dhe adresën tuaj dhe dërgojeni formularin tek adresa e mëposhtme me postim falas.

Kurdî Kurmancî

Ev name ji bo daxuyanîya kar e. Heke hun wê bi zimanê xwe dixwazin, ji kerema xwe qutîkê işaret bikin, nav û navnîşana xwe binivîsin, û formê ji navnîşana posta bêpere ya jêrîn re bişînin.

বাংলা

কাজকর্মের বিজ্ঞপ্তি দেওয়ার এই চিঠি আপনি যদি আপনার নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান তাহলে বাক্সে টিক্ চিহ্ন দিন, আপনার নাম ও ঠিকানা লেখার জায়গা পূরণ করুন এবং নিচের ফ্রীপোস্ট বা বিনা ডাকমাশুলের ঠিকানায় এই ফর্ম পাঠিয়ে দিন।

Soomaali

Haddii aad jeceshahay warqqadan kugu wargalinaysa shaqo laguugu soo turjumo afkaaga hooyo, fadlan calaamadee sanduuqa buuxina foomka kadibna dib ugu soo dir cinwaanka hoos ku xusan. Dib u soo dirista foomku lacag laagama baahna.

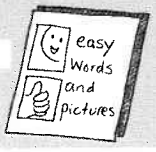
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Agenda Item 21

Haringey Council

Agenda item: **Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan**

[No.]

Cabinet

On 23 March 2010

Report Title.

Haringey Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan

Report of **Chief Financial Officer & Director of Urban Environment**

Signed :

Contact Officer : Kamar Zaman
Sustainable Energy Manager 020 8489 2178

Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 The report proposes a Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan for adoption. The plan includes an aspirational target of 40% reduction of CO2 emissions from the Council's own buildings, schools and transport by 2015 from 2006/7 levels.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Members

2.1 Introduction by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation:

On implementation this programme will ensure that the Council complies with statutory requirements, such as the Carbon Reduction Commitment, and will contribute to continuous improvement in the Use of Resources CAA requirements.

2.2 Introduction by the Cabinet Member for Resources:

This programme will ensure that the Council achieves value for money in the operation of its estate and achieves significant cost avoidance through reduced consumption of utilities.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

- Priority 1 - Making Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs.

3.1 Council Strategies

3.1.1 This Programme supports the Greenest Borough Strategy that states that Haringey Council will have a 10% reduction in carbon emissions from 2006/7 levels by 2010.

3.1.2 The Carbon Management Action Plan incorporates a series of actions and projects that supports the Council's overall strategy to reduce borough wide emissions by 40% by 2020.

3.2 Comprehensive Area Assessment

3.2.1 Carbon Management is an integral aspect of the Comprehensive Area Assessment process as part of the Use of Resources assessment. By embedding carbon management into all activities, the Council will be able to manage the environmental impacts of the services it operates.

3.2.2 The action plan sits as a living document behind the Carbon Management Programme.

4. Recommendations

4.1 That Cabinet agree an aspirational target of a 40% reduction in CO_2 emissions from Council operations by 2015 against a 2006/7 baseline.

4.2 That Cabinet adopt the Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1 The current energy market is extremely volatile, but pricing trends suggests future increases of at least 5% per annum. With Council buildings and schools extending their opening hours and new schools and extensions under the BSF programme, predicted energy consumption is likely to increase (by approximately 4% per annum). It is estimated that the projects identified in the Carbon Management Programme will reduce consumption and over the next five years will have avoided cost to the Council for energy of approximately £38 million.

5.2 The Council is currently subject to large changes in environmental legislation, specifically the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which requires the Council to trade allowances for the amount of Carbon emitted. The Council is expected to have to purchase approximately £430,000 worth of allowances in 2011/12. A 40% carbon reduction would reduce this to £258,000 and increase the likelihood of a positive position and potential bonus payments.

5.3 The Council was the first to sign up to the Friends of the Earth 'Get Serious About CO_2' campaign, committing itself to a 40% borough-wide carbon reduction by 2020. The aspirational 40% target proposed in the Carbon Management Programme is estimated to be delivered by 2015, ensuring the Council leads by example and will promote case studies with businesses, residents and key partners in the borough to enable delivery of the wider target as well.

6. Other options considered

6.1 As this is a plan supported by the Carbon Trust no other options have been considered.

7. Summary

7.1 In November 2009, at the Full Council meeting, Haringey signed up to the Friends of the Earth "Get Serious About CO2 Campaign", pledging to cut borough wide carbon emissions by 40% by 2020.

7.2 The Greenest Borough Strategy had previously adopted a 10% reduction target by 2010 based on 2006/7 levels.

7.3 In May 2009, Haringey Council signed onto the Carbon Trust Local Government Carbon Management Programme to develop an action plan. The preparation of the programme is supported by the Carbon Trust.

7.4 Appendix 1 outlines the proposed Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan for Haringey Council. It assesses activities and projects that can achieve carbon and cost savings and will contribute to supporting the Greenest Borough Strategy, in particular Priority 4: Leading example – managing the Council sustainably and Priority 5: Sustainable design and construction.

7.5 The strategy and policy have been developed in support of the Greenest Borough Strategy and more ambitious than the UK government target of a 34% reduction of CO2 emission by 2020.

7.6 The Council's carbon baseline in year ending April 2007 was 36,583 tCO_2 (carbon dioxide emissions in tonnes).

7.7 In order to help authorities take the necessary steps needed to integrate Carbon Management into the organisation, the Carbon Trust developed a Carbon Embedding Matrix for implementation. The matrix outlines, step by step, the actions that organisations need to achieve their target. Planned actions to meet the target have been drawn up following a self assessment with key officer engagement.

7.8 A number of projects are already underway with existing plans. The additional energy efficiency projects will be planned over the next five years dependant upon the

projected savings as a percentage of the baseline reduction, available resources and funding opportunities.

7.9 67% of projects have been quantified so far, which will lead to carbon savings of over 11,000 tonnes. There is a commitment to work to identify further projects and opportunities as the plan progresses. This will include de-centralised energy and further travel opportunities in particular.

7.10 Section 4 of the plan proposes a number of projects that will help achieve the savings detailed below. These projects are detailed in the Appendix 1.

7.11 By achieving the targets set out with the plan, the Council can expect to reduce its carbon emissions from 36,583 tonnes to 21,950 tonnes by 2015. Using DEFRA calculations, this is the equivalent of taking 4,596 cars off the road every year.

7.12 £38 million is the “cumulative value at stake” – the difference in total energy costs assuming business as usual growth against the position if the projects in this plan are implemented. This is the financial cost avoidance to the Council over the next five years if the actions and projects are delivered.

7.13 Section 6 of the plan (Appendix 1) sets out the planned actions and activities to ensure carbon management is embedded across the organisation. For example, delivering training to all, complying with CRC, delivering on NI185, ensuring CO2 saving is everyone’s responsibility, aligning council policies etc.

7.14 The matrix outlines, step by step, the actions that an organisation needs undertake to embed carbon management and achieve their carbon reduction target.

7.15 The Leading by Example Board will oversee the development and implementation of the programme. The Board is chaired by the Chief Financial Officer and meets quarterly. It reports into the Greenest Borough Stream Board and is supported by the Corporate Utilities Management Board (CUMB).

7.16 The key role of the CUMB is to implement the projects and actions outlined in the Carbon Management Plan and ensure the Council’s carbon reduction target is met. The project leader will report the progress made by the CUMB against the target to the Leading by Example Board (quarterly), CEMB (reported by the Chief Financial Officer quarterly) and Cabinet (reported by the Cabinet Member for Resources annually).

7.17 Projects will be implemented and managed by existing personnel resources and directed towards the relevant project officers in each Directorate. However, it is expected that there will be some additional programme management resource requirements. These requirements are currently being assessed although it is expected that they can be funded through existing funding arrangements.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 Carbon reduction projects have been quantified and actions identified for the next five years which will contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions of 40% by 2015. In accordance with Carbon Trust guidance, at this stage all funding plans for the full five years are not fully in place, but a number of funding streams are identified and the action plan includes directing and obtaining this funding in the medium term.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 The Head of Legal Services has reviewed this report and notes its contents and advises that there are no specific legal issues which arise out of its contents.

10. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

10.1 The Council is committed to equal opportunities regarding staff recruitment within the programme if resource requirements are required.

10.2 In relation to energy efficiency projects, the Council in its Equality Public Duties Scheme (2006) its Guide to Equality in Procurement (2007) and its Equal Opportunities Policy (2007), commits to including equalities considerations at every stage of the procurement process in to ensure that the process is fair, transparent and accessible to all, so that local businesses especially small – medium sized enterprises, black and ethnic minority business, women and the community and voluntary sector run social enterprises have the opportunity to tender for council contracts.

10.3 Also invitation to tenders are advertised on the “Compete For” and “Supply to Gov” websites so small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have the opportunity to tender for council contracts using this route as well.

10.4 An Equality Impact Assessment is being developed in line with the issues raised above.

11. Consultation

11.1 The Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan have been developed with guidance from the Carbon Trust, and in support of the Greenest Borough Strategy. Consultation was sought with officers of the Corporate Utilities Management and Leading by Example Boards. Officers are from all directorates ranging from Corporate Property Services, Leisure and Children and Young People Services.

11.2 The Programme has been endorsed by the Greenest Borough Strategy Stream Board.

11.3 The strategy is high level, ambitious and proposes the initial actions and further

development of a five year implementation programme to deliver the strategy. This detailed programme will be delivered by planned actions and specific projects in agreement with officers supporting the Greenest Borough Strategy.

12. Service Financial Comments

12.1 Cabinet agreed the set up of a Sustainable Investment Fund in 2008. This is a ring fenced revolving fund of £500k. The grant is match-funded by Salix Finance (an external grant scheme) that contributes an extra £155k. The energy cost savings from projects financed by the SIF are re-invested into the fund to pump-prime new projects.

12.2 In 2009 a Schools Sustainable Investment Fund (SSIF) amounting initially to 12.5% of residual school balances, was set up. This is an interest free loan for schools to carry out energy efficiency improvement measures. Loans are repaid via the savings accrued from project energy cost savings.

12.3 In 2010, Salix Finance has match funded £75k to support the SSIF.

12.4 The remainder of the finance required will be sought from a mixture of existing capital budgets, prudential borrowing and government grants once the detailed sequencing of projects is established.

13. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

13.1 Appendix 1 – Summary of Quantified Projects

13.2 Appendix 2 - Carbon Management Programme and Action Plan (Draft)

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

14.1 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/pdf/ukpga_20080027_en.pdf

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Appendix 1: Summary of Quantified Projects

Project	Cost (£)	Annual Saving		Pay back (years)
		£	CO2 (tonnes)	
Awareness Raising Campaigns	10,552	83,794	202	0
BMS Fine Tuning	61,892	8,047	49	8
BMS Installation in Swimming Pool Halls	22,247	8,612	52	3
Boiler Optimum Start Controls	23,649	57,896	347	0
Bolier Sequencing	271,850	16,133	99	17
CHP Park Road Swimming Pool	174,100	77,000	199	2
Draught Proofing (Corporate Property)	84,434	38,181	242	2
Equipment Timer Controls	404,658	12,226	75	33
Heating Control Systems	338,736	57,386	354	6
LED Floodlights (Sports Grounds)	115,722	11,366	7	10
LED Car Park lights	99,000	27,992	17	4
Lighting Controls (Offices)	720,739	91,315	303	8
Loft Insulation in Corporate/Leisure Buildings	355,521	19,521	120	18
Low Energy Photocell Streetlights	101,041	4,922	29	21
Office Pipework Insulation	3,809	727	4	5
Replace Lighting to T5	62,487	123,163	746	1
Replacement Streetlight Lamps	4,188	9,844	59	0
Secondary Glazing	268,458	15,065	93	18
Solar Thermal in Care Homes	50,432	256	2	197
Streetlighting Electronic Gear Controls	102,748	4,922	29	21
Swimming Pool Heat Recovery	67,153	21,783	134	3
Thermostatic Radiator Valves (Care Homes)	30,642	32,030	197	1
Upgrade to Condensing Boilers	321,353	60,816	375	5
Variable Speed Drives in Offices	2,044	748	4	3
Voltage Optimisation in Offices	99,227	19,456	80	5
Wind Turbines	100,000	4,200	10	24
Zoning	575,471	172,354	1031	3
Voltage Optimisation (Primary Schools)	30,144	6,760	40	4
Voltage Optimisation (Secondary Schools)	414,918	96,158	559	5
Thermostatic Radiator Valves (Schools)	17,600	453116	84	0
Switching to Biofuel in Primary Schools	213,284	2,794	17	76
Loft Insulation (Schools)	8,500	4,245	26	2
Lighting Controls (Schools)	67,000	18,986	113	4
Draught Proofing (Schools)	21,000	56,349	6.1	0
Draught Proofing in schools	171,660	116,179	735	1
Total	**5,416,259**	**1,734,342**	**6,439**	**15**

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working with CARBON TRUST

Haringey Council
Carbon Management Programme

Date: 15/03/10
Owner: Kamar Zaman & Natalie Butler

Contents

Foreword from the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer 3

Foreword from the Carbon Trust 4

Management Summary 5

1. Introduction 9

2. Carbon Management Strategy 10

2.1 Context and drivers for Carbon Management 10
2.2 Our low carbon vision 14
2.3 Strategic themes 14
2.4 Targets and objectives 15

3. Emissions Baseline and Projections 16

3.1 Scope 16
3.2 Baseline 17
3.3 Projections and Value at Stake 19

4. Carbon Management Projects 21

4.1 Existing projects 21
4.2 Planned / funded projects 22
4.3 Near term projects 22
4.4 Medium to long term projects 23
4.5 Projected achievement towards target 24

5. Carbon Management Plan Financing 26

5.1 Assumptions 27
5.2 Benefits & Savings 27
5.3 Additional resources 28
5.4 Financial costs and sources of funding 30

6. Actions to Embed Carbon Management in our Organisation 32

7. Programme Management of the CM Programme 59

7.1 The Programme Board – strategic ownership and oversight 60
7.2 The Carbon Management Team – delivering the projects 61
7.3 Succession planning for key roles 61
7.4 Ongoing stakeholder management 62
7.5 Annual progress review 64

Appendices 66

Foreword from the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer

Haringey council is committed to taking strong action against climate change. In October 2008 we launched our 'Greenest Borough Strategy' with a target to reduce CO_2 emissions by 10% by 2010/11. We are currently on target to meet this goal. Last year we became one of the first councils to sign up to the Friends of the Earth "Get Serious About CO_2" campaign, pledging to cut borough wide carbon emissions by 40% by 2020.

Haringey Council joined the Carbon Trust Local Government Carbon Management Programme to develop an action plan to reduce CO_2 emissions from our buildings, fleet and schools. This document sets out an ambitious plan to reduce our emissions by 40% by 2015. Adoption of this target will not only contribute to meeting the objectives of our Greenest Borough Strategy, it will achieve real value for money through reduced energy costs.

Our vision is to lead by example in creating a more sustainable future for the borough. We recognise the vital role the council has to play in delivering a low carbon future - achieving our carbon reduction target is a key priority for Haringey Council and we fully endorse the implementation of this plan.

Foreword from the Carbon Trust

Cutting carbon emissions as part of the fight against climate change should be a key priority for local authorities - it's all about getting your own house in order and leading by example. The UK government has identified the local authority sector as key to delivering carbon reduction across the UK inline with its Kyoto commitments and the Local Authority Carbon Management programme is designed in response to this. It assists councils in saving money on energy and putting it to good use in other areas, whilst making a positive contribution to the environment by lowering their carbon emissions.

Haringey Council was selected in 2009, amidst strong competition, to take part in this ambitious programme. Haringey Council partnered with the Carbon Trust on this programme in order to realise vast carbon and cost savings. This Carbon Management Plan commits the council to a target of reducing CO2 by 40% by 2015 and underpins potential financial savings to the council of around £24 million.

There are those that can and those that do. Local authorities can contribute significantly to reducing CO2 emissions. The Carbon Trust is very proud to support Haringey Council in their ongoing implementation of carbon management.



Richard Rugg
Head of Public Sector, Carbon Trust

CARBON TRUST

Management Summary

In December 2006 Haringey Council signed the Nottingham Declaration committing itself to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the causes of climate change. Reducing the CO_2 emissions from our operations is crucial to help mitigate the impacts of climate change.

The Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra) has set local authorities targets to reduce CO_2 emissions via two National Indicators:

NI185 – percentage CO_2 reduction from LA operations including buildings and transport.

NI186 – per capita CO_2 emissions in the LA area from businesses, the public sector, domestic housing, and road transport. This performance indicator is included in the Local Area Agreement for Haringey.

Display Energy Certificates (DECs): DECs show the energy usage of a building and how energy efficient it is. From 1st October 2008 all public sector buildings with a floor area of over 1,000m^2, are legally required to show a DEC.[1]

Council buildings

Rating	Number of DECs
A	0
B	1
C	1
D	2
E	4
F	1
G	9

School buildings

Rating	Number of DECs
A	0
B	1
C	3
D	9
E	24
F	12
G	13

The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC): The CRC is a mandatory "cap & trade" emissions trading scheme. From 2010 poorly performing Local Authorities will be penalised depending on their position in a CRC league table[2]. Based on our current level of emission the financial impact of the CRC on the council will be around £430k per annum.

[1] [1] *more information on DEC can be found at* www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/theenvironment/energyperformance/certificates/displayenergycertificates

[2] *more info on the CRC can be found at:* http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/climatechange/uk/business/crc/index.htm

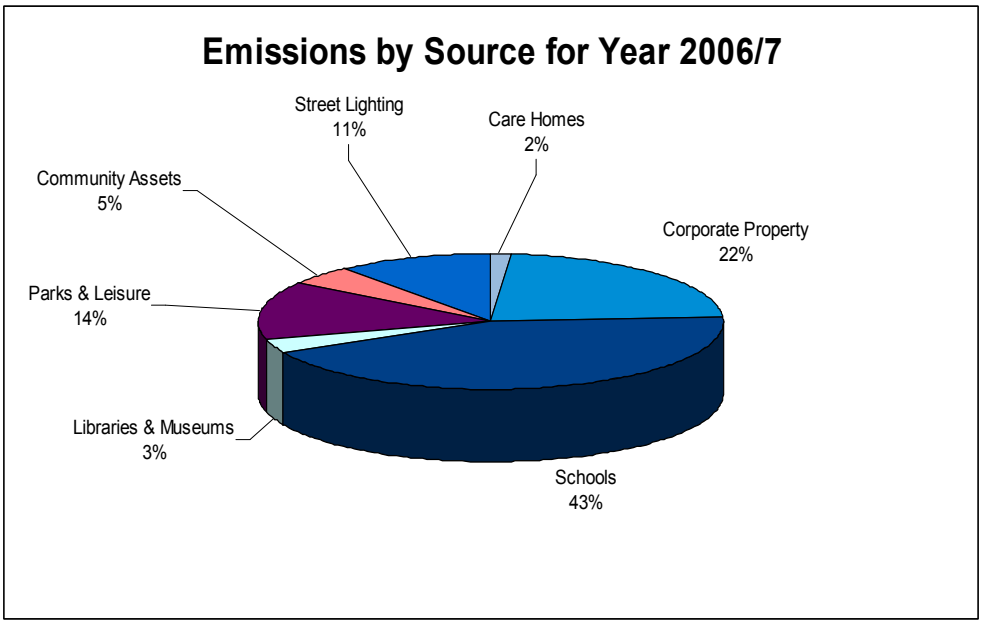
"In April 2007 the council's carbon baseline was 36,583 tonnes of CO_2 with associated energy costs over £5 million."

