
Cabinet

TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 2010 at 19:30 HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Councillors Kober (Chair), Reith (Vice Chair), Bevan, Canver, Dogus, Goldberg, Mallett and Vanier.

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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 19 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at item 23 below).

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

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

4. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 12)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 14 September 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: AUGUST 2010 (PERIOD 5) (PAGES 13 - 48)

(Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Leader and the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability): To report on an exception basis financial and performance for the year to August 2010 and to agree the budget virements in accordance with financial regulations.

8. TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID YEAR REVIEW 2010/11 (PAGES 49 - 78)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability): To update Members on the Council's treasury management activities and performance in the first half of 2010/11 in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice and to propose that the Council's lending list is extended to include non UK banks and additional Money Market Funds.

9. PROPOSED ADDENDUM TO THE LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES RESOLUTION ON JOINT EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS (PAGES 79 - 88)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Leader): To seek approval to a proposed Addendum to the existing London Local Authority ‘Gold’ resolution intended to improve London-wide arrangements for responding both to exceptional crises and to lower impact emerging disruptive events.

10. HARINGEY’S LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: PROPOSED SUBMISSION CORE STRATEGY - RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION (PAGES 89 - 172)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration): To seek approval to minor amendments to Haringey’s Proposed Submission Core Strategy; to approve a revised Strategic Policy (SP) 2 Housing for public consultation; and to approve changes to the employment land designations for public consultation.

Note by the Head of Local Democracy

In the interests of economy the appendices to this report have not been printed with this agenda but can be viewed on the Council’s web site. Copies have also been placed in the Members’ Room at the Civic Centre and in the political group offices at River Park House. A public inspection copy is available on application to the Cabinet Committees Manager (Committee Clerk).

11. DRAFT SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (PAGES 173 - 300)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration): To seek approval for the draft ‘Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document’ (SPD) prepared as part of the Council’s Local Development Framework.

Note by the Head of Local Democracy

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12. HOUSE EXTENSIONS IN SOUTH TOTTENHAM SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (PAGES 301 - 436)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration): To seek approval for the adoption of the House extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document prepared for house extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough.

Note by the Head of Local Democracy

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13. GOVERNMENT POLICY CHANGES IN HOUSING AND THE IMPACT ON TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION AND HOUSING PROVISION IN THE BOROUGH (PAGES 437 - 450)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing): To update Members on the impact of recent Government policy changes which will affect the future provision of housing in the Borough.

14. HOUSING ALLOCATIONS, LETTINGS AND HOMELESSNESS SERVICES RE-INSPECTION - FINAL REPORT (PAGES 451 - 460)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing): To inform Members of the outcome of the Audit Commission's re-inspection of the Council's Housing Allocations, Lettings and Homelessness services; to summarise the contents of the final inspection report; and to agree on the approach that the Council will take in responding to the Audit Commission's recommendations and findings.

15. WITHDRAWAL OF THE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION WORKER'S REBATE SCHEME

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing): To seek approval to the withdrawal of the Worker Rebate Scheme; to approve for a limited period to 31 March 2011 the writing off of arrears; and to agree transitional arrangements. **NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF COLLATION**

16. WINTER SERVICE PLAN (PAGES 461 - 634)

(Report of the Director of Urban Environment – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods): To seek approval for the 2010/11 Winter Service Plan which details the Council's policies and operational procedures for dealing with snow and ice on the highway.

Note by the Head of Local Democracy

In the interests of economy the appendices to this report have not been printed with this agenda but can be viewed on the Council's web site. Copies have also been placed in the Members' Room at the Civic Centre and in the political group offices at River Park House. A public inspection copy is available on application to the Cabinet Committees Manager (Committee Clerk).

17. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (PAGES 635 - 650)

- a. Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee – 13 September 2010;
- b. Procurement Committee – 16 September 2010.

18. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (PAGES 651 - 654)

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

19. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at item 2 above.

20. 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 which either relates to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information) or the amount of any expenditure proposed to be incurred by the authority under any particular contract for the acquisition of property or the supply of goods and services.

Note by the Head of Local Democracy and Member Services

Item 21 allow for the consideration of exempt information in relation to item 18 which appears earlier on the agenda.

21. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (PAGES 655 - 656)

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

22. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSURANCE LONDON CONSORTIUM (ILC) UNDER AN S.101 AGREEMENT (PAGES 657 - 692)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability): To inform Members of the proposal to establish an Insurance London Consortium (ILC) on a formal basis under a Section 101 agreement and request approval for the Council's participation.

23. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at 2 above.

Ken Pryor
Deputy Head of Local Democracy
and Member Services
5th Floor
River Park House
225 High Road
Wood Green
London N22 8HQ

Richard Burbidge
Cabinet Committees Manager
Tel: 020-8489 2923
Fax: 020-8489 2660
Email: richard.burbidge@haringey.gov.uk

4 October 2010.

**MINUTES OF THE CABINET
TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2010**

Councillors *Kober (Chair), *Reith (Vice Chair), *Bevan, *Canver, *Dogus, *Goldberg, *Mallett and *Vanier.

*Present

Also Present: Councillors Gorrie, Weber and Winskill

| MINUTE NO. | SUBJECT/DECISION | ACTION BY |
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| CAB34. | <p>MINUTES (Agenda Item 4)</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 13 July 2010 be confirmed and signed.</p> | HLDMS |
| CAB35. | <p>MATTERS, IF ANY, REFERRED BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</p> <p><u>Scrutiny Review of Breast Screening in Haringey</u> (Agenda Item 6)</p> <p>We noted the Scrutiny Review of Breast Screening in Haringey and our Chair expressed our appreciation and thanks to the Panel members (Councillors Winskill (Chair) Alexander, Benyon and Bull) for their work in carrying out the review.</p> <p>We also noted that in accordance with Part Four Section G Paragraph 1.3 (viii) of the Constitution as the review related to an NHS matter it was presented to the Cabinet for information only.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the report be noted.</p> | |
| CAB36. | <p>THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE - QUARTER 1 AND JULY (PERIOD 4) (Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 7)</p> <p>We noted that the report set out on an exception basis performance information for the year to July 2010 and sought our agreement to budget changes in accordance with financial regulations.</p> <p>Clarification was of the overspend in relation to Families that have No Recourse to Public Funds to which reference was made in paragraph 16.7 of the report and we were informed that the Council had an obligation to children living in the Borough irrespective of the immigration status of their parents as well as a moral obligation to keep families together. However, no Government grant resources were available for the cost of providing housing and subsistence to this group of people.</p> <p>Concern having been expressed about the Coombs Croft Library project</p> | |

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| | <p>(paragraph 16.7 of the report), the Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services indicated that he would supply Councillor Bevan with a briefing outside the meeting.</p> <p>In response to a question about the absence of 'Value' statistics in respect of NI 73 and 75 on page 4 of Appendix 1 of the report we were informed that that these were annual measures the results of which were published in October. The 'Traffic Light Icon' and 'YTD against last year' indicators reflected last year's performance.</p> <p>Reference having been made to recently published Department for Work and Pensions statistics in relation to the time taken to process benefit claims, we were advised that the year to date figures indicated that performance was improving. It was known that Haringey's population contained a high level of transients and people whose circumstances changed frequently. It was accepted that performance needed to improve and a number of strategies were being implemented to achieve this but in the meantime simple comparisons to other local authorities might not be appropriate as they were not sufficiently sophisticated.</p> <p>Arising from a question about the reference to management of debt repayments we were advised that this related to scheduled debt which the Council had to repay. However, the volatility of the money markets meant that it was important to make decisions about re-financing at the right time. With regard to the level of savings being achieved we noted that the recently formed Haringey Efficiency and Savings Programme would replace the Haringey Forward project and would have a different remit.</p> <p>Clarification having been sought about the target of 27% for household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting, we were informed that last year's target of 32% had been a 'stretch' target imposed on the Council and that the Borough's performance was comparable with other Councils in the North London Waste Authority consortium. The incentive to increase recycling rates was financial as well as environmental particularly in the light of the escalating cost of the landfill tax. Door step teams were visiting those parts of the Borough where recycling rates were low.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the report and the progress being made against Council and Community Strategy priorities be noted. 2. That the budget changes (virements) as set out in Appendix 2 to the interleaved report. 3. That Directors be required to take all necessary action to bring current year spending to within their approved budget. | <p>DCR</p> <p>CEMB</p> |
| CAB37. | <p>FORMULA GRANT DISTRIBUTION CONSULTATION – RESPONSE (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 8)</p> | |

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| | <p>We noted that the purpose of the report was to inform us of the potential financial implications arising from the Formula Grant Distribution Consultation Paper and to set out the proposed Council response to the Consultation Paper issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 28 July 2010.</p> <p>We also asked that when finalising the submission the point be made about the effects of the cap on housing benefits as families were already being displaced to Haringey from other more expensive parts of London. It would be essential to use the census in 2011 to accurately record the number of people resident in the Borough.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That authority to approve the final submission of the Council's consultation response to be made to the Department for Communities and Local Government by the deadline of 6 October 2010 be delegated to the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability.</p> | DCR |
| CAB38. | <p>HARINGEY COUNCIL PROCUREMENT STRATEGY 2010-13 (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 9)</p> <p>We noted that the purpose of the report was to inform us of the outcomes and achievements of the 2006-09 Procurement Strategy and to seek our agreement to a new Strategy for 2010-13.</p> <p>An addendum was tabled which set out the recommendations of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee which had considered the report on 6 September together with suggested responses to those recommendations.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the recommendations of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee be noted and the suggested responses to them as set out in the tabled Addendum be approved. 2. That subject to any amendments arising from 1 above, approval be granted to the Haringey Procurement Strategy for 2010-13 as set out at Appendix 2 to the interleaved report. | <p>DCR</p> <p>DCR</p> |
| CAB39. | <p>BOROUGH INVESTMENT PLAN (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 10)</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval of Haringey's first Borough Investment Plan.</p> <p>Clarification was sought of the reference contained in Section 7.2 of the Plan (Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green) to the planned Thameslink maintenance depot and of why there had been no involvement of local residents hitherto. We were informed that the Council had obtained an</p> | |

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| | <p>Article 4 Direction in order to prevent a perceived abuse of permitted development rights. Network Rail had now agreed that the proposed development would be the subject of consideration by the Planning Committee and of public consultation. It was because of its wider regeneration effects the proposal had been included in the Plan as part of the Haringey Heartlands development.</p> <p>With regard to that part of Section 6.3 of the Plan (Overcrowding and Under-occupation) clarification was sought of when the figures shown there had been updated. We were advised that the Housing Needs Assessment was conducted triennially and would next be conducted in 2011.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the Single Conversation (Investment Planning) process as set out in the interleaved report be noted. 2. That approval be granted to Haringey's Borough Investment Plan as set out at Appendix A to the interleaved report. 3. That the Director of Urban Environment be authorised to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. make any minor additions/amendments to the Borough Investment Plan including updates to the appendices thereto prior to agreement with the Homes and Community Agency. b. commence discussions with the Homes and Community Agency to develop a Local Investment Agreement as the next stage of the Single Conversation process. | <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> |
| <p>CAB40.</p> | <p>DRAFT LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2011-14 AND ANNUAL SPENDING SUBMISSION FOR TRANSPORT PROPOSALS 2011/12 (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 11)</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval to commence statutory consultation on the draft Local Implementation Plan and to submit the Annual Funding Submission to Transport for London for LIP funding for 2011-12.</p> <p>We also noted that the proposed consultation would include Area Assemblies where possible. In response to a question about those Area Assemblies which had already taken place this cycle we asked that Councillor Weber take the matter up with the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods outside the meeting. With regard to the two Options for reducing allocations shown in Section 8 in the report, we were of the view that the selection of Option if necessary should be delegated to the Director of Urban Environment in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> | |

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the draft Local Implementation Plan (LIP) as set out at Appendix A to the interleaved report be approved for consultation. 2. That approval be granted to the Annual Spending Submission for 2011-12 as set out at Appendix B to the interleaved report for submission to Transport for London. 3. That in the event of the Local Implementation Plan allocation being reduced by Transport for London then the choice of Option for funding be delegated to the Director of Urban Environment in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods. | <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> |
| CAB41. | <p>MUSWELL HILL AND CROUCH END STOP AND SHOP SCHEMES (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 12)</p> <p>We noted that the report informed us of recent changes made to the parking management schemes in Muswell Hill and Crouch End town centres following representations received during the first 8 months of the experimental Traffic Management Order period.</p> <p>Concern having been expressed about the re-location of disabled parking bays and about the claim of traders in the Couch End area that they had not been given the opportunity to comment on the proposals in general or on the claims of traffic congestion in particular, we asked that Councillor Weber take these matters up with the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods outside the meeting.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That, subject to further consultation with London Buses, approval be granted to the experimental parking management measures in the Muswell Hill and Crouch End town centres being made permanent.</p> | <p>DUE</p> |
| CAB42. | <p>LDF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 13)</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval of the revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) for Haringey for the preparation of a set of planning policy documents to complement the emerging Core Strategy.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That approval be granted to the Haringey Revised Local Development Scheme as set out at Appendix 2 to the interleaved report for submission to the Greater London Authority and the Department for Communities and Local Government. 2. That should any amendments require to be made to the revised Local Development Scheme document following comments from the Greater London Authority and the Department for Communities and Local Government then authority to make them be delegated to the Assistant Director (Planning and | <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> |

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| | Regeneration) in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Regeneration before the adoption of the Revised Haringey Local Development Scheme. | |
| CAB43. | <p>TOTTENHAM HALE GYRATORY SCHEME AND CHANGING THE 2010/11 GROWTH FUND PROJECT ALLOCATIONS (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 14)</p> <p>We noted that the report updated us of the progress on the Tottenham Hale Gyratory Scheme and sought our approval to a change in the Gyratory Scheme allocation from the Growth Fund 2010-11 as a result of a funding reduction imposed nationally by Central Government. Approval was also sought to funding for the Scheme from the Community Infrastructure Fund as well as from the Council's capital programme.</p> <p>Further, that approval was also requested to expenditure on the building of a new bus station and interchange at Tottenham Hale Station and public realm works from the Tottenham Hale Section 106 Agreement as well as to the Council entering into two separate Funding Agreements for the Tottenham Hale Gyratory Scheme with Transport for London subject to certain provisos. To note the basis on which two areas of Council land would be made available to Transport for London to facilitate the localised road widening required for the Gyratory Scheme and to approve the re-allocation of an additional £60,000 Growth Fund money to fund improvements at Down Lane Park, Tottenham Hale. We welcomed the proposals which we regarded as positive changes to the infrastructure particularly the allocation of additional Growth Fund money to Down Lane Park especially in the light of the recent cancellation of the Playbuilder scheme which had left many disappointed community groups across the Borough.</p> <p>In response to a question about the security of the necessary Section 106 receipt, we were informed that negotiations were continuing and that a report would be submitted to the Planning Committee. The report now under consideration sought to encapsulate the finance and officers would ensure that it was in place before the scheme was progressed.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the £1.505 million reduction in the Council's Growth Fund capital allocation for 2010/11 imposed nationally by the Central Government be noted and approval be granted to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the revised project funding allocations set out in Table 1 in the interleaved report imposing the full funding reduction on the Tottenham Hale Gyratory Scheme b. officers being authorised to secure replacement funding from other sources. 2. That the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Council, Transport for London and the London Development | DUE |

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| | <p>Agency securing a tripartite commitment to progressing the Tottenham Hale Gyratory Scheme to support improved local accessibility and growth be noted.</p> <p>3. That approval be granted to the entering into of two legally-binding funding agreements with Transport for London and/or other appropriate partners to commit phased funding contributions to the Gyratory Scheme when resources were secured appropriately and to the Director of Urban Environment, in consultation with the Head of Legal Services, being authorised to approve the detailed wording of those agreements.</p> <p>4. That as part of the funding agreements referred to in resolution 3 above, the Council's funding contribution of £12.495 million be made up as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Fund 2009/11 (£3.495 million) (resources received from the Homes and Communities Agency – which replaced the original allocation of £5 million approved by Cabinet in April 2009); • Community Infrastructure Fund 2009/11 (£4 million) (resources payable to the Council by the Homes and Communities Agency); • £0.5 million from the Council's Local Implementation Scheme funding allocation from Transport for London for resurfacing works on Watermead Way and Ferry Lane (subject to Transport for London approving a bid if submitted by the Council in the future); • Section 106 funds (£3.5million) (subject to the receipt of funds due in connection with the Hale Village, Tottenham Hale development using the £1 million Transport Contribution and £2.5 million of the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Contribution including appropriate interest accrued from the date of receipt); • a capital contribution of £1 million funded from Council resources. <p>5. That it be noted that Transport for London would be responsible for funding any increase in costs above the estimated total cost of £35.5 million for the Gyratory Scheme.</p> <p>6. That approval be granted in principle (without fettering any future decisions of the Council) to up to £13 million of the investment by Transport for London and up to £2 million by the London Development Agency in the Gyratory Scheme being reimbursed to those organisations by the Council subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the approval and collection of appropriate monies for the Gyratory Scheme from a Community Infrastructure Levy (or other development tariff system) if such a Levy/tariff is introduced by the Council in the future; and • if, having introduced such a Levy/tariff, future development | <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> |
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| | <p>remains viable by requiring contributions to the Gyratory through that system as well as contributions to other necessary community infrastructure as agreed by the Council's "community infrastructure plan"; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any cost reduction on the Gyratory Scheme will be used to reduce the Transport for London and London Development Agency investment that is reimbursable by the Council from this possible Levy/tariff system. <p>7. That it be noted that, subject to receiving appropriate third party consents including Secretary of State approval, it was now only two areas of Council-owned land that would be appropriated to highway purposes and transferred to Transport for London to facilitate localised road widening for the Gyratory Scheme (marked as Areas 2 and 3 on Plan 1 attached to the interleaved report).</p> <p>8. That approval be granted in principle to the transfer to the Council (at nil capital cost) of that part of the Transport for London-owned land at Monument Way/Park View Road that was not required for the Gyratory Scheme or general highway purposes to link with adjoining Council-owned land occupied by the Welbourne Centre.</p> <p>9. That approval be granted to the re-allocation of £60,000 of Growth Fund money to fund improvements at Down Lane Park bringing the total allocation for the Park in 2009/11 to £145,869.</p> | <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> |
| CAB44. | <p>CROUCH END CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 15)</p> <p>We noted that the report set out the results of the public consultation exercise carried out in respect of the draft Crouch End Conservation Area Character Appraisal and sought our approval for its adoption.</p> <p>The Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration reported that following discussions with local representatives there would be an opportunity for a structured review of the Appraisal at a review workshop with the CAAC to be held by the end of January 2011 and that an updated or revised appraisal would go to the first planning meeting in April 2011 or sooner.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That approval be granted to the adoption of the Crouch End Conservation Character Appraisal as set out at Appendix 1 to the interleaved report.</p> | <p>DUE</p> |
| CAB45. | <p>SAFEGUARDING PLAN (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 16)</p> <p>We noted that the report presented for consideration the refreshed Safeguarding Plan for Haringey, as approved by Children's Trust on 24</p> | |

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| | <p>June 2010 and that the Plan set out the programme of activity to enable safeguarding of children and young people within Haringey to be recognised as being amongst the best by December 2011.</p> <p>Clarification having been sought of the impact on the Children's Trust of the abolition of the Primary Care Trust and the transfer of the commissioning budget to G.P.'s, we were informed that the attendance at Children's Trust meetings by health officials had remained good although the scale of the changes made it difficult for them. A series of meetings had taken place with PCT officials about internalisation of work and joint commissioning as well as discussions about wider issues.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the progress on delivery of the refreshed Safeguarding Plan ahead of consideration by the Towards Excellence in Children's Services Board be noted.</p> | |
| CAB46. | <p>ADMISSIONS TO SCHOOLS - PROPOSED ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2012/13 (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 17)</p> <p>We noted that the report presented the proposed arrangements for admission to community nursery classes, primary, junior and secondary schools and to St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled School for the 2012/13 academic year as well as 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 2012/13 academic year.</p> <p>Clarification was sought of whether information which had been included in the Admission Arrangements last year in relation to differences in the criteria used in connection with the admission into schools of vulnerable children including whether or not parents' receipt of income support was considered had been omitted from the current year's report. The Director of the Children and Young People's Service indicated that he would make a comparison of the two reports and respond direct to Councillor Bevan.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That approval be granted to the commencement of formal consultation on 1 November 2010 on the proposed admission arrangements for all community nursery classes, primary and secondary schools and St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled Primary as set out in the interleaved report. 2. That approval be granted to the commencement of formal consultation on 1 November 2010 on the proposed admission arrangements for students starting sixth form as set out in the interleaved report. | <p>DCYPS</p> <p>DCYPS</p> <p>DCYPS</p> |

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| CAB47. | <p>ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10 STATUTORY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE COMPLAINTS (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 18)</p> <p>We noted that the report informed us about complaints made under the Children Act procedures between April 2009 and March 2010.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the performance for the year 2009/2010 be noted.</p> | |
| CAB48. | <p>ADULT SERVICES STATUTORY ANNUAL COMPLAINTS REPORT (Report of the Director of Adults, Culture and Community Services - Agenda Item 19)</p> <p>We noted that the report informed us of the statutory complaints procedure for Adult Services for the year 2009/10 and made appropriate recommendations to improve complaint handling and performance. We also noted that our approval was sought for the Adult Services Annual Complaints Report for 2009/10.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the Adult Services Annual Complaints Report for 2009/2010 be agreed.</p> | |
| CAB49. | <p>ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10 ON THE HANDLING OF CUSTOMER FEEDBACK (COMPLAINTS, COMPLIMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS) AND MEMBERS' ENQUIRIES (Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (People and Organisational Development - Agenda Item 20)</p> <p>We noted that the report informed us of the operation of the Council's handling of customer feedback (complaints, compliments and suggestions) and Members' enquiries.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the annual report be received and the performance and key achievements in the year 2009 -10 be noted.</p> | |
| CAB50. | <p>DISPOSAL OF COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 21)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our authority for the disposal of the Council's commercial properties on Lymington Avenue, Wood Green, N22 together with the adjoining residential assets along Noel Park Road for regenerative development and to realise capital receipts from these under-utilised assets. Authority was also sought for the proposed redevelopment and future disposal of the Council's freehold commercial</p> | |

**MINUTES OF THE CABINET
TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2010**

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| | <p>property interests at Gourley Place, Seven Sisters Road, Tottenham, N15 to achieve regeneration outcomes for the borough and realise capital receipts from this opportunity site.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the Head of Corporate Property Services be authorised to dispose of Site A Lymington Avenue, Wood Green, N22, on terms to be agreed in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 4.1.1 – 4.1.3 of the exempt Appendix to the interleaved report. 2. That the Head of Corporate Property Services be authorised to dispose of Site B Lymington Avenue, Wood Green, N22, on terms to be agreed in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 of the exempt Appendix to the interleaved report. 3. That the Council enter into a collaboration agreement with the special purchaser to work together for the evaluation, master planning and comprehensive regeneration of land at Seven Sisters Road, Gourley Place and Durnford Street. 4. That the commercial income budget within property services be reduced down by £89,500 as part of the 2011/12 budget planning process to reflect the loss of these properties and that the lost income within the Housing Revenue Account budget of £32,500 also be addressed as part of the 2011/12 budget planning process. | <p>DCR</p> <p>DCR</p> <p>DCR</p> <p>DCR</p> |
| CAB51. | <p>DISPOSAL OF 78 SHEPHERD'S HILL N6 AND 226 STAPLETON HALL ROAD N4 (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 22)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that our authority was sought for the disposal of the Council's freehold interest in 78 Shepherd's Hill N6 and 226 Stapleton Hall Road N4 for regenerative redevelopment and to realise capital receipts from these vacant properties that required considerable investment to bring to decent homes standards.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the Head of Corporate Property Services be authorised to dispose of 78 Shepherd's Hill N6 and 226 Stapleton Hall Road N4 on the open market on terms to be agreed in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability.</p> | <p>DCR</p> |
| CAB52. | MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (Agenda Item 23) | |

**MINUTES OF THE CABINET
TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2010**

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| | <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the minutes of the following meetings be noted and any necessary action approved –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Children’s Safeguarding Policy & Practice Advisory Committee – 29 June 2010; b. Procurement Committee – 6 July 2010; c. Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee – 6 July 2010; d. Haringey Strategic Partnership Standing Leadership Conference – 8 July 2010; e. Procurement Committee – 22 July 2010. | |
| CAB53. | <p>DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (People and Organisational Development - Agenda Item 24)</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the report be noted and any necessary action approved.</p> | |
| CAB54. | <p>URGENT ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONSULTATION WITH CABINET MEMBERS (Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (People and Organisational Development - Agenda Item 25)</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the report be noted and any necessary action approved.</p> | |

The meeting ended at 21.05 hours.

CLAIRE KOBER
Chair

Agenda item:

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| Cabinet | 12 October 2010 |
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| Report Title. The Council's Performance: August 2010 (Period 5) | |
| Report of The Chief Executive and the Director of Corporate Resources | |
| Signed : | |
| Contact Officer : Margaret Gallagher – Performance Manager Eve Pelekanos – Head of Policy & Performance Telephone 020 8489 2971/2508 Kevin Bartle – Lead Finance Officer Telephone 020 8489 5972 | |
| Wards(s) affected: All | Report for: Key Decision |
| 1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required) 1.1.To report on an exception basis financial and performance information for the year to August 2010. 1.2.To agree the budget virements set out in this report in accordance with financial regulations. 1.3.To agree the recommendations set out in paragraph 4. | |

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

2.1. I was pleased to further reductions in the number of NEETs in Haringey. Given the wider economic climate faced in Haringey it will be important to see this progress continue. Progress reported with regard to recycling and street cleanliness is also welcome given the investment we have made as a Council in these areas. It is disappointing to see though that although benefit claims are down to 28 days this remains significantly higher than the London average of around 12 days. I will be speaking with colleagues in the coming weeks to see what radical action can be taken to remedy this poor performance. It is also disappointing to see the average re-let time of local authority housing remaining so high and above target.

Introduction by Cabinet Member for Finance & Sustainability (Cllr Joe Goldberg)

2.2. I draw attention to section 16 and to Appendix 2 of the report and in particular to note the decrease to the reported revenue over spend this period. Colleagues will be aware that work had already begun earlier in the year to take action to deal with the notified grant reductions and to mitigate against the existing pressures arising from higher demand for services within safeguarding and homelessness.

2.3.2.3 Last period I reported on the further actions put in place by the Chief Executive and Section 151 Officer to bring the overall budgets back in line, such as a council wide recruitment freeze; severe limitations on spend approvals and the creation of directorate level contingencies. Given the reduced forecast overspend it appears that this action is having some limited effect however, the pressure needs to be maintained to find further savings and challenge every item of expenditure.

2.4. I ask that colleagues support Directors both in the work they are undertaking to remain within budget this financial year as well as the budget preparations for 2011/12 and beyond.

3 State link(s) 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 consider the report and the progress being made against the Council's priorities.

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

4.3 To require Directors to take necessary action to bring current year spending to

within their approved budget.

5 Reason for recommendation(s)

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

5.2 To ensure that Members are kept informed about service and financial performance against the priorities and targets set.

6 Summary (Performance)

6.1 Paragraph 15 and Appendix 1 of this report provide a summary of performance for this reporting period. Of the 37 key service indicators monitored 25 have improved since 09/10, 3 are roughly the same, 5 are worse with no comparison possible for 4 indicators.

6.2 Some areas where targets are being met or where there has been an improvement are highlighted below:

- Continued good performance on adult social care clients receiving self directed support.
- Progress on children's social care assessments is being made whilst keeping the quality on an improvement trajectory. The recent Ofsted unannounced inspection found performance management arrangements and case auditing to be a strength.
- Call centre telephone answering indicators continue to show improvement over time and the target was exceeded in August.
- There has been a 13.6% reduction in acquisitive crime compared with the same period last year.
- Recycling and cleanliness targets continue to be exceeded.

6.3 Areas where targets are not being met include:

- Performance on the timely completion of core assessments for children's social care has reduced over the past few months and they remain below average. The recent Ofsted unannounced inspection found that assessments are undertaken in a timely and focused manner under clear management direction.
- 15.7% of looked after children have had 3 or more placements, higher than average although performance on placements lasting 2 years or more is slightly better than average for London.
- The average time for processing new benefit claims and change events remains comparatively high at 28 days. The service remains dedicated to ensure that demonstrable month on month improvement continues, through the implementation of the action plan.
- Average re-let times for local authority dwellings increased in August to 46 days

significantly higher than the target of 25 days.

- Households in temporary accommodation continue to reduce but not at the targeted level.

7 Chief Financial Officer Comments

- 7.1 The overall general fund revenue budget, based on the August position stands at a projected £8.5m above budget, a decrease of £0.7m since last period. The actions to restrict expenditure put in place since July are beginning to take effect in particular a top slicing of supplies and services budgets. Section 16 provides more details of the actions that have been put in place to bring the forecast over spend down and also sets out the detail of where the pressures are and how this forecast has been derived. The underlying causes of the forecast over spend remain the high level of service demand particularly within Children and Young Peoples Services (CYPS) along with the increased financial liability due to changes in Housing Benefit Subsidy rules.
- 7.2 As stressed last period, the forecast level of overspend is extremely serious and if not addressed would utilise most of the council's general fund general reserve. The council is also expecting and preparing for significant reductions in funding from government grants in future years as well as in-year reductions in grant. It is imperative that there is no significant overspend in 2010/11 in advance of the tight budget position expected in years to come. The reduction in the forecast overspend is to be welcomed but there should be no let up in effort to bring the budget in on target by the year-end.
- 7.3 The Council's Non-Service Revenue (NSR) budget had a £1.0m general contingency built in for 2010/11 as part of the budget planning process. This is now being held uncommitted thus contributing a year end under spend of £1.0m to help offset the significant service pressures being experienced.
- 7.4 The dedicated schools budget (DSB) element of the overall Children & Young People's (CYP) Service budget is projected to spend at budget.
- 7.5 The forecast revenue over spend within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) has reduced to £0.7m from an over spend of £0.8m reported last period and is due to budget pressures within the building services section of the company accounts.
- 7.6 The projected capital year end variance, based on the August position, is an underspend of £1.4m compared to the £1.0m underspend reported last period. The detail is set out in section 16.

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.

9.2 This report deals with the way that we manage service outcomes and projects many of which have an impact on different sections of our community. Successful delivery of these projects will improve the services we provide to all sections of our community.

10 Consultation

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

10.2 The Council consults widely on its budget proposals with residents, businesses, service users and other interested parties.

11 Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

11.1 Appendix 1. August performance for top service outcomes

11.2 Appendix 2. Financial tables

12 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1 Budget management papers and HR metrics

12.2 Service PI returns

12.3 Business Plans

13. Background

13.1 This is the August report for 2010/11, covering the period April 2010 to the end of August, detailing the Council's performance against agreed targets for 2010/11. Financial and performance information is based on the financial monitoring reports prepared for the budget and performance review meetings for period 5.

13.2 Appendix 1 details performance against monthly reported indicators.

13.3 We have revised our approach to performance reporting so that we focus on a smaller number of indicators (37) that reflect the council's priorities. Twenty Seven

indicators measure service outcomes and the remaining ten are perception measures from the Residents' Survey.

- 13.4 In addition to progress against the 37 measures the following will be reported throughout the year:
- exceptional performance issues
 - financial performance
 - quarterly performance relating to projects and programmes
 - updated survey information or educational attainment results as they become available
- 13.5 Appendix 2 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.

14. Use of Traffic Lights

- 14.1 Progress on performance indicators continues to be tracked on a monthly and year to date position against the 2010/11 target using a traffic light annotation.
- 14.2 Appendix 1 is a summary of the top performance Indicators (PIs) showing performance for 2009/10 and the year to date position for 2010/11 including some comparative benchmarking information and the RAG status against target where:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Green: On target |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Amber: Just below target |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Red: Target not achieved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Missing data or target not set |

- 14.3 A direction of travel is also shown which compares the current year to date performance with the 2009/10 outturn. This enables the reader to make judgements about whether performance is improving over time as well as assessing performance against the target set.

15. Performance Highlights

Performance highlights in terms of service outcomes for August are as follows:

- 15.1 18.8% of adult social care clients are receiving self directed support – this is higher than the target of 12.5% for this period and significantly higher than the 09/10 London average of 13.4%.
- 15.2 Continued improved performance on delayed transfers of care with an average 7.4 delays per week per 100,000 population exceeding the target of 11. The improvement in performance means that Haringey's delayed transfers of care are now in line with the average for London. This performance continues despite and increased demand i.e. a reduced average length of stay in hospitals and an increased number of older people requiring adult social care and significant pressure on the adult commissioning budget.
- 15.3 Parks cleanliness improved in August with only 3% of parks and open spaces with unacceptable levels of litter.
- 15.4 47.08% of council tax due in the year to August was collected exceeding the profiled target of 45.65% and up 1.4% on this time last year.
- 15.5 46,639 invoices have been processed in the year to August with 92.17% paid within 30 days exceeding the 90% target.
- 15.6 In August 96% of calls presented to the call centre were answered and 73% were answered within 30 seconds. This continues the improved levels of performance and remains ahead of the 70% target for the second month this year.
- 15.7 94% of Stage 1 complaints were dealt with in the target timescale in August, continued good performance, exceeding the target for the month.
- 15.8 There were 244 or 7.5% of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) at August 2010 compared with 8.4% last August. This is comfortably below the 8.9% target set for 2010/11.
- 15.9 27.7% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling and composting in the year to August exceeding the 27% local target set for 2010/11.
- 15.10 In August just 1% of streets were recorded as having unacceptable levels of litter, better than the 10% target.
- 15.11 Improvement in dealing with acquisitive crime has continued into 2010/11 and the second quarter of this year. There have been 2,978 offences of this nature in the year to the end of August, a 13.6% reduction when compared with the same period last year.

Areas where targets are not currently being met include:

- 15.12 8.6% of carers received a needs assessment or review and a service in the year to August but this has now fallen below the profiled target of 9.7% for this point in the year. The service feel that the position is recoverable and as this is a cumulative measure, the end of year target of 23.2% should still be met.
- 15.13 At the end of August, the average time taken to process new benefits claims and change events is 29 days against a target of 17 days. The performance is improving month on month against a backdrop of increased demand and the in-month performance in September is being projected at 25 days. This has been achieved by working with DWP as a partner to improve the current process and using technology to ensure claiming benefits is made easier for customers. The original backlog that contributed to the target not being achieved has now been cleared. In-month processing from October and thereafter will see improvements and it is expected that the annual target of 17 days will be achieved within the month of February. Although in-month processing improvements are being continuously made it is unlikely that the year to date target will be achieved for 2010/11, due to the original backlog.
- 15.14 At the end of August 65.7% of initial assessments were carried out in 10 working days against the target of 70%. The percentage of core assessments completed in timescale reduced to 48.4% in August, the year to date position is 56.1% against a 70% target. These performance levels are below average for London but progress is being made and there is an improving trajectory as well as a continued focus on the quality of assessments.
- 15.15 In the twelve months to the end of August 15.7% of looked after children have had 3 or more placements, 31 children in the period April to August 2010. This is higher than average and places Haringey's performance below that of statistical neighbours. It is important to look at this alongside the length of placements and Haringey's performance of looked after children in the same placement for at least 2 years (68.6%) is better than average.
- 15.16 The number of working days lost to sickness is 9.21 in the rolling year to August against a target of 8.5 days for 2010/11.
- 15.17 The number of households in temporary accommodation stands at 3,370 against a profiled target of 3,152. This is a reduction of 177 since the end of last financial year but short of the profiled target. Work continues to reduce the numbers in temporary accommodation but there have been particular problems in the last quarter in securing alternative supply in the private sector.
- 15.18 The average re-let time for local authority dwellings increased in August to 46.1 days, for the year to date it is 42.5 days remaining above the 25 day target. Homes for Haringey have been asked to provide a report detailing the work being done to improve re-let times in the autumn.

16. Finance

- 16.1 The overall general fund revenue budget monitoring, based on the August data, shows an over spend of £8.5m; a decrease of £0.7m over last period. In response to the significant over spend being reported, the Chief Executive and Section 151 Officer took action in July to mitigate against the forecast pressures. These included a council wide recruitment freeze; severe limitations on spend approvals; suspension of the use of purchase cards and the creation of directorate level contingencies created from top – slicing supplies and services budgets. The impact of these measures is now beginning to show as illustrated by the £0.7m reduction in the year-end forecast. Pressure must continue on cost containment as the underlying causes of the forecast over spend – high demand in CYPS and changes to Housing Benefit Subsidy – have not significantly reduced. A new schedule of fixed rates for agency staff has been introduced this period aiming to standardise rates paid for each job type. It is forecast that this should deliver real savings by the end of the financial year.
- 16.2 Adults are continuing to experience increasing client numbers, but are mitigating much of this pressure with a vacancy factor against all non-statutory positions resulting in a year end overspend forecast of £0.2m. Within Recreation the main pressure remains a declining income with projected shortfalls of £0.4m in the Bereavement Service and Finsbury Park concert income along with sponsorship income short by £0.3m. Actions have been taken to contain a number of other pressures within the service to date and this position may reduce further in coming months. The net position for ACCS this period is £0.5m.
- 16.3 It is concerning that, in the Children and Young People's Service, the current year end forecast overspend remains at £7.5m even after allowing for management action, including the maximisation of grant funding. A further detailed review of spending within the directorate will be undertaken in October with a view to identifying additional areas where spending can be reduced. The key areas of service pressure are outlined below.
- 16.4 The underlying cost pressure in Children's Services is around £11m which has been offset by management actions amounting to £3.5m. The main area of pressure continues to be the number of Looked after Children (LAC) and their associated costs.
- 16.5 There has been a small reduction in the number of Children in Care during the month from 576 (July) to 565, although in overall terms numbers remain high and significantly above levels even a year ago (467 in August 2009). The estimated overspend on placements budgets amounts to £3.7m. In addition to which out borough independent school placements are estimating a £0.6m overspend which has, however, been contained through the application of resources within the Dedicated Schools Grant.
- 16.6 Staffing costs in the key safeguarding areas within Children and Families (First Response and Safeguarding and Support) are projecting an overspend of £1.874m together with a further £1.027m in Children in Care, Leaving Care and the Contact

Service. Primarily this is due to additional Social Worker staff necessary to deal with the increased number of Children in Care, although this also reflects the fact that significant numbers of agency staff, whose costs are generally higher than permanent staff, have been used. In addition, the costs of providing legal advice and support to the service is resulting in a forecast overspend of £1.301m.

- 16.7 Families that have No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) are a major area of overspend for the Council. No government grant resources are available for this group and so the total estimated costs of providing housing and subsistence costs (estimated at £1.214m) represents an overspend.
- 16.8 In managing the above pressures in Children and Families, action has been taken to maximise grant income and generate savings in other parts of the Directorate for example the Participation service; these compensating actions reduce the net overspend position within the Directorate to £7.5m.
- 16.9 The Urban Environment directorate is showing an increased year end overspend of £0.5m this period to £2.3m. Pressures within the Frontline Services business unit, particularly around a shortfall in parking income, are being managed as far as possible through management action such as freezing vacant positions and strict control on non-essential spend. The significant budget pressure however, remains within Strategic and Community Housing which is forecasting an increased overspend compared to last period. Strategic and Community Housing have been working to an agreed action plan to address the known financial liability due to changes in Housing Benefit Subsidy rules. This is comprised of three broad areas, which are outlined in more detail below, however the original plans have been compromised by more recent rule changes announced by Government thus creating the on-going in year overspend.
- 16.10 The first area continues to reduce the cost of Private Sector Leasing (PSL) and Emergency Accommodation by negotiating with private landlords to reduce the rent on leased properties that were costing the Council more than it was receiving in housing subsidy. Some success has been achieved here, with around £0.3m of savings having been identified and further work is being carried out with the remaining PSL portfolio to reduce costs further.
- 16.11 The second area involves working with Registered Providers (Housing Associations) with a view to them taking on a proportion of the Council's portfolio of leased properties and acquiring new and cheaper units of leased accommodation as a replacement for the expensive PSL units that the Council needs to hand back. However, the feasibility of transfer has been adversely affected by the government's recent announcement that, from April 2011, housing associations will be subject to the same housing subsidy arrangements (for TA) as local authorities.
- 16.12 The third area was around continuing to work with customers in order to manage expectations and explore other housing options, including the private sector. To date some progress has been made in securing alternative accommodation in the

private sector to prevent households going into temporary accommodation, however prevailing market conditions have meant that the amount of expected supply has not been forthcoming as suppliers appear to be looking to alternative markets and avenues which in some cases includes working with other London Boroughs. The DWP has also announced that, with effect from April 2011, it will apply further 'caps' to the Local Housing Allowance rates, which is expected to make private sector lettings unsustainable for households that are in receipt of Housing Benefit in a significant number of Central London Boroughs, leading to further outward migration to Haringey.

- 16.13 The forecast overspend in the HRA budget has fallen by £0.1m since last period and now stands at £0.7m. The pressure relates to continued high demand for boiler replacement and a projected shortfall in the DLO account. A restructure of the DLO is in progress and Homes for Haringey have been asked to bring forward savings from later years in order to offset the budget pressure in 2010-11.
- 16.14 The Corporate Resources year end forecast is now an under spend of £0.4m. The change is directly in response to the agreed restrictions on non-essential spend, top-slicing supplies and services and holding staff vacancies. On-going high demand for services within Benefits and Local Taxation remains which is demanding additional resource. Work is underway to mitigate against this in the longer term through more efficient processes and increased integration with Customer services to ensure repeat interactions are minimised, however, in the interim savings from the rest of the Directorate are forecast to compensate.
- 16.15 The three Chief Executive directorates (Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications (PPP&C), People & Organisational Development (POD) and the Chief Executives (CE)) are now projecting a combined under spend of £0.4m at year end. Again this is in direct response to the directive from the Chief Executive and S151 officer on ceasing non-essential spend and it is hoped that further under spends can be found following further challenge to maximising the use of grant income.
- 16.16 The year end forecast for Non-service revenue (NSR), which largely consists of budgets for levies and contingencies, is maintaining an under spend of £1.0m. This is based on the assumption that the £1.0m general contingency built into the 2010/11 budget will remain uncommitted. The Council increased the base revenue contribution to the Alexandra Palace Park and Trust as part of the 2010/11 financial planning process, however given the over spend of £0.6m last financial year this needs to be closely monitored. Furthermore, as reported last period, there is also a risk of an increased shortfall in income due to the delays to the re-opening of the ice rink; this is currently forecast at £0.118m however, the position that will be reported to the Board meeting on the 14th October could amend this. The monitoring reports for the Haringey Forward planned 2010/11 savings continue to show an in-year shortfall. Discussions have taken place on potential action to address this and ensure delivery; however this will need to be carefully monitored.

- 16.17 The RAG status of agreed 2010/11 revenue savings and investments is shown in Appendix 2.

Treasury Management

- 16.18 The Treasury Management activity in the first five months of 2010/11 was compliant with the Treasury Management Strategy Statement agreed in February 2010. The investments continued to be restricted to the Debt Management Office, UK institutions and AAA rated money market funds. Elsewhere on this agenda is a proposal to extend the use of money market funds which will increase capacity whilst ensuring the level of security of the portfolio is not compromised. The average balance invested during the period was £52.8m and the average long term credit rating of the portfolio remained at AA-.
- 16.19 £50m of long term borrowing matures during 2010/11 and £20m of new borrowing was taken on 31st August as a starting point to refinancing this. Rates have been rising since this new borrowing was taken. The Council's treasury management advisers continue to monitor interest rate movements closely, alongside officers' monitoring of the cash position, to ensure that further borrowing is taken at an optimal.

Capital

- 16.20 The aggregate capital programme position for 2010/11 is as shown in Appendix 2 and at Period 5 is forecasting an underspend of £1.4m, an increase from the £1.0m underspend reported in Period 4. The detail is set out by Directorate in the following paragraphs.
- 16.21 The Adults, Culture and Community Services capital programme is currently projecting full spend with the exception of the Coombs Croft Library project which is currently projecting an over spend of £0.1m due to higher than forecast construction and professional fees. The current expectation is that the gap will be met from other parts of the ACCS capital programme. As reported last period, the outcome of the in year review of the ACCS capital programme has been to prioritise the planned work at Park Road Leisure centre by redirecting some in year funding from other recreation schemes.
- 16.22 The Urban Environment general fund capital programme is currently forecasting an under spend of £2.1m this financial year. This is largely in relation to 2 projects which are not expected to proceed significantly in 2010-11; the re-provision of the recycling centre at Cranford Way and the Marsh Lane project the later which is on hold until the options to fill the funding gap are reviewed and the integrated waste management contractor is appointed in Oct/Nov 2010. Within the HRA capital programme, the forecast in year over spend of £1.2m against the Decent Homes programme is now expected to be contained however a £0.3m over spend across the remaining HRA programme is now forecast mainly around the boiler

replacement programme as well as voids requiring structural works to bring them back into habitable condition.

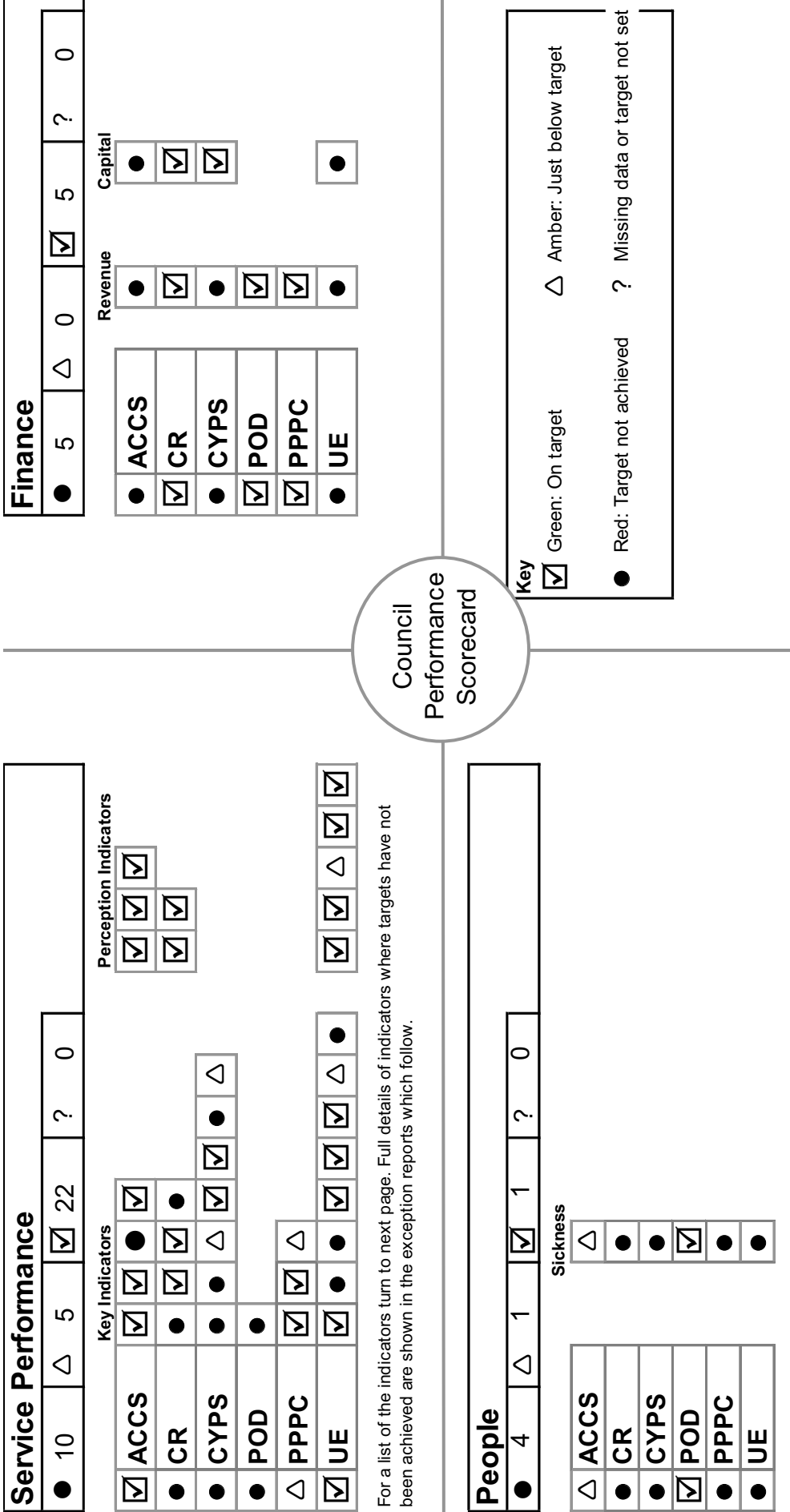
- 16.23 There is currently no forecast variance within the Corporate Resources capital programme, however a review of the scope of the current smart working programme is being undertaken in response to the forecast challenging revenue funding position both in year and beyond; this is likely to lead to a reduction in the in year capital expenditure within the Accommodation Strategy programme. For Hornsey Town Hall there will be a need to review the spend profile of the project based on the latest project plan. this is likely to highlight slippage against the current cost profile. Revised forecasts of in year spend should be available for next period.
- 16.24 Within Children's Services the BSF programme as at period 5 of the 2010/11 financial year is forecast to spend to full budget in 2010/11.
- 16.25 As reported last period, the in year review of the non-BSF Children's Capital Programme aimed to protect as far as possible those programmes supporting Haringey's statutory obligation to make sufficient provision of additional primary school places particularly as forecast increases in new place requirements have not reduced. Key projects already significantly advanced will continue such as Rhodes Avenue, Coleridge and the Broadwater Farm Inclusive Learning Campus with reductions to contingency and delays to less developed projects. Budgets have been revised to reflect the revised position. At period 5 a small in year over spend against the Primary and pre-school projects is being forecast although no overall project variances are expected and the funding can be met by temporarily using grants as yet unapplied.
- 16.26 The general target level of in year receipts from asset disposals is £2m however, current forecasts are that this is likely to be exceeded due to identification of additional properties considered surplus to requirements and now recommended for disposal in this financial year and actions to bring forward some disposals planned for 2011/12 to 2010/11. The disposals programme continues to be reviewed both to update the position for 2010/11 and to produce forecasts for the next three years.

Virements

- 16.27 The virements proposed in this period are listed in Appendix 2 in accordance with financial regulations.

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Council Performance Scorecard



Finance

● 5

△ 0

✓ 5

?

0

Revenue

| |
|---|
| ● |
| ✓ |
| ● |
| ✓ |
| ✓ |
| ● |

Capital

| |
|---|
| ● |
| ✓ |
| ✓ |
| |

Council Performance Scorecard

Key

✓ Green: On target

● Red: Target not achieved

△ Amber: Just below target

? Missing data or target not set

For a list of the indicators turn to next page. Full details of indicators where targets have not been achieved are shown in the exception reports which follow.

A full list of progress against all National Indicators is available on request

| ACCS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | Last Year | Benchmarking | | | Month | Year to Date | | | |
| Ref: | Description | 2009/10 | London Boroughs - BQ 2008/09 | London Boroughs - Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | August 2010 | 2010/11 | | Traffic Light | YTD against last year | Comment |
| | | Value | | | | Value | Target | | | | |
| NI 130 | Social care clients receiving Self Directed Support (2010 Definition) | | | | | 18.8% | 18.8% | 12.5% | Green | | 18.1% in Aug 2009 (2009 definition) |
| NI 131 | Delayed transfers of care | 13.4 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 11.0 | Green | Improving | |
| NI 135 | % of carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information - YTD (LAA) | 21.2% | 17.0% | 19.3% | 23.2% | 8.6% | 8.6% | 9.7% | Red | Getting Worse | Profiled target towards achieving 23.2% by year end. 8.6% compares to 11.4% in the year to Aug 2009. |
| L0083a | Local street and environmental cleanliness, parks and open spaces with unacceptable levels of litter | 5% | | | | 3% | 7% | 8.5% | Green | No significant change | Based on sample inspections across a random selection of parks |
| L0568a | Satisfaction with parks and open spaces | 69% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | Compared with last years Resident Survey 2009 value 65% |
| L0568b | Satisfaction with leisure and sports facilities | 45% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | 2009 Value 40% |
| L0568c | Satisfaction with libraries | 63% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | 2009 value 61% |

| CR | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Last Year | Benchmarking | | | Month | Year to Date | | | |
| Ref: | Description | 2009/10 | London Boroughs - BQ 2008/09 | London Boroughs - Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | August 2010 | Value | Target | Traffic Light | YTD against last year |
| | | Value | | | | | | | | |
| NI 181 | Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events (days) | 24 | | | | 28 | 29 | 17 | Red | Getting Worse |
| BV 8 | Council - invoices paid within 30 days | 92.23% | | | | 91.91% | 92.17% | 91% | Green | No significant change |
| BV 9 | % of council taxes due for the financial year which were received in year (Annual Target 93.5%) | 92.6% | | | | 47.08% | 47.08% | 45.65% | Green | Profiled targets set for 2010/11 |
| CS2 | Call centre telephone answering in 30 seconds - of calls presented (all call centre calls) | 52% | | | | 73% | 58% | 70% | Red | Improving |
| L0568d | Satisfaction with housing benefit service | 23% | | | | - | | | Green | Improved |
| L0568e | Satisfaction with collection of council tax | 51% | | | | - | | | Green | Improved |

| CYPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | | Last Year | Benchmarking | | | Month | Year to Date | | | |
| Ref: | Description | 2009/10 | London Boroughs - BQ 2008/09 | London Boroughs - Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | August 2010 | 2010/11 | | Traffic Light | YTD against last year | Comment |
| | | Value | | | | Value | Target | | | | |
| NI 59 (10 days) | Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral | | | | | 63.5% | 65.7% | 70% | Red | | Measured against 7 day timescale in 2009/10 |
| NI 60 | Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days (LAA) | 47.3% | 78% | 83% | 88% | 48.4% | 56.1% | 70% | Red | Improving | |
| NI 62 | Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves (LAA local) | 13.88% | 14.1% | 10.4% | 9.1% | 15.69% | 15.69% | 10% | Amber | Getting Worse | |
| NI 64 | Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more | 16.9% | 10% | 7.5% | 5.8% | 0% | 7.3% | 9.5% | Green | Improving | |
| NI 65 | Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time | 11.7% | 13.5% | 11% | 9% | 5.9% | 9.3% | 10% | Green | Improving | The target for this indicator is a range between 7.5 and 12.5% |
| NI 73 | Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (LAA) | 68.0% | 70.0% | 72.0% | 76.0% | - | | 75.0% | Red | Improving | |
| NI 75 | Achievement of 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (LAA) | 45.7% | 46.4% | 51.8% | 58.4% | - | | 55.0% | Amber | Improving | |

| |
|------------|
| POD |
|------------|

| Ref: | Description | Last Year 2009/10 | Benchmarking | | | Month August 2010 | Year to Date 2010/11 | | Traffic Light | YTD against last year | Comment |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | London Boroughs 2008/09 | London Boroughs Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | | Value | Target | | | |
| | | Value | | | | | | | | | |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. COUNCIL | 9.38 | | | | 9.21 | 9.21 | 8.5 | Red | Improving | |

| |
|-------------|
| PPPC |
|-------------|

| Ref: | Description | Last Year 2009/10 | Benchmarking | | | Month August 2010 | Year to Date 2010/11 | | Traffic Light | YTD against last year | Comment |
|-------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | London Boroughs 2008/09 | London Boroughs Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | | Value | Target | | | |
| | | Value | | | | | | | | | |
| NI 15 N | No. of recorded most serious violent crimes | 476 | | | | 174 | 174 | 199 | Green | Improving | 215 reported in Aug 2009 |
| NI 16_N_YTD | No. of recorded serious acquisitive crimes YTD | 7,421 | | | | 2,978 | 2,978 | 3,042 | Green | Improving | 3,315 reported in Aug 2009 |
| L0038 | % of Stage 1 public complaints dealt within target (10 day) timescale. Council wide. | 91% | | | | 94% | 92% | 93% | Amber | Improving | |

| UE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Last Year | Benchmarking | | | Month | Year to Date | | | | |
| Ref: | Description | 2009/10 | London Boroughs - BQ 2008/09 | London Boroughs - Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | August 2010 | Value | Target | Traffic Light | YTD against last year | |
| | | Value | | | | | | | | | |
| NI 117 | % of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) (2007-2010 LAA stretch target) | 6.8% | 6.8% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 7.5 | - | 8.9% | Green | No Change | 7.4% last month and 8.4% last August |
| NI 155 | Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) (LAA local) | 207 | | | | - | | 340 | Red | Getting Worse | |
| NI 156 | Number of households living in temporary accommodation (LAA) | 3,547 | | | | 3,370 | | 3,370 | Red | Improving | |
| NI 158 | % non-decent council homes (LAA local) | 27.5% | | | | - | | 23% | Green | Improving | 36% in 2009 |
| NI 192 | Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (2007-2010 LAA stretch target) | 26.1% | 24.91% | 27.84% | 34.19% | 27.06% | | 27.7% | Green | Improving | |
| NI 195a L0478a | Percentage of highways having deposits of litter that fall below an acceptable level - in house monitoring | 4.3% | 11% | 10% | 6% | 1% | | 4% | Green | Improving | Target set in LAA Keep Britain Tidy score for Tranche 1 is 4%. |
| IC01 | % of rent collected (of rent due - excluding arrears) | N/A | | | | 99.76% | | 100.5% | Amber | | The House Mark top quartile performance is 100.13% |
| L0066 BV 212 | Average relet times for local authority dwellings (calendar days) | 44.6 days | | | | 46.1 days | | 25 days | Red | Improving | |
| L0568h | Satisfaction with refuse collection | 73% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | Resident Survey results 2009: 62% |
| L0568i | Satisfaction with street cleaning | 55% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | 2009 value 50% |
| L0568j | Satisfaction with repair of roads | 33% | | | | - | | | Amber | Getting | 2009 value 34% |

| Ref: | Description | Last Year 2009/10 | Benchmarking | | | Month August 2010 | Year to Date 2010/11 | | Traffic Light | YTD against last year | Comment |
|--------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | London Boroughs - BQ 2008/09 | London Boroughs - Median 2008/09 | London Boroughs - TQ 2008/09 | | Value | Target | | | |
| | and pavements | | | | | | | | | Worse | |
| L0568k | Satisfaction with council housing | 19% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | 2009 value 18% |
| L0568l | Satisfaction with recycling facilities | 71% | | | | - | | | Green | Improving | 2009 value 66% |

People Perspective

| Ref: | Description | 2009/10 | Latest Value | Current Target | Status | Trend |
|-----------------|--|---------|--------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| | | Value | | | | |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. UE | 13.55 | 13.17 | 10.7 | Red | No significant change |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. PPP&C | 10.5 | 8.78 | 8.2 | Red | Improving |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. ACCS | 9.04 | 8.81 | 8.6 | Amber | No significant change |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. POD | 5.62 | 4.33 | 4.7 | Green | Improving |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. CYPS | 11.25 | 10.67 | 9.6 | Red | Improving |
| BV 12-rollingyr | The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. CR | 9.84 | 9.92 | 8.3 | Red | No significant change |

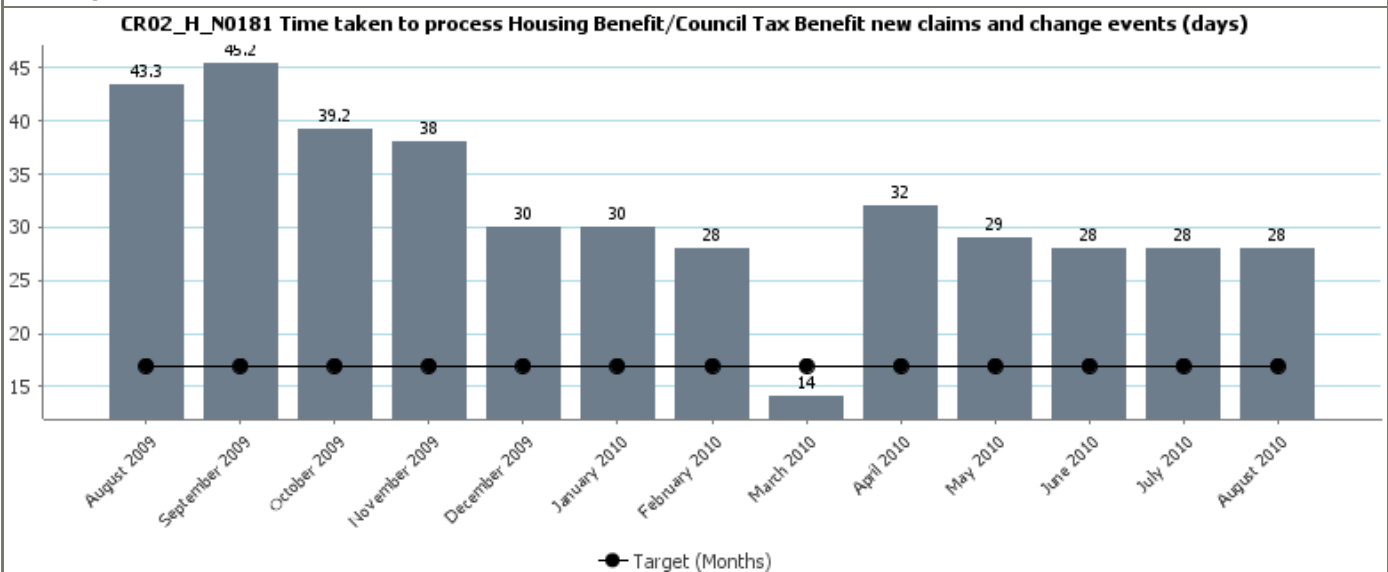
| ACCS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-------------|------|
| NI 135 % of carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information - YTD (LAA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status: | YTD against last year | August 2010 | Current Target: | Polarity: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red | ↓ | 8.6% | 9.7% | Aim to Maximise | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rationale | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| This indicator measures the number of carers whose needs were assessed or reviewed by the council in a year who received a specific carer's service, or advice and information in the same year as a percentage of people receiving a community based service in the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Related PIs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The number of adults receiving a community-based service during the year | | | 2010/11 | 5262 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of carers receiving a specific carers service, advice or information, following a carer's assessment or review | | | 2010/11 | 454 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AC02_P_N0135 % of carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information - YTD (LAA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Value (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>August 2009</td><td>11.4%</td></tr><tr><td>September 2009</td><td>12.8%</td></tr><tr><td>October 2009</td><td>14.3%</td></tr><tr><td>November 2009</td><td>16.5%</td></tr><tr><td>December 2009</td><td>18.0%</td></tr><tr><td>January 2010</td><td>19.5%</td></tr><tr><td>February 2010</td><td>19.6%</td></tr><tr><td>March 2010</td><td>21.1%</td></tr><tr><td>April 2010</td><td>1.8%</td></tr><tr><td>May 2010</td><td>3.8%</td></tr><tr><td>June 2010</td><td>5.9%</td></tr><tr><td>July 2010</td><td>7.9%</td></tr><tr><td>August 2010</td><td>8.6%</td></tr></tbody></table> | | | | | Month | Value (%) | August 2009 | 11.4% | September 2009 | 12.8% | October 2009 | 14.3% | November 2009 | 16.5% | December 2009 | 18.0% | January 2010 | 19.5% | February 2010 | 19.6% | March 2010 | 21.1% | April 2010 | 1.8% | May 2010 | 3.8% | June 2010 | 5.9% | July 2010 | 7.9% | August 2010 | 8.6% |
| Month | Value (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August 2009 | 11.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September 2009 | 12.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 2009 | 14.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 2009 | 16.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 2009 | 18.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 2010 | 19.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 2010 | 19.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 2010 | 21.1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 2010 | 1.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 2010 | 3.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2010 | 5.9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 2010 | 7.9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August 2010 | 8.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ● Target (Months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comment | | Past Performance and Benchmarking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The expectation is for performance to improve as more carers are reviewed or assessed in the year. An action plan to make it easier to record carers receiving only information and advice on Framework-I has been agreed. This will help improve performance when completed and the performance team is monitoring its progress. | | | Value | London Boroughs - BQ | All England - Average | London Boroughs - TQ | London Average | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2008/09 | 22.1% | 17.0% | 23.0% | 23.2% | 21.0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2009/10 | 21.2% | | | | 24.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | April 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | May 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3.8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | June 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5.9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | July 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 7.9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | August 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | September 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | October 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | November 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CR

| NI 181 | Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events (days) | | | |
|---------|---|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: |
| Red | ↓ | 29 | 17 | Aim to Minimise |

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.

Related PIs**Monthly Performance****Comment**

The Service has ensured that performance did not deteriorate when compared to previous months, whilst the final few items of older work are being cleared. As the amount of outstanding work reduces, it has now become easier to identify genuine issues that cause delays in payment of claims. With the help of the DWP Performance Development Team, a short term improvement plan has been put in place to improve the time taken to pay benefit claims and action changes. The implementation of this will be crucial as the last of the additional resources employed to help cope with the increased workload leave in September. If the clear up work being carried out by this team was removed from this PI and only work which was not in the ringfenced backlog was counted, performance would have been at 22 days. It is expected that the improvements from the HB recovery plan will start to impact on the figures from the end of September, by which time all of the ring fenced backlog work would have been fully cleared.

Past Performance and Benchmarking

| | Value | London Average |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 2008/09 | 18.3 | |
| 2009/10 | 24 | 12 |
| | | Value |
| April 2010 | | 32 |
| May 2010 | | 29 |
| June 2010 | | 28 |
| July 2010 | | 28 |
| August 2010 | | 28 |
| September 2010 | | |
| October 2010 | | |
| November 2010 | | |
| December 2010 | | |
| January 2011 | | |
| February 2011 | | |
| March 2011 | | |

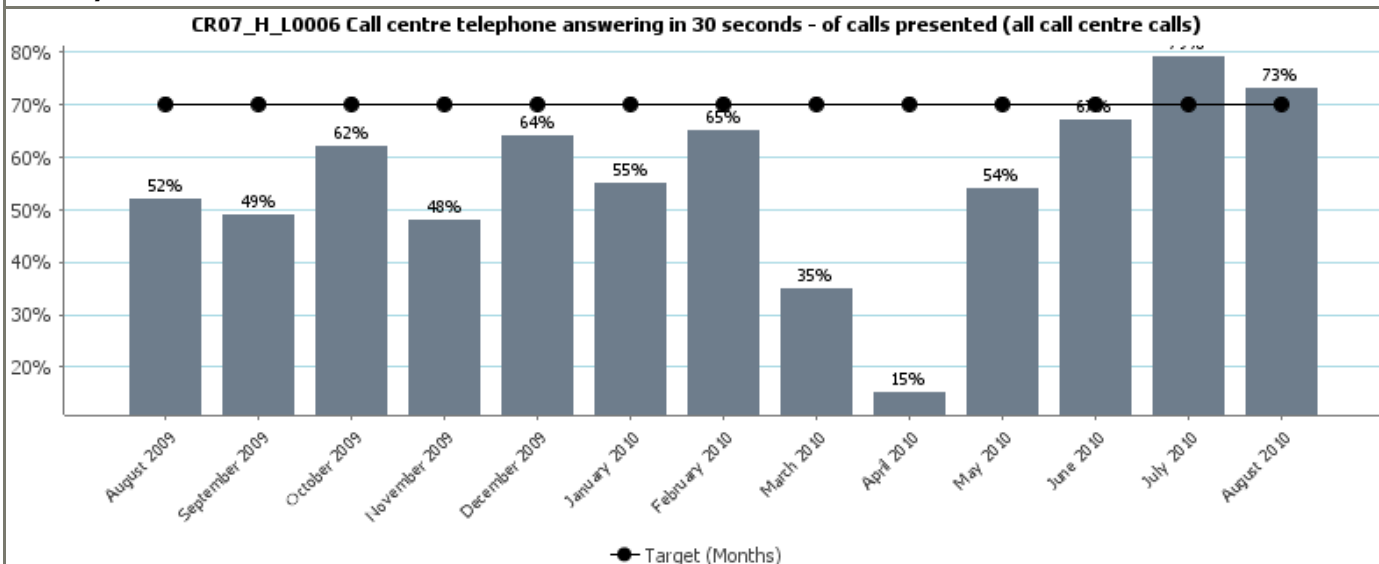
| CS2 | Call centre telephone answering in 30 seconds - of calls presented (all call centre calls) | | | |
|---------|--|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: |
| Red | ↑ | 58% | 70% | Aim to Maximise |

Related PIs

Call Centre calls answered as a % of calls presented

2010/11


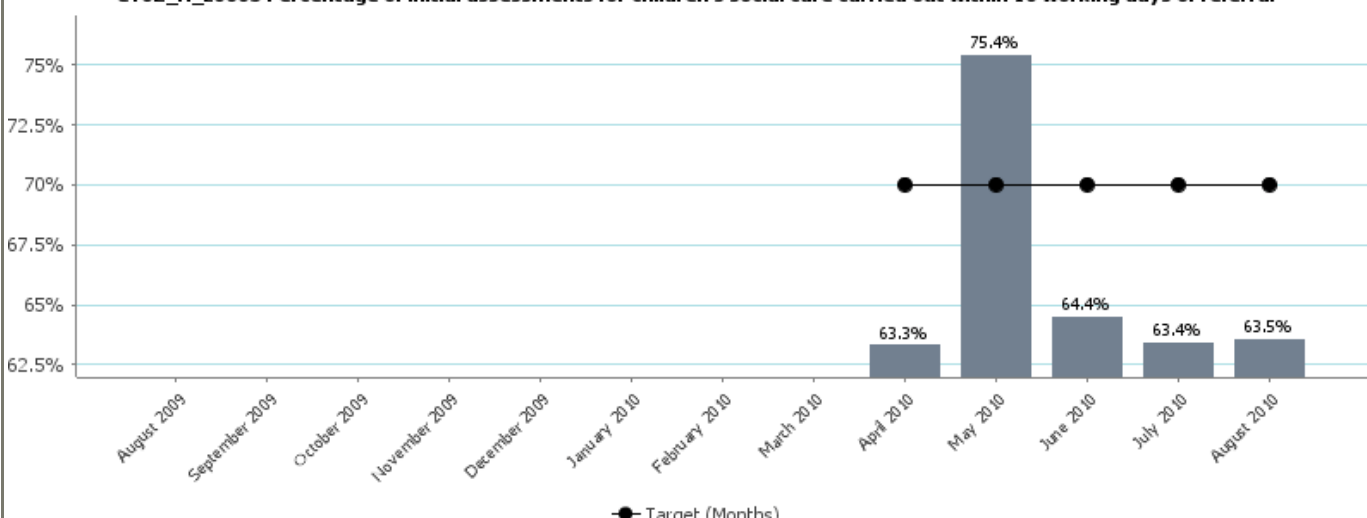
83%


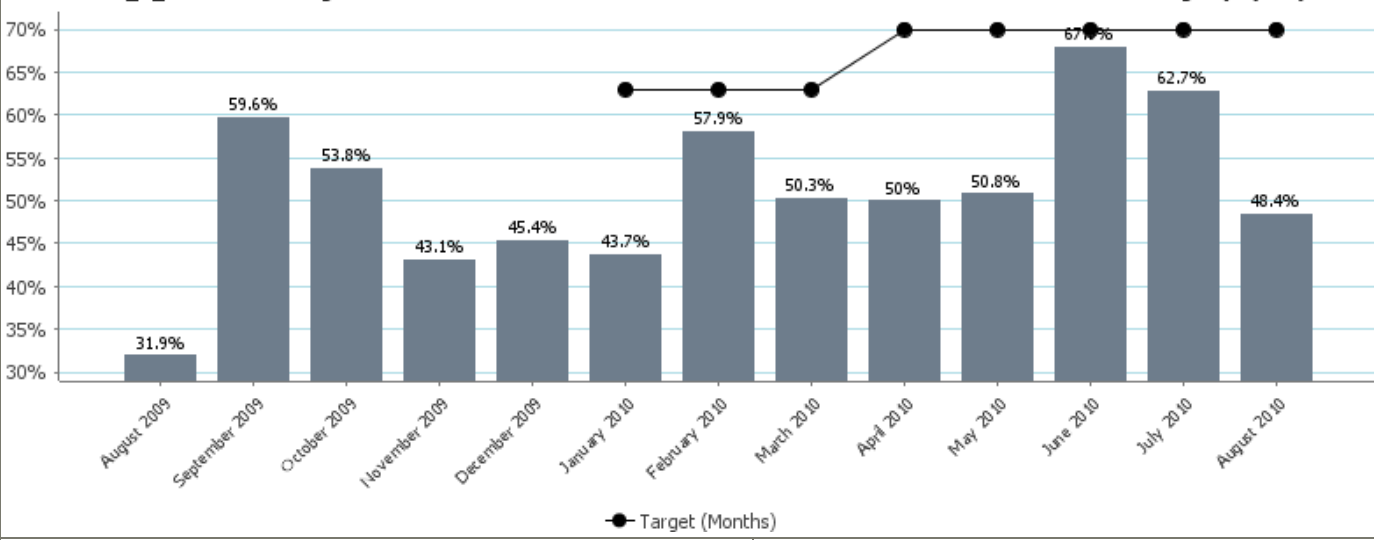
Monthly Performance**Comment**

The year to date performance as at the end of August 2010 (58%) has increased by 4 percentage points over the July's year to date performance of 54%%. In August, **73%** of the calls answered were answered within 30 seconds and overall of the number of calls presented, **96%** were answered.