This document set out an ambitious carbon management plan which draws together opportunities to reduce carbon emissions throughout our operations. We have assessed activities and projects that will reduce our CO_2 emissions to produce a programme which, over the next five years, will help us to achieve our vision of leading by example to create of a low carbon future.

"Haringey Council will reduce CO_2 emissions from Council Buildings, Schools and Transport by 40% by 2014/5 from 2006/7 levels."

We will achieve our target by:

- Increasing the involvement of all our staff, especially groups which have not been engaged previously.
- Ensuring that finance available for carbon reduction projects through our two sustainable investment funds; via external funding, such as the Salix Finance loan scheme; and allocation of capital investment funds.
- Exploring the options for our long term energy policy by investigating decentralised energy and setting up an Energy Services Company (ESCo),
- Incorporating carbon management into key strategies such as our Travel Plan and Procurement Strategies. It also links into the Council's Decentralised Energy, Air Pollution and Water Strategies.
- Strengthening our strategic partnerships with schools.



Together primary and secondary schools contributed 43% of the council's total building emissions in the base line year.

Source: Baseline Tool version 1.2

Summary of carbon reduction project by service:

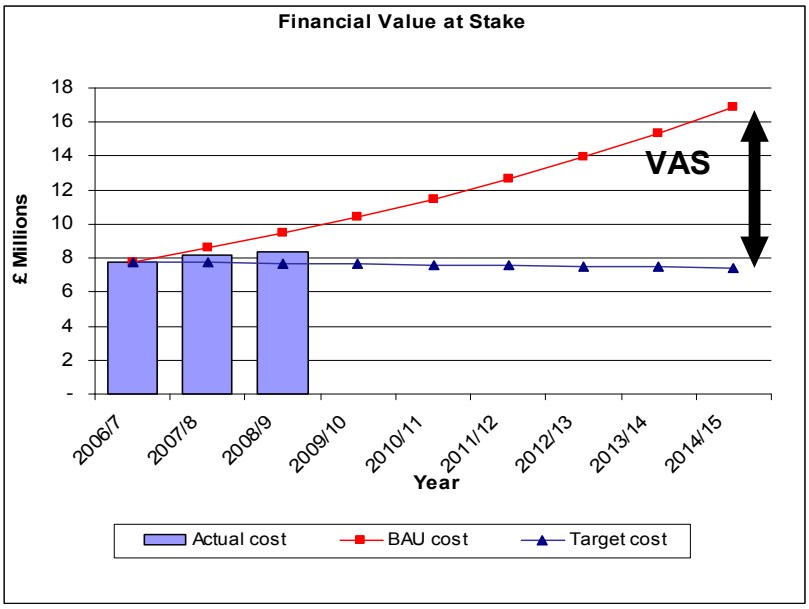
LA Operations	**Service**	**Implementation Cost (£)**	**Cost Savings (£) Per annum**	**CO_2 Emission Savings (tonnes)**
Education	Schools	1,346,486	1,068,701	1,803
Corporate	All buildings	3,797,649	310,044	4,183
Leisure	Swimming pool halls and Leisure centres	478,222	146,753	409
Transport	Fleet/Business travel	tba	tba	tba
Streetlights	Streetlights	207,977	19,688	117
	Total	**£5,818,639**	**£2,048,456**	**6,662**

Approximately £6m is required to finance all of the building energy efficiency projects outlined in this document, of which £206K has already been committed. The above table does not include the implementation costs for the Accommodation Strategy which has approved capital funding.

Sustainable Investment Fund (SIF) The SIF was set up in 2008. This is a ring fenced revolving fund of £500K which is match-funded by Salix Finance (an external grant scheme). The energy cost savings from projects financed by the SIF are re-invested into the fund to kick-start new projects.

A Schools Sustainable Investment Fund (SSIF) In 2009 the SSIF, amounting to 12.5% of residual school balances, was set up. This is an interest free loan for schools to carry out energy efficiency improvement measures. Loans are repaid via the savings accrued from project energy cost savings.

The remainder of the finance required will be sought from a mixture of existing capital budgets, prudential borrowing and government grants.



Over the period of the Carbon Management Programme meeting our 40% reduction target, will save the council in excess of £38m on energy bills. The is the Financial Value at Stake. It is the cumulative difference in total energy costs assuming business as usual, versus if the projects in this plan are implemented. The cost savings gained through fulfilling the 40% reduction target by 2015 are non cashable as they are in effect cost avoidance.

All of the identified projects enable us to achieve 67% of our target by the end of 2015 saving 11,764 tonnes of CO2.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Annual cost saving	**£0**	**£42,584**	**£551,290**	**£913,364**	**£1,298,439**	**£1,467,947**	**1,535,342**
Annual CO_2 saving	**0.00**	**295**	**3,444**	**5,751**	**8,110**	**9,287**	**11,764**
% of target achieved	**0%**	**2%**	**20%**	**39%**	**55%**	**63%**	**67%**
Actual Reduction %		**1%**	**8%**	**16%**	**22%**	**25%**	**27%**

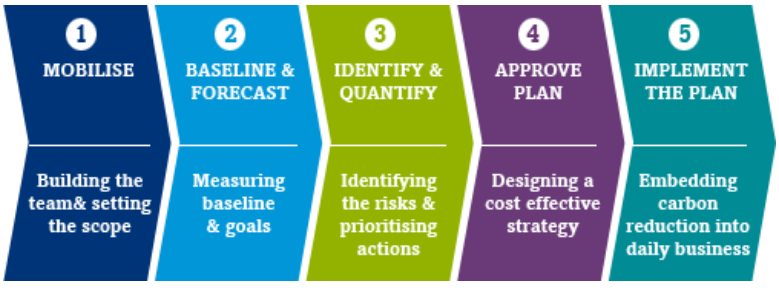
1. Introduction

Haringey Council is committed to reducing its carbon emissions to lessen our impact on climate change and to make savings on our energy costs. The council has set a target to reduce its emissions from local authority buildings, vehicles, street lighting and schools by 40% by 2015 (against a 2007 baseline of 25,883 tonnes). This document sets how this target will be achieved; including the projects we will implement over the next 5 years to reduce carbon emissions, how these projects will be financed and how we will embed a culture of carbon reduction within the organisation.

In 2008, the Haringey Strategic Partnership adopted the 'Greenest Borough Strategy' with a target to reduce energy consumption in council managed buildings by 10% by 2010. To date the Council has made good progress. Our achievements include:

- Reducing the council's total carbon footprint by 2,635[3] tonnes equivalent to taking 613[4] cars off the road and saving around £170,000 [5]per year on utilities costs.
- Being one of the first London Boroughs to achieve the Carbon Trust Standard Accreditation for achievements in carbon reduction over the last three years.
- Installing carbon reducing technologies such as voltage optimisation units, swimming pool covers and lighting controls.
- Winning the Public Sector Energy Management Award at the Government Business Awards '09
- Transforming energy procurement and management functions from a paper based system to a fully electronic system which is readily available across Council offices and schools to end users via the internet.

Over the past 10 months the council has worked with the Carbon Trust through its Local Authority Carbon Management (LACM) programme. The programme followed a 5 step process:



This document is the result of the programme. It sets out an action plan for the next 5 years which will enable Haringey Council to build on the significant progress it has already made to reduce its carbon emissions and to achieve its Carbon reduction target of 40% by 2015.

[3] *Based on quarterly KPI data Dec 2008 to Nov 2009*
[4] *Assumes average emissions of 4.3 tonnes per annum*
[5] *Based on 2007/08 figures*

2. Carbon Management Strategy

- Why a carbon management programme is essential for Haringey Council.
- What we hope to achieve.
- The priority areas we will focus on to reduce our emissions.
- Our carbon reduction target.

2.1 Context and drivers for Carbon Management

Climate change is the greatest environmental challenge facing the world today. Rising global temperatures are causing changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather.

Climate change is caused by the release of greenhouse gases, for example carbon dioxide (CO_2) into the atmosphere. Activities such as generating electricity from fossil fuels, burning gas for heating or driving a car are responsible for creating CO_2.[6] Within the UK it is estimated that public sector activities account for 5% of all CO_2 emissions. Local authorities are a key position to provide vision and leadership on reducing CO_2 emissions by setting a strategic example, raising awareness and encouraging behaviour change within the communities they serve.

The UK Government's Climate Change Bill sets a long term goal to reduce CO_2 emissions in the UK by 80% by 2050. Local Authorities have been set targets to reduce CO_2 emissions via two National Indicators:

NI185 – percentage CO_2 reduction from LA operations: Local authorities are required to calculate their CO_2 emissions from analysis of their energy and fuel use [7] and to meet reduction targets on their CO_2 emissions from buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced.

NI186 – per capita CO_2 emissions in the local authority area: The percentage reduction in CO_2 emissions per capita from businesses, the public sector, domestic housing, and road transport in each local authority are calculated and reported annually by Central Government. This performance indicator is included in the Local Area Agreement for Haringey. The council's emissions account for nearly 4% of total borough wide emissions.[8]

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[6] *Breakdown from Presentation by Hugh Jones, Director of Solutions, Carbon Trust, March 2008: www.publicserviceevents.co.uk/ppt/cc08_hugh_jones.pdf*

[7] *more information on NI185 and NI186 can be found at: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/localgovindicators/indicators.htm*

[8] *Based on 2006/7 figures more information can be found at DECC website National Indicator NI 186: per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/loc_reg_dev/ni185_186/ni185_186.aspx*

Display Energy Certificates (DECs): DECs show the energy usage of a building and how energy efficient it is. From 1 October 2008 all public sector buildings with a floor area of over 1,000m^2, will be legally required to show a DEC[9]. From December 2010 this will be extended to public buildings over 250 m^2.

The Carbon Reduction Commitment: The Carbon Reduction Commitment is a mandatory "cap & trade" emissions trading scheme for organisations whose total electricity consumption is greater than 6,000MWh, or approximately £500k, per annum. From 2010 poorly performing Local Authorities will be penalised depending on their position in a CRC league table[10]. Based on our current level of emissions using a cost of £12 per tonne of carbon, the financial impact of the CRC on the council will be around £430k per annum.

Additional factors driving carbon reduction include:

Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA): Sustainability forms a core part of the CAA. Within the Key Lines of Enquiry for Use of Resources the council is assessed against its ability to:

1. Understand and quantify its use of natural resources and identify the main influencing factors
2. Manage performance to reduce its impact on the environment
3. Manage the environmental risks we face, working with partners

Comprehensive Spending Review: The Comprehensive Spending Review 2007[11] undertaken by HM Treasury requires councils to deliver the same level of service but reduce costs and inefficiencies. Savings of at least 3% are required per year until 2010/11. Carbon reduction projects can help to deliver these savings as they often result in associated decreases in energy costs.

The Mayor's Energy Strategy: The Mayor's target for London is to stabilise CO_2 emissions in 2025 at 60 per cent below 1990 levels.[12]

The Mayor's Planning Policy: The Mayor's London Plan requires new developments to "achieve a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 20% from onsite renewable energy unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not feasible." [13]

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[9] *more information on DEC can be found at* *www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/theenvironment/energyperformance/certificates/displayenergycertificates*

[10] *more info on the CRC can be found at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/climatechange/uk/business/crc/index.htm*

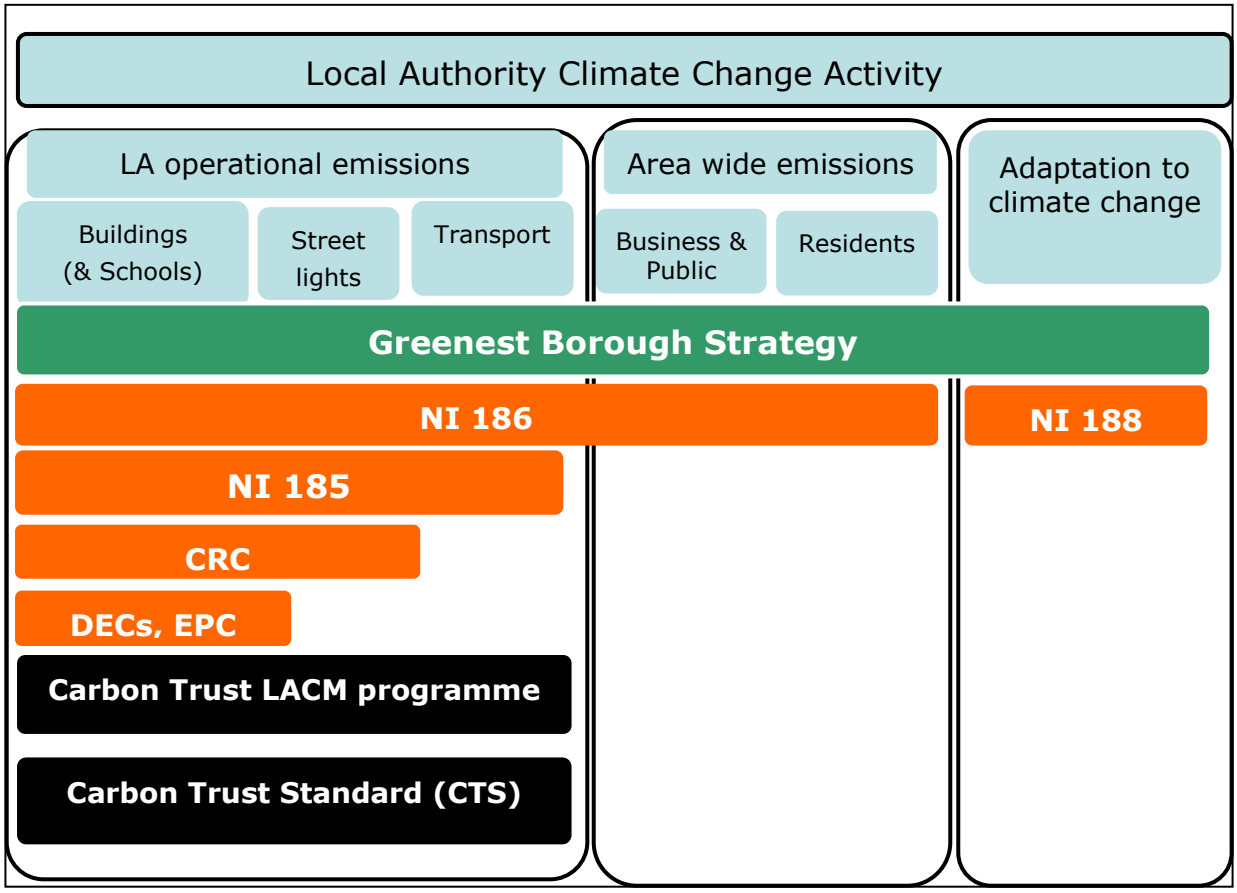
[11] more information on the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 can be found at http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/third_sector/third_sector_review/csr.aspx

[12] *more information on can be found at http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/climate-change/docs/ccap_chapter3.rtf*

Following a public consultation exercise Haringey Council's Greenest Borough Strategy 'Going Green' was launched in October 2008. This set out seven strategic priorities to protect the environment:

- Improving the urban environment
- Protecting the natural environment
- Managing environmental resources efficiently
- Leading by example
- Encouraging sustainable design and construction
- Promoting sustainable travel
- Raising awareness and involvement

The Carbon Management Programme is a key component in delivering Priority 4 – Leading by Example but its influence will touch upon all of the priorities above.



The relationship between the Greenest Borough Strategy, the national indicators, legislative drivers and the Carbon Management Programme.

[13] more information on Tackling Climate Change within The London Plan can be found at http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/policies/4a-07.jsp

Energy and fuel costs: These have seen a dramatic rise in recent years, the councils energy prices have increased by over 50% since 2005 and over 100% in 2008/9 (October 2008 to September 2009) alone. This trend is not expected to change and the price we pay for our energy will continue to rise in the coming years. Measures to increase energy efficiency will not only reduce our carbon emissions but also help to offset this increase in energy costs.

2.2 Our low carbon vision

Haringey Council – Leading by Example, Creating a Low Carbon Future.

Over the next 5 years we will transform the council in to a low carbon organisation by:

- reducing CO_2 emissions form our office buildings, leisure centres, fleet, street-lighting and schools

- inspiring and empowering our staff to live and work in an environmentally sustainable way

2.3 Strategic themes

Our carbon reduction target will be realised through:

Increasing involvement of individuals and groups within the council – We will:

- Focus on areas of the corporate estate not tackled before, such as care-homes and libraries.
- Increase energy management training and support for facility managers and cleaning staff.
- Empower our Green Champions to do more, for example carrying out monthly energy spot checks and facilitating lunch time advice sessions.
- Plan effective staff awareness campaigns.
- Encourage sustainable modes of transport for staff.
- Investigate the potential for a Carbon Reduction Technical Officer post to support schools and corporate buildings.
- Investigate the feasibility of setting carbon budgets for council departments and directorates.

Allocation of existing budgets and seeking out new external funds - We will:

Allocate funds to a 5 year programme to implement conventional energy measures such as upgrading boilers, installing draft proofing and insulation.

Promote an invest-to-save Schools Sustainable Investment Fund (SSIF) and seek out external funding which will be used to match fund the projects financed by the SSIF.

Review our Sustainable Investment Fund and Salix fund annually to ensure that sufficient funds are available to undertake corporate energy efficiency projects.

Improving our policies and procedures – We will:

- Explore the potential to set up an Energy Service Company (ESCo) to deliver longer term carbon reduction projects.
- Explore the potential for decentralised energy, for example CHP or a district heating scheme
- Investigate where implementing renewable technologies is practical and financially viable.
- Deliver on our Corporate Heating Policy to ensure building set-point temperatures are adhered to.
- Support the implementation of the council's sustainable procurement action plan.
- Examine the opportunity to use existing procurement frameworks to streamline the procurement process for carbon reduction projects.

Strengthening our partnerships with school - We will:

- Build on communication channels between the council, governors and head-teachers forums
- Increase support and training for energy management in schools
- Deliver a programme of energy awareness raising campaigns in schools.

2.4 Targets and objectives

Haringey Council will reduce CO_2 emissions from Council Buildings, Schools and Transport by 40% by 2014/5 from 2006/7 levels.