Past Performance and Benchmarking

| | Value |
|----------------|-------|
| 2008/09 | 75% |
| 2009/10 | 52% |
| | Value |
| April 2010 | 15% |
| May 2010 | 54% |
| June 2010 | 67% |
| July 2010 | 79% |
| August 2010 | 73% |
| September 2010 | |
| October 2010 | |
| November 2010 | |
| December 2010 | |
| January 2011 | |
| February 2011 | |
| March 2011 | |

| CYPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| NI 59 (10 days) | Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red |  | 65.7% | 70% | Aim to Maximise | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rationale | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>This process indicator is included as a proxy as robust data is not available for outcomes of improved child safety. Initial assessments are an important indicator of how quickly services can respond when a child is thought to be at risk of serious harm. As the assessments involve a range of local agencies, this indicator would also show how well multi-agency working arrangements are established in local authority areas</p> <p>The number of initial assessments completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March, within ten working days of referral, as a percentage of the number of initial assessments completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Related PIs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The number of initial assessments completed within ten working days of referral | | | 2010/11 | 542 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days (LAA) | | | 2010/11 | 27.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The overall of initial assessments completed in the period | | | 2010/11 | 825 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CY02_H_L0605 Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>April 2010</td><td>63.3%</td></tr><tr><td>May 2010</td><td>75.4%</td></tr><tr><td>June 2010</td><td>64.4%</td></tr><tr><td>July 2010</td><td>63.4%</td></tr><tr><td>August 2010</td><td>63.5%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>● Target (Months)</p> | | | | | Month | Percentage | April 2010 | 63.3% | May 2010 | 75.4% | June 2010 | 64.4% | July 2010 | 63.4% | August 2010 | 63.5% |
| Month | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 2010 | 63.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 2010 | 75.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2010 | 64.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 2010 | 63.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August 2010 | 63.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comment | | Past Performance and Benchmarking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| We are making progress against the target whilst keeping the quality on an improvement trajectory. | | | Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | April 2010 | 63.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | May 2010 | 75.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | June 2010 | 64.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | July 2010 | 63.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | August 2010 | 63.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | September 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | October 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | November 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | December 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | January 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | February 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | March 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|--|------------------|
| NI 60 | Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days (LAA) | | | |
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: |
| Red |  | 56.1% | 70% | Aim to Maximise |
| Rationale | | | | |
| This indicator measures the percentage of core assessments which were completed within 35 working days. | | | | |
| Related PIs | | | | |
| The total number of core assessments completed | | | 2010/11 | 537 |
| The number of core assessments that had been completed within 35 working days | | | 2010/11 | 301 |
| Monthly Performance | | | | |
| <p>CY02_H_N0060 Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days (LAA)</p>  <p>● Target (Months)</p> | | | | |
| Comment | | | Past Performance and Benchmarking | |
| The 2009/10 figure that was submitted in the CIN Census return is 47.3%. | | | | |
| Due to the new children in need workflow which was introduced in Framework-i on 31/08/2010, August figure is for period 1st to 30th August. | | | | |
| All systems and working arrangements are in place to enable continued progress in this area. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | Value | |
| | | | April 2010 | 50% |
| | | | May 2010 | 50.8% |
| | | | June 2010 | 67.9% |
| | | | July 2010 | 62.7% |
| | | | August 2010 | 48.4% |
| | | | September 2010 | |
| | | | October 2010 | |
| | | | November 2010 | |
| | | | December 2010 | |
| | | | January 2011 | |
| | | | February 2011 | |
| | | | March 2011 | |

| |
|-----|
| POD |
|-----|

| BV 12-rollingyr The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. COUNCIL | | | | |
|--|---|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: |
| Red |  | 9.21 | 8.5 | Aim to Minimise |

Rationale

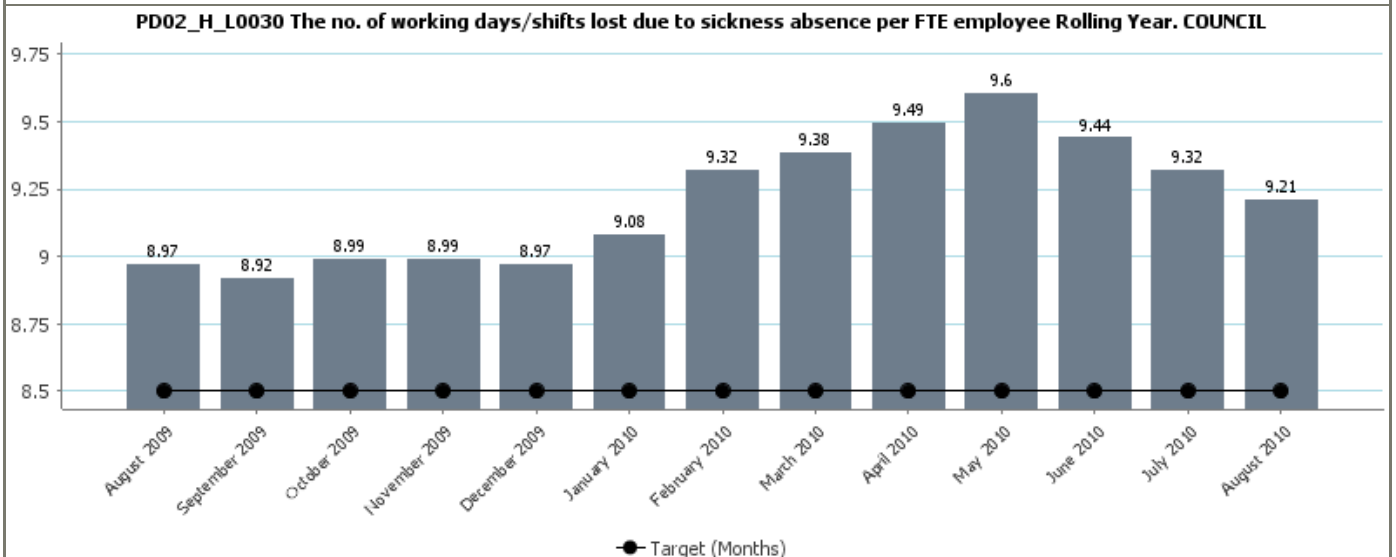
Purpose: To monitor the level of sickness absence in local authorities.

Definition: The numerator is defined as the total number of working days lost due to sickness absence, including industrial injury, irrespective of whether this is self-certified, certified by a GP or long-term.

Calculated as average days per employee not as a percentage.

Related PIs

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------|
| The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. ACCS | August 2010 | 8.81 |
| The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. CR | August 2010 | 9.92 |
| The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. CYPs | August 2010 | 10.67 |
| The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. POD | August 2010 | 4.33 |
| The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. PPP&C | August 2010 | 8.78 |
| The no. of working days/shifts lost due to sickness absence per FTE employee Rolling Year. UE | August 2010 | 13.17 |

Monthly Performance**Comment**

Targets have been set for each business unit to achieve the overall stretching 8.5 days target

Number of working days lost per full time equivalent employee:

UE: Target 10.7days; Rolling year to date 13.17 days
 PPP&C: Target 8.2days; Rolling year to date 8.78 days
 ACCS: Target 8.6 days; Rolling year to date 8.81 days
 POD: Target 4.7 days; Rolling year to date 4.33 days
 CYPs: Target 9.6 days; Rolling year to date 10.67 days
 CR: Target 8.3 days; Rolling year to date 9.92 days

Past Performance and Benchmarking

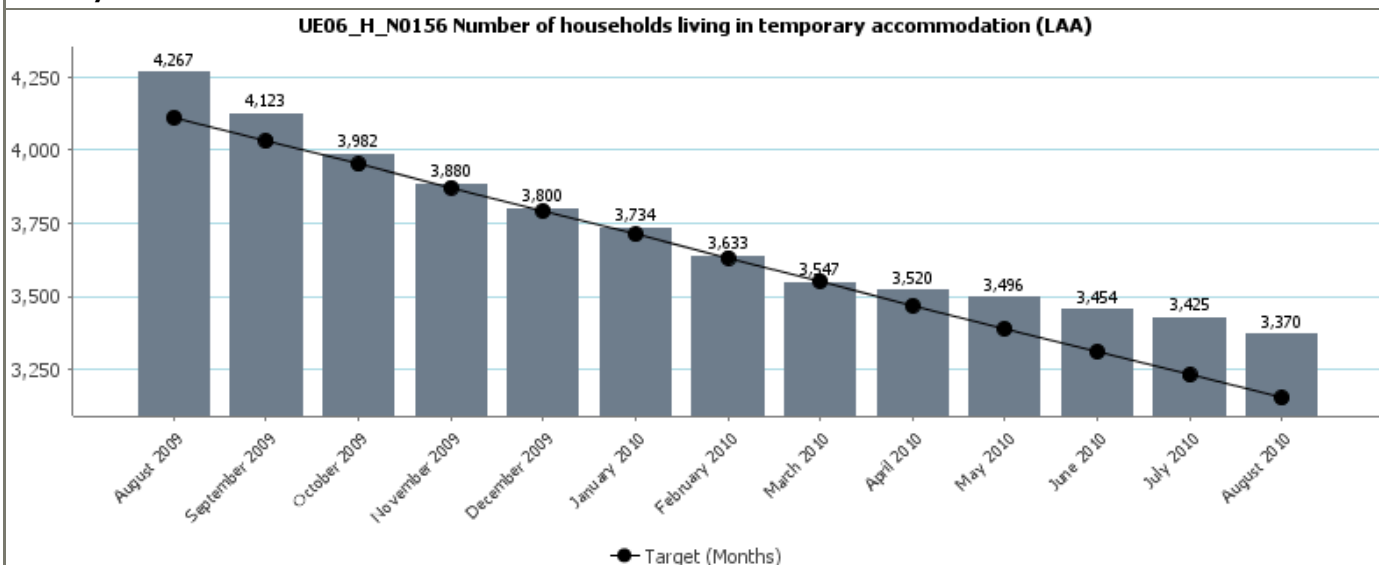
| | Value | London Average |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 2008/09 | 8.88 | |
| 2009/10 | 9.38 | 8.7 |
| | | Value |
| April 2010 | | 9.49 |
| May 2010 | | 9.6 |
| June 2010 | | 9.44 |
| July 2010 | | 9.32 |
| August 2010 | | 9.21 |
| September 2010 | | |
| October 2010 | | |
| November 2010 | | |
| December 2010 | | |
| January 2011 | | |
| February 2011 | | |
| March 2011 | | |

UE

| NI 156 Number of households living in temporary accommodation (LAA) | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: |
| Red | ↑ | 3,370 | 3,152 | Aim to Minimise |

Rationale

This indicator measures the numbers of households living in temporary accommodation provided under the homelessness legislation.

Related PIs**Monthly Performance****Comment**

Work to reduce numbers in TA continues. There have been particular problems in the last quarter in securing alternative supply in the private sector. This has meant that more households have had to remain in temporary accommodation. Efforts are continuing to secure alternative supply which will assist the continued drive to reduce numbers, although this is becoming increasingly difficult as suppliers continue to explore the market for a range of options.

Past Performance and Benchmarking

| | Value | London Boroughs - BQ | All England - Average | London Boroughs - TQ | London Average |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 2008/09 | 4,548 | | | | 1,448 |
| 2009/10 | 3,547 | 1,779 | 188 | 611 | 1,183 |
| | | | Value | | |
| April 2010 | | | 3,520 | | |
| May 2010 | | | 3,496 | | |
| June 2010 | | | 3,454 | | |
| July 2010 | | | 3,425 | | |
| August 2010 | | | 3,370 | | |
| September 2010 | | | | | |
| October 2010 | | | | | |
| November 2010 | | | | | |
| December 2010 | | | | | |
| January 2011 | | | | | |
| February 2011 | | | | | |
| March 2011 | | | | | |

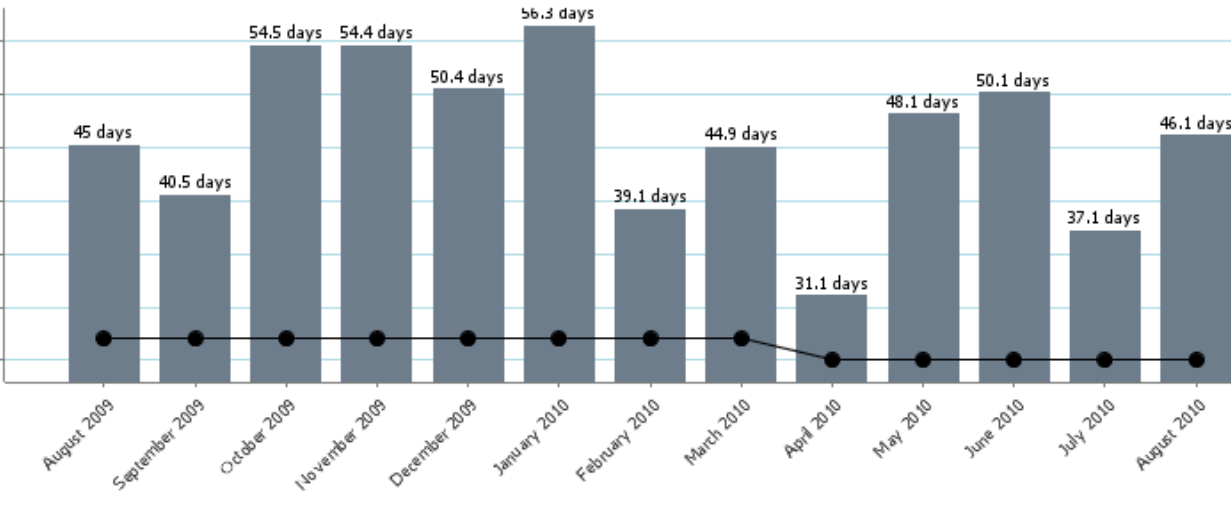
| L0066 BV 212 | | Average relet times for local authority dwellings (calendar days) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--|------------|--|
| Status: | YTD against last year | 2010/11 | Current Target: | Polarity: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red | ⬆ | 42.5 days | 25 days | Aim to Minimise | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Related PIs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average general needs relet times for local authority dwellings(calendar days) | | | 2010/11 | 40.4 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average supported housing relet times for local authority dwellings (calendar days) | | | 2010/11 | 50 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UE07_H_L0066 Average relet times for local authority dwellings (calendar days) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Average relet times (calendar days)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>August 2009</td><td>45 days</td></tr><tr><td>September 2009</td><td>40.5 days</td></tr><tr><td>October 2009</td><td>54.5 days</td></tr><tr><td>November 2009</td><td>54.4 days</td></tr><tr><td>December 2009</td><td>50.4 days</td></tr><tr><td>January 2010</td><td>56.3 days</td></tr><tr><td>February 2010</td><td>39.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>March 2010</td><td>44.9 days</td></tr><tr><td>April 2010</td><td>31.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>May 2010</td><td>48.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>June 2010</td><td>50.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>July 2010</td><td>37.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>August 2010</td><td>46.1 days</td></tr></tbody></table> | | | | | Month | Average relet times (calendar days) | August 2009 | 45 days | September 2009 | 40.5 days | October 2009 | 54.5 days | November 2009 | 54.4 days | December 2009 | 50.4 days | January 2010 | 56.3 days | February 2010 | 39.1 days | March 2010 | 44.9 days | April 2010 | 31.1 days | May 2010 | 48.1 days | June 2010 | 50.1 days | July 2010 | 37.1 days | August 2010 | 46.1 days | | | | |
| Month | Average relet times (calendar days) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August 2009 | 45 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September 2009 | 40.5 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 2009 | 54.5 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 2009 | 54.4 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 2009 | 50.4 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 2010 | 56.3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 2010 | 39.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 2010 | 44.9 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 2010 | 31.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 2010 | 48.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2010 | 50.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 2010 | 37.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August 2010 | 46.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comment | | Past Performance and Benchmarking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The figure provided for August 2010 is only provisional until approved by HfH's EMT Board. HfH will provide a commentary following the EMT Board meeting and therefore the commentary provided relates to last month's performance.</p> <p>The commentary below relates to the previous months performance for July 2010:</p> <p>Void turnaround performance, ex BV212, improved to 37.1 days in July. This, however, is still outside of target. HouseMark top quartile performance is 20.8 days on this measure. The Voids Improvement Project (VIP) has improved performance for void turnaround and the trend continues to be positive. However it has not yet delivered the step change in performance that is required. The contributory factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Process flaws leading to significant dead time in the life of the void• Productivity not being fully maximised by use of efficient work planning and management• Low take up (4%) of the 4 weeks incentive scheme. <p>As part of the VIP there have been considerable developments to improve the void turnaround. Building on these improvements we have started to review all DLO and Repairs functions. Using benchmarking and process analysis, the aim is to reconfigure our work methods to include best in class deadlines across each activity. Following this a detailed, SMART action plan will be prepared and presented to the Executive Management Team (EMT).</p> | | <table><tr><td></td><td>Value</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>44.3 days</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>44.6 days</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Value</td></tr><tr><td>April 2010</td><td>31.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>May 2010</td><td>48.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>June 2010</td><td>50.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>July 2010</td><td>37.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>August 2010</td><td>46.1 days</td></tr><tr><td>September 2010</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>October 2010</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>November 2010</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>December 2010</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>January 2011</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>February 2011</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>March 2011</td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | Value | 2008/09 | 44.3 days | 2009/10 | 44.6 days | | Value | April 2010 | 31.1 days | May 2010 | 48.1 days | June 2010 | 50.1 days | July 2010 | 37.1 days | August 2010 | 46.1 days | September 2010 | | October 2010 | | November 2010 | | December 2010 | | January 2011 | | February 2011 | | March 2011 | |
| | Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 44.3 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009/10 | 44.6 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April 2010 | 31.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 2010 | 48.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2010 | 50.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 2010 | 37.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| August 2010 | 46.1 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1: **Revenue 2010/11** - The aggregate revenue projected position in 2010/11 is shown in the following table.

| | Approved Budget | Projected variation |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| | £m | £m |
| Children and Young People | 70.5 | 7.5 |
| Adults, Culture & Community | 77.6 | 0.5 |
| Corporate Resources | 6.4 | (0.4) |
| Urban Environment | 53.8 | 2.3 |
| Policy, Performance, Partnerships & Communications | 1.7 | (0.1) |
| People, Organisation & Development | (0.8) | (0.3) |
| Chief Executive | 1.0 | (0.0) |
| Non-service revenue | 34.9 | (1.0) |
| | | |
| Total - General Fund | 245.1 | 8.5 |
| | | |
| Children and Young People (DSG) - Non-Schools | | 0.0 |
| Children and Young People (DSG) - ISB | | 0.0 |
| | | |
| Total - Dedicated Schools Grant | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | |
| Total - Housing Revenue Account | 2.9 | 0.7 |

Table 2: **Capital 2010/11** - The aggregate capital projected position in 2010/11 is as shown in the follow

| Capital | Approved Budget | Spend to date | Projected variation |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| Children & Young People | | | |
| BSF Schools Capital Programme | 62.9 | 21.9 | |
| Primary Capital Programme | 9.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Early Years, Community and Access | 3.1 | 0.5 | (0.0) |
| Planned Asset Maintenance | 0.9 | 0.8 | |
| Devolved Schools Capital | 1.6 | 0.0 | |
| Social care and other | 0.1 | 0.0 | |
| Total - Children & Young People | 78.4 | 25.1 | 0.3 |
| | | | |
| Libraries | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Agency (DFG) | 1.6 | 0.5 | |
| Housing Aids & Adaptations | 1.5 | 0.6 | |
| Lordship Recreation Grounds | 0.8 | 0.1 | |
| Sports and Leisure Improvement Programme | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Play Provisions | 0.9 | (0.0) | |
| Strategic Sports Pitches Improvement Programme | 0.4 | 0.0 | |
| Other schemes/projects under £1m | 2.4 | 0.2 | (0.2) |
| Total - Adults, Culture & Community | 8.9 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| | | | |
| Corporate Resources | | | |
| Information Technology | 2.6 | 0.2 | |
| Property Services | 0.2 | 0.0 | |
| Corporate Management of Property | 0.8 | 0.3 | |
| Accommodation Strategy Phase 2 | 3.2 | 0.2 | |
| Hornsey Town Hall | 1.2 | 0.1 | |
| Alexandra Palace - Replacement Ice Rink& Repairs& Maintenance | 2.8 | (0.1) | |
| Other schemes/projects under £1m | | 0.3 | |
| Total - Corporate Resources | 10.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | |
| Urban Environment – General Fund | | | |
| Parking Plan | 0.6 | 0.0 | |
| Street Lighting | 0.8 | 0.1 | |
| BorRds,H'Ways Resurfacing | 1.3 | 0.1 | |
| TFL | 3.8 | 0.2 | |
| Marsh Lane Depot Project - GAF 3 | 3.1 | 0.3 | (1.8) |
| Other schemes/projects under £1m | 2.7 | 0.8 | (0.2) |
| Total - Urban Environment – General Fund | 12.3 | 1.6 | (2.1) |
| | | | |
| Urban Environment - HRA | | | |
| Planned Preventative Maintenance | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Housing Extensive Void Works | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Boiler Replacement | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Capitalised Repairs | 4.4 | 1.6 | |
| Lift Improvements | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Decent Homes Standard | 33.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 |
| Mechanical & Electrical Works | 3.2 | 0.2 | (0.2) |
| Professional Fees | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Fire Protection Work | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Other schemes/projects under £1m | 2.3 | 0.3 | (0.4) |
| Total - Urban Environment - HRA | 54.3 | 13.1 | 0.3 |
| | | | |
| Total- Haringey Capital Programme | 164.6 | 42.4 | (1.4) |

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 |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev* | 300 | 300 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Virement of underspend in No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) to address pressure within Physical Disabilities Commissioning |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev | 156 | 0 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Virement from OPS Providers Services to offset overspend in OPS Commissioning. |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev | 145 | 145 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Transfer of Social Worker posts from OPS Assessment & Care Mgt to Safeguarding Team |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev* | 341 | 341 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Allocation of budgets within No Recourse to Public Funds cost centres |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev | 124 | 124 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Reflecting salaries and income budgets for posts funded by Disabled Facilities Grant Fees |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev | 149 | 0 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Reflecting one off external funding for Increasing Fitness budget |
| 5 | ACCS | Rev* | 489 | 489 | Corrective Budget Realignment | Director's Budget zero base exercise |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 150 | | 2010/11 Grant Allocation | Grant award from Communities and Local Government: Growth Area |
| 5 | UE | Rev* | 342 | | 2010/11 Grant Allocation | Budget set up for 2010-11 for Future Jobs Fund block 2 from Department for Work and Pensions |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 155 | | Budget correction | Allocation of supporting people grant and ABG. |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 106 | | Budget correction | Adjustment of depreciation charges. |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 224 | | Corrective Budget Realignment | Realign budgets on sundry cost for housing GF. |
| 5 | UE | Rev* | 691 | | Corrective Budget Realignment | Realign budgets according to staff structure within housing GF. |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 142 | | Corrective Budget Realignment | Re-allocation of budget per TFL portal. Corridors to neighbourhoods |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 155 | | Corrective Budget Realignment | Adjusting the income budget for Traffic Management Orders to match 2009-10 income. |
| 5 | UE | Rev | 209 | | 2010/11 Grant Allocation | New grant funding received for young people's substance misuse |
| 5 | UE | Rev* | 1,085 | | 2010/11 Grant Allocation | New grant funding received for the Haringey Drug Action Team. |
| 5 | UE | Rev* | 268 | | 2010/11 Grant Allocation | Realign budget to match grant funding received for young people's substance misuse. |
| P3 | UE | Rev | 191 | 191 | Budget realignment | Budget adjustment. |
| 5 | PP/CR | Rev | 112 | | Corrective Budget Realignment | One off budget for information governance. |
| 5 | PP | Rev* | 521 | | Grant Allocations 2010-11 | Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) S256 2010/11 grant funding |
| 5 | PP | Rev* | 377 | | Grant Allocations 2010-12 | Haringey / Enfield PCT HIV Prevention Grant contribution 2010/11 |
| 5 | Council Wide | Rev* | 1,145 | | Budget savings | 10% Top Slice of Supplies & Services budgets |
| 5 | Council Wide | Rev* | 534 | 534 | Corrective Budget Realignment | 2010/11 Insurance recharge adjustments to reflect revised policy charges |

| Capital Virements | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Period | Service | Key | Amount current year (£'000) | Full year Amount (£'000) | Reason for budget changes | Description |
| P5 | ACCS | Capital | 133 | | Grant allocation to be utilised in 2010/11 | Framework i 2009 Social Care Single Capital Pot Grant |
| P5 | ACCS | Capital | 217 | | Grant allocation to be utilised in 2010/11 | Framework i 2008 2009 & 2010 Social Care IT Infrastructure Grant |
| P5 | ACCS | Capital | 150 | | Funding allocation to be utilised in 2010/11 | Allocation of SIF funding for Park Road Pools filtration project |
| P5 | ACCS | Capital | 200 | | Corrective budget realignment | Re-allocation of funds from Parks to Park Road Pools filtration project |
| P5 | CR | Capital* | 266 | | Funding allocation to be utilised in 2010/11 | AP&P Ice Rink Project additional budget |
| P5 | CR | Capital* | 360 | | Corrective budget realignment | Broadwater Farm Community Centre transferring from PPP&C to ACCS |

| Period | Service | Key | Amount current year (£'000) | Full year Amount (£'000) | Reason for budget changes | Description |
|--------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| P5 | CYPS | Capital | 129 | | Corrective budget realignment | Budget alignment due to reduction in DfE grants and utilisation of contingency |
| P5 | CYPS | Capital | (200) | | Corrective budget realignment | Budget alignment due to reduction in DfE grants and utilisation of contingency |
| P5 | CYPS | Capital* | (454) | | Corrective budget realignment | Budget alignment due to reduction in DfE grants and utilisation of contingency |
| P5 | CYPS | Capital* | (492) | | Corrective budget realignment | Budget alignment due to reduction in DfE grants and utilisation of contingency |
| P5 | CYPS | Capital | 100 | | Corrective budget realignment | Budget alignment due to reduction in DfE grants and utilisation of contingency |

1 Financial regulations require proposed budget changes to be approved by Cabinet. These are shown in the above 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.

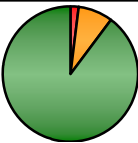
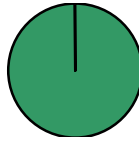
2 Under the Constitution, certain virements are key decisions. Key decisions are:

- 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

Table 3: **RAG status** of planned savings and planned investments

| Council Wide Savings and Investments | 2010/11 Target £'000 | Aug-10 | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Planned Savings - Red | | 166 |  |
| Planned Savings - Amber | | 647 | |
| Planned Savings - Green | 8,004 | 7,191 | |
| Planned Investments - Red | | 0 |  |
| Planned Investments - Amber | | 0 | |
| Planned Investments - Green | 8,899 | 8,899 | |


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Haringey Council
Agenda item:

Cabinet

On 12 October 2010

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Report Title. | Treasury Management 2010/11 Mid Year Activity & Performance update | |
| Report of: | Director of Corporate Resources | |
| Signed : |  Julie Parker 30/9/10 | |
| Contact Officer : | Nicola Webb, Head of Finance: Treasury & Pensions Telephone 020 8489 3726 | |
| Wards(s) affected: All | Report for: Key Decision | |
| 1. Purpose of the report 1.1. To update Cabinet on the Council's treasury management activities and performance in the first half of 2010/11 in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. 1.2. To propose that the Council's lending list is extended to include additional Money Market Funds. | | |
| 2. Introduction by Cabinet Member for Finance & Sustainability (Councillor J Goldberg) 2.1 The CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice requires local authorities to prepare a mid-year update report for full Council every year and this report shows that the Council has complied with all treasury management limits throughout the first half of the financial year. 2.2 The report sets out a proposal to extend the Council's lending list to provide more capacity and increase the amount of interest earned by the Council on it's balances. This proposal has been carefully considered before being put forward | | |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| | <p>and advice has been taken from the Council's treasury management advisers to ensure that the security of the Council's monies remains at a very high level.</p> |
| 2.3 | <p>In the current very challenging financial climate, it is increasingly important to maximise yield without compromising in any way the security of the Council's investments. I remain, therefore, keen to explore further the addition of counterparties to the Council's approved list and welcome the officers' proposals to supplement our list with highly rated non-UK banks and look forward to the further report and associated recommendation.</p> |
| 3. | Recommendation |
| 3.1 | <p>That members note the Treasury Management activity undertaken during the first half of 2010/11 and the performance achieved.</p> |
| 3.2 | <p>That Cabinet recommend to Council the proposed extension to the lending list to increase the limit for individual money market funds to £20m each and the group limit to £100m, subject to the controls set out in paragraph 13.5 of the attached General Purposes Committee report.</p> |
| 4. | Reasons for recommendation |
| 4.1 | <p>To ensure members are aware of the Treasury Management activities undertaken in the first half of 2010/11 and to report on performance.</p> |
| 4.2 | <p>To provide further capacity for the Council's investments to maintain diversification for a reasonable yield.</p> |
| 4.3 | <p>To meet the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.</p> |
| 5. | Summary |
| 5.1 | <p>The mid year review of treasury management activity required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice shows that the Council complied with all the limits set out in the Treasury Management Strategy throughout the period under review.</p> |
| 5.2 | <p>One proposal to extend the lending list to provide further capacity is set out in the report to extend the use of money market funds. The proposal would increase capacity and improve yield, while ensuring the credit quality of the portfolio remains high. General Purposes Committee considered a second proposal to add a small range of non UK banks to the list, but have not recommended it at this stage.</p> |
| 6. | Head of Legal Services Comments |
| 6.1 | <p>The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report and comments that its content and recommendation are within the policy agreed by Council and consistent with the purposes of Financial Regulations. In considering the report Members must take into account the expert financial advice available in</p> |

the report and any further advice given at the meeting in relation to the level of risk inherent in the proposals to extend the lending list.

7. Use of appendices

- Appendix A – Treasury Management report to General Purposes Committee 23rd September 2010

8. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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

- Financial Planning Report for 2010/11 to 2011/13 reported to Council and agreed on 22 February 2010.

For access to the background papers or any further information please contact Nicola Webb, Head of Finance: Treasury & Pensions, on 0208 489 3726.

9. Background

- 9.1 The CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice requires local authorities to determine an annual Treasury Management Strategy and now, as a minimum, formally report on their treasury activities and arrangements to full Council mid-year and after the year-end.
- 9.2 As part of the annual Treasury Management Strategy agreed by Council in February 2010, a list of institutions which the Council may lend to was agreed. This is referred to as the "lending list". Any changes to this list require the approval of full Council.

10. Key issues to consider

- 10.1 The General Purposes Committee report attached as Appendix A was presented to the Committee on 23rd September 2010. The report covered two issues which Cabinet are asked to consider:
- Mid year review of treasury management activity – set out in sections 8-12
 - Proposals to extend the lending list – set out in section 13 and Appendix 3 of the report
- 10.2 General Purposes Committee have recommended to Cabinet that they approve the mid year report. The Committee have also recommended that Cabinet approve one of the proposals to extend the lending list - the extension of the use of money

market funds. If Cabinet are in agreement, the report will be submitted to full Council for final approval.

- 10.3 General Purposes Committee have not recommended the use of non UK banks at this stage. Officers will provide further information to the Committee at a future meeting for the Committee to reconsider the matter.

11. Recommendations


- 11.1 That members note the Treasury Management activity undertaken during the first half of 2010/11 and the performance achieved.
- 11.2 That Cabinet recommend to Council the proposed extension to the lending list to increase the limit for individual money market funds to £20m each and the group limit to £100m, subject to the controls set out in paragraph 13.5 of the attached General Purposes Committee report.



Haringey Council
Agenda item:

General Purposes Committee

On 23 September 2010

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Report Title. | Treasury Management 2010/11 Mid Year Activity & Performance update | | |
| Report of: | Director of Corporate Resources | | |
| Signed : |  | | |
| Contact Officer : | Nicola Webb, Head of Finance: Treasury & Pensions Telephone 020 8489 3726 | | |
| Wards(s) affected: All | Report for: Non Key Decision | | |
| 1. Purpose of the report | | | |
| 1.1. To update the committee on the Council's treasury management activities and performance in the first half of 2010/11 in accordance with the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. | | | |
| 1.2. To propose that the Council's lending list is extended to include non UK banks and additional Money Market Funds. | | | |
| 1.3. To present the Treasury Management Practices document as required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. | | | |
| 2. Recommendations | | | |
| 2.1 That members note the Treasury Management activity undertaken during the first half of 2010/11 and the performance achieved. | | | |
| 2.2 That General Purposes Committee recommend the proposed extension to the | | | |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| | lending list to include non UK banks and an extended use of money market funds, as set out in Appendix 3, to Cabinet and Council. |
| 2.3 | That members agree the reinstatement of Clydesdale Bank and note the reinstatement of Santander UK Bank to the lending list. |
| 2.4 | That members approve the Treasury Management Practices document set out in Appendix 4. |
| 3. | Reason for recommendations |
| 3.1 | To ensure members are aware of the Treasury Management activities undertaken in the first half of 2010/11 and to report on performance. |
| 3.2 | To provide further capacity for the Council's investments to maintain diversification for a reasonable yield. |
| 3.3 | To meet the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. |
| 4. | Summary |
| 4.1 | This report sets out the Council's Treasury Management activity and performance during the first half of 2010/11 and shows compliance against the Prudential Indicators. During the quarter Santander UK bank was re-instated and this Committee is asked to consider re-instating Clydesdale Bank. £20m of new borrowing was taken at the end of August at a two year low rate of 3.92%. |
| 4.2 | Two proposals to extend the lending list to provide further capacity are set out in the report. One is to add a small range of non UK banks to the list and the second to extend the use of money market funds. Both proposals would increase capacity and improve yield, while ensuring the credit quality of the portfolio remains high. |
| 4.3 | The Treasury Management Practice documents required by the CIPFA Code of Practice are set out in the report. These explain how the Council approaches each aspect of treasury management. |
| 5. | Head of Legal Services Comments |
| 5.1 | The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report and comments that its content and recommendation are within the policy agreed by Council and consistent with the purposes of Financial Regulations. In considering the report Members must take into account the expert financial advice available in the report and any further advice given at the meeting of the Committee in relation to the level of risk inherent in the proposals to extend the lending list. |
| 6. | Use of appendices |
| 6.1 | Appendix 1: Summary of Treasury Management activity and performance Appendix 2: Prudential Indicators Appendix 3: Revised lending list for specified investments |

Appendix 4: Treasury Management Practices

7. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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

- Financial Planning Report for 2010/11 to 2011/13 reported to Council and agreed on 22 February 2010.

For access to the background papers or any further information please contact Nicola Webb, Head of Finance: Treasury & Pensions, on 0208 489 3726.

8. Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2010/11

8.1 The Council approved the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2010/11 on 22nd February 2010. The Strategy states that the General Purposes Committee will monitor treasury management activity and performance on a quarterly basis and that a mid year report will be presented to General Purposes Committee, Cabinet and full Council. This report forms the second quarterly monitoring report and the mid year report for 2010/11.

8.2 The latest government guidance on local authority treasury management states that local authorities should consider the following factors in the order they are stated:

Security - Liquidity - Yield

The Treasury Management Strategy reflects these factors and is explicit that the priority for the Council is the security of its funds.

8.3 The quarterly reports during 2010/11 are structured according to these factors, so that members can see how they are being addressed operationally.

9. Treasury Management Activity and Performance: Security

9.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement places a high emphasis on security of the Council's funds. This is achieved in two ways – firstly by minimising the funds held which need to be invested and secondly by maintaining a lending list of high quality counterparties with strict limits.

9.2 During the financial year to date cash balances have remained at levels sufficient to manage the payments the Council was required to make. £10m of PWLB long term borrowing matured in early July and this was repaid without being replaced. However with £40m of PWLB debt due to mature in October, the Council does have a need to borrow. Therefore when long term borrowing rates fell to levels not seen since 2008 at the end of August, the Council took advantage of this by borrowing

£20m for 50 years at 3.92%. The long term borrowing portfolio now totals £646m and the average rate payable has dropped to 6.78%.

- 9.3 The Council approved the list of institutions which the Council can lend to as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. The list was drawn up on the advice of the Council's treasury management advisors and only includes institutions which are assessed as having high credit quality. In addition to the Debt Management Office and AAA rated Money Market Funds, the list included eight UK banks and building societies, but only six are currently being used:

- Barclays Bank
- Lloyds TSB Bank (part of the Lloyds Banking Group)
- Bank of Scotland (part of the Lloyds Banking Group)
- Nationwide Building Society
- Royal Bank of Scotland
- Santander UK plc (recently reinstated)
- HSBC Bank (not actively used)
- *Clydesdale Bank (currently suspended from use)*

- 9.4 Santander UK plc had been suspended from the lending list due to concerns about the downgrading of the sovereign ratings of Spain, where their parent owner is based. However Arlingclose have reviewed the bank and concluded that as they are a UK bank, they are comfortable with recommending to the Council that they use them for short term deposits. As a result, written permission was sought and given by the Leader of the Council and the Chair of General Purposes Committee to re-instate Santander UK plc. Their instant access call account is now being used again.
- 9.5 Although HSBC is on the list, it has not been actively used as they generally do not accept deposits for less than one year. However officers are currently investigating the possibility of an instant access call account they may be offering.
- 9.6 Clydesdale Bank is currently suspended from the lending list due to concerns about the sovereign rating of Australia where their owner, National Australia Bank, is based. However Arlingclose have reviewed the situation and as the Australian economy avoided recession and Clydesdale is registered as a UK bank with good ratings, they are now recommending the Council reinstates the bank. Therefore it is recommended that Clydesdale Bank is re-instated onto the lending list with a restricted maturity limit of up to 6 months only.
- 9.7 Three AAA rated money market funds were selected for use by the Council following a selection exercise in November 2009. These funds have been used extensively due to the instant access they offer and the reasonable rate of return. When it has not been possible to deposit elsewhere, funds have been deposited with the Debt Management Office, which is a government guaranteed facility.

- 9.8 The Council has sought to minimise its security risk by setting limits on each institution on the lending list. The Council has complied with all these limits during the financial year to date. In addition officers have sought to spread the deposits across the available institutions to further minimise security risk. The table below shows the Council's deposits on 8th September 2010:

| Institution | Long Term Credit Rating | Amount (£m) | % of total deposits |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Lloyds Bank | A+ | 3.40 | 5.0 |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | A+ | 4.20 | 6.2 |
| Barclays Bank | AA- | 5.60 | 8.3 |
| Nationwide Building Society | A+ | 7.00 | 10.3 |
| Santander UK plc | AA- | 19.90 | 29.4 |
| Henderson Money Market Fund | AAA | 14.95 | 22.0 |
| RBS Money Market Fund | AAA | 12.72 | 18.8 |
| Total | | 67.77 | 100.0 |

- 9.9 Arlingclose, the Council's treasury management advisers have devised a way of scoring the level of credit risk the Council is taking. The scores this produces have been reported to General Purposes Committee since early 2009/10. This measure scores credit risk on a scale of 0 to 10 on both a value weighted and a time weighted basis and the table below demonstrates how to interpret the scores:

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Above target | AAA to AA+ | Score 0 - 2 |
| Target score | AA to A+ | Score 3 - 5 |
| Below target | Below A+ | Score over 5 |

- 9.10 The score for the latest quarter is shown below alongside the previous three quarters for comparison:

| | Quarter 3 2009/10 | Quarter 4 2009/10 | Quarter 1 2010/11 | Quarter 2 2010/11 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Value weighted | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Time weighted | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 |

This shows that the Council still remains within the target score range and that there has been a slight increase in the score since the first quarter. This is due to the reinstatement of Santander UK plc in September and less use of the Debt Management Office as a result.

10. Treasury Management Activity and Performance: Liquidity

- 10.1 Once the Council is satisfied that security risk is being managed, the next consideration in treasury management is liquidity. The Council has a number of inflows and outflows every month and it is important that the Council's funds are managed to ensure there is sufficient liquidity when it is required.

- 10.2 The tool which officers use to ensure that liquidity is maintained is cash flow forecasting. Work has been done to develop the forecasting and officers now have a clearer picture of day to day liquidity requirements.
- 10.3 Officers have maintained liquidity throughout the quarter. This has been achieved because no long term investments have been entered into and the AAA rated money market funds have been used extensively, as they provide the Council with instant access and a reasonable return. The average balance in these funds during the quarter was £24.4m. As set out in paragraph 9.2, £20m of borrowing was taken at the end of August to take advantage of very low rates and to maintain liquidity when £40m of long term borrowing matures in October.
- 10.4 The table below shows the Council's deposits at 8th September 2010, the term of each of the deposits and calculates the weighted average maturity of the portfolio.

| Institution | Term of deposit (days) | Amount (£m) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Lloyds Bank | 45 | 3.40 |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 56 | 4.20 |
| Barclays Bank | 41 | 3.90 |
| Barclays Bank | 35 | 1.70 |
| Nationwide Building Society | 40 | 7.00 |
| Santander UK plc | 1 | 19.90 |
| Henderson Money Market Fund | 1 | 14.95 |
| RBS Money Market Fund | 1 | 12.72 |
| Weighted Average Maturity | 13.8 | |

11. Treasury Management Activity and Performance: Yield

- 11.1 Only once security and liquidity have been considered and the Council is satisfied it has taken all steps to minimise these risks, should yield be a factor. Base rate has remained at 0.5% throughout the financial year to date and Arlingclose's forecast is that it will remain at this rate until at least the end of 2011 when it will start to rise slowly.
- 11.2 The Debt Management Office is still paying 0.25% for all deposits, regardless of the length of the fixed term. The money market funds are paying between 0.4% and 0.6%. Banks are paying a variety of rates up to 1% depending on the length of time funds are deposited for.
- 11.3 By the end of the first half of the financial year, it is expected that interest of £155k will have been earned on the Council's deposits at an average rate of 0.58%. The interest payable on borrowing during the first half of the year was £22.2m. The budget for interest earned in 2010/11 is £500k and the budget for interest payable is

£44.57m. It is anticipated that the budget will be achieved on a net basis by the end of the financial year.

12. Prudential Indicators

- 12.1 The Council set prudential indicators for 2010/11 in February 2010. The set of indicators is made up of those which provided an indication of the likely impact of the planned capital programme and those which are limits set on treasury management activity. Appendix 2 sets out the original indicators, the current forecast for each of the capital indicators and the current position on each of the treasury management limits.
- 12.2 Forecast capital expenditure has increased since the original indicator was set due to the addition of carry forwards from 2009/10. The incremental impact of capital expenditure indicators are showing much lower levels than originally set. The original indicators showed the total Band D Council Tax and weekly housing rent, rather than only the portion related to capital expenditure not supported by grants.
- 12.3 None of the limits on treasury management have been breached in the year to date. Borrowing is well within the operational and authorised limits set due to the policy of using internal cash balances to fund the capital programme. Borrowing is expected to increase further in the second half of the financial year, but will remain well within the limits set.

13. Extending the lending list

- 13.1 As stated in paragraph 9.3, only six of the banks on the list are currently actively used and although not specifically stated in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, the Council's treasury management advisers recommend that the Council invests no more than 15% with any one counterparty to ensure that the portfolio is suitably diversified to reduce risk. Officers apply this recommendation to the sum of the Council and Pension Fund's deposits. The result of this is that the Council has had to make use of the Debt Management Office. Although this is government guaranteed and therefore has no credit risk, it only pays 0.25% for deposits. Extending the lending list will provide more capacity and reduce the need for the Council to use the Debt Management Office. There are two ways of doing this:
- 13.2 Add a number of non UK banks to the lending list
The first proposal is to add non UK banks to the list to enable fixed term deposits to be placed with them. The criteria for the banks to be on the list are suggested to be:
- Sovereign ratings of the country in which the bank is based are AAA from all three credit rating agencies
 - Minimum long term credit rating of A+ for the bank from all three credit rating agencies

- Recommended by the Council's treasury management advisers, who regularly review credit default swap rates, share prices and other market intelligence about the banks. They also review the economies of the countries in which the banks are based including the support they offer to their banks, the level of debt compared to their GDP and other key economic indicators.

13.3 It is proposed that the lending limit with each bank would be £15m. It is also proposed that no more than 10% of the Council's funds are placed with any one Eurozone country, that no more than 7.5% is placed with any one non Eurozone country (other than the UK) and that no deposits are placed with non UK banks for more than 6 months. The banks which would be included are:

| Region | Country | Banks |
|--------------|-------------|--|
| Eurozone | Finland | Nordea Bank |
| Eurozone | France | BNP Paribas, Credit Agricole CIB, Credit Agricole SA |
| Eurozone | Germany | Deutsche Bank |
| Eurozone | Netherlands | Rabobank |
| Non Eurozone | Canada | Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto Dominion Bank |
| Non Eurozone | Switzerland | Credit Suisse |
| Non Eurozone | USA | JP Morgan Chase Bank |

13.4 Extend the limits for money market funds

Money market funds are AAA rated vehicles which allow investors a share of a large fund which invests in a wide range of underlying investments. The funds invested are available on an instant access basis and so can be withdrawn at any time up to the cut off time on the day – usually around lunchtime. There are rules in place concerning which institutions the funds can invest in and for how long to enable the funds to maintain their AAA rating. The second proposal is to increase two limits:

- Increase the individual limits for money market funds from £15m each to £20m each. Some of the UK banks currently on the list with limits of £20m are A+ rated whereas the AAA rated money market funds have lower limits of £15m. This proposal would remove this inconsistency.
- Increase the group limit for money market funds from £45m to £100m.

13.5 In proposing this option the following controls are recommended:

- Only money market funds recommended by the Council's treasury management advisers are used;
- Additional money market funds are only used following a selection procedure involving officers and the Council's treasury management advisers;
- No more than 15% of the Council's portfolio is invested in any one money market fund at any time.

- 13.6 The table below provides a summary of the two proposals using the key treasury criteria:

| | Non UK Banks | Money Market Funds |
|-----------|---|---|
| Security | <p>Small range of banks providing limited diversification</p> <p>All banks are individually researched and then monitored</p> | <p>Wide range of underlying investments provides significant diversification</p> <p>Not all underlying investments individually selected or monitored, although overall exposure is monitored</p> |
| Liquidity | <p>Can invest for periods from overnight to 6 months</p> <p>If remove from the list, cannot recall funds</p> | <p>Instant Access only</p> <p>If remove from the list, can recall funds immediately</p> |
| Yield | Range from 0.4% for overnight to 0.8% for 6 months | On average 0.55% after fees |

14. Treasury Management Practices

- 14.1 The CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice requires local authorities to produce and maintain a document of Treasury Management Practices. It is recommended that the document is approved by members and so this document is attached at Appendix 4. The words provided by CIPFA have been used and only changed where necessary to make them relevant to Haringey. A statement of how each area is applied by the Council is provided underneath. The Code of Practice also requires that the document is subject to scrutiny and so it will be taken to Audit Committee in November for this purpose.
- 14.2 The document is supplemented by a systems document covering the detail of how to apply the practices for use by officers in their day to day work on treasury management.

15. Recommendation

- 15.1 That members note the Treasury Management activity undertaken during the first half of 2010/11 and the performance achieved.

- 15.2 That General Purposes Committee recommend the proposed extension to the lending list to include non UK banks and an extended use of money market funds, set out in Appendix 3, to Cabinet and Council.
- 15.3 That members agree the reinstatement of Clydesdale Bank and note the reinstatement of Santander UK Bank to the lending list.
- 15.4 That members approve the Treasury Management Practices document set out in Appendix 4.

Appendix 1: Summary of Treasury Management Activity and Performance

1. Treasury Portfolio

| | Position at Q2 2010/11 £000 | Position at Q1 2010/11 £000 |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Long Term Borrowing PWLB | 520,806 | 510,811 |
| Long Term Borrowing Market | 125,005 | 125,005 |
| Short Term Borrowing | 0 | 0 |
| Total Borrowing | 645,811 | 635,816 |
| Investments: Council | 67,770 | 87,934 |
| Investments: Icelandic deposits in default | 28,788 | 30,030 |
| Total Investments | 96,558 | 117,964 |
| Net Borrowing position | 549,253 | 517,852 |

2. Security measure

| | Quarter 2 2010/11 | Quarter 1 2010/11 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Credit score – Value weighted | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Credit score – Time weighted | 4.2 | 3.6 |

3. Liquidity measure

| | Quarter 2 2010/11 | Quarter 1 2010/11 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Weighted average maturity – deposits (days) | 13.8 | 41.3 |
| Weighted average maturity – borrowing (years) | 22.6 | 21.6 |

4. Yield measure

| | Quarter 2 2010/11 | Quarter 1 2010/11 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Interest rate earned | 0.54% | 0.66% |
| Interest rate payable | 6.78% | 7.00% |

Appendix 2: Prudential Indicators

| No. | Prudential Indicator | 2010/11 Original Indicator | 2010/11 Position/Forecast at Quarter 2 |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| CAPITAL INDICATORS | | | |
| 1 | Capital Expenditure | £148,598k | £163,274k |
| 2 | Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream | | |
| | General Fund | 4.67% | 5.65% |
| | HRA | 33.39% | 32.22% |
| 3 | Capital Financing Requirement | £718,766k | £749,706k |
| 4 | Incremental impact of capital investment decisions | | |
| | Band D Council Tax | £1,184.32 | £4.18 |
| | Weekly Housing rents | £83.20 | £0.00 |
| TREASURY MANAGEMENT LIMITS | | | |
| 5 | Authorised Limit | £900,000k | £645,811k |
| | Operational Boundary | £875,000k | £645,811k |
| 6 | Upper limit – fixed rate exposure | 100% | 99.9% |
| | Upper limit – variable rate exposure | 40% | 0.1% |
| 7 | Maturity structure of borrowing (U: upper, L: lower) | L | U |
| | under 12 months | 0% | 25% |
| | 12 months and within 2 years | 0% | 25% |
| | 2 years and within 5 years | 0% | 50% |
| | 5 years and within 10 years | 0% | 75% |
| | Over 10 years | 0% | 100% |
| 8 | Sums invested for more than 364 days | £60,000k | £0 |
| 9 | Adoption of CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice | √ | √ |

Appendix 3: Revised lending list for specified investments

| Instrument | Country | Counterparty | Maximum Limit of Investments in Group (where applicable) | Maximum Term of Investment |
|------------------------------|---------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Term Deposits | UK | DMO's Debt Management Account Deposit Facility | No limit | 6 months |
| Term Deposits | UK | Other UK Local Authorities | £30m (per Local Authority) | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Santander UK Plc | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Lloyds TSB Bank Plc (Lloyds Banking Group) | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Bank of Scotland Plc (Lloyds Banking Group) | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Barclays | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Clydesdale | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | HSBC | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Nationwide | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | UK | Royal Bank of Scotland* | £20m | 364 days |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Finland | Nordea Bank | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | France | BNP Paribas | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | France | Credit Agricole CIB | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | France | Credit Agricole SA | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Germany | Deutsche Bank | £15m | 6 months |

| Instrument | Country | Counterparty | Maximum Limit of Investments in Group (where applicable) | Maximum Term of Investment |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Netherlands | Rabobank | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Canada | Bank of Montreal | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Canada | Bank of Nova Scotia | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Canada | Royal Bank of Canada | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Canada | Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Canada | Toronto Dominion Bank | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | Switzerland | Credit Suisse | £15m | 6 months |
| Term Deposits/ Call Accounts | USA | JP Morgan Chase Bank | £15m | 6 months |
| AAA rated Money Market Funds (MMFs) | UK/Ireland/ Luxembourg | Constant Net Asset Value Money Market Funds recommended by the Council's treasury management advisers.** | £20m in any one MMF, subject to an MMF total limit of £100m. | Instant access |

* Approval of this bank also approves the use of the Council's current banker which is Nat West Bank, part of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group. Therefore, when maximum deposits with RBS are made (£20m) this group limit could be exceeded temporarily by the current account credit balance remaining overnight with Nat West Bank. There will also be the usual daylight exposure.

** Funds to be selected by officers and the Council's Treasury Management advisers.
Funds currently selected are:

- Henderson Liquid Assets Sterling Fund
- Goldman Sachs Liquid Reserves Fund
- RBS Global Treasury Fund

Other Limits to be applied

- Country limit of 10% of portfolio for countries within the Eurozone – this includes Finland, France, Germany and Netherlands
- Country limit of 7.5% of portfolio for countries outside the Eurozone – this includes Canada, Switzerland and USA

Appendix 4: Treasury Management Practices

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 1: RISK MANAGEMENT

All treasury management activities involve both risk and the pursuit of reward or gain for the Council. The Council's policies and practices emphasise that the effective identification, management and containment of risk are the prime objectives of treasury management activities.

The Director of Corporate Resources will design, implement and monitor all arrangements for the identification, management and control of treasury management risk, will report at least annually on the adequacy/suitability thereof, and will report, as a matter of urgency, the circumstances of any actual or likely difficulty in achieving the organisation's objectives in this respect, all in accordance with the procedures set out in *TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements*. In respect of each of the following risks, the arrangements which seek to ensure compliance with these objectives are set out below.

1.1 Credit and Counterparty Risk Management:

Definition

Credit and counterparty risk is the risk of failure by a counterparty to meet its contractual obligations to the Council under an investment, borrowing, capital, project or partnership financing, particularly as a result of the counterparty's diminished creditworthiness, and the resulting detrimental effect on the Council's capital or revenue resources.

CIPFA Principle

The Council regards a key objective of its treasury management activities to be the security of the principal sums it invests. Accordingly, it will ensure that its counterparty lists and limits reflect a prudent attitude towards organisations with whom funds may be deposited, and will limit its investment activities to the instruments, methods and techniques referred to in *TMP4 Approved instruments, methods and techniques* and listed in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement. It also recognises the need to have, and will therefore maintain, a formal counterparty policy in respect of those organisations from which it may borrow, or with whom it may enter into other financing arrangements.

Application in Haringey

The Council's counterparty list is drawn up with the advice of the Council's Treasury Management advisers and reflects the Council's cautious risk averse approach. It is approved annually as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

1.2 Liquidity Risk Management

Definition

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash will not be available when it is needed, that ineffective management of liquidity creates additional unbudgeted costs, and that the Council's business/service objectives will be compromised.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will ensure it has adequate though not excessive cash resources, borrowing arrangements, overdraft or standby facilities to enable it at all times to have the level of funds available to it which are necessary for the achievement of its business/service objectives.

The Council will only borrow in advance of need where there is a clear business case for doing so and will only do so for the current capital programme or to finance future debt maturities.

Application in Haringey

The Council states in its Treasury Management Strategy Statement its borrowing strategy including whether it intends to borrow in advance of need. Officers maintain a cashflow forecast to ensure that adequate cash balances are available to meet the Council's obligations.

1.3 Interest Rate Risk Management

Definition

Interest Rate risk is the risk that fluctuations in the levels of interest rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Council's finances, against which the Council has failed to protect itself adequately.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates with a view to containing its interest costs, or securing its interest revenues, in accordance with the amounts provided in its budgetary arrangements as amended in accordance with *TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements*.

It will achieve this by the prudent use of its approved financing and investment instruments, methods and techniques, primarily to create stability and certainty of costs and revenues, but at the same time retaining a sufficient degree of flexibility to take advantage of unexpected, potentially advantageous changes in the level or structure of interest rates. This should be subject to the consideration and, if required, approval of any policy or budgetary implications.

Application in Haringey

The Council has access to information from its Treasury Management advisers and other financial commentators about the likely future course of interest rates to enable it to assess future treasury risks. The majority of the Council's loans and investments are fixed rate and the proportion of those which can be variable is set out in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement annually.

1.4 Exchange Rate Risk Management

Definition

Exchange rate risk is the risk that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates create an unexpected or unbudgeted burden on the Council's finances against which the Council has failed to protect itself adequately.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will manage its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates so as to minimise any detrimental impact on its budgeted income/expenditure levels.

Application in Haringey

Currently the Council does not have any significant transactions in foreign currencies, so exchange rate risk is not an issue for the Council.

1.5 Refinancing Risk Management

Definition

The risk that maturing borrowings, capital, project or partnership financings cannot be refinanced on terms that reflect the provisions made by the Council for those refinancings, both capital and current (revenue), and/or that the terms are inconsistent with prevailing market conditions at the time.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will ensure that its borrowing, private financing and partnership arrangements are negotiated, structured and documented, and the maturity profile of the monies so raised are managed, with a view to obtaining offer terms for renewal or refinancing, if required, which are competitive and as favourable to the Council as can reasonably be achieved in the light of market conditions prevailing at the time.

The Council will actively manage its relationships with its counterparties in these transactions in such a manner as to secure this objective, and will avoid over reliance on any one source of funding if this might jeopardise achievement of the above.

Application in Haringey

The Council monitors its maturity profile to ensure it is as even as possible to avoid substantial refinancing in any one year. Targets for the maturity profile are set as a prudential indicator in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement annually. When borrowing decisions are being made, the maturity profile is one of the factors considered when determining the length of time to borrow for.

1.6 Legal and Regulatory Risk Management

Definition

The risk that the Council itself, or an organisation with which it is dealing in its treasury management activities, fails to act in accordance with its legal powers or regulatory requirements, and that the Council suffers losses accordingly.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will ensure that all of its treasury management activities comply with its statutory powers and regulatory requirements. It will demonstrate such compliance, if required to do so, to all parties with whom it deals in such activities. In framing its credit and counterparty policy it will ensure that there is evidence of counterparties' powers, authority and compliance in respect of the transactions they may effect with the Council, particularly with regard to duty of care and fees charged.

The Council recognises that future legislative or regulatory changes may impact on its treasury management activities and, so far as it is reasonably able to do so, will seek to minimise the risk of these impacting adversely on the Council.

Application in Haringey

The Council's Financial Regulations, which form part of the Council's Constitution, contain evidence of the power to act as required by section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972.

The Council will confirm, if requested to do so by counterparties, the powers and authorities under which the Council effects transactions with them. Officers establish the powers of those with whom they enter into transactions for the first time, including any compliance requirements in respect of a duty of care and best practice.

1.7 Fraud Error and Corruption and Contingency Management

Definition

This is the risk that the Council fails to identify the circumstances in which it may be exposed to the risk of loss through fraud, error, corruption or other eventualities in its treasury management dealings, and fails to employ suitable systems and procedures and maintain effective contingency management arrangements to these ends. It includes the area of risk commonly referred to as operational risk.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will ensure that it has identified the circumstances which may expose it to the risk of loss through fraud, error, corruption or other eventualities in its treasury management dealings. Accordingly, it will employ suitable systems and procedures, and will maintain effective contingency management arrangements, to these ends.

Application in Haringey

The Council has in place a Scheme of Delegations to ensure that only authorised officers can carry out transactions on behalf of the Council. A systems document is in place which details all the procedures to be followed by officers.

1.8 Market Risk Management

Definition

This is the risk that, through adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums the Council borrows and invests, its stated treasury management policies and objectives are compromised, against which it fails to protect itself adequately.

CIPFA Principle

The Council will seek to ensure that its stated treasury management policies and objectives will not be compromised by adverse market fluctuations in the value of the principal sums it invests, and will accordingly seek to protect itself from the effects of such fluctuations.

Application in Haringey

The Council does not currently invest in instruments whose market value can vary, so it is not exposed to this risk.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 2 - PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

CIPFA Principle

The Council is committed to the pursuit of best value in its treasury management activities, and to the use of performance methodology in support of that aim, within the framework set out in its treasury management policy statement.

Accordingly the treasury management function will be the subject of ongoing analysis of the value it adds in support of the Council's stated business or service objectives. It will be the subject of regular examination of alternative methods of service delivery, of the availability of fiscal or other grant or subsidy incentives, and of the scope for other potential improvements.

Application in Haringey

The Council measures the performance of its treasury portfolio on a quarterly basis using the following measures:

- Value weighted credit score
- Time weighted credit score
- Weighted Average Maturity
- Interest rate payable
- Interest rate earned

Value for money from service providers is tested regularly through tendering processes.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 3 - DECISION MAKING AND ANALYSIS

CIPFA Principle

The Council will maintain full records of its treasury management decisions, and of the processes and practices applied in reaching those decisions, both for the purposes of learning from the past, and for demonstrating that reasonable steps were taken to ensure that all issues relevant to those decisions were taken into account at the time. The issues to be addressed and processes and practices to be pursued in reaching decisions are detailed in the officers' detailed systems document.

Application in Haringey

The Council's treasury management team maintain a complete audit trail of all decisions taken within the limits set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement approved by the Council.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 4: APPROVED INSTRUMENTS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

CIPFA Principle

The Council will undertake its treasury management activities by employing only those instruments, methods and techniques detailed in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, and within the limits and parameters defined in *TMP1 Risk Management*.

Application in Haringey

The Treasury Management Strategy agreed by the Council on an annual basis sets out the approved instruments, methods and techniques to be used in treasury management. The Council's treasury management team undertake activities within the limits of the current strategy.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 5: ORGANISATION, CLARITY AND SEGREGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

CIPFA Principle

The Council considers it essential, for the purposes of the effective control and monitoring of its treasury management activities, for the reduction of the risk of fraud or error, and for the pursuit of optimum performance, that these activities are structured and managed in a fully integrated manner, and that there is at all times a clarity of treasury management responsibilities.

The principle on which this will be based is a clear distinction between those charged with setting treasury management policies and those charged with implementing and controlling these policies, particularly with regard to the execution and transmission of funds, the recording and administering of treasury management decisions, and the audit and review of the treasury management function.

If and when the Council intends, as a result of lack of resources or other circumstances, to depart from these principles, the Director of Corporate Resources will ensure that the reasons are properly reported in accordance with *TMP6 Reporting requirements and management information arrangements*, and the implications properly considered and evaluated.

The Director of Corporate Resources will ensure that there are clear written statements of the responsibilities for each post engaged in treasury management, and the arrangements for absence cover. The Director of Corporate Resources will also ensure that at all times those engaged in treasury management will follow the policies and procedures set out.

The Director of Corporate Resources will ensure there is proper documentation for all deals and transactions, and that procedures exist for the effective transmission of funds.

The Director of Corporate Resources will fulfil all responsibilities delegated to them in accordance with the Council's policy statement and TMPs and, if a CIPFA member, the Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.

Application in Haringey

The officers carrying out treasury management activity have clear roles and limits of responsibilities and embedded in these is the principle of segregation of duties. These arrangements are subject to an annual internal audit to ensure the controls in the procedures are sufficient.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 6: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ARRANGEMENTS

CIPFA Principle

The Council will ensure that regular reports are prepared and considered on the implementation of its treasury management policies; on the effects of decisions taken and transactions executed in pursuit of those policies; on the implications of changes, particularly budgetary, resulting from regulatory, economic, market or other factors affecting its treasury management activities; and on the performance of the treasury management function.

As a minimum:

The Council will receive:

- an annual report on the strategy and plan to be pursued in the coming year
- a mid-year review
- an annual report on the performance of the treasury management function, on the effects of the decisions taken and the transactions executed in the past year, and on any circumstances of non-compliance with the organisation's treasury management policy statement and Treasury Management Practices.

The General Purposes Committee will receive regular monitoring reports on treasury management activities and risks.

The Audit Committee will have responsibility for the scrutiny of treasury management policies and practices.

Application in Haringey

The draft annual Treasury Management Strategy is reported initially to General Purposes Committee. It is then presented to Audit Committee for scrutiny before Cabinet and final approval by full Council in February each year in time for the new financial year.

The mid-year report and out-turn reports are presented to General Purposes Committee, Cabinet and full Council.

General Purposes Committee are responsible for monitoring treasury management activity and this is carried out through the production of quarterly reports.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 7: BUDGETING, ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT ARRANGEMENTS

CIPFA Principle

The Director of Corporate Resources will prepare, and the Council will approve and, if necessary, from time to time will amend, an annual budget for treasury management, which will bring together all of the costs involved in running the treasury management function, together with associated income. The matters to be included in the budget will at a minimum be those required by statute or regulation, together with such information as will demonstrate compliance with *TMP1 Risk management*, *TMP2 Performance measurement*, and *TMP4 Approved instruments, methods and techniques*. The Director of Corporate Resources will exercise effective controls over this budget, and will report upon and recommend any changes required in accordance with *TMP6 Reporting Requirements and management information arrangements*.

The Council will account for its treasury management activities, for decisions made and transactions executed, in accordance with appropriate accounting practices and standards, and with statutory and regulatory requirements in force for the time being.

Application in Haringey

The costs of the staff working on treasury management are shown in the Corporate Finance budget and the interest earned and payable are shown in the Non Service Revenue budget. These expenditure and income budgets will be brought together and reported when setting the Treasury Management Strategy.

The Council accounts for all its treasury management transactions in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 8: CASH AND CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

CIPFA Principle

Unless statutory or regulatory requirements demand otherwise, all monies in the hands of the Council will be under the control of the Director of Corporate Resources, and will be aggregated for cash flow and investment management purposes. Cash flow projections will be prepared on a regular and timely basis, and the Director of Corporate Resources will ensure that these are adequate for the purposes of monitoring compliance with *TMP1.2 Liquidity risk management*.

Application in Haringey

All the Council's funds are aggregated for cash flow and investment management arrangements. The only exception to this is pension fund monies, which are invested separately in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management & Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009.

A cash flow forecast is prepared at the beginning of the financial year and maintained on a regular basis to manage the Council's liquidity risk.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 9: MONEY LAUNDERING

CIPFA Principle

The Council is alert to the possibility that it may become the subject of an attempt to involve it in a transaction involving the laundering of money. Accordingly, it will maintain procedures for verifying and recording the identity of counterparties and reporting suspicions, and will ensure that staff involved in this are properly trained.

Application in Haringey

In accordance with recommended practice the Council maintains an anti money laundering policy. The policy is to prevent, wherever possible, the organisation and its staff being exposed to money laundering, to identify the potential areas where it may occur and to comply with all legal and regulatory requirements, especially with regard to the reporting of actual or suspected cases. The Council has nominated the Head of Internal Audit & Risk Management to be the responsible officer to whom any suspicions relating to transactions involving the Council will be communicated. The responsible officer is conversant with the requirements of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and ensures relevant staff are appropriately trained and informed so they are alert for suspicious transactions. The responsible officer has made arrangements to receive and manage the concerns of staff about money laundering and their suspicion of it, to make internal enquiries and to make reports, where necessary, to National Criminal Intelligence Services (NCIS).