3. Emissions Baseline and Projections

3.1 Scope

Our carbon baseline is the council's total CO_2 emissions over a 12-month period. This data was used to identify the main sources of carbon emission generated by the council and to target carbon reduction projects where they will be most effective. The baseline also provides a starting point against which our reductions carbon emissions can be measured.

The scope of our operations included in baseline matches the scope of our NI 185 emissions data.

The baseline therefore covers emissions generated by:

- Energy use in council owned buildings
- Energy use in school buildings
- Building energy use for outsourced council functions
- Street lighting energy consumption
- Council owned recycling fleet fuel use
- Homes for Haringey offices and fleet
- Enterprise fleet for domestic waste
- Council owned vehicles for business travel

Currently the following sources of emission are excluded; however this will be reviewed annually:

- Council contractors (other than Homes for Haringey and Enterprise). For example contractors providing meals-on-wheels, highway and street-lighting and community transport.
- Indirect carbon emissions from waste produced and water used by council buildings and operations
- Housing owned by the council
- Commuting to work

The council has over 6,000 contractors, many of which are small to medium sized business. These contractors have been excluded as they are unlikely to have the resources to record the carbon footprint associated with operations on behalf of the council.

Homes for Haringey offices have been included in the scope of the baseline as they are within the council's building portfolio. Both Homes for Haringey and Enterprise fleet are included as they receive their fuel from the council's Ashley Road depot. We are therefore able to measure and target their carbon emissions.

3.2 Baseline

The baseline year chosen for the Carbon Management Programme is the financial year 2006/7 (March 2006 – April 2007). In this year absolute CO_2 emissions were **36,583**[14] tonnes. This figure was calculated using our NI185 data from billing information and converted to CO_2 using the emission factors listed in Appendix A.

2006/7 was chosen as this is the baseline for the council's existing carbon targets. However, as the projects undertaken in the baseline year have already been completed and their associated emissions savings realised, these projects are not included in the Carbon Management Implementation Plan.

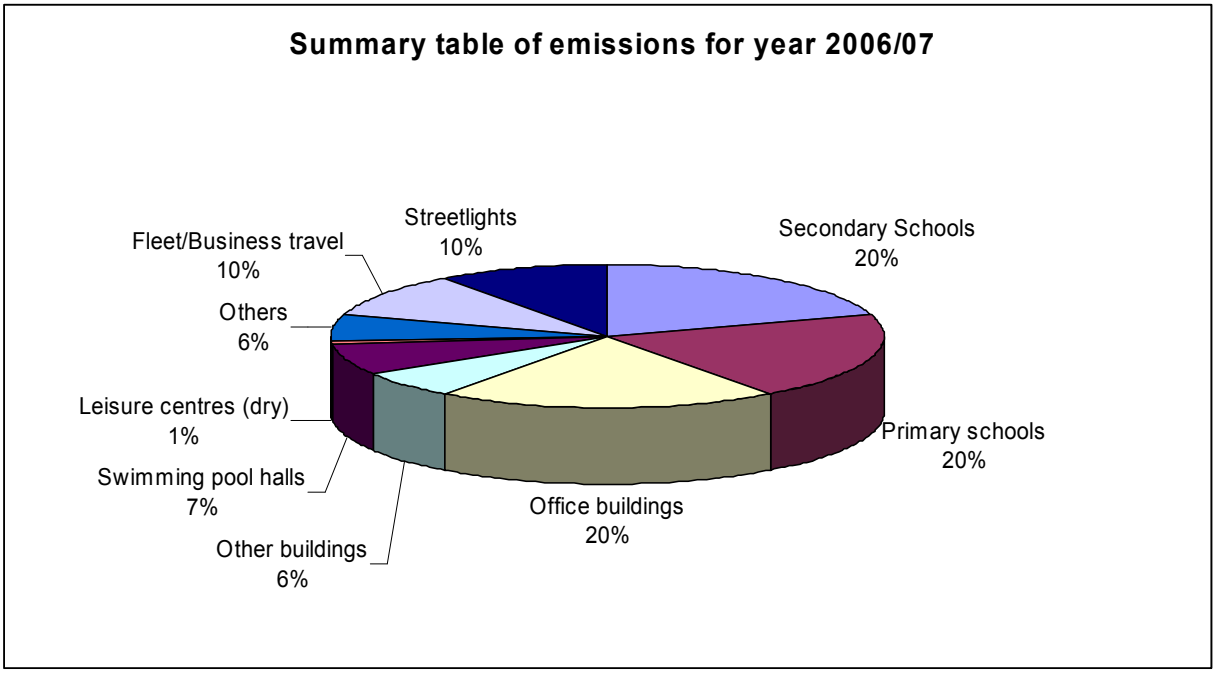
Table 3.1 – Summary table of emissions for year 2006/07

LA Operations	Sector	No of Properties	CO_2 emissions (tonnes) 2006/07	Energy Spend (£000's)	%
Education	Secondary Schools	12	7,169	1,378	20
	Primary schools	66	7,169	1,388	20
Corporate	Office buildings	60	7,356	1,318	20
	Other buildings	81	2,072	396	6
Leisure	Swimming pool halls	2	3,110	596	8
	Leisure centres (dry)	1	355	677	1
	Others	33	2,212	978	6
Transport	Fleet/Business travel	-	3,576	1,605[15]	10
Streetlights	Streetlights	-	3,573	62	10
Total		**255**	**36,592**	**8 ,398**	**100**

[14] *(Source NI185 Final Version – "Output")*
Other buildings include Care homes, Day centres, Depots, Libraries & Museums, Warehouses and a Crematorium. (Source Baseline tool V1.2 "Input 1 Stationary Sources)

[15] *Data from Baseline tool V1.2 "Transport Costs".*

Figure 3.1 –Emissions by Source for Year 2006/2007

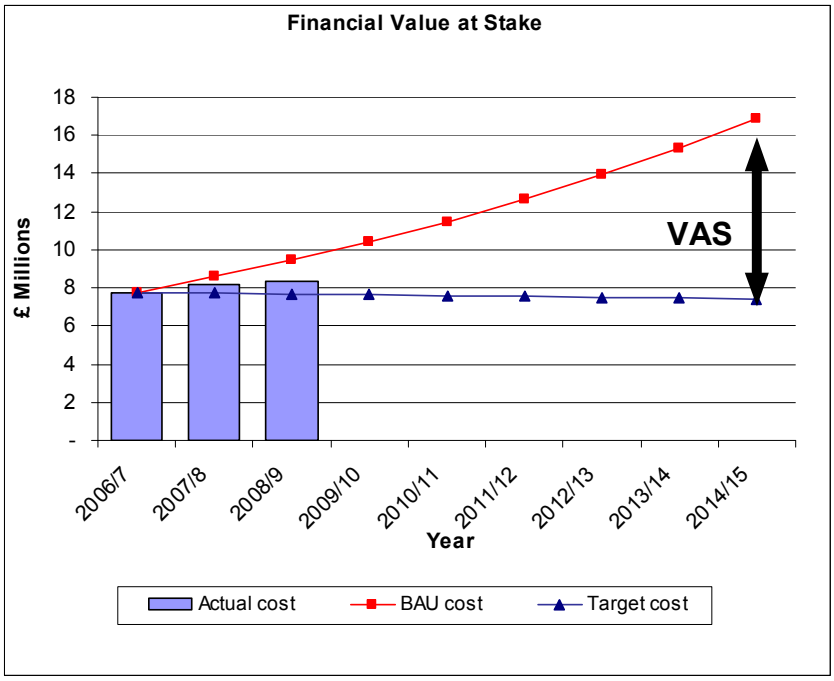


Together primary and secondary schools contributed 40% of the council's overall total buildings emissions in the base line year.

3.3 Projections and Value at Stake

The value at stake (VAS) is the potential cost of inaction. It compares the cost of energy consumption under a business of usual scenario and a reduced emissions scenario, assuming we meet our 40% carbon reduction target. The graph below shows the value at stake for the period 2006/7 to 2014/15.

Figure 0-2 Financial Value at Stake from Inaction



Value at Stake = £38m by the financial year 2014/15

BAU cost in 2015	£17 million
Reduced emissions cost in 2015	£7 million
Difference	£10 million

Source: Carbon Management Project Register – Value at stake graphs.

The red line indicates the predicted energy cost to the council of business as usual (BAU), assuming a growth in demand for energy of 4%[16] per year. This growth is based on the projected expansion of educational services, due to higher pupil numbers; and extended opening times for leisure and library activities.

The blue line show the potential cost of energy consumption if our CO_2 emissions reduction target is met. It is assumed that the cost of energy will increase by 5.3%[17] per annum under both scenarios.

[16] *Average of:*
BaU increase in demand for all stationary sources of 5.3% per annum
BaU increase in demand for Fleet of 8.4% per annum
BaU increase in demand for all other LA emissions sources of 8.4% per annum
Source: Haringey Baseline Tool version1.2 – Value at stake

[17] *Source: Haringey Baseline tool version1.2 LACM factors, benchmarks & ref*

The area between the two lines is the value at stake – the financial impact of going along with business as usual rather than achieving our carbon reduction target. By 2015 the cumulative value at stake[18] is **£38 million**. This is the cost of not implementing the carbon management programme.

The VAS does not take into account the cost of implementing the reduced emissions scenario, for example purchasing new energy efficient equipment.[19] However, overall these investments would be expected to payback within 5 years of installation or implementation.

Major changes in the building portfolio may cause a step change in carbon dioxide emissions which are not reflected in the VAS graph. For example refurbishments and extensions under the Building School for the Future (BSF) programme and the Primary Capital Programme will result in an increase in emissions. However this will be balanced by buildings which are sold as part of the estate rationalisation programme which is expected to provide a 13% reduction in emissions by 2015.

[18] *It should be noted that the cumulative Value at Stake is an estimate based upon the assumptions specified in the Business as Usual and Reduced Emissions scenarios. It shows the total potential savings, or cost avoidance, that could accrue to [local authority] by meeting the Council's CO_2 reduction target.*

[19] *A discoun rate has not been applied to the VAS and the potential cost of the CRC is excluded; however this is very small compared to the overall VAS.*

4. Carbon Management Projects

Completed projects

Project	Lead	Cost		Annual Saving		Pay back (years)	% of Target	Start year
		Capital Cost £	Revenue £	£	CO2 (tonnes)			
Voltage Optimisation (4 Corporate Buildings)	Anna Gollop	120,800		46,790	276	2.6	1.89	2008
Variable Speed Drives (Leisure Centres)	Andy Briggs	44,607		43,860	294	1	2.01	2008
Lighting Controls in (Leisure Centres)	Andy Briggs	56,101		19,229	93	2.9	0.64	2009
Lighting Upgrades in (Leisure Centres)	Andy Briggs	24,099		19,859	97	1.21	0.66	2009
Swimming Pool covers Leisure Centres	Andy Briggs	62,000		26,135	161	2.3	1.1	2009
Water Filtration Project – Tottenham Green Leisure Centre	Andy Briggs	426,000		9,016	55	1[20]	0.38	2009
Behaviour change in schools	Katie Rigg	12,000		91,000	270	2[21]	1.85	2009
Total		**745,607**		**164,889**	**976**	**2**	**8.52**	

4.1 Existing projects

The table below lists carbon reduction projects which the council is currently in the process of implementing.

Project	Lead	Cost		Annual Saving		Pay back (years)	% of Target	Start year
		Capital Cost £	Revenue £	£	CO_2 (tonnes)			
Boiler Controls (Corporate Properties)	Anna Gollop	18,291		12,326	76	5	0.52	2010
Boiler Upgrades (Corporate Properties)	Anna Gollop	92,918		8,956	54	5	0.37	2010
Instantaneous Heating (Corporate Properties)	Anna Gollop	2,260		742	5	3	0.03	2010
Installation of Building Management Systems (Corporate Properties)	Anna Gollop	95,057		9,270	56	10	0.38	2010
Total		**206,226**		**318,106**	**193**	**6**	**1.30**	

[20] *Payback includes reductions in water costs, chemicals as well as energy costs.*

[21] *Based on the assumptions from the Carbon Trust CMPR Toolkit*

4.2 Planned / funded projects

The carbon reduction projects listed below are planned to take place this year and have all been allocated funding. The quantification of costs and savings for these projects are fairly robust as the scope of each project is well defined.

The Voltage Optimisation units will be funded by the Building Schools for the Future Programme and the Primary Capital Programme Funding Streams with additional funding from the Schools Sustainable Investment Fund (SSIF). Funding for the other projects will be obtained from the Corporate Property budget and from the Sustainable Investment Fund (SIF).

Project	Lead	Cost		Annual Saving		Pay back (years)	% of Target	Start year
		Capital cost £	Revenue £	£	CO_2 (tonnes)			
Voltage Optimisation (Primary Schools)	David Bray	30,144		6,760	40	5	0.27	2010 - 2012
Voltage Optimisation (Secondary Schools)	David Bray	414,918		96,158	559	5	3.82	2010 - 2012
Thermostatic Radiator Valves (Care Homes)	Anna Gollop	30,642		32,030	197	2	1.35	2010
Draught Proofing (Corporate Properties)	Anna Gollop	22,262		8,675	53	3	0.36	2010
Lighting Controls (Schools)		67,000		18,986	113	4	0.77	2010/11
Total		**564,966**		**162,609**	**962**	**4**	**6.57**	

4.3 Near term projects

The projects listed in this section are planned to commence in the six months following cabinet approval of the Carbon Management Plan but have not yet been allocated funding. The project costs may currently be based on estimates rather than quotes and funding may need to be identified for the next financial year. Funding from the Schools Sustainable Investment Fund will be agreed for carbon projects in schools.

Project	Lead	Cost		Annual Saving		Pay back (years)	% of Target	Start year
		Capital cost £	Revenue £	£	CO_2 (tonnes)			
Lighting Controls (Alex Hse/River Park Hse)	Anna Gollop	128,149		26,790	14.6	4	0.1	2010
Solar Thermal in Care Homes	Anna Gollop	50,432		256	2	<100	0	2010
Draught Proofing (4 LCZ	Schools	21,000		16,905	6	2	0.04	2010/11

Schools)								
Thermostatic Radiator Valves[22] (Schools)	Schools	17,600		11,328	84	1	0.6	2010
Total		**£217,181**		**55,279**	**106.7**	**4**	**0.73**	

4.4 Medium to long term projects

In this section all the projects listed may take place but are not yet planned in detail. The implementation of these may be subject to feasibility studies or further work. Their estimated costs and savings will therefore the will be less accurate.

Funding is yet to be obtained for these projects. However, the Sustainable Investment Fund will be used support these projects, once repayments to the fund come in from completed projects.

Project	Lead	Cost		Annual Saving		Pay back (years)	% of Target	Start year
		Capital £	Revenue £	£	CO_2 tonnes			
BMS Fine Tuning	Anna Gollop	61,892		8,047	49		0.33	2010
Heating Control Systems	Anna Gollop	338,736		57,386	354		2.42	2009-2010
Boiler Optimum Start Controls	Anna Gollop	23,649		57,896	347		2.37	2009-2010
Bolier Sequencing	Anna Gollop	271,850		16,133	99		0.68	2009-2010
Upgrade to Condensing Boilers	Anna Gollop	321,353		60,816	375		2.56	2009-2010
Accommodation Strategy	Martin Cable	23,000,000		235,672	1428		9.76	2009-2015
Automatic Lighting Controls	Anna Gollop	296,784		111,269	815		5.57	2010
Awareness Raising Campaigns	Alex Grear	10,552		83,794	202		1.38	2010
Streetlighting Electronic Gear Controls	Steve Lain	102,748		4,922	29		0.2	2011
Equipment Timer Controls	Anna Gollop	404,658		12,226	75		0.51	2010
Switching to Biofuel in Primary Schools [23]	Schools	213,284		2,794	17		0.12	2010
Instantaneous Point of Use Electric Heating	Anna Gollop	1,180,214		1,735	10		0.07	2010
Loft Insulation in Corporate/Leisure Buildings	Anna Gollop	355,521		19,521	120		0.82	2012
Replacement Streetlighting Lamps	Steve Lain	4,188		9,844	59		0.4	2010
Replace Lighting to T5	Anna Gollop	62,487		123,163	746		5.1	2011
Swimming Pool CHP	Guido Doyer	239,515		80,281	479		3.27	2010
Variable Speed Drives in Offices	Anna Gollop	2,044		748	4		0.03	2010
Voltage Optimisation in Leisure Centres	Guido Doyer	7,196		2,398	14		0.01	2010

[22] *We could use TRV's where 2 pipe systems are in operation only.*

[23] *This will be based on a full economic feasibility study and environmental site impact.*

Loft Insulation (Schools)	Schools	8,500		4,245	26	2	0.18	2010/11
Secondary Gazing	Anna Gollop	268,458		60,261	372		2.54	2010-2011
Zoning	Anna Gollop	575,471		172,354	1031		7.05	2010-2011
Combined Heat and Power Scheme (Park Road/ Hornsey Town Hall)	Laura Smeaton	174,100	8898	51,900	338	4	2.31	2011
BMS Installation in Swimming Pool Halls	Guido Doyer	22,247		8,612	52		0.36	2011
Draught Proofing in schools	Schools	171,660		116,179	735		5.20	2011
Low Energy Photocell Streetlights	Steve Lain	101,041		4,922	29		0.2	2011
Office Pipework Insulation	Anna Gollop	3,809		727	4		0.03	2011
Swimming Pool Heat Recovery	Guido Doyer	67,153		21,783	134		0.013	2011
PV - Schools LCCC	Francine Oddy	132,000		10,730	15		0.92	2010
Wind Turbines	Ben Brown	100,000		4,200	24		0.16	2013
LED Car Park lights	Guido Doyer	99,000		27,992	3.5		0.02	2013
LED Floodlights	Guido Doyer	115,722		11,366	10		0.07	2012
Total		**5,735,832**	**8,898**	**1,383,916**	**7,996**	**4**	**53**	

4.5 Projected achievement towards target

Added together the projects quantified in this section enable us to achieve 67% of our carbon reduction target by the end of 2015, saving around 11,800 tonnes of CO_2. There is currently gap in identified carbon projects equivalent to reducing CO_2 emissions by a further 10,200 tonnes.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Annual cost saving	**£0**	**£42,584**	**£551,290**	**£913,364**	**£1,298,439**	**£1,467,947**	**1,535,342**
Annual CO_2 saving	**0.00**	**295**	**3,444**	**5,751**	**8,110**	**9,287**	**11,764**
% of target achieved	**0%**	**2%**	**20%**	**39%**	**55%**	**63%**	**67%**
Actual Reduction %		**1%**	**8%**	**16%**	**22%**	**25%**	**27%**

A carbon reduction rate of 10% per year will have to be achieved if we are to meet our 40% reduction target by 2015.