The officers carrying out treasury management have clear procedures to identify the borrowers and lenders they deal with. The procedures specify the authentication process which must be followed when dealing with a lender or borrower for the first time.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 10: TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

CIPFA Principle

The Council recognises the importance of ensuring that all staff involved in the treasury management function are fully equipped to undertake the duties and responsibilities allocated to them. It will therefore seek to appoint individuals who are both capable and experienced and will provide training for staff to enable them to acquire and maintain an appropriate level of expertise, knowledge and skills. The Director of Corporate Resources will recommend and implement the necessary arrangements.

The Director of Corporate Resources will ensure that Council members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including those responsible for scrutiny, have access to training relevant to their needs and those responsibilities. Those charged with governance recognise their individual responsibility to ensure that they have the necessary skills to complete their role effectively.

Application to Haringey

All Council members are invited to attend training on treasury management when they are elected and on a regular basis to keep their knowledge and skills up to date.

Officers' training needs are reflected in their development plans and they keep their knowledge and skills up to date through information and events from the Council's treasury advisers and CIPFA.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 11: USE OF EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

CIPFA Principle

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times. It recognises that there may be potential value in employing external providers of treasury management services, in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. When it employs such service providers, it will ensure it does so for reasons which have been submitted to a full evaluation of the costs and benefits. It will also ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review. And it will ensure, where feasible and necessary, that a spread of service providers is used, to avoid over reliance on one or a small number of companies. Where services are subject to formal tender or re-tender arrangements, legislative requirements will always be observed. The monitoring of such arrangements rests with the Director of Corporate Resources.

Application in Haringey

Contracts are in place with the Council's bankers and treasury management advisers. These are subject to regular review and re-tender in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules, which form part of the Council's Constitution.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE 12: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

CIPFA Principle

The Council is committed to the pursuit of proper corporate governance throughout its businesses and services, and to establishing the principles and practices by which this can be achieved. Accordingly, the treasury management function and its activities will be undertaken with openness and transparency, honesty, integrity and accountability.

The Council has adopted and has implemented the key recommendations of the Code. This together with the other arrangements detailed in this document, are considered vital to the achievement of proper corporate governance in treasury management, and the Director of Corporate Resources will monitor and, if and when necessary, report upon the effectiveness of these arrangements.

Application in Haringey

The Director of Corporate Resources ensures that systems are in place to deliver proper financial administration and holds monthly meetings with officers responsible for treasury management to review the operation of the function. The annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement and quarterly reports are published on the Council's website, along with the annual Statement of Accounts to ensure transparency.



Agenda item:

CABINET on 12 OCTOBER 2010

Proposed Addendum to the London Local Authority “Gold” Resolution on Joint Emergency Arrangements

Report of: **Julie Parker, Director of Corporate Resources**

Signed :

Contact Officer : Terence Mitchison, Principal Project Lawyer Corporate
8489 5936

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key Decision**

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

- 1.1. To seek Cabinet approval to a proposed Addendum to the existing London Local Authority “Gold” resolution. This is intended to improve London-wide arrangements for responding both to exceptional crises and to lower impact emerging disruptive events.
- 1.2. The Addendum has been approved in principle by the Leaders’ Committee of London Councils. Before the new arrangements can take effect, the Cabinet/ Executive of every London local authority must pass a similar resolution to agree and accept the Addendum.
- 1.3. After Cabinet’s approval, the Constitution Review Working Group and full Council will be recommended to incorporate the new arrangements into the Council’s Constitution through amendments to Article 11.07 in Part 2.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

- 2.1. The Council is committed to contributing fully to London’s emergency arrangements, as a key part of ensuring that Haringey is prepared for any emergency.

- 2.2. The London Bombings, the Alexander Litvinenko incident and the severe winter weather have shown the need for multi-agency cooperation and inter-borough cooperation to effectively deal with large-scale emergencies. In each case, the London Local Authority Gold resolution has proven to be critical to allow the boroughs to cooperate effectively. In last winters snow, these arrangements allowed London's bus routes to remain gritted, despite the national salt shortage. As such, the changes proposed have cross-party support at the London Councils Leader's Committee.
- 2.3. The proposal represents an important tidying-up, to allow the resolution to keep pace with the reality of how the boroughs work together in emergencies in three ways. Firstly to formalise the role of Local Authority Gold in lower-impact, emerging incidents (such as influenza pandemic). Secondly to update the trigger for empowering Local Authority Gold, for example in the event of extreme and disruptive weather. And finally, to allow Local Authority Gold to take immediate action in extreme and rapidly developing situations.

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

- 3.1 Haringey Council's Integrated Emergency Management Plan makes provision for ensuring business continuity in the event of emergencies and disruptive events. This Plan takes into account the London-wide arrangements under the "Gold" resolution.
- 3.2 Amendments should be made to Article 11.07 in Part 2 of the Council's Constitution to reflect the new emergency arrangements resulting from the Addendum.

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 That Members agree and accept the Addendum to the existing London Local Authority "Gold" resolution set out in the Appendix to this report to take effect only once London Councils have notified that all London local authorities have agreed and accepted the Addendum.
- 4.2 That Members note the Memorandum of Understanding for Mutual Aid between the Boroughs, mentioned at paragraph 9.1 below, which is to be entered into by the Chief Executive under his delegated powers.
- 4.3 That Members request the Constitution Review Working Group and full Council to make the necessary amendments to the Council's Constitution to reflect the new emergency arrangements.

5 Reason for recommendation(s)

- 5.1 London Councils has reviewed the operation of the "Gold" resolution and related practical arrangements over the last few years. Changes were proposed by the Panel of Chief Executives concerned with resilience planning. The Leaders' Committee of London Councils at its meeting on 13 July 2010 endorsed the Addendum to the existing "Gold" resolution and called on all London local authorities to formally agree and accept it.

6 Other options considered

6.1 There is no alternative option under consideration.

7 Report**The Existing Gold Resolution and the Review**

- 7.1 In 2003/2004 all the London Boroughs and the City Corporation adopted a standard form resolution (“the Gold resolution”), in terms agreed between Central Government and London Councils on behalf of the Boroughs, which aimed to make formal arrangements for a co-ordinated London-wide response to emergencies or disasters. The Gold resolution was last amended in early 2006 to take into account the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and the lessons of the July 2005 London bombings.
- 7.2 Under the terms of the existing Gold resolution certain powers are delegated by the other local authorities to a single Local Authority Gold Chief Executive (“LA Gold”) so that he/she can co-ordinate the response to the emergency. The role of LA Gold is undertaken by each Borough’s Chief Executive in turn on a rotating basis.
- 7.3 LA Gold can act formally only when the Gold Co-ordinating Group, or “Gold Command”, usually led by the Police, has been convened to deal with an incident which, at the least, requires what has been known as a “level 2 response” (see paragraph 7.11 below). LA Gold has delegated powers to incur expenditure and to make grants or loans for the purposes of responding to the emergency but only if Central Government, or the Council affected, confirms that this money will be reimbursed. The powers delegated are those relating to response to emergencies and disasters in section 138 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 7.4 A Review Panel of London Borough Chief Executives, who manage local authority interests in London-wide resilience planning, have considered the operation of the joint arrangements in the light of recent practical experience. Their proposals for change and improvement have been set out in an “Addendum” to the existing Gold resolution. The full text of both the existing resolution and the Addendum are set out in the Appendix to this report.
- 7.5 The Addendum has been considered and approved in principle at a meeting of the London Councils Leaders’ Committee on 13 July. The Cabinet or Executive in each of the 33 London local authorities is being asked to pass a resolution in similar form agreeing and accepting the Addendum. The new arrangements will only come into force once all the Boroughs and the City Corporation have passed their own resolutions to agree and accept the Addendum. London Councils will co-ordinate this.

Rising Tide or Disruptive Events

- 7.6 Experience has shown that the joint arrangements have operated usefully, albeit usually informally, in a number of situations that can be characterised as “rising tide” or disruptive where there is no major incident requiring an immediate Police led response but rather a more gradually unfolding serious problem. In February 2009 exceptionally heavy snow created a real challenge to local authority service continuity. The “swine-flu” pandemic in the Summer and Autumn of 2009 and the prolonged severe winter weather from December 2009 to February 2010 gave rise to a longer-running set of problems for local authorities and their partner agencies.
- 7.7 Gold Command was not convened for any of these episodes as they were never deemed an emergency. However, the LA Gold was actively involved in an informal way in co-ordinating action between agencies. For example, in the winter of 2010 this included the distribution of large quantities of highway salt and the co-ordination of 900 priority road gritting requests.
- 7.8 For the type of disruptive events noted above, London Councils consider that it would be desirable to amend the Gold resolution in order to formalise the role of LA Gold. This will enable LA Gold to co-ordinate the actions of several Boroughs by providing support, guidance and advice but without the power to formally “direct” other Councils, to exercise emergency powers delegated by them or to incur expenditure on their behalf. Provision is to be made for this in paragraph 3 of the Addendum (see the Appendix to this report).

Revised Arrangements for Responding to Emergencies

- 7.9 It has become apparent that some rising tide or disruptive events may develop into serious situations where LA Gold needs to exercise powers delegated by other Boroughs under section 138 of the Local Government Act 1972. In some cases Gold Command will be convened but there are likely to be many other situations not calling for Police led response where there should be an alternative formal “trigger mechanism” to empower LA Gold to act.
- 7.10 The alternative trigger mechanism approved by London Councils is the convening of the London Partnership Meeting which is normally led by the London Resilience Team of the Government Office for London. In addition, the prior agreement of London Councils on behalf of the Boroughs would have to be obtained. In practice, to facilitate urgent action, this power to agree will be delegated by London Councils to its own Chief Executive acting in consultation with the Leaders of the three main political groups on London Councils.
- 7.11 Members will note that under the existing Gold resolution, at paragraph 3, the formal trigger mechanism for the delegation of emergency powers to LA Gold is the convening of Gold Command in response to an incident requiring a “level 2 response”. This terminology (i.e. the “level 2 response”) is no longer used by Central Government and the London Resilience Team and so new terminology is used in the Addendum that better describes the proposed trigger mechanisms.

Paragraph 4 in the Addendum refers to two possible trigger mechanisms: either (a) the convening of Gold Command in response to a major incident, or (b) the alternative mechanism noted above, namely, the convening of the London Partnership Meeting with the prior agreement of London Councils.

Revised Arrangements for Incurring Expenditure

- 7.12 Under the existing Gold resolution at paragraph 6, LA Gold only has power to incur expenditure, or to make grants or loans, if that expenditure is reasonably incurred to safeguard life or property, to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience or to promote community cohesion and a return to normality. In addition, it is a pre-requisite of LA Gold's power to incur expenditure that reimbursement has been confirmed either (i) by the Council in whose area the incident has occurred, or (ii) by the relevant Minister on behalf of Central Government.
- 7.13 However, there may be occasions when an incident occurs in the early hours of a Sunday or on a bank holiday where LA Gold is unable to obtain assurance from the affected Council, or the Minister, that expenditure will be reimbursed before it becomes essential to incur significant costs in response to an emergency situation. In order to make provision for this type of incident, London Councils have proposed that in future LA Gold would have power to incur expenditure (for the purposes noted at paragraph 7.12 above) provided this was kept to minimum levels and limited to no more than £1 million pending confirmation of reimbursement. This extension of the power to incur expenditure is set out at paragraph 5 of the Addendum.

8 Amendments to the Council's Constitution

- 8.1 Standing joint arrangements with other Councils are described in Part 2, Article 11.07 of the Constitution. Details of the joint emergency arrangements established through London Councils are set out in Article 11.07. In order to reflect the substantial changes being agreed as a result of the Addendum to the Gold resolution, Article 11.07 will re-drafted. The Constitution Review Working Group (CRWG) will then be asked to recommend the re-drafted Article 11.07 to full Council for adoption. The amendments would take effect only when London Councils had notified Haringey Council that all other London local authorities had passed their resolutions agreeing the Addendum.

9. Memorandum of Understanding

- 9.1 There are already many informal understandings and arrangements for mutual aid in emergencies between various Boroughs. London Councils consider it desirable that these arrangements should be placed on a more formal and standardised footing. Accordingly, a Memorandum of Understanding has been drafted which provides for one Borough to provide another with personnel and/or equipment in the event of an emergency or other disruptive event. This assistance would be paid

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| <p>for on a cost recovery basis by the receiving Borough. The Memorandum is not legally binding. Given that this kind of operational arrangement falls within the Chief Executive's delegated powers, he proposes to sign the Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of Haringey Council once Cabinet has agreed this report.</p> |
| <p>10. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer</p> <p>10.1 There are no specific financial implications beyond those noted in the body of this report.</p> |
| <p>11. Comments of the Head of Legal Services</p> <p>11.1 The functions relating to response to emergencies and disasters under section 138 of the Local Government Act 1972 are "executive-side". The agreement of the Leader and Cabinet are required for any new or amended joint arrangements with the "executives" of other Local Authorities. There is no need for the full Council to approve the substantive arrangements.</p> <p>11.2 The amendments to the Council's Constitution, which will follow from the adoption of the Addendum, should be recommended to full Council for adoption after consideration by the CRWG.</p> |
| <p>12. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments</p> <p>12.1 There are no specific equalities or community cohesion implications.</p> |
| <p>13. Consultation</p> <p>13.1 London Councils have consulted with Central Government, the Metropolitan Police and other organisations involved in resilience planning.</p> |
| <p>14. Service Financial Comments</p> <p>14.1 Not applicable.</p> |
| <p>15. Use of appendices</p> <p>15.1 The Appendix to this report is the text of the existing Gold resolution passed by Haringey's Executive on 14 March 2006 followed by the Addendum to the Gold resolution approved in principle by London Councils on 13 July 2010.</p> |
| <p>16. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985</p> <p>16.1 Background papers: Report to London Council's Leaders' Committee on 13 July 2010 and its appendices. Haringey Council's Constitution.</p> |

APPENDIX

LOCAL AUTHORITY “GOLD” RESOLUTION

Resolution passed in 2006 on behalf of each London Borough Council and the Common Council of the City of London (“the Councils”)

1. This resolution is made in accordance with section 138 Local Government Act 1972, section 101 Local Government Act 1972, section 19 Local Government Act 2000, Regulations 7 and 10 Local Authorities (Arrangements for the Discharge of Functions) (England) Regulations 2000 and all other enabling powers. The resolution has regard to “Emergency Response and Recovery” the non-statutory Guidance issued pursuant to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.
2. As from the date of this resolution the Council’s functions under section 138(1) Local Government Act 1972 (Powers of principal councils with respect to emergencies or disasters) are delegated to the Council which has appointed the Head of Paid Service as defined in paragraph 3 below in the circumstances set out in paragraphs 4-7 below.
3. The Head of Paid Service is the person appointed by one of the Councils under section 4 Local Government and Housing Act 1989 who, following the convening of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group (“Gold Command”) to respond to an incident requiring a “Level 2” response (as defined in paragraph 4 below) has agreed to discharge the functions under section 138(1) Local Government Act 1972 (“the functions”) on behalf of the Councils.
4. An emergency requiring a Level 2 response is a single site or wide-area disruptive challenge which requires a co-ordinated response by relevant agencies.
5. The functions hereby delegated shall not be exercised until resolutions delegating the functions have been made by all the Councils.
6. The powers hereby delegated to the Council which has appointed the Head of Paid Service shall not include any power to incur expenditure or to make grants or loans to any person unless either:
 - the Head of Paid Service has received confirmation from the Minister that expenditure reasonably incurred by the Head of Paid Service in taking immediate action to safeguard life or property or to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience will be reimbursed by HM Government; or
 - the Head of Paid Service has received confirmation on behalf of the Council(s) in whose area(s) the incident has occurred that expenditure reasonably incurred by the Head of Paid Service in taking immediate action to safeguard life or property; to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience and to promote community cohesion and a return to normality, will be met by the Council (or the Councils in proportions to be agreed by them).

7. In the event the Minister has confirmed that expenditure will be reimbursed by HM Government, the Head of Paid Service shall, insofar as reasonably practicable, consult with and inform the Council(s) in whose area(s) the incident has occurred regarding any action proposed to be taken.

Addendum to the Local Authority ‘Gold’ Resolution to be agreed on behalf of each London Borough Council and the Common Council of the City of London (“the Councils”)

1. The purpose of this addendum is to clarify and amend the Local Authority “Gold” Resolution that has been entered into by the Councils to a) reflect changed procedural arrangements for responding to incidents b) permit the Head of Paid Service (Local Authority Gold) as defined in paragraph 3 of the Local Authority Gold Resolution to incur minimum essential expenditure where it has not been possible to secure the prior agreement of the Councils affected and c) agree that, in other circumstances known as rising tide or disruptive events, Local Authority Gold should be able to coordinate the local authority effort, including providing advice and guidance, as necessary, to help shape the responses of individual authorities.
2. The Local Authority “Gold” Resolution will, in future, operate in accordance with the following arrangements:

Coordination of the Local Authority Effort

3. Where an incident, emergency or other event emerges or has emerged over a period of time (such as pandemic influenza or extreme weather), and where the convening of the Gold Coordination Group (Gold Command) may not have occurred, Local Authority Gold will be empowered, on behalf of the Council(s) to coordinate any local authority response as necessary, providing advice and guidance as required. In these circumstances, Local Authority Gold will not have any power to incur expenditure unless authorised under paragraph 4 b) below.

Delegation of Powers

4. Local Authority Gold shall, in discharging the functions under section 138(1) Local Government Act 1972 on behalf of the Councils, do so

only in the following circumstances:

- a) following the convening of the Gold Coordination Group normally led by the Police in response to the declaration of a major incident (Gold Command);

or

- b) for other disruptive events such as extreme weather that do not require the immediate establishment of Gold Command, following the convening of a London Partnership Meeting (normally led by the London Resilience Team), provided that the agreement of London Councils under delegated powers is also secured for Local Authority Gold to discharge the functions under section 138(1) Local Government Act 1972 on behalf of the Councils.

Minimum Essential Expenditure

- 5. In the event that it has not yet been possible for Local Authority Gold to receive confirmation from or on behalf of the Council(s) in whose area(s) the incident has occurred (in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Local Authority Gold Resolution) that expenditure reasonably incurred will be met by the Council(s) and where it is absolutely essential for Local Authority Gold to incur expenditure, for example to safeguard life or property, to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience and to promote community cohesion and a return to normality, it is agreed that the Council(s) in whose area(s) the emergency has occurred will meet that expenditure on the basis that it will be kept to minimum levels and limited to a sum not exceeding £1m in total, while the process is taking place to secure the necessary confirmation.

Agreement of all the Councils

- 6. The amendments to the Local Authority 'Gold' Resolution contained in this Addendum shall not take effect until this Addendum has been agreed and accepted by all the Councils.

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Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

Report Title. Haringey's Local Development Framework: Proposed Submission Core Strategy – results of public consultation carried out between 10th May and 21st June 2010.

Report of Niall Bolger Director of Urban Environment

Signed :

MARC DUFFIN @ 29/9/10

Contact Officer : Ciara Whelehan, Team Leader Planning Policy, x5516

Wards(s) affected: ALL

Report for: Key Decision

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

- 1.1. The Council is currently in the final stages of producing its Core Strategy, a spatial planning document setting out the Council's strategic vision for the borough up to 2026.
- 1.2. This report is asking members to consider and approve the suggested minor amendments to Haringey's Proposed Submission Core Strategy as set out in Appendix 1;
- 1.3. To consider and approve a revision to the affordable housing policy, part of Strategic Policy (SP) 2 Housing to go out to public consultation for four weeks, as set out in Appendix 2a;
- 1.4. To consider and approve changes to the employment land designations to go out

to public consultation for four weeks, as set out in Appendix 2b.

- 1.5. Following this four week public consultation the Core Strategy will be reported to Full Council in January 2011 seeking approval for it, and other supporting documentation, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination by the Planning Inspectorate.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

- 2.1 The Council is currently in the final stages of producing its Core Strategy, a spatial planning document setting out the Council's strategic vision for the borough up to 2026. The Core Strategy sets out the key policies that will help deliver the vision and related objectives of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS).
- 2.2 This report is asking Cabinet to approve the suggested minor amendments to the Core Strategy, following the final statutory public consultation which took place between the 10th May and the 21st June 2010. In addition, it's asking Cabinet members to consider and approve a revised Affordable Housing policy and changes to employment land designations to go out on a further four week public consultation. This additional consultation is necessary to ensure the Core Strategy is found sound before the Council can submit it to the Secretary of State to be examined by a Planning Inspector.
- 2.3 A LDF cross party Members Advisory Group was established to advise and steer the direction and progress of the Core Strategy and other documents within the LDF. The Group is chaired by the Lead Member for Planning and Regeneration.

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

- 3.1. The Core Strategy needs to take into account other strategies and plans that influence the future development of the borough. The Core Strategy must be prepared in accordance with procedures set out in PPS12 'Local Spatial Planning' and it must be in alignment with the priorities identified in Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS).
- 3.2 The Core Strategy will seek to contribute to achieving the vision in the SCS which is:

"a place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to"
- 3.3 The other strategies relevant to the Core Strategy include:
 - Haringey's Housing Strategy (July 2009);
 - The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) (May 2007);
 - Haringey's Regeneration Strategy (January 2008);

- “Changing Lives” Haringey’s Children and Young people’s Plan 2006-09;
- Haringey’s Greenest Borough Strategy (July 2008);
- Safer Communities Strategy 2008-22; and
- Well - Being Strategic Framework (2007).

4. Recommendations

- 4.1. To approve the suggested minor amendments to Haringey’s Proposed Submission Core Strategy, as set out in Appendix 1;
- 4.2. To approve a revision to the Affordable Housing policy, part of SP2 Housing, and changes to employment land designations to go out on a further four week public consultation, as set out in Appendices 2a and 2b;
- 4.3. That Cabinet give delegated power to the Lead Member for Planning and Regeneration and the Director of Urban Environment to approve subsequent changes to SP2 Housing, the employment land designations and any other minor amendments; and
- 4.4. That Cabinet recommend to Full Council that Haringey’s Core Strategy, a schedule of suggested minor amendments, a revised SP2 Housing, changes to the employment land designations (incorporating changes from the final four week consultation) and other supporting documents are submitted to the Secretary of State to be examined by an Independent Planning Inspector.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

- 5.1. Following public consultation on the Proposed Submission Core Strategy a number of minor amendments have been suggested. Before these changes are submitted to the Secretary of State they need to be approved by Cabinet. Cabinet approval is also required to carry out a further four week public consultation on the revised Housing policy and changes to employment land designations.
- 5.2. The main body of the Core Strategy sets out the Council’s approach to key strategic spatial planning issues for the future development and regeneration of the borough.
- 5.3. Once adopted, the Core Strategy will replace the Unitary Development Plan and will be the primary Development Plan Document in Haringey’s Local Development Framework.

6. Other options considered

- 6.1. The Core Strategy is a statutory spatial planning document that the Council is

required to prepare under the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008. Therefore, no other options have been considered.

7. Summary

- 7.1. The Core Strategy is the new spatial plan for Haringey 2011- 2026 and is the primary spatial planning policy document in Haringey's Local Development Framework. The Strategy sets out the Council's vision and key policies for the future development of the borough up to 2026.
- 7.2 The Core Strategy builds on the Regional Plan (the London Plan prepared by the Mayor of London) and seeks to support the Haringey Strategic Partnership in delivering the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Core Strategy is a corporate document that sets out where growth and change will happen in the borough over the coming 15 years and, where possible, identifies the infrastructure needed to support this growth (see Appendix 3). The document also includes a set of 17 key planning policies for a number of borough-wide priorities including; provision of affordable housing, economic prosperity, conservation and heritage, high quality urban design, climate change and provision of open and children's play space.
- 7.3 The Council has consulted extensively at each stage of developing the Core Strategy and has already taken into account a comprehensive evidence base and earlier representations. This is in line with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement.

Background

- 7.4 The Council adopted its Unitary Development Plan in July 2006. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to replace its existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) with a new Local Development Framework (LDF). The scope of the new planning documents is set out in planning legislation and supporting advice (most significantly PPS12 'Local Spatial Planning'). The status of these documents varies in terms of their legal weight in determining planning applications. Development Plan Documents (DPDs) carry the most weight as these are subject to examination by the Secretary of State. The Core Strategy is the lead document in the LDF as it sets out the overall spatial vision for the borough (see figure below).

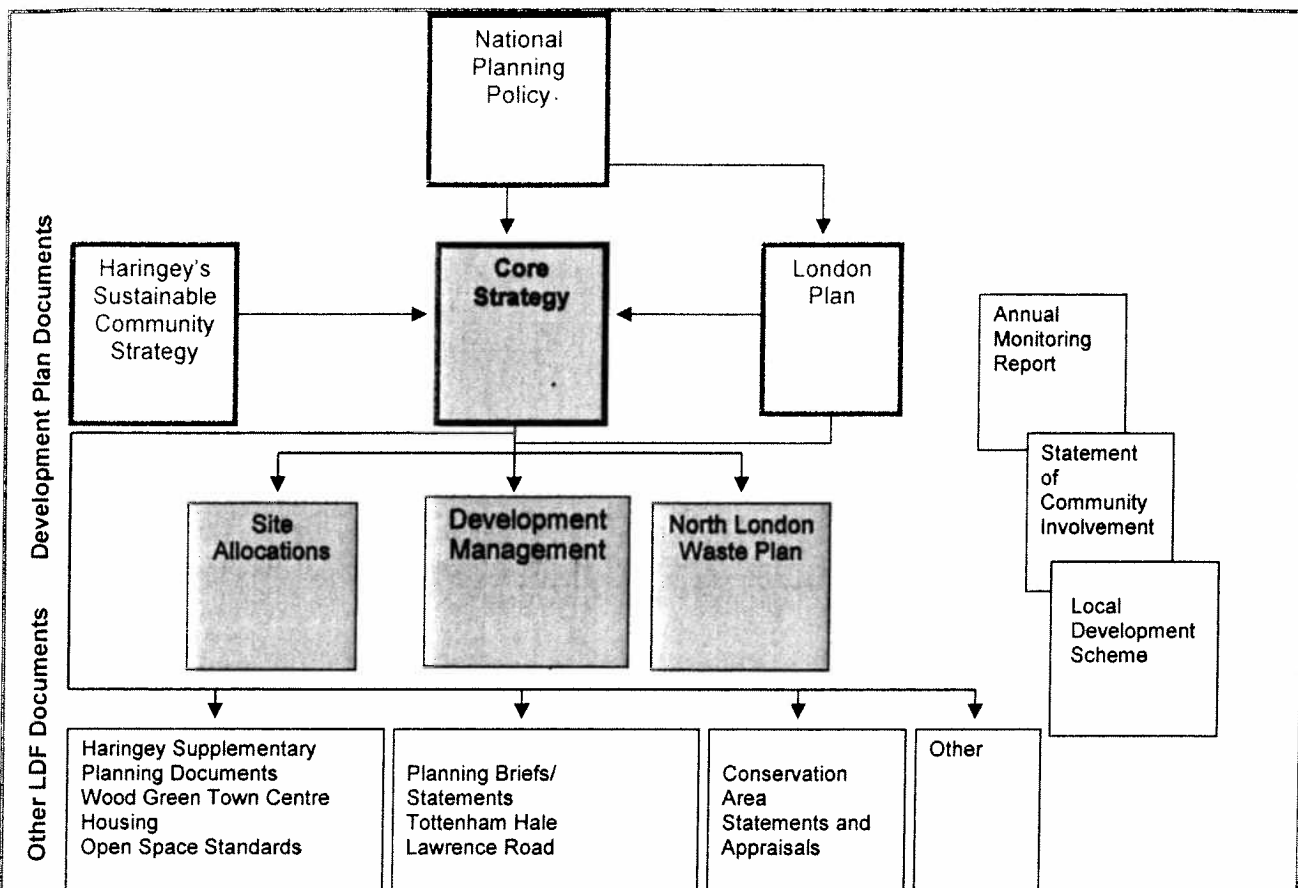


Figure 1: Haringey's Local Development Framework

- 7.5 The Core Strategy will go beyond traditional land use planning and the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and considers other plans and strategies that influence the use of land and the way that places around us look and work. It will cover the physical aspects of location and land use but also address other factors that make places attractive, sustainable and successful, such as social and economic matters.
- 7.6 The Core Strategy is supported by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). These assessments seek to ensure that the principles of sustainable development and equalities are embedded into the Core Strategy. Both documents have been updated to reflect the consultation changes; however, these changes have had no major impact on the sustainability or equalities objectives.
- 7.7 The Core Strategy is also supported by a Community Infrastructure Plan which refers not only to private sector and Council investment and initiatives, but also to planned investment from other service providers, which will help deliver the objectives of the Core Strategy.
- 7.8 The Core Strategy, Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement (LAA) documents need to be closely aligned to deliver the Council's strategic objectives. The table below gives examples of how the Core Strategy and planning

policy can achieve the Council's outcomes:

| Outcomes | Planning Contribution in 2026 |
|--|---|
| Health & Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parks, recreation and sports provision, transport, walking and cycling, air quality, access to goods and services, strong economies and access to employment |
| Combating Climate Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transport, walking and cycling, energy supply, recycling, housing design and renewal, bio-diversity, access to goods and services, minerals and waste, flood risk |
| Safer Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> licensing decisions, design, landscaping, recreational and sports provision, transport |
| Vibrant and Sustainable Neighbourhoods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing, strong economies and access to employment, social and community infrastructure, transport, walking and cycling, service co-location, safe and green environments, school provision and design |
| Social Inclusion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equal access to goods and services, transport, strong economies and access to employment, housing quality and housing provision, affordable energy, involving communities in plan making |
| Economic Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> availability of employment sites and access, transport, social and environmental infrastructure, housing – location, accessibility, levels and type of tenure, access to goods and services, energy provision |

7.9 The process of developing the Core Strategy is lengthy, and we are now at its final stage. The key stages undertaken to date included:

- Issues and Options consultation – February/March 2008;
- Preferred Options consultation – May/June 2009; and
- Final statutory six week consultation on Proposed Submission – May/June 2010.

The Council has sought to resolve as many policy differences as it can through this consultation process.

7.10 The timescales for the remaining stages in the Core Strategy preparation are as follows:

- Further consultation on latest set of changes to SP2 Housing and employment land designations – October/November 2010;
- Report to Full Council – January 2011;

- Submission to Secretary of State – January/February 2011;
- Independent Examination – March 2011;
- Receive Inspector's Report – September 2011; and
- Adoption – September/October 2011.

Changes to the Core Strategy

7.11 The Council published the Local Development Framework Core Strategy Proposed Submission in May 2010 to seek formal representations on the legal requirements and soundness of the document prior to submission to the Secretary of State for an Examination in Public by an Independent Planning Inspector. 63 formal representations were received from statutory consultees, resident and community groups and individuals, totalling over 700 separate comments. Our analysis of the formal representations received during the consultation shows that the responses fall into two broad categories: minor amendments and fundamental policy changes.

a) Minor amendments requiring a clarification of our policy intent, a correction or improved referencing

A number of minor amendments to the Core Strategy have been proposed. Members are asked to approve these suggested minor changes, as set out in Appendix 1. It is important to note that these amendments simply clarify the Council's policy intent, correct typographical errors, improve referencing or update supporting evidence. None of these amendments significantly affect the policy direction or soundness of the Core Strategy.

A substantial number of representations were received from community and residents' groups in relation to a number of issues including:

- Conservation and improved referencing to PPS5;
- Sustainability/climate change;
- The location of tall buildings;
- Stronger reference to sequential test and flooding;
- The provision of social and community infrastructure;
- Improved referencing to new legislation, e.g. draft Replacement London Plan;

As a result of the above we have made minor policy changes or changes to the supporting text to reflect the representations received. In addition we have made other minor changes which relate to:

- Clarification of policy wording to improve policy intent;
- Typographical errors; and
- General corrections as noticed internally.

b) Fundamental points that seek a change in policy

Representations that made fundamental points about our policy direction, soundness or new evidence base which has been issued following consultation will need to be re-consulted on before the Core Strategy can be submitted to the Secretary of State, to ensure that the document is sound.

In this instance, the affordable housing element of SP2 needs to be revised in light of the findings from the Council's Affordable Housing Viability Study. Members are asked to look at this new policy and approve it so it can go out to a further four week public consultation. Changes to employment land designations are also relevant here.

Affordable Housing

The Core Strategy has been drafted to provide robust, locally distinctive policies for Haringey that do not repeat regional or national guidance. The affordable housing policy within the Proposed Submission Core Strategy stated that schemes of five or more units should provide 50% affordable housing on site. However, the Council's Affordable Housing Viability Study (which was issued after the consultation) recommends that the policy threshold is maintained at ten units.

It is necessary to have an affordable housing policy in the Council's emerging Core Strategy that is viable and achievable. Revising the housing policy to reflect the Council's Affordable Housing Viability Study is essential so that the Core Strategy can be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination and found sound.

Please see Appendix 2a for more detail on this change.

Changes to employment land

The Council has identified a hierarchy of employment land, where certain types of employment uses should be concentrated. These employment areas vary in age, quality and size of buildings, access and the nature of the businesses within them. The Core Strategy has identified the following three categories:

- **Strategic Industrial Land (SIL)** – London Plan designation that has the greatest protection to retain B class uses (business, general industrial and storage or distribution);
- **Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS)** – strong industrial protection, B1, B2 & B8 uses, designated by the Local Planning Authority, has the same level of protection as SIL;
- **Local Employment Areas (LEA)** – also designated by the Local Planning Authority, and have been subdivided into two groups:

1. **Employment Land** - designation to support other employment uses that complement B uses, such as leisure, day nurseries, creative and

cultural industries;

2. **Regeneration Area** - designation to support regeneration and mixed use redevelopment including retail, community and residential uses.

A number of representations were received during consultation seeking clarification on some of the above designations. It is important that we consider the designations above to provide a positive strategic policy for safeguarding employment land, in order to meet our future requirements and to provide locally based employment across the borough up to 2026. The initial review (please see Appendix 2b) is set out in a table and identifies sites that could have their current designations adjusted to adapt to the changing environment around them as well as to acknowledge the uses already there. The process will also identify the sites that require stronger protection to ensure there are sufficient sites to accommodate 'B' class uses.

As well as ensuring there is sufficient land for 'B' class uses, the Council is charged with providing land for other uses which help to create a sustainable community, including leisure, education and social infrastructure. Changes to more flexible designations would release land for some of these uses.

- 7.12 Please note that it will be a matter for the Inspector conducting the Examination in Public to consider our proposed changes, both minor and fundamental. Officers are still meeting with consultees to try to resolve a lot of their objections prior to submission of the Core Strategy.

The Scope of the Independent Examination

- 7.13 Following approval by the Full Council, the Core Strategy will be submitted to the Secretary of State. This begins the examination process. The Planning Inspector will start from the assumption that the plan is sound and is not in need of any fundamental alteration. The Council has carried out its own self assessment of soundness and legal compliance. This will be submitted to the Secretary of State before Examination.
- 7.14 The plan making process is set up to encourage all parties to resolve as many issues as possible prior to the Examination – the Examination is not regarded as the place for people to raise issues for the first time, rather it is where unresolved issues can receive final consideration. The Inspector's expectation will be that early opportunities to be involved should have been taken and the Inspector will consider how the Council has responded to the points made and how we have arrived at the policy positions in the draft. It will be up to the Inspector to determine who will be allowed to appear in person at the Examination hearings.
- 7.15 Although in practice there is some variation across Inspectors, the assumption is that the Inspector will not make any substantial changes to the submitted draft. If a party has made a relevant challenge to the draft, and the Council cannot

reasonably defend its position, the Inspector may either recommend a change, ask the Council to withdraw the Core Strategy from the examination process or find the Strategy to be unsound.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

- 8.1. The cost of the consultation process and resulting amendments to the Core Strategy will be met within existing budgets.
- 8.2. An adopted Core Strategy should provide financial benefit to the Council both in terms of providing a firm footing for Section 106 agreements and in encouraging the delivery of Affordable Housing which should help reduce the burden on the Temporary Accommodation budget.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 9.1. The Council is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to prepare a Core Strategy as part of its Local Development Framework (LDF). The Core Strategy will replace the strategic policies and objectives of the saved Unitary Development Plan. The Core Strategy will take forward the priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and other plans to identify a vision for Haringey as a place to live, work and visit.
- 9.2. The process to be followed in preparing the Core Strategy is set out in the Town and Country (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. This includes complying with the consultation requirements set out in the regulations, but, it is noted that the Council must also comply with the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement. The Council is required to consider any representations made prior to the submission of the documents to the Secretary of State, and the submission must include a statement about how any representations have been taken into account.
- 9.3. Members are reminded that in exercising its functions the Council must have due regard to its obligations under equalities legislation including the obligations under section 71 of the Race Relations Act 1976. This section requires that in carrying out the Council's functions due regard must be had, firstly to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, and secondly to the need to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations between persons of different racial groups. As such members should note the contents of the Equalities Impact Assessment attached to this report.

10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1 n/a

11. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

11.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been undertaken on the draft Core Strategy and this has been updated to take account of the changes recommended in this report. A copy of the EqIA is attached to this report (Appendix 4). This assessment ensures information on the key equality issues is provided throughout the development of the planning policy document. This is also in line with Haringey's approach to equal opportunities.

11.2 In relation to the 17 Core Strategy policies the EqIA largely concluded that the policies would have a positive impact on all equality strands, however some adverse impacts were identified. It is not considered possible to make changes to overcome these impacts at the policy level, however where equalities issues are identified on a particular application for planning permission there will need to be an assessment of the impacts by the officer or Committee at that stage.

12. Consultation

12.1 The Core Strategy has been subject to extensive consultation during 2008, 2009 and 2010. All stages of public consultation were extensively publicised with newspaper adverts, posters, summary leaflets, workshops and focus group discussions. The responses received from these consultations have contributed to the production of the next stage of the Core Strategy document.

12.2 The Council intends to consult on a further set of changes to the Core Strategy; a revised Housing policy and employment land designations. Following Cabinet approval, this consultation is anticipated to take place in mid October.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1 The cost of the consultation process and resulting amendments to the Core Strategy will be met within the existing service budget for 2010/2011.

14. Use of appendices

14.1 There are number of documents attached as appendices to this report:

1. Suggested minor amendments;
- 2a. Revised SP2 Housing (part of);
- 2b. Changes to employment land designations;
3. Core Strategy Key Diagram;
4. Equalities Impact Assessment of the Core Strategy; and
5. Differences between the UDP & LDF.

Background papers (available online or on request)

1. Core Strategy Proposed Submission;
2. Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy;
3. Self assessment of soundness; and
4. Self assessment of legal compliance.

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 15.1. The London Plan, 2008
- 15.2. Haringey Unitary Development Plan, 2006
- 15.3. Haringey Core Strategy Preferred Options "A New Plan for Haringey 2011-2026", 2009
- 15.4. Haringey Proposed Submission Core Strategy, 2010
- 15.5. Haringey's Local Development Scheme, 2010.

Appendix 2a – revised SP2 Housing (part of)

SP2 Housing of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy covers all aspect of housing, from design standards, housing supply and affordable housing. Following updated evidence within the Council's Affordable Housing Viability Study, it is proposed to amend the affordable housing element of SP2 and re-consult on it for a period of four weeks. Suggested wording below:

Secure high quality affordable housing

Affordable housing shall be achieved by:

- Requiring sites capable of delivering ten or more units to meet a borough wide affordable housing target of 50% based on habitable rooms;
- Delivering an affordable housing tenure split of 70% social housing and 30% intermediate housing;
- Ensuring no net loss of existing affordable housing floorspace in development; and
- Ensuring affordable housing units are designed to a high quality and are fully integrated within schemes.

Schemes below the ten unit threshold will be required to provide 20% affordable housing on site, based on habitable rooms, or provide financial contributions towards affordable housing provision.

The preferred affordable housing mix, in terms of unit size and type of dwellings, on individual schemes will be determined through negotiation, scheme viability assessments and driven by up to date assessments of local housing need, as set out in the Housing SPD.



Appendix 2b – Changes to Employment Land Designations (draft)

| DEFINED EMPLOYMENT AREAS | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| UPD NUMBER | NAME | Existing type of DEA | Proposed type of DEA (draft) | AREA (Hectares) | REASON FOR PROPOSED CHANGE |
| 1 | Crusader Industrial Estate, N15 | IL | LSIL | 1.57 | No change. |
| 2 | Bounds Green Industrial Estate, N11 | EL | LSIL | 5.52 | This change will give greater protection to the site for 'B' class uses. |
| 3 | Brantwood Road, N17 | IL | SIL | 16.93 | No change. |
| 4 | Campsbourne, N8 | RA | LEA - EL | 0.55 | This change will give greater protection to the site for 'B' class uses and other employment generating uses. |
| 5 | Cranford Way, N8 | IL | LSIL | 7.87 | No change |
| 6 | Friern Barnet Sewage Works, N10 | EL | LSIL | 6.2 | This re-designation would strengthen role of this site to be used for uses such as recycling centre and waste station, which are 'B' class uses. |
| 7 | Hale Wharf, N17 | RA | LEA - RA | 1.72 | No change |
| 8 | N17 Studios 784-788 High Road, N17 | EL | LEA - EL | 2.10 | No change subject to planning approval for Spurs redevelopment granted/completion of approved works on site from planning approval which shows the same site is used for employment purposes. |
| 9 | High Road West, | IL | LEA - EL | 2.58 | This change will give greater flexibility for non |

| DEFINED EMPLOYMENT AREAS | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| UPD NUMBER | NAME | Existing type of DEA | Proposed type of DEA (draft) | AREA (Hectares) | REASON FOR PROPOSED CHANGE |
| | N17 | | | | 'B' class uses, but these alternative uses must complement the uses within 'B' class. |
| 10 | Lindens/Rosebery Works, N17 | SEL IL | SIL | 1.32 | No change |
| 11 | Millmead/Ashley Road Extension, N17 | SEL RA | SLIL | 11.47 | Proposed change would greater protect site to be used for 'B' class uses. |
| 12 | North East Tottenham, N17 | SEL IL | SIL | 15.5 | No change. Part of Central Leaside. |
| 13 | Queen Street, N17 | IL | LEA -EL | 1.6 | This change will give greater flexibility for non 'B' class uses, but these alternative uses must complement the uses within 'B' class. |
| 14 | South Tottenham, N17 | SEL IL | LEA -RA/EL | 9.12 | This change will give greater flexibility for non 'B' class uses, but these alternative uses must complement the uses within 'B' class if changed to EL. If the designation is changed to RA, even greater flexibility will occur with uses such as residential and a small element of retail being acceptable. |
| 15 | Tottenham Hale | SEL RA | LEA -RA | 13.22 | No change. |
| 16 | Vale Road/Tewkesbury Road, N15 | IL | LSIL | 6.73 | No change |
| 17 | White Hart Lane, N17 | IL | LEA -EL | 8.05 | This change will give greater flexibility for non 'B' class uses, but these alternative uses must complement the uses within 'B' class. |

Report Template: Formal Bodies

| DEFINED EMPLOYMENT AREAS | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| UPD NUMBER | NAME | Existing type of DEA | Proposed type of DEA (draft) | AREA (Hectares) | REASON FOR PROPOSED CHANGE |
| 18 | Willoughby Lane, N17 | IL | LEA - RA | 1.1 | This change would allow non 'B' class uses, including residential and a small element of retail being acceptable within the site. However, this change would conflict with current uses of general industry and offices, according to GLA Study carried out in September. Part of Central Leaside. |
| 19 | Wood Green (northern area) | SEL RA | LEA -EL | ??? | Change would comply with Framework as existing application for southern part of site is predominantly residential. Need to establish exact boundaries and site size, once school site and Phase I development areas are excluded. |
| 20 | High Road East, N17 | EL | LEA -EL | 1.03 | No change subject to planning approval for Spurs redevelopment granted/completion of approved works on site from planning approval which shows the same site is used for employment purposes. |
| 21 | Marsh Lane, N17 | SEL IL | SIL | 2.1 | No change. |
| 22 | Rangemoor Road/Herbert Road, N15 | SEL RA | LEA -EL | 3.03 | Would further strengthen support for and retention of employment uses whilst encouraging complementary uses. As at September 2010, GLA survey identified this DEA as used mainly for warehousing. Site visit on 24/9/10 confirmed DEA is in reasonable condition and dominated by warehouse type buildings and small light industrial units. |

Core Strategy - Defined Employment Areas

- Core Strategy - Defined Employment Areas
- SIL - Strategic Industrial Land
- LSIL - Local Strategic Industrial Land

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Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|
| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | | | INTRODUCTION | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | 1.2 Haringey in London and north London | 9/1.2.2 | | After Tottenham Hale delete "... add "although currently there is only one train per hour, which limits the accessibility of Tottenham Hale to this part of east London". | Clarification of wording recommended by the Greater London Authority (GLA) |
| 4 | 1.2 Haringey in London and north London | 9/1.2.5 | | At end of paragraph add "However, as the expansion of Stansted Airport has been cancelled, the future growth around Harlow will be smaller but still contribute to new jobs for Haringey residents". | Clarification of wording recommended by Friends of the Earth (FoE) |
| 5 | 1.2 Haringey in London and north London | 9/1.2.6 | | Replace reference to Stratford Station international link in future tense with present tense. | Clarification of wording recommended by the GLA. |
| 6 | 1.2 Haringey in London and north London | 11/1.2.11 | | Additional bullet point "increase the number of jobs within the borough". | Clarification of wording recommended by Avenue Gardens Residents Association (AGRA). |
| 7 | 1.2 Haringey in London and north London | 11/1.2.11 | | After Enfield delete 'and', insert ' '. After Waltham Forest add 'and British Waterways'. | Clarification of wording recommended by British Waterways. |
| 8 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 14/1.3.1 | | Add the following text to this paragraph: "Tourist attractions within the borough include Alexandra Palace, Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, Markfield Beam Engine and Museum, Bruce Castle Museum, the Oliver Tambo Memorial Museum and the various blue and green plaques scattered across the borough, including those dedicated to William Barlow (Fellow of the Royal Society), Oliver Tambo (former president of the ANC) and William Heath Robinson (cartoonist) - all green, as well as blue plaques for Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (philosopher) and Alexandra Palace (first television broadcast). In bullet 2 under Haringey's economy insert "designated" before "employment land". | Clarification of wording recommended by Muswell Hill Conservation Area Appraisal (CAAC). |
| 9 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 14/1.3.1 | Haringey's places | Ensure, where possible, to include the same assembly profile info for each assembly area. | Clarification of wording recommended by Haringey Federation of Residents Association (HFRA). |
| 10 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 16/1.3.2 | Haringey at a glance | Where possible, indicate where renewable energy could be installed in the assembly profiles under "Opportunities". | Consistency of info recommended by Friends of the Earth. |
| 11 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 16/1.3.2 | Haringey at a glance | All maps in chapter 1.3 to be amended to provide clarity and consistency. | Clarification of information recommended by Muswell Hill CAAC. |
| 12 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 16/1.3.2 | Fig 1.4 | Titles on pages 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, replace 'Area Assembly' with 'Neighbourhood' | To provide clarity as recommended by Lee Valley Estates and Internal London Borough Haringey Officers. For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA and Highgate Society. |
| 13 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 18-36 | Places box | In "places" box of Tottenham & Seven Sisters Area Assembly, insert another bullet "Part of Lee Valley Regional Park is located here". | Clarification of wording recommended by Lee Valley Park Authority. |
| 14 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 21/1.3.11 | | First sentence should read: "The Crouch End Neighbourhood includes..." | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA. |
| 15 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 30/1.3.25 | | First sentence should read: "The Wood Green Neighbourhood includes..." | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA. |
| 16 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 31 | Figure 1.9 | Amend Figure 1.9 to reflect Haringey Heartlands correct designation. | Clarification of wording recommended by Mr Taylor and London Development Agency (LDA). |
| 17 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 33/1.3.30 | | First sentence should read: "St Ann's and Haringey Neighbourhood is a vibrant area..." | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA. |
| 18 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 36/1.3.34 | | Delete "comprises of" and replace with "includes the wards of" | Typographical error highlighted by Highgate Society. |
| 19 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 36/1.3.35 | | Re-word paragraph 1.3.35 to ensure the local details are accurate and up to date. | Clarification of wording recommended by Highgate Society. |
| 20 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 36/1.3.36 | | Paragraph 1.3.36 should be reworded to read: "Alexandra Palace is an important historical building in Haringey. Alexandra Park and Palace remains a significant resort and recreation area for Londoners and the Palace is of national public importance housing the first television studios, and widely known as the birthplace of television". | Clarification of wording recommended by Ms Zilkha, Alexandra Palace & Park CAAC and the Highgate Society. |
| 21 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 38 | Opportunities box | In bullet 1 replace "No major development proposed for the area however" with "Only limited major development is available for the area and..." | Clarification of wording recommended by Camden & Islington Health Authority. |
| 22 | | | | | |

Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

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| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 23 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 38 | Opportunities box | After "Muswell Hill" add "district shopping centre". After Highgate delete "District", insert "Local" and delete "s" at end of "centres". | LBH correction. |
| 24 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 38 | Opportunities box | In the Opportunities box insert 'Potential waste management site at Pinkham Way'. | Clarification of wording recommended by North London Waste Authority. |
| 25 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 38 | Places box | Amend third bullet point to read: "The area has three green flag parks - Albert Road Recreation Ground, Priory Park and Highgate Wood. The latter is also a Green Heritage Flag park". | Clarification of wording recommended by Highgate Society. |
| 26 | 1.3 Making Haringey Distinctive | 38 | | Under Opportunities, include sentence "Muswell Hill is a Low Carbon Zone". | Clarification of wording recommended by Friends of the Earth. |
| 27 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 39/1.4 | | Include a map of the Index of Multiple Deprivation | Recommended by NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) |
| 28 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 39/1.4.15 | Health Inequalities | Rename section "Equitable access to facilities and services". | Recommended by NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit |
| 29 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 39/1.4.19 | Health Inequalities | Move paragraphs 1.4.28 - 1.4.30 to the end of the section on health equalities. | Clarification of wording recommended by NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit. |
| 30 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 44/1.4.23 | Climate change | At end of paragraph, add "The reuse of brownfield sites which have the potential for soil contamination should be remediated in line with PPS23 and particular care should be taken in source protection zones for water abstraction". | Clarification of wording recommended by Environment Agency. |
| 31 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 44/1.4.24 | Climate change | Replace existing paragraph with: "Parts of the borough are in flood risk zones and the Council will take a strategic, risk-based approach to avoid placing inappropriate developments in areas at risk of flooding by applying the PPS25 Sequential and Exemption Test. Mitigation and adaptation measures have an important role in managing the impact of future climatic changes." | Clarification of wording recommended by Environment Agency. |
| 32 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 44/1.4.25 | Climate change | 3rd Bullet delete "" in "capital". | LBH correction. |
| 33 | 1.4 Challenges facing Haringey | 44/1.4.26 | High quality design | Insert the following text: "English Heritage have a Heritage at Risk register, and the Council will use its available powers to ensure that the register contains minimal/ Haringey properties/conservation areas". | Clarification of wording recommended by English Heritage. |
| 34 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 46/1.5.2 | Vision Statement for Haringey in 2026 | Amend the fourth sentence of the vision statement to read: "Across the borough, neighbourhoods have benefited from preserving their historic character and improving areas where required, such as estate regeneration". | Clarification of wording recommended by English Heritage. |
| 35 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 47 | Vision Statement for Haringey in 2026 | Insert the River Lee Navigation into the Core Strategy Vision Statement as part of achieving an Environmentally Sustainable Future and Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life. | Clarification of wording recommended by British Waterways. |
| 36 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 49/1.5.5 | Key principles | In 7th bullet after "environment" add "s contribution to an area's sense of place". | Clarification of wording recommended by English Heritage. |
| 37 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 50/1.5.6 | An environmentally sustainable future | Change first objective to "To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions in Haringey." | Clarification of wording recommended by Friends of the Earth. |
| 38 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 50/1.5.6 | An environmentally sustainable future | In sixth objective, after 'Haringey Heartlands' add "and other places across the borough as opportunities allow." | Clarification of wording recommended by Friends of the Earth. |
| 39 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 50/1.5.6 | Safer for all | Amend fourth bullet point to read: "To conserve the historic significance of Haringey's heritage assets and historic environment". | Clarification of wording recommended by English Heritage and to reflect PPSS. |
| 40 | 1.5 Vision and Objectives | 51 | Healthier people with a better quality of life | Add reference to SP16 in first point. | Clarification of wording recommended by NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit. |
| 41 | | | | HARINGEY'S SPATIAL STRATEGY | |
| 42 | 2.1 Haringey's Spatial Strategy | 54 | Figure 2.1 | Amend the text on the Key Diagram to read 'Haringey Heartlands Area of Intensification' and 'Tottenham Hale Area of Opportunity'. Also, de-designate Haringey Heartlands as Strategic Industrial Land on Figure 2.1. | In line with London Plan and as recommended by the LDA |
| 43 | 2.1 Haringey's Spatial Strategy | 54 | Figure 2.1 | The 'Proposals' title on key will read 'Future development proposals'. | For clarity and as recommended by Lee Valley Estates |
| 44 | 2.1 Haringey's Spatial Strategy | 54 | Figure 2.1 | Add additional Decentralised Energy Hub to south Northumberland Park. | To ensure the hubs illustrated on fig 2.1 correspond with those listed in the Community Infrastructure document. |
| 45 | 2.1 Haringey's Spatial Strategy | 54 | Figure 2.1 | Amend position of train stations on Figure 2.1 | As recommended by GLA |
| 46 | 2.1 Haringey's Spatial Strategy | 54/2.1.2 | | Amend sentence to read "The borough has a capacity to deliver approximately xxx homes between 2011-2026, as set out in the Housing Trajectory (see Appendix 2)". | To ensure consistency in figures throughout the Core Strategy and the CIL, in line with comments made by LB Enfield and F&E Tottenham and Wood Green. |

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|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|
| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | | | PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF CHANGE IN HARINGEY | |
| 47 | | | | | |
| 48 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 59 | SP 1 | Amend SP1 to read '...additional housing to meet or exceed the target of 10,200 homes from 2011 - 2026 (680 units per annum). | For clarity and consistency, in line with comments received from London Borough (LB) Enfield. |
| 49 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | | | The number of new homes for development is being reviewed in line with the updated Housing Trajectory. New figures will be inserted in the appropriate sections of the Core Strategy and Community Infrastructure Plan. | For clarity and consistency, in line with comments received from LB Enfield |
| 50 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 3.1.5 | | Add after first sentence "Development should also take account of natural constraints, particularly the risk of flooding." | To ensure reference is made to flooding and sequential test in line with comments received from the Environment Agency. |
| 51 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 61 | The Council's aspirations for Haringey Heartlands: | Insert new bullet point to read: "To maintain and enhance the operational railway and safeguard for any necessary railway improvement works". | For clarity and in line with comments received from Network Rail. |
| 52 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 61 | The Council's aspirations for Haringey Heartlands: | The third bullet of the aspirations for Haringey Heartlands should be expanded to read: "Physical and visual integration of the Heartlands with the wider area to benefit..." | For clarity and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 53 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 60/3.1.9 | | At end of first sentence insert: 'One of the sites, the New River development is near completion.' | To ensure up to date and factual information, and in line with comments received from Chris Chadwick. |
| 54 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 60/3.1.9 | | The last sentence should read: 'There is significant scope for the enhancement of these areas while respecting their industrial heritage and the provision of...' | For clarity and consistency and in line with comment received from Alexandra Palace and Park CAAC. |
| 55 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 3.1.10 | | New paragraph after 3.1.10 to read: "As Tottenham Hale Growth Area is located in an area of the borough at risk of flooding, the sites within the area have all undergone the Sequential Test (and, where necessary, the Exception Test) in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS 25); Development and Flood Risk (see the Sequential Test Report for Tottenham Hale). This has ensured that there are no alternative sites of lower flood risk where the development can be located." To 3.1.10 | To ensure information is factually correct and in line with comments received from the Environment Agency. |
| 56 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 65/3.1.12 | | Additional sentence to be added at end of paragraph: 'Proposals to improve open space, pedestrian and cycle access should complement and link into the Regional Park and existing routes and seek to enhance the extent of green infrastructure within the area.' | Improved referencing to the Regional Park. In line with comments received from Lee Valley Park Authority. |
| 57 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 65/3.1.13 | | Insert new sentence after first sentence: 'Hale Wharf is wholly within the Lee Valley Regional Park and any proposals should take account of the Regional Park Authority's objectives.' | Improved referencing to the Regional Park. In line with comments received from Lee Valley Park Authority. |
| 58 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 65/3.1.14 | | After first sentence insert: 'Improvements to the station area would offer an opportunity to improve access into the Lee Valley Regional Park at Tottenham Marshes linking together this significant open recreational space with wider green infrastructure within the locality.' | Improved referencing to the Regional Park. In line with comments received from Lee Valley Park Authority. |
| 59 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 65/3.1.14 | | Insert at end of paragraph: '(further proposals for future infrastructure improvements are set out in the Council's Community Infrastructure Plan)' | To improve referencing to the CIP and in line with comments received from GLA and LDA |
| 60 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 67/3.1.17 | | Amend last sentence of paragraph to read: "The Wood Green Area of Change and Town Centre borders and includes parts of Noel Park, Trinity Gardens, Wood Green Common and Bowes Park Conservation Areas". | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 61 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 67 | The Council's aspirations for Wood Green Met Town Centre | The wording of bullet point 10 be revised to read: "to encourage the development and management of appropriate leisure and night-time economy uses in the town centre and develop town centre infrastructure amenities; and" | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA and AGRA |
| 62 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 68/3.1.23 | | First sentence to be amended to read: "There is virtually no green space in the ward and although it takes in a lot of Tottenham Marshes and is adjacent to the Lee Valley Regional Park, access to these amenities are severed by the railway and Watermead Way". | For clarity and in line with comments received from FoE Tottenham and Wood Green. |
| 63 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 69/3.1.25 | | "The paragraph should be revised to read: "The high level of educational deprivation may be attributed, in part, to the qualifications of the existing adult population. At school level, performance has been improving across some schools in close proximity to the football ground (St Francis de Sales and Northumberland Park Community School). As of 2010, both schools have been improving faster than the national average in terms of either the % 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) or KS2, reflecting significant improvements in recent years in Northumberland Park ward". | To ensure information is factually correct and in line with comments received from AGRA |

Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

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| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 69/3.1.27 | | Amend paragraph to read: "Current housing tenure in Northumberland Park is predominantly Council and other social rented property, including large estates such as Northumberland Park to the east and Love Lane to the west. 30% of homes in the area are owner occupied, over 50% social rented and 18% private rented. Data from the GLA shows that workless households account for half of households in social rented homes, compared with 7% in owner occupied housing". | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA. |
| 64 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 70 | The Council's aspirations for the redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur stadium. | Add extra point: "Provision of a new green open space". | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from HFRA |
| 65 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 72/3.1.35 | | The paragraph should be reworded to read: "The area's ability to play a role in the future growth of the borough is highlighted by the opportunities presented by the above initiatives and the potential to build upon the area's existing assets such as the Florentia clothing village as well as the future potential development of St Ann's Hospital". | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from HFRA and AGRA |
| 66 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 74 | The Council's aspirations for the area include: | Insert additional bullet point to read: "Potential decentralised energy hub serving surrounding schools and housing estates." | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from FoE Tott and Wood Green. |
| 67 | 3.1 SP 1 Managing Growth | 75/3.1.42 | | Paragraph should be amended to read: "The Council will ensure that development in the areas of limited change respects the historic significance and character of its surroundings...." | For consistency with PPS5 and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 68 | 3.2 SP 2 Housing | 80/3.2.3 | | Change "2007 - 2017" to "2006/07 - 2016/17". | LBH amendment - for consistency. |
| 69 | 3.2 SP 2 Housing | 80/3.2.4 | | In second sentence change "2007/8" to "2006/07". | LBH amendment - for consistency. |
| 70 | 3.2 SP 2 Housing | 80/3.2.4 | | Replace last sentence with "...the draft replacement London Plan is proposing a new housing target for Haringey of 820 units per annum. This is based on the results of the pan London SHLAA. If this new target is agreed, Haringey's housing target will increase by 140 units per annum (680-820) post 2011/12." | To ensure conformity to the London Plan and in line with comments received from GLA. |
| 71 | 3.2 SP 2 Housing | 80/3.2.5 | | In first sentence change "2007 - 2017" to "2006/07 - 2016/17". | LBH amendment - for consistency. |
| 72 | 3.2 SP 2 Housing | 80/3.2.8 | | Insert new paragraph after 3.2.8 to read: "The Council will assess housing densities in planning applications in line with those set out in the London Plan Density Matrix (Table 3A.2). Further detail on area specific density characterisation will be included in the emerging Area Action Plans." | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA, AGRA, GLA and Lynne Zikha |
| 73 | 3.2 SP 2 Housing | | | Affordable housing section of SP2 - see appendix 2a. | Focused change - SP2 will be re-written to reflect new evidence and re-consulted on. |
| 74 | 3.3 SP3 Gypsies and Travellers | 87 | | Change title of section and Policy to read: Provision of land for Gypsies and Travellers. | LBH amendment |
| 75 | 3.3 SP3 Gypsies and Travellers | 87 | | Insert new paragraphs (3.3.1 and 3.3.2) above policy box to read: 3.3.1. The role of the Core Strategy in the provision of land for Gypsies and Travellers accommodation needs is to set out criteria for selecting suitable sites. Further to this, specific sites will be identified in the Site Allocations DPD in line with the standards set out in SP3. 3.3.2. The Council will work with its partners to identify and deliver suitable sites for Gypsies and travellers in the borough, in line with national policy and the London Plan. The Council will aim to promote appropriate and well managed sites to meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities and, to ensure integration with surrounding communities. | LBH amendment |
| 76 | | | | | |
| 77 | AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE FUTURE | | | | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
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| | CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 90/4.1.1 | | Insert the following after the first sentence: "Climate change means in the future London will have hotter summers and wetter winters. Weather events which are considered as extreme today are likely to become far more frequent. The biggest impact on individuals and communities will be the increasing risk of floods, droughts and heat waves. This will have implications for people's health, safety and comfort, food production, biodiversity and infrastructure. Risks in London are set out in the Mayor's Adaptation Strategy". | For clarity and to address comments received from the GLA. |
| 78 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 90/4.1.1 | | Make the second sentence beginning "The Core Strategy has..." a new paragraph. All other paragraphs to be re-numbered. | LBH editorial amendment, made as a result of comments received from the GLA. |
| 79 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 90/4.1.2 | | Add the end of 4.1.2 insert the following: "Spatial policy responses to energy use, climate change and its associated risks are considered in this Section with policies on limiting CO2 emissions, decentralised energy, sustainable transport, water management and flooding. Policies also include underlying issues of resource management, waste and recycling. The challenge of climate change runs through this Core Strategy. SP611 sets out specific design and construction responses to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Tackling climate change will also require a move towards more sustainable energy sources and the London Plan seeks to support the development of decentralised energy systems, including the use of low carbon and renewable energy and the greater utilisation of energy generated from waste". | To reflect the London Plan and comments received from the GLA. |
| 80 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 91 | SP4 | In point 1 of SP4 insert "following the Mayor's energy efficiency hierarchy in line with London Plan policy 4A.1" after "energy use" and before "and carbon emissions during design..." | Improved referencing and to address comments received from the GLA. |
| 81 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 91 | SP4 | Delete "unregulated" from bullet 1a in SP4. | In line with comments received from the GLA. |
| 82 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | | SP4 | SP4 to refer to the Mayor's energy efficiency hierarchy in line with London Plan policy 4A.1. | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from the GLA. |
| 83 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 92/4.1.7 | | Insert new paragraph after 4.1.7 to read: "Haringey has extensive conservation areas and significant historic heritage. When considering decentralised energy options, whether they are micro-generation or larger schemes, consideration should be given to minimising physical impacts on the historic fabric of buildings and ensuring reversibility wherever practicable. Poorly designed measures could seriously detract from the historic character and fabric of buildings and landscapes, whereas well-designed measures sensitive to the historic context can help contribute to the borough's targets for reducing CO2 emissions". | Point of clarity and improved referencing to PPS5. To address comments received from English Heritage. |
| 84 | | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | New paragraph before 4.1.11 | | Add a new paragraph before 4.1.11 to read: Adapting to Climate Change Building and places will need to be planned, designed and constructed to respond to future anticipated changes in climate such as warmer and wetter winters and hotter, drier summers, and the risk associated with such changes: urban heat island effect, heat waves, flooding and droughts. The urban heat island effect is used to describe a situation where higher ambient temperatures are experienced after sunset in urban areas in comparison with rural areas. In London this is most intense at night as buildings and roads absorb more solar radiation than green space and vegetation. In addition to policies in Section 4 and 6, the Council will set out the measures required to alleviate the anticipated climate change risks in its Development Management DPD, and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. Old 4.1.11 becomes 4.1.12 | For clarity and in line with comments received from the GLA. |
| 85 | | | | | | |

Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

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| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 93/4.1.11 | | In last sentence of paragraph delete "unregulated". | LBH correction and to make sense with the change made in SP4 as a result of the comments made by the GLA. |
| 86 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | Old 4.1.11 becomes 4.1.12 | | After first sentence in new paragraph 4.1.12 add: "The Code does not prescribe how to achieve this target, but the London Plan requires that all developments adopt an energy hierarchy. The Council will expect all development to be designed in accordance with the following energy hierarchy: 1 Be lean: use less energy 2 Be clean: supply energy efficiently 3 Be green: use renewable energy" | For clarity and in line with comments received from the GLA. |
| 87 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | new 4.1.13 | | The sentence starting "The Council has commissioned..." to form new paragraph at 4.1.13. | Renumbering paragraphs to reflect changes made above as a result of the comments made by the GLA. |
| 88 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 94/4.1.15 | Decentralised energy | Amend the second sentence of this paragraph to read: "CHP systems can be gas fired or waste fed and, at the present time, are a more efficient way of meeting local electricity and heating demands compared with the traditional approach of inputting electricity from centralised power stations and the use of local gas-fired boilers. The Council will continue to monitor whether there are any more efficient schemes to fulfil this function." Insert additional sentence to read "In addition, proposals for decentralised energy networks will have regard for historic environment objectives, as set out in PPS5". | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA. |
| 89 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 94/4.1.17 | Decentralised energy | | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 90 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 96/4.1.21 | Decentralised energy | Include reference to waste fed CHP in paragraph 4.1.21 to reflect the North London Waste Authority's procurement strategy. | To address comments received from the North London Waste Authority. |
| 91 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | 97/4.1.23 | Existing housing stock | After the 8th sentence insert the following: "Retro-fitting measures must have due regard for historic significance, as set out in objective HE1.3 of PPS5". | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 92 | 4.1 SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey | | | Insert cross reference to DMP13 Vehicle and Pedestrian Movement in supporting text. | To address comments received from Friends of the Earth, Tottenham & Wood Green. |
| 93 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 98 | SP5 | Reword introductory paragraph of policy to read: "The Council will require all development in Haringey to be water efficient during construction and operation and reduce all forms of flood risk". | For clarity and in line with comments received from the Environment Agency. |
| 94 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 98 | SP5 | Amend 8th bullet point to read: "has carried out a Joint SFRA (Strategic flood Risk Assessment) Stage 1 and a site specific Stage 2 for identified Housing sites and Tottenham Hale, a Growth Area within Flood Zones 2 and 3." | To address comments raised by the Environment Agency. |
| 95 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 98 | SP5 | At the end of the seventh bullet point, insert: ", and flood risk vulnerability (as set out in Table D.2 of PPS25)". | To address comments raised by CgMS on behalf of the Metropolitan Police. |
| 96 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 99/4.2.1 | | Supporting text to reflect the strategic approach to flood risk in line with the evidence base of SFRA, Sequential Test, Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan. The proposal to "require all development to reduce all forms of flood risk" and mention that the Council is undertaking the Sequential Test" are supported by the Core Strategy policy and will be given in further detail in the DM DPD and the Sustainable Design and Construction DPD. | To address comments raised by the Environment Agency. |
| 97 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 99/4.2.1 | | After 2nd sentence add: "Further developments should ensure measures are incorporated to protect and improve water quality for surface and groundwaters, particularly in areas of land contamination". | To address comments raised by the Environment Agency. |
| 98 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 99/4.2.1 | | Add text to "require all development in Haringey to be water efficient during construction and operation as far as feasible" to 4th bullet point. | To address comments raised by the Environment Agency. |
| 99 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 99/4.2.2 | | Insert "and River Lee Navigation" in paragraph 4.2.2 to differentiate between that and the River Lea. | For clarity and in line with comments raised by British Waterways. |
| 100 | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | | | | |