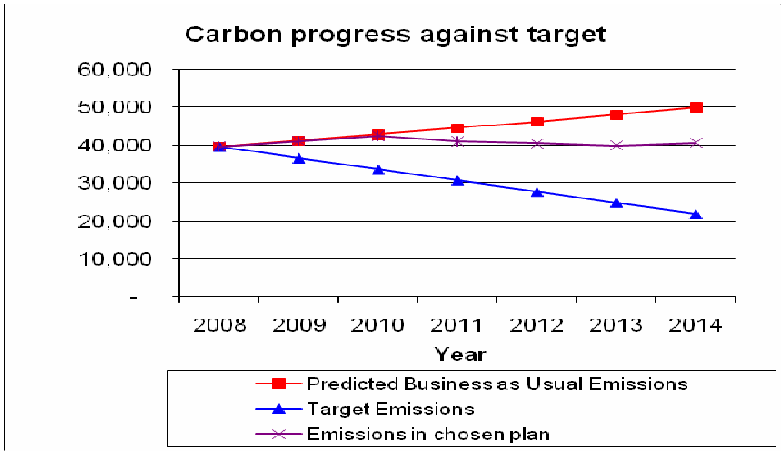


Figure 0-1 Projection of impact of projects on meeting carbon target

Source: Haringey CMPR – Reduction Plan

5. Carbon Management Plan Financing

Background

A **Sustainable Investment Fund (SIF)** of £500k was set up in 2008. This is a ring fenced revolving fund - the cost savings from energy projects are re-invested into the fund to kick-start new projects. An external grant scheme, Salix Finance, is used to match-fund the SIF. Loans made are repaid to the fund via the savings accrued from reduced energy costs.

Applications for SIF funding must comply with a five year payback criteria (seven and a half years for renewable projects) and cost less than £100 per tonne of carbon saved.[24] Projects requesting over £150k are scrutinised by the Utilities Management Board, before being sent for approval by the Chief Finance Officer.

A **Schools Sustainable Investment Fund (SSIF)** amounting to 12.5% of residual school balances has been set up. This is an interest free loan for schools to carry out energy efficiency improvement measures. In the same way as the SIF, the loan is repaid via savings accrued from reduced energy bills.

Approximately £6m is required to finance all of the projects outlined in the Carbon Management Plan, of which £206k is already committed. The remainder will be sought from a mixture of existing capital funding, prudential borrowing[25] and government grants. Ensuring sufficient funding is available and determining where the additional funding will come from will be crucial to the success of the programme.

[24] *See Appendix 2: Governance Project Implementation*

[25] *Prudential borrowing is a low interest rate loan available to local authorities for investment in capital works and assets. The rate of interest on a prudential loan is only slightly higher than that at which the Government itself borrows from the gilts market. Prudential borrowing will only be used if the use of finance from the ring fenced funds is not possible.*

5.1 Assumptions

- Gas and Electricity prices are assumed to be 3p and 9p per unit, respectively.
- Where quotes have not yet been obtained project costs and energy savings are based on Carbon Trust estimates
- The implementation costs of corporate property projects will be covered by their existing capital budget and supplemented by the SIF fund if applicable.
- The implementation cost of Building Schools for the Future (BSF) projects will be covered by the existing BSF capital budget and supplemented by the SIF fund if applicable.
- The implementation cost of Property and Contract Services projects will be covered by the existing P&CS capital budget and supplemented by SALIX finance if applicable.
- The implementation cost of our accommodation strategy will be covered by the existing Accommodation Strategy capital budget.

5.2 Benefits & Savings

Quantified savings:

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Annual cost saving	**£0**	**£42,584**	**£551,290**	**£913,364**	**£1,298,439**	**£1,467,947**	**1,535,342**
Annual CO_2 saving	**0.00**	**295**	**3,444**	**5,751**	**8,110**	**9,287**	**11,764**
% of target achieved	**0%**	**2%**	**20%**	**39%**	**55%**	**63%**	**67%**
Actual Reduction %		**1%**	**8%**	**16%**	**22%**	**25%**	**27%**

Source: CMPR - Table 5.2 - Benefits/savings

All of the projects quantified in this plan enable us to achieve 67% of our carbon reduction target by the end of 2015 saving around 11,800 tonnes of CO_2.

Unquantified benefits:

- The Carbon Management programme will directly contribute towards achievement of our carbon reduction targets against NI185 and NI186.
- Lower CO_2 emissions will mean that the council is required to purchase fewer carbon allowances under the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) and will receive a better

performance position in the CRC league table. This will increase the likelihood of the council receiving bonus payments under the CRC and reduce the likelihood of the council paying penalties under the scheme.

- Achieving our carbon target will improve the council's reputation with staff, stakeholders and the wider community.

5.3 Additional resources

The Carbon Management Programme could deliver far less than is planned unless sufficient resources are made available to carry out the programme. Wherever possible the council will reallocate existing resources to implement carbon reduction projects. However, additional support will be required to deliver all the projects in this highly ambitious programme if they are all to be completed within the five year time-frame. The mechanism to fund these posts is being currently explored which includes gathering premiums from projects to fund fixed term posts and engagement with the Schools Forum may provide access to other funds.

Roles and Responsibilities

Engagement with key project officers has highlighted two main areas where the creation of new job roles is necessary to ensure the programme is a success. Business cases for the creation of the following roles have been developed:

A **Project Implementation Co-ordinator** whose responsibilities would include ensuring the projects in the Carbon Management Plan are being carried out and that the plan is updated regularly. The officer will also compile, analyse and evaluate energy exception reports. Unusual levels of energy consumption would be discussed with building facilities managers and where possible the underlying causes rectified.

The Carbon Projects Manager will work with:

1) the Sustainable Energy Manager to deliver projects that enable Haringey to meet it's statutory requirements with regard to the Climate Change Act 2008;
2) the Sustainable Procurement Manager to ensure projects follow procurement procedures and are compliant with Sustainable Investment Fund conditions;
3) Members of the Corporate Utilities Management Board to ensure joined-up working in the delivery of projects across the Council Estate;
4) the Corporate Landlord Manager (CLM) and the team within Corporate Property Services in ensuring all the Councils operational and commercial buildings operate to a good level of energy efficiency and sustainability in line with the Councils corporate goals and policies.

Year	Salary[1]	Admin Fees[2]	CRC Interest[3]	Cost avoidance utilities[4]	Total[5]
1	-£35,000	£225,000	£0	£0	£190,000
2	-£35,000	£225,000	£112	£125,000	£315,112
3	-£35,000	£45,000	£224	£250,000	£260,224
4	-£35,000	£94,500	£246	£252,500	£312,246
5	-£35,000	£99,450	£293	£257,750	£322,493
Total	**-£175,000**	**£688,950**	**£875**	**£885,250**	**£1,400,075**

A **Schools Carbon Projects Manager** whose responsibilities would include promoting carbon management and supporting energy and water efficiency projects in schools.

The Schools Carbon Projects Manager will work with:

5) the Sustainable Energy Manager to deliver projects that enable Haringey to meet it's statutory requirements with regard to the Climate Change Act 2008;
6) the Sustainable Procurement Manager to ensure projects follow procurement procedures and are compliant with Sustainable Investment Fund conditions;
7) Members of the Corporate Utilities Management Board to ensure joined-up working in the delivery of projects across the Council Estate;
8) the Health, Well-being and Sustainability Manager and Environmental Resources Officers to ensure consistent engagement with schools around the Sustainable Schools framework.

Cost benefit analysis (Medium term – 0-5 years)

Year	Salary[1]	Admin Fees[2]	CRC Interest[3]	Cost avoidance utilities[4]	Total[5]
1	-£35,000	£50,000	£0	£0	£15,000
2	-£35,000	£50,000	£92	£71,188	£86,280
3	-£35,000	£10,000	£183	£142,375	£117,558
4	-£35,000	£22,000	£202	£150,620	£137,822
5	-£35,000	£24,000	£224	£160,514	£149,738
Total	**-£175,000**	**£156,000**	**£701**	**£524,697**	**£506,398**

[1] *Assumes PO1 with on-costs of £6,200 per annum*

[2] *Assumes all identified projects are run by the Schools Carbon Projects Manager*

[3] *Assumes interest of 2.5% over 6 months*

[4] *Assumes 9p per kWh for electricity and 3p per kWh for gas.*

[5] *Assumes SSIF funding is freely available to cover projects.*

NB: In spite of the assumptions, it should be noted that the post will be cost positive on a 35% efficiency.

5.4 Financial costs and sources of funding

The table below shows the total implementation cost of projects for each year of the Carbon Management Programme. The implementation costs for individual projects can be found in section 1.10.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total annual capital cost	**£411,594**	**£2,681,230**	**£2,671,990**	**£1,359,121**	**£2,025,925**	**£165,582**
Total annual operational cost	**£0**	**£4,485**	**£4,442**	**£12,958**	**£12,833**	**£12,709**
Total costs	**£411,594**	**£2,685,715**	**£2,676,432**	**£1,372,079**	**£2,038,758**	**£178,291**

Source: CMPR - Table 5.4 - - Financial costs – Outputs

The committed annual capital is funds that have been agreed by Full Cabinet.
Unallocated funding is funds that have not been agreed by Full Cabinet.

figures in £ 1000's	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Annual costs:						
Total annual capital cost	**£412**	**£2,685**	**£2,676**	**£1,372**	**£2,039**	**£178**
Total annual operational cost	**£0**	**£5**	**£4**	**£13**	**£13**	**£13**
Total costs	**£412**	**£2,690**	**£2,680**	**£1,385**	**£2,052**	**£191**
Committed funding:						
Committed annual capital	**£412**	**£88**	**£118**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sustainable Investment Fund		**£337**	**£146**	**£181**	**£125**	**£129**
Schools Sustainable Investment Fund		**£825**	**0**	**£165**	**£165**	**£165**
Committed annual revenue	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total funded	**£412**	**£1,240**	**£264**	**£346**	**£290**	**£294**
Unallocated funding						
Unallocated annual capital	**0**	**£1,435**	**£1,964**	**£1,026**	**£1,749**	**£0**

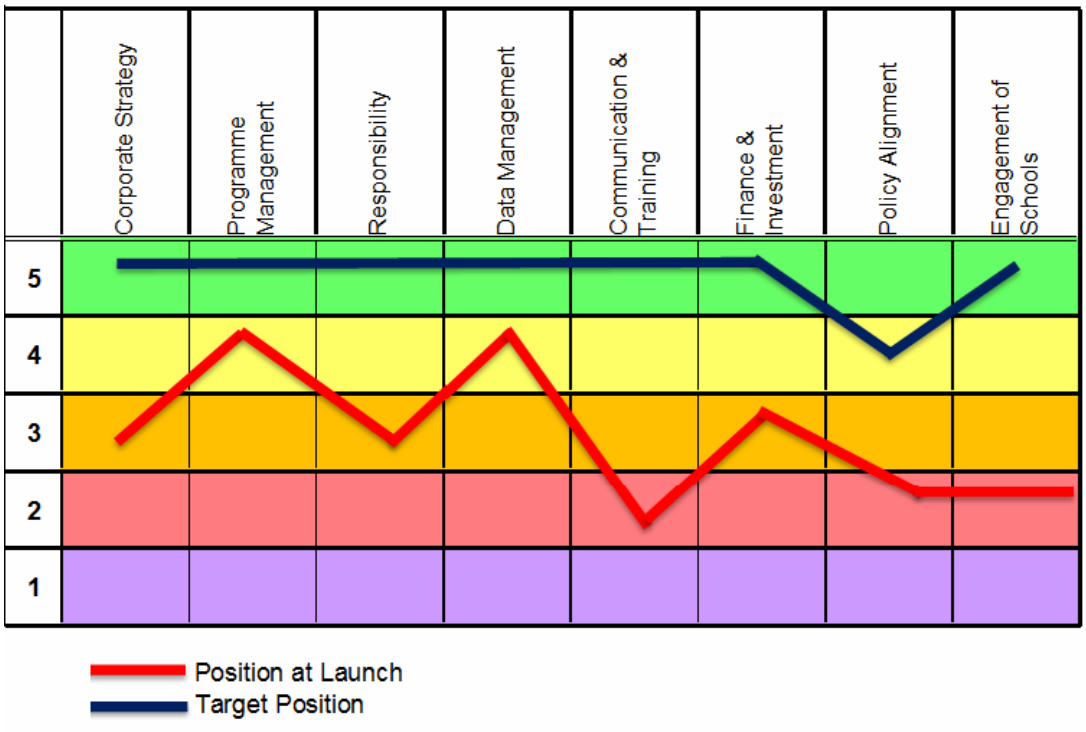
Unallocated annual revenue	**0**	**£5**	**£4**	**£13**	**£13**	**£0**
Total currently unfunded	**0**	**£1,440**	**£1,968**	**£1,039**	**£1,762**	**£0**

6. Actions to Embed Carbon Management in our Organisation

At the beginning of the Carbon Management Programme the Carbon Management Team assessed the council's position with regard to current carbon management and where they would like to see the council in 5 years time. Key areas of work were examined from Strategy to Finance and Engagement of Schools.

This process highlighted gaps in our current activities and enabled the team to identify areas for improvement. Programme Management and Data Management were the areas where the council was strongest. The exercise highlighted the need to develop two key areas:

- Communication and Training
- Engagement of Schools



Carbon Management Embedding Matrix Scores

6.1 Corporate Strategy – embedding CO_2 saving across your organisation

The Council is working to embed carbon management into all key service areas. The following section details our current activities to achieve this and describes some of the planned actions that need to be undertaken to deliver potential carbon savings.

1. Actions to Develop a Corporate Strategy

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
1.2.1 Climate change references are in other corporate strategies	Climate Change is referenced in the Greenest Borough Strategy (the Council's overarching environmental strategy that acts as the umbrella for all Council eco-initiatives) Climate Change is also referenced in the Sustainable Procurement Strategy		G
1.2.2 A draft Climate Change policy exists		**Action:** Create a Climate Change policy to reflect LEAP best practice – identifying objectives linked to actions and targets. Explicit ownership of the agenda is communicated within the document. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager, endorsed by the Cabinet Member for Corporate Resources and the Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation. **Completion Date:** 31.03.11.	G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
1.3.1.CO_2 reduction vision clearly stated and published		**Action:** A vision to reduce CO_2 emissions form the council over the next 5 years is stated in the Carbon Management Programme. This will be endorsed by cabinet on 23/03/10 and published on the council website. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion Date:** 31.03.10	G
1.3.2 Climate change strategy endorsed by Cabinet and publicised with staff		**Action:** Carbon Management Plan is taken to Cabinet for sign-off on adoption on the programme identified and the target carbon reduction it should achieve. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion Date:** 23.03.2010	G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
1.4.1 CO_2 reduction commitment in Corporate Strategy	Existing Council Plan references carbon reduction work. Council Statement of Accounts includes a carbon statement.	**Action:** A vision to reduce CO_2 emissions form the council over the next 5 years stated in the Carbon Management Programme. This will be endorsed by cabinet on 23/03/10 and published on the council website. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion Date:** 31.03.10 **Action:** Add the medium-to-long term carbon reduction strategy and associated targets into the next three year Council Plan. Ensure this is synonymous with the Carbon Management Plan. **Owner:** Head of Policy and Performance **Completion Date:** 31.12.10	G
1.4.2 Top level targets set for CO_2 reduction	Full Council have agreed a 40% reduction of Borough Wide emissions on the 19th October 2009 and signed up to the Friends of the Earth 'Get Serious About CO_2' campaign. The Council have agreed previous carbon reduction targets in the Council Plan 07-10 and Local Area Agreement 08-11.	**Action:** Carbon reduction target in the Carbon Management Plan reflects the borough-wide target and supports Haringey's Leading by Example stream of the Greenest Borough Strategy. The 40% Council CO_2 reduction target is taken to Cabinet for sign-off, superseding previous targets. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion Date:** 23.03.2010 **Action:** Investigate the feasibility of carbon budgets for council directorates which are integrated in to the business planning process. **Owners:** Sustainable Procurement Manager/Environment Resources Manager. **Completion Date:** 31.05.2010	G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
1.4.3 Climate change strategy reviewed annually		**Action:** Review Carbon Management Plan every year to update changes in progress, policy and legislation. Significant developments will require development of a new strategy. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion Date:** Ongoing. **Action:** Launch consultation on the Carbon Management Plan after 5 years and seek comments from suppliers and members of the Haringey Strategic Partnership. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion date:** 01.12.15.	G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
1.5.1 Top level target allocated across organisation		**Action:** Project plans for each relevant Business Unit are developed in line with the identified projects within this document and expected funding streams. Plans are integrated into Business Plans. **Owner:** Heads of Service/Sustainable Energy Manager. **Completion Date:** 31.03.2011	G
1.5.2 CO_2 reduction targets in Directorate Business Plans		**Action:** Investigate the feasibility of passing through carbon bonuses and penalties resultant of CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme, into Directorates' budgets. **Owner:** Sustainable Procurement Manager. **Completion Date:** 31.05.2010	G

6.2 Programme Management

2. Actions to Support Programme Management

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
2.2.1 Ad hoc reviews of CM actions progress	See 2.3.1		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
2.3.1 Core team regularly review CM progress: o actions o profile & targets o new opportunities	The Corporate Utility Management Board (CUMB) was created in 2007 and represents some of the major users of energy in buildings. The board sits every two months and the members are responsible for carbon projects and activities to reduce carbon emissions. Progress on technological and behavioural change projects are monitored and reviewed. New opportunities are discussed and assigned owners when agreed by the board.	**Action:** Project plans identified as part of 1.5.1 will include a project monitoring template and assigned a RAG status which will be reviewed through the CUMB. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager **Completion Date:** 30.04.2011	G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
2.4.1 Sponsor reviews progress and removes blockages through regular Programme Boards	Major Carbon Projects are progressed through the Greenest Borough Strategy and the Leading by Example Project Board, chaired by the Project Sponsor. Issues and concerns are raised at this level.		G
2.4.2 Progress against targets routinely reported to Senior Mgt Team	Our carbon emissions data (NI185) is reported to the Senior Management Team by the Corporate Property Business Development Manager in a quarterly dash-board report.		G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
2.5.1 Cabinet / SMT review progress against targets on quarterly basis	See 2.4.2		G
2.5.2 Quarterly diagnostic reports provided to Directorates	Daily energy management reports for our sites with the highest energy consumption are sent to the relevant facilities managers.	**Action:** We will provide annual energy reports to any site which requests them, including schools. Going forward we will provide these reports to all schools on a quarterly basis and to all directorates monthly. **Owner:** Energy Management Officer **Completion Date:** 31.03.2011	G
2.5.3 Progress against target published externally	NI 185 is sent to the Department for Energy and Climate Change who publish data on all NI 185 Local Authority signatories.	**Action:** We will publish how we performed against our target annually on our website. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager **Completion Date:** 31.03.2011	G

6.3 Responsibility

3. Actions to Assign Responsibility

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
3.2.1 Key individuals have accountability for CO_2 reduction	See 2.3.1		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
3.3.1 An individual provides full time focus for CO_2 reduction and coordination across the organisation	The Sustainable Energy Manager co-ordinates CO_2 reduction activities and projects through the CUMB. CO_2 usage is monitored every quarter from energy billing data. All carbon management projects are quantified and activities assigned to owners through the board.		G
3.3.2 Senior Sponsor actively engaged	The strategic responsibility for managing resources effectively is undertaken by the Leading by Example Board, chaired by the Chief Finance Officer. This board's members include the NI185 and NI186 co-ordinators as well as officers responsible for transport policy and fleet.		G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
3.4.1 CM integrated in to responsibilities of department heads		See 1.5.1	G
3.4.2 Cabinet / SMT regularly updated	See 2.4.2		G
3.4.3 Staff engaged though Green Champion network	The Council has currently 50 Green Champions located in various Council buildings across the Borough. Energy and Climate Change is one of four themes that the Green Champions are trained on. To support staff in promoting energy efficiency, the Council has developed a Green Champions Forum to encourage debate and engagement with green champions and staff. An energy training programme has also been rolled out, with support from the Carbon Trust, to facility managers and green champions, demonstrating the most effective working (and building management) practices for minimising energy wastage.	**Action:** We will be undertaking awareness workshops and engagement activities for all staff. These workshops will be reviewed and run annually. **Owner:** Better Haringey Manager / Better Haringey Project Officer **Completion Date:** Ongoing	G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
3.5.1 CM integrated in responsibilities of senior managers		See 1.5.1	G
3.5.2 CM part of all Contracts/ T&Cs	A Sustainable Procurement Indicator Risk Assessment is required for all contracts over £25,000. This identifies and mitigates social and environmental impacts from the contract delivery including greenhouse gases and waste to landfill. The Sustainable Procurement Strategy states that all contracts are evaluated on Price, Quality and Sustainability. All high sustainability risk contracts over £250,000 are evaluated on a whole life basis. Contract T&Cs require suppliers to use the most environmentally friendly products and practices possible. They also include the precautionary principle which allows the Council to reject supplies should there be concerns voiced by experts on the environmental safety of the product in question.	**Action:** We will amend the template job description for all future employees to include climate change awareness as per the current system for Equality and Diversity. **Owner:** Head of Human Resources **Completion Date:** 31.03.2015	G
3.5.3 Central CO_2 reduction advice available		**Action:** We will create a communications strategy to increase awareness of the support the Sustainable Energy Team is able to offer to departments on reducing CO2 emission and the Sustainable Investment Fund. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager / Communications Support Officer **Completion Date:** 30.09.2010	G
3.5.4 Green Champions leading local action groups	See 3.4.3	**Action:** We will co-ordinate a programme of staff energy training activities which will be delivered with support from our green champions. **Owner:** Better Haringey Project Officer **Completion Date:** 31.03.2011	G

6.4 Data Management

4. Actions to Improve Data Management

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
4.2.1 Energy data compiled on a regular basis	See 2.4.2		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
4.3.1 Collation of CO_2 emissions for limited scope i.e. buildings only	See 2.4.2		G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
4.4.1 Annual collation of CO_2 emissions for: o buildings o street lighting o transport o waste	See 2.4.2		G
4.4.2 Data internally reviewed	Annual self-assessment is sent to Policy and Performance who scrutinise the methodology behind data compilation and interpretation on NI 185.		G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions	
	Current	Planned
4.5.1 Regular collation of CO_2 emissions for all sources	See 2.4.2	
4.5.2 Data externally verified	NI 185 has been audited by both the Department for Energy and Climate Change and the Council's external auditors as part of the Comprehensive Area Assessment – Use of Resources theme. Data quality requirements resultant of these audits are being addressed with key actions integrated into this action plan. The Carbon Trust has also audited the Council's carbon footprint and awarded us the Carbon Trust Standard for year-on-year carbon reduction on our building portfolio. We were only the second London Borough to achieve this.	

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
4.5.3 M&T in place for: o buildings o street lighting o waste		**Action:** We will increase the integrity of data by installing pulse enabled meter reading technology on the next set of higher consuming sites (this automatically downloads live and accurate data to a central database every half hour) **Owner:** Sustainable Procurement Manager **Completion Date:** 31.03.2011 **Action:** We will request each service provider to provide a carbon footprint of council associated emissions at the year end. All reports submitted to the CPU to be compiled. **Owner:** Sustainable Procurement Manager **Completion Date:** 31.03.2014 **Action:** We will request council asset inventory (including boiler capacity) to be provided to E&ST for inclusion in the NI194 submission to bring Haringey Council into line with NI 194 reporting guidelines. **Owner:** Head of Facilities Management **Completion Date:** 30.06.2010 **Action:** We will request school asset inventory (must include boiler capacity). to be provided to E&ST for inclusion in the NI194 submission bring Haringey Council into line with NI 194 reporting guidelines. **Owner:** Schools Property Manager **Completion Date:** 30.06.2010 **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager/ Head of Facilities Management **Completion Date:** 30.04.2011	G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions	
	Current	Planned
4.5.3 M&T in place for: o buildings o street lighting o waste		**Action:** Reform travel claim process and SAP finance system to record specific journey details including travel type, embarkation and destination details. **Owner:** Financial Systems Manager/Principle Transportation Planner/Head of Human Resources **Completion Date:** 31.08.2011 **Action:** Additional information is required for mileage, courier, taxi, coach and bus claims in order to accurately assess CO2 emissions Information to be updated following change to claims form and SAP system. **Owner:** Principle Transportation Planner **Completion Date:** 31.10.2010 **Action:** We will ensure accurate meter readings from all corporate buildings are obtained at least once a year where automatic meter reading devices are not financially viable. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manager/ Head of Facilities Management **Completion Date:** 30.04.2011

6.5 Communications and Training

5. Actions to Support Communications and Training

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
5.2.1 Regular awareness campaigns	See 3.4.3		G
5.2.2 Staff given CM information on ad-hoc basis	Progress on energy efficiency projects and our emission reduction performance is communicated to staff through articles in the monthly staff newsletter (Smart Talk) and the quarterly procurement bulletin, The Procurer. The Procurer is read by Category Managers responsible for procurement activities.		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
5.3.1 Environmental / energy group(s) given ad hoc: o training o communications	See 3.4.3		G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
5.4.1 All staff given CO_2 reduction: o induction o communications o CM matters communicated to external community		See 3.5.3	G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
5.5.1 All staff given formalised CO_2 reduction: o induction and training o communications		See 3.5.3	G
5.5.2 Joint CM communications with key partners		See 3.5.3	G
5.5.3 Staff awareness tested through surveys		See 3.5.3	G

6.6 Finance and Investment

6. Actions to Enhance Finance and Investment

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
6.2.1 Ad hoc financing for CO_2 reduction projects	A Sustainable Investment Fund (SIF) of £500k has been set up. This is a ring fenced revolving fund where the cost savings from energy projects are re-invested into the fund to pump prime new projects. This scheme is match funded to £155k by Salix – an external funding body that provides loans for energy efficiency projects. A Schools' Sustainable Investment Fund (SSIF) of 12.5% of residual school balances (currently £750k) has been set up. This fund works in the way as the SIF and has match funding from Salix of £75k. Combined cashflow from these two funds has been identified for the next 5 years.		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
6.3.1 A view of the cost of CO_2 reduction is developing, but finance remains ad-hoc	As part of the SIF, the Council reviews energy reductions achieved by each funded installation. To date, the Council has reduced energy costs by around £215k per annum (subject to energy prices) and over 1500 tonnes of CO_2.		G
6.3.2 Some centralised resource allocated	See 3.3.1		G
6.3.3 Finance representation on CM Team	See 3.3.2		G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
6.4.1 Coordinated financing for CO_2 reduction projects via Programme Board		See 1.5.1	G
6.4.2 Finances committed 1yr ahead	See 6.2.1		G
6.4.3 Some external financing	See 6.2.1		G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
6.5.1 Finance committed for 2+yrs of Programme	See 6.2.1		G
6.5.2 External funding being routinely obtained	See 6.2.1 We have successfully secured funding for renewable technologies for schools which will be rolled out during the summer of 2010.		G
6.5.3 Ring-fenced fund for carbon reduction initiatives	See 6.2.1		G

6.7 Policy Alignment

7. Actions to Improve Policy Alignment

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
7.2.1 Partial review of key, high level policies	The Greenest Borough Strategy is the overarching policy covering the action of the council to protect and improve the environment against the risks posed by climate change. Key priorities include protecting the environment, managing natural resources, leading by example, promoting sustainable transport and encouraging sustainable design and construction. This was signed off by Management Board in January 2008 after public consultation. In March 2008, Haringey Council launched its Sustainable Procurement Policy and Strategy. An accompanying Action Plan, which outlines the Council's commitment to reach Level 4 of the Sustainable Procurement Task Force Flexible Framework by 2012, has been approved. The Council also undertakes Sustainable Procurement training where whole life costing is discussed.		G
7.2.2 Some financial quick wins made	See 6.3.1		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
7.3.1 All high level and some mid level policies reviewed, irregularly	See 1.4.1		G
7.3.2 Substantial changes made, showing CO_2 savings	See 6.3.1		G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
7.4.1 Comprehensive review of policies complete		**Action:** To undertake a review of all operating policies to ensure none require significant energy consumption (especially regarding IT usage and travel) unless essential and to amend as necessary. **Owner:** Head of Policy and Performance. **Completion Date:** 31.03.2013	G
7.4.2 Lower level policies reviewed locally		See 1.4.2	G
7.4.3 Unpopular changes being considered		See 1.5.2	G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
7.5.1 CO_2 friendly operating procedure in place		See 1.4.2	G
7.5.2 Central team provide advice and review, when requested		See 3.5.3	G
7.5.3 Barriers to CO_2 reduction routinely considered and removed		See 2.4.1	G

6.8 Engagement with Schools

8. Actions to Strengthen Engagement with Schools

Level 2: Embed Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
8.2.1 Ad-hoc schools projects to specifically reduce CO_2	The Environmental Resources Team, in partnership with the Children & Young People's Service, undertakes the behaviour change programme using a whole school approach. The structured approach engages with about four to six schools a year. The Environmental Resources Team is running the 'Haringey Energy Challenge' in schools, through a set of three awareness raising assemblies. An accompanying leaflet, aimed at children, is available to increase understanding of energy efficiency at school and in the home. An online energy portal, SigNet is available to all schools. The portal enables schools to monitor how much energy is being used in the school. This information can be used as a learning tool for estate staff, teachers and pupils. Training on SigNet, which focuses on energy awareness and its financial implications in schools, has been delivered to 40 schools and 60 schools representatives. The training provides the essential tools and techniques to extract and interpret financial figures and energy data.		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
8.3.1 A person has responsibility for school CO_2 reduction		**Action:** Specific CO_2 project implementation role for schools has been identified and business case created. Funding will be sought through the head teachers' forum as a ring-fenced portion of the SSIF. **Owner:** Schools Funding Manager. **Date:** 31.03.11	G
8.3.2 Schools CO_2 reduction projects coordinated	An intensive pupil led project aimed at reducing electricity consumption through behaviour change is being piloted in 2 primary schools. The project will be used to quantify the additional resources that would be required to deliver this programme to all schools in Haringey. Installation of gas and electricity automatic meter readers is currently underway in schools for high consuming meter. Meter readings are taken by site managers at present for smaller consuming meter. The Energy and Sustainability Team, supported by the Carbon Trust, run Practical Energy Management training sessions to raise awareness of ways to reduce energy consumption relating to lighting, heating, ICT and catering. This knowledge empowers schools to assess and amend their current energy practices. In 2009 this training was delivered to 20 schools. The Haringey Environmental Education Centre hosts themed workshops for school groups. By November 2009, over 60 sessions had been delivered to Haringey schools on topics including waste and recycling, composting, energy, water, sustainable food and sustainable travel.		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
8.3.2 Schools CO_2 reduction projects coordinated (Contd)	A project board has been set up to manage the project with a broad set of stakeholders including a schools governor. Funding is now secured to purchase resources to promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles, including an energy bike, an eco-house and a Living Ark, to the schools and local community.		G

Level 3: Practice Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
8.3.3 Ad-hoc funding	See 6.2.1		G

Level 4: Enhance Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
8.4.1 A clear emphasis on energy/CO_2 reduction in schools	See 8.3.2	**Action:** We will ensure 75% participation in Practical Energy Management training by the end of 2011. It will ensure schools are aware of the impacts of the CRC scheme. **Owner:** Sustainable Energy Manger **Completion Date:** 31.12.2011	G
8.4.2 Council activities fully coordinated	See 8.3.2		G
8.4.3 Broad set of education stakeholders engaged	See 8.3.2		G
8.4.4 Funding in place	See 6.2.1		G

Level 5: Lead Activity Option/Strategy Objective/KPI	Actions		RAG Status
	Current	Planned	
8.5.1 A whole school approach including curriculum	The council has designed and distributed an Environmental Design Options toolkit which schools can use to quantify financial and CO2 savings from energy efficiency projects. This can be used to support submit a bid for SSIF funding.	**Action:** We will support schools to apply for funding opportunities to deliver energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. **Owner:** Sustainable Procurement Manager **Completion Date:** Ongoing	G
8.5.2 Mature programme of engagement in place	See 8.3.2		G
8.5.3 CO_2 saving in school having a wider community impact	See 8.3.2		G

6.9 Engagement of your Suppliers – working with suppliers to reduce our carbon footprint

Haringey Council is working closely with its suppliers to improve sustainability. All purchases made by the council are logged against a procurement category. Each category is assessed against three factors:

Risk – A measure of the environmental and socio-economic impacts (negative and positive) that a contract would generate and the augmentative factors behind the risks (likelihood, duration, ease of mitigation and reputational damage).

Scope – A measure of the availability of substitutions (innovation) in the market or the potential for the Council to improve existing contractual practices to mitigate the risk of contracts.

Influence – A measure of the receptiveness of suppliers to changes required of them by the Council.

Any category which scores highly against these factors is earmarked for a bespoke sustainability strategy. This may include, developing policy, template specifications or contract officer training, inviting suppliers onto a development programme and submissions to award schemes.

Where carbon emissions are identified as a contract risk, the council will add contract specifications ensure maximum carbon reductions are achieved. For example:

Our Highways and Street Lighting Contract includes a KPI that requires our contractors to benchmark their carbon emissions and produce an action plan to provide continuous reductions on emissions for the duration of the contract.

Our DECs contract requires contractors to report their emissions and adhere to a travel management plan.

Our Primary Capital and Building Schools for the Future contractors are required to submit an Environmental Design Options tool that states what materials and equipment is being used in the build to ensure a 20% carbon reduction per m2 of total floor area.

We also run sustainable procurement workshops and events for coucnil officers. Sustainability Guidance is being developed for our suppliers and contractors to support officers buying goods and services. Further sustainablity training will be extended to our suppliers over the next two years.

6.10 Equality and Diversity

The Council is committed to equal opportunities regarding staff recruitment within the programme.

In relation to energy efficiency projects, the Council in its Equality Public Duties Scheme (2006), its Guide to Equality in Procurement (2007) and its Equal Opportunities Policy (2007), commits to including equalities considerations at every stage of the procurement process in to ensure that the process is fair, transparent and accessible to all; so that local businesses, especially small and medium sized enterprises; black and ethnic minority led-business; women; the community and voluntary sector run social enterprises have the opportunity to tender for council contracts.

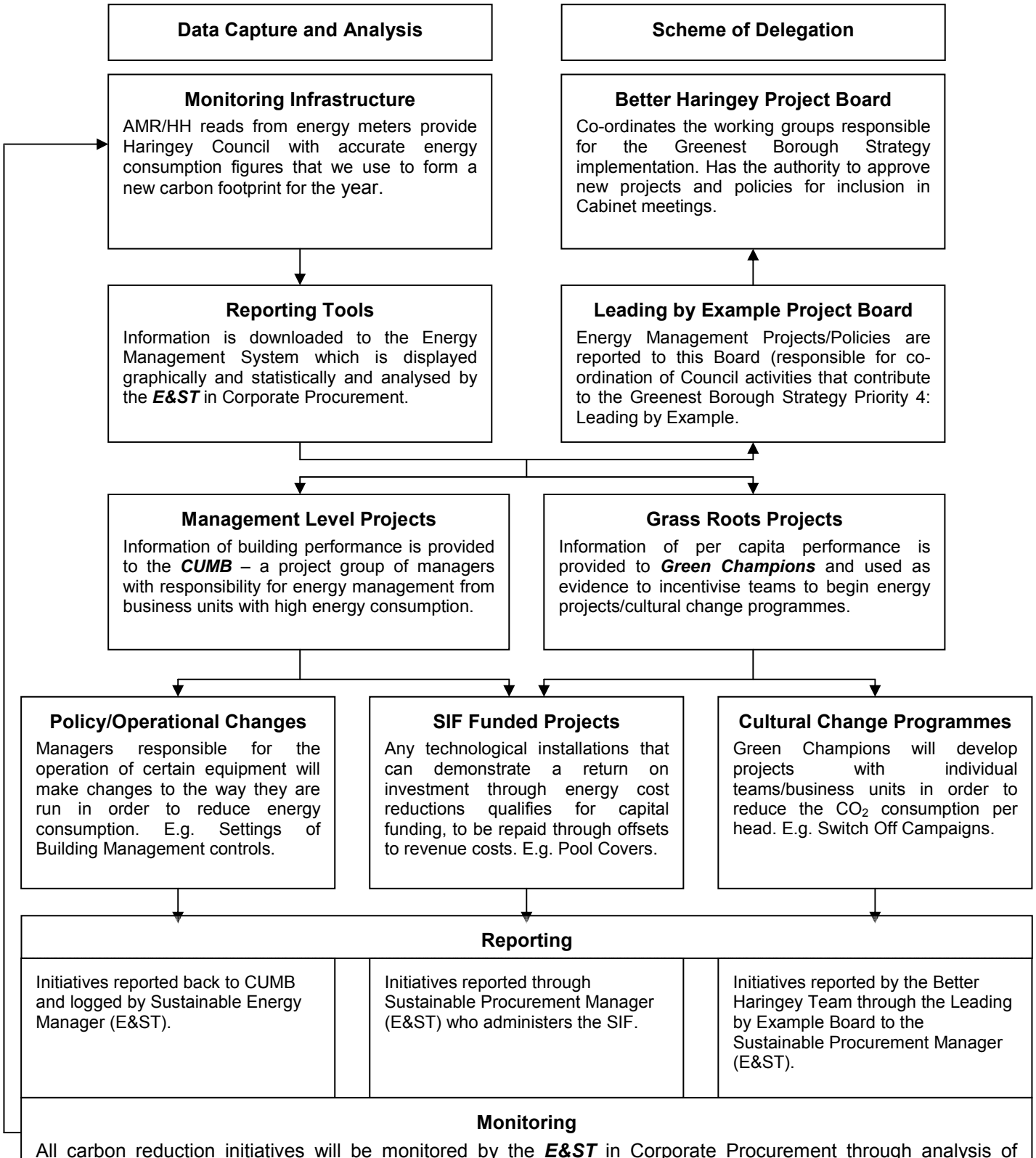
Invitations to tenders are also advertised on the “Compete For” and “Supply to Gov” websites so that small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have the opportunity to tender for council contracts using these.