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| | CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 101 | | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 100/4.2.5 | | Re-word last sentence to read: "Where a risk of flooding is identified, a sequential test will be required as defined within PPS25." | To address comments received from the Environment Agency. |
| 102 | | 4.2 SP5 Water Management and Flooding | 100/4.2.6 | | Add "Refer to Development Management DPD policy DMP12 Protection of Front Gardens and Private Off-Street Parking for specific requirements" to end of second sentence in para 4.2.6 | To address comments raised by Mr. Johnston. |
| 103 | | 4.3 SP6 Waste and Recycling | | SP6 | Amend the 2nd bullet point to read: " Seek to minimise waste creation, increase recycling rates in relation to commercial, industrial and municipal waste in order to achieve the Mayor's recycling targets, address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option, in line with the Mayor's waste hierarchy" | To address comments raised by the GLA. |
| 104 | | 4.3 SP6 Waste and Recycling | | SP6 | Amend last part of sentence to read: "...to meet the London Plan apportionment of 1,907,000 tonnes and the Haringey apportionment of 237,000 tonnes". | To address comments raised by the GLA. |
| 105 | | 4.3 SP6 Waste and Recycling | 102/4.3.1 | Dealing with waste and encouraging recycling | At the end of paragraph 4.3.1 insert "The Council will promote the generation of renewable energy from waste as set out in London Plan policy 4A.24. Please also see SP4 Working Towards a Low Carbon Haringey". | To improve cross referencing and in line with comments raised by the GLA. |
| 106 | | 4.3 SP6 Waste and Recycling | 103/4.3.4 | Dealing with waste and encouraging recycling | Amend the London Plan apportionment figure to read "1,907,000 tonnes which will cover the period post 2020" | Factual update and in line with comments raised by Government Office for London (GOL). |
| | | 4.3 SP6 Waste and Recycling | 103/4.3.5 | Dealing with waste and encouraging recycling | After last bullet point insert the following: "Please also see DMP13 Sustainable Design and Construction for more detail". | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from the North London Waste Authority. |
| 107 | | 4.3 SP6 Waste and Recycling | 104 | Key evidence and references | Add "Planning Policy Statement 5" in the list of references to provide evidence for the climate change policy as it relates to the historic environment" | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 108 | | 4.4. SP7 Transport | 105 | | Insert new bullet point in first section of SP7 to read: "The Council, in co-operation with neighbouring boroughs, will seek to reduce the impact of larger lorries in local residential areas and town centres and investigate the feasibility of a freight distribution hub". | To address comments raised by Mr Chris Barker and Friends of the Earth, Tottenham & Wood Green. |
| 109 | | 4.4. SP7 Transport | 105 | | In 6th bullet point add "and car free housing wherever feasible". | For clarity and to address representation from Friends of the Earth, Tottenham and Wood Green. |
| 110 | | | | | | |
| 111 | | 4.4. SP7 Transport | 105 | | In 8th bullet point - add after "change" "such as promoting low carbon vehicles". | To address comments received from Friends of the Earth, Tottenham & Wood Green. |
| | | 4.4. SP7 Transport | 106/4.4.3 | | At the end of paragraph insert the following: "The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Transport Study will address sub-regional and local level issues on the transport network, contributing to an understanding of the impact of proposed growth in the Upper Lee Valley, and providing a sound basis for transport infrastructure delivery planning in the boroughs and sub-region as a whole" | Improved referencing in line with representations received from LB Enfield. |
| 112 | | 4.4. SP7 Transport | 106/4.4.4 | | Amend paragraph 4.4.4 to include reference to the River Lee Navigation and other navigable waterways in the borough in order to promote waterborne passenger transport. Also, cross reference to the emerging Local Implementation Plan 2. | For clarity and referencing and in line with comments raised by British Waterways. |
| 113 | | | | | | |
| 114 | | 4.4. SP7 Transport | 108/4.4.5 | | Second sentence should read "Enfield Town" and not "Enfield Chase". | Factual correction in line with comments raised by the GLA. |
| | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 108/4.4.6 | | Add additional text to paragraph 4.4.6 to read: "The proposed upgrades to the Piccadilly and Victoria lines will help to reduce crowding on the lines in the medium term. However, it is forecast that this growth in demand from new developments in the borough's growth areas will mean that crowding levels will rise in the future. This is recognised in the Council's Community Infrastructure Plan and in the North London Sub-Regional Transport Framework". | For clarity and in line with comments raised by the GLA. |
| 115 | | | | | | |
| | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 108/4.4.8 | | Add sub-heading "Traffic" above 4.4.8 but relocate para 4.4.9 to be above 4.4.8 and renumber paragraphs. | For clarity in line with comments made by Friends of the Earth, Tottenham & Wood Green. |
| 116 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 108/4.4.8 | | Add sentence at the end of paragraph to read: "Regarding heavy goods vehicles usage in local residential areas, the routing of construction traffic can be agreed with developers of retail and other developments as part of the planning process. The use of planning conditions can limit the attraction of such vehicles to local streets". | In line with comments received from HFRA & AGRA. |
| 117 | | | | | | |
| 118 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 108/4.4.8 | | Correct word "sustainable". | LBH correction. |
| 119 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 109/4.4.12 | | Insert sentence at the end of paragraph to read "This Plan will implement action to identify additional footpaths as Rights of Way". | In line with comments received from Mr Chris Barker and Friends of the Earth, Tottenham & Wood Green. |
| 120 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 109/4.4.13 | | At the beginning of paragraph delete "Haringey" and add "A network off". Second sentence add "initial" after "four". | In line with comments received from Sustrans. |

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| | CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 109/4.4.14 | | Insert extra sentence to paragraph to read: "The Council will work to improve conditions for cycling across the whole of its street network" | In line with comments received from the Haringey Cycling Campaign. |
| 121 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 109/4.4.15 | | Paragraph 4.4.15 should be moved to 4.4.16. Paragraph 4.4.16 should read: "Haringey has a network of cycle routes across the borough including cycle lanes on main roads, cycle tracks and special fully signed quiet routes. The borough delivered a programme of cycling route and improvements and new cycle routes across the borough as part of the London Cycle Network and will seek to improve the safety and continuity of routes where needed, including the provision of new links to and between routes." | For clarity and in line with comments received from the Haringey Cycling Campaign. |
| 122 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 109/4.4.16 | | Paragraph 4.4.16 now becomes paragraph 4.4.17. Paragraph 4.4.17 should read: "In addition the Council will be working with the Mayor on delivering two Cycle Superhighways and is installing on-street cycle parking facilities at key locations including stations, transport interchanges, shopping centres, local amenities and recreational facilities, as well as providing cycle training for school pupils and individuals" | For clarity and in line with comments received from the Haringey Cycling Campaign. |
| 123 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 110/4.4.17 | | At the end of new paragraph 4.4.17 add: "The Council will ensure cycle parking is provided as part of the planning process in line with its cycle parking standards and will seek to provide cycle parking in existing residential buildings" | In line with comments received from Mr Chris Barker. |
| 124 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | New paragraph | | Additional paragraph 4.4.18 should read: "The Council will ensure cycle use will be considered in all highway improvement work, including maintaining and where possible improving cycle tip directness and safety" | To reflect renumbering of paragraphs as a result of comments made by the Haringey Cycling Campaign. Also, LBH amendment. |
| 125 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 110 | Indicators to monitor delivery of SP7 | Add new bullet point to read: "Change in volume of traffic in vehicle/km". | LBH recommendation and to reflect comments raised by HFRA. |
| 126 | | 4.4 SP7 Transport | 110 | | | |
| 127 | | | | | ECONOMIC VITALITY AND PROSPERITY SHARED BY ALL | |
| 128 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 113 | SP8 Employment | First sentence in paragraph should read: "The Council will secure a strong economy in Haringey and protect the borough's hierarchy of employment land, Strategic Industrial Locations, Locally Significant Industrial Sites, Local Employment Areas. The Council will: | For clarity and in line with comments received from Gladwell Landrock Cecile Park Residents Action Group (GLC - RAG). |
| 129 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 113 | SP8 Employment | In 5th bullet correct word "green" | LBH correction. |
| 130 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 114/5.1.4 | | At end of paragraph add sentence to read: 'Each case will be looked at on merit, having regard to all material considerations.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 114/5.1.6 | | At end of para insert brackets and new sentence to read: 'All works associated with SP8 at Tottenham Hale would be designed in a way that would not lead to adverse effects on the European Site and its bird population in the neighbouring authority of Waltham Forest to strengthen them further, see SP13 for further details.' | For clarity and improved referencing and in line with comments received from LVPA |
| 131 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 115/5.1.12 | | In third sentence change 2008 to '2009' | LBH correction. |
| 132 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 117/5.1.14 | | Delete first two sentences and replace with: "In March 2010 (for the period April 2009 - March 2010) the employment rate in Haringey was 59%, lower than that of London (68%) and England (70%), and down approximately 4.8% over the previous two years". | Factual update and in line with comments received from the Selby Trust. |
| 133 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 117/5.1.14 | | Replace third sentence with the following: "Haringey's economy is dominated by employment in three broad sectors, namely: 1. the public sector 24% (including education and health) 2. retail 13% and 3. service sector 18% (travelling from cafes, pubs, banks and estate agents)". | Factual update, LBH correction. |
| 134 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 117/5.1.18 | | In first sentence change 2008 to 2009. Second sentence change '2008' to '2009'. | LBH correction. |
| 135 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 117/5.1.19 | | In second sentence change 2008 change to '2009'. | LBH correction. |
| 136 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 118/5.1.20 | | Second sentence should read: 'The identification of sites for future waste management facilities, such as Pinkham Way, will be addressed by an emerging North London Waste Plan.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from North London Waste Authority (NLWA). |
| 137 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 118/5.1.20 | | Delete "on a Rail Freight Strategy" from the end of the sentence. | Factual correction and in line with comments received from GLA |
| 138 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 118/5.1.21 | | Insert new sentence at end of paragraph to read: 'Where appropriate and viable, the Council will encourage the provision of such office accommodation for SMEs' | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 139 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 117/5.1.21 | | Insert new sentence at end of paragraph to read: "In addition, environmental enhancement and high quality design are an important element in the enhancement of existing employment sites. Please see SP11 for the Council's approach to design" | Improvement to referencing and signposting and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 140 | | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 117/5.1.21 | | | |

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|--------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 119/5.1.26 | | Add new paragraph before 5.1.26 to read: "The Council is committed to reducing and mitigating the negative effects of climate change. In order to help achieve this and in conjunction with policies in the London Plan (chapter 4A), the Council will support and promote the development of green industries and green practices. For example, the Council will expect new large developments to incorporate CHP and other renewable fuels, wherever possible. Industries that manage recycling and reuse of waste within the borough will be encouraged, as will industries that reduce their carbon footprint in their day-to-day activities. This is also in line with SP4 Working Towards a Low Carbon Haringey". | For clarity and in line with comments received from FoE and HFRA. |
| 141 | 5.1 SP8 Employment | 120 | Key evidence and references | Second reference should read: Haringey Employment Study, London Borough of Haringey 2009. | LBH correction. |
| 142 | 5.2 SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion | 121/5.2.2 | | Amend first sentence to read: "The employment rate in Haringey is 59%, compared to 68% in London and 70% nationally. | LBH correction. |
| 143 | 5.2 SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion | 123 | Key evidence and references | Insert new reference: Mapping Haringey's Third Sector, Haringey Strategic Partnership, January 2010. | Improvement to referencing and signposting and in line with comments received from Selby Trust. |
| 144 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 124/5.3.3 | | Correct paragraph numbering - 5.3.3 missing | LBH correction. |
| 145 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 128/5.3.12 | Protecting and promoting the town centres | Last sentence should read: 'Further information on town centres and the Council's approach to enhancing and protecting them are set out in SP11 and SP12, and the Council's conservation area appraisals and Haringey's Development Management Policies.' | Improved referencing and signposting and in line with comment received from English Heritage. |
| 146 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 125/5.3.12 | Protecting and promoting the town centres | Insert new sentence at the end of the paragraph to read: 'This is also in line with continued investment in the public realm to maximise the historic environment's contribution to town centre vibrancy and vitality in policy, as set out in PPS4 and SP12.' | For consistency and improved referencing and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 147 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 128/5.3.13 | | Add additional sentence to paragraph to read: "Where it is possible, within the provisions of the Use Classes Order and the General Development Order, the Council will seek to ensure that there is a diverse range of shopping facilities provided across the borough, from its town centres, through to the smallest local shopping parades and frontages, so that residents can access a full range of shops and services to meet their every day and longer term needs without resorting to reliance on public transport or car based journeys". | For consistency and in line with comments received from the Highgate Society, AGRA and HFRA. |
| 148 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 128/5.3.14 | | Insert new sentence at end of paragraph to read: 'Improvements to public transport and promotion of more sustainable modes of travel will contribute to more accessible, vibrant and greener town centres. These issues are set out in SP7.' | Improved referencing and signposting and in line with comment received from the Highgate Society |
| 149 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 130/5.3.22 | | After first sentence, insert the following: "This will encourage respect for local character and promote high quality, clutter free design to make streets and public places that are safe and easy to use for all". | For clarity and in line with comment received from HFRA |
| 150 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 130/5.3.22 | | Insert new sentence at end of paragraph: 'Additionally, investment into the public realm and historic environment will support the economic competitiveness of town centres by ensuring that their historic environments are maintained to maximise their attractiveness.' | For consistency and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 151 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 136 | Key evidence and references | Title should read 'Key evidence and references' | LBH correction. |
| 152 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 136 | Key evidence and references | Insert new references: Planning Policy Statement 1, Delivering Sustainable Development, Department of Communities and Local Government 2005; and Planning Policy 5, Planning for the Historic Environment, Department of Communities and Local Government 2010 | Improved referencing and signposting and in line with comment received from English Heritage. |
| 153 | | | | | |

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|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 5.3 SP10 Town Centres | 136 | Key evidence and references | Reference list should read: - Haringey's Retail Study, London Borough of Haringey 2008; - Haringey Heartlands Development Framework, London Borough of Haringey 2005; - Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document, London Borough of Haringey 2007; - Wood Green Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document, London Borough of Haringey 2008; - London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004), Mayor of London 2008; - Planning Policy Statement 1, Delivering Sustainable Development, Department of Communities and Local Government 2005; - Planning Policy Statement 4, Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth, Department of Communities and Local Government 2009; - Planning Policy 5, Planning for the Historic Environment, Department of Communities and Local Government 2010 | LBH correction. |
| 154 | | | | | |
| 155 | | | | SAFER FOR ALL | |
| 156 | 6.1 SP11 Design | | SP11 | After "character" Insert "and historic significance" into the first bullet point of SP11. | For clarity and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 157 | 6.1 SP11 Design | | SP11 | Insert "and improving" into second bullet point to read "ensure impacts on health, climate change, natural resources and biodiversity are minimised by adopting and improving sustainable design and construction techniques" | For clarity and in line with comments received from Friends of the Earth - Tottenham and Wood Green. |
| 158 | 6.1 SP11 Design | 6.1.17 | SP11 Tall buildings | Insert "and Safer Places" at the end of bullet point 3. Insert the following into para 6.1.17: "In line with policies 2A.5 and 4B.9 of the London Plan, the Council will identify places suitable for tall buildings. The Area Action Plans identified for Tottenham and Wood Green will explore in more detail whether there are any sites that are appropriate for new tall buildings. The emerging Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework conforms with the CABE/English Heritage guidance on tall buildings". | To address comments raised by CgMS on behalf of the Metropolitan Police. To address comments raised by English Heritage, Haringey Federation of Residents Association, the Environment Agency and British Waterways. |
| 159 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | | SP12 | Amend SP12 to read as follows: "The Council will support proposals that conserve the historic significance of Haringey's heritage assets, their settings, and the wider historic environment. The borough's heritage assets include Statutorily Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Archaeological Priority Areas, and other locally important heritage assets such as Locally Listed Buildings, Local Historic Green Spaces and Sites of Industrial Heritage Interest. Where archaeological excavation is required, findings should be published, disseminated, and used as the basis for archaeological interpretation on site. The Historic Environment should be used as the basis for heritage-led regeneration and as the basis for good design and positive change. Where possible, development should help increase accessibility to the historic environment. All development shall protect the Strategic view from Alexandra Palace to St Paul's Cathedral and key local views". | To address comments raised by English Heritage. |
| 160 | | | | | |
| 161 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | | SP13 | Amend bullet point 3 to read: Promote the conservation of Locally Listed Buildings of Merit. | For typographical correction and to address comments raised by Highgate Society. |
| 162 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.1 | | After 6.2.1 insert the following: "Haringey's Sites of Industrial Heritage include those buildings which contribute to the visual or historic industrial character of the borough and industrial architectural or industrial archaeological value. Some structures of industrial architectural or historic interest are already on the statutory and local list and additions will be considered as appropriate". | To address comments raised by English Heritage. |
| 163 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.2 | | After first sentence of paragraph 6.2.2 insert the following: "It also supports local economic competitiveness (by providing attractive places for people to live and work) and promotes community cohesion through shared culture and identity. | To address comments raised by English Heritage. |
| 164 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.2 | | Third sentence to start with: "The borough's built form" instead of "its built form". | LBH correction and to make sense with the change at the beginning of the paragraph in line with comments made by English Heritage. |
| 165 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.2 | | At the end of the paragraph insert: "Please see DMP25 Haringey's Heritage for more detail". | For clarity and to address a comment raised by Savills acting on behalf of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. |

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| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.11 | | Insert sentence at the end of paragraph 6.2.11 to read: "It is important to note that the responsibility of Highgate Conservation Area is divided between the boroughs of Haringey and Camden, the boundary between which runs down the middle of Highgate High Street. The Council will continue to work with the London Borough of Camden to ensure the Conservation Area continues to be protected". | For clarity and in line with comments received from the Highgate Society. |
| 166 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.15 | | In first sentence of paragraph 6.2.15 insert "and the London View Management Framework" after "London Plan". | In line with comments received from the GLA. |
| 167 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | 6.2.17 | | Amend 2nd bullet point to read "Views into, within and from Conservation Areas" | For clarity and in line with comments received from Alexandra Park Conservation Area Advisory Committee (CAAC). |
| 168 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | pg. 147 | Indicators to monitor SP12 | Amend 6th indicator to read: "Complete Conservation Area Appraisals and Conservation Management Plans for each of the Conservation Areas within the borough". Amend 7th indicator to read: "Increase the number of buildings put forward for statutory listing (where there is proper justification and where they meet certain criteria)", and | In line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 169 | 6.2 SP12 Conservation | pg. 147 | Key evidence and references | Replace PPS15 with Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment (2010), supported by the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010), set within the context of the Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010), and throughout the Core Strategy where appropriate. | To address comments raised by English Heritage. |
| 170 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 148/6.3.1 | | In second sentence after word 'play' insert 'heritage'. | For consistency and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 171 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 149 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | In first bullet point after 'allotments' insert 'river corridors' | For consistency and in line with comments received from the Environment Agency. |
| 172 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 149 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | Second preamble in policy to read: 'All development shall protect and improve sites of biodiversity and nature conservation, including private gardens, through its.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from Highgate Society |
| 173 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 149 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | First bullet point should read: 'Protect and enhance, and where applicable, extend, the existing boundaries ...' | For clarity and in line with comments received from Friends of Priory Park (FPP). |
| 174 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | Insert new bullet point after '11th bullet point to read: 'Working with the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority to protect and enhance access to the park, its waterside open spaces and habitats, recreational and sporting facilities.' | For consistency and in line with comments received from Lee Valley Regional Park Authority. |
| 175 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | After 13th bullet point insert new point: 'Provide children's informal or formal play space to meet the minimum of 3m2 as set out in the Council's Open Space Standards SPD and an aspirational target of '10m2 as set out in the Mayor's SPG Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from GLA |
| 176 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | After bullet point 3 insert new bullet point: 'Securing new open spaces and SINCS by identifying and securing funding to purchase and enhance such sites in areas of deficiency, such that there is a net increase in provision.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from FoE |
| 177 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | Before bullet point 17 sentence should read: 'Developers will need to demonstrate.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from FPP |
| 178 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | Bullet point 17 should read: 'Recognition that existing public and open space can be used as 'playable space' and for a range of outdoor activities for users of all ages.' | For consistency and in line with comments received from HPA and FPP |
| 179 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150 | SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | Bullet point '18 should read: 'Working with the relevant agencies ...' | For clarity and in line with comments received from FPP |
| 180 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150/6.3.3 | | Last sentence should read: 'The Council will only allow development on sites adjacent to an open space that respects the size, form and use of that open space and does not detract from the overall openness and character of the site, the appearance and historical significance of the setting, or harms the public enjoyment.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA, HFRA and English Heritage. |
| 181 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 150/6.3.4 | | Sentence should read: 'The Council will protect the borough's designated and other open spaces as well as other suitable land with the potential ...' | For clarity and in line with comments received from GLC_RAG |
| 182 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 151/6.3.4 | | At end of paragraph insert new sentence to read: 'Where desirable, and where the open space in question has identifiable value, the Council will resist any development that results in a net loss of this open space.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA and HFRA |
| 183 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 151 | Image | Change the caption on image to read 'Avenue Gardens N22' | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 184 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | | | | |

Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

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| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 185 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 152 | Figure 6.2 | On key Lee Valley should read: 'Lee Valley Regional Park' | For clarity and in line with comments received from LVPA |
| 186 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 6.3.11 | Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) | In second last sentence of paragraph 6.3.11 insert an open bracket before "specifically". | LBH correction. |
| 187 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 154/6.3.13 | Allotments | First sentence should read: "The Council will seek to protect, and where possible, through development opportunities, increase allotment space and promote..." | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA and Haringey Allotment Forum (HAF). |
| 188 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 154/5.3.14 | Allotments | After second sentence insert new sentence to read: 'The standard as set out in Haringey's Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD 2008, says that there should be 0.24 ha of allotment space per 1000, with all residents having access to an allotment with 800m of their home.' | For clarity and improved referencing and in line with comments received from HAF |
| 189 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 154/6.3.18 | Allotments | At the end of paragraph 6.3.18 insert: 'Please also see SP14 for the Council's approach to health and well-being and health eating'. | LBH correction |
| 190 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 158/6.3.23 | BAP | Additional BAP: 1 additional site, Shepherds Hill Gardens | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 191 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 158/6.3.25 | | After second sentence insert new sentence to read: 'Haringey Habitat's Regulation Assessment (HRA) identifies three European Sites within a 10km radius of the borough; The Lee Valley Ramsar Site; The Lee Valley Special Protection Area; and Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation.' Delete last sentence. | For clarity and improved referencing and in line with comments received from LVPA |
| 192 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 159/6.3.26 | | Insert new sentence at beginning of paragraph: 'The HRA screening report included the following recommendation; | LBH correction |
| 193 | 6.3 SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity | 159/6.3.27 | | Last Sentence delete word 'ancient' | For clarity and in line with comments received from FoE |
| 194 | | | | HEALTHIER PEOPLE WITH A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE | |
| 195 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 162/7.1.1 | | Second sentence should read: 'A wider sense of well-being is influenced by a variety of factors such as opportunities for work and recreation, attractive historic environments, personal relationships and feelings of safety and community.' | For consistency and in line with comments received by English Heritage. |
| 196 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 163 | | Insert at beginning of third bullet point: 'Protect the existing provision and support' | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA |
| 197 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 168/7.1.20 | | Delete last two sentences in paragraph | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 198 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 168/new para after 7.1.21 | | After 7.1.21 add new paragraph to read: "In light of current uncertainties for this programme, The Community Infrastructure Plan investigated the requirements associated solely with meeting the primary care needs of the net new population. Estimates from the CIP show potential requirements associated with high and low net population growth scenarios for the period 2006-2016 as equating to 6-8 new GPs by 2016/17". | LBH amendment. Paragraphs in rest of chapter to be re-numbered. |
| 199 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 168/7.1.22 | | Add sentence after first sentence: 'Improvement to the built environment can encourage children and young people to engage in more physical activity, play, recreation and sports which can lead to an improvement in mental and physical health.' | For consistency and in line with comment received from Haringey Play Association (HPA). |
| 200 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 169/7.1.26 | | After paragraph 7.1.26 insert new paragraph to read: "Air pollution can have a detrimental impact on health aggravating existing heart and lung illnesses. In addition, anticipated climate change in London will make air pollution worse as a result of hotter drier weather. The Council has declared the whole borough an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) especially taking into account the pollution from nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. The dominant source of air pollution in Haringey is road transport with a variety of other sources contributing to emissions. An Air Quality Action Plan has been produced setting out measures to reduce air pollution emissions in the borough. SP7 Transport explains our approach to improving air quality through transport measures. The draft Development Management DPD explains how we will expect developments to reduce their impact on air quality. Further guidance is also provided in the Sustainable Design and Construction Guide. | Updated information - an LBH addition |
| 201 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 169/7.1.28 | | Include sentence at the end of paragraph to read: "The Council will require all major new development proposals to carry out a prospective Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Funding will be sought from S106 contributions where impact assessments are identified. Further detail will be set out in the Development Management DPD". | For consistency and in line with comments received from HUDD |

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| CHANGE REF | SECTION TITLE | PAGE NO/PARA NO | POLICY OR BOX TITLE | PROPOSED CHANGE | REASON FOR CHANGE |
| 1 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 172 | Figure 7.3 | Remove Figure 7.3 | LBH correction |
| 202 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 171/7.1.31 | | Insert sentence at end of paragraph to read: 'The improvement of town centre in Haringey is addressed in SP10 and improved access to open space is dealt with in SP13.' | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from HUDU |
| 203 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 171/7.1.33 | | Second sentence should read: 'Access to sport, recreation facilities, play facilities and open space all help to encourage active lifestyles.' | For consistency and in line with comments received from HPA |
| 204 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 171/7.1.33 | | Insert cross reference to SP13 at the end of 7.1.33. | For clarity and in line with comments received from Helen Steel |
| 205 | 7.1 SP 14 Health and Well-being | 173 | Key evidence and referencing | Include additional reference: Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives (2008), Department of Health' | Improved referencing and in line with comments received from HPA |
| 206 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 174/7.2.1 | | Second sentence should read: 'It is home to almost 230,000 people...' | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 207 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 175 | SP15 Culture and Leisure | Bullet point 2 should read: 'Supporting the provision of new work spaces and social and cultural venues in all areas of the borough that support all formal and informal cultural and leisure activities.' | To avoid repetition of previous point and in line with comments received from HFRA |
| 208 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 175 | SP15 Culture and Leisure | Bullet point 3 should read: 'Protecting and enhancing, where feasible, existing cultural facilities and access to cultural heritage throughout the borough.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 209 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 176/7.2.3 | | Fifth sentence, correct 'College Arts' to read: 'College Arts'. Sentence should read: 'These events are entirely managed by committees of local people in partnership with Neighbourhood Management Teams, Bruce Castle Museum, other services in Haringey Council, and College Arts.' | Typographical correction. LBH correction. |
| 210 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 177/7.2.10 | | Insert a paragraph break after 'Wood Green Action Plan' and before 'Over the life'. This will change following paragraph numbering right up to the end of the chapter (on page 182). | Typographical correction and in line with comments received from AGRA |
| 211 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 179/7.2.18 | | Third sentence should read: 'Involvement in arts, sports and formal and informal play can have a positive role in helping address these issues through providing a sense of self worth...' | For consistency and in line with comments received from HPA |
| 212 | 7.2 SP 15 Culture and Leisure | 181/7.2.24 | | After first sentence insert the following to read: 'Haringey's deficiencies in community facilities have been identified in the Council's Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP) (2009). Initial findings from the CIP show a potential need for a new district level combination swimming pool and leisure centre to meet the predicted population growth.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA |
| 213 | | | | | |
| 214 | | | | DELIVERING AND MONITORING THE CORE STRATEGY | |
| 215 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 184/8.1.2 | | Second sentence should read: For the purpose of this policy, community facilities include education and childcare, health facilities (also covered in SP14), community halls, post offices, places of worship and criminal justice facilities.' | For clarity, in accordance with London Plan and in line with comments received from HFRA and HMCS |
| 216 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 185 | SP 16 Community Infrastructure | Insert an additional bullet point after 'Community and youth facilities' (sixth bullet point down) to read: 'Play facilities' | For consistency and in line with comments received from HPA |
| 217 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 186/8.1.3 | | Insert at end of first sentence: '(London Plan Policy 3A.18)' | Improvement to referencing and in line with comments received from Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) /Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). |
| 218 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 186/8.1.4 | | The third sentence should read: 'This way of providing community facilities is becoming more popular: however, the Council and other service providers need to work together to ensure facilities and services are at one accessible location and that the buildings are well maintained.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from HFRA |
| 219 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 186/8.1.5 | | Insert after first sentence: 'Haringey's voluntary and community sector consists of approximately 1400 organisations which employs approximately 5100 people, and relies on 31000 volunteers to carry out the services. As well as an important economic impact, the Third Sector has extensive social impacts and benefits for Haringey'. | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from the Selby Trust |
| 220 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 186/8.1.5 | | Second sentence should read: 'The protection of existing community facilities in the borough, the delivery of new infrastructure and assuring that there is no net loss of community facilities, in line with London Plan Policy 3A.18, will play a key role in improving the lives of residents of Haringey.' | For consistency, in accordance with the London Plan and in line with comments received from MPA/MPS |

Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

| A CHANGE REF | B SECTION TITLE | C PAGE NO/PARA NO | D POLICY OR BOX TITLE | E PROPOSED CHANGE | F REASON FOR CHANGE |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 187/8.1.7 | | Amend paragraph to read (at 4th sentence) "For 2009/10 there were 19 613 school places available (reception to year 6). The Council's Primary Strategy sets out the borough's aspirations for primary aged children over the period of the National Children's Plan to 2020. In line with DfE guidance, the Council's Children and Young People's Service will seek to provide, where possible, new primary schools of no less than two forms of entry, and will actively support the federation of schools where applicable to help give each school the capacity to meet the borough's aspirations. Overall the most urgent need for primary school places has been in Alexandra, Muswell Hill and Fortis Green wards, although this is now being addressed by a decision to expand Rhodes Avenue Primary School by one form of entry. The Council's Children and Young People's Service is also responding to the possible impact of emerging legislation on effective school place planning in the borough in the coming years." | LBH update to reflect the most up-to-date position in terms of primary places and place planning |
| 221 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 187/8.1.7 | | Change numbers 6.6, 4 and 2 into words, i.e. six, six, four, two | Typographical correction. LBH amendment. |
| 222 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 188/8.1.13 | | Should read: 'The majority of Haringey's 12 secondary schools range in size from six to ten forms of entry, although The John Loughborough Seventh Day Adventist School operates at two forms of entry. The borough also has a sixth form college, the Haringey Sixth Form Centre.' | Typographical correction. LBH amendment. |
| 223 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 188/8.1.14 | | Amend first sentence to read: "The expected rise in demand for secondary places has been addressed in part by the provision of a new six secondary school in the middle of the borough, Heartlands High School, that opened in September 2010". | LBH bringing paragraph up-to-date. |
| 224 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 188/8.1.16 | | Fourth sentence, change '6' to read 'six' | Typographical correction. LBH amendment. |
| 225 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 190/8.1.17 | | Insert additional paragraph after 8.1.17 to read: 'Haringey will ensure that all new housing developments and improvements to existing, and development of new open space provides high quality play and recreation space accessible by children and young people.' | For consistency and in line with comments received by HPA |
| 226 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 190/8.1.18 | | Amend first sentence to read: "Haringey's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (2008, updated 2009 and 2010) is a measure of the nature and extent of the need for and the supply of childcare within each local area." | LBH bring paragraph up-to-date. |
| 227 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 190/8.1.19 | | Second sentence point 1) change '3 and 4' to read 'three and four' | Typographical correction. LBH amendment. |
| 228 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 192 | Figure 8.2 | Amend figure 8.2 to show correct locations of: 1 The Roundway, 472-480 Lordship Lane N17 7HA 21-29 Tewksbury Road N15 6SE 560-568 High Road N17 9TA The Fishmongers Arms, 287 High Road, N22 8HU Muswell Hill Police Station. | Factual corrections and in line with comments received from CgMs consulting. |
| 229 | 8.1 SP 16 Community Infrastructure | 193 | Key evidence and referencing | Insert additional reference: 'Supplementary Planning Guidance Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation, 2008 Greater London Authority' | Improvement to referencing and in line with comments received from HPA |
| 230 | 8.2 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy | 197/8.2.11 | | Insert after first sentence new sentence to read: 'The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a three year plan, which sets out a programme for replacing the UDP policies with Local Development Documents (LDD). The current LDS sets out a timetable for the production of a number of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, and Area Action Plans (please see the current 2010 LDS for further detail). | For clarity and in line with comments received from English Heritage. |
| 231 | 8.2 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy | 198/8.2.13 | | At end of paragraph insert: 'guidance is provided in SPG10a The Negotiation, Management and Monitoring of Planning Obligations (2006), this will be superseded by the emerging DM DPD.' | Improved referencing and in line with comments received by English Heritage and HUDU. |
| 232 | 8.2 Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy | 199/8.2.17 | | After third sentence insert new sentence to read: 'The Council is currently investigating the appropriateness of CIL and its application within Haringey. Any proposals for a CIL will 'hang' from this Core Strategy. The Community Infrastructure Plan, which supports the Core Strategy, sets out the necessary infrastructure requirements needed to deliver the Core Strategy. The CIL may be one way of securing these requirements.' | For clarity and in line with comments received from National Grid Property and HUDU and EH. |
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| 1 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Libraries and Museums insert: "Funding is secure" for Tottenham Coombes Croft Library. | LBH update. |
| 235 | | | | | |
| 236 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Libraries and Museums, second row, insert: "There is a risk if the improvements can only be funded by enabling development". | LBH update. |
| 237 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Libraries and Museums, third row, insert "External funding may not be forthcoming. The museum will continue to operate as it currently does". | LBH update. |
| 238 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, first row, add to the end "Alternative funding options are being explored". | LBH update. |
| 239 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, second row, insert "Identify improvements to accessibility required and negotiate with the developer during the planning phase. Alternative funding options are also being explored". | LBH update. |
| 240 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, third row, insert: "Identification of suitable land could pose a risk. Contingency includes bringing back disused sites into public use to ease the demand for plots, and innovative solutions such as use of roof spaces. Levels of demand for allotments will be monitored on an ongoing basis". | LBH update. |
| 241 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, fourth row, insert: "Sites have been identified. Principle risk is in respect of revenue funding where obtaining and sustaining LNR status necessitates increased costs. Contingency is to review timescales /availability of funding and re-programme if required". | LBH update. |
| 242 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 212 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, fifth row, insert: "Principle risks are lack of funding and multiplicity of land ownerships with different landowners potentially having conflicting objectives. This to be reviewed as opportunities arise. Contingency plan to look at creating links on a more strategic level, with surrounding boroughs, in order to create a green network for North London". | LBH update. |
| 243 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, sixth row, insert: "Funding for this scheme has been secured. Progression of the farm facility will be dependent upon it being sponsored and funded by a third party". | LBH update. |
| 244 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, seventh row, insert: "To be developed as part of Marsh Lane Waste Management site scheme". | LBH update. |
| 245 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, eighth row, insert: "Progression will be dependent upon securing capital funds. The timetable for works may need to be extended if funding is not available within the timescale indicated". | LBH update. |
| 246 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, ninth row, insert: "No risk. Funding is secured". | LBH update. |
| 247 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, tenth row, insert: "Phase 1 to value of £750k implemented. Remaining works will be dependent upon securing capital receipts, S106 and external funding and may need to be reprogrammed if wider development in this area is delayed". | LBH update. |
| 248 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, 11th row, insert: "Play facilities improved in 2010. Subject to planning permission, funds secured for tennis improvements for 2011. Further works dependent upon funding and may need to be reprogrammed". | LBH update. |
| 249 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, 12th row, insert: "No risk. Funding is secured". | LBH update. |
| 250 | 9.3 Appendix 3 | 213 | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, 13th row, insert: "Funding for two schemes are secured. (Lordship and Alexandra Park). All other schemes will need to be reviewed in 2012 if no funding is available". | LBH update. |

Appendix 1 - Schedule of Proposed Minor Amendments

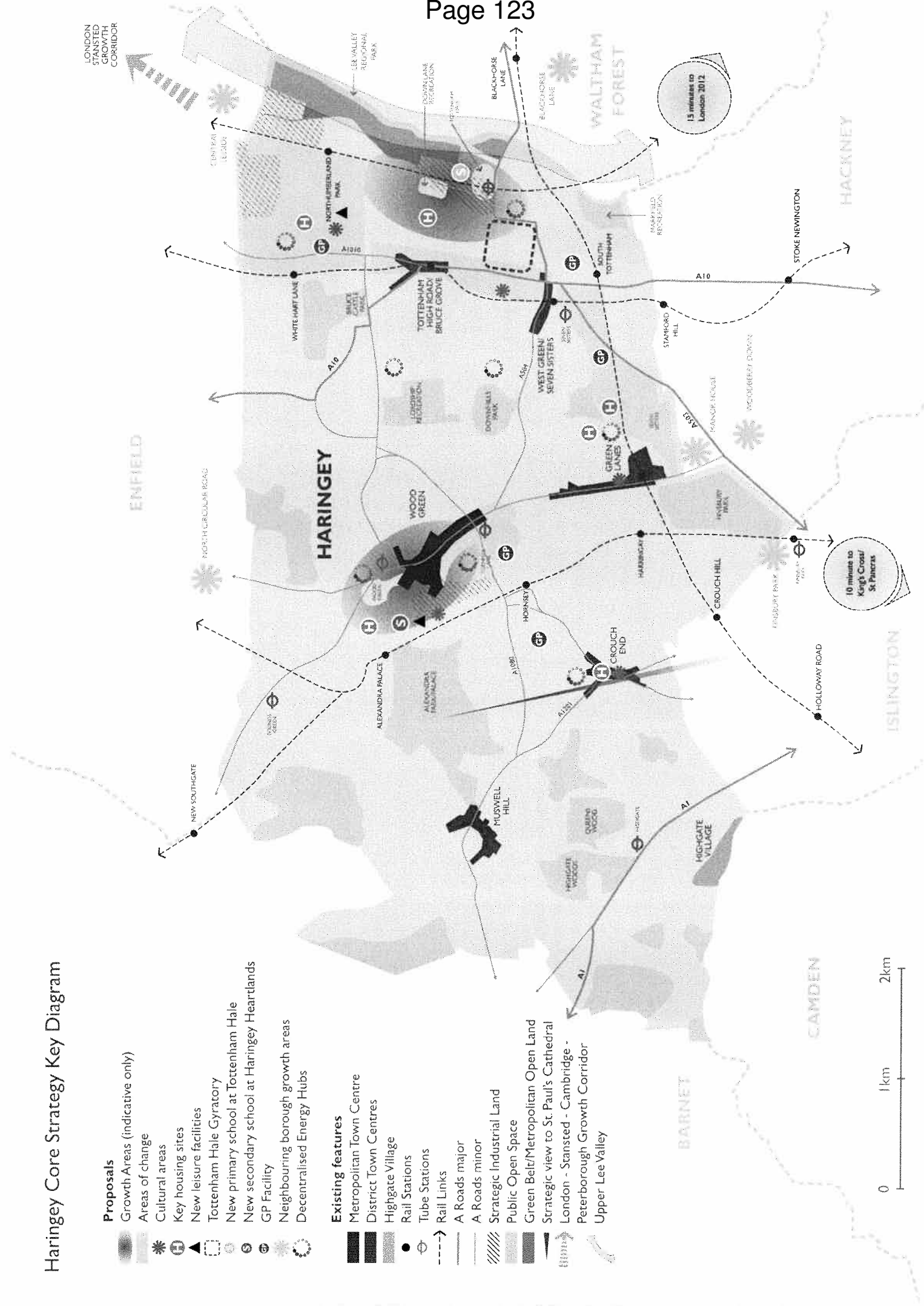
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| 1 | | | 9.3 Appendix 3 | | 213 | | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Open Space, 14th row, insert: "No specific funding is identified yet. This should be reviewed in 2012". | | LBH update. | |
| 251 | | | 9.3 Appendix 3 | | 213 | | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Leisure Services, first row, insert: "Principle risk is lack of funding. The project and the delivery timeline should be reviewed in 2012". Under Scheme insert: "Swimming pool". Under Indicative Phasing Delivery insert: "2020". | | LBH update. | |
| 252 | | | 9.3 Appendix 3 | | 213 | | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Leisure Services, second row, insert: "Risk includes lack of revenue and capital funding. This should be reviewed in 2012 to identify if the funding situation has improved". | | LBH update. | |
| 253 | | | 9.3 Appendix 3 | | 214 | | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | | In the Contingency Planning Required box under Transport, first row, insert: "Funding shortfall is a risk. Development of a tariff for developers contribution is currently being considered". | | LBH update. | |
| 254 | | | 9.3 Appendix 3 | | 214 | | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | | In the Requirements of Scheme box under Transport, third row, insert "additional platforms at Alexandra Palace and Finsbury Park Stations". | | LBH update. | |
| 255 | | | 9.3 Appendix 3 | | 215 | | Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects | | In the Requirements of Scheme box under Transport, sixth row, delete the turnback facility at Seven Sisters. | | LBH update. | |
| 256 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 224 | | Glossary of Terms | | A definition of culture to be added to the Glossary: Culture: a way of life including but not limited to language, arts and science, thought, spiritual activity, social activity and interaction (the Roshan Cultural Heritage Institute) | | For clarity and in line with comments received from AGRA. | |
| 257 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 226 | | Glossary of Terms | | Community Facilities definition should read: Community facilities can be defined as including children's play and recreation facilities, services for young people, older people and disabled people, as well as health facilities, facilities for emergency services, including police facilities, criminal justice facilities, education facilities, libraries, community halls, meeting rooms, places of worship and public toilets.' | | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from MPA/MPS, HMCS | |
| 258 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 227 | | Glossary of Terms | | Insert additional definition to read: 'Emergency Services: Includes Fire, Police and Ambulance services.' | | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from MPA/MPS | |
| 259 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 231 | | Glossary of Terms | | Secure by Design definition should read: 'Secured By Design: The planning and design of street layouts, open space and buildings so as to reduce the likelihood of fear of crime.' | | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from MPA/MPS | |
| 260 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 231 | | Glossary of Terms | | Insert new definition to read: 'Social Infrastructure: Facilities and services including health provision, early years provision, schools, colleges and universities, community, cultural, recreation and sports facilities, places of worship, policing and other criminal justice or community safety facilities, children and young people's play and informal recreation facilities. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and other facilities can be included as social infrastructure.' | | For clarity and consistency and in line with comments received from MPA/MPS | |
| 261 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 232 | | Glossary of Terms | | Insert definition of Tall Buildings to read: "Buildings or structures that are significantly taller than surrounding development". | | For clarity and in line with comments received from English Heritage. | |
| 262 | | | 9.5 Appendix 5 | | 232 | | Glossary of Terms | | | | | |

Haringey Core Strategy Key Diagram

- Proposals**

 - Growth Areas (indicative only)
 - Areas of change
 - Cultural areas
 - Key housing sites
 - New leisure facilities
 - Tottenham Hale Gyratory
 - New primary school at Tottenham Hale
 - New secondary school at Haringey Heartlands
 - GP Facility
 - Neighbouring borough growth areas
 - Decentralised Energy Hubs
- Existing features**

 - Metropolitan Town Centre
 - District Town Centres
 - Highgate Village
 - Rail Stations
 - Tube Stations
 - Rail Links
 - A Roads major
 - A Roads minor
 - Strategic Industrial Land
 - Public Open Space
 - Green Belt/Metropolitan Open Land
 - Strategic view to St. Paul's Cathedral
 - London - Stansted - Cambridge - Peterborough Growth Corridor
 - Upper Lee Valley



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London Borough of Haringey

Haringey Local Development Framework
Core Strategy Proposed Submission
Equalities Impact Assessment
October 2010



www.haringey.gov.uk

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The London Borough of Haringey has prepared a Core Strategy for the period 2011 - 2026. The purpose of the Core Strategy is to provide a framework for making decisions on planning applications and to guide development to suitable locations within the borough.

This Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), has been produced alongside the Core Strategy and is an ongoing process. This document will take into account the borough's cultural and demographic diversity during the development of the Core Strategy.

A consultant is writing a Sustainability Appraisal on the Core Strategy on behalf of Haringey. The primary output from the 2008 Scoping study was a sustainability framework and this framework was used to assess the sustainability of the Core Strategy, which is the central part of the group of planning documents, as the policies are developed. The purpose of the EqIA is to thoroughly and systematically assess the equalities impact of the Core Strategy by assessing the likely implications of the planning policies when they are implemented with regard to equality issues. It will attempt to identify the direct and non-direct discrimination of the 17 core policies and has fed back into the writing of the policies as the Core Strategy was developed.

This final Equalities Impact Assessment has been published alongside the Core Strategy for the submission stage (to the Secretary of State).

1.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this EqIA is to provide the EqIA report, concluding a review of the original strategic recommendations to ensure that the policies and

objectives in the Core Strategy address equalities as far as is practical. This proactive approach meets the aspirations of the Council's Equalities Agenda and its statutory obligations under the Race Relations Amendment Act (2000), Disability Discrimination Act (2005) and Equality Act (2006) which can be summarised as:

- Eliminating unlawful discrimination in the provision of goods, facilities or services;
- Promoting equality of opportunity; and
- Promoting good relations between different groups.

These general duties are supplemented by specific duties which include the need to monitor functions and policies, both new and existing, for adverse impacts and act on the results.

This EqlA identifies the key issues and processes that have been considered in the development of the Core Strategy. It is based on six equality strands, which are age, disability, gender, ethnicity, religion or belief and sexual orientation. It has recommended actions that, if adopted, will help Haringey to anticipate and address potential negative consequences of the policies and identify opportunities for promoting equality.

1.3 The extent of the EqlA

The EqlA ensures that issues are addressed from all angles in the development of the Core Strategy. This report highlights the equality and diversity considerations by analysing the demographics of the borough and, where available, any relevant monitoring and consultation responses carried

out by Haringey and the Planning Policy Team. The work has supported the preparation of the Core Strategy and has tried to pre-empt the possibility that the development of the Core Strategy could potentially affect some groups adversely. It also has enabled Haringey to review its policies and consider alternative ways of achieving the same ends.

For the purpose of this Assessment, target groups have been identified as follows:

- Women;
- Black, Asian and ethnic minority people including traveller communities;
- Young and older people;
- Disabled people;
- Lesbian people, gay people, bisexual people and transgender groups (LGB&T); and
- People of different religion/belief groups.

These will be referred to as the equality strands because they have either been historically discriminated against, are vulnerable and/or people who are considered at risk of **social** and **economic** exclusion within society.

1.4 Overview of the EqlA process

The EqlA scoping methodology followed three key stages:

- Desk-based analysis of baseline material.
- Evaluation of differential key issues and opportunities facing equality strands within the borough; and
- Recommendations for the development of the Core Strategy, associated consultation events and boroughs EqlA approach.

Each of these three key stages were repeated for each stage of developing the Core Strategy and this report was updated at every stage of the development of the Core Strategy to produce this final EqlA. The report has also fed into the sustainability framework whilst developing the Core Strategy.

2 Identifying Relevant Plans & Programmes

The London borough of Haringey has an established set of local Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPP) in regards to Equality. The following table provides a synopsis of the key plans and schemes which are already in place.

| Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes | | |
|---|--|--|
| Scale | PPP | Main aims of document |
| Regional | The London Plan (2008). (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004. | <p>The London Plan, adopted by the Greater London Assembly in 2008, provides the strategic planning framework for London. A primary objective of the London Plan is to promote social inclusion to give all Londoners the opportunity to share in London's future success, and to tackle deprivation and discrimination. The London Plan identifies a number of issues of primary concern and these are the need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Tackle unemployment by increasing access to high quality jobs through training, advice and other support, particularly for those women, young people and minority ethnic groups most in need; 2 Tackle concentrations of deprivation with the aim of ensuring that no one is seriously disadvantaged by where they live within 15-20 years; 3 Tackle homelessness; 4 Tackle discrimination by building on the economic and cultural strengths of London's diversity and build a London that is more accessible to disabled people; 5 Provide a framework for the spatial policies and decisions of learning, health, safety and other key social and community services; and 6 Ensure that local communities benefit from economic growth and are engaged in the development process. 7 Understand the needs and priorities of equality strand groups to respond effectively to their diverse needs and reduce levels of social exclusion. 8 Highlight the importance of improving the quality of life of the poorest Londoners by improving their economic base and reducing barriers to employment opportunities. 9 Set strengthened objectives to include the provision of health and childcare facilities as well as play space within key social infrastructure requirements, and to directly address health inequalities. |
| Regional | Draft replacement of the London Plan (2009) | <p>The draft replacement sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital over the next 20-25 years.</p> <p>The document has recently undergone the process of an Examination in Public of the proposed policies. The Inspectors Report has not been received as yet.</p> <p>One significant amendment is to the London Boroughs Housing Targets. Haringey target has increased from 680 per annum to 820, an increase of 140 units per annum.</p> |

| Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes | | |
|---|--|---|
| Scale | PPP | Main aims of document |
| National (recent change) | Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment | <p>The policies and principles set out in this statement also apply to the consideration of the historic environment in relation to the other heritage-related consent regimes for which planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.</p> <p>Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.</p> <p>Some heritage assets possess a level of interest that justifies designation and particular procedures apply to decisions that involve them. PPS5 covers heritage assets that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus a material planning consideration.</p> |
| Local | Haringey Public Duties Scheme (2005 – 2008). Dec 2006 | <p>Haringey's approach to equal opportunities is 'Mainstreaming'. The approach was formulated in a policy document, <i>"From the Margins to the Mainstream"</i>, adopted in 1992.</p> <p>'Mainstreaming', in Haringey, means that equal opportunity is made integral to policy making, planning, designing and delivering services, in employment of practices and in managing performance of activities at every level of the Council.</p> <p>The move towards a generic approach to equality, such as this Scheme embraces the duties under all the anti-discrimination legislation, bringing them under a single strategic and operational framework.</p> |
| Local | Disability Local Access Guide (2005) | <p>Haringey is committed to implementing the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. Part 3 of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) came into force on 1 October 2004, requiring that adjustments needed to be put in place to improve physical access to buildings used by the public.</p> <p>Haringey is committed to creating an environment where all disabled people can participate fully as equal citizens. The borough aims to promote inclusiveness through providing facilities that can be accessed by all.</p> |
| Local | Sexuality Equality Related Review Action Plan 2004-7 | <p>The Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003 – These Regulations apply to all employment and vocational training and include recruitment, terms and conditions, promotions, transfers, dismissals, and training. Within the Regulations, sexual orientation is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orientation towards same sex (lesbians and gay men); ▪ Orientation towards opposite sex (heterosexual); and ▪ Orientation towards same sex and opposite sex (bisexual). <p>Haringey have since created a Sexuality Equality Related Review Action Plan which focuses on five key areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Commitment To Promotion & Achievement Of LGBT Equalities; 2 Consultation Arrangements; 3 Partnership Working; 4 Performance Management; and 5 Employment: To develop and implement policy and training for staff and managers to implement Employment. |

| Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scale | PPP | Main aims of document |
| Local | Equality Opportunities Policy Haringey Council | <p>The council has legal responsibilities to promote equal opportunities through the following pieces of legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disabilities Discrimination Act (1995); ▪ Race Relations Act 1976 (and its amendments of 2000); and ▪ Sex Discrimination Act 1975. <p>The overall goal is to create: '<i>A Council which ensures the provision of services appropriate to local need, valued by all and delivered by staff who reflect the diverse communities we serve</i>'.</p> <p>The aims of the Council in respect of equal opportunities are threefold: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To promote and demonstrate fairness and equality of opportunity in the provision of services; 2 To promote and demonstrate fairness and equality of opportunity in the employment of staff; and 3 Achieve measurable progress against agreed targets in mainstreaming equal opportunities throughout the Council and all its operations. |

3 The Equality Baseline

3.1 Demographical Context

In order to understand the likely equality impacts for Haringey Council in the development of its Core Strategy there needs to be an understanding of the demographics of the borough and the stakeholders that will be affected e.g. residents, businesses, visitors and people who work (but do not reside) in the borough.

The current population is estimated to be around 228,837¹ with approximately 3,548 known asylum seekers. The 2001 Census illustrated that Haringey's population had grown by 8.6% since 1991 and it is projected that it will grow by a further 5.4% by 2016 to 233,125. There are approximately 55,600 children and young people under the age of 20 living in the borough. By 2026 it is anticipated that the population will have increased to over 260,000, an increase of over 15%.

Haringey has the sixth highest proportion of black and ethnic minority communities (48.9%). The top five are: Brent - 65.4%, Newham - 63.9%, Tower Hamlets - 52.4%, Hackney - 51.6% and Ealing - 50.1%².

The borough continues to face inner London crime rates and remains a 'high volume' crime area. Crime is one of Haringey's residents' top concerns.

Haringey is the fifth most deprived district in London after Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Lambeth. The definition of deprivation relates to Income, Employment, Health, Disability, Education, Skills and Training, barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

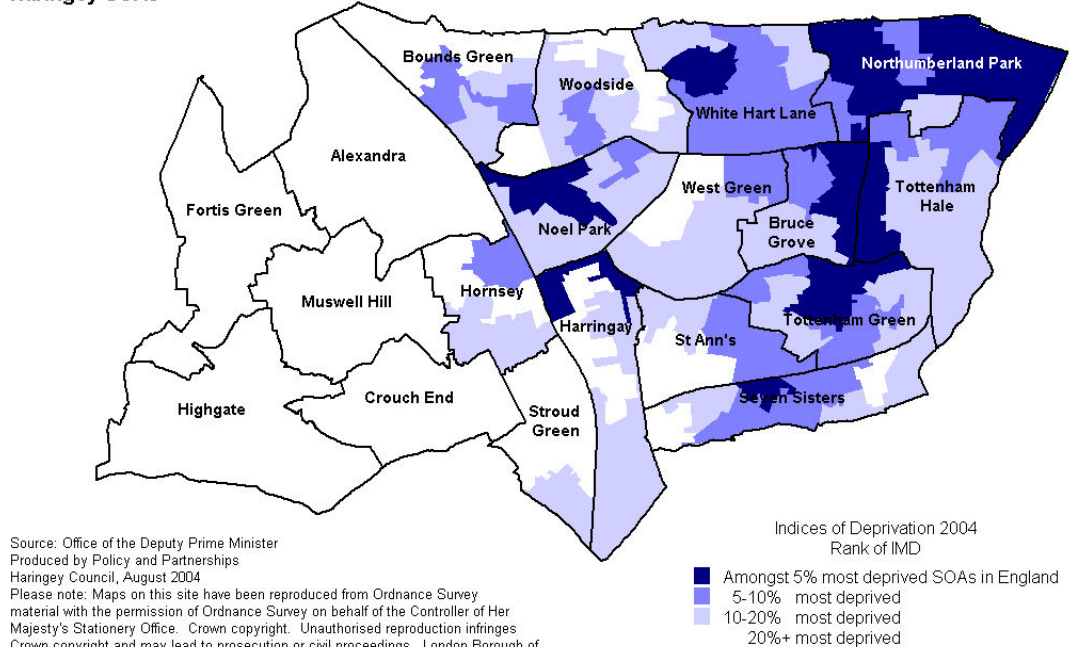
The borough has a clear east/west divide, see Figure 1, with 50 per cent of the Super Output Areas (a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales) in Tottenham amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in the country compared to only 10 per cent in the west.

¹ Source: 2007 Round of GLA Demographic Projections – PLP High

² Source: 2001 Census

Figure 1 Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 25% and 10% most deprived

Indices of Deprivation 2004
Rank of IMD
Haringey SOAs



Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Produced by Policy and Partnerships
Haringey Council, August 2004
Please note: Maps on this site have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. London Borough of Haringey 10017423 2006.
Maps are for identification purposes only and must not be used for scaling or formal documentation.

Under a third of households in the borough have no earned income and in parts, such as Seven Sisters, the average annual household income is below the poverty line. The percentage of economically active (i.e. those working or actively seeking work) population unemployed in March 2006 was 7.7%, which is more than twice the National average of 3.6 per cent. Table 1 gives a breakdown of the reasons that people are unable to seek and/or work in Haringey.

Table 1 Haringey - Economic Inactivity³

| Economically inactive | No. of People | Percentage |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Retired | 13,127 | 23.4 |
| Student | 13,350 | 23.8 |
| Looking after home/family | 11,689 | 20.8 |
| Permanently sick or disabled | 8,530 | 15.2 |
| Other | 9,478 | 16.9 |
| Not aged 16-74 | 53,807 | 100.0 |
| Percentage inactive compared with Population of 233,125 | 53,807 | 23% |

High population mobility and housing shortages pose key challenges in developing cohesive and sustainable communities. There are currently around 5,000 households in temporary accommodation and demand for housing continues to grow. The proportion of Council housing is above the national average at 20 per cent. A substantial proportion of the stock (54 per cent) is in medium and high rise flats. There is a low level of owner-occupation and a high level of renting in social housing compared with the London average.

3.2 Gender

According to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) the male to female ratio is approximately 45:55. The total is likely to have risen since the 2001 census to 228,837⁴.

Table 2 Haringey Gender Composition⁵

| Gender | No. of People |
|------------|---------------|
| Males | 103,666 (45%) |
| Females | 112,841 (55%) |
| ALL PEOPLE | 216,507 |

³ Source: 2001 Census: *Standard Tables*

⁴ 2007 Round of GLA Demographic Projections – PLP High.

⁵ Source: 2001 Census: *Standard Tables*

It's often said that Haringey is an outer London borough with inner London challenges one of them being unemployment. The percentage of male claimants for Job Seekers Allowance in Haringey is 8.3% which is the third highest in London behind Tower Hamlets (9.1%) and Hackney (9.2%). The female claimant rate is 4.2% in Haringey and it is the third highest in London behind Lambeth (4.3%) and Hackney (4.7%).

The Council has produced its Domestic Violence Strategy (2004-08) and evidence from the annual Haringey Crime Audit indicates that it accounts for almost 30% of all reported violent crime in the borough. A report produced by the Home Office about Crime in England and Wales indicated that one quarter of all violent crime reported is violent attacks on women by their partners and ex-partners.

3.3 Ethnicity

Nearly half of the population come from black and ethnic minority communities, including Greek and Turkish Cypriot, African, African Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Irish. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants in the borough.

A large number of refugees and asylum seekers (Kurdish, Somali and Kosovan) have settled in Haringey. More recently the borough has seen an increase in the number of people arriving from Eastern Europe. Table 3 shows the ethnic origins of Haringey residents and makes comparison with London and England.

Table 3 Ethnic Groups in Haringey⁶

| Ethnic Group | Haringey | | London | England | London Rank |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Number | % | % | % | (of 33)* |
| White - British | 98,028 | 45.28 | 59.79 | 86.99 | 28 |
| White - Irish | 9,302 | 4.3 | 3.07 | 1.27 | 7 |
| Other White | 34,752 | 16.05 | 8.29 | 2.66 | 3 |
| Sub Total White | 142,082 | 65.63 | 71.15 | 90.92 | 22 |
| White & Black Caribbean | 3,205 | 1.48 | 0.99 | 0.47 | 4 |
| White & Black African | 1,551 | 0.72 | 0.48 | 0.16 | 4 |
| White & Asian | 2,329 | 1.08 | 0.84 | 0.37 | 5 |
| Other mixed | 2,761 | 1.28 | 0.85 | 0.31 | 4 |
| Sub Total Mixed | 9,846 | 4.56 | 3.16 | 1.31 | 2 |
| Indian | 6,171 | 2.85 | 6.09 | 2.09 | 18 |

⁶ Source: ONS 2001 Census - Table KS06

| Ethnic Group | Haringey | | London | England | London Rank |
|---|----------|-------|--------|---------|-------------|
| | Number | % | % | % | (of 33)* |
| Pakistani | 2,046 | 0.95 | 1.99 | 1.44 | 19 |
| Bangladeshi | 2,961 | 1.37 | 2.15 | 0.56 | 10 |
| Asian or Asian British - Other | 3,348 | 1.55 | 1.86 | 0.48 | 16 |
| Sub Total Asian & Asian British | 14,526 | 6.72 | 12.09 | 4.57 | 21 |
| Caribbean | 20,570 | 9.50 | 4.79 | 1.14 | 5 |
| African | 19,879 | 9.18 | 5.28 | 0.97 | 5 |
| Black or Black British - Other | 2,928 | 1.35 | 0.84 | 0.19 | 7 |
| Sub Total Black or Black British | 43,377 | 20.03 | 10.91 | 2.3 | 6 |
| Chinese | 2,444 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 0.45 | 17 |
| Other Ethnic Group | 4,232 | 1.95 | 1.58 | 0.44 | 12 |
| Sub Total Chinese or Other Ethnic Group | 6,676 | 3.08 | 2.7 | 0.89 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 216,507 | 100% | 100% | 100% | |

* Highest % = 1

It is estimated that 193 languages are spoken within the borough and almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language at home.

The Council ensures that it makes information available in a range of the most frequently required community languages for communities whose first language is not English by:- having a high quality interpreting service that provides a range of community languages for service users; keeping under review the changing demands for translated materials; providing translated information in the most frequently required languages and offering learning opportunities for communities whose first language is not English.

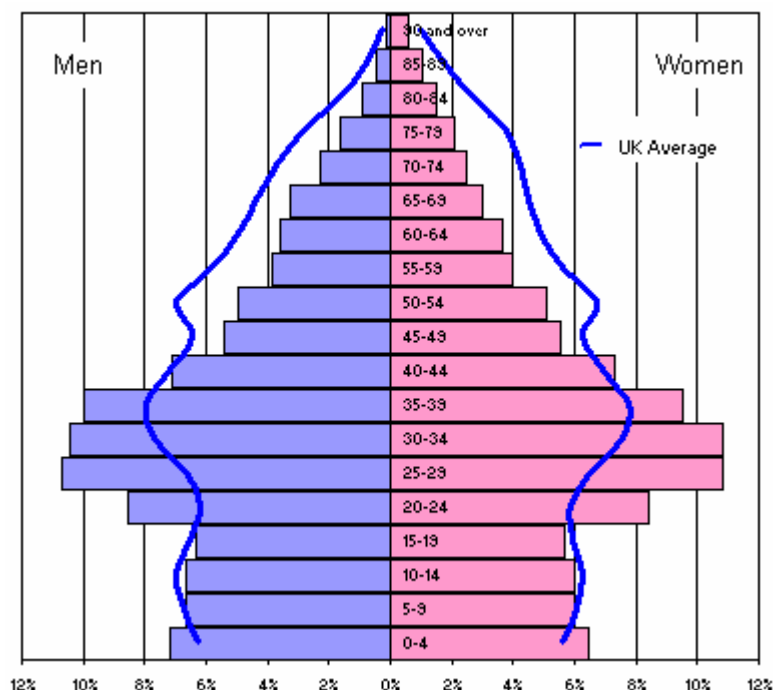
The Audit Commission stated in its Corporate Performance Assessment report that: “community cohesion, user focus and diversity are significant strengths for the Council. They are at the heart of decision-making and are successfully threaded through its ambitions, priorities, culture and working practices.”

In addition, The Audit Commission found that 76% of residents agree that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

3.4 Age

The age structure is similar to that of London as a whole however there is a marked difference in the distribution of age across the borough. The east of the borough tends to have a younger population whilst the west has an older population.

Fig 2 Age Distribution by Gender



The percentages on the pyramid represent the percentage of 'all males' (to the left) and the percentage of 'all females' (to the right) that are in that age group.

Young people are more likely to be claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Haringey than any other age group - the JSA claim rate for economically active people aged 16 to 24 is 18.0 per cent. This is compared with claim rates of 5.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent for people aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 59(females)/64(males) respectively.

In a recent report produced by Age Concern (October 2006) examples of potential inequality experienced by different age groups were identified as follows:

- Potential discrimination against carers as by 2026 more than 10% of the population is projected to be over 75 years old. This is likely to impact on employment as caring rates are highest between 45 and 64, although one in five carers are aged 65 and over;
- Restricting access to the workplace for example by enforced or incentivised retirement;

- Failing to offer choices in health and social care, and making assumptions that older people might not want the sorts of life chances that younger people do;
- Making the assumption that it is “natural” for older people to have lower expectations, reduced choice and control and less account taken of their views; and
- Conversely viewing younger people as aggressive, out of control, uncaring and threatening.

3.5 Religion/Belief

Christianity is the main religion (50%) in Haringey. Details of the total population religion/belief are indicated in the Table 4.

Table 4: Religion/Belief⁷

| Religion/Belief | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|
| Christian | 50.07 |
| No religion | 19.98 |
| Religion not stated | 12.09 |
| Muslim | 11.26 |
| Jewish | 2.64 |
| Hindu | 2.05 |
| Buddhist | 1.05 |
| Other religions | 0.52 |
| Sikh | 0.33 |

Religious discrimination has become more prominent by the rise in Islamophobia, particularly since September 11 and July 7 bombings. There is a need for heightened sensitivity with regard to the Muslim community, and the media’s coverage of the Finsbury Park Mosque.

⁷ Source: 2001 Census

3.6 Disability

The Disability Discrimination Act 2006 (DDA) defines disability as:

“A person has a disability if he or she has a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”

In Haringey 7.4 per cent of people provide unpaid care, which is slightly lower than the London average of 8.5 per cent. Also 5.8 per cent of Haringey residents between the ages of 16 and 74 are either permanently sick or disabled compared with the London average of 5.0 per cent⁸.

The Council is working towards removing barriers and making adjustments to overcome:

- Prejudice and stereotypes;
- Inflexible organisational procedures and practices;
- Inaccessible information;
- Inaccessible buildings; and
- Inaccessible transport.

3.7 Sexual Orientation

There is no definitive figure available for the number of gay men, bisexuals and lesbians in the United Kingdom because this data is not included in the national census. Several sociological and commercial surveys have been carried out and these have produced a wide range of estimates. The government is using the figure of 5-7% of the gay and lesbian population and Stonewall feels that this is a reasonable estimate.

Breaking the Chain of Hate, the National Advisory Group's 1999 national survey examining levels of homophobic crime and community confidence towards the police service, confirmed these statistics:

66% of 2,500 respondents stated that they had been a victim of a homophobic incident only 18% of all homophobic incidents were reported 70% were fearful of reporting future homophobic incidents. Reasons for not reporting included:

- Lack of confidence in the police;
- Anticipated negative reaction;
- Fear of being charged with gay offence;
- Fear of being outed;
- Fear of retribution; and
- Acceptance of violence and abuse.

⁸ Source: 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

It is suggested that the Council consider the introduction of a confidential reporting service for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender staff to report harassment/bullying. This will generate some baseline data and also assist in determining policy and operational priorities.

4 Issues and Opportunities

The Council's Equal Opportunities Policy states that "Haringey is like a global village...It is one of the most diverse parts of one of the busiest capital cities in the world". However, diversity and disadvantage co-exist in Haringey which gives rise to issues of social exclusion and discrimination and the following have been acknowledged by the Council:

- The borough continues to rank among the most deprived local authority areas in the country;
- The borough recognises the unacceptably high levels of local unemployment and particularly high levels of long term unemployment;
- The impact of unemployment is disproportionate on particular sections of the community, including black and ethnic minorities, young and lone parents;
- Access to jobs and training is impeded by the borough's performance on measures of educational achievement;
- There are high levels of local homelessness;
- Polarisation exists in the borough as a consequence of the concentration of the bulk of Haringey's disadvantaged residents in a relatively small area (Northumberland Park Ward);
- The transience of a significant proportion of the population, again largely concentrated in the areas of deprivation to the east;
- There has been a prevalence of "low pay" as well as "no pay" in local employment;
- The heightened and particular deprivation levels of new groups of Asylum Seekers and refugees; and
- Haringey's existing cohesion is taken into account during the development of the EqIA along with cultural values and norms during consultation and development of the Core Strategy. Haringey seeks to build upon the existing strength of cross-cultural relations in the borough.

5 Haringey's Core Strategy

The vision of the Core Strategy 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.

It has six strategic outcomes:

- People at the Heart of Change,
- An environmentally sustainable future,
- Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all,
- Safer for all,
- Healthier people with a better quality of life, and
- People and customer focused.

In the Core Strategy Issues and options we asked for your views on the key planning issues and challenges that face the development of Haringey over the next twenty years and possible options for dealing with them. We presented the document to a wide range of stakeholders and community groups. We also engaged with other service departments in Haringey, the business sector, the public sector, residents groups, amenity societies and area forum. Consultation included specific contact with faith groups and representatives from other equality strands. We did not have direct contact with representatives from the LGBT or disabled communities which needs to be rectified for a more inclusive final Core Strategy.

The development of the Core Strategy contributes to achieving the vision and objectives of the Haringey Sustainable Community Strategy (2007) and became identified 12 overarching preferred planning policies. These were divided into:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Managing Growth | Design |
| Housing | Conservation |
| Environment | Green Infrastructure |
| Movement | Health and Wellbeing |
| Employment | Culture and Leisure |
| Town Centres | Community Infrastructure |

The Core Strategy Preferred Options also underwent a comprehensive consultation programme; this included specific consultation with representatives from all the six equality strands. Full details of this are available in the Preferred Options Consultation Report, 2009. We took all responses, along with

background information and evidence and have developed our proposed submission approach for the Core Strategy.

In line with national and regional planning policy, these consultation responses have now been developed into 17 policies within the Core Strategy proposed submission draft:

- SP1 Managing Growth
- SP2 Housing
- SP3 Provision of land for Gypsies and Travellers
- SP4 Working Towards a Low Carbon Haringey
- SP5 Water Management and Flooding
- SP6 Waste and Recycling
- SP7 Transport
- SP8 Employment
- SP9 Improving Skills and Training
- SP10 Town Centres
- SP11 Design
- SP12 Conservation
- SP13 Open Space And Biodiversity
- SP14 Health and Well-Being
- SP15 Culture and Leisure
- SP16 Community Infrastructure
- SP17 Delivering and Monitoring The Core Strategy

A further version of the Core Strategy – the “Proposed Submission Draft” was written and comprehensive consultation carried out, including with representatives from all the equalities strands. Comments received have been used to amend this document, producing the final draft for submission to the Secretary of State and for presentation to an independent Planning Inspector for the Examination in Public.

The following are brief summaries of the 17 policies. The full policies are given within the final Draft Core Strategy.

Strategic Policy 1 - Managing Growth

Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale will be the key locations for the largest amount of Haringey's future growth. Northumberland Park (which includes the redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur) and Seven Sisters Corridor will also provide a substantial number of jobs and new homes as well as other community uses and facilities and estate regeneration.

Haringey will ensure that all development will respect the character of its surroundings and provide environmental and service improvements.

Strategic Policy 2 – Housing

Density and design standards to deliver quality homes. The Council will aim to make full use of Haringey's capacity for housing by maximising the supply of additional housing to meet or exceed the current target of 6,800 homes from 2011 – 2026 (680 units per annum). (The Mayor of London has proposed raising this target to 820 units per annum). In addition, schemes over 10 units will be required to provide 50% affordable housing. Schemes below the ten unit threshold will be required to provide 20% affordable housing on site, based on habitable rooms, or provide financial contributions towards affordable housing provision (this policy has been changed following consultation in May/June 2010).

Strategic Policy 3 – Provision of land for Gypsies and Travellers

The Council will protect existing lawful sites, plots and pitches for Gypsies and Travellers. The redevelopment of such sites will not be permitted unless they are replaced by equivalent or improved sites, plots and/or pitches in suitable locations within Haringey.

Strategic Policy 4 – Working Towards a Low Carbon Haringey

Haringey will work towards reducing energy use in buildings and working towards a low carbon borough will be one of the key challenges facing Haringey. The Council will promote measures to reduce carbon emissions from new and existing buildings

Strategic Policy 5 – Water Management and Flooding

The Council will require all development in Haringey to use less water during construction and operation, and to reduce the potential for general and flash flooding.

Strategic Policy 6 – Waste and Recycling

The Council supports the objectives of sustainable waste management set out by the Government in PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and the Mayor's London Plan.

Strategic Policy 7 – Transport

The Council will promote key infrastructure proposals to support Haringey's regeneration and local/strategic access to London, employment areas and local services.

Strategic Policy 8 – Employment

The Council will secure a strong economy in Haringey and protect the borough's hierarchy of employment land.

Strategic Policy 9 – Improving Skills and Training to Support Access to Jobs And Community Cohesion and Inclusion.

The Council will seek to address unemployment by facilitating training opportunities for the local population, increasing the employment offer in the borough and allocating land for employment purposes.

Strategic Policy 10 - Town Centres

Distribution of retail across Haringey

The Council will promote the distribution of retail growth to meet the required 13,800m² gross comparison goods floorspace and an additional 10,194m² net convenience goods floorspace by 2016. The majority of this additional retail growth will be met in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre and the five District Town Centres.

Protecting and enhancing Haringey's Town Centres

The Council will promote and encourage development of retail, office, community, leisure, entertainment facilities, recreation uses, arts and culture activities within its town centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy.

Strategic Policy 11 – Design

All new development should enhance and enrich Haringey's built environment and create places and buildings that are high quality, attractive, sustainable, safe and easy to use.

Strategic Policy 12 – Conservation

All new development in Conservation Areas and affecting Historic Assets shall preserve and enhance Haringey's rich and diverse heritage. SP12 has been amended to reflect PPS5.

Strategic Policy 13 Open Space and Biodiversity

New development shall protect and improve Haringey's parks and open spaces.

Strategic Policy 14 Health and Well-Being

The Council will seek to improve health and well-being in Haringey.

Strategic Policy 15 Culture and Leisure

The Council will safeguard and foster the borough's cultural heritage and promote cultural industries and activities.

Strategic Policy 16 Community Facilities

The Council will work with its partners to ensure that appropriate improvement and enhancements of community facilities and services are provided for Haringey's communities. This will be based on the programming, delivery, monitoring and updating of the Community Infrastructure Plan

Strategic Policy 17 Delivering and Monitoring

The Council will work with Haringey's Local Strategic Partnership and its sub regional and regional partners to deliver the vision, objectives and policies of this Core Strategy.

Assessment of Potential Impacts on Equality Strands

A = adverse impact

N = neutral impact

P = positive impact

?? = More information needed

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Managing Growth | P | P | P | P | P | P | The policy should benefit all as it aims to increase available homes in Haringey, in accessible locations. A key consideration across all equality strands should be to continuously improve existing consultation with equality groups. |
| 2 Housing | P Suitable mix of housing to meet needs of young people in terms of affordability; location and size. Potential increased demand for sheltered housing and retirement units. | P Lifelong homes strategy – ensuring homes are adaptable to specific disability and impairment needs. | P Address Specific housing requirements related to domestic violence. Address Specific needs and requirements of single parent families. | P Being able to respond to cultural issues which have an impact on the type of service required and the way in which it should be delivered. i.e. facilities in particular positions; larger sized properties. | ?? Monitoring of levels of hate crime, anti social behaviour and management transfers related to this equality strand. Key issue is to gather information regarding this equality strand. | ?? Monitoring of levels of hate crime, anti social behaviour and management transfers related to this equality strand. Key issue is to gather information regarding this equality strand. | The policy should benefit all as it aims to increase available of differing types, sizes and tenure of homes in Haringey, aiming for 50% of them to be affordable. A key issue across all equality strands is to continuously monitor and gather information about the housing needs of all sections of the community in order to ensure that the council is aware of and able to respond to new housing needs |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| 3 Gypsies and travellers | P | P | P | P | P | P | Central Government has set a target to provide accommodation for gypsies and travellers. All authorities are required to make efforts to meet the targets set. The development of a policy and strategy regarding gypsies and travellers will assist the council to work towards meeting this target locally. Haringey is working towards the development of a strategy relating to gypsies and travellers. |
| 4 Working towards a low carbon Haringey | P Security and safety are generally expressed as areas of concern for older and younger people | P | P | P | P | P | The policy aims to protect and enhance Haringey's strategic and local resources. |
| 5 Water management and flooding | A Research has shown that the appreciation of natural assets and the environment | P Improvements to the environment to consider the accessibility issues of those with disabilities / | P Security and community safety issues are specific concerns for women. | P | P | P | The policy aims to improve protection from flooding, reducing CO2 emissions, reducing pollution and supporting sustainable design which should benefit all – however concerns over safety and access may reduce the benefits for some strand groups in particular. |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| | can be a contentious issue between young and older people. | impairments. | | | | | |
| 6 Waste and recycling | P | P | P | P | P | P | Improvements to waste and recycling should benefit all – access to more local facilities and increased services for doorstep collections for example. Identification of new waste sites could be seen as locally negative but improved infrastructure would have longer term environmental benefits. |
| 7 Transport | P Need transport facilities and opportunities that enable young people to access local employment, training and education opportunities. Need transport facilities and opportunities | P | P | P | P | P | The policy supports economic regeneration with the improvement of safety and security on transport networks, reducing car dependency by promoting public transport, locating major trip generating development with good transport access by integrating transport planning and land use planning. This is an issue for all equality strands. Key consideration is the specific requirements and needs of the different equality groups. |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| | that enable older people to access health and community facilities. | | | | | | |
| 8 Employment | P | P Ensure that there are training and support mechanisms in place for people with a disability or impairment, in line with the requirements of the disability Discrimination Act. | P Specific requirements of women and those caring for dependants in order access employment opportunities. Assisting the skills progression of women and those returning to work. | P | P | P | The policy aims to protect and enhance employment land, whilst promoting complementary current uses with employment use. A key consideration across all equality strands is to ensure that there are a range of flexible employment opportunities such as flexible working; part time employment; apprenticeships; financial incentives and that this is supported by a infrastructure of good transport facilities; training and childcare opportunities. |
| 9 Improving skills and training | | P Ensure that there are training and support mechanisms in place for people with a disability or impairment, in | P Specific requirements of women and those caring for dependants in order access employment | | | | A key consideration across all equality strands is to ensure that there are a range of flexible employment and training opportunities such as flexible working; part time employment; apprenticeships; financial incentives and that this is supported by a infrastructure of good transport |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|--------------------|-----|--|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | line with the requirements of the disability Discrimination Act. | opportunities. Assisting the skills progression of women and those returning to work. | | | | facilities; training and childcare opportunities. |
| 10 Town Centres | P | P | P | P | P | P | The policy supports the protection, expansion and intensification of town centres. Good design and management of town centres should be made to the benefit of all – in particular addressing the needs of all equality strand groups. It is an opportunity for improvement. |
| 11 Design | P | P | P | P | P | P | Good design should be made to the benefit of all – in particular addressing the needs of all strand group. Good design is an opportunity for improvement . Good design should be made to the benefit of all – in particular addressing the needs of all equality strand groups. Good design is an opportunity for improvement. |
| 12 | A | A | A | N | A | N | Planning has a central role to play in |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Conservation | | | | | | | <p>conserving our heritage assets and utilising the historic environment in creating sustainable places.</p> <p>The priority to conserve and enhance older buildings can discriminate against groups as physical assess may be difficult to alter in older buildings.</p> <p>Additionally, it may be more difficult to change conservation area buildings for alternative uses such as places of worship.</p> |
| 13 Open space and biodiversity | P | P | P | P | P | P | <p>The policy promotes the safeguarding of existing open space from development and the creation of new open space in deficient areas to promote health and wellbeing.</p> <p>A key objective across all equality strands should be to ensure that individuals from the diversity of backgrounds have similar life opportunities. That there are strong and positive relationships between people of different backgrounds and circumstances.</p> |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|----------------------------|---|------------|----------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | Assessing the cohesiveness of local communities by different equality groups and monitoring community tensions needs to be part of community wellbeing initiatives. The council receives preventing violent extremism funding and performance information regarding projects and initiatives associated with this should be incorporated into information related to this objective. This will enable the council to identify any tensions / specific community cohesion/ well being issues and take appropriate action to address any issues identified. |
| 14 Health and wellbeing | P Increased demand and need for facilities as a result of the increasing size of the older community. | P | P | P Specific cultural needs related to ethnicity. | P | P | The policy promotes healthy communities by a good standard of housing with well designed streetscapes. Encouraging healthy activity, traffic calming, promoting fresh food, providing jobs and educational opportunity, lessening environmental impacts and reducing inequalities. |
| 15 | P | P | P | P | P | P | Affordability of cultural and leisure facilities are pertinent issues common |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|----------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Culture and Leisure | | | | | | | to all equality groups. The policy promotes the safeguarding and promotion of the boroughs cultural heritage, promoting cultural industries and activities, and promoting and enhancing sporting facilities. |
| 16 Community infrastructure | P The lack of facilities for young people has been a well highlighted issue, not least by young people themselves. Providing suitable community facilities will be part of the solution. | P | P | P Facilities for individuals and groups to practice faith and associated activities. Facilities and opportunities for cultural enrichment and sharing to build cohesive communities. | P | P | Affordability of community facilities and safety are pertinent issues common to all equality groups. |
| 17 Delivering and | P | P | P | P | P | P | The delivery and monitoring proposed for the Core strategy will also provide |

| Strategic Policy | Age | Disability | Gender | Ethnicity | Religion or belief | Sexual orientation | Commentary |
|------------------------------|-----|------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Monitoring the Core Strategy | | | | | | | <p>information on monitoring the effects (positive and negative) on the 6 equality strands wherever possible.</p> <p>This process should enable Haringey to identify where policy and/or implementation could be improved or where there examples of good practice.</p> |

5. Recommendations and Comments

5.1 Core Strategy

- The Core Strategy is relevant to strategic policies and therefore, it is also relevant to the general duties of the Race, Disability, Sex Discrimination and Equality Acts;
- It was highlighted by the EqIA Scoping report in 2007 that the projection for the size of the ethnic minority community in Haringey is that it will increase. It is currently nearly 50% and Haringey will need to be mindful of using the term 'minority', simply because the white group will become the minority and the strategy, including the subsequent consultation exercise must account for this.
- Although this EqIA has looked at the different equality strand groups and identified particular factors to take into account for the development of the Core Strategy, further data may be required to identify all the potential adverse/negative/positive impacts. It is suggested that the gaps identified can be further addressed by additional engagement with different stakeholders to gain their perspective and factor these in the strategy as appropriate; in particular representing disability and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transsexual equality strands.
- There is little monitoring of customer use of planning and so there is no current data on this. It is recommended that this be taken forward with the appropriate Haringey management systems.

5.2 Consultation

- The information gathered is being used to assess whether there is, or is likely to be, a differential impact, whether direct or indirect, upon the relevant group (or groups). There is also the potential to assess unmet needs (gaps in service provision) and planning related requirements of any of the target groups;
- If an adverse effect on any of those groups can be identified, department heads will need to assess whether the policy is unlawfully discriminatory, taking into account that some policies are intended to increase equality of opportunity by requiring or permitting positive action, or action to redress disadvantages. They will then have to decide how to ensure that the Council acts lawfully;
- Even if the policy/strategy is not unlawful, the department concerned will need to consider what actions are possible within legislative boundaries in light of any adverse impact identified;
- People invited to participate in any consultation exercise will have needs regarding information i.e. notification, attendance; expectations of role,

and benefit to them, their organisation and or the Council of contributing to the consultation process;

The following questions have been used in guiding consultation:

- *What individuals are or are likely to be directly affected by the strategy/objective?*
- *What relevant groups have a legitimate interest in this strategy?*
- *How do we ensure that those affected by or with a legitimate interest in the policy are consulted?*
- *How will information be made available to those consulted?*
- *Will the information be accessible to minority groups such as those with disabilities and ethnic minorities?*
- *What barriers exist to effective consultation with each of the groups / bodies / persons identified above?*
- *What measures can be taken to facilitate effective consultation in light of any barriers – have you booked an accessible venue, is it scheduled to start at a time that is convenient ?*
- *Have previous attempts at consultation with particular groups been unsuccessful? If so, why, and what can be done to overcome any obstacles?*
- *Are resources available to encourage full/wider participation?*

Consultation takes different forms, for example children, elderly people, Gypsies and Travellers, people with disabilities and persons with dependants cannot all be consulted in the same way, different approaches may be necessary. It is important to seek the advice of representative groups and relevant agencies to ensure that the most affected individuals and groups are helped to engage in the process.

Steps to minimise the impact of consultations have been taken with other departments to coordinate activities including press advertising, use of ongoing dialogue, purposefully focusing consultations on a number of affected groups.

Amongst the various consultative mechanisms, face-to-face, expert or general meetings are used. In planning meetings, organisers are giving consideration to an array of practical issues, including the following:

- *Is the venue wheelchair accessible?*
- *Are there loop/signing/other facilities for people with varying disabilities?*
- *Are the acoustics generally good?*
- *Is it clear that people can bring and use advocates?*

- *In complex buildings, is there a meeting and guiding service for those requiring it?*
- *Have arrangements been made and individuals trained to deal with emergency evacuations?*
- *Is the meeting in an area which will result in people of one community feeling uncomfortable about attending?*
- *Has access to and from the meeting also been considered?*
- *Will the target audience feel comfortable? For example, does the venue have a reputation for being 'gay unfriendly'?*
- *Will the arrangements for chairing and organising reflect this hospitality? For example, young people may come to a school to discuss youth problems but they may not find it easy to talk freely if teachers are running the session.*
- *Are the venues flexible enough to allow larger/smaller group discussions?*
- *Are the venues accessible to public transport, and if not can alternative transport arrangements be made? For example, for people with mobility impairments or for people with dependants and/or on low income.*
- *Depending on the issue under discussion, are the venues geographically spread, or are they overly concentrated in urban centres?*
- *Are crèche facilities available?*
- *Are interpreters needed?*

Written documents are made available to participants that as far as possible:

- Use plain English and be jargon-free;
- Convey specialist information in as simple a format as possible. For example, there will be occasions when documents need to include detailed statistics or specialised information. Such material should be translated into a format which enables non-experts to engage with the process;
- Include an executive summary;
- Offer the text in languages other than English and in disability-friendly formats (for example, Braille, audio-tape, large type, etc.);
- Be relayed in newspapers, magazines and other material that is likely to be read by participants. This would include minority language publications and magazines published by the voluntary sector;
- Depending on the targeted audience, the documentation could be accompanied by alternative formats other than print (for

example, videos, role-play formats) and advice on possible discussion formats;

- Where appropriate, include specific questions or issues for discussion with particular target audiences. For example, people who have certain disabilities may not find written communication effective; and
- Personal/individual communication may be needed and should not be seen as something extraordinary, when trying to include people who otherwise could not take part.

5.3 Comments

- The limited availability of immediately accessible qualitative and quantitative data for all of the equality strands may mean additional research for relevant data before a full EqlA can be concluded;
- Haringey has taken positive steps in producing equalities guidelines and equal opportunity policy. There is now highly professional, strong support for the writing in-house of equality impact assessment.
- Although this EqlA has looked at the different equality strand groups and identified particular factors to take into account for the development of the Core Strategy, further data may be required to identify all the potential adverse/negative/positive impacts. It is suggested that the gaps identified can be further addressed by additional engagement with different stakeholders to gain their perspective and factor these in the strategy as appropriate; in particular representing disability and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transsexual equality strands.
- There was little monitoring of customer use of planning and so no current data are available on this. It was therefore recommended that this be taken forward with the appropriate Haringey management systems. Formerly, an annual customer survey was sent out. This has been replaced with a customer satisfaction survey, sent out to each applicant of a planning application after a decision has been made. This survey includes an equalities monitoring form. The results of this will be used wherever possible to monitor the equality implications of implementing planning policy.

5.4 Equality Improvement Plan

| Actions | Officer responsible | Timescales |
|--|--|----------------|
| Regular review of policy related evidence base | Planning policy team | Ongoing |
| Relevant staff to attend Equality and Diversity Equalities Impact Assessment training | Planning policy team | Ongoing |
| Ensure relevant equality and diversity indicators are included in the Annual Monitoring Report | Planning policy team | Ongoing |
| Ensure consultation promotes the involvement and participation of hard to reach groups (as outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement) | Planning policy team | Ongoing |
| Review of customer satisfaction survey equalities monitoring forms | Business support Planning policy team | Ongoing |
| Review of EqIA progress with Corporate Equalities Team | Planning policy team Equalities team | Ongoing |

Appendix 1 – Legislation

Civil Partnership Act 2004.

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

Disability Discrimination Act 2005

Equal Pay Act 1970

Employment Act 2002

Employment Equality (age) Regulations 2003

Employment Equality (religion or belief) Regulations 2003

Employment Equality (sexual orientation) Regulations 2003

The Equality Act 2006

Gender Equality Duty 2007

Human Rights Act 1998

Race Relations Act 1976

Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000

Appendix 2 - Additional References

Mayor of London

Children's and Young Persons Strategy, GLA, 2004.
Domestic Violence Strategy, GLA, 2005
Draft Health Inequalities, GLA, 2008
London Enriched (draft Refugee Integration Strategy), GLA, 2007
Older Peoples Strategy, GLA, 2006
Rough Sleepers Strategy, GLA, 2001

Haringey

Age Equalities Review, Haringey, 2002.
Disability Equality Access Guide, Haringey, 2007.
Disability Equality Review, Haringey, 2000.
Equal Opportunities Guide for Business Planning, Haringey, 2004.
Equal Opportunities Policy, Haringey, 2008.
Equalities Impact Assessments, Haringey, 2006.
Equalities Matters Newsletter, Haringey, (quarterly).
Equalities Scheme, Haringey, 2006.
Race Equality Review, Haringey, 1999.
Ready to Explode ~ Children & Young People, Haringey.
Review of Translation and Interpreting Service, Haringey, 2000.
Sexuality Review, Haringey, 2004.
Women Equality Review, Haringey, 2001.
Women's Directory 3rd Edition, Haringey, 2004.

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What did the 2006 UDP say and what does the emerging Core Strategy say:

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>People at the heart of change</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (approx) 7000 new homes in Tottenham Hale and 15,000 new jobs by 2020 • (approximately) 1700 new homes in Haringey Heartlands and the creation of new jobs (number under negotiation) • Additional 13,800 m2 of comparison goods and 10,194 convenience goods by 2016. • Intensify residential use in Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre • A new retail centre at Tottenham Hale • Maintain town centre vacancy rates lower than 10% (currently 11%) • 65% A1 primary frontages and 50% A1 secondary frontages • Over 50% of housing in growth areas will be affordable • 6,800 new homes over 10 years (2007 – 2017) these figures to be reviewed by 2011 • 3,400 affordable homes over 10 years • Minimum reduction in CO2 of 20% from on site renewables • Intensify residential use in Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tottenham Hale is referred to as an Area of Change, and reference is made to the (then) draft Tottenham Hale Masterplan. Supports the provision of a minimum of 200 new homes and 5000 new jobs at Tottenham Hale, together with “appropriate” retailing (no figures given). • Heartlands is identified as an Area of Change with potential to deliver 1500 new jobs and 1000 new homes. • The UDP contains a “forecast” for an additional 5250m2 of convenience floorspace, and 40,426m2 of comparison floorspace up to 2016. • Retail (A1) primary and secondary protection was the same, standing at 65% in primary frontages and 50% in secondary frontages. • Growth areas were not identified in the UDP – only Areas of Change. The affordable housing target for such areas was 50%, and this has been carried forward to the CS. • The (then) 2004 London Plan’s housing target of 6800 homes is referred to. |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new retail centre at Tottenham Hale • Maintain town centre vacancy rates lower than 10% (currently 11%) • Deliver the minimum number of pitches identified in the Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Sites • Intensify residential use in Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre • A new retail centre at Tottenham Hale • Improvement plans for all District Centres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A target for affordable homes is only mentioned in % of homes provided i.e. 50%. • CO2 reduction is referred to in terms of "a reduction" but no overall % aim is referred to. • Wood Green is identified as the key focus for additional comparison floorspace, and Tottenham Hale is identified as a new urban focus for 'appropriate' retailing such as a small food store. • Town centre minimum vacancy rates are not given. • There was an acknowledgment of the need to provide accommodation for gypsies and travellers in the borough, although no minimum number of pitches was proposed. |
| An environmentally sustainable future | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum reduction in CO2 of 20% from on site renewables • By 2015 all schools to be low carbon • By 2016 all homes to be zero carbon • By 2019 all new non-residential to be zero carbon • Introducing measures to reduce flood-risk such as the de-culverting of the Moselle Brook • Conservation of the River Lee and Moselle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO2 reduction is referred to in terms of "a reduction" but no overall % aim is referred to. • No reference is made to the need for schools to be low carbon, or homes or new non-residential to be zero carbon. • The UDP did not proactively seek to reduce flood risk, but offered up policy that responded to new applications that might increase flood risk. • Conservation of the Lee Valley Regional Park was specified, but no |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>Deliver on NLJWS –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% recycling and composting rate by 2020; ▪ a reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill to 35% (of 1995 amounts) by 2020; ▪ recovery of energy from min 31.5% of rubbish by 2015. <p>Deliver on NLWP</p> <p>Identify area for sufficient facilities to process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 75% municipal (15.8 million tonnes) waste arising by 2010 ▪ 80% (19.2 million tonnes) by 2015 ▪ 85% (20.6 million tonnes) by 2020. <p>Recycling and composting targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal waste: 35% by 2010, 45% by 2015 ▪ Commercial and industrial waste: 70% by 2015 • Construction, excavation and demolition waste: 95% by 2020 • Implementation of environmentally friendly practices in land management through development and implementation of an environmental management system (EMS) • Implementation of car clubs | <p>specific reference to outcomes for the River Lee itself or for the Moselle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No mention of specific output arising from a NLJWS (which was in its initial formulation in 2006 at the time of adoption). No output generally in relation to waste or its disposal with the exception of sustainable waste management where the output is to seek a north London waste site, and to seek additional reuse and recycling facilities. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UDP's Environment Chapter made some reference to outputs |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to Tottenham Gyratory • Improvements to orbital public transport • Improvements to orbital public transport • Improvements to air quality • Development of green corridors know as 'Greenways' to improve the urban commuting network of safe walking and cycling routes • Completion of London Cycle Network | <p>relating to alternative fuels, noise pollution and mitigating climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No output relating to car clubs • Outputs included in relation to improving regional and local transport links, including public transport. |
| Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7,000 new homes in Tottenham Hale and 15,000 new jobs by 2020 ▪ 1,700 new homes in Haringey Heartlands and 1500 new jobs by 2020 • Additional 13,800 m2 of comparison goods and 10,194 convenience goods by 2016 • Commissioning of public realm contracts for waste management and highways | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tottenham Hale is referred to as an Area of Change, and reference is made to the (then) draft Tottenham Hale Masterplan. Supports the provision of a minimum of 200 new homes and 5000 new jobs at Tottenham Hale, together with "appropriate" retailing (no figures given). • The UDP contains a "forecast" for an additional 5250m2 of convenience floorspace, and 40,426m2 of comparison floorspace up to 2016. • Retail (A1) primary and secondary protection was the same, standing at 65% in primary frontages and 50% in secondary frontages. • No specific output in terms of public realm contracts for waste management and highways. |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment growth in north London is estimated at 300,000 jobs over the period 2006-26, representing an annual growth of 15,000 jobs. • Potential for releasing employment land at White Hart Lane, St Ann's and Seven Sisters ▪ 7,000 new homes in Tottenham Hale and 15,000 new jobs by 2020 ▪ 1,700 new homes in Haringey Heartlands and 1500 new jobs by 2020 • Additional 13,800 m2 of comparison goods and 10,194 convenience goods by 2016 • Employment growth in north London is estimated at 300,000 jobs over the period 2006-26, representing an annual growth of 15,000 jobs ▪ All homes meet 'Lifetime Homes' standard ▪ 10% homes wheelchair accessible • All major development meets 'Secure by Design' standard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tottenham Hale identified as an Area of Change and reference is made to the (then) draft Tottenham Hale Masterplan. Supports the provision of a minimum of 200 new homes and 5000 new jobs at Tottenham Hale, together with "appropriate" retailing (no figures given). • Lifetime homes are covered by SPD and designing out crime is mentioned, but with no output set out. |
| Safer for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All developments in line with CABE's Principles of Inclusive Design ▪ Developments in line with 'Secured by Design', 'Designing out Crime' and 'Safer Places'. ▪ All new developments compatible with fire safety solutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The UDP mentions need to design out crime, but no specific output in relation to this or to inclusiveness. ▪ No outcomes relating to fire safety solutions. |
| Healthier people with a better quality of life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No loss of Green Belt, MOL, Significant Local Open Land and Sites of Ecological | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Similar UDP output in relation to green belt, MOL, SLOL and SINCS. |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Importance ■ More parks in the borough to attain Green Flag Status. ■ Implementation of Haringey Tree Strategy ■ Implementation of Biodiversity Action Plan ■ Implement restoration and renewal projects for Markfield and Lordship Recreation Grounds ■ Potential neighbourhood health centre in Tottenham Hale & Haringey Heartlands ■ Reduction in admissions to hospital due to long-term health conditions ■ Promote the development of cultural quarters at Wood Green and Tottenham ■ All homes meet 'Lifetime Homes' standard ■ 10% homes wheelchair accessible ■ All major development meets 'Secure by Design' standard ■ New Community Infrastructure Plan 2010-26 ■ New community facilities in Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale ■ Employment growth in north London is | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ THE Green Flag awards were launched in 1996, but there is no reference to them in the UDP. ■ The UDP contains policy seeking to protect trees and biodiversity. ■ No restoration and renewal projects. ■ Health facility output related to any local need or demand. ■ No specific UDP output for health conditions ■ The cultural quarter of Wood Green is mentioned, with the area identified as an Area of Change, but Tottenham's cultural quarter is not identified. ■ Lifetime homes are covered by SPD and designing out crime is mentioned, but with no output set out. ■ No output for community facilities with the exception of recognition that new development will bring a demand for additional infrastructure. |

| Core Strategy Chapters (SCS outcomes) | Core Strategy Output | Comparison with UDP policies' output |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | estimated at 300,000 jobs over the period 2006-26, representing an annual growth of 15,000 jobs | |

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Haringey Council

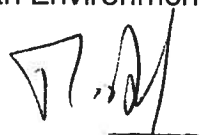
[No.]**CABINET****On 12 October 2010**

Report Title

Draft Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document

Report of Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment

Signed :

 @ 1/10/10

Contact Officer : Sule Nisancioglu, Head of Planning Policy and Design

Ext 5562

Wards(s) affected: All

Report for: Non-Key

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

- 1.1 The report seeks Members' approval to go out to public consultation on draft "Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) prepared as part of the Council's Local Development Framework. The draft SPD for consultation is set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.2 The Sustainable Design and Construction (SDC) SPD does not create new policy. It aims to complement and provide clarity on the implementation of national, regional and local planning policies which promote sustainable buildings and reduction in CO2 emissions. The SPD will support the implementation of Haringey's decentralised energy initiatives. The SPD provides guidance on how to
- use principles of passive solar design
 - promote decentralised energy networks and renewable energy
 - make buildings more resilient to climate change
 - reduce water use
 - protect biodiversity

- reduce waste, improve resource efficiency and promote sustainable waste management

- 1.3 The SPD, once adopted, will form part of the Council's Local Development Framework and must be in conformity with the national, regional and local policies. Therefore regarding its full adoption, it will follow the emerging local spatial plan, i.e. Haringey's Core Strategy adoption timeline.
- 1.4 The SPD, once adopted, will be taken into account in the determination of planning applications for major and minor development proposals. The document, in its draft form, will carry some weight in the planning decision making process. When it is consulted on, and once adopted, it will carry substantial weight.
- 1.5 It will also be utilised in guiding design and construction projects including schemes in Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone and housing refurbishment programmes.

2 Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

- 2.1 Design and construction processes which incorporate principles of sustainability, help protect natural resources, enhance biodiversity and reduce construction waste, environmental pollution and CO2 emissions. Over 50 % of CO2 emissions in Haringey come from energy used in our homes for space heating, cooling, cooking and lighting, and for use of electrical equipment. Sustainable buildings with good energy conservation measures are cheaper to run in the long term. Energy efficient homes also help reduce energy bills and fuel –poverty. Buildings which are designed sensitively provide healthy, comfortable and sustainable living environments.
- 2.2 This planning guidance will support the implementation of national, regional and local planning policies on sustainability, climate change and natural environment, and also support the Greenest Borough Strategy initiatives and projects.

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

- 3.1 The implementation of measures identified in the draft SPD will help the Council to meet the various obligations for CO2 reduction targets set at national, regional and local levels. This includes the Council's aspirational target for CO2 emissions by 40% by 2020 on a 2005 baseline and the targets in the London Plan, the emerging Core Strategy.

- 3.2 The SPD is part of the Haringey Local Development Framework and needs to take into account other strategies and plans that influence the future development of the borough. It must be prepared in accordance with procedures set out in PPS12, Local Spatial Planning and it must be in alignment with the priorities identified in Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The Guidance will seek to contribute to achieving the vision in the SCS which states that "We want to tackle climate change and manage our environmental resources more effectively, increase levels of recycling, improve and promote sustainable transport and create sustainable and energy efficient homes and buildings. We want to reduce the borough's environmental footprint. We will engage children and young people in environmental issues encouraging our future citizens to be our first 'green generation'".

Links to Greenest Borough Strategy and Decentralised Energy (DE) projects

- 3.3 The draft SPD will play a key role in the implementation of the Greenest Borough priorities and help towards meeting the borough carbon reduction targets. This SPD also links well with the some key actions and projects under the Greenest Borough Strategy including the development of local (decentralised) energy networks in Haringey.
- 3.4 The SPD explains that the developers will be required to assess the feasibility of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems, and where a new CHP system is appropriate to examine opportunities to extend the system beyond the site boundary to adjacent sites. They will be asked to refer to the London Heat Map for possible connections and the Council's map in the Core Strategy for possible decentralised energy and distributed heat hubs. To that effect, two examples (Lawrence Road and Civic Centre) are set out to illustrate the assessments needed.

Links to Refurbishment projects for Energy Efficiency

- 3.5 The document also highlights the importance of good design and sustainability principles for refurbishments. This is timely because the Coalition Government's proposes large scale energy conservation and low-carbon refurbishments to homes under the "Green Deal" programme. Apart from its impact on carbon reductions, it is anticipated that the Green Deal could also create new job opportunities.
- 3.6 This is an emerging area of work, and there may be more guidance prepared at regional and national level on refurbishments. However, the draft SPD includes good practice examples from Haringey including RSL schemes with high levels of external insulation and renewable energy.
- 3.7 The other strategies and policies relevant to the SPD include:
- Haringey Unitary Development Plan (2006)

- Haringey's emerging Core Strategy Submission draft (2010)
- Haringey's Housing Strategy (July 2009);
- Haringey's Regeneration Strategy (2008);
- Well - Being Strategic Framework (2007)
- Biodiversity Action Plan (2009)
- Draft Housing Investment Plan (2010)

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 That the Cabinet approve the draft Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) set out at Appendix 1 for public consultation in November 2010-January 2011.
- 4.2 That the Cabinet approve the utilisation of the draft SPD as an interim guide for planning and regeneration decisions on all planning schemes prior to its full adoption as an SPD.
- 4.3 Minor clarifications and amendments to the draft guide which may be necessary prior to the public consultation will be agreed by the AD Planning and Regeneration and the Lead Member for Planning and Regeneration.

5 Reason for recommendation(s)

- 5.1 The SPD aims to complement and provide clarity on the implementation of national, regional and local planning policies which promote sustainable buildings and reduction in CO2 emissions. The guidance it contains supports the delivery of policies in Haringey's Unitary Development Plan and supports the emerging Core Strategy policies.

6 Other options considered

- 6.1 The Supplementary Planning Guidance forms part of the Haringey's Local development Plan framework which is a statutory spatial planning process that the Council is required to prepare under the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008. The SPD once adopted will update and replace a number of existing Supplementary Planning Guidances (SPGs) and will provide support the emerging Core Strategy. Therefore, no other options have been considered.

7 Summary

- 7.1 Supplementary planning documents provide guidance on local planning

matters. Whilst they are not examined by an Inspector, a supplementary planning document is still subject to a process of consultation and engagement with relevant parties.

- 7.2 The Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), once adopted will form part of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and will provide detailed guidance on measures that need to be taken to meet the local, regional and national policy requirements on achieving environmental quality and sustainable buildings in the context of biodiversity, natural resources and human health.

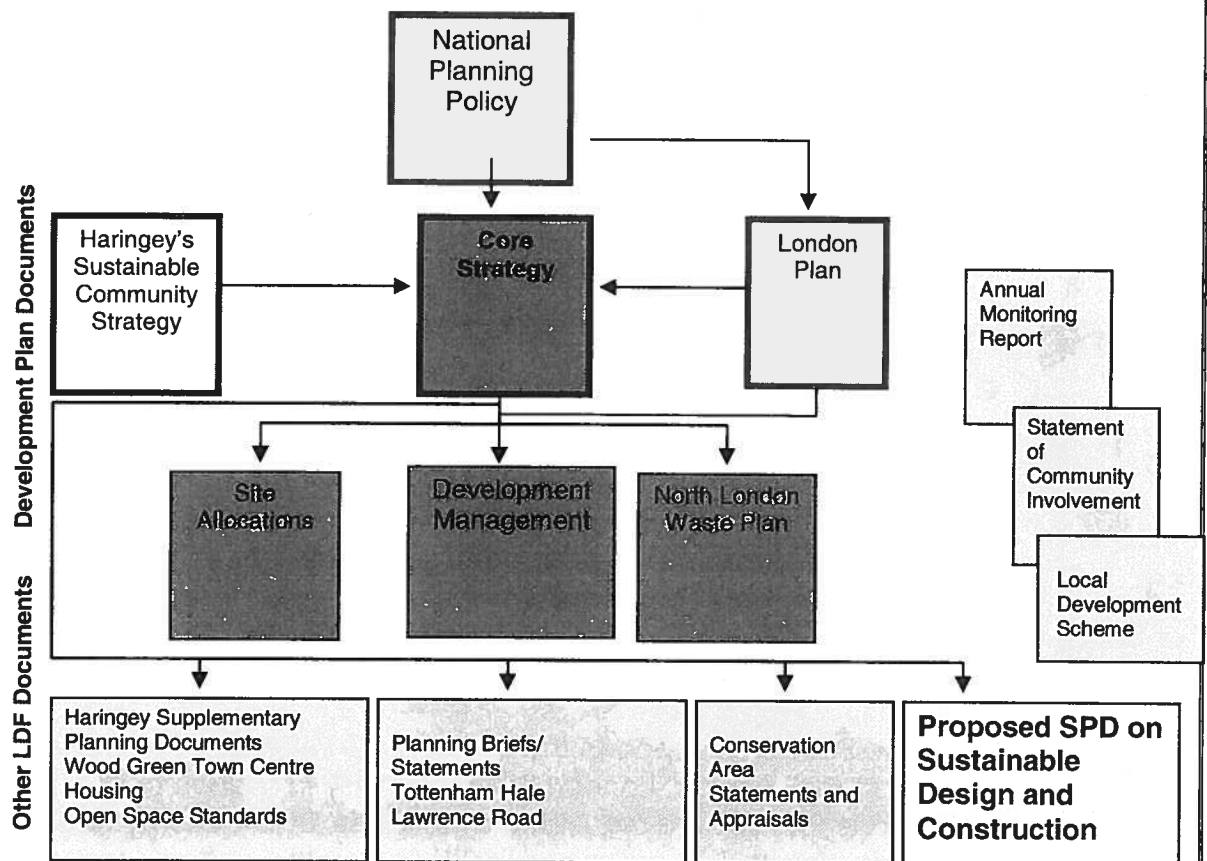


Diagram to show the SPD in relation to LDF folder

- 7.3 The draft SPD covers the following topics

- Towards a Low Carbon Borough
- Adapting to Climate Change –Overheating

- Adapting to Climate Change – Flood Risk
- Conserving Water
- Avoiding Environmental Pollution
- Use of Materials
- Space for Sustainable Waste management
- Biodiversity
- Summary checklist on requirements and certification

7.4 The SPD does not replace or revise existing policies, but provides guidance on implementation at a level of detail not appropriate for the UDP or the Core Strategy itself. The UDP is adopted in 2006 and “saved” in July 2009. It is now in line with the London Plan (2008) policies. The SPD is a cross-cutting guidance particularly relating to the UDP policies on energy, water, flood risk, waste management, biodiversity and natural environment, water resources and water environment set out in the adopted UDP: UDP policy G1, G2, UD1, UD2, UD3, UD4, UD7, and ENV1, ENV2, ENV 4, ENV6, ENV7, ENV 11, ENV12, ENV 13. It also relates to the London Plan (2008) policies on 3D.14, 4A.1 to 4A17, 4A.19 to 4A.21. And A4.28 to A4.33.

7.5 The SPD replaces existing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on

- SPG 8b (draft) -materials
- SPG8c (draft)-environmental performance
- SPG8d (draft)-biodiversity, landscaping and trees
- SPG8e (draft)-light pollution
- SPG8 (draft)-Ecological impact assessment
- SPG8i (draft)-air quality
- SPG9 (draft) - sustainability statement guidance
- SPG 8a (adopted) – waste

7.6 The SPD also supports the emerging Core Strategy and the emerging draft replacement London Plan especially in relation to policies on energy efficiency and the requirement of Code level 4 energy target (44% reduction in CO2 emissions), BREEAM Very Good to Excellent requirements. The SPD supports the following Core Strategy policies :

- Strategic Policy 4- Working Towards a Low Carbon Haringey
- Strategic Policy 5 Water Management and Flooding
- Strategic Policy 6 – Waste and Recycling
- Strategic Policy 13 – Open Space and Biodiversity
- Strategic Policy12 Community Infrastructure.

7.7 The progress of the SPD from consultation draft to final adoption will take into account the potential changes to Haringey’s emerging Core Strategy and the replacement London Plan. The SPD, once adopted, will be taken

into account in the determination of planning applications for major and minor development proposals. The draft SPD is supported by national, regional and local evidence base and can be used as an interim guide to planning decisions.

- 7.8 The draft SPD is excluded from the SA process. In line with the 2008 Planning Act, the CLG plan-making manual explains that in principle, supplementary planning documents should not be subject to the SEA Directive or require sustainability appraisal (SA) because they do not normally introduce new policies or proposals or modify planning documents which have already been subject to sustainability appraisal. The London Plan 2008 and Haringey's Core Strategy Submission draft has been through an SEA and Sustainability Appraisal as part of the plan-making process.

8 Chief Financial Officer Comments

- 8.1 The cost of the developing the SPD and the consultation process will be contained within existing budgets. There is no allocated budget for training on this policy and thus any training required will need to be provided from existing resources.

9 Head of Legal Services Comments

- 9.1 If the SPD is adopted prior to the Council's Core Strategy, the policies contained in the SPD must be in conformity with the London Plan and the Council's adopted UDP in line with Regulation 13(8) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
- 9.2 Once the Core Strategy is adopted, an SPD must be in conformity with the Core Strategy. An SPD could also flow from the London Plan so long as it is not inconsistent with the Core Strategy. To ensure conformity, the SPD, if adopted before Haringey's Core Strategy or the amendments to the London Plan, it may need to be revised at a later date, where relevant, to ensure conformity.
- 9.3 The document will carry little or no weight in the development management process until it has been consulted upon. Once the SPD has been through public consultation it can be considered a material consideration in making decisions on planning applications, however more weight will be given to it once it has been formally adopted. It is noted that it will carry no weight at all if it is not in conformity with the Core Strategy once this is adopted.
- 9.4 The process to be followed both prior to and following the adoption of an SPD is set out in Part 5 of the Town and Country Planning (Local

Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the Council should also ensure that the consultation is carried out in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The Regulations require the consultation period must be for not less than 4 weeks or more than 6 weeks. The Council cannot adopt the SPD until such time as they have considered any representations made and prepared a statement setting out a summary of the main issues raised and how these issues have been addressed in the SPD which it intends to adopt.

10 Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1 Not applicable

11 Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

- 11.1 As Haringey's population grows and changes, there are increasing pressures put on its limited environmental resources, land uses and quality of life. It is a national, regional and local objective that the planning system should play a significant role in achieving sustainable development. This means we need to carefully consider the impacts new development will have and make sure that we live within our limits and make sure development does not have unacceptable impacts on the environment and does not unfairly impact on different people and communities in Haringey. Beneficial impact of future growth in housing in Haringey on the environment and people's health, comfort and expenditure will be realised only if the principles of sustainable development and construction are applied effectively and rapidly throughout development activity.
- 11.2 Sustainable design and construction is one of the key components of regenerating and improving the places that we live and work. The ways buildings are designed and constructed have a direct and indirect impact on the quality of our lives and health as well as on energy use and natural resources, and our immediate and wider natural environment.
- 11.3 A draft Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) screening which was carried out for the draft SPD indicates that the advice provided in the draft SPD has positive impact all those living and working in Haringey and beyond. No further assessment is necessary.
- 11.4 The guide applies to new development proposals and promotes buildings with good insulation and energy conservation measures which are cheaper to run in the long run, and will also help reduce the number of households which are classified as fuel-poor. On the other hand, the UK has aging housing stock, and currently groups and individuals such as

elderly and those in deprived communities are more likely to experience environmental injustice. This includes fuel poverty, high energy bills and being less resilient to food risk.

- 11.5 This SPD provides guidance on how to improve the quality of building stock to create better healthy, comfortable and sustainable living and working environments for all, help alleviate fuel poverty. Energy efficient homes help reduce energy bills and water bills and fuel –poverty. The guide includes good practice examples from social housing sector in improving the energy efficiency of housing stock.

12 Consultation

- 12.1 The following consultation events contributed to the development of the draft SPD:

- An initial scoping meeting in May 2009 with over 90 stakeholders
- Consultations in May/June 2010 on the draft Core Strategy and Development Management DPD documents which included proposed policies on sustainable design and construction.
- An initial presentation to the Greenest Borough Stream Board, and a cross-service officers' workshop on the draft SPD in August 2010. The following Council Services have been invited to comment on the draft SPD: Environmental Resources Team, Biodiversity officer, Development Management team, Building Control, Environmental Pollution team, Corporate Energy Management team, and Waste Management team, Corporate Policy Team, Housing Strategy and Housing Supply.

- 12.2 The public consultation on the draft SPD is will run from 1st November 2010 to end of January 2011. The consultation will be conducted in line with the Statement of Community Involvement document approved by the Planning Inspector in 2008. The consultation events will include the following meetings :

- Agents and Developers forum October 2010
- Haringey Better Places Partnership meeting
- RSL Forum November 2010
- Area assembly meetings where invited

13 Service Financial Comments

- 13.1 The cost of developing the SPD and its effective implementation will be contained within existing budgets. There is a need to improve Haringey Council skill base both in planning and outside the service and the comprehensive programme will required funding fro outside the P&R budget. Until such funding sources are identified, the training that will be introduced will be sourced internally using existing expertise from planning

| |
|--|
| policy, building control, environmental resources and energy management. |
| 14 Use of appendices /Tables and photographs 14.1 Draft Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable Design and Construction (Appendix 1) |
| 15 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Haringey adopted UDP 2006/saved 2009• Haringey Submission draft Core Strategy 2010• London Plan 2008 and Draft Replacement London Plan (2009) |

Haringey Local Development Framework

DRAFT
**Sustainable Design &
Construction**

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT

Consultation Draft
October 2010

www.haringey.gov.uk



Haringey Council

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PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

1.1 What is a Supplementary Planning Document?

This document is a supplementary planning document (SPD). It provides guidance on how new development in Haringey should be designed and built in a way it has a positive impact on the environmental quality, biodiversity, natural resources and health in the borough. It covers the following topics:

- Energy use and minimising CO2 emission
- Avoiding climate change risks and adaptation measures including flood resilient design
- Conserving water
- Avoiding environmental pollution
- Avoiding waste and minimising landfill including reuse of buildings and recycling of building materials
- Sustainable Waste management in new developments
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

The Supplementary Planning Document is an important material consideration in helping the Council make decisions about planning applications. It forms part of the Haringey's Local Development Framework.

1.2 How does this document relate to other Planning Policy documents

This SPD does not create new policy, but provides detailed guidance on how our current and emerging planning policies will be applied to new developments in the Borough. Our current policies are set out in the London Plan (consolidated with alterations) 2008, the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in 2006 and the saved in 2009.

The Core Strategy is currently being prepared and this document supports the policies of the emerging Core Strategy. Please make sure that you check our website to ensure you use our most up-to-date planning policies and guidance.

This SPD should be considered along with other planning documents that provide guidance on other aspects of sustainable development. These include the following:

- Core Strategy- Submission draft expected to be submitted to Secretary of State in February 2011
- Development Management Development Plan Document (draft)
- Sites Allocations Development Plan Document (draft)

- Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents relating to specific areas and sites. These will identify more specific targets and opportunities for maximising the environmental benefits of new development, such as district heating and power or water supply schemes.

The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been prepared so that it is consistent with national, regional and local planning policy and guidance. The key policies that apply to this document are listed in the Appendix X.

This SPD will replace existing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on

- SPG 8a (adopted) – waste
- SPG 8b (draft) -materials
- SPG8c (draft)-environmental performance
- SPG8d (draft)-biodiversity, landscaping and trees
- SPG8e (draft)-light pollution
- SPG8 (draft)-ecological impact assessment
- SPG8i (draft)-air quality
- SPG9 (draft) - sustainability statement guidance

1.3 Link to Other Strategies

The Guidance will seek to contribute to achieving the vision in Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy which states that "We want to tackle climate change and manage our environmental resources more effectively, increase levels of recycling, improve and promote sustainable transport and create sustainable and energy efficient homes and buildings. We want to reduce the borough's environmental footprint. We will engage children and young people in environmental issues encouraging our future citizens to be our first 'green generation'".

The implementation of measures identified in the draft SPD will help the Council to meet the various obligations for environmental quality and carbon reductions targets set at national, regional and local levels.

The draft SPD will play a key role in the implementation of the Greenest Borough priorities and especially help towards meeting the borough carbon reduction targets. This includes the Council's aspirational target for CO2 emissions by 40% by 2020 on a 2005 baseline and the targets in the London Plan, the emerging Core Strategy. This SPD also links well with the some key actions and projects under the Greenest Borough Strategy including the development of local (decentralised) energy networks in Haringey. Other strategies include Haringey's Housing Strategy (July 2009); Haringey's Regeneration Strategy (2008); Well - Being Strategic Framework (2007); Biodiversity Action Plan (2009); Draft Housing Investment Plan (2010)

2

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

2.1 What development does it apply to?

This document applies to all planning applications that involve building or landscape works. Although the guide may have more detail on housing related measures, the general principles of sustainable design and construction applies to all types of land uses including housing, offices, industrial development, retail, community and leisure facilities.

This includes:

- New buildings
- Refurbishment to existing buildings
- Extensions to existing buildings
- Public areas such as landscaped areas around the round buildings, and new or improved open spaces

2.2 How to use the information in this document

Sections 1,2,3 provides important background information on what this document is and how it will be used. Sections 4-11 explain the design principles and standards that all new development in Haringey is expected to follow. Following these principles will help you to achieve the standards we expect new development to meet. You will find a summary of the standards in Section 12 which apply to major development and minor developments:

- Major developments: Generally proposals for 10 or more dwellings or over 1,000sqm of floorspace
- Minor developments: Those that fall below the above threshold

We will use these to help decide if a planning application meets our policies. There are a number of appendices which provide further information on a range of issues. A glossary is provided at Appendix X to explain technical terms.

3

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3.1 Approach

Sustainable Design and Construction requires a holistic approach involving all stages of development and also considerations on how the building will be used after occupancy. Therefore we ask you to assess and take the relevant measures suitable to each stage to meet the challenges in Haringey:

- Planning a site
- Designing buildings
- Mechanical systems
- Demolition and Construction
- Occupancy

3.2 Responding to Challenges in Haringey

Climate change

The earth's temperature is getting warmer as a result of accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. There are national, regional and local targets for reducing CO₂ emissions. Emissions are caused by from burning fossil fuels to produce electricity, drive transport, construct and heat buildings and produce food and other goods, including building materials. Haringey's emissions for the XX have been estimated at 968 kilotonnes per annum (ktpa). Residents. Energy use in buildings is responsible for a large amount of CO₂ emissions in Haringey. Methane produced from landfill sites in the UK also contributes to climate change.

London weather is predicted to become hotter and drier in summers, and warmer and wetter in winters. There will be more extreme weather, and flash flooding and wider flooding if not mitigated. This will have implications for people's health, safety and comfort, food production, biodiversity and infrastructure.

Air pollution

The Council has declared the whole borough an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) especially taking into account the pollution from nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. The dominant source of air pollution in Haringey is road transport with a variety of other sources contributing to emissions. Dust blown from construction sites also contributes to external air pollution. Inside buildings, chemicals used in building materials and furnishings can lead to poor air quality. This is made worse by poor ventilation. Air pollution can have a detrimental impact on health aggravating existing heart and lung illnesses. In addition, anticipated climate change in

London will make air pollution worse as a result of hotter drier weather. It can also damage plants and ecosystems, for example from acid rain.

Water pollution

This is closely linked to air, soil pollution, and climate change and flood risk. Water run-off from the urban environment washes chemicals, sediment and litter from pavements and roads, construction sites, industry and gardens into waterways. Contaminated soil and landfill sites also cause water pollution. Misconnecting household sewage to rain water drainage increases water pollution. Chemical spills from industrial sites or construction sites can also pollute nearby waterways. Increases in hard surfaces in our cities will increase the amount of run-off and flash flooding events.

Polluted water can cause damage to wildlife and river habitats. It can also affect human health through direct contact with water or by eating contaminated seafood.

Noise pollution

Dense mixed use urban areas have higher concentrations of noise. Traffic, industrial activity, construction activity, mechanical ventilation, recreation and entertainment venues and areas where people gather in large numbers. Placing noise generating and noise sensitive uses close together and not providing enough sound insulation make the problem worse. Noise can have a significant effect on the environment and on the quality of life enjoyed by individuals and communities. Dense mixed use urban areas have higher concentrations of noise arising from a variety of different sources

Light pollution

Dense urban areas have higher levels of artificial lighting. Poorly designed or directed lighting of streets and public spaces, external areas of buildings, and flood lighting of outdoor sports facilities can cause light pollution. Lighting left on unnecessarily can also lead to light pollution. Dense urban areas also have higher levels of artificial lighting. Apart from energy wastage, which can contribute to climate change and high running costs, light pollution can also impact on people's quality of life, causing stress and disrupting sleep. It can also be damaging to wildlife.

Contaminated Land

Many areas of the borough have been in industrial use at some point. Harmful chemicals used in industrial activities can become absorbed by land in, on or under a site. Chemicals can be harmful to people's health. Wildlife can also be harmed. If contaminated land is to be developed for a different more sensitive use such as housing it will need to be cleaned. Contaminated land also pollutes groundwater and waterways.

Increasing amounts of waste

Disposing of waste in landfill sites has economic and environmental costs. Left over materials from demolition and construction activities, excessive packaging and increased consumption of goods and by-products from

manufacturing processes and industrial/ commercial activities all contribute to the increasing amounts of waste.

Rubbish sent to landfill can lead to water and air pollution and land contamination. Landfill is not an efficient use of land and destroys habitat. Methane produced in landfill contributes to climate change. Litter is unsightly and can be dangerous to animals. Energy is wasted processing waste and producing goods from raw materials.

Loss of biodiversity

Haringey is a small, largely urban borough with a wide variety of natural environmental assets. In urban environments native plants and animals are under threat. Clearing of habitat to allow development and recreation, paving of gardens, air, water, soil and light pollution, climate change, pesticide and fertiliser use, and invasive weed species all contribute to the loss of biodiversity in the borough. Poorly managed construction activities and inappropriate maintenance of green spaces also contributes to the loss of plants and animals.

Birds, stag beetles, bats and amphibians are particularly affected. Many species of plants and animals are now protected by law. Increased pollution as plants help filter air, water and soil and also help control water run-off. Plants also absorb CO₂ and help keep urban environments cool.

The natural environment is also important to the health and wellbeing of humans. The loss of natural habitat means parks and gardens have become important habitats. Parts of buildings, such as roofs, may also become important habitat.

Water scarcity

Across London, the amount of water being used is close to the total amount of water available, and demand for water is rising. A growing population, inefficient appliances and fittings, leaking taps and pipes, non-native plants all contribute to increased demand for water. Climate change will result in hotter, drier summers, which could reduce the amount of water available.

In the short-term there could be increasing water restrictions. Longer-term consequences could include water shortages and rising water prices. Currently, all mains water is treated to drinking standard, which is an expensive and energy intensive process.

Flood risk

Parts of the borough are identified to be in a Level 2-3 flood zone. But the risk with predicted climate changes will increase the risk of flooding in the future. Water and sewerage infrastructure also pose a risk. The Surface Water Flooding is also an issue in London. Poorly maintained drainage, increasing amounts of hard surfaces from new development and poorly maintained flood defences will increase the risk and severity of flooding and flash floods. Flood risk has implications for lives and livelihoods, and will require increased investment to maintain flood defences. Responding to flood events and

repairing damage also costs the community through business losses, insurance bills and environmental damage.

Land as a resource

Apart from the need for accommodating competing land uses such as housing, infrastructure, open spaces, there is also lack of sufficient land for food growing purposes.

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TOWARDS A LOW CARBON BOROUGH

MINIMISING ENERGY USE IN BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

This section looks at how new development can reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the way energy is used to build and operate buildings. The Council policies require developers to achieve standards beyond Building regulations. Haringey local studies on climate change and buildings showed that the most new built homes can meet the national Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 energy standards as a minimum. The studies also indicate that the use of on-site renewable energy technologies to meet the current London Plan target helps developers to meet the Code Level 4 energy standards. The technical assessments are supported by a financial viability study. Level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes means a 44 per cent improvement in energy efficiency over Building Regulations Part L 2006. The Council also expects non-residential developments to achieve BREEAM Very Good as a minimum standard. The Code does not prescribe how to achieve this target, but the London Plan requires that all developments adopt an energy hierarchy for providing energy for heating, lighting, and cooling.

4.1 The Energy Hierarchy

All development will need to be designed in accordance with the energy hierarchy. You will be asked to provide information at planning application stage how you complied with the energy hierarchy.

Lean - use good design to minimise the development's energy needs

Before any mechanical systems are considered the development should be made as energy efficient as possible by maximising the use of sunlight, thermal mass and the site's microclimate to provide natural lighting, heating and cooling of buildings. Green roofs and walls should also be used where possible. High ceilings and windows heights for natural light and ventilation are preferred options.



Clean- make the most use of efficient energy, heating and cooling systems

If mechanical heating, cooling and ventilation are needed, this needs to be as efficient as possible. The priority is to use local (called “decentralised”) energy sources, in particular combined heat and power (CHP) systems.



Green- use renewable sources of energy

There may still be demand for energy (for appliances, lighting and machinery). As much as possible this remaining energy demand should be met through zero and low carbon energy sources.

The London Energy Partnership has developed the Low Carbon Designer, which is an electronic toolkit that allows the energy performance of a proposed development to be assessed in line with the energy hierarchy.

4.2 Passive Solar Gain

The Council will expect all development proposals to maximise the potential for passive solar gain. Site layout should use landform and landscape to benefit from shelter to minimise heat losses in winter and avoid over-shadowing of the solar orientation of buildings. Design principles should be applied to new buildings that maximise the capture and use of passive solar energy while avoiding excessive solar gain in summer. Site layout and landscape should provide adequate shade in summer.

Passive solar energy houses need not be significantly different in construction or appearance to conventional housing. The key principles are:

- Design the internal layout to ensure the main living room and other frequently used rooms are on the south side and rooms that benefit less from sunlight (bathrooms, utility rooms) on the north side. Kitchens are better positioned on the north side to avoid excessive heat gain.
- Provide thermal mass and storage by using solid walls to buffer against heat fluctuations and provide cooler conditions in summer.
- Locate the main glazed elements on the south elevation.
- Arrange internal layout to distribute solar energy gains using through-rooms.
- Avoid single aspect flats. Dual aspect should be the first option that designers explore for all new developments. Where single aspect dwellings are proposed, the designer should demonstrate how good levels of ventilation, daylight and privacy will be provided to each habitable room and the kitchen.

Passive solar energy houses do not require especially large south-facing windows. If windows are too large, heat loss may outweigh solar gain, and occupants' desire for privacy is likely to lead to the installation of net curtains or blinds which significantly reduce passive solar gain. Likewise, if the windows on the north, east and west facing elevations are too small to achieve reasonable internal light, occupants will resort to daytime use of artificial lighting, eroding the energy savings from passive solar energy.

Haringey supports the Mayor's standards in Housing Design Guide (2010) for minimum ceiling heights since it has significant effect on availability of natural light and ventilation. The minimum floor to ceiling height in habitable rooms is 2.5m between finished floor level and finished ceiling level. A minimum floor to ceiling height of 2.6m in habitable rooms is considered desirable and taller ceiling heights are encouraged in ground floor dwellings.

Similarly, the glazing to all habitable rooms not less than 20% of the internal floor area of the room is encouraged.

Natural ventilation should be used in preference to conventional mechanical air cooling systems which generate high energy demands. But, as external temperatures rise, natural ventilation may become inadequate and demand for additional air cooling is also set to rise. Furthermore, in large buildings adequate natural ventilation may be hard to achieve. Gas and heat-fired absorption cooling are significantly more energy efficient than grid electricity powered air cooling systems. If heat-fired absorption cooling is combined with CHP (Combined Heat and Power) 'green electricity' can be generated as a by product.

Development proposals should demonstrate how the design of dwellings will avoid overheating during summer months without reliance on energy intensive mechanical cooling systems.

Conservatories can help to harness passive solar energy and provide shelter to external walls. However, they should be carefully incorporated into a design to ensure effective distribution of heat around the home, avoid heat loss in winter through large glazed areas, and prevent over-heating in summer. It is important to be able to thermally isolate a conservatory from the rest of the house to prevent excessive heat loss. Sunspaces (glazed elevations within conventional walls) can create warm and light spaces within buildings. They are particularly useful in flats and apartments where they can throw light further back into deep plans and can provide an attractive internal space where no private garden space is available. Low-e glazing is essential in these cases where the sunspace forms an integral part of the building, and heat losses can be further reduced by the installation of thermal blinds or curtains to prevent heat loss at night.

For detailed design guidance and examples of best good Practice: Passive Solar Estate Layout General Information Report 27 (BRE/Energy Efficiency Best Practice Programme). Copies of this guide and other good practice information on energy efficiency in housing is available from the Energy Saving Trust at: www.est.org.uk/bestpractice

Information on energy efficiency in non-domestic developments is available at: www.actionenergy.org.uk

4.3 Choosing materials and fittings carefully

As well as passive solar design measures, the energy used to build a development needs to be considered:

- reuse and recycle building materials
- source materials using local suppliers
- do not use materials containing substances which contribute to climate change through ozone depletion

Buildings should be fitted with energy efficient lighting and appliances. Lighting should be designed to minimise wasted light spilling to where it is not needed or being reflected to the night sky.

4.4 Efficient energy systems- Decentralised energy and Combined Heat Plant and Combined Heat and Cooling Plant

Where mechanical heating and cooling is required, development proposals should investigate using energy more efficiently through local (decentralised) energy generation, through small energy sources generating electricity and heat near the point of use. The London Plan expects all major new developments to connect into existing heating and cooling networks, or provide site-wide CHP (Combined Heat and Power) networks where feasible, unless site specific solutions combining low carbon or renewable energy generation achieve a greater reduction in CO₂ emissions.

Decentralised energy generation is a series of local systems generating heat and/or power at or near the point of use, connected to local distribution networks. This minimises energy that is lost in transmitting energy.

The most efficient form of decentralised energy systems are combined heat and power (CHP) or combined cooling, heating and power (CCHP) systems. These are efficient because they make use of the waste heat left over from creating electricity. This means that much more of the energy that goes into the systems makes it to end uses compared to energy from the national grid and heating from conventional boilers.

To make CHP or CCHP systems viable there needs to be a relatively even and constant demand for energy. For this reason, area-wide schemes that cover mixed use buildings are most likely to be economically viable.

Currently, a CHP system is being installed at Tottenham Hale. We are also considering other areas where decentralised energy systems can be developed.

The system that is most appropriate will depend on the circumstances of your scheme and where it is located, however the following order of preferences should be followed:

- connect to existing CHP or CCHP systems, including those on nearby housing estates.
- if this is not possible, use a site-wide CHP/CCHP system that connects different uses and/ or groups of buildings. This should be powered by renewables or be gas-fired.
- If this is not possible, communal heating or cooling systems should be used, preferably powered by renewables, but at the very least gas-fired.
- if none of the above are feasible, other efficient systems should be considered, such as heat pumps or heat recovery ventilation. These systems should be powered by low or zero emission fuels.
- It is important that occupants understand how to use the energy features of a building efficiently.

The design of CHP/CCHP systems should minimise impacts on air quality.

4.5 Renewable Energy

In Haringey, there is a presumption that all major development proposals will seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20 per cent through the use of onsite renewable energy generation wherever feasible.

Energy should be supplied from sources on-site or locally. Subscribing to green tariffs that draw energy from the national grid will not be counted as this is not an efficient energy source.

Where CHP/CCHP systems are not fuelled by renewable sources of energy, these should be used to help meet the remaining energy needs of the development that the CHP/CCHP system cannot meet. The system chosen will need to be compatible with the CHP/CCHP, usually this means electricity generating systems such as photovoltaic cells.

The following are preferred for on-site renewable energy systems:

- Solar thermal
- Wind turbines (in suitable locations)
- Photovoltaic panels
- Bio-fuels (subject to air quality standards)

- Heat pumps

LB Haringey Climate Change, Site Development and Energy Infrastructure Study (2010) showed that small-scale wind-turbines are not likely to be effective in Haringey. Applications for wind-turbines will need to demonstrate that they will be effective taking into account the site constraints. Accurate information on wind-speeds through the site will be needed, rather than regional estimates.

The analysis presented in the study suggests that PV and biomass are the likely solutions for achieving compliance with the low and zero carbon generation targets, along with gas-CHP where feasible, due to the fact that they are likely to offer the most significant CO₂ savings for the lowest cost, however other technologies may be suitable.

However, PV and Biomass both could be limited by constraints on their use. The entire Borough is designated as an air quality management area (AQMA) and proposed biomass system cannot result in exceedences of air quality limits. Such proposals should address the impacts of vehicle movements for the delivery of fuel.

The use of photovoltaics (and solar hot water) may be constrained by Conservation Area designations, of which there are a number across the Borough. Haringey has 29 Conservation Areas, 468 statutory Listed Buildings, and over 1100 Locally Listed Buildings. When considering decentralised energy options, whether they are micro-generation or larger schemes, consideration should be given to minimising physical impacts on the historic fabric of buildings and ensuring reversibility wherever practicable.

Poorly designed measures could seriously detract from the historic character and fabric of buildings and landscapes, whereas well-designed measures sensitive to the historic context can help contribute to the borough's targets for reducing CO₂ emissions

Heat pumps will not be counted as a 100% renewable source of energy as they are powered by electricity. The electrical energy used to operate proposed heat pumps, and the CO₂ produced doing this, will be subtracted from calculations of energy provided and CO₂ saved by renewable sources of energy.

Fuels containing a portion of fossil fuels, such as bio-diesel, will not be counted as a 100% renewable source of energy. Only the contribution to energy provision and CO₂ savings made by the renewable portion of the fuel will be counted. Arrangements need to be put in place for the delivery and storage of bio-fuels. These should be sourced as locally as possible.

The London Renewable Energy Toolkit has been developed to assist in assessing the feasibility and viability of renewable technologies. (Webpage details)

4.6 Code for Sustainable Homes Assessments

The national code for the sustainable design and construction of new homes is in place since April 2007. The Code aims to reduce our carbon emissions and create homes that are more sustainable. The Code within England, replaces the EcoHomes awards scheme for new housing.

The Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable design, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. The Code uses a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a new home. The Code introduces mandatory minimum standards for energy and water efficiency for every level. There are minimum standards for materials, surface water run-off and waste at entry level only. Additional points can still be gained by performance in other areas:

- Energy/CO2
- Water
- Minerals
- Surface water run-off
- Waste
- Pollution
- Health and well being
- Management
- Ecology

To achieve the levels of the Code, a number of points must be accumulated across all categories and the mandatory requirements must be met (See Appendix XX).

The CSH will be applied by a system of accredited assessors trained by the BRE via its courses for EcoHomes and the BREEAM scheme, the environmental assessment method for the non-housing sector.

CSH assessors conduct initial design assessments of a sample type of each home in a development, recommend a sustainability rating, and issue an interim CSH certificate. They can also perform a post-completion check to verify the rating before a final certificate is issued. The BRE is the training and accrediting agency. Builders (not individual architects or designers) receive the certificate showing the overall sustainability rating for the home, and a breakdown for how the rating has been achieved.

The CSH requires the following energy and CO2 emissions reduction standards for domestic buildings:

| Year | Improvement on 2006 Building Regulations | Equivalent Code level for Sustainable Homes |
|--------------|--|---|
| 2010 | 25% | Level 3 |
| 2013 | 44% reduction | Level 4 |
| 2016 onwards | Zero carbon | Level 6 |

More information on the CSH can be found in the detailed technical guidance including the latest Code for Sustainable Homes Technical Guide May 2009 Version 2.

4.7 BREEAM Assessments

BREEAM Assessment is developed in 1990 and versions are updated regularly in line with UK Building Regulations. These versions essentially look at the same broad range of environmental impacts:

- Management
- Health and Wellbeing
- Energy
- Transport
- Water
- Material and Waste
- Land use and Ecology
- Pollution

Credits are awarded in each of the above areas according to performance. A set of environmental weightings then enables the credits to be added together to produce a single overall score.

The building is then rated on a scale of PASS, GOOD, VERY GOOD, EXCELLENT or OUTSTANDING, and a certificate awarded to the development.

STANDARDS IN HARINGEY

Reductions in total CO₂ Emissions

Residential Buildings: Haringey Council study to local potential indicates the all new housing development, except small scale ones, can achieve 44% reduction in CO₂ emissions compared to a house built to 2006 Part L Building Regulations. The emerging Core Strategy has the following standards which will be updated where necessary to reflect new national or regional policies and local evidence.

| Year | Improvement on 2006 Building Regulations | Equivalent Code level for Sustainable Homes |
|--------------|--|---|
| 2011-2013 | 44% reduction | Level 4 |
| 2016 onwards | Zero carbon | Level 6 |

Non-Domestic Buildings: For Commercial Buildings, the Council expect minimum BREEAM Very Good standards.

| Standard | Schools | All non-domestic buildings |
|------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| BREEAM very good | 2010 | 2010 |
| Zero carbon | 2016 | 2019 |

Renewable Energy: Reduction in CO₂ emissions by 20% by use of renewable energy on-site is required.

Statements and Certificates:

Code for Sustainable Home (CHS) and BREEAM Certification

- A CSH or BREEAM design stage assessment should be submitted with the application. These should be carried out by a licensed assessor. The assessor's name and license number should be clearly stated. If, at the time the application is submitted, there is not sufficient information to enable an assessment to be made, for example in the case of an outline planning application, the council will condition any approval to ensure that a CSH or BREEAM design stage assessment is submitted prior to the commencement of construction of the development.
- The council will condition any approval to ensure that the targeted BREEAM ratings are met and that certificates are submitted to the council once the development has been completed at post construction stage. The BREEAM certificates are issued after a post-construction review. An interim certificate is issued at design stage.

Energy statement

An energy statement is a useful way of showing how you have achieved the reduction in energy use and reduced the CO₂ emissions from your development.

You can provide this statement as part of the Sustainability Statement or as a stand-alone assessment. It should show the following:

- Calculation of baseline energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions on a 'whole energy' basis, showing the contribution of emissions both from uses covered by building regulations and those that are not
- Proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the energy efficient design of the site, buildings and services;
- Proposals to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the use of decentralised energy where feasible, such as district heating and cooling and combined heat and power (CHP); and

- Proposals to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the use of onsite renewable energy technologies.

Statement on Decentralised Energy Generation Options Assessments:

Major development proposals should evaluate the feasibility of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems, and where a new CHP system is appropriate also examine opportunities to extend the system beyond the site boundary to adjacent sites.