An Equality Impact Assessment is being developed for this project.

7. Programme Management of the CM Programme

Carbon Management Programme

Project Governance Schematic



7.1 The Programme Board – strategic ownership and oversight

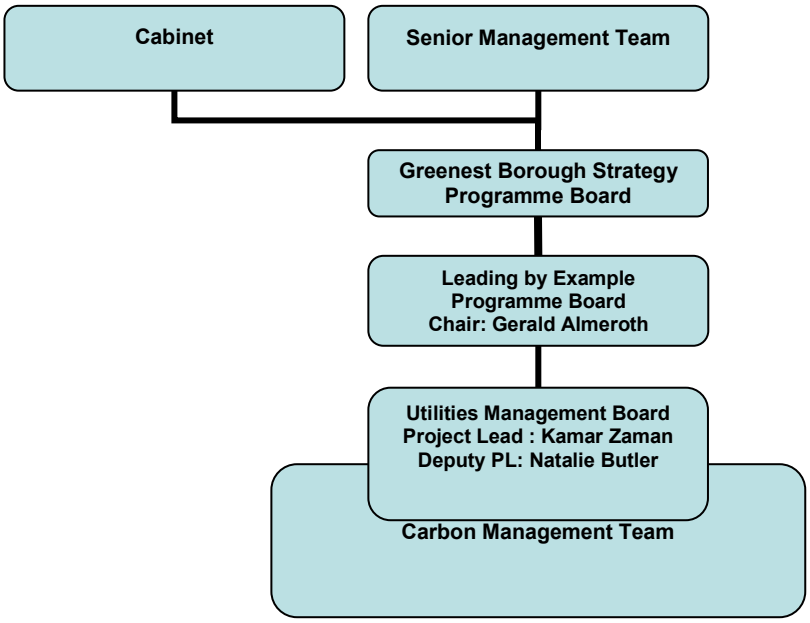
Leading by Example Programme Board

The Leading by Example Board will oversee the development and implementation of the Carbon Management Programme. This Board is chaired by of the Chief Financial Officer and meets every two months. The Carbon Management Programme will be incorporated into the agenda of this meeting.

The Programme Board will comprise:

- Chair/Project Sponsor*: Janice Willis (Chief Financial Officer)*
- *Ben Brown (Sustainable Procurement)*
- *Anna Gollop (Corporate Property)*
- *Alex Grear (Better Haringey)*
- *Darren Butterfield (Transport Fleet Manager)*
- *Edwin Leigh (Transport Policy)*
- *Tom Hemming (Environmental Resources Manager)*

The activities of this board will fed to the Senior Management Board via the Greenest Borough Stream Board which sits quarterly and is represented by councillors and senior executive managers.



7.2 The Carbon Management Team – delivering the projects

Corporate Utilities Management Board (CUMB)

The Corporate Utilities Management Board, which examines operational and technical issues for the council that would lead to improvements in energy efficiency, will act as the Carbon Management Team. This board sits every two months, approximately one to two weeks before the Leading by Example Board, and is chaired by the Carbon Management Programme Project Lead. The board's will review progress on carbon reduction projects and identifying any blockages that need to be raised with the Programme Board.

The Carbon management Team will comprise:

- *Kamar Zaman (Project Lead)*
- *Natalie Butler (Deputy Project Lead)*
- *Ben Brown (Sustainable Procurement Manager)*
- *Anna Gollop (Facilities Maintenance and Sustainability)*
- *Andy Briggs (Head of Leisure Services)*
- *Guido Doyer (Technical Manager)*
- *Jon Hasting (Communications Manager)*
- *Steve Lain (Streetlighting Manager)*
- *Katie Rigg (Sustainable Environmental Officer)*
- *Jude Clements (Health and Wellbeing Manager)*
- *David Hatley (Senior Supplier Manager - ICT)*
- *Steve Barns (Head of Contracts and Property Services)*
- *Diane Grant (Schools Liaisons Officer)*
- *Ben Hunt (Better Haringey Project Officer)*

7.3 Succession planning for key roles

In the event of either the project sponsor or lead leaving the council the following measure will be put in place:

Project Sponsor

If the Chief Financial Officer was to leave then the responsibility would pass to the head of Corporate Procurement until a new Chief Financial Officer is appointed.

Project Lead

If the project lead was to leave the Council then the Deputy Project Lead along with the Sustainable Procurement Manager will take responsibility for the duties of this role until a new post is appointed. The role of project lead would revert to the post holder.

Project Deputy Lead

If the Deputy Project Lead was to leave then the Project Lead will take responsibility for the duties of this role until a new post is appointed.

7.4 Ongoing stakeholder management

Key Stakeholders:	Influence	Impact	Their interest or issues	Means of Communication
Facilities Maintenance and Sustainability Manager	H	H	Under pressure to reduce budget deficit Getting resources to support carbon management Technical support required to help facility managers to better understand their buildings and manage them Understanding AMR/ energy reports and acting on them Double accounting/duplicating work	Presentation of the Impact of the CRC to the Greenest Borough members by the end of April 2010. Attendance and briefings for the Corporate Property and Compliance Meetings and the Carbon Management Extended Team meetings. Better Haringey to support with facility management training. CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010
Contracts and Properties Manager	H	M	Under pressure to reduce budget deficit Getting resources to support carbon management Identifying potential projects Understanding AMR/ energy reports and acting on them	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010To arrange energy web portal training for officers of Schools Contracts by the end of Jan 2010.
Senior ICT Buyer	H	L	Under pressure to reduce budget deficit Identifying potential projects Managing expectations of others	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010
Better Haringey	M	M	Under pressure to undertake energy awareness campaign with a	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action

Manager			limited budget and minimal support Establishing and quantifying effective success of a campaign Getting real momentum with energy campaigns Identifying potential projects	and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010 To arrange energy training for green champions by the end of Mar 2010. To co-ordinate activities between the two departments targeting key buildings.
Waste Transport Fleet Manager	M	M	Under pressure to reduce budget deficit Identifying potential projects Getting resources to support carbon management Training driving skills – cost implication Drivers not getting time off to undertake the course Double accounting/duplicating work	Presentation of the Impact of the CRC to the Leading by Example members by the end of May 10.
Transport Policy Manager	M	L	Identifying potential projects	Presentation of the Impact of the CRC to the Leading by Example members by the end of May 10.
Head of Leisure Services	H	H	Under pressure to reduce budget deficit Getting energy efficiencies projects off the ground at the centres	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010
BSF Team	H	L	Under pressure to contain costs within the BSF Budget. Getting engagement to identify projects Providing enough details of potential projects and how to quantify carbon savings	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010 To arrange Environmental Design Options Toolkit training for the contractors.
Accommodation Manager	M	L	Under pressure to reduce budget costs Identifying sites for disposal Clarify timescales and updating everyone	Attendance and briefings for the Corporate Property and Compliance Meetings and the Carbon Management Extended Team meetings.
Street lighting Manager	H	M	Under pressure to reduce budget costs Identifying sites for disposal Resources to manage projects Quantify savings using post installation assessment	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010
Health,Wellbeing & Sustainability	H	H	Limited budget to engage with	CRC Working Group to arrange a presentation of the Case for Action

Manager / Education & Community Involvement Officer			schools Engagement with schools to provide viable projects Resources issue to identify projects Support schools with carbon projects	and the LEP Carbon Reduction Toolkit to the Finance Board by the end of May 2010 JC to arrange an initial briefing about the Energy in Schools project before the end of March 2010. Review meeting at the end of May 2010.

7.5 Annual progress review

Progress in the delivering the Carbon Management Plan will be reviewed annually, focusing on three key activities:

Risks and issues management

The key role of the CUMB is to deliver and implement the projects and key actions outlined in the Carbon Management plan in order to meet the 40% target identified. At the project level, individual project managers will manage any risks and issues arising. If required they will be supported by appropriate members of the Carbon Management Team. Project progress will be reported to the CUMB and to the Leading by Example Board as required. Current issues that may impact upon the Carbon Management Plan include devolved capital budgets for schools where engagement with all schools may not be possible or practical.

Reporting and evaluation

Progress against our carbon reduction target will be included in the council's Key Performance Indicator dashboard. This will be reviewed annually by the Project Board and the Carbon Management Team. The Project Leader will have the responsibility of measuring and reporting progress against targets. The review will include an updated calculation of CO_2 emissions and record financial savings, payback on investment, and CO_2 savings compared to the target. The CMP is a dynamic and flexible working document, which will change over time. This will not only allow the CMP to reflect the changing environmental and economic situation but also the anticipated changes from technology to deliver products and services with lower Carbon Footprints.

Progress review

Carbon reduction projects, which have been identified over the previous year, will be considered for inclusion in the Carbon Management Plan at the annual review. This review will be conducted in at the end of November before the following years capital budgets are set. The CMP Action Plan may require updating if, for example, the availability of funding changes or changes in priority in project delivery occurs. The Project Leader will report the progress made by the CUMB and with meeting targets

outlined within the plan to the Leading by Example Board (quarterly), SMT (reported by the Chief Financial Officer quarterly) and Cabinet (reported by the Cabinet Member for Resources annually).

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Appendix A: Carbon Management Matrix – Embedding

	CORPORATE STRATEGY	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	RESPONSIBILITY	DATA MANAGEMENT	COMMUNICATION & TRAINING	FINANCE & INVESTMENT	POLICY ALIGNMENT *	ENGAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS
BEST 5	• Top level target allocated across organisation • CO_2 reduction targets in Directorate Business Plans • Action plans in place to embed strategy. Progress routinely reviewed	• Cabinet / SMT review progress against targets on quarterly basis • Regular diagnostic reports provided to Directorates • Progress against target published externally	• CM integrated in responsibilities of senior managers • CM part of all contracts / T's&C's • Central CO_2 reduction advice available • Green Champions leading local action groups	• Regular collation of CO_2 emissions for all sources • Data externally verified • Monitoring & Targeting in place for: ○ buildings ○ street lighting ○ transport/travel	• All staff given formalised CO_2: ○ induction and training ○ communications • Joint CM communications with key partners • Staff awareness tested through surveys	• Finance committed for 2+yrs of Programme • External funding being routinely obtained • Ring-fenced fund for carbon reduction initiatives	• CO_2 friendly operating procedure in place • Central team provide advice and review, when requested • Barriers to CO_2 reduction routinely considered and removed	• A 'whole school approach' including curriculum • Mature programme of engagement in place • CO2 saving in schools having a wider community impact
4	• CO_2 reduction commitment in Corporate Strategy • Top level targets set for CO_2 reduction • Climate Change Strategy reviewed annually	• Sponsor reviews progress and removes blockages through regular Programme Boards • Progress against targets routinely reported to Senior Mgt Team	• CM integrated in to responsibilities of department heads • Cabinet / SMT regularly updated • Staff engaged though Green Champion network	• Annual collation of CO_2 emissions for: ○ buildings ○ street lighting ○ transport/travel • Data internally reviewed	• All staff given CO_2 reduction: ○ induction ○ communications ○ CM matters communicated to external community	• Coordinated financing for CO_2 reduction projects via Programme Board • Funding principles and processes agreed • Finances committed 1yr ahead • Some external financing	• Comprehensive review of policies complete • Lower level policies reviewed locally • Unpopular changes being considered	• A clear emphasis on energy / CO2 reduction in schools • Council activities fully coordinated • Broad set of education stakeholders engaged • Funding in place
3	• CO_2 reduction vision clearly stated and published • Climate Change Strategy endorsed by Cabinet and publicised with staff	• Core team regularly review CM progress: ○ actions ○ profile & targets ○ new opportunities	• An individual provides full time focus for CO_2 reduction • Key individuals have accountability for carbon reduction • Senior Sponsor actively engaged	• Collation of CO_2 emissions for limited scope i.e. buildings only	• Environmental / energy group(s) given ad hoc: ○ training ○ communications	• A view of the cost of CO_2 reduction is developing, but finance remains ad-hoc • Some centralised resource allocated • Finance representation on CM Team	• All high level and some mid level policies reviewed, irregularly • Substantial changes made, showing CO_2 savings	• A person has responsibility for Schools CO2 reduction • Schools CO2 reduction projects coordinated • Ad-hoc funding
2	• Draft Climate Change Policy • Climate Change references in other strategies	• Ad hoc reviews of CM actions progress	• CO_2 reduction a part-time responsibility of a few department champions	• No CO_2 emissions data compiled • Energy data compiled on a regular basis	• Regular awareness campaigns • Staff given CM information on ad-hoc basis	• Ad hoc financing for CO_2 reduction projects	• Partial review of key, high level policies • Some financial quick wins made	• Ad-hoc schools projects to specifically reduce energy / CO2
Worst 1	• No policy • No Climate Change reference	• No CM monitoring	• No recognised CO_2 reduction responsibility	• No CO_2 emissions data compiled • Estimated billing	• No communication or training	• No specific funding for CO_2 reduction projects	• No alignment of policies for CO_2 reduction	• No CO2 / energy reduction policy for schools

* Major operational policies and procedures, e.g. Capital Projects, Through Life Costing, Procurement, HR, Business Travel



Appendix B: Emission Conversion Factors

It is noted that the emission factors change based on guidance from the Environment Agency (EA) and the Department of Climate Change (DECC).

Energy type	Emissions Factor ($kgCO_2/kWh$)
Electricity (grid)	0.523[26]
Natural gas	0.185[27]
Gas oil	0.251[28]

Source: Baseline NI185 Tool

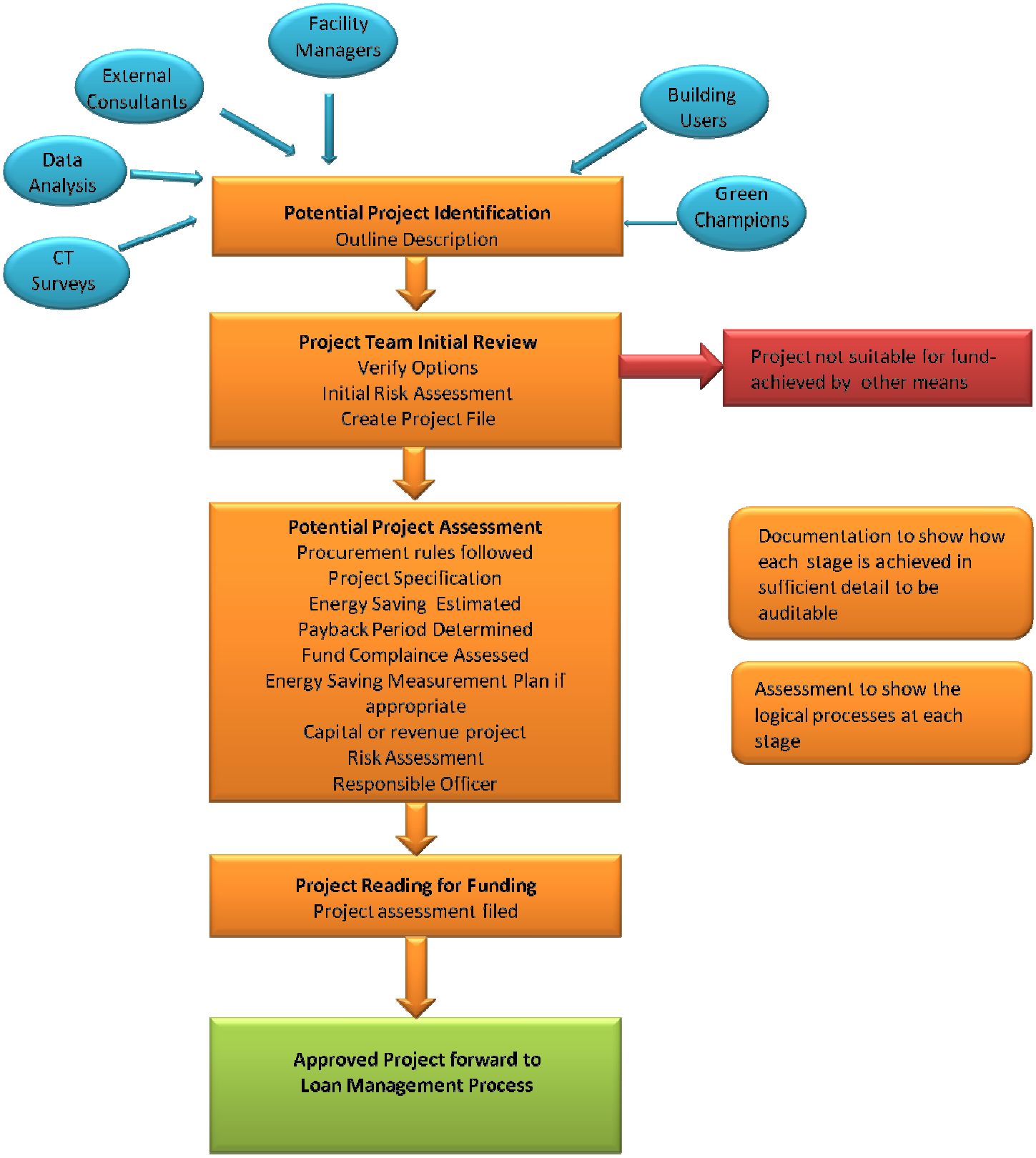
We have used the following conversion factors based on the information within the Carbon Trust tools listed below.

- Rapid Assessment of Projects (RAP) tool.
- Baseline Tool Version 1.2
- Carbon Management Projects Register (CMPR) tool

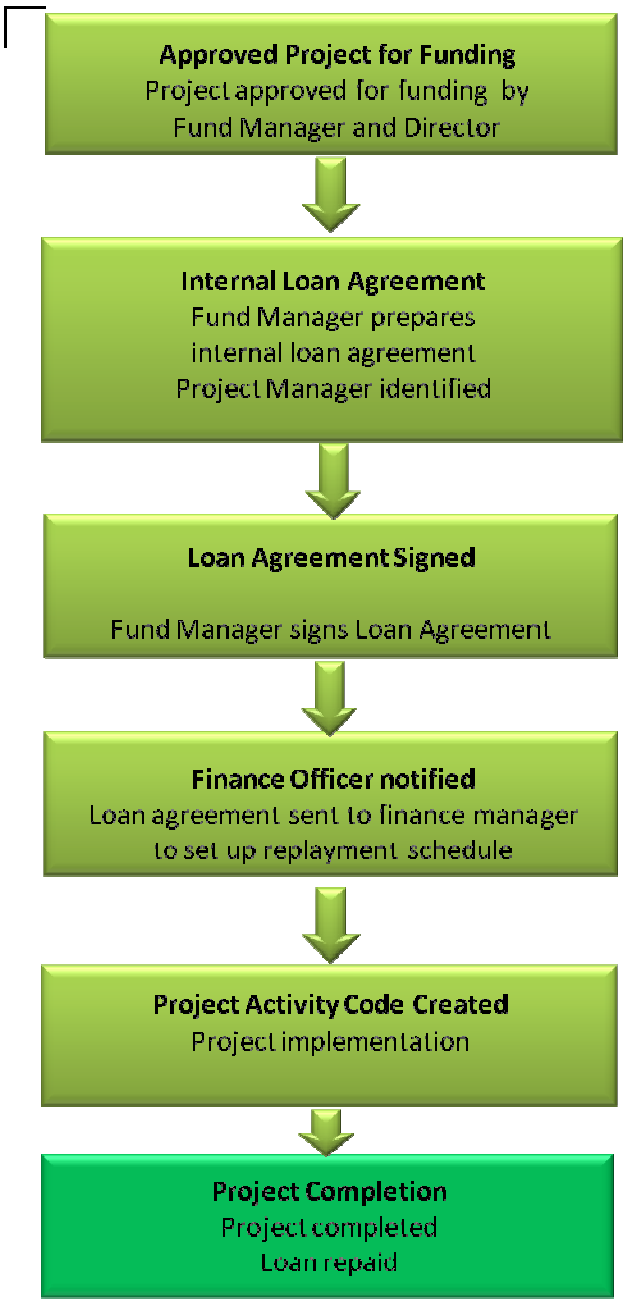
[26] *http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/envrp/pdf/conversion-factors.pdf - Annex 3*
[27] *http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/envrp/pdf/conversion-factors.pdf - Annex 1*
[28] *http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/envrp/pdf/conversion-factors.pdf - Annex 1*

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Appendix C: Project Development Identification Process



Appendix D: Internal Ring Fenced Fund





Appendix E: Definition of Projects

This template will be used to define each of the projects within the programme. It wil contain all the key information to evaluate a project. The owner of the project should, if at all possible, complete the Project Definition. There should be one definition template for each project. Where projects are very similar they will be 'bundled' as appropriate.

Project: **Reference:**	***A short name for the project*** *It would help the Carbon Trust if you also use the following reference:* ***LA7-[first three letters of your authority]–[sequence number, e.g. 001]*** *but you may choose to use a unique reference of your own.*
Owner (person)	*Name of the person responsible for delivering the project*
Department	*Which part of the organisation the project sits within*
Description	*A short description of the project, no more than a paragraph*
Benefits	• *Financial savings: £ [x]* • *Payback period: [x] years* • *CO_2 Emissions reduction: [x] tonnes of CO2* • *% of target – the percentage of your CO2 saving target will this project annually contribute* • *Give an idea of how confident these estimates are, eg 1st pass using rules of thumb, costed by suppliers etc.*
Funding	• *Project cost, e.g. the initial cost of implementing the project* • *Operational costs, e.g. annual maintenance or running costs* • *Source of funding: internal, external, investment criteria to be met etc.* • *Say how /when decision on funding will be made*
Resources	• *Additional resource (e.g. people) requirements to enable delivery and where these will come from* • *If this project will be delivered within current resources, say so*
Ensuring Success	• *Key success factors, or things that will need to happen for this project to succeed* • *Principal risks: technical, financial (eg what happens if the project is insufficiently resourced), etc.*
Measuring Success	• *Metrics for displaying performance or achievement* • *When success will be measured / evaluated*

Timing	• *Milestones / key dates e.g.*
	  ○ *start date: dd/mm/yyyy*
	  ○ *completion date (when it will deliver savings): dd/mm/yyyy*
	  ○ *interim deliverable / decision points*
	[you could also lay these out as a milestone chart for ease and clarity]

Notes	



Appendix F: Change Log for Embedded Actions

A change log will be used to make changes to the actions with in the Action Plan with relevant comments.

Date	Change	Owner	Comments
	Action: **Owner:** **Completion Date:**		


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MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TUESDAY 2 MARCH 2010

Councillors Adamou, Allison, Engert, Amin and Reith (Chair)

Apologies Councillors Alexander, and C. Harris

Also Present: Attracta Craig, Mark Gurrey, Chris Chalmers, Rashma Toora.

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
CPAC103	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (IF ANY)** Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Cllrs Alexander, and Cllr Amin substituted for Cllr C. Harris. It was requested that as far as possible clashes of this body with other meetings be avoided in the new municipal year.	CB
CPAC104	**URGENT BUSINESS** There were no items of urgent business.	
CPAC105	**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** There were no declarations of interest.	
CPAC106	**MINUTES** **RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the meeting held on 25 January 2010 be agreed as an accurate record.	
CPAC107	**MATTERS ARISING** **Leaflet setting out mechanisms by which CiC can raise concerns/make complaints:** a revised draft would be with members within the next two weeks. **Re-offending rates for CiC:** officers reported difficulties in obtaining figures for Haringey. It was noted that all agencies involved had different systems. **Agreed:** 1. That figures be obtained manually and provided for the next meeting, and thereafter provided periodically. 2. That the report include strategies that are being taken to reduce re-offending amongst CiC.	Dep Dir/MG Leaving Care/ RT RT

	3. That the Deputy Director Children and Families discuss with the police the difficulties of obtaining this data.	MG
	Information on the number of pregnancies amongst CiC:	
	Agreed:	
	That information be provided to be sent out with the minutes of this meeting.	Head of CiC/ CC
	Structure chart for CYPS	
	Agreed:	
	That information be provided to be sent out with the minutes of this meeting.	Dep Dir/MG
	In housing fostering – retention rates of carers and breakdown of number and types of carers.	
	Agreed:	
	That a report be presented to the next meeting	Dep Dir/ MG
CPAC108	**IMPROVEMENTS TO THE IN HOUSE FOSTERING SERVICE**	
	The Committee considered a report setting out proposals, following a review by an independent consultant, for a restructuring of the fostering service. The value of good in house foster carers was recognised as important in achieving the best outcome for children in care. A review was also considered necessary as there had been difficulties in reaching the local performance targets for recruitment of new foster carers and in providing excellent support to existing carers. Additionally the number of carers had fallen due to deregistration and retirement of foster carers. Members considered that information was needed as to when and why carers did not continue. Details of the proposed new arrangements were discussed. The aim was to have a dedicated team responsible for recruitment. An action plan would be produced to address the issues of working practice, communication and poor environment. It was accepted that the link between the fostering and placement services needed to be strengthened and that there should be better matching and stability for looked after children. The placement service would become responsible for all the steps in the placement process for in house placements. Also the placement service was moving to 40 Cumberland Road. There was to be a change in designation for the head of the service to reflect commissioning responsibilities. Also it was proposed to amalgamate the under and over 11s teams into one team focussed on support, stability	

	and retention of foster carers. There was still a discussion to be had around whether the private fostering service should be located within safeguarding. There was also to be a review of the advertising for new foster carers to ensure that recruitment was more effective. It was noted that joint advertising with other boroughs was being explored through a North London consortium. **RESOLVED:** • That a further report be presented in three months on the functioning of the fostering service and on the difference that the restructuring has made. • That the structure chart be re-circulated in landscape form. • That a report be presented to the next meeting on the advertising campaign, setting out the number of responses, visits, tracking of applications and retention strategies and then a further report be presented in six months in order to assess progress.	Dep Dir/MG CB Dep Dir/MG
CPAC109	**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES JANUARY 2010 DATA** The Committee considered a report setting out the January performance monitoring data in relation to CiC within the Children and Families service. A note of caution was given in respect of comparisons with other boroughs and national averages because the figures for Haringey were accurate to the month whereas those of others were as of March 2009. In response to concern over the low numbers of CiC with a Personal Education Plan (PEP) in place and the low numbers that were up to date, officers advised that greater input from schools would help to address this and that it was likely that more PEP's had been done but the system had not been updated. This matter would be addressed. Also as Haringey had adopted the London PEP it should be easier to get better quality of information through better input from teachers and social workers. The new system which had gone live on 15 February 2010 would enable the Committee to track the process and receive regular progress reports. Members sought a breakdown by age of the number of CIC who had received health assessments and dental checks over the previous 12 months. Also the Committee felt that it would be useful to have figures on the number of 19-24 year old care leavers in Education, Training or Employment. Particular concern was raised over who was responsible for a 13 year old who had committed an offence whilst missing from care. It was noted that there were policies and guidance in place for when CIC go	

	missing. A new quality audit framework had been developed and the first audits started under the new arrangements from October. It was noted that there would be monthly audits, which would either be themed and or generic . **RESOLVED:** • That the report to the next meeting contain a breakdown by age of the percentage who had had health assessments and dental checks within the previous 12 months. • That an update to the July meeting be provided on the number of 19-24 year old care leavers in Education, Training or Employment. • That a report be presented setting out the breakdown of responsibility of care for those children missing from care and anonymous case studies be provided. • That the Chair be provided with specific information in relation to the 13 year old referred to in the report. • That a presentation be given to the next meeting on the operation of the new quality audit framework and specific information be provided on the CiC inspection cases carried out between October and December 2009	Dep Dir/MG Leav care/ RT Head CiC/ CC CC Dep Dir/ MG
CPAC110	**HARINGEY'S VIRTUAL SCHOOL** Further to the previous meeting further consideration was given to the proposals for a "Virtual School". A virtual school would rigorously track the schooling of every child in care, making sure that schools knew when they had a child in care and that the school put in place appropriate additional targeted support. Details of the staffing and the aims for the Virtual school were noted. There was a discussion around the membership of the governing body and in particular representation from this Committee. It was noted that all schools had to have a designated teacher for CiC. The Committee were pleased to note that 10 primary schools had received bespoke training and 29 people, either designated teachers or SENCO's, had signed up for attachment training. Information was provided on the extensive range of culture and leisure activities planned for CiC this term, all of which had specific educational related outcomes. **Resolved:** 1. That the Governing body include two former CiC.	CIC

	2. That the Governing body include two Corporate Parent Governors appointed by this Committee. 3. That the link to the DFCS website documents on attainment of LAC in primary and secondary schools be e-mailed to the Committee. 4. That a progress report be presented to Committee in June/July.	Ed/AC AC/CB AC
CPAC111	**STOCK TAKING EVENT – CHILDREN IN CARE** The Committee were advised of proposals for a stock take event to be held in Haringey to replicate the ministerial stocktake overseen by the Secretary of State held in Autumn 2009. Tottenham Hotspur Foundation had agreed to host the event, which it was agreed would be held on either 22 May or 12 June 2010. There would be two sessions, one for 7-11 year olds and one for 12 years and over. It was agreed that views of Year11's would be sought over the phone as this was a crucial time for GCSE's. Attendees would be asked about their experiences of care, the quality of their placement, contact with their families, and frequency they saw their social worker. It was hoped that the event would be an enjoyable one and each group would be offered a tour of the stadium and facilities and given refreshments. Following the event officers would produce an action plan which this Committee would oversee and monitor progress. **Resolved:** That following confirmation from Tottenham Hotspur Foundation on availability of premises officers confirm the date for the event.	
CPAC112	**NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS** There were no new items of urgent business.	
CPAC113	**EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC** **RESOLVED:** That as items 13 to 14 contained exempt information (as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government 1972; namely information likely to reveal the identity of an individual, and information relating to any individual) members of the press and public should be excluded from the remainder of the meeting.	
CPAC114	**MANAGING CIC WITH CHALLENGING NEEDS** This report set out the range of support available to assist children in care with challenging behaviour. Details of general support and	

	placements was given, together with information on specific support. Examples were given of individual children with a range of needs that the service was trying to meet. It was noted that girls were just as challenging as boys. The Committee were informed that Child B was receiving counselling but was resistant to any support. Particular concern was expressed over Child E and the members questioned the procedures and timescales at which a child should be removed from its mother. It was noted that this particular child was probably going to be placed in a residential unit, for up to a year. **Resolved:** That the Committee be provided with details of the support given to the cases identified in the report.	Dep Dir/MG
CPAC115	**CHILD SAFEGUARDING** There were no new cases reported.	
CPAC116	**NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS** **REGULATION 33 VISITS** Concern was expressed over suggested proposals to change the current arrangements for Regulation 33 visits. The Deputy Director explained that he was although he was confident that there were sufficient resources in house to carry out a rigorous scrutiny, there were concerns over the follow up actions. The Chair explained that it was important to carry out benchmarking and that reports and issues of concern were reported to this Committee. **Agreed:** 1. That the possibility of swapping visits with another Authority be explored. 2. That the Deputy Director meet urgently with the two Councillors at present carrying out Reg 33 visits to explain the current position regarding visits and the 2 homes **MUSWELL HOUSE** **Agreed:** 1. That a report on the current staffing position be presented to the next meeting. 2. That officers investigate any backlog of paperwork	Dep Dir/MG Dep Dir/MG
CPAC117	**ANY OTHER BUSINESS: DATE OF NEXT MEETING**	

	RESOLVED: That the following items be included on the agenda for the next meeting: • CiC who go missing - breakdown of responsibility of care for those children missing from care and anonymised case studies be provided. • New quality audit framework and specific information on the CiC inspection cases carried out between October and December 2009 • In house fostering -Retention rates of carers and breakdown of numbers and types of carers. Also details of advertising campaign to be included • Re-offending rates and Strategies in place to reduce re-offending of CiC	Dep Dir/MG MG Hd Res/ Plac RC RT

Cllr Lorna Reith

Chair

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MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 2010

Councillors *Bob Harris (Chair), *Bevan, Kober and *Reith.

*Present

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
PROC68.	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE** (Agenda Item 1) An apology for absence was received on behalf of Councillor Kober.	
PROC69.	**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** (Agenda Item 3) Councillor Bevan in respect of item 11 - North Tottenham Decent Homes Programme 2009/10 - Phase NT13 (See Minute PROC.76 below).	HLDMS
PROC70.	**MINUTES** (Agenda Item 4) In response to a question about why Councillor Bevan had still not been provided with an update with regard to the Parking Services Managed IT Services Contract (Minute PROC.59) and on the possible issue of Homes for Haringey parking permits as part of that contract we noted that the officers concerned had indicated that all the information required was now to hand to enable a report to be drafted. **RESOLVED** That the minutes of the meeting held on 16 January 2010 be approved and signed.	HLDMS
PROC71.	**BUILDING SCHOOLS FOR THE FUTURE: BSF PROGRAMME COST MANAGER AND QUANTITY SURVEYORS** (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 6) The Appendix to 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. We noted that the report sought approval for the additional resources required to deliver the Programme Cost Manager and Quantity Surveyor role associated with completion of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 13.02 approval be granted to a variation in the scope and terms of the BSF Programme Cost Manager and Quantity Surveyor (Potter Raper Partnership) services to the extent set out in the Appendix to the interleaved for the remaining phase of the BSF programme.	DCYPS
PROC72.	**PROPOSED NOMINATION AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE**	

SUPPLY OF PROPERTIES PROCURED UNDER A HOUSING ASSOCIATION LEASED SCHEME (HALS) FOR USE AS TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 7)

The Appendix to 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.

At this juncture Members reminded officers of the importance of their attendance when required. The report sought approval for the Council to enter into nomination agreements with up to three providers of Housing Leased Scheme (HALS) accommodation. We noted that the successful tender and procurement of the HALS scheme for 300 units of accommodation would potentially generate savings in the sum of £500,000 in a full year if the HALS providers were able to supply the full number of units required in the tenders. However, we also noted that one of the successful tenders was less competitive in terms of pricing and that it was being recommended that use of the two cheaper Registered Social Landlords (RSL's) be prioritised.

In response to a question about the basis of the price differential and whether there would be any saving to the Council if the least competitive of the RSL was used we were informed that the price differential was based on the rents charged by the respective RSL's. The rent charged by all of the RSL's for HALS accommodation would be cheaper than the cost of temporary accommodation.

Clarification was sought of the criteria used to assess the RSL's in terms of quality and we were informed that these were based on the past relationship between the Council and each RSL, their respective records on repairs and whether or not they had a local base.

RESOLVED

1. That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.01 (b) approval be granted to the Council entering into nomination agreements with the following three Housing Association providers of HALS properties – DUE

    - Newlon Housing Trust
    - Pathmeads Housing Association
    - Stadium Housing Association

2. That the use of Newlon Housing Trust and Pathmeads Housing Association to procure temporary accommodation under the HALS scheme be prioritised and that when intending to use Stadium Housing Association the prior consent of the Cabinet Member for Housing should be obtained before any properties were procured. DUE

PROC73.	**AWARD OF GAS CONTRACT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR LEASING AND HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION** (Agenda Item 8) With the consent of the Committee this item was withdrawn.	
PROC74.	**HORNSEY DECENT HOMES PROGRAMME 2010/11 PHASE HO12** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 9) The Appendix to 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. We noted that the report set out a detailed programme of works which related to various properties in Hornsey known as Phase HO12 within the delivery of the Decent Homes Programme. The works were scheduled to commence on 29 March 2010 and the report sought approval to award the contract and proceed with the works in this phase. Clarification having been sought of whether the Planning Department had raised any issues in relation to the proposals we were informed that while none had been raised, a number of residents of Mildura Court had enclosed their balconies and an enquiry had been received about these enclosures being retained. Officers indicated that Mildura Court being within a conservation area it was not thought likely that changes to its appearance would be allowed but the matter would be checked with the Planning Department. We were also informed that comments had been received from two leaseholders to which responses had been provided. With regard to proposed roof works, it was confirmed that the roof to Sackville House was to be replaced with a new flat roof having regard to the higher life cycle costs for a pitched roof as well as the initial installation cost. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the contract for Phase HO12 of the Hornsey Decent Homes Programme to Wates Living Space on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.	DUE
PROC75.	**HORNSEY DECENT HOMES PROGRAMME 2010/11 - PHASE HO13** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 10) The Appendix to 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. We noted that the report set out a detailed programme of works which related to various properties in Hornsey known as Phase HO13 within	

	the delivery of the Decent Homes Programme. The works were scheduled to commence on 29 March 2010 and the report sought approval to award the contract and proceed with the works in this phase. With regard to the residents meeting which had been held on 12 January and to which reference was made in paragraph 12.2, we were informed that 103 had attended. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the contract for Phase HO13 of the Hornsey Decent Homes Programme to Wates Living Space on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.	DUE
PROC76.	**NORTH TOTTENHAM DECENT HOMES PROGRAMME 2009/10 - PHASE NT13** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 11) The Appendix to 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. Councillor Bevan declared a personal interest in this item by virtue of being the Chair of the London Housing Corporation. We noted that the report set out a detailed programme of works, which related to various properties in the North Tottenham area, known as Phase NT13 within the delivery of the Decent Homes Programme. The works were scheduled to commence on 1 March 2010 and the report sought approval to award the contract and proceed with the works in this phase. In response to a question about whether residents had been consulted with regard to the proposed digital satellite provision, it was confirmed that they had. Further, that although the Council was committed to carrying these works the costs were not being met from the Decent Homes programme. It was also confirmed that the flat roof at 2-32 Whitehall Street could not be replaced with a pitched roof for technical reasons and that it was proposed to replace it with a new flat roof. Clarification was sought of the arrangements made to ensure that value for money had been achieved in the project and of whether consideration had been given to using the services of the London Housing Consortium (LHC) in this respect. Officers advised that the LHC had not been consulted because value for money exercises had previously been carried out prior to the recommendation to use each of the suppliers named in the Appendix. However, a retrospective analysis would be carried out and the results notified to Members of the Committee.	DUE/ HCPr