The methodology for demonstrating compliance with Haringey requirements is outlined below. For each of these steps the developer will be required to provide evidence in the energy strategy to support their approach:

Have you checked for existing or planned district (distributed) energy networks?

- Check the London Heat Map
- Check the Council Policies and Guidance



Assess technical and financial feasibility for Combined Heat and Power

- If feasible, have you contacted an energy supplier that may be interested in running the network?



Assess any neighbouring building for potential connection

- Check London Heat Map and the Haringey Council sources
- Collect data and enter into dialogue

4.8 Assessing distributed energy options

Potential opportunities to meet the first priority in this hierarchy are outlined in the London Heat Map tool. The Council has, working with the LDA, developed Haringey-specific information on the London Heat Map. The Council has also identified potential developments sites where Decentralised Energy hubs could be developed (see map)

Where future network opportunities are identified, proposals should be designed to connect to these networks.



If there is no spare capacity in the system, the feasibility of contributing to expanding the capacity or upgrading the system should be investigated.



If a development will be completed before the decentralised energy network it will connect to be completed, an efficient boiler system should be used temporarily. The development should be designed so that it can quickly switch to the network once it is completed. Planning obligations will be used to ensure connection occurs.

4.9 The London Heat Map

The London Heat Map (available at www.londonheatmap.org.uk) is an open-access mapping tool showing the relative heat density of different areas, locations of high heat users, large heating plant as well as existing and planned energy networks (users can register free of charge to access the full range of available layers).

This map should be used to assess the proximity of existing and planned district energy networks and additional suitable loads to the development site.

The map was launched at the end of 2009 and is still in development as a live document and online tool. The information presented by the maps is continuously updated and new data added as this becomes available.

The base layers give heating fuel demand up to 50m autoscale grid (shown by red and blue contours). The data added by councils and other organisations gives point loads of specific buildings, and existing large heating plant and piping routes for planned and existing networks.

Figure XX below gives a wide view of the borough, showing the contour lines and point loads. Figure XX gives a detail view, in this case showing the Broadwater Farm estate and nearby schools.

Local authorities are currently in the process of collecting additional data with which to populate the map and other users are also able to submit information, which is checked before being uploaded.

At present the Haringey area of the London Heat Map contains data from the council estate (including schools, council buildings, leisure centres and libraries) and Homes for Haringey properties. Additional data to be added includes demand from members of the Haringey Strategic Partnership, and other private organisations in the borough. This data will be added to the map as it is provided by the relevant sources.

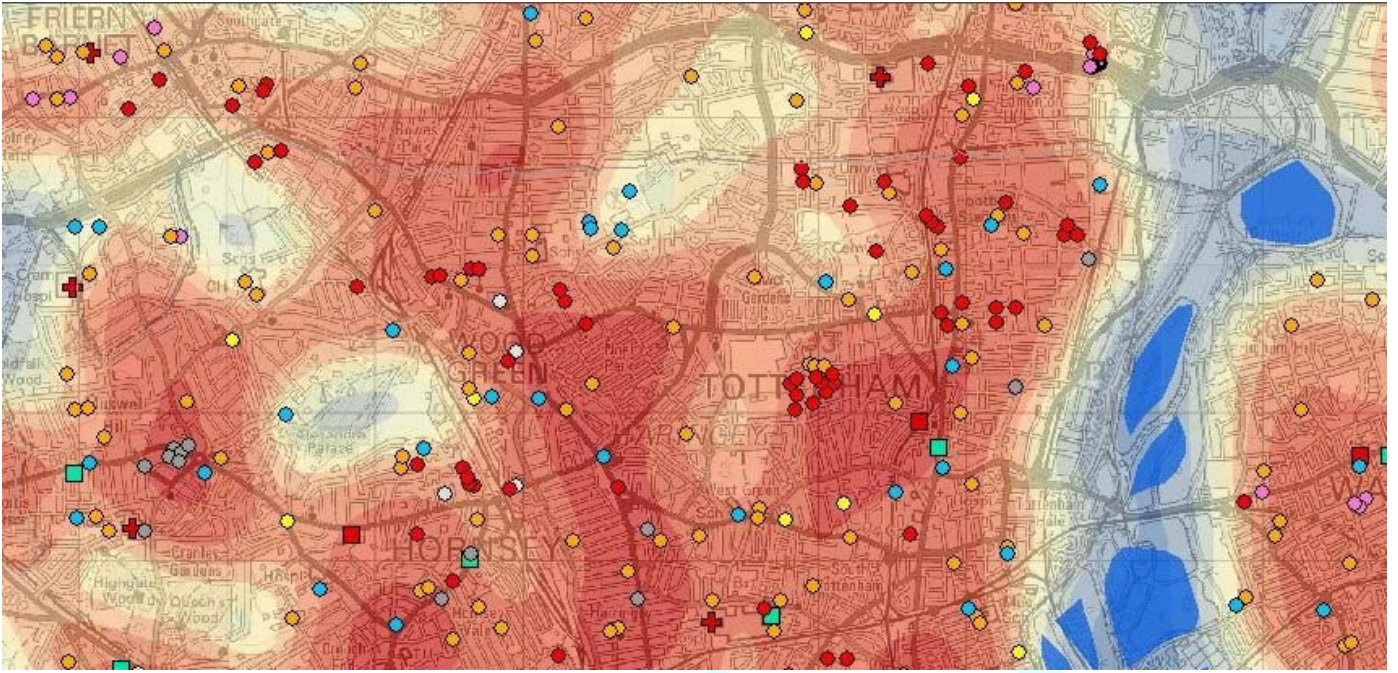


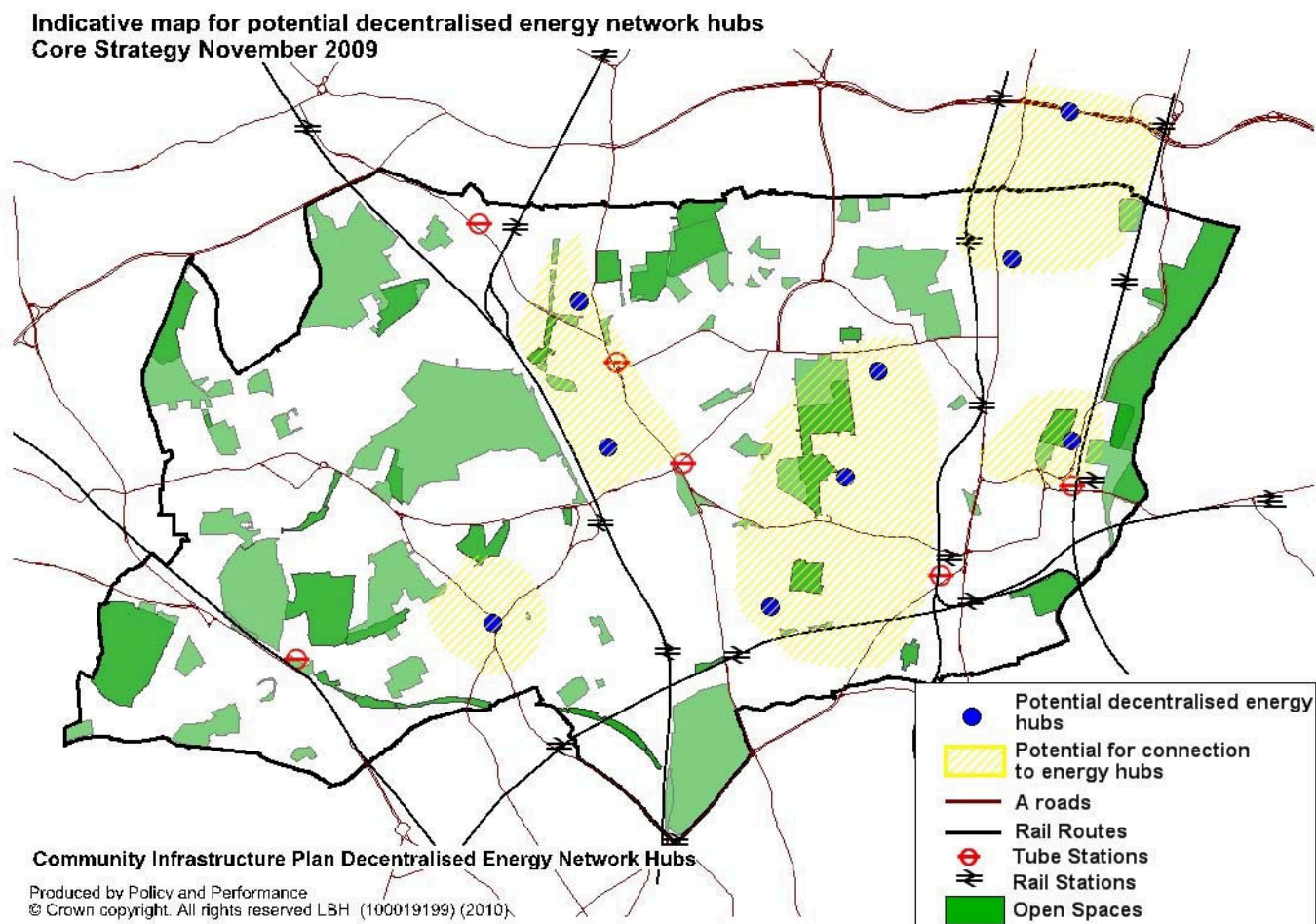
Figure XX: Wide view of Haringey from the London Heat Map (accessed 17/08/10)

To be added

Figure XX: Detail view from the London Heat map. Area shown is the Broadwater Farm estate. The red points indicate the large residential blocks, and the yellow the nearby schools (accessed 17/08)

4.10 Proposed Decentralised Energy Hubs in Haringey

The following diagram shows the key development areas expected in the Borough along with the key sites being considered for Decentralised Energy Hubs.



CASE STUDIES

4.11 Case Study: Lawrence Road

This case study is intended to provide an indicative guide to the likely information and analysis required to assess the potential for District Energy Networks and CHP systems in new-build developments. It is not intended as a full assessment and includes a number of general assumptions in the calculations which based on an assumed development scenario for the site. The assumptions are based on a scenario for around 400 residential dwellings, 3000sqm offices, and 500sqm restaurant. This is not intended as a statement on planning position but just a scenario to show how the developers will be expected to assess the DE options in a typical urban site.

Site Details



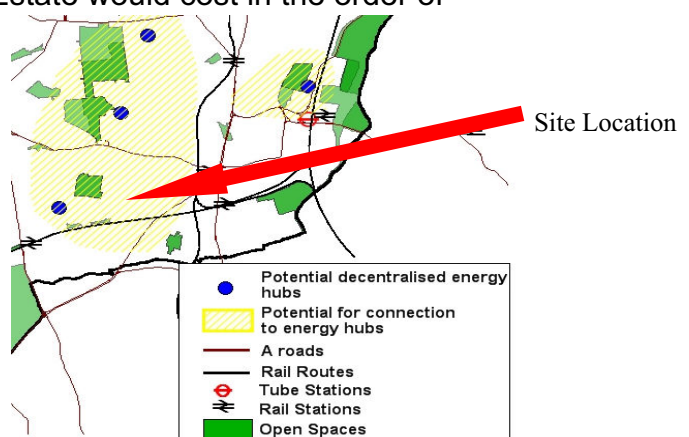
Assessing potential to connect to an existing or proposed DE system

Existing systems:

The only existing district energy system in the Borough is at the Broadwater Farm Estate, which is located approximately 1km north of the site. Haringey are currently undertaking a feasibility study looking at the potential to upgrade this network and expand it to connect to a number of buildings surrounding the estate. Assuming a mid-range cost of £1000 per metre of district heating pipework, connection from the Lawrence Road site to the Broadwater Farm Estate would cost in the order of £1M to deliver.

Proposed Systems:

The Haringey Proposed Map shows that there is the desire to create an energy hub in the Lawrence Road area. It is anticipated that this



development will be required to form part of that network and could be crucial in establishing the early building blocks for its creation.

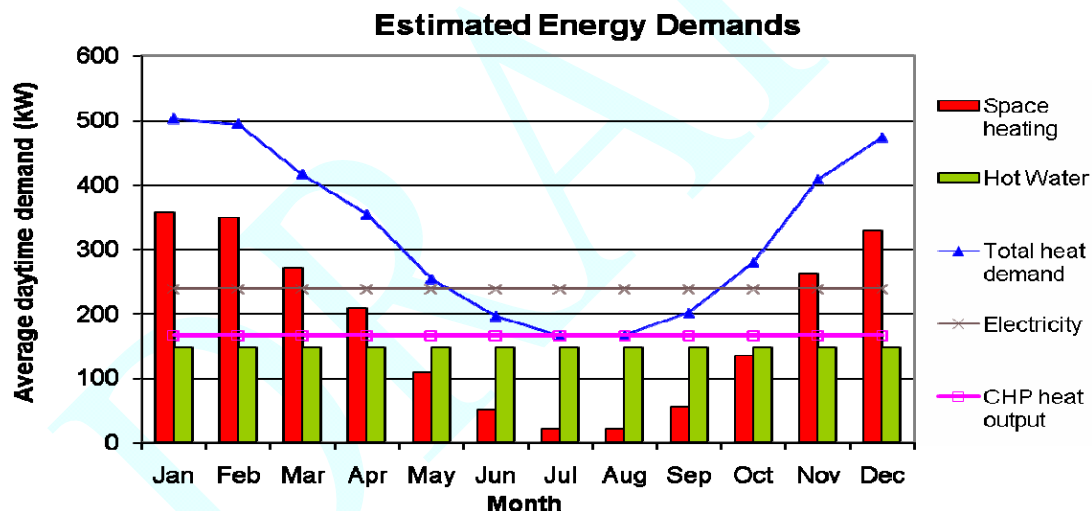
There is also a potential for an energy hub around St Anne's which is located approximately 1.3km to the south east of the development.

Local potential for District Energy

The area encompassing the three energy hubs described above has been designated as area with the potential for connection to district energy infrastructure. The London Heat Map also identifies this area as having a very high heat demand, thereby indicating a potential for future network expansion.

Summary

The district energy network proposed at the Broadwater Farm Estate is still in the feasibility stage but the proposed heat demands and location of this development could be fed into that study. When more is known about this network the potential for connection will need to be reviewed. This development will clearly play an important part in delivering the decentralised energy hub proposed for the Lawrence Road Area and there is therefore a strong case to establish for the implementation of CHP on this site.



Given the strong potential to use CHP identified at this stage, it would be recommended that a developer approach one or more ESCos to assess the level of market interest in the project.

Identifying the potential to connect to neighbouring buildings

The London Heat Map indicates that in the immediate vicinity of the site are two potentially significant heat demands, an education building and an arts centre although more information would need to be sought to see whether these demands were significant enough to warrant undertaking an assessment of the potential to establish a connection.

The most likely expansion from the site would appear to be to the neighbouring area of new development. Depending on the proposed plans and phasing for the further development identified along Lawrence Road, the developer would also be expected to contact the developer(s) involved and identify opportunities for creating links, potentially including this information on these sites in discussions with third party ESCOs to assess how a wider network might be created and the impact on the technical feasibility and cost viability.



Figure 1: Excerpt from the London Heat Map showing the location of major heat loads in the vicinity of the site (accessed on 30/03/10)

4.10 Case Study: Civic Centre

This case study is intended to provide an indicative guide to the likely information and analysis required to assess the potential for District Energy Networks and CHP systems in new-build developments. It is not intended as a full assessment and includes a number of general assumptions in the calculations. The assumptions are based on a scenario for 200 Flats, 500sqm Office, 200sqm Retail, and 300sqm Restaurant. This is not intended as a statement on planning position but just a scenario to show how the developers will be expected to assess the DE options in a typical urban site.

Site Details



Assessing potential to connect to an existing or proposed DE system

Existing District Energy Networks and CHP Systems:

There are no existing district heating systems in the vicinity of the Civic Centre. There are also no existing CHP systems.

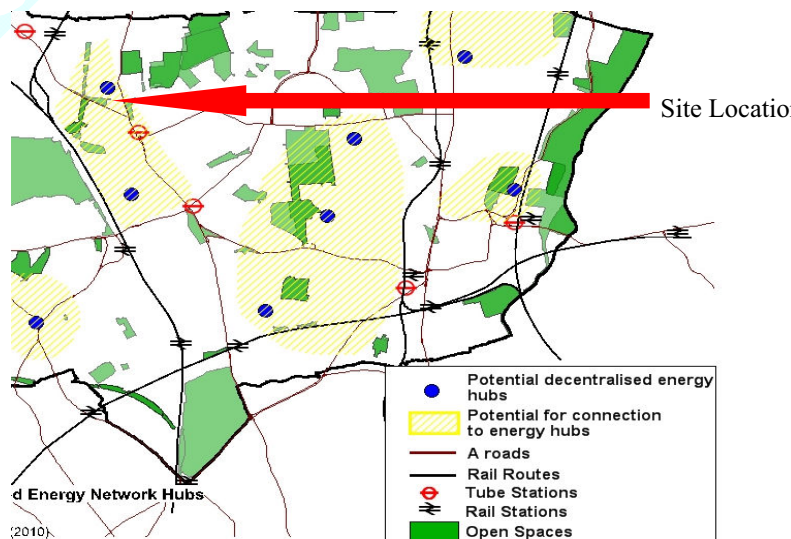
Proposed District Energy Networks and CHP Systems:

The Haringey Proposed District Heating Map shows that there is the desire to create an energy hub in the vicinity of the Civic Centre, and it is therefore anticipated that this development will be part of that network.

There is also a proposed energy hub located in Haringey Heartlands, around 1km to the south of the site. This area is one of the key strategic growth areas in the Borough.

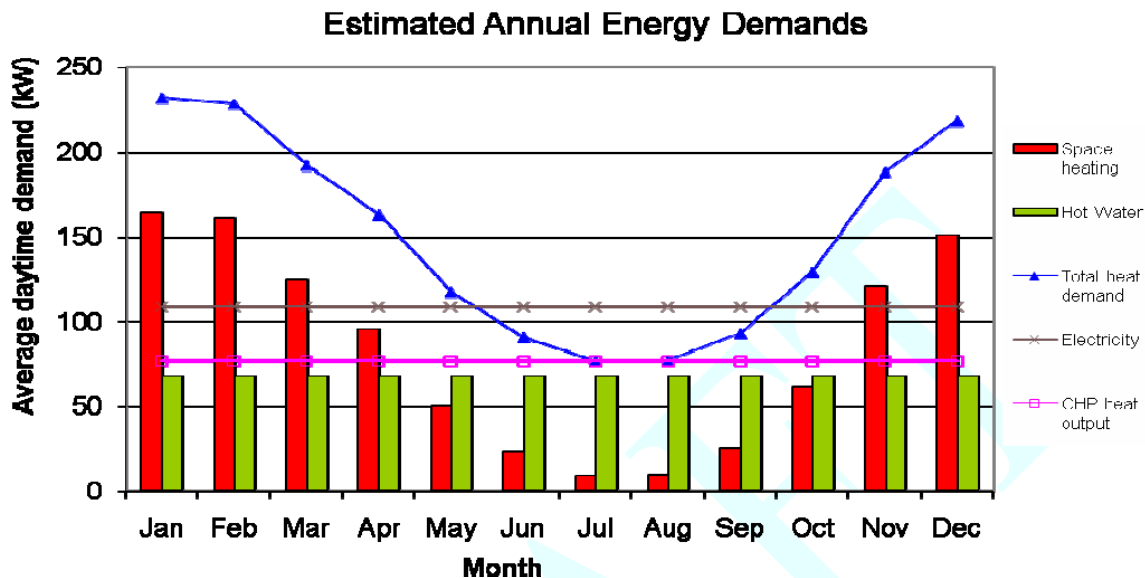
Local potential for District Energy

The site is located in an area that has been designated as area for connection to future district energy infrastructure. The London Heat Map also identifies this area as having a very high heat demand, thereby indicating a potential for future network expansion.



Summary

The Civic Centre will be an important building block for the potential and/or planned energy hub in Haringey Heartlands. This, together with the potential scale and uses proposed for the site make a strong case for investigating the potential to use CHP on the development.



The analysis suggests that the ideal CHP size for the scheme would be in the order of 60kW to ensure over 5,500 running hours per year. However, this is at the lower end of the viability for such systems and therefore the scheme would benefit from an increased heat demand in order to enable the specification of a larger and more efficient system, possible options for connecting to other buildings are discussed in the following section.

Identifying the potential to connect to neighbouring buildings

Directly adjacent to the site are a number of potentially significant heat demands, most notably two schools and a health centre. The schools are likely to offer a more attractive proposition because, as they are publically owned, and therefore there is likely to be a greater possibility of committing to a long term energy supply contract.



Figure 2: Excerpt from the London Heat Map showing the location of major heat loads in the vicinity of the site (accessed on 30/03/10)

As a starting point the developer would be expected to make enquiries with the school to determine interest in connecting to a heat network and to obtain information on the plant and heating demands, plant room locations and plant replacement schedules. If these discussions were to prove to be fruitful then the energy data could then be included into the feasibility assessment with a view to proposing a wider network. An indicative connection option is outlined below:



Assuming both Nightingale School (red) and St Michaels C of E school (purple) were interested in connection to a heat network, and that a connection was technically feasible, the indicative heat pipe network layout set out above could cost in the region of £140,000 to deliver, based on 200 meters of pipework at around £700 per meter. Establishing a more accurate network length would depend upon the locations of the energy centre at the Civic Centre and the existing plant rooms at the two schools as well as other physical constraints.

In situations like this, the local councils are in a strong position to broker such deals, in this case being both the owner of the Civic Centre site and the two schools. Furthermore, the Council would be potentially able to enter into a long term energy supply contract, thus making the network more attractive to an ESCo. So developers will be expected to discuss their plans with the local council.

The viability of installing a CHP system on the Civic Centre site, based on the scale of the proposed development, is at the low end of what is usually recommended. Expanding to connect to the two neighbouring schools, which would provide both an increased heating demand and variable load profile, should improve the operational hours of the CHP as well as the electrical output which will improve overall viability.

TOWARDS ZERO CARBON DEVELOPMENTS

4.12 Building Regulations (Part L) and the route to Zero Carbon

Following consultation, the Government's *'Building A Greener Future: Policy Statement'* announced in July 2007 that all new homes will be zero carbon from 2016. The Government indicated in their recent *'Zero Carbon for New Non-Domestic Buildings Consultation on Policy Options'* Report (November 2009) that non-domestic buildings will be required to be zero carbon by 2019, with the public sector leading the way with schools from 2016 and other central Government estate from 2018.

The focus has now turned to the final details of the zero carbon methodology and the suitable intermediary step changes in requirements in 2010 and 2013. Until 2013, the standard is likely to continue to be set with reference to those sources of emission (space, water heating and lighting) that are contained in the 2006 regulations and to offer the option of adopting Low and Zero Carbon (LZC) technologies. The step to zero carbon in 2016 is likely to include emissions from other sources (principally electrical appliances), which would result in the need for significant renewable generation capacity as well as other LZC systems¹. The following diagram sets out, with respect to CO₂ emissions, the improvements upon 2006 standards that are proposed for implementation in 2010, 2013 and 2016. These equate to the energy

¹ Building Regulations Energy efficiency requirements for new dwellings. A forward look at what standards may be in 2010 and 2013, Department for Communities and Local Government, July 2007

performance standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes Levels 3, 4 and 6 respectively.

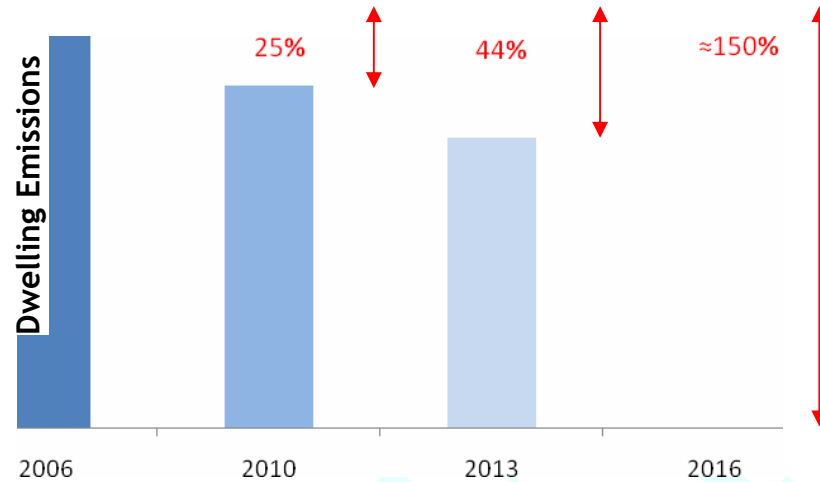


Figure xx: Relative reduction in emission rates from new domestic dwellings in the proposed Building Regulations for 2010, 2013 and 2016 compared to current (2006) Building Regulations.

In December 2008 the Government published the '*Definition of Zero Carbon Homes and Non-Domestic Buildings: Consultation*' to consult on the definition of zero carbon homes and in particular an approach based on:

- Energy Efficiency: High levels of energy efficiency in the fabric of the home
- Carbon Compliance: A minimum level of carbon reduction to be achieved onsite or through directly connected heat; and
- Allowable Solutions: a list of (mainly offsite) measures for dealing with the remaining emissions (including unregulated emissions from appliances)

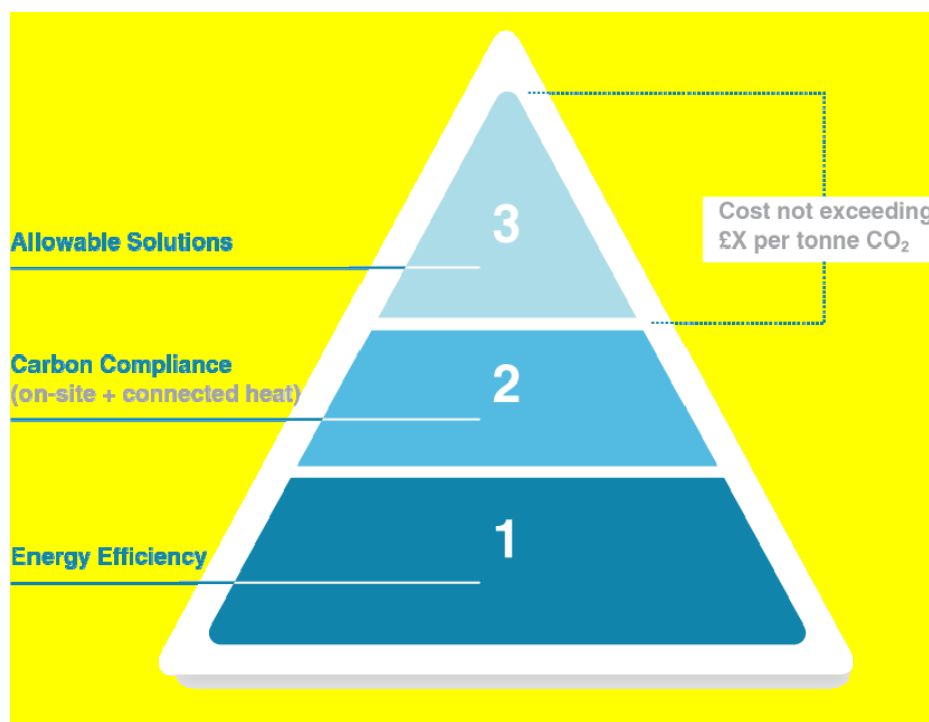


Figure X: Proposed approach to delivering Zero Carbon

Evidence demonstrating that the building complies with these criteria is required by building control both at design stage and at completion. The final “as built” calculation must be based on the building as constructed, incorporating any changes to the performance specifications that have been made during construction as well as the measured air permeability, ductwork leakage and fan performance as commissioned.

The energy efficient requirements are not yet been finalised but a Task Group set up to examine and advise on the energy efficiency standards have proposed setting a minimum space heating requirement, using kWh/m²/yr as the metric.

The government announced in July 2009 that the Zero Carbon Definition will follow the methodology outlined in the 2008 consultation with the Carbon Compliance element set at 70% of regulated Emissions (the DER). This will include the emissions saved through energy efficiency and on-site or connection to decentralised, low or zero carbon energy generation technologies.

Allowable Solutions will cover the remaining CO₂ emissions and may include:

- Additional Carbon Compliance
- Energy efficient appliances
- Advanced building control systems
- Exports of low carbon or renewable heat
- Investments in community heat infrastructure

This list has undergone a number of changes but the latest guidance appears to be that all possible solutions are currently being considered.

REFURBISHMENTS

The 2008 Climate Change Act requires the UK to reduce its carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 against a 1990 baseline. The Department of Communities and Local Government shows the contribution the residential sector will be expected to make in achieving this reduction.

The average household in the UK produces over ten tons of carbon dioxide per year from energy use in the home, consumption of food and products and transport. Under the new target this will need to be 8 tons by 2020 and 2 tons by 2050. The reduction of carbon emissions in the existing housing stock will become increasingly important challenge and may entail a programme of physical renovation of the building fabric, and installation of low carbon technologies.

Low Cost measures

- Low Energy Light-bulbs
- Hot Water Tank Insulation
- Heating Controls i.e. TRV's, Programmers and Thermostats

Medium Cost measures i.e.

- New Gas Condensing Boilers
- Loft Insulation
- Cavity Wall Insulation

Building Fabric and Glazing

- External Wall Insulation
- Internal Wall Insulation
- Floor Insulation
- Double Glazing

Low Carbon Technology and Renewable Energy Technology i.e.

- Communal Heating Systems
- Photovoltaic Panels
- Solar Thermal Evacuated Tube

Some of these measures may require Building Control and Planning permission.

BOX - Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone

Haringey Council is one of 10 London Boroughs to have been awarded funding from the Mayor of London and is the only London borough that has also been selected to take part in the Department of Energy and Climate Change, Low Carbon Communities Challenge, receiving in total around £700,000 to develop an exemplar scheme providing Haringey with the know how to deliver carbon reduction schemes across the borough. The aim of the project is to achieve a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2012 and a 60% reduction by 2025. This will be achieved by working in partnership with residents and community organisations, local businesses and schools.

Energy saving measures will form the largest part of the Low Carbon Zone target, with an anticipated 14% saving from the baseline. A further 3.5% will be achieved through behaviour change advice alone, and a further 1% saving will be achieved from each of sustainable transport measures, community buildings and domestic micro renewable energy. A 0.5% saving is expected from energy efficiency in businesses.

Muswell Hill Sustainability Group (MHSG) has played a key role in developing the project and has set up 'En10ergy' as an Industrial Provident Society which residents can invest in. En10ergy will lease roof spaces locally to install renewable energy technologies and recycle revenue generated back into further carbon saving measures. En10ergy is also working to engage local residents to find out how they can be a part of the Low Carbon Zone initiative.

BOX – DELIVERING CARBON REDUCTIONS BY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

METROPOLITAN HOUSING TRUST -GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLE IN HARINGEY

Metropolitan Housing Trust London (MHT London) is a registered social landlord, which has a large property base in Haringey. In 2004, with 600 hard-to-treat homes with very high reactive repairs costs, the MTH decided to run a rolling retrofitting programme to achieve typical carbon savings of 45%.

The works, as described above, deliver CO₂ reductions through the primary route of energy efficiency. High levels of insulation (including floor and solid wall), efficient heating systems, double glazed windows and low energy lighting provide the most cost effective means of reducing CO₂ and focus on getting the basics of building performance right. The programme decants the residents for a period of approximately 14 weeks, during which time the property undergoes significant works, including:

- 300mm Loft insulation
- 100mm floor insulation under suspended timber floors
- Cavity wall insulation (where applicable)
- 60mm internal wall insulation
- Double glazed windows (often double glazed timber sash windows due to conservation area restrictions)
- Sound insulation between flats
- Complete electrical rewiring
- Necessary structural works
- Complete central heating upgrade including A-rated condensing combi boiler, TRVs and roomstats
- Low energy lighting
- New carpet or laminate flooring
- Water butts and garden improvements where appropriate
- Resident-designed kitchen and bathroom replacement and complete redecoration in colours of residents' choice

The programme has delivered over 300 of these refurbishments so far, with 62 in the last 18 months, typically achieving the following results:

- SAP rating of 80
- Primary energy use of 164 kWh/m² per year
- Carbon emissions 2.3 tonnes per year which, across the programme, amount to over 140 tonnes/year in the last 18 months.

BOX- REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS BY 80% IN EXISTING HOUSING STOCK

PEABODY TRUST GOOD PRACTICE EXAMPLE IN HARINGEY

Peabody Trust is working on a project with the aim to demonstrate how to achieve 80% reductions in the CO₂ emissions of the existing housing stock. The Trust is working with the HTA Sustainability & Innovation Design Consultants which are winners at the British Homes Awards 2010.

Peabody Trust who manage more than 19,000 homes across the capital wanted to assess how to treat some of their more modern housing stock, built in the 1970's and have chosen a terrace of four dwellings in Elizabeth Place, Haringey N15 to pilot the project.

The project aim to aim to reduce carbon emissions by 80% in existing housing stock by retrofitting homes to be energy efficient. Key retrofit features of the project will include:

- Insulating the dwellings from the outside,
- Replacing windows with high performance versions,
- Replacing individual heating systems with a communal system which will be housed in a small boiler room at the end of the terrace, and will feature a large hot water store fed from a shared solar thermal system
- Installing a photovoltaic array

The main internal works will be to install a Mechanically Ventilated Heat Recovery system. This will contribute to reducing the heating demand in the winter months and will provide background ventilation to the kitchen and bathrooms all year around.

This project is part of the Retrofit for the Future Programme, funded by the Technology Strategy Board. The project gained Planning Permission in June and will commence in August 2010 & will be monitored by the Energy Savings Trust for one year after completion.

For more information: www.hta.co.uk

Key sources of further information:

LB Haringey Greenest Borough Strategy
LB Haringey Energy Infrastructure Study
London Renewables Toolkit, Greater London Authority, 2004
Green Guide to Specification, 3rd Edition, Building Research Establishment, 2007
Energy Efficiency in Buildings, the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers, 2004
London Energy Partnership, www.lep.org.uk
Energy Savings Trust, www.est.org.uk
Historic Environment: Local Management (HELM) web site: at www.helm.org
Peabody Trust
MHT

5

AVOIDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS - OVERHEATING

Even if we limit the emission of greenhouse gases, a certain amount of climate change will still occur because of emissions that have already occurred. This is likely to mean hotter drier summers and wetter milder winters with more intense rainfall. New development will need to be designed so that it remains comfortable for users over its lifetime and avoids making local climactic conditions worse.

5.1 Risk of High Summer Temperatures

All urban areas create an "urban heat island" effect where higher ambient temperatures are experienced after sunset in comparison with rural areas, this is especially the case in the highly built up areas in London. The hard surfaces of buildings and roads absorb more solar radiation than green spaces and vegetation. Combined with man-made heat emissions from buildings, machinery and traffic, this can make the centre of London up to eight degrees warmer than the green belt on summer nights.

In London the 'urban heat island effect' is likely to exacerbate the intensity of heat waves. This will increase the need for, as well as the challenges involved in, designing buildings that maintain comfortable internal temperatures.

Without design or retrofit for future higher temperatures, it is predicted that many buildings will suffer from overheating by the 2020s. A common approach to cooling buildings in the past has been to rely on air conditioning. However, use of mechanical cooling, and particularly use of air conditioning, can be energy intensive with high associated levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and significant heat output. This can in turn exacerbate the overheating of dense urban areas.

Energy use associated with air-conditioning (refrigeration, fans, pumps etc) in UK offices is estimated to account for almost a third of the energy expended in an air-conditioned office building. An analysis of future cooling demand by the GLA in London indicated that, if left unchecked, the growth in active cooling systems in London could lead to a doubling of CO₂ emissions from this source by 2030.

The Council will expect development proposals to demonstrate how the design of dwellings will avoid overheating during summer months without reliance on energy intensive mechanical cooling systems.

Development should orientate buildings and streets to minimise summer and maximise winter solar gain, use trees and other shading, include green roofs and walls, maximise natural ventilation, and help create green spaces. The type of building materials and even the colour of finishing will also affect heat absorption.

Development will need to be adaptable to allow for additional shading or cooling requirements as the climate changes. Large expanses of hard surfacing, such as car parks, should be avoided. Where unavoidable they should be shaded as much as possible and be light in colour.

5.2 Low Energy Cooling

Passive design- to minimise unwanted heat gain and manage heat – For example by using building orientation, shading, a well insulated And air tight building envelope, high levels of thermal mass and energy Efficient lighting and equipment. **Single aspect flats are discouraged.**

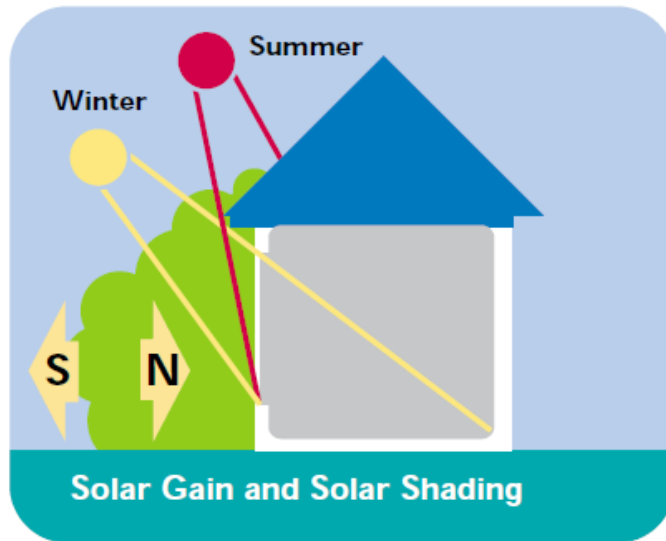
Passive/natural cooling – using outside air to ventilate and cool a building without the use of a powered system, for example by maximising cross ventilation (single aspect developments are generally discouraged), passive stack ventilation, night-time cooling and/or ground coupled passive cooling.

Mixed mode cooling with local mechanical ventilation/cooling provided where required to supplement the above measures using (in order of preference):

- i. Low energy mechanical cooling (e.g. fan-powered ventilation with/without evaporative cooling or ground coupled cooling)
- ii. Air conditioning (not a preferred approach as these systems are energy intensive)

Full building mechanical ventilation/cooling system using (in order of preference):

- i. Low energy mechanical cooling
- ii. Air conditioning



HARINGEY STANDARDS

Developers will be required to set out how low energy cooling will be achieved

Around the Buildings

Green cooling - Plants have evaporative cooling effects. A matrix of green corridors, smaller open spaces, street trees, and green roofs and walls can dramatically reduce the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Shading – Measures such as planting, shading and advanced glazing systems should be used to reduce solar heat gain. Large, shade providing trees provide cool, shady areas during summer.

Water cooling - Innovative use can be made of water for cooling, including by using ground or surface water.

Thermal storage - Thermal storage or mass, particularly where it is exposed, can be used to absorb heat during hot periods so that it can dissipate in cooler periods, usually using ventilation. Ground coupled systems can also be used to make use of thermal storage in the ground.

Cool surfaces – 'Cool' pavement materials on roadways or large parking areas can increase surface reflectivity (though it is important to avoid glare problems) or increase rainfall permeability to encourage the cooling effect of evaporation. Porous cool pavements offer the additional benefit of rainwater infiltration at times of heavy rain. Networks of 'cool roofs' made of light coloured materials can reduce solar heat gain and the need for mechanical cooling.

6

AVOIDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS: PLANNING FOR FLOOD RISK

Flooding not only poses a risk to people's lives, but can also cause significant damage to businesses and people's livelihoods. New development should therefore be located, designed, built and operated in ways that reduce the risks from flooding as much as possible.

Climate change is likely to increase the likelihood of flooding in London. Flood risk can be reduced by locating new developments in appropriate places, through sensitive flood resilient design and construction, and by measures to reduce surface water run-off.

The government's PPS25 and the Code for Sustainable Homes aim to encourage housing development in low flood risk areas and to take measures to reduce the impact of flooding on houses built in medium or high risk areas. Under the London Plan, flood risk should be assessed in accordance with PPS25. Where development in areas at risk from flooding is permitted, management and mitigation measures should be implemented.

HARINGEY STANDARDS

The Council have the following requirements:

- All developments in areas with flood risk must demonstrate that a flood risk assessment has been carried out.
 - Where development is permitted in an area at risk of flooding, it should incorporate flood resilient design in accordance with PPS25.
 - New development should adhere to standards for surface water run-off as set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes.
 - New development should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and green roofs where appropriate.
 - New housing schemes should be designed to ensure that no more than 105 litres of water is consumed per person per day. This is equivalent to Code level 4 standard
-

6.1 Flood Risk Areas

Global warming is likely to result in an increased risk of flooding in certain parts of the borough. The areas which are currently regarded to be of risk are shown on Map XX “Indicative Flood Zones”, as Zone 2 and Zone 3. These boundaries are subject to periodic review by the Environment Agency.

A certain level of protection is provided along the watercourses. However there is still a flood risk in the borough. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared for Haringey which explains the level and type of flood risk in different parts of the borough. Much of these areas are already built up and it is not realistic to expect all new development to occur outside the flood risk area.

Haringey Flood Risk Map

INCLUDE MAP

Developments on the floodplains result in the reduction in capacity of the available floodplain and impede the flow of water, thereby increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. The definition as to what constitutes “functional floodplain” in Flood Zone 3 will be determined on a case by case basis by the Environment Agency. Applicants are advised to consult the Environment Agency prior to making a planning application for relevant schemes requiring a flood risk assessment.

6.2 Flood Risk Assessments

Development proposals in areas of flood risk, identified by the Environment Agency as being located within Flood Zones 2 or 3 should demonstrate that there is no increase in flood risk, including in areas downstream due to additional surface water runoff and that flood storage capacity is not reduced. The applicants will demonstrate that by carrying out a site specific flood risk assessment to establish whether the proposed development will

- Increase the risk of current or future flooding;
- Whether it will add to flood risk elsewhere;
- Whether there are proposed mitigating measures to address the affects identified;
- Provide evidence within the application so that the PPS25 Sequential Test can be applied in order to assess whether the development will be safe; and
- Where applicable, provide evidence within the application in order to assess the Exemption Test.

Where appropriate, attenuation measures will be required on the development site. The Council will, in conjunction with the Environment Agency, British Waterways Board and developer, explore ways of storing water on site through the creation of lakes and ponds, which will increase the ecological value and landscaping value of the site and its surroundings.

The Environment Agency is likely to object to cases where it considers the flood risk assessment does not or cannot adequately address the flood risk issues. The Agency requirement is that there is to be no reduction of storage in the floodplain and no interruption of flow conveyancing; and that within the functional floodplain within Zone 3, buildings on stilts and those with storage void beneath will generally be opposed.

The Council requires, where appropriate, proposals for flood protection and attenuation to take into account their ecological impact and, where possible, to make use of natural materials that contribute to wildlife habitat and amenity.

On sites of 1 - 5 hectares, the Flood Risk Assessment is to relate to fluvial flood risk and surface water run-off.

6.3 Making Buildings Safe

Development in flood risk areas will need to be made safe from flooding through the site layout (locating the most vulnerable uses in lower risk parts of the site and ensuring buildings do not block key flood routes) and the design of building (such as raising floor levels of buildings or locating vulnerable uses on upper levels).

It is preferable that less vulnerable uses (such as shops, offices and leisure facilities) are located at ground floor level. Generally, basements should be avoided or used for storage, servicing or parking purposes only. At the very least, sleeping areas should not be located below the predicted 1 in 200 year flood level.

Buildings also need to be designed and built to remain structurally sound and be easily repairable in the event of a flood.

Flood resilient v Flood resistant design

Flood resistant design, or 'dry proofing', is used to help prevent flood water entering a building. For example using flood barriers across doorways and airbricks, or raising floor levels.

Flood resilient design, or 'wet proofing', accepts that flood water will enter the building and allows for this situation through careful internal design for example raising electrical sockets and fitting tiled floors. The finishes and services are such that the building can quickly be returned to use after the flood.

6.4 Measures to Minimise Flood Risk

Reducing flood risk

There are a number of measures which can be incorporated within development to ensure they do not contribute to increased flood risk. These relate to **source control and prevention**:

Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) – SUDS reduce the quantity of runoff from a site, limiting both the volume and rate of runoff. They do this through a management train involving source, site and regional control mechanisms to capture, filter and store rainwater on site.

Green space - Green open space, verges and green roofs can be designed to filter and store rainwater, thus reducing pressure on drainage systems during heavy rainfall. Trees also reduce surface water runoff – research has suggested a 5% increase in tree cover can reduce runoff by as much as 2%.

Rainwater harvesting - rainwater can be collected from roofs for reuse in flushing toilets or watering plants and landscaped areas. Rainwater collected in permeable paving can also be reused in these ways.

Green roofs – planted 'green' roofs can attenuate up to 60% of runoff, depending on their type and depth, as well as providing a range of wider benefits.

Permeable paving - rainwater filters through permeable paving where it may soak directly into the ground or be stored in an underground chamber.

Wherever possible, water from source control mechanisms should be fed into wider site control systems, as described below. Where this is not possible because of space constraints, runoff from the site (for example from the green roof or permeable paving) should be fed at a controlled rate into the conventional drainage system.

6.5 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)

SUDS are a term used to describe the various approaches that can be used to manage surface water drainage in a way that mimics the natural environment. SUDS help reduce the amount of surface water leaving a site and slow down the rate as it does this. It also helps improve water quality by filtering out contaminants. SUDS can also provide broader benefits, including the capture and re-use of site runoff for irrigation and/or non potable uses, and the provision of greenspace areas offering recreation and/or aesthetic benefits, and habitat for wildlife.

The SUDs technique suitable for a site will depend on its location, size, the density of development, the type of soils, and depth of the groundwater and the presence of contamination. A combination of techniques might be most effective. This combination should provide a water quality and biodiversity benefit as well as reducing the amount and rate of run-off leaving a site. The following order of preference should be followed:

- i. Where possible, water should be collected and stored on-site for later use. In non-clay areas use infiltration techniques such as porous surfaces,
- ii. The next preference is for collecting water for slow release into a waterway (the preference is to store water in ponds or open water features, otherwise rainwater tanks or sealed water features should be used).
- iii. The next preference is to drain water directly into a watercourse. Where this is not possible, water should be directed into surface drains.
- iv. Only where none of the above measures are practical due to site constraints should water be directed directly into sewers. There will need to be adequate spare capacity in sewers to allow this.

Drainage techniques relying on water soaking into the soil underneath a site (known as infiltration systems) will not be effective in parts of the borough with clay soils as they become waterlogged easily.

More advice on flood risk and related measures can be obtained from the Environment Agency and their website www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

6.6 Surface Water and Drainage

Surface water discharge from the developed site should mimic that of an undeveloped greenfield site, up to and including a 1 in 100 year critical duration storm event. Greenfield run off rates are generally between 2-8 litres/second/hectare (l/s/ha) for storm events up to the critical 1 in 100 year return period event. This is irrespective of whether the site falls within a flood risk area.

Drainage Hierarchy

- i. store rainwater for later use
- ii. use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas
- iii. attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release
- iv. attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release
- v. discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse
- vi. discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain

- vii. discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.

The design of drainage is very important. This needs to be able to cope with the heaviest of storms expected over the buildings lifetime.

The disposal of surface water into the River Lee is not a right. Discharge may be permitted, subject to an agreement and/or licence from British Waterways.

6.7 Green Roof and Walls

These can take many forms including vegetated roofs, roof terraces and roof gardens and have many benefits, including:

- acting as insulation, reducing the energy needs of a development and making indoor
- environments more comfortable
- keeping local areas cooler (reducing the "heat-island effect")
- absorbing rainfall and reducing run-off
- improving biodiversity
- improve amenity for occupiers and improve the appearance of a development

There are two main types of green roofs:

Intensive: A deep growing medium is used to allow more substantial planting such as trees and shrubs. The roof will require extra loading requirements within the building structure and a complex irrigation system. Intensive roofs are principally designed to provide amenity and recreational use usually in the form of roof gardens or terraces.

Extensive: Uses a shallow growing medium, requires minimal maintenance and is generally less expensive to install than an intensive roof. There are three main types:

Sedum mats – a base layer sprinkled with sedum cuttings and installed as a sedum blanket when plants are mature. Sedums are used because they are wind, frost and drought resistant

Substrate based – crushed recycled brick is used as the base with sedum added on top

Green/brown roofs – recycled aggregate used as the base and the roof is either left to colonise naturally or can be seeded with wild flowers or local plants.

How is a green roof structured?

Green roofs should incorporate a number of layers, as shown opposite:

- Substrate - provides a low weight growing medium (e.g. crushed brick)

- Filter membrane – prevents soil being washed into the drainage layer
- Drainage element – holds some rainwater, while allowing the excess to drain away, preventing water logging
- Moisture mat – retains water and helps prevent the roof drying out; also protects the waterproofing layer
- Root barrier and waterproofing – protects the roof from water or root damage

Green Walls

Green walls provide a living, self-regenerating cladding system using climbing plants either planted into the structure of the wall itself or upon a structure attached to the wall.

OTHER IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

6.8 Ground Conditions

Ground conditions and land stability are affected by temperature and precipitation.

As a result, climate change may have significant impacts on ground conditions in some areas. During longer, hotter summers shrinkable clay soils are likely to dry out, making buildings and service pipes vulnerable to cracking. Wetter winters will contribute to risks of 'heave' where ground swells. The risk of subsidence and heave is strongly dependent on local soil type with the most susceptible land found in the South East of England. Developments should incorporate measures to address this.

Vegetation management - Careful choice and placement of trees should avoid building subsidence in shrink-swell soils. Vegetative cover can also be used to provide additional external surface protection.

Surface erosion control structures - Stronger retaining walls and fences with good drainage or use of vegetation can prevent surface erosion.

SUDS – Use of SUDS techniques, such as permeable paving or swales, which increase infiltration into the ground, can reduce subsidence caused by drying out of soils.

Foundation design - Foundations should be designed to be strong enough and extend downward below the zone that may be affected by seasonal variations in moisture content. Other measures include underpinning with concrete supports that extend under existing foundations into more stable soils and infilling of foundations.

6.9 Impact of Climate Change on Building Materials

Materials will be affected by climate change. Climate change will increase the importance of optimising thermal mass to maintain a comfortable internal

environment with minimum energy use. The characteristics of materials may also alter with changes in temperature and humidity. Developers and their design teams should ensure the materials specified will perform adequately in the climate throughout the lifetime of the development; and that the construction methods to be used are suitable for the weather conditions at the time of construction. Some considerations are listed below:

- Concrete: strength affected by curing at higher temperatures
- Lime mortar, stone: affected by increased CO₂ and driving rain
- Plastics: affected by increased UV
- Bricks: strength affected by change in moisture content
- MDF/Chipboard: not to be used where flooding is expected
- Roofing felt: increased UV is likely to accelerate degradation

Key sources of further information:

London Borough of Haringey Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (north London)

Building A Better Environment: A Guide for Developers, Environment Agency, 2006

Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development, Three Regions Climate Change Group, 2005

Environment Agency Standing Advice on Flood Risk Assessment,

www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33098.aspx

Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide Companion to PPS25, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2007

Interim Code of Practice for Sustainable Drainage, National SUDS Working Group, July 2004

C635 CIRIA Guidance documents - Designing for Exceedance in Urban Drainage, London 2006.

Improving the Flood performance of new buildings - Flood resilient construction, DEFRA, May 2007

The London Climate Change Partnership has produced helpful detailed guidance for developers - Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development, Three Regions Climate Change Group, 2005

TCPA

Environment Agency green roof toolkit: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/greenroofs

Independent UK Resource For Green Roof Information: www.livingroofs.org

Environment Agency advice on SDC



CONSERVING WATER

Water use per person is affected by several factors, the principal ones being: household occupancy; water use of appliances, fixtures and fittings within the property; householders' water use behaviour; garden use and whether the property is metered. Our approach to water conservation is to reduce the need for water through good design and then supply the water that is needed as efficiently as possible, reducing reliance on treated mains water.

The Environment Agency's assessments show high demand for water has led to summer surface waters and most groundwater sources to be fully committed. Within Thames Region (including London) we use between 165-180 litres per head per day compared to the national average of 154 litres per head per day. The Thames region has a calculated water availability of just 266 cubic metres per person per day. The region which includes Haringey has been identified as an area of 'serious' water stress under the Environment Agency's published document 'identifying Areas of Water Stress'.²

7.1 Reduce the need for water

In the first instance, developments should minimise the need for water. The simplest way of doing this is through installing efficient water fittings and plumbing, such as dual flush toilets, low flow shower heads and low water consuming washing machines. The use of durable plumbing is also important to prevent leakages.

Individual dwellings and tenancies should be provided with water meters. These should be visible to occupants, as this has been shown to result in reductions in water use.

7.2 Supply water efficiently

At least 50% of water consumed in homes and workplaces does not need to be of drinkable quality (for example water used for flushing toilets, washing laundry and watering parks and gardens). Rainwater should be collected or grey water reused to supply these uses. Grey water systems are often only feasible on large schemes as they require a dual plumbing system to be installed.

² See <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/default.aspx>

It may also be possible to draw water locally from boreholes, or connect to existing local water supply systems that source water from boreholes. Generally, sites over chalk soils will be suitable for boreholes.

In new and existing homes, it is generally more economic to reduce water use by fitting more water efficient appliances and educating users in 'waterwise' behaviour before considering the use of either rainwater (except a garden water butt) or greywater. Also, efficiency measures save energy and CO₂ emissions, whereas greywater and rainwater systems often increase the total amount of energy and emissions.

Greywater – water originating from the mains wholesome water supply that has been used for bathing (showers or baths) and in hand basins are usually clean enough for flushing the WC, following the relevant treatment.

Rainwater – water collected from the external surfaces of buildings or hard-standing areas by diverting the flow to a storage tank.

Where gardens or landscape schemes need a lot of watering, simple, low cost greywater diversion systems can save considerable quantities of water at a time of peak demand. Similarly, the water butts and rain water collection tanks is able to capture rain from summer showers. .

For new large scale developments, using an alternative source of water for some applications that do not require drinking quality water may be a feasible Option, providing it is taken into account at the planning or construction stage.

It is important that occupants understand how to use the water supply systems in a building.

For more information refer to Environment Agency website

HARINGEY STANDARDS

Applications should demonstrate how the water demand of the development has been minimised through water efficient design.

- Residential developments should achieve a potable water use target of minimum 105L per person per day.
- Non-residential development should achieve at least 1 BREEAM credit for water consumption.
- Highly efficient water saving fixtures, fittings and appliances should be used.
- Development should include a system to collect rainwater for use in external irrigation/watering, unless this is not feasible due to site constraints.

- Selecting drought resistant or low water use plants will greatly reduce water demands associated with landscape.
- The development should connect to a local water supply or borehole where this is available.
- There should be 100% metering of all newly built property

In addition to the minimum standards, development should aim to:

- Residential developments should achieve a potable water use target of 80L per person per day.
 - Non-residential development should achieve at least 2 BREEAM credit for water consumption.
 - Use of grey-water for all non potable uses where feasible and safe.
-

Key sources of further information:

Adapting to Climate Change: A Checklist for Development, Three Regions
Climate Change Group, 2005

Conserving Water in Buildings: Fact Sheets, Environment Agency,
www.environmentagency.gov.uk

Building a Better Environment: A Guide for Developers, Environment Agency,
2006

8

AVOIDING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

This section looks at air quality, noise, land contamination, water quality and the amenity impacts of construction activity and how these can be addressed through:

- site selection,
- designing the development,
- planning construction activity, and
- the operation and use of the finished development.

The Council will adopt the precautionary principle on the issue of pollution, by taking decisions on planning applications so as to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.

As part of the requirements to control and reduce potential or actual pollution resulting from development in the borough, developers will be required to carry out relevant assessment and set out mitigating measures in line with the national guidance.

8.1 Air Quality

The whole of the borough of Haringey is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for the pollutants of NO₂ and PM10. The dominant source of NO₂ and PM10 emissions in Haringey is road transport with a variety of other sources contributing emissions.

Any development in an area of air pollution concern or is of a major size will require an air quality assessment (aqa) to be submitted with the planning application as part of the decision making process. In principal an AQA will be required;

- If the development is likely to cause deterioration in local air quality (i.e. once completed it will increase pollutant concentrations)
- If the development is located in an area of poor air quality (i.e. it will expose future occupiers to unacceptable pollutant concentrations/new exposure)
- If the demolition/construction phase will have a significant impact on the local environment (e.g. through fugitive dust and exhaust emissions).
- If the development prevents implementation of measures in the Air Quality Action Plan

Any mitigation measures should be incorporated into the design prior to application submission. The maps below show the main areas of air pollution concern.

Figure 1 - Modelled NO₂ Annual Mean 2007 for Haringey

Figure 2 – Air Pollution ‘Hotspots’ Areas

A comparison of emissions of the site both before and after development may also be required to inform the decision making process. Haringey Council Environmental Health will be able to provide further guidance and detailed information.

A planning application which does not include an air quality assessment that requires one will either delay the decision making process or planning permission will be refused.

Sources of Advice for Air Quality:

- London Councils Air Quality and Planning Guidance 2007.
- Mayor of London's Air Quality Strategy 2010.
- Haringey Council Air Quality Action Plan 2010
- Haringey Council Annual Air Quality Reports.

8.2 Contaminated Land

Contaminated land is a material planning consideration and the development phase is the most cost effective time in which to deal with problems associated with past soil contamination. Sufficient information on the level and risks posed by contamination and whether it can be remediated to a safe level needs to be known before a development can proceed.

Where contamination is present, the site will need to be remediated to a level that is appropriate for the use being proposed. The most sensitive uses are housing, schools, nurseries, hospitals; children's play areas and allotments.

Haringey Council will deal with proposed development sites that may be contaminated by use of a Planning Condition. This condition will inform of the steps that must be taken prior to any development being carried out and to ensure that the site is 'fit for purpose' and does not present risk of significant harm to people, the environment or structures (local receptors).

Haringey Council Environmental Health will be able to provide further advice and guidance.

Sources of Advice on Contaminated Land:

- Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990

- ODPM (2002); Development on Land Affected by Contamination consultation Paper on Draft Planning Technical Advice,
- British Standards Institution (2001); Code of Practice for the Identification of Potentially Contaminated Land and its Investigation - BS 10175:2001;
- A London Boroughs' Publication (2003); Contaminated Land: A Guide to Help Developers Meet Planning Requirements.
- Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination (National House Building Council and Environment Agency) R&D publication 66
- Defra/ EA CLR guidance Documents.

8.3 Noise

Noise can have a significant effect on the environment and on the quality of life enjoyed by individuals and communities. In the London Borough of Haringey, noise can be a planning issue arising from a variety of different sources, in particular major roads and railways (e.g. London Underground, Stansted Express line, the Barking-Gospel Oak line). Dwellings that only have windows that open onto busy roads or railways are not supported by the council. Glazing should be used on windows to reduce noise levels inside buildings. However, this will only be effective when windows are closed and so should be used in conjunction with other solutions. Noise generating developments should contain noise through appropriate sound insulation and other noise reducing technologies.

PPS 24 states that noise is a material planning consideration. A noise assessment will be required to be submitted with the planning application if the proposed development is either a noise-sensitive development or an activity with the potential to generate noise. Assessments for residential developments will be assessed in accordance with the Noise Exposure Categories A-D within PPS 24. Developments adjacent to railways will require a vibration assessment as well.

Mechanical systems

Mechanical systems should only be used as a complement to natural ventilation to ensure a constant standard of indoor air quality. They should not create a noise nuisance and should be efficient, where possible including technology to recover heat energy for other uses. Where mechanical systems are used, careful consideration will need to be given to ensure air intakes are positioned appropriately.

Where mechanical ventilation is used, it should be designed to ensure no noise nuisance is caused to occupiers of other properties and that noise disturbance does not affect the property in which ventilation is situated.

Any mitigation measures should be incorporated into the design prior to application submission.

A planning application requiring a noise assessment that does not include one will result in either a refusal of planning permission or a delay in the decision making process. Haringey Planning & Enforcement teams may be able to provide further guidance and detailed information.

Sources of Advice on Noise:

- Mayor of London Noise Strategy
- British Standard 4142:1997 - "Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas".
- Approved document E of the Building Regulations - "Acoustic Design of Schools".
- "Sound Control for Homes", (Building Research Association and Construction Industry Research Association) 1993
- British Standard 8233:1999 "Sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings – Code of practice",
- British Standard 6472:1992 "Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings (1Hz to 80 Hz)"
- British Standard 4142:1997 "Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas"

In addition to the standards above the Council have the following statutory powers to control noise existing outside the planning system. The granting of planning permission does not remove the need to comply with these controls:

Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part III (as amended by the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993)

- Noise Act 1996
- Control of Pollution Act 1974 – Construction site noise and Noise Abatement Zones.
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- London Local Authorities Act 2004 - Fixed penalty for nuisance
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- British Standard Institution Codes of Practice

8.4 Light Pollution

Poorly aimed lights can result in unnecessary light spillage. Any lighting installed should be designed so that it is directed to where it is needed and does not spill into neighbouring residential properties or affect wildlife.

Any development scheme which involves the installation of external lighting will consider the effect of light pollution. Light pollution is caused by obtrusive light penetrating into facing rooms or impeding the views of the night sky, causing glare or light spillage. Light pollution can involve the use of wasted electricity which is a waste of resource but also unnecessary use of energy.

Light pollution is a material planning consideration and therefore a light assessment will be required to be submitted with the planning application in order to assist determination. As a general guide, where it is proposed to

incorporate lighting in development sites, applicants are encouraged to submit details of lighting schemes, including light scatter diagrams, as part of the planning application in order to demonstrate that the proposed scheme is appropriate in terms of its purpose in its particular setting. In doing this it aims to minimise potential pollution from glare and spillage to neighbouring properties, roads and countryside.

A planning application requiring a light assessment that does not include one will result in either a refusal of planning permission or a delay in the decision making process. Haringey Planning & Enforcement teams may be able to provide further guidance and detailed information.

Sources of advice on Light Pollution:

- Guidance Note on Light Pollution 1994 - Institute of Lighting Engineers
- Starry Starry Night - BAA/CPRE Leaflet March 1994
- Factfile 2 - Floodlighting for Sport 1993 - Sports Council
- LG4 Sport - Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE)
- Domestic and Commercial Security Lights and the Night-Time
- Environment 1993 - British Astronomical Association
- Lighten Our Darkness; lighting our cities - successes, failures and opportunities 1994 - The Royal Fine Art Commission
- Road Lighting and the Environment 1993 - Department of Transport

8.5 Biomass

Whilst it is widely recognised that biomass boilers are effective for meeting the 20% energy renewable requirement of developments for CO₂ savings and low carbon fuel, emissions from biomass boilers have an impact on air quality. Emissions include particulates and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), which are of particular concern in Haringey, as well as dioxins and PM2.5. Both PM10 and NO₂ are pollutants of local concern that are controlled under the European Air Quality Directive and the Air Quality Standards (England) Regulations 2007. Both pollutants are exceeded across the borough and so the use of biomass in the urban environment requires careful consideration.

At the time of writing, regional policy on the use of biomass in Air Quality Management Areas is an emerging policy. The latest guidance and policy documents must be used when biomass plant is considered for any development within the borough.

For new development proposals requiring planning permission that include biomass boilers an emissions assessment must be undertaken and submitted with the planning application (this assessment will be coupled with the the normal concentration modelling assessment as required for certain development types). This emissions assessment must demonstrate NO_x and PM10 emissions achievable under normal operating conditions are capable of meeting set emission standards as appropriate and determined by the Mayor. An annual certificate will be required as evidence of meeting these emission limits. Annual emissions will be controlled through an s106 agreement. In addition consideration must be given to the following:

- that the biomass meets national legislative requirements under the Clean Air Act. The whole of the borough of Haringey is designated a Smoke Control Area under the Clean Air Act 1993.
- that the biomass may require regulation by either the Environment Agency (EA) or the Local Authority (LA). Regulation is dependant on the size of the biomass; > 3MW inc. aggregated will require regulation by the EA, between 0.4 and 3MW is regulated by the LA. Developers must be aware that there are annual fees and charges applicable and that the permit will contain conditions that must be adhered to at all times. Biomass <0.4MW do not require regulatory controls.
- a chimney height calculation will be required with the planning application.

Haringey Council Environmental Health will be able to provide further guidance and detail regarding the information required. A planning application which does not include an air quality assessment that requires one will either delay the decision making process or planning permission will be refused.

Sources of advice for Biomass:

- Biomass and Air Quality Guidance for Local Authorities Leaflet by EPUK.
- Mayor of London Air Quality Strategy 2010.
- Biomass boiler information request template for local authorities – EPUK.
- Measurement and Modelling of Fine Particulate Emissions (PM10 and PM2.5) from Wood-Burning Biomass Boilers – Scotland SEPA report.
- Review of the Potential Impact on Air Quality from Increased Wood Fuelled Biomass Use in London – London Councils 2007

8.6 Protecting Water Sources

The London Borough of Haringey is underlain by the London Clay. Beneath the London Clay is the Chalk Aquifer which is the major aquifer of the London Basin, the River Lee being a tributary of the Thames. As it is overlain by impermeable clay, there is a low risk of the chalk aquifer being contaminated by surface water or groundwater. The only exception is the potential for piling or building foundations to penetrate the London Clay thus increasing the risk to groundwater.

However the groundwater vulnerability maps by the Environment Agency show source protection zones protecting two drinking water extraction sites in Haringey. This is in order to maintain the quality of this water source in line with Environment Agency: Ground Water Protection Policy and Practice, (GP3). Development proposals are not likely to be acceptable where there is an unacceptable risk of pollution of groundwater within Source Protection Zones 1 and 2, as defined by the Environment Agency.

Sources of advice for Water Sources

Building A Better Environment: A Guide for Developers, Environment Agency, 2006

8.7 Considerate Construction

Construction sites should be carefully managed and maintained to prevent sediment and chemicals washing into waterways or drains which empty into waterways, and also to control dust and noise emissions and vibrations causing nuisance to surrounding properties. The type of machinery used, hours that construction occurs and the times that deliveries are made should be carefully managed so as to reduce impact.

Planning conditions will be used to control impacts from the construction of new development. This may include restrictions on hours of operation and construction.

9

AVOIDING WASTE AND MINIMISING LANDFILL

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The type and source of materials in buildings has a major impact on sustainability. The production and use of building materials consumes large quantities of energy and resources and generates waste. The choice of materials used in a building therefore has important implications for the environment; wherever possible they should be selected to minimise negative environment impacts and the consumption of non-renewable resources.

A key concept when thinking about what materials to use is 'life cycle stewardship'. By considering the whole-life cost of materials, waste and carbon emissions resulting from the sourcing and construction of building materials can be greatly reduced. This means that the consequences and impacts of using materials must be considered from the point at which they are mined/harvested, through processing and manufacture, to installation, use, reuse/recycling and disposal.

9.1 Prevention > Preparing for reuse > Recycling > Other recovery > Disposal

All developments will be expected to follow a waste minimisation hierarchy: Prevention > Preparing for reuse > Recycling > Other recovery > Disposal

- Avoiding the creation of waste in the first place
- Reusing waste that is created as much as possible
- Allowing left-over waste to be recycled elsewhere as much as possible, minimising the waste that ends up in landfill.
- Thinking of the future of the new or reused building will have; will it in the future make reduced use, reuse of the building as a whole or recyclability its components as easy as possible through its robustness and flexibility.

HARINGEY STANDARDS

Council's priority is to reduce the amount of raw materials used over the lifetime of a development:

- Existing buildings on a site should be adapted and reused as much as possible. It may be possible to achieve other environmental objectives (such as improving energy efficiency) by small additions and adaptations to the fabric (such as new window fittings and extra insulation). Therefore the justification of need for demolition of building in an application will be required.
- Where the adaptive reuse of the whole building is not appropriate, developments should investigate reusing parts of the existing building.
- Demolition materials should be reused on-site where possible, such as for aggregate, fill or landscaping, or as part of new structures.
- Where additional building materials are required, the use of recycled materials is preferred and these should be from sustainable or local sources
- Demolition materials or surplus materials not required for the development should be collected for reuse and recycling in other building schemes.

Certificates

A **Site Waste Management Plan** will need to be submitted. The SWMP will need to contain a commitment to minimise waste generated on site and sort, reuse and recycle construction, demolition and excavation waste.

Demolition to be carried out in accordance with an approved **Demolition Protocol**.

The Council will expect a **Green Purchasing Plan** be provided in conjunction with any major development, and will expect that such a plan addressed each of the topics highlighted in this section.

The Council expects that at least 10% of materials in all new developments will be from recycled or reused sources.

London Plan suggests 95% of construction and demolition waste should be recycled and re-used by 2020. 80% of that waste should be aggregates in London by 2020. The London Plan is supported by supplementary planning guidance covering sustainable design and construction and renewable energy.

Building materials should be long lasting, taking into account what they are being used for and the conditions they will be exposed to (such as frequent traffic, pollution, weather and extremes of temperature). This will reduce the amount of materials needed to maintain them a building. 50% timber and timber products from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) source or other approved source, and the balance should come from a known temperate source.

REUSE

9.2 Reuse of Existing Buildings

Existing buildings are an important resource. You should look to conserve rather than demolish buildings. It should be noted that separate building conservation policies in national, regional and local planning policy requires permissions and justifications for demolitions relating to designated Heritage Assets.

9.3 Reuse of Building Elements

Where development involves the demolition of existing structures, a Demolition Waste Audit should be undertaken using established methodologies, for example the BRE SMART Waste strategy. In the case of demolition, the opportunities for reuse of existing building structures for aggregate or lower quality uses such as access roads and footpaths should be maximised.

The Council expects that at least 10% of materials in all new developments will be from recycled or reused sources. Reclaimed materials are recovered from the waste stream and put back into use with minimal or no reprocessing. Examples include bricks, which may require removal of any adhering mortar and inspection for cracks, or timber doors, which may only require simple repairs.