	RESOLVED That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the contract for Phase NT13 of the Hornsey Decent Homes Programme to Lovell Partnerships on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.	DUE
PROC77.	**NORTH TOTTENHAM DECENT HOMES PROGRAMME 2009/10 - PHASE NT14** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 12) The Appendix to 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. We noted that the report set out a detailed programme of works which related to various properties in the North Tottenham area known as Phase NT14 within the delivery of the Decent Homes Programme. The works were scheduled to commence on 5 April 2010 and the report sought approval to award the contract and proceed with the works in this phase. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the contract for Phase NT14 of the Hornsey Decent Homes Programme to Lovell Partnerships on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.	DUE
PROC78.	**SOUTH TOTTENHAM (BROADWATER FARM) FIRE PREVENTION WORKS (INTERNAL)** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 13) The Appendix to 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. We noted that the report covered a range of fire protection and prevention works to Council Properties following recent Fire Risk Assessments carried out by Homes for Haringey (HfH) in compliance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. We also noted that these mandatory works would help to prevent any recurrence of the recent tragic events in Camberwell and help towards assuring Haringey Residents that their safety and well being remained a high priority with the Council. We were informed that the total cost of Fire Protection works identified to date was now estimated at £1,742,296.22. £2 million had been included	

	in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) balances and was included with the projected balances figure of more than £7 million at the end of the financial year. Thus the additional expenditure now sought could be approved whilst still allowing HRA balances to remain well above the target figure of £5 million. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 and subject to agreement of the necessary draw down from the Housing Revenue Account reserves approval be granted to the award of the contract for fire protection and prevention works to various properties on the Broadwater Farm Estate to Apollo Group Ltd. on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report	DUE
PROC79.	**WOOD GREEN DECENT HOMES PROGRAMME 2010/11 - PHASE WG 17** (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 14) The Appendix to 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. We noted that the report set out a detailed programme of works which related to various properties in the Wood Green area known as Phase WG17 within the delivery of the Decent Homes Programme. The works were scheduled to commence on 5 April 2010 and the report sought approval to award the contract and proceed with the works in this phase. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the contract for Phase WG17 of the Hornsey Decent Homes Programme to Mulalley & Co. Ltd on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.	DUE
PROC80.	**HOMES FOR HARINGEY DECENT HOMES SHELTERED HOUSING (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL WORKS) AND THE DE-CONVERSION OF PARKLANDS HOSTEL** (Agenda Item 15) With the consent of the Committee this item was withdrawn.	
PROC81.	**FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT FOR MAJOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORKS** (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 16) The Appendix to 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.	

	We noted that the report sought approval to award framework agreements for the provision of major building construction works for buildings owned or managed by the Council and Homes for Haringey. In response to a question it was confirmed that it was proposed to include eight companies on each of the three framework agreement bands. **RESOLVED** That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 framework agreements for major building works be awarded to the following companies for a period of 2 years with an option to extend for a further 2 years with an estimated total value of £20 million per year – **£250,000-£999,999** **Contractor** 1 Breyer Group Plc 2 Quinn London Ltd 3 Mulalley & Company Limited 4 Lengard Ltd 5 T&B (Contractors) Limited 6 Willmott Dixon Construction Limited 7 Diamond Build plc 8 Hutton Construction Limited **£1,000,000-£3,499,999** **Contractor** 1 Breyer Group Plc 2 Balfour Beatty Construction Scottish & Southern Ltd 3 Quinn London Ltd 4 Mulalley & Company Limited 5 Willmott Dixon Construction Limited 6 T&B (Contractors) Limited 7 Lengard Ltd 8 Diamond Build plc **Over £3,500,000** **Contractor** 1 Balfour Beatty Construction Scottish & Southern Ltd 2 Willmott Dixon Construction Limited 3 Breyer Group Plc 4 Mulalley & Company Limited 5 Quinn London Ltd 6 Jerram Falkus Construction Ltd 7 Higgins Construction PLC 8 Lengard Ltd	DCR

The meeting ended at 19.05 hours.

BOB HARRIS
Chair

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Agenda Item 23

Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet **23 March 2010**

Report Title. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS	
Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (People & Organisational Development) Signed :	
Contact Officer : Richard Burbidge Telephone: 020 8489 2923	
Wards(s) affected: **Not applicable**	Report for: **Information**

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

1.2 The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. Not applicable

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. These are contained in the individual action forms.

4. Recommendations

4.1. That the report be noted

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. Not applicable.

6. Other options considered

6.1. Not applicable

7. Summary

7.1 To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

7.2 The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1. Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1. Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1. Not applicable

11. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

11.1. Where appropriate these are contained in the individual consultation forms.

12. Consultation

12.1. Where appropriate details are contained in the individual consultation forms.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1. Where appropriate details are contained in the individual consultation forms.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1. Not applicable

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1 Background Papers
The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report;

Delegated Decisions and Significant Action 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.

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CORPORATE RESOURCES AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE SERVICE

Significant decisions - Delegated Action 2009/10 – February 2010

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1. ♦	N/A	N/A	N/A

Delegated Action	
Type	**Number**
Delegated Authority Report – Land Acquisition for land assembly purposes for Marsh Lane Development, authorised by Head of Property Services 02.02.10.	1
Approval for award of contract under CSO 11.02 re: Five Yearly Fixed Wire Electrical Testing (1), Corporate Landlord Portfolio, signed by CFO for DRC 17.02.10.	1
Approval for award of contract under CSO 6.3 re: Broadway Annexe – Additional Access Control, signed by DCR 19.02.10.	1
Request for waiver of CSO Ref 7.02 (b) re: Actuarial Review of Insurance Fund, signed by DCR 19.02.10.	1
Approval for award of contract under CSO 11.02 re: Provision of employment business services by GatenbySanderson for the supply of a locum consultant Lead Finance Officer, signed by DCR 24.02.10.	1
Request for implementation of CSO 6.3 re: River Park House, replacement of 12 Versatemps Units, signed by DCR 23.02.10.	1
Request for implementation of CSO 6.04 re: Remedial Work to Fixed Electrical Wiring, signed by DCR 23.02.10.	1
Approval for award of contract under CSO 11.02 re: Muswell Hill & Alexandra Park Libraries – installation of new energy efficient lighting, signed by DCR 23.02.10.	1
Request for waiver of CSO 6.04 under 7 re: Respect – Your Life Your Choice, signed by Interim Assistant Chief Executive (PPP&C) 09.02.10.	1
Request for waiver of CSO 6.04 under 7 re: Implementation of an Incident Management System, signed by Interim Assistant Chief Executive (PPP&C) 26.01.10.	1

Submission authorised by: J. Parker 8/3/10

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DIRECTOR OF ADULT, CULTURE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Significant decisions - Delegated Action – January 2010

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	17.02.10	Zippos Circus in Finsbury Park from 22-27.04.10	Agreed
2.	22.02.10	Recreation Services establishment change – Assistant Arboricultural Officer	Agreed

Delegated Action

Type	Number
02.02.10: CSO 6.04 purchase of second hand equipment from Wood Green Weightlifting Club	1
02.02.10: Contract, Tempus Resourcing – Interim Head of Adult Safeguarding – Will Evans	1
02.02.10: Continuum Sport and Leisure Ltd/Recreation Supplier Management Arrangements contract	1
02.02.10: Continuum Sport and Leisure Ltd/Aquatics Development Plan contract	1
02.02.10: MH Carers Support Association – Haringey Befriend Service	1
05.02.10: Contract re Mary McHatton and Demitri Sklavounis	1
17.02.10: CSO 6.05 Bikur Cholim D'Satmar	1
17.02.10: CSO 11.02 Provision of People's Network Replacement	1
17.02.10: contract Groundwork North London – Timebank	1
24.02.10: CSO 11.02 Downhills Park café	1
25.02.10: CSO 7.02 Tottenham Green Leisure Centre shutters replacement	1

Submission authorised by: _____ **Date:** 5th March 2010

Mun Thong Phung
Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services

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Agenda Item 24

Haringey

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet **On 23rd March 2010**

Report Title. Establishment of Credit Union services in Haringey

Report of **Niall Bolger (Director of Urban Environment)**

Signed : . 15th March 2010

Contact Officer : Marc Dorfman (Assistant Director Planning and Regeneration)

Wards(s) affected: **All**	Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)

1.1. This report sets out the detailed proposal for the establishment of Credit Union services in Haringey. The detailed proposal is attached as appendix 1 and has been prepared by **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** following an invitation for Credit Unions in neighbouring boroughs to submit proposals against a brief agreed by CAB on 29th October 2009.

1.2. The proposal prepared by **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** is recommended as the preferred proposal by a panel, consisting of officers from Corporate Procurement and Planning and Regeneration. It is recommended that the financial resources allocated by Council on February 22nd (£75,000 over the three financial years 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13) and by HSP Enterprise Board on February 2nd (£71,000 in 2010/11) are made available to **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** to deliver this proposal (£146,000 in total over the three financial years 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13).

1.3. By initiating this work, Haringey Council is making a substantial commitment to tackling financial exclusion in the borough, which is a policy issue of increasing relevance as the full impact of the recent recession is felt by the borough's residents. Financial Exclusion as a policy issue is not yet explicitly addressed by any corporate policies or strategies, however there are synergies with Council Plan priorities and Sustainable Community Strategy Objectives as stated in paragraphs 3.1 to 3.2.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member, Councillor Bob Harris

2.1. Credit Unions offer affordable credit to their members, which can prove vital in tackling financial exclusion and exploitation by door step lenders and loan sharks. This can benefit in particular, deprived communities and residents who are struggling financially during the recession.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. Council Plan – A Thriving Haringey – With an up to date potential portfolio of services, including a current account and debit card, pre-paid credit cards and affordable loans Credit Unions are an increasingly viable alternative to commercial banking and loan companies. A Credit Union therefore, could play a significant role in tacking financial exclusion in deprived communities where borrowing needs may be served only by pay-day loans, sub-prime lenders, store cards or, at worst, doorstep lenders. Additionally the savings accounts and optional current account facilities can help individuals and families manage their finances effectively. A Credit Union can be a key tool in responding to the recession in Haringey. For the same reasons, a Credit Union can also help the Council Deliver outcomes under the Caring Haringey strand of the Council Plan – by supporting families and vulnerable people through more responsible and secure financial services.

3.2. A Credit Union would help the Haringey Strategic Partnership in meeting the six outcomes of the Sustainable Community Strategy, in particular:

- Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all by helping to tackle poverty and social exclusion through community driven financial services.
- Be safer for all by reducing the vulnerability of individuals and families in deprived communities to door step lending and other forms of illegal money lending and extortion.
- Healthier people with a better quality of life by tackling the stress and associated ill health effects of poverty and cycles of debt.

4. Recommendations

4.1. The Cabinet is recommended:

- That **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** is endorsed as the preferred partner in establishing Credit Union services in Haringey for the reasons set out in paragraphs 5.1 to below.

- That the financial resources referred to in paragraph 1.2 be made available to **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** to deliver their proposal as set out in appendix 1 subject to satisfactory completion of final negotiations, subject to the Council's standing orders and policies relating to grant in aid.

4.2. This recommendation is made subject to the following conditions:
- That it is subject to the receipt of satisfactory references.
- Final assessment of the latest accounts.
- That it is subject to an agreed service level agreement.

4.3. The Director of Urban Environment is instructed to conclude these negotiations and agree the final terms and conditions of the partnership in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources (Economic Development).

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

Scoring and Evaluation of proposals

5.1. Corporate Procurement and Legal Services have advised that this can be treated as a grant, rather than procurement and that with respect to EU State Aid rules it should be covered either by a block exemption or the de minimus rule – being less than €250,000.

5.2. The invitation to submit proposals was sent to nine Credit Unions in neighbouring boroughs. An evaluation framework was established to assess submitted proposals against the following categories:
- Financial and Organisational Capacity (40% weighting)
- Why they want to work in Haringey? (20% weighting)
- How they will deliver in Haringey? (40% weighting)

5.3. Two proposals were submitted by Friday 5th March. Proposals were submitted by Islington & City Credit Union Ltd and North London Credit Union. The proposals were evaluated and scored against a prescribed framework by officers from Planning and Regeneration, Corporate Procurement and Corporate Finance.

5.4. All scorers gave a higher overall mark to Islington and City Credit Union, whilst Corporate Finance has aired some concerns about the financial statements provided by North London Credit Union.

5.5. Overall the summary of the proposals submitted, were that:

5.6. *Islington & City Credit Union Ltd* ~ The proposal understood the brief and provided a substantial growth plan to 2015 and a good range of services and loans, whilst delivering within the available funding of £146,000. Corporate Finance noted that the most recent accounts were about to be published, however their performance on available information was positive.

5.7. *North London Credit Union* ~ The proposal did not fully relate to the context of community development and the proposal was costed at almost twice the

available funding and included a substantial fund raising target. In reviewing the submitted accounts Corporate Finance identified that Net Profit ratio analysis shows that the company's expenses exceeds its income in the last two financial years. One main reason for this is an increase in its bad debts by 139.5% compared with 2008.

5.8. Officers have made the recommendation that Islington & City Credit Union are nominated as the preferred partner and that the £146,000 identified funding is allocated to them to deliver the service in Haringey subject to satisfactory completion of final negotiations.

Financial Inclusion Policy

5.9. The role a Credit Union can play in promoting financial inclusion in the borough as well as responding to the recession. Through ABCUL commissioned research it is estimated that one and half million households across the UK are without even the most basic financial products. In March 2007 HM Treasury published a policy on Financial Inclusion that praised the strength of financial services available to British consumer society, but recognised that the market was leaving some people behind – the financially excluded. The policy recognised that this made the cost of living potentially more expensive and made financially excluded individuals and families vulnerable to spiralling debt and poverty. The Financial Inclusion Champions programme, run by the DWP, is a resulting action of this Treasury policy and is working to address institutional and social barriers to financial inclusion.

5.10. With an up to date portfolio of services, including a current account and debit card, pre-paid credit cards and affordable loans Credit Unions are an increasingly viable alternative to commercial banking and loan companies. Key features include:

- Cheaper loans at an average of 12% APR interest rates compared to upwards of 790% APR offered by mainstream loan providers to individuals not eligible for loans through high street banks.
- Reduces the prevalence and impact of loan sharking and other forms of illegal money lending.
- Access to banking services for people who have been turned away from high street banks.
- Community based financial advice and debt management integrated into personal finance.
- Debit card facilities and a current account to give customers the benefit of direct debit and standing order services for reduced rates on utility bills etc.
- Annual dividend payments for members/savers compare favourably with interest rates offered by high street banks whilst interest rates are low during the recession.

Debt and Financial Exclusion in Haringey

5.11. Local data from Haringey Citizens Advice Bureau shows that enquiries relating to Debt have risen by 89.5% in the year to Quarter 1 2009/10. This is a rise from 406 to 770 enquiries. There are increases across all categories particularly around fuel, council tax arrears, overdrafts and unsecured personal loans. The former two can lead to debt situations and latter are debt situations that could be managed better through a Credit Union. The figures are stark, customers eligible for a personal loan through a high street bank would expect interest rates of around 10% APR, however those not eligible have only sub-prime lenders, pay-day loans or door-step lending as outlets for borrowing. Example APRs for borrowing £100 are below:

- Cash converters 328% APR
- e-Premier Finance 791.6% APR

6. Other options considered

6.1. The other principal approach is to establish a Credit Union from scratch. This option was not recommended to CAB on 29th October 2009 as it is the most expensive and time consuming approach to establishing Credit Union services in Haringey.

6.2. CAB also considered a range of additional services commonly adopted by Credit Unions to increase the attractiveness of their overall service offer. These include current accounts with a VISA Debit Card and pre-pay Credit Cards. Both would incur additional set-up costs, but CAB agreed that they should be considered at an appropriate point in the development of a Credit Union service in Haringey.

7. Summary

7.1. This report introduces the preferred partner to receive the financial resources outlined in paragraph 1.2 and recommends that the Cabinet endorses **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** as the preferred partner.

7.2. The report sets out in paragraphs 5.1 to the scoring and evaluation process through which **Islington & City Credit Union Ltd** was recommended as the preferred partner.

7.3. The report also sets out the policy context and identifies Financial Exclusion as an emerging policy issue.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1. Total funding of £146,000 is available to help set up and support the costs of the

credit union.

8.2. This is made up from £25,000 per annum for 3 years from Council resources and £71,000 in 2010-11 only from Area Based Grant.

8.3. The recommended proposal is within the available budget, although officers would need to be satisfied that the service can be adequately provided for the costs outlined.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1. Although this is being treated as a grant a competitive procurement process has been undertaken to identify a delivery agent to provide credit union services in the Borough.

9.2. The well-being powers set out in Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 enable local authorities to incur expenditure, give financial assistance to any person and to enter into arrangements with any person for the promotion of the economic well being of the area. The grant to the selected credit union will be given under these powers.

9.3. It is not entirely clear whether grants to credit unions are subject to state aid rules. However even if this grant should be deemed subject to state aid rules it is likely that it would be covered either by the de minimus exemption or the SGEI block exemption as a Service of General Economic Interest.

9.4. The grant will be given subject to the Council's terms and conditions. This should be approved by Legal Services before the agreement is entered into.

9.5. Subject to 9.4 above the Head of Legal Services sees no legal reasons preventing Members from approving the recommendations in paragraph.4 of the report.

10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1. not applicable

11. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments

11.1. Credit Unions promote financial inclusion and tackle poverty, and therefore seek to be inclusive to all members of the community.

11.2. An Equalities Impact Assessment will be completed as the service is developed.

12. Consultation

12.1. Two stakeholder events have been held in the borough, on July 31st and September 14th. The recommendations in the interim report have been shaped by discussions and feedback from delegates at both meetings.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1. We confirm that there is £146,000 funding available for this project, comprising £71,000 Area Based Grant for 2010/11 that was approved by HSP Enterprise Board on 2nd February 2010 and £75,000 over three years that was approved by Council on 22nd February 2010. There will be no impact on the mainstream revenue budget.

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1. Appendix 1 – exempted

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1. A file is held at 639 High Road, N17

15.2. This report contains exempt and non-exempt information. The exempt information is contained in appendix 1 of this report and is not for publication. The exempt information is exempt under the following category (identified in the amended Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, S.3:

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) (Category 3).

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Agenda Item 28

Document is exempt

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