Recycled materials require reprocessing before reuse, either as a primary material such as aluminium, or as a secondary material. An example of the latter is rubber floor tiling made from motor vehicle tyres.

Reclaimed and recycled materials can be used in many parts of the house building process, as well as for external site works such as roads and landscaping features.

As part of all demolition or partial demolition, you should seek to reuse suitable elements whole, including at least those elements listed below.

FACT BOX - Building Elements Suitable for Reuse

- Timber Doors and Windows can usually be removed whole and reused; all that is needed is for a structural opening to be made to fit the frame. In this respect timber has advantages over metal and particularly plastic (usually uPVC), which have to be anchored into the structure and particularly in the case of plastic are often damaged on removal.
- Other items of timber joinery including staircases can often be reused whole. as can steel staircases, bridges, etc
- Metal railings and gates can also be easily reused whole.
- Decorative stonework.
- Some Kitchen and many Sanitary Fittings.
- Some light fittings (although certification may be an issue).

If materials from demolished buildings on the site can not be re used, then they should as far as possible be disposed of to a second hand building materials supplier for use elsewhere. Concrete crushing, and the impact of demolition work on neighbours, should be discussed with the Local Authority.

Where development involves demolition, a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will need to be submitted. The SWMP will need to contain a commitment to minimise waste generated on site and sort, reuse and recycle construction, demolition and excavation waste. Further information on what to include can be found on <http://www.netregs-swmp.co.uk/>. WRAP also has guidance documents on www.wrap.org.uk

DESIGNING ADAPTABLE LONG –LIFE BUILDINGS

Buildings should be designed to be adaptable. This will extend a building's lifetime. Building in flexibility is one way to enable adaptation as needs change. However, one cannot always predict correctly how needs will change; robustness and simplicity of design and use of common forms and timeless archetypes has been shown to also contribute to reusability.

9.4 Designing for “loose fit” buildings

Such buildings are not restrictively tailored to the requirements of the initial occupier. They are likely to be capable of being split up to allow for occupation by several different users, and to accommodate a range of different uses. The location of services and stairs are the most critical features in determining the flexibility of a building, as these are the most difficult and expensive to relocate.

9.5 Build and environmental quality

A building which is to be designed for a long life, should aim at high quality materials and high quality design, in order to encourage re use at a future time, in preference to demolition and redevelopment.

USE OF LOW IMPACT BUILDING MATERIALS

Building materials should be selected as far as possible on the basis of a sustainable supply, and on the basis of the least possible energy consumption being involved in their manufacture. Such low impact materials include things like earth, straw, cork and hemp. Timber is also a relatively low impact product, but care should be taken that sources of supply are managed in a sustainable way. The growth of trees has the further advantage of locking up atmospheric carbon. Consideration can be given to use of cement or lightweight concrete using waste or by product materials. On the other hand, high energy input materials include plastic, steel, aluminium, and uPVC.

9.6 Minimisation of transport costs for building materials

Materials should be selected in such away that overall transport costs are minimised. This includes all aspects of transport, from the collection of raw

material, to delivery to the building site. The transportation of materials to site contributes significantly to carbon emissions. The Council expects that 50% of materials will be locally sourced in order to minimise carbon emissions from transportation.

Maximum transport distances for reclaimed materials

| (source: BRE's Green Guide to Housing Specification) Materials | Distance (miles) |
|--|-------------------------|
| Reclaimed tiles | 100 |
| Reclaimed slate | 300 |
| Reclaimed bricks | 250 |
| Recycled aggregates | 150 |
| Reclaimed timber (e.g. floor boards) | 1000 |
| Reclaimed steel products | 2500 |
| Reclaimed aluminium products | 7500 |

¹The requirement is defined as a % of materials value, not total project value, i.e.: it excludes labour and various other costs. The selected metric is value and not mass as this reflects the availability of cost data within standard construction practice — whereas a percentage by mass or volume would be expensive and impractical to implement. It also encouraged high-value application of recycled materials.

²WRAP — Opportunities to use Recycled Materials in House Building:

9.7 Embodied Energy

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) has produced a **Green Guide** to Specification, which assesses the embodied energy of different materials.

In the BRE Green Guide, building materials and components are assessed in terms of their environmental impact across their entire life cycle - from 'cradle to grave', within comparable specifications. This accessible and reliable information will be of great assistance to all those involved in the design, construction and management of buildings as they work to reduce the environmental impact of their properties.

The Council requires that at least 3 out of the 5 following elements be specified using materials with an embodied energy rating between A+ and D.

- ☐ Roof
- ☐ External walls
- ☐ internal walls (including separating walls)
- ☐ Upper and ground floors (including separating floors)
- ☐ Windows

WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) is a not for profit company backed by the Government to help individuals, businesses and local authorities reduce waste, recycle more, make better use of resources and help tackle climate change. WRAP has produced numerous publications and tools to help minimise waste in the construction process, which can be accessed on www.wrap.org.uk

London Remade is a not for profit business that works in partnership to develop and improve waste management, recycling and green procurement in London. Their recycling programmes include a sustainable product directory. Further information can be found on www.londonremade.com

ICE Demolition Protocol

The Institute of Civil Engineers (ICE) and Chartered Institute of Waste Management (CIWM) Protocol provides methods to assess and recover demolition material as well as specify recovered (recycled & reclaimed) material in the new build. The detailed documents can be found on the following websites:

www.ice.org.uk

www.envirocentre.co.uk

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING CERTIFICATES

The responsible sourcing of materials provides a holistic approach to managing a product from the point at which a material is mined or harvested in its raw state through manufacture and processing, through use, re-use and recycling, until its final disposal as waste.

9.8 Timber

Timber is the material most associated with certification of responsible sourcing. The incorporation of timber from sustainable sources is considered best practice. Haringey would anticipate that at least 50% of timber be from Forest Steward Council approved products and that the remainder be sourced from temperate, rather than tropical sources.

When buying timber products, look for the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for Certification of Forest Management (PEFC) logos or equivalent environmental scheme, together with chain of custody certification, which verify the timber is from a sustainable source.

9.9 LB Haringey Corporate Guidance

Haringey Council will only accept Change of Custody (CoC) certification if it is from a Government approved programme. These are from the Forest Stewardship Council, Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification,

Sustainable Forestry Initiative and Canadian Standards Association. Currently as shown below:



Building Resource Establishment (BRE Global) has launched a new framework standard for the responsible sourcing of construction products - [*BRE Environmental and Sustainability Standard \(BES\) 6001: 2008*](#), intended to assist with the assessment for Code for Sustainable Homes ratings.

Softwoods (including Pine and Western Red Cedar) are generally more likely to be from sustainable sources as they are so much faster growing; low priced tropical hardwoods are almost certainly the result of unsustainable clear felling of virgin tropical rainforest. Sourcing timber grown in the UK reduces transport environmental damage but sources of durable softwoods are generally overseas.

Where paints and/or preservatives are used, their sustainability needs to be considered from the point of view of materials required in their production (particularly heavy metals and hydrocarbons), health hazards in their use and maintenance (particularly watch for fumes from some paints and stains and runoff if it may affect drinking water) and the likely problems of disposal at their end of life (they may render timber hazardous waste that should not be burned).

In contrast, untreated timber can easily be recycled at the end of life, otherwise it can be safely disposed of, and issues with preservatives do not apply. Untreated Western Red Cedar can have up to 40-60 years of life span

Fixing materials and other accessories need also to be considered from a sustainability point of view. Metal fixings may be reusable or recyclable if they can be separated.

FACT BOX - Timber Cladding

Appendix A offers our Code of Practice for the use of Timber Cladding, covering:

- ☐ Timber as building material, outlining history and principals.
- ☐ Suitable Species and Finishes, including where there is a requirement for treatment of preservatives.
- ☐ Appearance and Colour (treated and untreated).
- ☐ Sustainability of all the products used; the timber itself; treatments, coverings and fixings
- ☐ Design and Construction Strategies for Durability.
- ☐ Suitability in Conservation Areas.
- ☐ Good Practice Examples in Haringey.
- ☐ and Links.

Key Sources of Information

www.londonremade.com

Not for profit organisation helping source reclaimed or recycled materials

www.salvo.co.uk/

Listing of sources for salvaged construction material

<http://www.wrap.org.uk/procurement>

The Recycled Product Guide (WRAP); targeted brochures on Demolition Protocol

http://www.aggregain.org.uk/procurement/quick_wins/opportunities_1.html

'One-stop' source of practical information on the use of recycled and secondary aggregates. Opportunities to use Recycled Materials in Building: Reference Guide

http://www.aggregain.org.uk/procurement/quick_wins/opportunities_to.html

Opportunities to use Recycled Materials in House Building: Reference Guide

http://www.aggregain.org.uk/procurement/quick_wins/opportunities_3.html

Opportunities to use Recycled Materials in Preliminary Building Works and Civil Engineering: Quick Wins Guide

<http://www.greenspec.co.uk/> NGS GreenSpec; Technical specifications, design and product information for sustainable construction

www.recycledproducts.org.uk Comprehensive listing of recycled products available in the UK

Code of Practice – Use of Wood Cladding

Timber as building material

Timber is one of the oldest materials used for building construction. It is a popular cladding material. It is versatile and widely available, of natural origins, and easily worked and fitted dry. It is also widely perceived as having potentially strong environmental qualities; renewable, reusable, biodegradable and of minimal embodied energy. These qualities should be balanced against transport costs, level of chemical treatment, and the level of maintenance needed for some timbers as discussed below.

In Haringey, timber cladding would be considered appropriate in a rural, parkland or garden setting but would be unlikely to be considered appropriate in a more urban conservation area. For instance, the Bowling Pavilion in Bruce Castle Park is seen as a positive contribution to the Bruce Castle Conservation Area; however, this building stands in a green parkland context. Wood cladding will not be appropriate in the Tottenham High Road. Its character appraisal states that “the highest quality red and yellow stock facing brickwork is recommended to match the predominant materials that define the appearance of the High Road.”

When timber is used as cladding, providing there is a good water run-off, adequate ventilation behind the cladding and sensitive design, it should last many years. However, choice of species, design strategies and construction methods make a big difference to durability and sustainability of timber cladding. Some of these issues are discussed below:

Suitable Species and Finishes

Appearance, durability, cost and workability influence choice of materials. Most timber species require protection from decay. There are many reasons why timber deteriorates, but the main cause of failure is fungal decay, which occurs if the moisture content within the timber is in excess of 20%.

- Non-durable species such as spruce, fir or pine / European Redwood (*Pinus Sylvestris*) require **chemical treatment**, typically by pressure impregnation of chemicals with preservative properties such as boron or organic solvents.
- **Thermally modified timber** is a new alternative; controlled heat treatment to temperatures over 200°C confers improved durability and stability. Expected service life for thermally modified, uncoated timber cladding is 30 years.
- Some species **do not require any treatment or preservatives**; these include some naturally dense hardwoods (usually tropical and expensive for use as cladding), durable temperate hardwoods such as European Oak and Sweet Chestnut (but not their sapwood) and

durable softwoods such as European Larch and Western Red Cedar, that themselves produce oils that act as a preservative.

Appearance and Colour

Untreated wood, for instance Western Red Cedar, undergoes a radical change of colour from red-brown to silver-grey. When it reaches this, it remains stable and durable for many years. However less exposed areas such as beneath overhangs may take longer to undergo the change. Because it does not require any chemical treatment, the use of hardwoods like Western Red Cedar is considered to be more sustainable. Untreated Western Red Cedar can have up to 40-60 years of life span.

For softwood, use of paint, stain or varnish, even supposedly colourless or matt stains and varnishes will always change the appearance of the timber from its “natural” state. This should be borne in mind when appearance is assessed. Maintenance issues need to be taken into account such as the likelihood and easiness of reapplication of paint and varnishes.

Design and Construction Strategies for Durability

Although timber cladding is reasonably easy to fix, there are some key points that need to be taken into account to ensure long term durability and quality. Key areas are ventilation, detailing at corners and near to the ground, avoiding the exposure of endgrain and choice of fixing materials.

Some design strategies that can enhance durability by reducing the risk of wetting and removing moisture promptly are:

- Protect from rainwater with large eaves overhangs – 600mm optimal;
- Splash Zone - terminate the cladding at least 150mm above ground levels, preferably 250mm;
- Ensure cladding is not directly in contact with porous materials;
- Include a well ventilated and drained cavity behind the cladding. This should be at least 19mm wide;
- Seal End Grain; exposure is often fatal to durability of timber, it being so much more susceptible to soaking up moisture, and also to simple abrasion damage which may result in exposure of untreated substrate;
- Battens should be preservative treated, structurally graded and fixed in the opposite direction to boards; watch for their visibility between gaps;
- Moisture Content of timber; should be between 13 – 19%, less for heat-treated timber;
- Allow sufficient gap between cladding sections to prevent capillary paths; 5mm is recommended; greater where cladding is treated as a “rainscreen” and some rain is allowed to be blown into the cavity and managed there;

- Corners, especially with horizontal boarding, should never be mitred; in horizontal timber cladding best appearance is achieved with a vertical batten of the same timber in the same plane, but this requires careful detailing;
- Use stainless steel fixings : Reactions of incompatible materials, particularly metals used in fixings and zinc in flashing in many woods with high tannin content including Western Red Cedar or any “young” timber, can be avoided by such methods as only using stainless steel fixings in and below the wood;
- “Green” (not colour, or ecological standards, but kiln dried recently cut) timber; allowance must be made in detailing for inevitable shrinkage;
- Tongue and Grooved timber of any timber type must accommodate inevitable natural thermal shrinkage and expansion.

Suitability in Conservation Areas

In Conservation Areas the use of external facing material generally matching in appearance or complementary to those historically dominant is important, as is ensuring those materials; detailing and finishes are all of the highest quality.

Timber cladding would only be considered in Conservation Areas where that would be consistent with the character of the conservation area. Haringey’s SPG2, Conservation and Archaeology, Clause D1 requires that “traditional or other durable natural” materials should be used.

Good Practice Examples in Haringey:

- ☐ Finsbury Park Café, Finsbury Park, N4
- ☐ Broadwater Farm Children’s Centre, Adams Road, N17
- ☐ Housing at Sakura Drive, Albert Close, N22
- ☐ Housing at Silver Court, Reform Row, N17
- ☐ Bruce Castle Bowls Club N17

Links:

- ☐ [TRADA \(Timber Research and Development Association\) Info Sheet: External Wood Cladding](#)
- ☐ [BRE \(Building Research Establishment\) Timber leaflet](#)
- ☐ [Wood For Good: Fact Sheet No. 2: Timber Cladding](#)
- ☐ [Lambeth Recommended Materials Spreadsheet](#)
- ☐ [Designing with Green building materials](#)

TRADA (<http://www.trada.co.uk/index.html>) and BRE (<http://www.bre.co.uk/>) provide detailed good practice guidance.

10

SPACE FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Sustainable Waste Management

The Council will seek to ensure that new developments in the borough help implement borough wide targets on recycling and composting. At least 45% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2015. The Council also aims in its own facilities and services and requires developments to contribute to provide facilities to recycle 70% of commercial and industrial waste by 2020.

Waste Hierarchy

All developments will be expected to follow a waste minimisation hierarchy:

Prevention > Preparing for reuse > Recycling > other recovery > Disposal

This will apply to the way a development is constructed. However, the design of development will need to ensure it can be used in accordance with the above principles. Recycling facilities should be as easy to access as waste facilities.

This includes providing sufficient facilities and enough space for composting organic waste, and for storage of dry recyclables. Compostable waste may be manually collected (usually separated into food and garden waste) or composted at home. Alternatively, the Council will encourage incorporation of or access to new waste recovery facilities (anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis/gasification) especially to provide a renewable source of energy e.g. methane or hydrogen

The Council currently has scheme in place for dry recyclables: paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, trays, pots and tubs, plastic bags, drink cartons, aluminium and steel tins/cans, glass bottles and jars. More products are continuously being added as technology is developed and the council will continue to expand products collected as it becomes viable.

Supplementary guidance is provided below regarding the following:

10.1 Accessible Storage Facilities for Sustainable Waste Management

In planning for any development, consideration should be given to how storage and collection of household and commercial waste and recyclable material can best be incorporated.

It should be borne in mind that collection frequencies for recycling and commercial waste might differ from those of normal household waste and recycling. Household collections are normally on a weekly basis whereas it is not unusual for commercial waste to be collected on a daily basis.

Each application will have to be judged according to the expectation at the relevant location with regard to anticipated volumes of recyclate and/or commercial waste.

All waste storage areas, internal and external, must be easily accessible to both collectors and occupants. Enough space should be provided on-site to securely and safely store all waste and recycling bins. This storage space should be designed according to the following principles:

- Wheelie bins or bulk waste containers must be provided for household collections and must be stored off-street at all times.
- Wheelie bins must be located no further than 25 metres from the point of collection.
- Bulk waste containers must be located no further than 10 metres from the point of collection.
- Route from waste storage points to collection point must be as straight as possible with no kerbs or steps. Gradients should be no greater than 1:20 and surfaces should be smooth and sound, concrete rather than flexible to avoid rutting. Dropped kerbs should be installed as necessary.
- If waste containers are housed, housings must be big enough to fit as many containers as are necessary to facilitate once per week collection and be high enough for lids to be open and closed where lidded containers are installed. Internal housing layouts must allow all containers to be accessed by users. Applicants can seek further advice about housings from Environmental Resources if required.
- Waste container housings may need to be lit so as to be safe for residents and collectors to use and service during darkness hours.
- All doors and pathways need to be 300mm wider than any bins that are required to pass through or over them.
- If access through security gates/doors is required for household waste collection, codes, keys, transponders or any other type of access equipment must be provided to the council. No charges will be accepted by the council for equipment required to gain access.
- Waste collection vehicles require height clearance of at least 4.75 metres. Roads required for access by waste collection vehicles must be constructed to withstand load bearing of up to 26 tonnes.

- In exceptional circumstances where it is not possible for waste to be containerised, adequate waste storage arrangements must be made so that waste does not need to be placed on the public highway other than immediately before it is due to be collected. Further detailed advice can be given on this where required.
- Occupants should not have to walk more than 30 metres to the storage area, from the point of exiting the premises.

Haringey currently uses a variety of refuse trucks, but access should be designed to accommodate the Dennis Eagle TwinPack 70/30, which is the dual-compartment version of a normal refuse truck. Given the possibilities for development of waste services, it is probably sensible for this to be used as the basis of planning guidelines, rather than the more manoeuvrable single-compartment version. Details of this vehicle's space requirements can be found at Appendix 1. Access roads used by waste collection vehicles need to be wide and constructed to withstand vehicles up to 26 tonne with sufficient radius for turns or reversing manoeuvres to be made.

Vehicles should never have to reverse into or from a highway to make a collection. Where collection vehicles do have to enter developments there should be sufficient on site turning circles or hammerheads to allow safe egress.

10.2 Facilities Required in Residential Developments

All new residential developments should include provision for refuse and recycling storage internally and/or preferably externally (as appropriate). Every application received will be expected to indicate on internal layout drawings an area of dedicated waste and recycling storage in the kitchen or other area as appropriate.

Typical Houses and other street properties - The standard household collection service currently provided in Haringey (c.75, 000 households) is a kerbside service for residual waste using a 240 litre wheelie bin and a separate kerbside service collecting dry recyclables (using green box – 55 litres), garden waste (foldable plastic sack – 120 litres) and food waste (21 litre lockable outdoor container - used in conjunction with 5 litre internally stored kitchen caddy).

Smaller households may be provided with smaller wheelie bins if they do not require the standard 240 litre size wheelie bin, for example one-person-households. However size provision should take the precaution of over providing to allow external collection point storage space for:

- 2no. 240 litre wheelie bins (in case the green box recycling service is replaced by a wheelie bin recycling service);
- 1no. food box; and
- 1no. re-usable garden waste sack.

Where wheelie bins are to be used they must be located within 1.2 metres of the front, side or rear boundary of the property according to where the collection vehicle is required to gain access to them. The characteristics of the path over which wheelie bins need to be pulled to the collection vehicle should be similar to those stated at 10.1 above. However, wheelie bins will not require individually installed dropped kerbs provided any kerb to be negotiated is no greater than 100mm in height. The maximum pulling distance for wheelie bins from storage to collection point is 25 metres but where possible this should be less.

Container sizes are detailed in appendix X.

Typical blocks and estates - The standard household waste collection service currently provided for managed blocks and estates in Haringey (c.23, 000 households, private, social landlord and council-managed) is separate on-site bulk bins for residual waste and dry recyclables. Containers supplied for both are usually 1100 litre Eurobins. The ratio between the numbers of Eurobins required to the number of households using them has been established over time but as the emphasis on recycling increases, these ratios are changing. When determining the number of eurobins required for waste and recycling containers in blocks of flats, and therefore the space required to store them, the following principles should be used:

- the ratio for the overall number of waste and recycling containers required is 1:5, i.e. one 1100 litre Eurobin per five households based on once per week collection, therefore every block must have space for at least this number of containers, no matter what the mix between residual and recycling containers may be;
- the ratio for residual waste eurobins can rise to 1:8 based on once per week collections where recycling eurobins are provided; and
- the ratio for recycling eurobins is 1:10 based on once per week collections where residual eurobins are provided.

These ratios may not translate easily to small blocks of flats. Where specific advice and guidance is required to determine numbers and space for waste and recycling containers the Environmental Resource Service will provide this.

The Council does not currently provide food waste collections for blocks of flats but is planning to do so in future, probably using 240 or 360 litre wheelie bins. As such it would be prudent to allow space for a ratio of 1:5 based on once per week collections and for any housing of food waste bins to be separated if possible in a vermin-resistant and smell-proof enclosure within the main waste container storage area. Further information will be provided when available.

Housings for bulk waste containers should be large enough to hold enough containers so that a once per week collection is sufficient and high enough to allow lids of containers to be fully opened. Internal layouts need to allow all

containers to be accessed by occupants without the need for bin rotation. Housings may need to be lit so that they are safe to use and service during the hours of darkness. Ideally, larger housings should have washing down facilities and drainage.

Container sizes are detailed in appendix XXX.

For large developments the Council may provide twice per week collections to avoid unnecessarily large waste housings being constructed. Developers should seek advice from the Environmental Resource Service regarding waste storage requirements, preferably before submitting planning applications.

Also, for very large developments, consideration should be given to providing large scale modern waste and recycling handling arrangements which can help to improve recycling performance. Developers that may be interested in such a system should seek advice from the Environmental Resource Service, preferably before the design stage.

Large blocks of flats often suffer from problems with bulky waste being left randomly in waste container areas or elsewhere on the property, causing eyesores and encouraging flytipping which adversely affects residents. Therefore it is prudent to provide bulky waste storage areas where residents can leave their large waste items for collection. If these areas are protected from the weather, it enhances the possibility that unwanted items can be taken for re-use rather than disposal. Developers should seek advice from the Environmental Resource Service regarding dimensions, design and access requirements for bulky waste stores, preferably at the design stage.

Flats above shops - A limited number of properties (c.5000) are offered a daily sack only collection service for residual waste and dry recycling using clear sacks. This service is generally offered only to flats above shops on main roads with sacks being collected from the pavement outside at the same time as collections from businesses. Collecting waste in sacks from the pavements is not an ideal collection model and should be avoided unless absolutely necessary as it goes against the Council's policy that all waste must be containerised wherever possible.

New developments incorporating flats above shops must have waste and recycling storage provision in accordance with the guidelines set out above for blocks of flats and estates. Refurbishments of flats above shops should seek to allow for off-street waste and recycling container storage, but where this is not feasible, collection of sacks from the pavement will be allowed.

Some purely residential areas have a dry recyclable and residual waste sack-on-the-street collection because the existing houses have no space for storage. This is not acceptable in new developments.

Home Composting - Space for on-site composting should also be provided. For homes with private gardens, there should be:

- Enough to hold 240L of organic waste per dwelling with a garden and 70L per dwelling without a garden.
- Designed as part of private or communal green spaces on a site.
- Located in an easily accessible location that is well drained and receives as much sun as possible.

Where it is not possible to treat compost on-site due to site constraints, waste storage areas should be adapted to store organic waste separately from other refuse, should collection schemes for organic waste be provided in the future.

Where blocks and estates or groups of cooperating homes wish to set up shared or managed composting this is encouraged. We also encourage linking such schemes with local food production.

Space should be provided inside buildings where occupants can separate out waste into separate containers for recyclables, organic waste and non-recyclables.

10.3 Facilities Required in Non-Residential Developments

Applications will need to provide information on the expected waste to be generated by the proposed use and the frequency of collection and explain how the storage capacity provided is adequate, including for organic waste. Generally, enough space to store waste for a week should be provided.

British Standard BS 5906:2005 should be used to calculate the capacity of waste storage needed. Where the end user of a building is not known, calculations should assume the highest levels of waste generation likely for that use class.

Adequate internal storage must be provided for the storage of recyclables and waste matter on all non-residential development. Consideration will be given to the type of use of the premises and the likely level of the generation of waste, as well as the type of container that may be required for the waste.

Environmental Health must be consulted prior to the submission of any planning application involving the provision of food or drink, and their comments submitted to Planning as part of the application.

Where extensions to commercial premises are proposed, consideration will be given to the storage of waste on the site, and care will be taken to ensure that adequate space is provided within the curtilage of the development. Under no circumstances will the storage of any waste be permitted on the public highway or footway.

Additional considerations:

- Storage of bins on public streets will not be supported.

- Storage areas for household bins should be separate from storage areas for non-residential development.
- Recycling facilities should be as easy to access as waste facilities.
- Larger restaurants must include separate storage provision for waste cooking oil and this must be indicated on the specified waste drawing. Advice will be sought from Environmental Health as to whether such facilities are required when a restaurant is proposed
- An operational waste management plan should be submitted with the application.

Developers should seek advice from the Environmental Resource Service regarding commercial and household waste storage requirements at mixed use developments, preferably before submitting planning applications.

Street Waste Bins - Bring Banks (1100 L bins) and Recycling Litter Bins for dry recyclables on high streets, near transport hubs and in other public areas.

Community Recyclables Collection Centres - Recycling Bins for dry recyclables are provided at all schools and a number of community centres and council office buildings.

Provision should be made for local shared recycling facilities at the rate of one site per 500 persons or per 1000 habitable rooms as well as facilities for kerb side collection. Developments that incorporate this number of units or would take existing provision in an area over this rate should include local Community Recycling Collection Centres or similar facilities in the development.

10.4 Waste Management Plans

The Council requires large developments to provide a Waste Management Plan with any planning application. The form of the plan is at the discretion of the applicant. The content of the plan must include full details of the arrangements for the storage and collection of waste for disposal (residual waste) along with waste to be recycled (recyclate). The plan must make reference to the following:

- The number, type and size of receptacles to be dedicated to storage of residual waste.
- The number, type and size of receptacles to be dedicated to storage of recyclate.
- The position where both types of receptacles are to be stored between collections.
- The size, design and materials used in construction of any housing built for the storage of both types of receptacle.
- Access arrangements for persons using receptacles showing that consideration has been given to safety, equalities, convenience, user

friendliness and maximum walking distances under building regulations.

- Access arrangements for persons collecting residual waste and recycle giving consideration to Health and Safety at Work Act, recommended maximum pulling distances for receptacles, vehicle access/height/turning requirements and the construction and width of pathways, doors and access ways.
- For mixed use developments, how commercial/industrial residual waste and recycle will be stored separately from household residual waste and recycle so as to avoid abuse of facilities by either user.

10.5 Hazardous Substances

Under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990, the accompanying regulations and Circular 11/92: Planning Controls for Hazardous Substances, hazardous substance consent must be obtained for the presence of amounts above the controlled quantity. The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1992 specify the substances and their controlled quantities. Under these controls the Council will give consideration to whether the proposed storage or use of a significant quantity of the hazardous substances is appropriate in a particular location.

The latter contains further detailed guidance on the storage and disposal, including recycling, of waste material. It also provides advice to small businesses on issues around sustainability.

10.6 Treatment of contamination on site

Suitable measures to treat contamination, if possible on site, so as to enable development of the land to take place are to be encouraged.

10.7 Development Proposals for Improved Waste Management

This includes the development of new or improved facilities which provide for amore effective waste management service, subject to satisfactory environmental considerations.

Due regard should be given to the policies as set out in the North London Joint Waste Strategy² which incorporates the Council's Recycling Plan. The strategy considers the waste hierarchy, the management of specific waste streams and identifies the waste facilities that North London will require to meet its targets for recycling/composting and diverting waste from landfill over the next 16 years.

The Mayor of London has produced a Municipal Waste Management Strategy³. The Mayor's vision is that by 2020 municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city. This leaflet has

been prepared in accordance with the broad aims of the Mayor's Draft Waste Strategy.

Further information

A Report on the Demolition Protocol, prepared by EnviroCentre Ltd for London Remade

Building A Better Environment: A Guide for Developers, Environment Agency, 2006

British Standard BS 7543:2003 – Guide to durability of buildings and building elements, products and components

Green Guide to Specification, Building and Research Establishment

British Standard BS 5906:2005 – Waste management in buildings

Building Regulations Approved Document H – Drainage and Waste Disposal

www.londonremade.com Not for profit organisation helping source reclaimed or recycled materials

www.salvo.co.uk/ Listing of sources for salvaged construction material

www.aggregain.org.uk Sustainable Aggregates Information Service, WRAP,

The reduction of waste will have cost saving implications for any business, small or large. The provision of space for recyclable material in commercial developments is likely to result in lower commercial waste collection charges. The following bodies may be of help in disposing/cutting down on the production of waste for businesses:

www.envirowise.gov.uk The Government's Envirowise can carry out a waste mapping and costing exercise for your business (more suited to manufacturing businesses), and if you are a SME they can arrange a free site visit. A large number of Guides are available free on the website to download which will help with the more energy efficient running of businesses. Green Efficiency: Running a Cost Effective Environmentally Aware Office (GG256) is an example of their publications.

Mail Preference and Fax Preference Service Unsolicited mail can be cut down by contacting the Mail Preference and Fax Preference Service on 08457 034 599. Good practice in use of paper in offices can further reduce waste, and excess paper production should always be recycled.

OFFERS Office furniture can be reused by contacting OFFERS (Office Furniture Fittings and Equipment Recycling Scheme) on 020 7703 5222.

www.realise-it.org REALISE is a computers/IT equipment recycling network in central London.

www.bioregional.com Bioregional provides a free advice line and support materials on how to begin recycling in your office. They also stock 100% recycled paper.

www.londonremade.com London Remade has information on organisations providing office recycling services. They are a strategic partnership

developing markets for recycled products and are responsible for the Mayor's Green Procurement Code.

www.createuk.com CREATE Tottenham recycle certain electrical appliances (washing machines, televisions videos and computers).

DRAFT

11

PROTECTING and ENHANCING BIODIVERSITY

Haringey is a small, largely urban borough. However there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets in our area. The Lee Valley Regional Park straddles the eastern boundary of Haringey. Areas of the Lee valley are protected by European laws. Beyond the Lee Valley there are 44 sites of biodiversity importance in Haringey identified in the planning policy documents.

It is important that development proposals respect and protect existing habitats and wildlife in Haringey. The proposals should also contribute to enhancing the local environment.

To do this it will be important to understand the site and its context which should be built into the development process early on. We expect to see that considering biodiversity early in the design process, measures identified to preserve and enhance biodiversity can be incorporated into buildings at little extra cost.

Biodiversity does not have to limit development but can enhance it through features such as green roofs for insulation and rain retention, and ponds for SUD systems.

The Council will expect the following hierarchy and measures incorporated to the design and construction of new developments.

11.1 Avoid harm to protected and priority species and their habitat

There is potential for protected and priority species of plants and animals to be located on most sites. All types of development, including changes in the way land is used, alterations to roofs and walls, and extensions have the potential to harm or disturb plants and animals. It is important that enough information is known about the ecology of a site to allow development to occur in a safe way.

Development that will result in disturbance or harm to protected and priority species must be avoided. Natural features that could provide habitat, such as mature trees, hedges, shrubbery, ponds and deadwood, should be retained, as it is preferable to work with existing habitats than replace with new ones.

In many cases, potential harm to plants and animals can be minimised by sensitively designing the layout, scale and landscaping of a development. This includes avoiding the loss or damage to trees and ensuring buildings do not change the microclimate on a site in a way that damages plants and animals (such as through overshadowing, heat from walls or wind tunnels). Overspill from lighting can also affect habitats and wildlife.

The way a development is built can also cause disturbance or harm to animals and plants. The construction process should be carried out in a way that avoids disturbance and harm to plants and animals. Root protection zones should be defined around trees and kept clear of buildings, construction activity and hard paving.

Appropriate maintenance and management plans should be prepared to ensure that plants and animals are protected during use of land and buildings. This includes controlling the use of outdoor lighting, considering how lawns should be mown and installing signage to educate the public about features of nature conservation.

The council will protect trees that are considered to be an important feature of the local environment by designating them with a Tree Preservation Order. Planning obligations will be used to control the impact of development on protected and priority species and their habitat. This includes requiring the monitoring of impacts and the submission of evidence that compensation has been implemented successfully.

11.2 Compensate for any unavoidable harm

The negative impacts of the development should first be reduced as much as possible through design, construction and management. The compensation could include replacement, enhancement, recreation or relocation of habitat or species. The type, quantity and quality of compensation should result in a net overall benefit to protected and priority species. Generally, this means 'like for like' replacement or better.

11.3 Create and enhance habitat

Even where little biodiversity interest has been identified on a site, developers should aim to create features that will provide habitat for wildlife. The design of landscaping presents an obvious opportunity for enhancing biodiversity. However even where there are space constraints, there are many different ways habitat improvements can be achieved in cost effective ways, including through green roofs and installing bat bricks, bird boxes or stag beetle loggeries.

New habitat should link to existing nearby habitat and opportunities taken to improve the ecological value of nearby public open spaces. This includes by contributing to green corridors between larger areas of open space. Native plant species should be used.

Where new habitat is created, it should be properly maintained and protected against vandalism and accidental damage.

Trees should be planted in appropriate locations where they have enough space to grow and will not cause unwanted overshadowing.

Where problem species exist on a site these should be removed and replaced with more appropriate species. Development may also contribute to biodiversity by replacing problem species that exist in locations near to a site.

Landscape Schemes

Some general principles to consider in a landscape scheme:

Provide a good vegetation structure – trees and shrubs will provide shelter, food and nesting sites for a whole host of birds, bats and other mammals.

Incorporate tree planting on or off site, including by ensuring adequate space is provided for larger, shade providing trees to grow. Tree planting should be designed to complement the other enhancements provided, including by connecting up areas of canopy cover and creating green corridors by providing links with green areas off site.

Supply feeding areas – planting a range of flowering plants, including Night-scented plants, will provide a source of nectar for a range of species such as butterflies and bumblebees and will attract insects for bats to feed on. Also consider berry producing shrubs to provide a natural food source for birds.

Use space innovatively – even small areas of landscaping can be designed for biodiversity, for example through incorporation of climbers on walls and fences to provide shelter and a food source.

Incorporate loggeries - dead wood and log piles will provide a habitat for insects such as Stag Beetles and hibernation sites for small mammals such as hedgehogs.

Use rain water – harvested rainwater can be used for landscape irrigation or to create natural water features which benefit birds. Use of drought resistant plants which will need less water should also be considered.

Complement landscape schemes with **other biodiversity features** – consider the use of other features such as hedgehog boxes, ladybird houses and insect hibernaculas to complement your landscape design.

Wildlife friendly planting – when deciding on planting schemes consider a variety of nectar rich plants and shrubs which flower at different times of the year to provide all year round colour and nectar.

BOX- HARINGEY STANDARDS

Avoiding Harm

Developers must comply with protected species legislation. A precautionary approach will be taken. Where development could result in harm to protected or priority species, a Scoping Study will be required. This study will identify if protected or priority species are using the site. In many cases this will involve a quick assessment by a trained ecologist.

Site surveys should be undertaken at the appropriate time of year for the species concerned.

The council will refuse applications that do not provide enough information on protected or priority species.

There should be no net loss in ecological value of a site. The proposal must not reduce access to nature or harm the ecological value of any site of importance for nature conservation (SINC) or local nature reserve (LNR).

A Tree Report should be submitted

Enhancing Biodiversity

All development needs to contribute to improving biodiversity in the borough and should increase the number and coverage of plant species on a site.

Artificial habitats, such as Swift boxes, bat bricks and stag beetle loggeries, should be integrated into the design of buildings, unless this is demonstrated to not be feasible. This is particularly important where is limited space for natural habitats.

Green walls or roofs are to be included in the scheme, unless this is not feasible.

Design and Access Statements should explain how the development has been designed to maximise its contribution to nature conservation in light of site constraints. This should include information on plant species that will be used and how opportunities to link with nearby open spaces have been addressed.

Where specialist habitat areas are proposed, information on how the new habitat will be managed and maintained throughout the lifetime of the development should be provided.

Net gain of biodiversity and access to nature on the development site and a reduction in areas of deficiency in access to nature

Special Consideration for Sites Known to Contain Protected or Priority Species

Where species are known to use a site, or a Scoping Study recommends, a full ecological assessment should be submitted with planning applications. This assessment should explain how negative impacts have been minimised. Where negative impacts are unavoidable, justification should be provided on how these are outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits of the scheme.

Details on what alternative development options have been considered to avoid or reduce negative impacts should be provided, along with an explanation of why the option chosen is the best one.

Details of proposed compensation will need to be provided, including when the compensation will be provided and how it overcomes the negative impacts.

A licence may be required from Natural England where development is to occur on sites where there are protected species.

Swift boxes

Swift Bricks are an example of bird bricks. Made of a type of concrete with a hollow interior for the birds to nest in, the bricks can be used in blockwork or brickwork walls, ideally as the top course to provide a very cost effective contribution to biodiversity. The outer face of the brick can be rendered or faced with stone so that they appear inconspicuous on a façade. The bricks should be located out of direct sunlight or else shaded beneath broad eaves and be 5 metres or more above ground. The nests should not be obstructed by nearby trees, cables, creepers or aërials. Swifts are very clean and don't leave piles of droppings that some other birds do.

Install 1 to 4 Swift Bricks on a medium to large house, from 4 to 10 on a small block of flats, and 10 to 20 on a large site like a school, hospital or warehouse, or a major apartment development.

For more Information

<http://www.londons-swifts.org.uk/Nestboxes&Attraction.htm>

NATURE CONSERVATION IN HARINGEY

Despite its urban environment Haringey is blessed with a variety of valuable habitats for wildlife such as the ancient woodlands of Bluebell, Coldfall, Highgate and Queen's Woods in the west of the borough and Tottenham Marshes in the east, as well as large and historic public parks including Finsbury Park and Alexandra Palace. The large number of private gardens and housing estate land also play a significant part in habitat provision throughout the Borough.

The Council adopted a Biodiversity Action Plan in 2009. This Plan replaces the Plan that dated from 2004. The plan contains a number of actions in respect of biodiversity. These Actions include:

- Improved active management of SINC's as defined by National Indicator 197.
- A reduction in the area of nature conservation deficiency by removing barriers to access (e.g. at Stroud Green Railway Embankment), improving the biodiversity of existing sites to increase their designation to Borough grade SINC (e.g. Lordship Recreation Ground) and the creation of new sites in areas of deficiency (e.g. Northumberland Park through pursuit of planning gain from new development).
- The designation of new LNRs by 2014 (Greenest Borough Strategy target is for 3 new LNRs).
- Explore the opening of the New River (Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation) as a green chain and walking route as proposed in 2006 UDP.
- The adoption of new habitat and species action plans for allotments, gardens, parks and open spaces, woodland, standing water, built structures and bats;
- The production of habitat statements on wasteland, railway land and rivers and streams.

11.4 Sites

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's) are areas protected through the planning process having been designated for their high biodiversity value. The borough has a total of 59 areas designated as SINC's, of these 5 are of Metropolitan importance, 9 of Borough Grade I importance, 13 Borough Grade II and 32 of Local importance.

Despite a large network of SINC's there are some areas of the Borough where is deficiency in access to Grade II SINC's or sites with a higher designation. These areas are predominantly but not exclusively in the east of the Borough.

Local Nature Reserves

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people special opportunities to

study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it. LNRs are a statutory designation made under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

There are currently 3 Local Nature Reserves in Haringey;

- Parkland Walk
- Railway Fields
- Queen's Wood

Four possible new sites for LNR designation have been identified;

- Alexandra Palace Nature Reserve
- Coldfall Wood
- Tottenham Marshes
- The Paddock

Ecological Corridors are relatively continuous areas of green space running through built up areas that allow the movement of plants and animals to other areas and habitats. In Haringey they largely follow the railways and rivers but they also link to larger open spaces such as Finsbury Park and Highgate Wood.

11.5 Habitat Action Plans

Haringey contributes to the regional and UK Biodiversity Action Plans by helping selected habitat and species that are important to the borough. Each has its own action plan that sets out ways to improve its condition. These plans cover

- allotments,
- gardens and housing estate land,
- parks and green spaces,
- woodland,
- standing water,
- built structures and bats.

Three additional habitats found in Haringey have been identified for special mention due to their significance within the borough. These are waste land, rivers and streams, and railway land.

Waste land comprises the range of habitats that develop on land whose industrial, commercial or residential use has declined or ceased. Much of Haringey's waste land is also termed brownfield land – land that has been previously developed. Waste land provides ideal foraging habitat for birds like goldfinches, linnets and, on a few these areas makes many sites excellent for invertebrates and reptiles.

Land owned and managed by Network Rail and Transport for London includes several Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), as well as ecological and green corridors. Together these play an important role in Haringey's green infrastructure providing links for wildlife between natural green spaces across and beyond the borough.

Rivers and Streams

Unfortunately as with the majority of London's rivers and streams Haringey's watercourses have suffered as a result of urbanisation to the extent that now only a few sections of the Borough's natural streams can be seen above ground. Improving these habitats will be essential in mitigating any negative effects of climate change.

11.6 Species

In 2004, Haringey was found to support 12 nationally important species, 6 London priority species, 4 London Flagship species, 18 Haringey priority species and 15 Haringey Flagship species. These include:

Bats all species; Haringey knotweed (Railway Fields); rustyback, wall bedstraw (Markfield Recreation Ground); tawny owl (Tottenham Cemetery); spotted flycatcher (Downhills and Bruce Castle Park); pochard, tufted duck, bullfinch (Tottenham Cemetery); song thrush linnet and dragonflies (general) common reed, Wurzell's wormwood, bird's foot trefoil, flowering rush, knotted bur-parsley, wall bedstraw, arrowhead, dragonflies, brown argus, grass snake, kestrel, reed bunting, kingfisher, skylark, meadow pipit, yellow wagtail, water vole (Tottenham Marsh); imperforate St. John's-wort, lady's smock, bullfinch, tawny owl, dragonflies, white-letter hairstreak (Alexandra Park).

The GLA's best practice guidance relating to Development Plan Policies for Biodiversity provides advice on the conservation and enhancement of the biodiversity and natural heritage of London. Proposals for development should give full consideration to their direct and indirect effects on ecology.

Black Red Starts

The black redstart is a small robin-sized bird that has adapted to live at the heart of industrial and urban centres. Its name comes from the plumage of the male, which is grey-black in colour with a red tail. With fewer than 100 breeding pairs in the UK, the black redstart is on the amber list of Birds of Conservation Concern.

The London population is concentrated along the Thames east of Tower Bridge and in the Lea Valley. Areas of sparse 'wasteland' vegetation and stony ground are necessary for feeding. Many of the brownfield sites they are associated within London and Birmingham adequately provides this habitat requirement. Extensive areas of open brownfield land are not favoured by black redstarts. They appear to require many vertical features whether they are buildings gantries, flood defence structures, or gasometers. Such structures correlate to the gorges and cliff faces, which is their natural habitat in continental Europe, and also provides high singing posts. Proximity to open water, such as canals, that provide midge, gnat and other insect food. In addition the importance of weatherworn and dilapidated flood defences and jetties provide foraging areas and nest sites. The current desire by developers for sheet piling will do little to enhance their status.

11.7 Improving River Corridors

There are limited opportunities to improve or increase this habitat due to the built up nature of the Borough. However, the Council seeks to promote river corridors as an important environmental resource and to proactively manage tributaries of the River Lee to improve access and water quality. This involves

- conserving existing areas of value within river corridors and, wherever possible, seeking to restore and enhance the natural elements of the river environment, for example by deculverting and/or naturalisation.
- supporting initiatives which will result in improvements to water quality.
- promoting public access in and to river corridors (including by users of public transport and cyclists).
- identifying appropriate locations for water related recreation along river corridors.
- contributing towards the improvement in the quality and provision of open space along all rivers; and
- contributing towards the conservation and enhancement of the ecology of all rivers and the floodplain and their environment.

The Council will only permit development which will not have an adverse impact on the water environment, particularly in relation to rivers, ponds, wetlands, public access in river corridors and water-related recreation. It is also necessary for proposals for flood protection and attenuation to take their ecological impact into account.

11.8 East London Green Grid

East London Green Grid framework presents an opportunity for Haringey to enhance inter-borough green corridors.

Map

GROWING FOOD

There is considerable scope for growing food inside London on existing plots or more unconventional sites. Experience has shown that good quality soil is not necessarily required to use a plot for food growing as there are number of solutions including raised beds, builders bags and skips that use soil separate from the potentially

contaminated, barren or simply sealed ground. Entirely soil-less options include hydroponics or even beehives.

In order to provide more land for growing food in London, new developments could include suitable plots. They could be integrated in the overall soft landscaping strategy of the site or be allocated as flexible space depending on local demand. In housing developments, allotments and community gardens appear most suitable. Almost any site, irrespective of size, location or soil conditions can be used for food growing operations by making use of raised beds, and bags filled with good quality soil. Green roofs can also provide “urban farmland”, if structurally suitable, and accommodate both growing beds and greenhouses.

Where a developer or landowner has obtained planning permission for a larger building, but due to financial reasons construction is delayed, sometimes by a number of years, the land left vacant, that could be turned to other uses such as food growing. [More information can be obtained from the Environmental Resources Team](#)

Key sources of further information:

Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan, 2004 (draft)
 Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan 2009
 Design for Biodiversity: A guidance document for development in London, London Development Agency
www.right-trees.org.uk is an online tool to help you select the right tree for your site
 Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2006
 Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities, Town and Country Planning Association, 2004
 British Standard BS5837:2005 – Trees in Relation to Construction
 Building Green: A guide to using plants on roofs, walls and pavements, Mayor of London, May 2004

Natural England, www.naturalengland.gov.uk (Natural England published a range of mitigation guidelines for protected species)
 Connecting with London’s Nature, the Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy, and July 2002
 Connecting Londoners with Trees and Woodland: A Tree and Woodland Framework for London, March

Summary

**HARINGEY COUNCIL SUMMARY TABLE OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN &
CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS SEPTEMBER 2010**

HARINGEY COUNCIL SUMMARY TABLE OF SUSTAINABLE DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS SEPTEMBER 2010

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | TOWARDS LOW CARBON BOROUGH | |
| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the energy hierarchy is applied :</p> <p>Energy Hierarchy to be adopted (Lean-Clean-Green)</p> | |
| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the development make us of passive solar design</p> <p>Passive Solar Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the internal layout to ensure the main living room and other frequently used rooms are on the south side and rooms that benefit less from sunlight (bathrooms, utility rooms) on the north side. • Provide thermal mass and storage by using solid walls to buffer against heat fluctuations and provide cooler conditions in summer. | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate the main glazed elements on the south elevation. Arrange internal layout to distribute solar energy gains using through-rooms. • Avoid single aspect flats. Dual aspect should be the first option that designers explore for all new developments. Where single aspect dwellings are proposed, it should be demonstrated how good levels of ventilation, daylight and privacy will be provided to each habitable room and the kitchen. | |
| | Carbon Reduction targets | |
| | <p>Carbon Emissions Reductions - Residential buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010- 25%Improvement on 2006 Building Regulations (Equivalent Code level for Sustainable Homes Level 3) • 2011 onwards – 44% improvement on 2006 Building Regulations (Equivalent Code level for Sustainable Homes Level 4) • 2016- Zero carbon <p>Carbon Emissions Reductions – Commercial buildings</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement the following standards are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 - Minimum BREEAM Very Good. • Excellent by 2016 • 2016- School buildings to be zero carbon | <p>Between 2011-2014</p> <p>44%Improvement on 2006 Building Regulations (Equivalent to CSH level4) based on the Core Strategy, local evidence and London Housing Design Guide.</p> <p>The standards which will be updated where necessary to reflect new national or regional policies and local evidence.</p> |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 Commercial buildings to be zero carbon by | |
| | Renewable Energy | |
| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement the following standards are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in CO2 emissions by 20% by use of renewable energy on-site. | |
| | Certificates Required | |
| | <p>Code for Sustainable Home (CHS) and BREEAM Certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CSH or BREEAM design stage assessment should be submitted with the application. • These should be carried out by a licensed assessor. • The assessor's name and license number should be clearly stated. • If, at the time the application is submitted, there is not sufficient information to enable an assessment to be made, for example in the case of an outline planning application, the council will condition any approval to ensure that a CSH or BREEAM design stage assessment is submitted prior to the commencement of construction of the development. • A post CHS and BREEAM certification will be required upon completion. | |
| | <p>Energy Statements as part of the Design and Access Statements or as a stand-alone assessment, should show the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of baseline energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions on a 'whole energy' basis, showing the contribution of emissions both from uses covered by building regulations and those that are not • Proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the energy efficient design of the site, | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <p>buildings and services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the use of decentralised energy where feasible, such as district heating and cooling and combined heat and power (CHP); and Proposals to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the use of onsite renewable energy technologies. | |
| | <p>Feasibility of DE Networks; evidence in the energy strategy that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checked for existing or planned District Energy networks Assess technical and financial feasibility for Combined Heat and Power Assess any neighbouring building for potential connection Where future network opportunities are identified, proposals should be designed to connect to these networks. If there is no spare capacity in the system, the feasibility of contributing to expanding the capacity or upgrading the system should be investigated. If a development will be completed before the Decentralised energy network it will connect to be completed, an efficient gas or bio-fuel boiler system should be used temporarily. The development should be designed so that it can quickly switch to the network once it is completed. Planning obligations will be used to ensure connection occurs. | |
| | AVOIDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS | |
| | LOW ENERGY COOLING IN BUILDINGS | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>Show in the Sustainability Statement how the following hierarchy is applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use passive design to minimise unwanted heat gain and manage heat. For example by using building orientation, shading, a well insulated and air tight building envelope, high levels of thermal mass and energy Efficient lighting and equipment. Single aspect flats are discouraged. • Use passive/natural cooling to utilise outside air to ventilate and cool a building without the use of a powered system, for example by maximising cross ventilation (single aspect developments are generally discouraged), passive stack ventilation, night-time cooling and/or ground coupled passive cooling. • Mixed mode cooling with local mechanical ventilation/cooling provided where required to supplement the above measures using (in order of preference): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Low energy mechanical cooling (e.g. fan-powered ventilation with/without evaporative cooling or ground coupled cooling) ii. Air conditioning (not a preferred approach as these systems are energy intensive) • Full building mechanical ventilation/cooling system using (in order of preference): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low energy mechanical cooling ii. Air conditioning | <p>Where it is proven by the developer that air conditioning units are unavoidable, developers will be required to indicate compensatory measures such as greening of roofs and walls to reduce urban heat island effect.</p> |
| | COOLING AROUND THE BUILDINGS | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <p>Show in the Sustainability Statement how the following measures are taken on board.</p> <p>Green cooling - Plants have evaporative cooling effects. A matrix of green corridors, smaller open spaces, street trees, and green roofs and walls can dramatically reduced the Urban Heat Island Effect.</p> <p>Shading – Measures such as planting, shading and advanced glazing systems should be used to reduce solar heat gain. Large, shade providing trees provide cool, shady areas during summer.</p> <p>Water cooling - Innovative use can be made of water for cooling, including by using ground or surface water.</p> <p>Thermal storage - Thermal storage or mass, particularly where it is exposed, can be used to absorb heat during hot periods so that it can dissipate in cooler periods, usually using ventilation. Ground coupled systems can also be used to make use of thermal storage in the ground.</p> <p>Cool surfaces – ‘Cool’ pavement materials on roadways or large parking areas can increase surface reflectivity (though it is important to avoid glare problems) or increase rainfall permeability to encourage the cooling effect of evaporation. Porous cool pavements offer the additional benefit of rainwater infiltration at times of heavy rain. Networks of ‘cool roofs’ made of light coloured materials can reduce solar heat gain and the need for mechanical cooling.</p> | |
| | PLANNING FOR FLOOD RISK | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing schemes should be designed to ensure that no more than 105 litres of water is | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
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| | <p>consumed per person per day. This is equivalent to Code level 4 standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where development is permitted in an area at risk of flooding, it should incorporate flood resilient design in accordance with PPS25. New development should adhere to standards for surface water run-off as set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes. New development should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and green roofs where appropriate. | |
| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the Surface Water Drainage Hierarchy is applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> store rainwater for later use use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse (This requires permission) discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain discharge rainwater to the combined sewer. <p>The disposal of surface water into the River Lee is not a right. Discharge may be permitted, subject to an agreement and/or licence from British Waterways.</p> | |
| | WATER CONSERVATION | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|---|--|
| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Assessment how the water demand of the development has been minimised through water efficient design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential developments should achieve a potable water use target of minimum 105L per person per day. Non-residential development should achieve at least 1 BREEAM credit for water consumption. Highly efficient water saving fixtures, fittings and appliances should be used. Development should include a system to collect rainwater for use in external irrigation/watering, unless this is not feasible due to site constraints. Selecting drought resistant or low water use plants will greatly reduce water demands associated with landscape. The development should connect to a local water supply or borehole where this is available. | <p>In addition to the minimum standards, development should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential developments should achieve a potable water use target of 80L per person per day. Non-residential development should achieve at least 2 BREEAM credit for water consumption. Use of grey-water for all non potable uses There should be 100% metering of all newly built property |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
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| | | |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION | |
| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the precautionary approach have been applied to Environmental Pollution:</p> <p>The Council will adopt the precautionary principle on the issue of pollution, by taking decisions on planning applications so as to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.</p> <p>As part of the requirements to control and reduce potential or actual pollution resulting from development in the borough, developers will be required to carry out relevant assessment and set out mitigating measures in line with the national guidance.</p> <p>Local information from the Council on pollution hotspots should be fully utilised and a comparison of emissions of the site both before and after development may also be required to inform the decision making process. Haringey Council Environmental Health will be able to provide further guidance and detailed information.</p> <p>A planning application which does not include relevant assessment that requires one will either delay the decision making process or planning permission will be refused.</p> | |
| | Light Pollution | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | <p>A light assessment will be required to be submitted with the planning application in order to assist determination. As a general guide, where it is proposed to incorporate lighting in development sites, applicants are encouraged to submit details of lighting schemes, including light scatter diagrams, as part of the planning application in order to demonstrate that the proposed scheme is appropriate in terms of its purpose in its particular setting. In doing this it aims to minimise potential pollution from glare and spillage to neighbouring properties, roads and countryside.</p> | |
| | <p>Biomass</p> <p>For new development proposals requiring planning permission that include biomass boilers an emissions assessment must be undertaken and submitted with the planning application (this assessment will be coupled with the normal concentration modelling assessment as required for certain development types). This emissions assessment must demonstrate NOx and PM10 emissions achievable under normal operating conditions are capable of meeting set emission standards as appropriate and determined by the Mayor.</p> <p>An annual certificate will be required as evidence of meeting these emission limits. Annual emissions will be controlled through an s106 agreement.</p> <p>In addition consideration must be given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the biomass meets national legislative requirements under the Clean Air Act. The whole of the borough of Haringey is designated a Smoke Control Area under the Clean Air Act 1993. That the biomass may require regulation by either the Environment Agency (EA) or the Local | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
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| | <p>Authority (LA). Regulation is dependant on the size of the biomass; > 3MW inc. aggregated will require regulation by the EA, between 0.4 and 3MW is regulated by the LA. Developers must be aware that there are annual fees and charges applicable and that the permit will contain conditions that must be adhered to at all times. Biomass <0.4MW do not require regulatory controls.</p> <p>a chimney height calculation will be required with the planning application.</p> | |
| | <h2 style="text-align: center;">AVOIDING WASTE</h2> | |
| | <h3 style="text-align: center;">CONSTRUCTION WASTE</h3> | |
| | <p>Reuse of buildings and materials hierarchy Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the development proposes to reduce the amount of raw materials used over the lifetime of a development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing buildings on a site should be adapted and reused as much as possible. It may be possible to achieve other environmental objectives (such as improving energy efficiency) by small additions and adaptations to the fabric (such as new window fittings and extra insulation). Therefore the justification of need for a building in an application will be required. Where the adaptive reuse of the whole building is not appropriate, developments should investigate reusing parts of the existing building. | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition materials should be reused on-site where possible, such as for aggregate, fill or landscaping, or as part of new structures. • Where additional building materials are required, the use of recycled materials is preferred and these should be from sustainable or local sources • Demolition materials or surplus materials not required for the development should be collected for reuse and recycling in other building schemes. | |
| | <p>The construction process should be carefully managed to reduce the creation of waste, such as by careful specification of materials and the use of prefabricated building elements.</p> <p>London Plan suggests 95% of construction and demolition waste should be recycled and re-used by 2020. 80% of that waste should be aggregates in London by 2020. The London Plan is supported by supplementary planning guidance covering sustainable design and construction and renewable energy.</p> <p>Building materials should be long lasting, taking into account what they are being used for and the conditions they will be exposed to (such as frequent traffic, pollution, weather and extremes of temperature). This will reduce the amount of materials needed to maintain them a building.</p> <p>The Council will expect a green purchasing plan be provided in conjunction with any major development, and will expect that such a plan addressed each of the following topics.</p> | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
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| | Certificates required | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% timber and timber products from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) source and balance from a known temperate source. • A Site Waste Management Plan will need to be submitted containing information a commitment to minimise waste generated on site and sort, reuse and recycle construction, demolition and excavation waste • Demolition to be carried out in accordance with an approved Demolition Protocol. | |
| | SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT | |
| | <p>Waste Hierarchy</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the waste minimisation hierarchy is applied :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste prevention, avoiding the creation of waste in the first place, • reuse, reusing waste that is created as much as possible, • recycling, allowing left-over waste to be recycled elsewhere as much as possible, minimising the waste that ends up in landfill. | |
| | <p>Design and Access to on-site Waste facilities</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the waste storage is designed:</p> | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste storage areas, internal and external, must be easily accessible to both collectors and occupants. Enough space should be provided on-site to securely and safely store all waste and recycling bins. This storage space and access to it should be designed according to the principles set out in the SDC SPD. | |
| | <p>Access Roads for Waste Collection</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the access to site for waste collection is designed:</p> <p>Access roads used by waste collection vehicles need to be wide and constructed to withstand vehicles up to 26 tonne with sufficient radius for turns or reversing manoeuvres to be made.</p> <p>Vehicles should never have to reverse into or from a highway to make a collection. Where collection vehicles do have to enter developments there should be sufficient on site turning circles or hammerheads to allow safe egress.</p> | |
| | <p>Housing Blocks and Estates</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement if the standards for waste facilities are met :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ratio for the overall number of waste and recycling containers required is 1:5, i.e. one 1100 litre Eurobin per five households based on once per week collection, therefore every block must have space for at least this number of containers, no matter what the mix between residual and recycling containers may be; the ratio for residual waste eurobins can rise to 1:8 based on once per week collections where recycling eurobins are provided; and the ratio for recycling eurobins is 1:10 based on once per week collections where residual eurobins are provided. | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
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| | <p>Houses and Other Properties with Street Access</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement if the standards for waste facilities are met::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2no. 240 litre wheelie bins (in case the green box recycling service is replaced by a wheelie bin recycling service); • 1no. food box; and • 1no. re-usable garden waste sack. <p>Where wheelie bins are to be used they must be located within 1.2 metres of the front, side or rear boundary of the property according to where the collection vehicle is required to gain access to them. The characteristics of the path over which wheelie bins need to be pulled to the collection vehicle should be similar to those stated at 10.1 above. However, wheelie bins will not require individually installed dropped kerbs provided any kerb to be negotiated is no greater than 100mm in height. The maximum pulling distance for wheelie bins from storage to collection point is 25 metres but where possible this should be less.</p> | |
| | <p>Home Composting</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement if the standards for waste facilities for on-site composting are met:</p> <p>For homes with private gardens, there should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough to hold 240L of organic waste per dwelling with a garden and 70L per dwelling without a garden. | |

| Page Number in the SPD | STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS | Other requirements/Comments |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed as part of private or communal green spaces on a site. • Located in an easily accessible location that is well drained and receives as much sun as possible. | |
| | <p>Non-Residential Developments</p> <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement if the standards for waste facilities are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on the expected waste to be generated by the proposed use and the frequency of collection and e • Explain how the storage capacity provided is adequate, including for organic waste. Generally, enough space to store waste for a week should be provided. • British Standard BS 5906:2005 should be used to calculate the capacity of waste storage needed. Where the end user of a building is not known, calculations should assume the highest levels of waste generation likely for that use class. | |

| | Certificates Required | |
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| | <p>Certificates</p> <p>The Council requires large developments to provide a Waste Management Plan with any planning application. The form of the plan is at the discretion of the applicant. The content of the plan must include full details of the arrangements for the storage and collection of waste for disposal (residual waste) along with waste to be recycled (recyclate) as explained in the guidance. The plan must make reference to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number, type and size of receptacles to be dedicated to storage of residual waste. <li>• The number, type and size of receptacles to be dedicated to storage of recyclate. <li>• The position where both types of receptacles are to be stored between collections. <li>• The size, design and materials used in construction of any housing built for the storage of both types of receptacle. <li>• Access arrangements for persons using receptacles showing that consideration has been given to safety, equalities, convenience, user friendliness and maximum walking distances under building regulations. <li>• Access arrangements for persons collecting residual waste and recyclate giving consideration to Health and Safety at Work Act, recommended maximum pulling distances for receptacles, vehicle access/height/turning requirements and the construction and width of pathways, doors and access ways. <p>For mixed use developments, how commercial/industrial residual waste and recyclate will be stored separately from household residual waste and recyclate so as to avoid abuse of facilities by either user.</p> | |

| PROTECTING AND ENHANCING BIODIVERSITY | |
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| | <p>Demonstrate in the Sustainability Statement how the following hierarchy for protecting and enhancing biodiversity is applied:</p> <p>Avoiding Harm-Initial surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developers must comply with protected species legislation. A precautionary approach will be taken. • Where development could result in harm to protected or priority species, a Scoping Study will be required. This study will identify if protected or priority species are using the site. In many cases this will involve a quick assessment by a trained ecologist. • Site surveys should be undertaken at the appropriate time of year for the species concerned. • The council will refuse applications that do not provide enough information on protected or priority species. • A Tree Report should be submitted <p>Compensate for any avoidable harm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be no net loss in ecological value of a site. The proposal must not reduce access to nature or harm the ecological value of any site of importance for nature conservation (SINC) or local nature reserve (LNR). • The negative impacts of the development should first be reduced as much as possible through design, construction and management. The compensation could include replacement, enhancement, recreation or relocation of habitat or species. The type, quantity and quality of compensation should result in a net overall benefit to protected |

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| | <p>and priority species. Generally, this means 'like for like' replacement or better.</p> <p>Enhancing Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All development needs to contribute to improving biodiversity in the borough and should increase the number and coverage of plant species on a site. • Artificial habitats, such as Swift boxes, bat bricks and stag beetle loggeries, should be integrated into the design of buildings, unless this is demonstrated to not be feasible. This is particularly important where is limited space for natural habitats. • Green walls or roofs are to be included in the scheme, unless this is not feasible. • Sustainability Statements should explain how the development has been designed to maximise its contribution to nature conservation in light of site constraints. This should include information on plant species that will be used and how opportunities to link with nearby open spaces have been addressed. • Where specialist habitat areas are proposed, information on how the new habitat will be managed and maintained throughout the lifetime of the development should be provided. • Net gain of biodiversity and access to nature on the development site and a reduction in areas of deficiency in access to nature | |
| | Certificates Required | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where development could result in harm to protected or priority species, a Scoping Study will be required. This study will identify if protected or priority species are using the site. Site surveys should be undertaken at the appropriate time of year for the species concerned. | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The council will refuse applications that do not provide enough information on protected or priority species.• A Tree Report should be submitted• An ecological Impact assessment will be required where relevant• Where protection and enhancement and specialist habitat areas are proposed, information on how the new habitat will be managed and maintained throughout the lifetime of the development should be provided. | |
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APPENDICES

Appendix XXX Policy Background

The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been prepared so that it is consistent with national, regional and local planning policy and guidance. The key policies that apply are explained below.

National Policy

□ **Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1**

This supplement states that new development should be built to have lower carbon footprints and should be designed to withstand the likely impacts of climate change. Planning policy should contribute to meeting the government's target to reduce greenhouse gas by 60% by 2050 and secure the highest levels of energy efficiency.

The use of renewable sources of energy, alongside improvements to energy efficiency, will make a vital contribution to the government's aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2050, and to keep reliable and efficient energy supplies. 10% of UK electricity should be generated by renewables by 2010 and 20% by 2020. Policy policies should promote and encourage renewable energy development, of all sizes, whilst addressing potential negative impacts.

□ **PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation**

□ **PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management**

PPS10 aims to reduce waste by making sure re-use/recycling facilities are in new developments, and to manage waste as near as possible to its place of production because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact.

□ **PPS22: Renewable Energy**

PPS22 states that the use of renewable sources of energy, alongside improvements to energy efficiency, will make a vital contribution to the government's aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2050, and to keep reliable and efficient energy supplies. 10% of UK electricity

should be generated by renewables by 2010 and 20% by 2020. Planning policies should promote and encourage renewable energy development, of all sizes, whilst addressing potential negative impacts.

□PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control

PPS23 aims to work towards minimising the levels of air, water and land pollution caused by development.

□PPG24: Planning and Noise

PPG24 aims to reduce the noise impacts of development by outlining issues that need to be taken into account when deciding planning applications for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise. It also advises on the use of conditions to minimize the impact of noise.

□PPS25: Development and Flood Risk

PPS25 aims to avoid and reduce the impacts of flooding on people, property and the environment through good planning and management of flood risk. Flood risk needs to be taken into account at all stages of the planning process, and should be reduced through the location, layout and design of development, taking into account the impacts of climate change. Development in flood risk areas should be avoided, and should only be permitted if there are no other sites and the benefits of the development outweigh the risk from flooding. Use development opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. Development in areas at high risk of flooding will need to have a flood risk assessment. Flood risk assessments should also be carried out for development on sites over 1ha, regardless of its location.

Regional Planning Policy - The London Plan (consolidated with alterations) 2008

□Policy 2A.1 Sustainability Criteria

Provides the criteria for development to secure the social, environmental and economic objectives of the London Plan

□Policy 2A.9 The Suburbs: supporting sustainable communities

Sustainable communities should be supported in areas of both inner and outer London in order to enhance the quality of life, economy and environment of suburban London

□Policy 3D.14: Biodiversity and nature conservation

New development should have regard to nature conservation and biodiversity and opportunities should be taken to achieve positive gains through the form and design of development. Development should not have a significant negative impact on protected and priority species. Damage to sites of importance for nature conservation should be avoided. Where harm is unavoidable and justified in light of the benefits of a development, appropriate compensation should be sought.

□Policy 3D.15: Trees and Woodland

Trees and woodland should be protected, maintained and enhanced in support of the London Tree and Woodland Framework

□Policy 4 A.1: Tackling Climate Change

Developments will need to make the fullest contribution to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and to minimise emissions of carbon dioxide. The Energy hierarchy set out will be used to assess applications.

Policy 4A.2: Mitigating Climate Change

The Mayor will work towards the long term reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 and the following minimum reduction targets for London against a 1990 base:

15% by 2010; 20% by 2015; 25% by 2020; and 30% by 2025.

Policy 4A.3 Sustainable Design and Construction

Future developments will need to meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction. All major applications will need to include a statement on the potential implications of the development on sustainable design and construction. The statement should address demolition, construction and long term management.

Policy 4A.4: Energy Assessment

An assessment of the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions of proposed major development is required, which should explain the steps taken to reduce energy needs of as development, supply energy efficiently and make use of renewable energy.

Policy 4A.5: Provision of Heating and Cooling Networks

Boroughs should identify and safeguard existing heating and cooling networks and maximise the opportunities for providing new networks that are supplied by decentralised energy. All new development should be designed to connect to the heating and cooling network.

Policy 4 A.7: Decentralised Energy: Heating, Cooling and Power

All developments should demonstrate that their heating, cooling and power systems have been selected to minimise carbon dioxide emissions. Developments should evaluate combined cooling, heat and power and combined heat and power systems and the opportunities to extend schemes beyond the site boundary.

Policy 4A.7: Renewable Energy

Developments will achieve a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 20% from on-site renewable energy generation (which can include sources of decentralised renewable energy) unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not feasible.

Policy 4A.9: Adaptation to Climate Change

The most effective adaptation to climate change should be promoted and supported.

□ **Policy 4A.10: Overheating**

Development should be strongly encouraged that avoids internal overheating and excessive heat generation and contributes to the prevention of further over heating.

□ **Policy 4A.11: Living Roofs and Walls**

Major development will be expected to incorporate living roofs and walls where feasible.

□ **Policy 4A.12: Flooding**

Boroughs should identify areas at risk from flooding, within which flood risk assessments of new development should be carried out in line with PPS25.

□ **Policy 4A.13: Flood Risk Management**

Where development in areas at risk of flooding is permitted the risks of flooding should be managed and the future increased risk and consequences of flooding as a result of climate change.

□ **Policy 4A.14: Sustainable Drainage**

Surface water run-off should be managed as close to its source as possible in line with the drainage hierarchy given. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems should be promoted for development unless there are practical reasons for not doing so.

□ **Policy 4A.15: Rising Groundwater**

Where groundwater is an existing or potential problem, reasonable steps should be taken to abstract and use that groundwater.

□ **Policy 4A.16: Water Supplies and Resources**

In determining planning applications proper regard should be given to the impact of the proposals on water demand and existing capacity. A maximum water use target of 105 litres per person per day should be applied for residential development.

□ **Policy 4A.17: Water Quality**

Boroughs should protect and improve water quality to ensure that the Blue Ribbon network is healthy, attractive and offers a valuable series of habitats.

□ **Policy 4A.19: Improving Air Quality**

Boroughs should implement the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy and achieve reductions in pollutant emissions and public exposure to pollution.

□ **Policy 4A.20: Reducing Noise and Enhancing Soundscapes**

A reduction of the negative impacts of noise will be sought by: minimising existing and potential adverse impacts of noise within or in the vicinity of development proposals; separating new noise sensitive development from major noise sources; reducing noise at source through new technologies and containing noise from late night entertainment and other 24-hour activities; and protecting areas of tranquillity.

□ **Policy 4A.21: Waste Strategic Policy and Targets**

This seeks to minimise the level of waste generated, increase re-use and recycling and composting of waste and reduce landfill disposal and set out the recycling targets that should be met.

□ **Policy 4A.22: Spatial Policies for Waste Management**

This seeks sufficient waste management facilities in London, including the provision of suitable waste and recycling storage facilities in new development.

□ **Policy 4A.28: Construction, Excavation and Demolition Waste**

Developers should be required to produce Site Waste Management Plans to arrange for efficient materials and waste handling. Waste and materials should be transported to and from the site by rail or water transport wherever practicable.

Policy 4A.30: Better Use of Aggregates

95% of construction and demolition waste should be recycled and re-used by 2020. 80% of that waste should be aggregates in London by 2020. The London Plan is supported by supplementary planning guidance covering sustainable design and construction and renewable energy.

Local Planning Policy

One of the key visions of the Unitary Development Plan is that all development achieves or contributes towards sustainable development. This is echoed by other strategic policies which seek to protect and improve amenity and environmental quality, reduce pollution and improve environmental performance on buildings, promote the efficient use of land, promote more sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel.

Local and Regional policies supported by this SPD

The UDP is adopted in 2006 and “saved” in July 2009. It is now in line with the London Plan (2008) policies. The SPD is a cross-cutting guidance particularly relating to the UDP policies on energy, water, flood risk, waste management, biodiversity and natural environment, water resources and water environment set out in the adopted UDP: UDP policy G1, G2, UD1, UD2, UD3, UD4, UD7, and ENV1, ENV2, ENV 4, ENV6, ENV7, ENV 11, ENV12, ENV 13 and London Plan (2008) policies on 3D.14, 4A.1 to 4A17, 4A.19 to 4A.21. And A4.28 to A4.33.

The SPD supports the following Core Strategy policies :

- Strategic Policy 4- Working Towards a Low Carbon Haringey
- Strategic Policy 5 Water Management and Flooding
- Strategic Policy 6 – Waste and Recycling
- Strategic Policy 13 – Open Space and Biodiversity
- Strategic Policy 12 Community Infrastructure.

APPENDIX XXX CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES

Code Level Category Minimum Standard at each level

1. Energy/CO2

Percentage improvement over 2006 building Regulations

- 1(☐) 10%
 - 2(☐☐) 18%
 - 3(☐☐☐) 25%
 - 4(☐☐☐☐) 44%
 - 5(☐☐☐☐☐) Standards 100%
 - 6(☐☐☐☐☐☐) A 'zero carbon home'
- (Heating, lighting, hot water and **all** other energy uses in the home)

2. Water

- 1(☐) internal potable water 120 l/p/d
- 2(☐☐) consumption measured in 120 l/p/d
- 3(☐☐☐) litres per person per day (l/p/d) 105 l/p/d
- 4(☐☐☐☐) 105 l/p/d
- 5(☐☐☐☐☐) 80 l/p/d
- 6(☐☐☐☐☐☐) 80 l/p/d

Code Level Category Minimum Standard only at entry level (1 ☐)

3. Materials

- 1(☐) Environmental impact At least three of the following of materials† 5 key element of construction are specified to achieve a BRE Green Guide 2006 rating of at least D
 - Roof structure and finishes
 - External walls
 - Upper floor
 - Internal walls
 - Windows and doors

4. Surface Water Run-off

- 1(☐) Surface water management Ensure that peak run-off rates and annual volumes of run-off will be no greater than the previous conditions for the development site. Architects and designers will be judged on the provision of rainwater holding facilities (water butts) and the attenuation of run-off either to natural water courses or to municipal systems.

Where houses are sited in areas of flood risk, designers can gain extra points for constructing the ground level of buildings above the flood level, or designing the house with resilience against flooding to limit consequential damage.

5. Waste

- 1 (☐) the minimum code level for waste is covered by two categories:

- Site waste management
- Household waste storage

Builders will be required to adopt a site waste management plan. This must include the monitoring of waste on site and the setting of targets to promote the efficient use of resources.

The management of household waste storage requires the containment of waste for each dwelling. The CSH requires for the greater (by volume) of either accommodation of external containers provided under the local authority's refuse collection and recycling scheme or at least 0.8 m³ per dwelling for waste management as required by BS 5906 – Code of Practice for Storage and On-site Treatment of Solid Waste from Building standards (continued)

Other Categories with No Minimum Standards

There are no minimum standards for pollution, health and well-being, management and ecology.

4) Pollution

Architects can gain extra points by using insulants with little or no global warming potential or ozone depleting potential in either their manufacture or composition. This covers insulation materials used in walls, lofts, and roofs, as well as around hot water cylinders.

Nitrous oxide emissions (NO_x) can be limited by using boilers with low NO_x emissions as defined in BS EN 297: 1994.

5) Health and well-being

Health and well being covers comfort issues, such as daylight, sound insulation, the design of private external areas that are accessible by people with disabilities (although the CSH does not define those disabilities).

More points can be awarded for applying the standards of the Lifetime Homes scheme, which lays down design principles for homes designed to cater for people of all ages, and age-related disabilities.

Higher standards of sound insulation than required by Part E of the Building Regulations will also earn extra points. Architects need to be aware that this will either require post-completion testing, or proof of the application of robust details. The latter will presumably need to be signed off by the Building Control Officer, but the Code does not stipulate this.

The CSH awards points for achieving specific daylight factors in kitchens, living rooms and studies.

6) Management

Management covers both construction and post-construction management. Extra points can be gained by builders who abide by the Considerate Constructors Scheme, and who deliver a strategy to reduce the harmful effects of construction on the site.

Points are gained for the provision of Home User Guides, which are relevant to the operation, and environmental performance of the home.

7) Ecology

The ecology category covers the ecological value of the site, ecological enhancement, protection of ecological features and the total building footprint. Designers and builders can win points by adopting the requirements in the BRE Ecological Value Checklist.

Points can be won by limiting the effects of house construction on the local flora and fauna, and where the designers and builders can demonstrate that anything of ecological value is protected during construction works and able to thrive after completion. Extra points can be awarded if the architect has commissioned a report from a qualified ecologist.

Appendix XX - Refuse Truck space requirements and dimensions (To be added)

Appendix XXX: Bin types and dimensions

Typical Houses and other street properties -

| Container type | Dimensions | Application |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Garden Waste | 450mm D x 450mm W x 600mm H | One Bag per household |

| Container type | Dimensions | Application |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Externally stored food box | 350mm D x 300mm W x 360mm H | One box per household |

| Container type | Dimensions | Application |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Green recycling box | 600mm D x 400mm W x 400mm H | One box per household up to 3 bedrooms. Two boxes for households of 4 bedrooms or more. |

| Container type | Dimensions | Application |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 140 litre wheelie bin | 550mm D x 500mm W x 930mm H | One bin per single 1 bed dwelling when supplied for sole use. |
| 240 litre wheelie bin | 730mm D x 580mm W x 1080mm H | One per single 2/3 bed dwelling when supplied for sole use. |
| 360 litre wheelie bin | 885mm D x 620mm W x 1100mm H | One per single 4+ beds dwelling when supplied for sole use. Or one per pair of |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | 1/2/3 bed dwellings when supplied for shared use. |
|--|--|---|

Typical blocks and estates

| Container type | Dimensions | Application |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1100 litre eurobin | 985mm D x 1260mm W x 1370mm H | <p>Used where there is not a drop-down chute system.</p> <p>Ratio of one bin per five households for once per week collection for all waste types.</p> <p>The ratio can rise to 1:8 based on once per week residual waste collections where recycling eurobins are also provided</p> <p>The ratio for recycling eurobins is 1:10 based on once per week collections where residual eurobins are also provided.</p> |
| Upright square bulk refuse containers | 960mm D x 1050mm W x 1410mm H | <p>Used for drop-down chute systems.</p> <p>Ratios are as above for 1100 litre eurobins.</p> |

Flats above shops on main roads, some existing terraced houses*

| Container type | Dimensions | Application |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Black sack | Various, but standard capacity is around 70 litres. Not supplied by the Council. | Two to three per week to be left on the pavement for daily collections from main roads. |
| Clear recycling sack | 40 litre capacity. Supplied by the Council. | Two to three per week to be left on the pavement for daily collections from main roads. |

Note that this mode of waste storage and collection does not comply with the Council's waste containerisation policy and is actively discouraged. These arrangements will not be allowed in new developments.

GLOSSARY

DRAFT



Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet

On 12 October 2010

Report Title: 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 *29/9/10*

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 adoption of the House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document prepared for house extensions in the South Tottenham area of the borough.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

- 2.1 The 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 SPD has been subject to wider formal community and stakeholder consultation in accordance with PPS12 regulations. Once formally adopted the principles set out will guide the basis of decisions on the planning applications house extension.

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. Recommendation

- 4.1 That the House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document, set out at Appendix 1 be approved for adoption as planning guidance as part of the Local Development Framework.

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 members of the local community and ward councillors and the Draft Design Guidance Document was reported to the Planning Committee in September and the Cabinet in October 2009 to seek their views on the design principles set out for the house extension in this part of the Borough. Both gave their support to the Draft Design Guidance, which was then subject to wider community consultation. The Cabinet agreed that it should be developed as Supplementary Planning Document to ensure that this is a formal planning document to support decision made by the Planning Committee of the Council. The consultation during December 2009 and January 2010 formed the first stage consultation for preparing the SPD. The outcome was a large majority support for the three design principles for roof extension.
- 7.5 The next stage of the formal consultation, in accordance the regulations of PPS12 and Haringey's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (2008) was from 28th May to 12th July, for a period of seven weeks. The consultation document had a full policy assessment to show how it relates the existing Unitary Development Plan and the Emerging Core Strategy and the Development Management DPD. The results of the consultation were once again broadly positive, as detailed in the attached Appendix 2: Consultation Results.
- 7.6 A number of amendments and 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 information to clarify other approvals required. The full list of responses and changes made, along with the full count of forms, opinions and responses, is appended at the end of Appendix 2.
- 7.7 We also carried out a Sustainability Appraisal on the design guidance and its impact on the local community, also available for consultation in parallel with the Draft SPD. Minor amendments were suggested in the consultation, as detailed in the table at the back of Appendix 2. The revised Sustainability Appraisal is attached as Appendix 3.

7.8 An Equality Impact Assessment has also been prepared and is attached as Appendix 4.

7.9 The revised SPD is now 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 adoption of the House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document. Any costs arising for the preparing and disseminating the guidance will be met from within existing Service budgets.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 The policies contained in the SPD must be in conformity with the London Plan and the Council's adopted UDP in line with Regulation 13(8) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

9.2 The SPD must be in conformity with the Core Strategy, when adopted. As this SPD will be adopted before the Core Strategy, it will be important that the two documents are consistent, or that the SPD is amended if inconsistent with the adopted Core Strategy. The document will carry little or no weight in the development management process if it does not conform with the Core Strategy once it is adopted.

9.3 Part 5 of the Regulations sets out the process to be followed both prior to and following the adoption of an SPD.

9.4 The Regulations set out the consultation process, and this should also be carried out in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The Council cannot adopt the SPD until such time as it has considered any representations made and prepared a statement setting out a summary of the main issues raised and how these issues have been addressed in the SPD which it intends to adopt. This statement has been prepared and is included at Appendix 2 to this report.

9.5 As soon as reasonably practicable after the Council adopts the SPD it must comply with Regulation 19 of the Regulations. This involves making the statement summarising the consultation responses (at Appendix 2), an adoption statement and the SPD available for inspection. The statement and adoption statement must be made available on the Council's website, and the adoption statement must be sent to any person who asked to be notified of the adoption of the SPD.

10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1 not required

11. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

- 11.1 For the March Cabinet, the Equalities and Diversity Unit has provided the following comment: and these still apply
- 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 The formal consultation posted to residents and voluntary groups contained an explanatory letter, reply form and addressed return envelope; the documents contained details of where paper and online versions of the draft SPD and associated documents could be viewed. The Draft SPD, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) along with additional copies of the reply form were all available at 4no. local libraries and 2no. local council offices. They could also all be downloaded from the Council website as PDF documents. The reply form contained a translations page on the rear, letting people know in six community languages (Albanian, Polish, French, Somali, Hebrew and Turkish), large print, audio tape, Braille and easy words and pictures how to obtain translations of any of the documents. As it turned out, nobody took up this offer. The reply form asked people to rate their support for the proposal from 1 to 5 or 0 if they opposed it. There was also a box for other comments. Respondents were told they must give their name and address.
- 12.2 The Statutory Consultees and other local authorities were also sent a full version of the draft SPD and SA.
- 12.3 Consultation documents were sent out in the week from 21st May to 25th May 2010 and the web portal and consultation documents on the website went live on the 28th May. Respondents were asked to return their responses by 12th July; which gave them more than the statutory six weeks required. However responses received after that up to a couple of weeks ago have been included in the analysis.
- 12.4 Full details of the consultation response can be found in the Consultation Report attached as Appendix 2. The original consultation replies and detailed consultation analysis spreadsheet can be examined on request.

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: Final Draft (for adoption) House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document

14.2 Appendix 2: Formal Consultation Response Analysis; September 2010

14.3 Appendix 3: Final Sustainability Appraisal; September 2010

14.4 Appendix 4: 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)

Appendix 1:
Haringey Local Development Framework

House Extensions in South Tottenham

Supplementary Planning Document



Final Draft (for adoption)
October 2010

www.haringey.gov.uk



SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (No. 3) HOUSE EXTENSIONS IN SOUTH TOTTENHAM

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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 informally with residents and ward councillors. They were subsequently discussed in greater detail at a meeting in May 2009, organised by a community leader, followed by a further meeting with community leaders in June. Draft illustrations of various roof extensions were tabled for their consideration. Three designs were agreed upon and, following Cabinet approval in October, were subject to consultation with the whole community and other stakeholders during December 2009 and January 2010. The roof extension design principles agreed through this 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 SPD have been considered by Cabinet, prior to the document being the subject of statutory public consultation. This received fewer but still impressive number of responses from the general public, good response from the statutory consultees and many detailed and useful suggestions. Overall the response was again strongly positive to the principle of the SPD.
- 1.22 Following the statutory six-week consultation period, the draft document was amended as appropriate before being presented to Cabinet for adoption as an SPD.

Status of the Supplementary Planning Document

- 1.23 This 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.
- 1.24 It is the intention of the Council that the SPD will elaborate 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

- 1.25 This 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.
- 1.26 A sustainability appraisal has been 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. These are an indication, and may vary according to the specific architecture of the terrace concerned; variations are explained in more detail in Chapter 3. However, notwithstanding the variation relating to that proviso, permissible forms of extensions are these and only these standard types. The three standard types are set-out below:

The three standard types of extension

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.

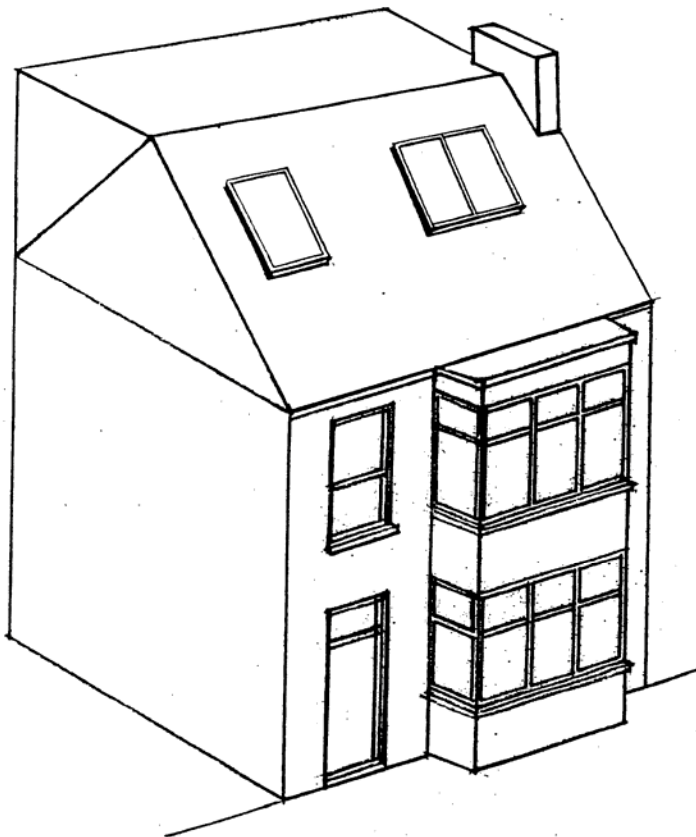


Figure 3; Type 1; full width dormer to rear only no higher than the level of the existing ridge, with possible rooflights to front only; diagrammatic view of single house

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.

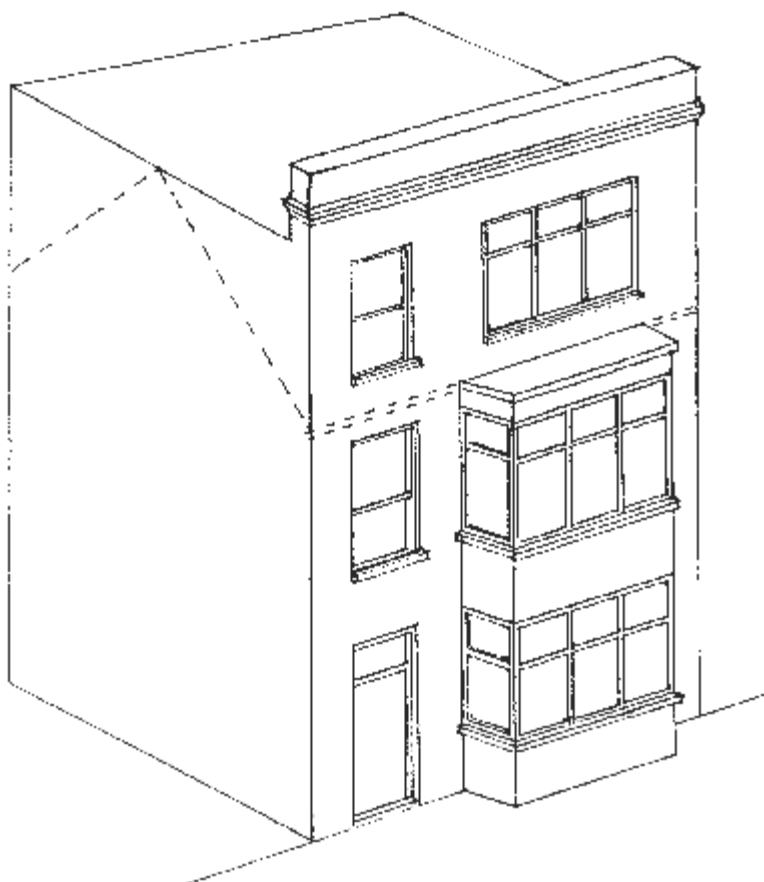


Figure 4; Type 2; whole floor extension with flat roof behind parapet in wall to match existing 1st floor construction; diagrammatic view of single house.

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. This would be fulfilled once the external envelope; walls, roof and windows, were completed for both houses (even if one house was not internally fitted out) and this will be conditioned before either extension may be inhabited.
- 2.7 Extended dwellings will also need a secondary means of escape (i.e. a staircase) in case of fire. This must be included in the planning application and implemented before the extension can be inhabited. Please note that external staircases are not normally permitted.
- 2.8 Extended dwellings will also require very substantial structural alterations throughout. Such work would need to comply with the Building Regulations.

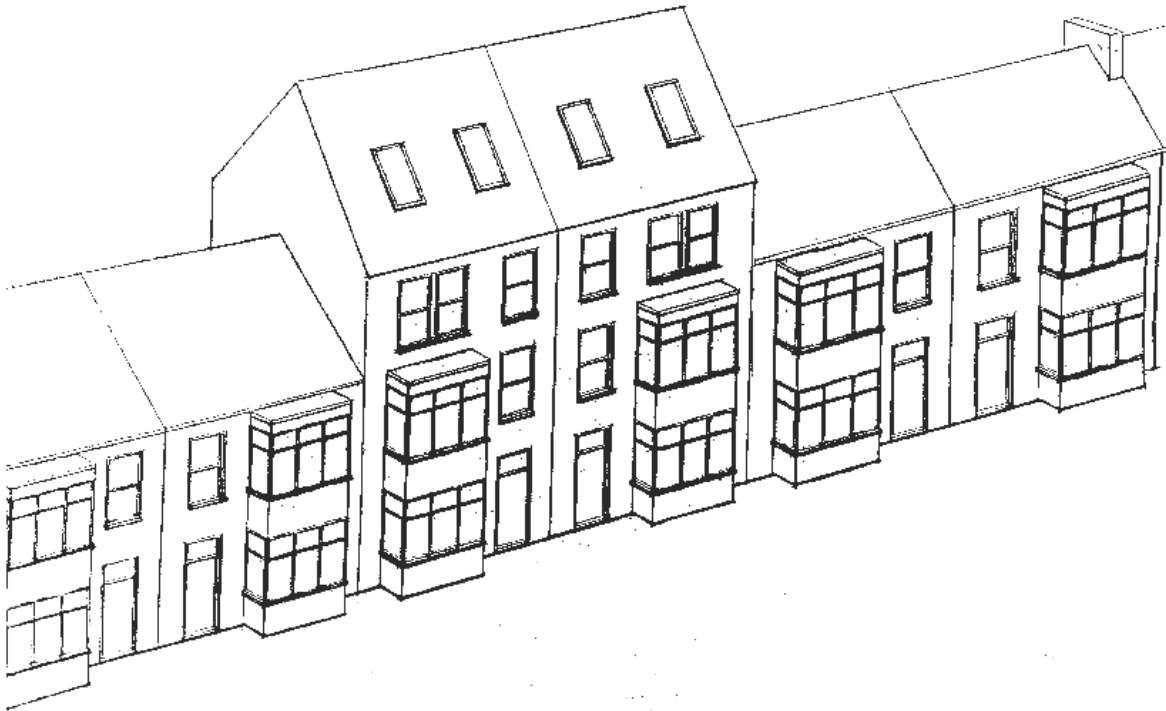


Figure 5; Type 3; full 2nd floor extension with loft accommodation at 3rd floor level possible within pitched roof, in materials to match; existing; diagrammatic view of terrace.

Transition

- 2.9 The intention is that the choice of extension types permits a gradual transition from a two storey street to a three storey street. In design terms it is expected that eventually groups of extended houses or complete terraces of houses would once again have a uniform design and visual coherence along the street. It is both desirable and strongly recommended that groups or complete terraces of houses would be extended following a uniform design and pattern.
- 2.10 The Type 3 extension is therefore the ultimate final maximum extension that would be allowed, and Type 2 can be seen as transitional towards Type 3, and Type 1 transitional to Type 2 and ultimately Type 3. It would therefore be expected that if a property has been granted planning permission for a Type 3 extension, but for whatever reason were unable to proceed with its construction, that property would be granted permission for a Type 2 extension (although they would still be required to make an application). Similarly if granted a Type 2 extension, a property would get permission for a Type 1. Furthermore, provided the planning permission had not passed its expiry date, the extension could later be extended more in line with that original permission.
- 2.11 The above does not change the requirements for inclusion of all the details necessary to make each type of extension a coherent and well designed proposition; for instance Type 2 extensions should always include the required parapet walls and cornices even though they would in time be removed.

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 of gradual transition, with a consistent scale and character, built to a good standard of design, and suitable for accommodating appropriate growth.
- 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, Sunlight and Overlooking 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, sunlight or privacy to other dwellings, as defined in Haringey's Housing SPD paras. 8.20 - 8.26 incl..



Figure 6: 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 <i>original</i> 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 <i>reuse</i> 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.



Figure 7; recent planning application showing original unacceptable proposal to remove gabled roof to bay window and final acceptable solution to retain original bay window roof

- 3.10 **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.
- 3.11 **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
- 3.12 **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.

- 3.13 **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.



Figure 8; typical gable fronted terrace not suited to Type 2 and 3 extensions

- 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.
- 3.15 **Brick & Stone Details:** The Council will seek the retention and reinstatement of all original, decorative brick and stone details to elevations of extended houses and strongly recommends that such details be replicated where appropriate in extensions.
- 3.16 **Rear Projections:** The roof extensions proposed in this SPD are not meant to apply to rear projections from the original continuous terrace, often giving the house an L-shaped plan. This applies whether they are original rear projections or later extensions. Extended, the continuous line of each terrace, which is normally two rooms deep, should usually provide adequate extra living space. Furthermore, there is a much greater danger of loss of daylight, sunlight and privacy to neighbours, both backing onto the house concerned or either side, if rear projections were extended to 2nd and 3rd floors.

Rear extensions

- 3.17 Ground floor rear extensions may continue to be considered acceptable, but they should not extend beyond 3 metres from the back of the original terraced house, 4 metres for semi-detached properties. All rear extensions should conform in this respect (paragraph F.2) and to all the other provisions of our adopted SPG1a, Design Guidance, and the emerging Development Management DPD.
- 3.18 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.
- 3.19 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, bedsits and Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

- 3.20 It is not the intention of these policies to permit the enlargement of houses that have been converted to flats or bedsits. Applications for extensions of such properties that follow the form described in this document will not be approved.
- 3.21 Furthermore, it is not the intention that these policies permit the conversion of single family houses to several self contained flats or bedsits. Therefore applications for extensions following the recommendations contained in this document will only be permitted if the property remains a single family dwelling.
- 3.22 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.
- 3.23 Following recent changes to the General Development Order, planning cannot prevent use of a single family dwelling by unrelated adults, in other words, as a Home in Multiple Occupation (HMO) unless clear evidence of excessive use of houses for HMOs emerges. However the Council discourages extensions of houses used as HMOs or as part of an intention that they become HMOs. Landlords should be aware of the licensing requirements that need to be met for use of houses as HMOs.
- 3.24 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”.

Sustainable design and construction and renewable energy

- 3.25 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.
- 3.26 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.

Map of the area

- 4.3 Map of the area: see overleaf.



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5. POLICY CONTEXT

- 5.1 This SPD will form part of the borough's LDF (figure 6). The SPD may be reviewed in light of the Core Strategy which is expected to be adopted in late 2010.

National Policy

5.2 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))

5.3 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.

5.4 Planning Policy Statement 5:

Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) sets out the Government's policy for the identification and protection of heritage assets. It offers guidance and advice on controls over Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings. 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.

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.

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 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.

- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 **Policy G2:**
Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment.
- 5.17 **Policy UD2:**
Sustainable Design and Construction – ensuring design that maximises the potential of the site without causing any unnecessary local nor global consequences.
- 5.18 **Policy UD3:**
General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible.
- 5.19 **Policy UD4:**
Quality Design – Development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design.
- 5.20 **Policy HSG3:**
Protecting Existing Housing.
- 5.21 **Policy HSG6:**
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings.
- 5.22 **Policy HSG7:**
Housing for Special Needs – encouraging supported housing schemes.
- 5.23 **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

- 5.24 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.

- 5.25 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.
- 5.26 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.

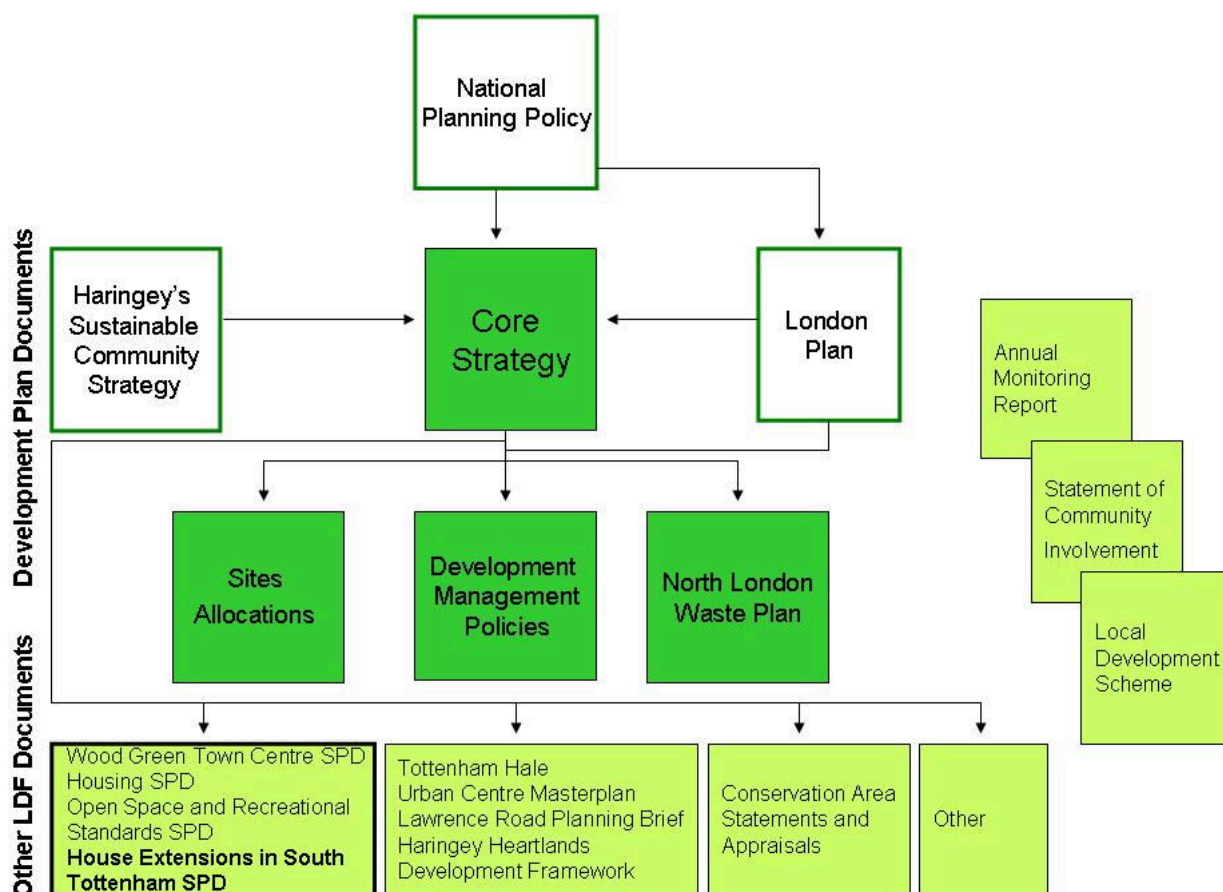


Figure 9: Haringey's Local Development Framework. Upon adoption, this Supplementary Planning Document will sit alongside other adopted SPDs; in the bottom left corner of the above diagram.

Permissions Needed

- 5.27 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.
- 5.28 Development can sometimes include certain works that may not require planning permission, for instance small extensions including front porches, works to low boundary walls and fences, small plant and equipment, including

for air conditioning, provided not more than 4m off the ground and certain changes of surface material and minor alterations. These types of development are normally referred to as permitted development.

- 5.29 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.
- 5.30 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.
- 5.31 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 5.25 - 29 above).

Requirement for Permissions

- 6.2 This guidance does not remove the need to obtain Planning Permissions and other permissions required including those most relevant to this area as follows:

6.3 **Listed Building Consent:**

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. It is extremely unlikely that an extension following the guidance in this document would be permitted to any of the Listed Buildings in the area. However extensions to properties that would affect the setting of listed buildings would have to be considered in line with established national and local planning policy. This would be considered by the council as part of the normal planning application process.

6.4 **Conservation Areas:**

The area to which this SPD applies deliberately does not include any Conservation Areas, but the whole of the western edge borders the South Tottenham High Road Conservation Area. As with listed buildings, extensions that might affect the setting of the Conservation Area should be considered in the light of this in accordance with relevant national and local policy. The South Tottenham High Road Conservation Area has an adopted Character Appraisal which can be viewed on our website and should be consulted by those considering extensions that might affect its setting. This would be considered by the council as part of the normal planning application process.

6.5 **Building Control Approval:**

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.

6.6 **The Party Wall Act:**

The Party Wall Act contains rules governing extensions and alterations to Party Walls; which are walls that are shared between two adjoining properties. Most terraced houses in South Tottenham are separated from their neighbours by Party Walls. The provisions of the act are governed by statute law and are not the responsibility of the Council, but provides legal protection and redress for neighbours, including that where party walls are extended, surveyors are appointed for both properties at the cost of the extending owner.

6.7 Construction Works:

Damage, disruption and inconvenience to the life and property of third parties, including neighbours, are also protected by various laws, but again are not the responsibility of the Council. We would, however, encourage contractors to join the Considerate Contractors scheme and follow its provisions. Building near a road requires care and effort so that the work is done with speed and up to standard. The Council has regulations on this and a licence is required for the use of skips and building materials as well as a licence for scaffolding and hoarding.

6.8 HMO Licensing:

Properties rented out as a House In Multiple Occupancy (HMO) must have a licence from the Council. An House in Multiple Occupation is any building that is occupied, as a main residence, by more than one household. The Housing Act 2004 makes it an offence to have control of or manage an HMO which requires a licence but is not licensed. It is also an offence if a licence holder fails to comply with the conditions of a licence. The legislation covering licensing can be found in Part 2 of the Housing Act 2004, and in associated orders and regulations. Licences will be granted if the house is or can be made suitable for multiple occupation, the applicant is a fit and proper person and the most appropriate person to hold the licence, the proposed manager has control of the house, and is a fit and proper person to be the manager and the management arrangements are satisfactory. The Council's HMO team consider license applications and carry out inspections of properties.

References and Contacts

For further information please contact:

London Borough of Haringey
Planning Policy Design & Conservation Team,
639 Tottenham High Road,
LONDON
N17 8BD
Tel: 020 8489 1479
Email: ldf@haringey.gov.uk

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Appendix 2: Consultation Results

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Title: | House Extensions in South Tottenham Supplementary Planning Document Second formal consultation |
| Lead Officer: | Ismail Mohammed |
| Date: | 14 th September 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 informal community consultation. This consultation was broadly positive and a further Cabinet in March 2010 approved making the guidance into a draft Supplementary Planning Document for formal consultation. This took place between 28th May and 12th July and the results of that consultation is the subject of this report.

2. Purpose

Statutory Consultation with statutory consultees, relevant local stakeholders and local residents on the proposed Supplementary Planning Document containing planning guidance on house extensions to be applicable in the specified area of South Tottenham only.

3. Who was consulted

Statutory Consultees (English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency), all addresses in the area proposed to be affected by the proposed planning policies, community groups based in or concerned about the area, the planning offices of neighbouring local authorities and the GLA. It was also made available on the Council's website at:
http://www.haringey.gov.uk/south_tottenham_house_extensions.htm

4. Methodology

The package posted contained an explanatory letter, reply form and addressed return envelope; the documents contained details of where paper and online versions of the draft SPD and associated documents could be viewed. The Draft SPD, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) along with additional copies of the reply form were all available at the central library in Wood Green, 3no. local libraries (Marcus Garvey Library at Tottenham Green, St Ann's Library on St Ann's Road and Stamford Hill Library in neighbouring Hackney), the South Tottenham Customer Services Centre at Apex House, our own offices at 639 Tottenham High Road. They could also all be downloaded from the Council website as PDF documents. 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 letter was a single sheet of A4 paper with a map of the area on the rear. The reply form, also a single sheet of A4, contained a translations page on the rear, letting people know in six community languages (Albanian, Polish, French, Somali, Hebrew and Turkish), large print, audio tape, Braille and easy words and pictures how to obtain translations of any of the documents. As it turned out, nobody took up this offer. The reply form asked people to rate their support for the proposal from 1 to 5 or 0 if they opposed it. There was also a box for other comments. Respondents were told they must give their name and address.

The statutory Consultees and other local authorities were also sent a full version of the draft SPD and SA.

5. Summary of responses

56 responses were received. The vast majority (86%) of those returned were our original forms, 10% with an attached letter and/or email, the rest (76%) just the form. No respondents used the "Limehouse" web portal.

Opinions on the draft SPD were overwhelmingly positive. 67% of those that expressed an opinion had very strong support (81% showing some support), only 19% opposed. 14% of all forms did not express an opinion, so including them gives 57% strong support (70% all levels of support) to 16% opposing.

The form stated that respondents should give their name and address to be considered valid. 6no. respondents did not give their name or address (marked as ANON in red on Table 1). Also, one other respondent gave only their address. This is not a significant number; their responses were all positive so could be considered suspect, but would not have affected the overall results. One respondent opposed to the policy gave their name and address but asked that it be not made public.

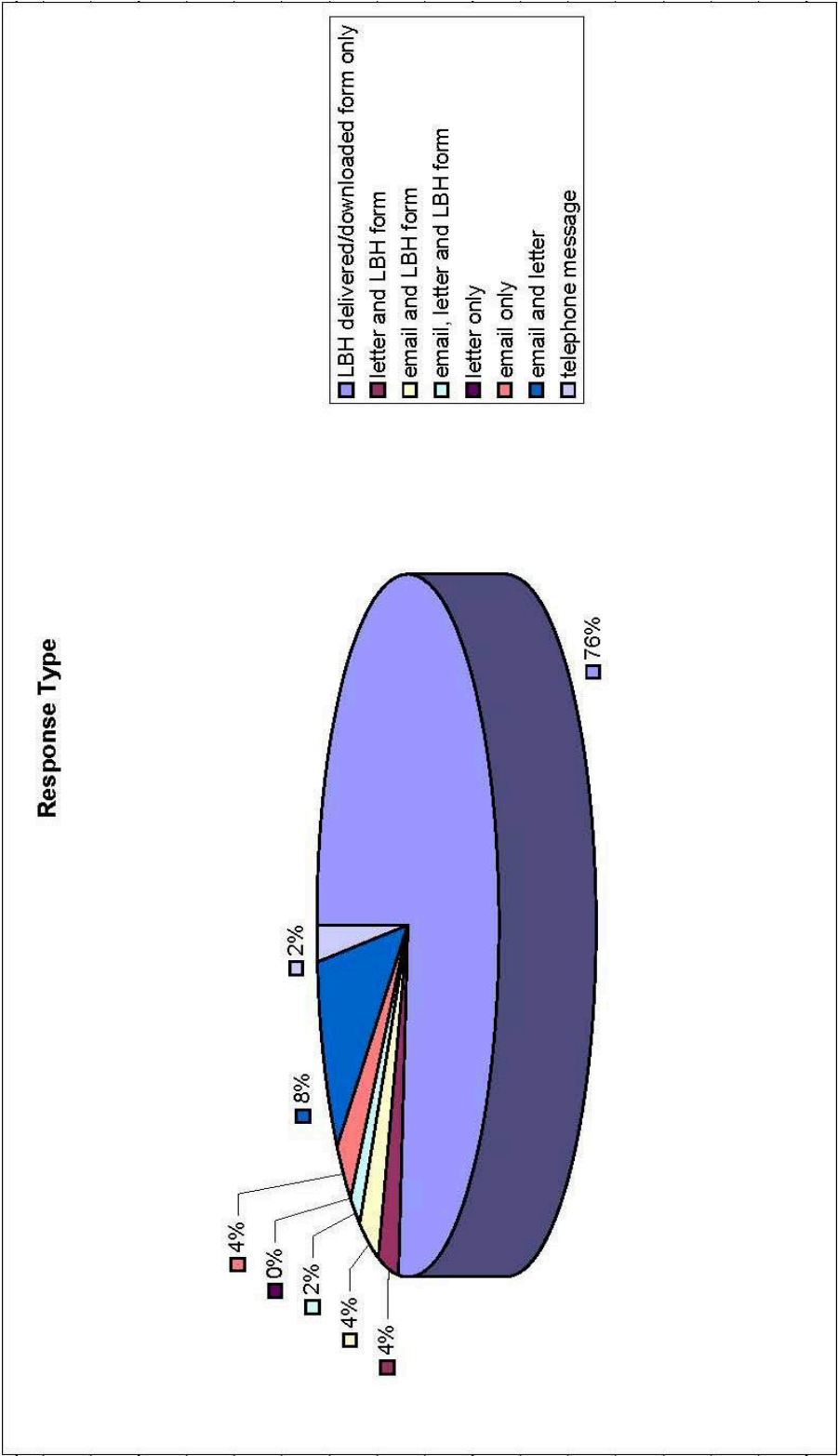
In addition, we analysed the responses given in the “other opinions” section of the form and in accompanying letters and emails (or where letters, emails or phone calls were the only response received). Rationalising them into 28 different points of view expressed, we counted the number of times roughly that view was mentioned; as Table 2. We have given our response to each of those views; often we accept the point made as valid, sometimes we explain why it is not relevant or discounted for other reasons. The final column in Table 2 explains what changes are being made to the SPD or SA (if appropriate) in response to the view expressed.

By far the most commonly expressed view, mentioned 12 times, was an explanation of their support for the SPD being necessary for large families; this was the most common and usually only opinion expressed in the majority of responses supporting the SPD; most other supportive responses did not contain any relevant opinions (being either thanks for the proposed SPD or nothing written there).

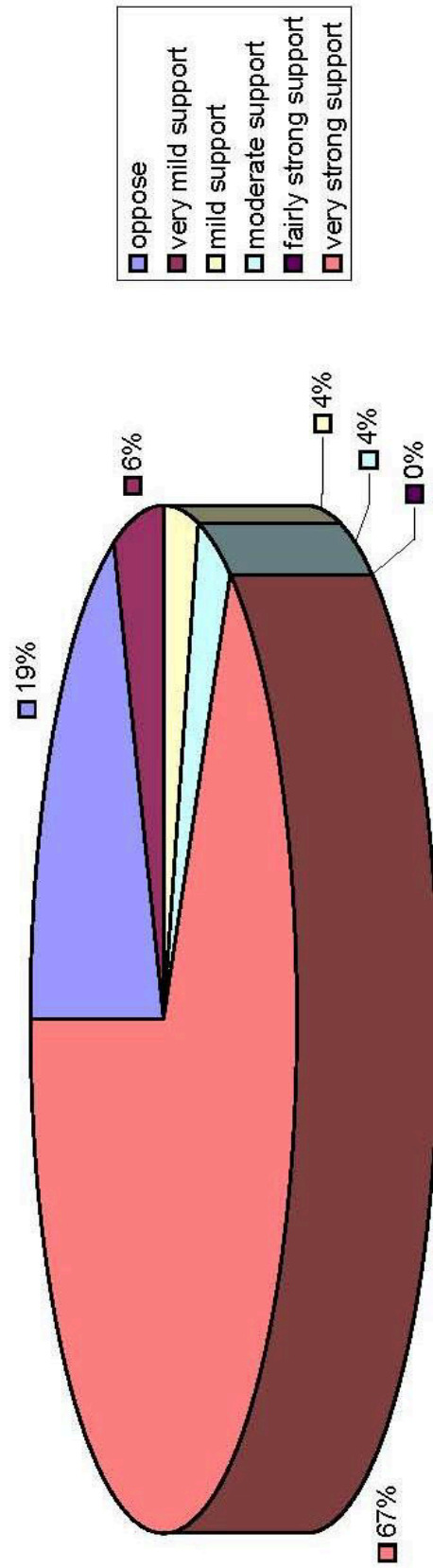
The second most common view, expressed 6 times, is the most common reason given for opposing the policy; that they consider the prevalent 2 story height of houses in the area is appreciated and should be retained. It would not be possible to amend the SPD in response to this, which is a fundamental opposing viewpoint, but with only 6 people expressing this view, is clearly outnumbered by those welcoming the draft SPD. However most opposing respondents expressed many reasons, each of which is also counted, considered and where appropriate acted on in amendments to the documents.

6. Summary of Findings

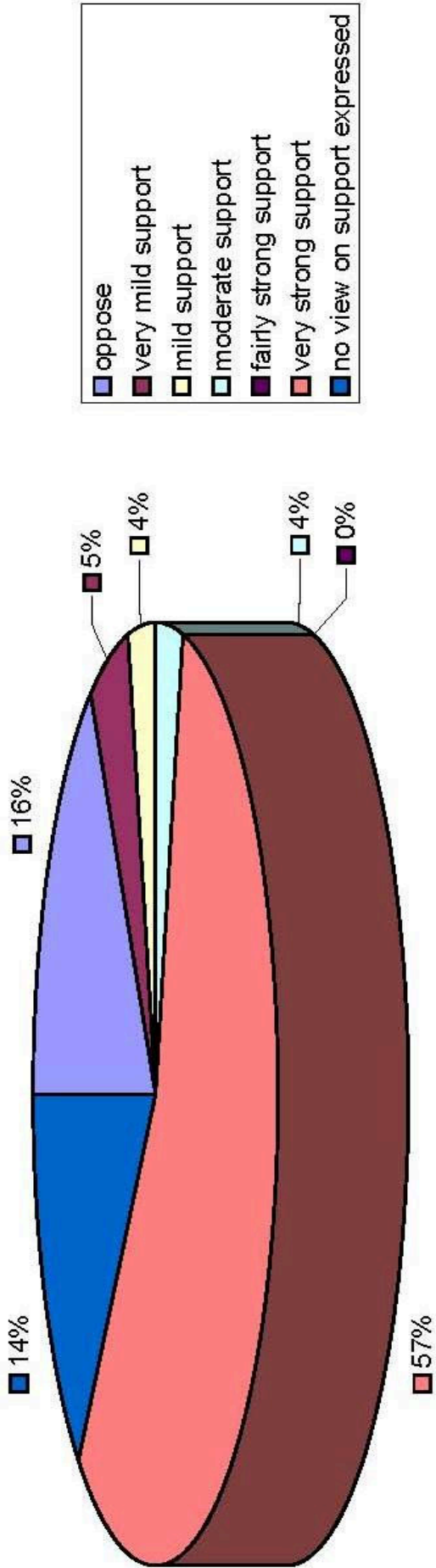
The following pages contain the statistical analysis of the findings; first form types received, second and third pie charts of the level of approval, and fourth a table of the opinions expressed the issues raised.

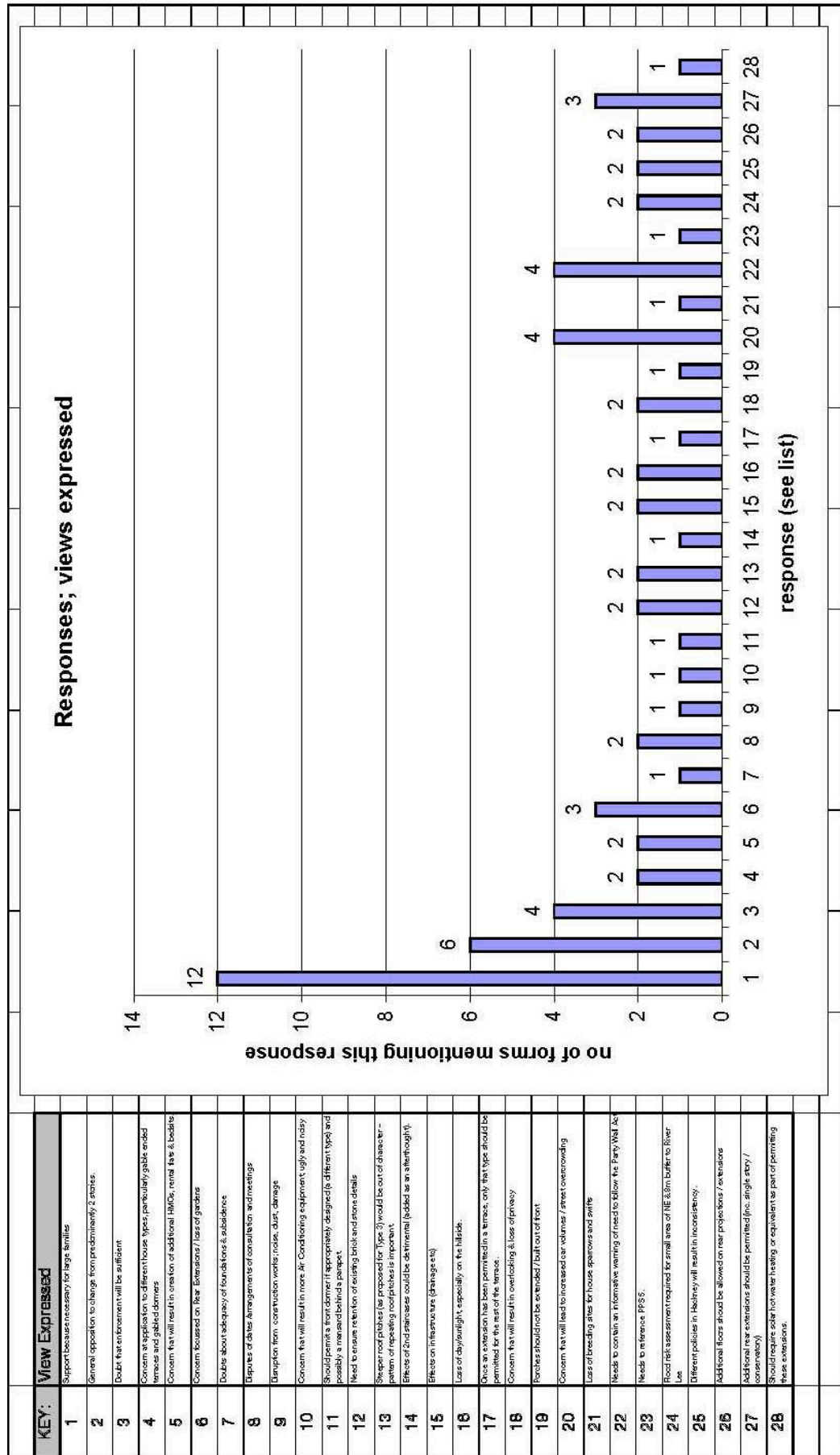


Opinions on the draft SPD



Opinions on the draft SPD (including no opinion expressed)





8. Council's response

It is clear from the representations received that the local residents would support the SPD being adopted as part of the council's planning Local Development Framework.

A number of amendments and 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 information to clarify other approvals required. The full list of responses and changes made, along with the full count of forms, opinions and responses, is appended at the end of this document.

9. What happens next

Following consideration by Cabinet, if approved, the draft SPD will be adopted a further week after the Cabinet.

10. When did the Consultation take Place

Consultation documents were sent out in the week from 21st May to 25th May 2010 and the web portal and consultation documents on the website went live on the 28th May. Respondents were asked to return their responses by 12th July; which gave them more than the statutory six weeks required. However responses received after that up to a couple of weeks ago have been included in the analysis.

11. 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 the SPD.

12. Related documents

Reports for Cabinet 23rd March 2010, 12th October 2010

Appendix 1: Adoption Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham
Supplementary Planning Document October 2010

Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment December 2009

13. Contact Information -

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ismail Mohammed | Group Manager, Strategy & Sites | tel.: 020 8489 2686 |
| Richard Truscott | Design & Conservation Team | tel.: 020 8489 5241 |

| Opinions on the draft SPD | | Count | Consolidated Issues on the draft SPD | Count | Standardised Response (in addition to any personalised response required) | Changes to be made (to the SPD, Sustainability Appraisal or Cabinet Report if appropriate) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|--|-------|--|---|
| 0 | oppose | 9 | 1 Support because necessary for large families | 12 | The evidence (including from the consultation) of demand for space from large families in the area is the main reason for our proposing this SPD | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| 1 | very mild support | 3 | 2 General opposition to change from predominantly 2 stores. | 6 | This view has been considered but many similar areas successfully have predominantly 3 story housing. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| 2 | mild support | 2 | 3 Doubt that enforcement will be sufficient | 4 | By clarifying policy and the limited options available, whilst allowing legitimate ways for local demand for house extensions to be fulfilled, enforcement will be easier. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| 3 | moderate support | 2 | 4 Concern at application to different house types, particularly gable ended terraces and gabled dormers | 2 | Further details on application of the permissible extension types to most and hopefully all variations (including gable ended terraces and gabled dormers) are being added to the SPD. | We will expand the text on application of the house extension types to different design variations and where required add diagrams. |
| 4 | fairly strong support | 0 | 5 Concern that will result in creation of additional HMOs, rental flats & bedsits. | 2 | The SPD does not apply to houses converted to flats or bedsits and houses extended will not be permitted to be converted to houses or flats. National government policy seeks to encourage use of houses as HMOs provided licensing provisions are complied with and does not allow councils to restrict HMOs through planning unless strong evidence of too many HMOs is shown. Housing Licensing will continue to monitor quantity of HMOs in the area and advise Planning if there is evidence. | The section on houses converted to flats and HMOs (paragraphs 3.18 to 3.21) will be clarified so that the restrictions cover flats and bedsits and explaining the situation regarding HMOs. A note on HMOs requiring licensing will be added after paragraph 6.2. |
| 5 | very strong support | 32 | 6 Concern focussed on Rear Extensions / loss of gardens | 3 | By providing legitimate alternative ways for houses to be extended, pressure for rear extensions will be reduced. Haringey's existing borough wide planning policies restricting rear extensions will be followed in the area. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| - | no view on support expressed | 8 | 7 Doubts about adequacy of foundations & subsidence | 1 | Building Control approval is required and this covers adequacy of foundations and the possibility of subsidence. Home owners would be liable for any subsidence caused by extensions built without adequate foundations. | The Permissions Needed section will be rationalised as planning only; redirecting other permissions needed to Chapter 6. A note on building works requiring building control approval will be added after paragraph 6.2. |
| TOTAL: | | 56 | 8 Disputes of dates /arrangements of consultation and meetings | 2 | Dates of the initial <i>informal</i> consultation were extended after material was sent out. The <i>formal</i> consultation was not changed and went according to plan. | Added text at and amendments to paragraph 1.2 to clarify this. |
| | | | 9 Disruption from construction works; noise, dust, damage | 1 | This is not a possible planning objection; UK law does not provide any redress through planning for disruption due to construction work. Civil law may provide separate protection but is not the concern of the Council. | The Permissions Needed section will be rationalised as planning only; redirecting other permissions needed to Chapter 6. A note on disruption due to building works will be added after paragraph 6.2. |
| | | | 10 Concern that will result in more Air Conditioning equipment; ugly and noisy | 1 | Planning permission is only required where any part of external air conditioning equipment is more than 4m off the ground. Appearance and noise are significant material considerations where planning permission is required but the Council has no power to prevent them where permission is not required. | Info on air conditioning equipment added to Paragraph 5.2.7, on Permitted Development. Further information on noise from air conditioning added to 5.30, now on other relevant planning considerations. |
| | | | 11 Should permit a front dormer if appropriately designed (a different type) and possibly a mansard behind a parapet. | 1 | Front dormers would not provide enough space for most needs; therefore they would only be rarely built and they would not contribute to consistency. Mansards behind parapets are not typical of age of properties in the area. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| | | | 12 Need to ensure retention of existing brick and stone details | 2 | The Council seeks retention (and where appropriate replication) of existing brick and stone details. | Added text in new paragraph 3.15 |
| | | | 13 Steeper roof pitches (as proposed for Type 3) would be out of character – pattern of repeating roof pitches is important. | 2 | Consistency is important to the character of the area and has been a major consideration in the SPD; however actual roof pitch is a relatively minor factor. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| | | | 14 Effects of 2 nd staircases could be detrimental (added as an afterthought). | 1 | Where proposals would require a 2 nd staircase, it needs to be included within the house in the planning application drawings. A later added on 2 nd staircase would require a separate planning application & external staircases are opposed. | Added paragraph 2.7 to section on Type 3, expanding on need for secondary means of escape and that external staircases not acceptable. Need to consider in planning permissions added to rewritten paragraph 5.30; Other Planning Considerations. |
| | | | 15 Effects on infrastructure (drainage etc) | 2 | This is not a planning consideration. Thames Water are consulted by Building Control & where drainage might not be adequate would make their requirements. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |

| Forms of Response | Count | Consolidated Issues on the draft SPD | Count | Standardised Response (in addition to any personalised response required) | Changes to be made (to the SPD, Sustainability Appraisal or Cabinet Report if appropriate) |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| LBH delivered/downloaded form only | 43 | 16 Loss of day/sunlight, especially on the hillside. | 2 | Existing policy, especially Housing SPD, protects sun and daylight standards. These houses are all dual aspect, getting light from at least 2 sides. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| letter and LBH form | 2 | 17 Once an extension has been permitted in a terrace, only that type should be permitted for the rest of the terrace. | 1 | The 3 types of extension are envisaged as transitions, with Type 2 potentially following on from Type 1 and Type 3 from Type 2 (although Planning Permission would be required each time) | Added paragraph 2.9 under heading "Transition" |
| email and LBH form | 2 | 18 Concern that will result in overlooking & loss of privacy | 2 | We acknowledge there will be some overlooking & loss of privacy but consider it will not be seriously detrimental to residents. | Added text on overlooking to paragraph 3.4 |
| email, letter and LBH form | 1 | 19 Porches should not be extended / built out of front | 1 | Porches (within certain limits) are Permitted Development and therefore, by Government policy, cannot be prevented. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| letter only | 0 | 20 Concern that will lead to increased car volumes / street overcrowding | 4 | This SPD is not intended to create new homes, just enlarge existing, so should not generally increase numbers of cars. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| email only | 2 | 21 Loss of breeding sites for house sparrows and swifts | 1 | No net loss of roofspace. Policies in forthcoming Sustainable Design & Construction SPD will consider provision of wildlife habitats including these in larger developments. To extend this policy to domestic extensions is beyond the remit of this SPD but will be addressed in the emerging Development Management DPD. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| email and letter | 5 | 22 Needs to contain an informative warning of need to follow the Party Wall Act | 4 | Accepted; an information box will be added. | Added paragraph to Chapter 6 |
| telephone message | 1 | 23 Needs to reference PPS 5. | 1 | Accepted; text will be amended to note that the setting of Heritage Assets (including Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) needs careful consideration. | Added text on Heritage Assets to Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.4 and 5.30, note on permissions needed and consideration of setting in Chapter 6, relationship to PPS5 added to Sustainability Appraisal. |
| TOTAL: | 56 | 24 Flood risk assessment required for small area of NE & 8m buffer to River Lee | 2 | Accepted; an information box will be added. | Minor changes to SPD & SA that some sites require flood risk assessment & buffer to River Lee. |
| | | 25 Different policies in Hackney will result in inconsistency. | 2 | We accept this observation as accurate and acceptable; South Tottenham has already a different character to neighbouring areas of Hackney. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| | | 26 Additional floors should be allowed on rear projections / extensions | 2 | This would not generally be acceptable as it would probably lead to loss of daylight and privacy for neighbours, except in exceptional circumstances. However residents are free to apply for planning permission; it would be dealt with in there light of Haringey Planning Policies and Guidance, including this SPD. | Clarification note added in new paragraph 3.16; Rear Projections. |
| | | 27 Additional rear extensions should be permitted (inc. single story / conservatory) | 3 | This would not be acceptable as it would probably lead to loss of daylight and privacy for neighbours, except in exceptional circumstances. However residents are free to apply for planning permission; it would be dealt with in there light of Haringey Planning Policies and Guidance, including this SPD.. This SPD offers residents a way to secure needed extra living space with rooftop extensions. One advantage of this is it allows garden spaces to be preserved. | Clarification note added in new paragraph 3.16; Rear Projections. |
| | | 28 Should require solar hot water heating or equivalent as part of permitting these extensions. | 1 | Haringey has a separate Greening Your Home Guide which encourages householders to take measures such as these and advises them how. To extend this as policy for domestic extensions is beyond the remit of this SPD but will be addressed in the emerging Development Management DPD. | No changes to SPD, SA or Report |
| | | TOTAL: | 68 | | |

Appendix 4:
Haringey Local Development Framework

House Extensions in South Tottenham

Sustainability Appraisal



Adoption Draft
October 2010

www.haringey.gov.uk

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL - SPD No. 3

HOUSE EXTENSIONS IN SOUTH TOTTENHAM

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1. EXPLANATION OF THE PROCESS

The Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 1.1 The London Borough of Haringey is in the process of preparing a Supplementary Planning Document for House Extensions in South Tottenham. As part of this process, a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being undertaken.
- 1.2 It is a legal requirement to undertake an SA of all Local Development Framework documents under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SEA Directive was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the SEA Regulations¹. As well as being a legal requirement, SA is useful for ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are considered throughout plan development and for scrutinising planning policies and guidance for compliance and contribution to sustainable development. The aim is to contribute to better planning.
- 1.3 The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities. Whilst SEA focuses primarily upon environmental issues, SA places more emphasis upon economic and social issues as well as the environment. By combining the requirements of the two processes, this SA will fully and equally consider the environmental, social and economic implications and help deliver sustainable development. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities, which will be adhered to throughout the SA process.
- 1.4 This report comprises both the Scoping Report and the draft Sustainability Appraisal for this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Adaptation of the SA Process to this SPD

- 1.5 Ideally, the approach for SA follows the most appropriate guidance and best practice published by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), now the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), comprising the following stages:
 - **Stage A** – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
 - **Stage B** - Developing and refining the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and assessing the SPD's effects;
 - **Stage C** – Preparing the SA Report;
 - **Stage D** – Consulting on the SA Report at the same time as the SPD; and
 - **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD.

¹ S.I. 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

See also Figure 1 below.

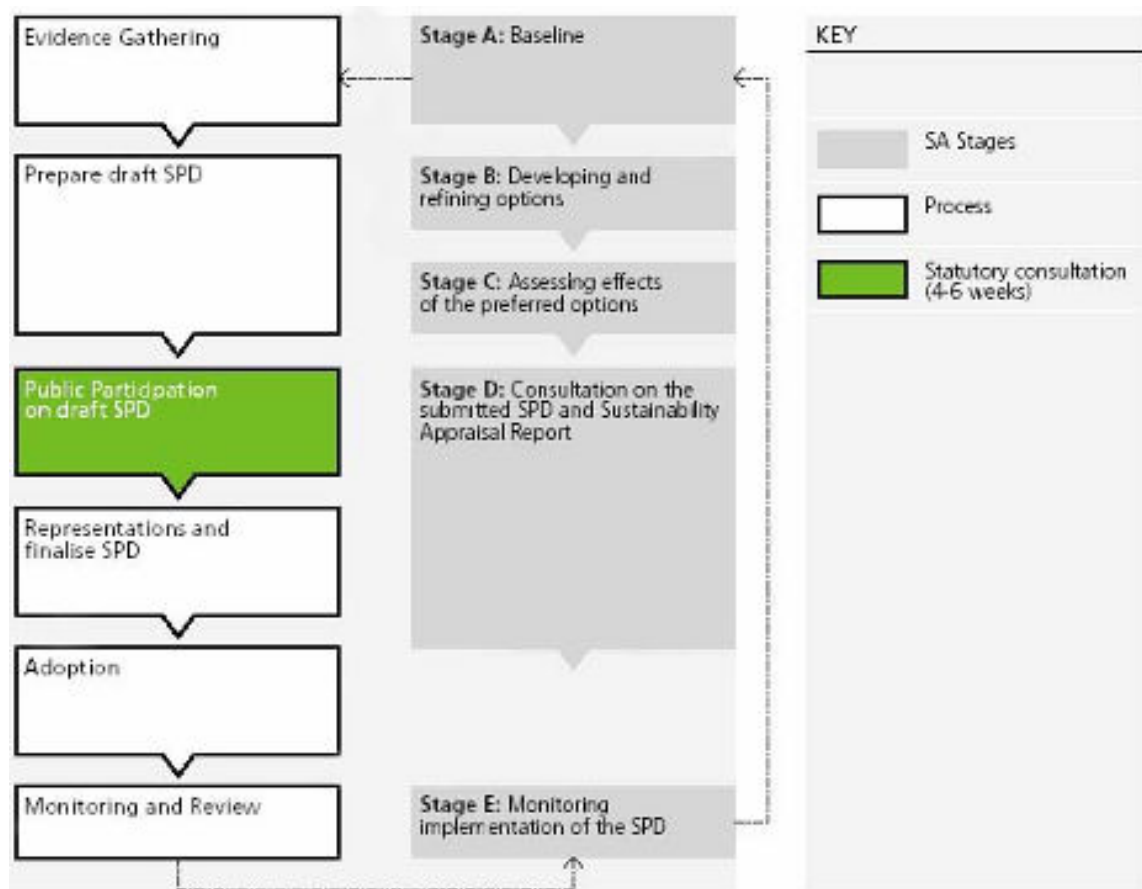


Figure 1: The SPD Preparation Process²

- 1.6 The scoping report content is based on the SA of Haringey's Core Strategy; the Scoping Report (June 2007)³ and Pre-Submission SA (April 2010)⁴. Additional aspects of this report are based on the SA for Haringey's adopted Housing SPD (adopted October 2008⁵, SA dated September 2008⁶). Many of the parent policies referred to in this SPD, for example the London Plan, have already been subjected to SA. The local policies, especially the adopted Housing SPD, have been subject to SA in 2008. Therefore this SA focuses on appraisal of any additional effects which may be generated with this SPD.
- 1.7 Following an initial informal consultation to gauge the views of the local community, Cabinet resolved on 23rd March 2010 both:
- That the Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham SPD be approved for formal community and stakeholder consultation in accordance with PPS12 regulations for a period of six weeks.
 - That the Draft House Extensions in South Tottenham SPD is adopted as the interim design guidance until the SPD is formally adopted by the

² ODPM, 2005

³ Scoping Report; Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy, June 2007; Hyder Consulting for London Borough of Haringey.

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal; Pre-submission Core Strategy; April 2010; Hyder Consulting for London Borough of Haringey.

⁵ Housing SPD; October 2008; London Borough of Haringey.

⁶ Sustainability Appraisal of the Housing Supplementary Planning Document; September 2008; Hyder Consulting for London Borough of Haringey.

Council following formal community and stakeholder consultation, to inform decision making on house extension planning applications by Development Management.

1.8 Therefore the SA for this SPD will be developed through the following stages:

- **Stages A/B** – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope, consulting on the combined SA and SA Scoping Report at the same time as the SPD;
- **Stages C/D** – Refining the SPD, assessing SPD's effects and preparing the final SA Report;
- **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD.

Purpose of the Scoping Report

1.9 The Scoping Report documents the preliminary stages of the SA/SEA, hereafter referred to as SA, and sets the scope of the ensuing SA process. The SEA Directive requires, in Article 5.4, that the authorities responsible for the preparation of the plan seek the views of the Consultation Bodies (see below) on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report. It has been established that the preparation of a Scoping Report provides the most effective vehicle for this consultation.

1.10 The key aspects of the Scoping Report which establish the scope of the SA include:

- Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline of the study area; including the key environmental and sustainability problems and opportunities;
- Identifying how the SPD should fit in the wider framework of other relevant plans, policies and environmental objectives; and
- Developing the SA appraisal framework (including SA objectives, indicators and targets) against which the SPD will be tested.

The SEA Directive stipulates activities, which must be undertaken as part of the SA. Those activities, which are relevant to this scoping stage, are outlined in Box 1. This Scoping Report addresses each of these requirements.

Combining SA and SEA

1.11 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that the SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. The processes of SA and SEA share many similarities, although where SEA places a greater emphasis upon environmental issues, SA places a greater emphasis upon economic and social issues. By combining the requirements of the two approaches, this SA fully and equally considers environmental, social and economic issues and their interactions, thereby ensuring that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the development of this SPD.

- 1.12 Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been adhered to throughout the SA process.
- 1.13 The Consultation Bodies (defined in this report as Statutory Consultees) in England comprise:
- Natural England;
 - English Heritage; and
 - Environment Agency

SA Content Requirements

- 1.14 The SEA Directive DCLG guidance provides strict minimum requirements for the content of the SA Report, to be completed in order to document the entire SA process.
- 1.15 The requirements of the SEA Directive are presented below:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.</i> ▪ <i>The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.</i> ▪ <i>The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</i> ▪ <i>Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Habitats Directive.</i> ▪ <i>The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community of Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</i> ▪ <i>The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as – biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.</i> ▪ <i>The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</i> ▪ <i>An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information.</i> ▪ <i>A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.</i> ▪ <i>A non-technical summary of the information provided in the Environmental Report, as described above.</i> |
|--|

Table 1 Requirements of the SEA Directive for contents of the SA Report

2. POLICY CONTEXT

International Policies, Plans and Programmes

- 2.1 European directives, conventions and international agreements could potentially influence the development of local policies. European directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual member state and, therefore the key themes should be 'trickled down' into national, regional and local documents and strategies as appropriate. Key themes at an international level include:
- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to deal with it;
 - The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency;
 - Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly sites of international importance e.g. Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation;
 - Resource efficiency and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption; and
 - The need to protect and enhance natural capital.
- 2.2 All of the above are primarily environmental issues, although it is through more sustainable patterns of consumption, land use and design that real achievements can be made towards tackling some of these issues.
- 2.3 A potential conflict in the European Spatial Development Perspective is reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. This is common to all areas and authorities and through the SA process and the inclusion of suitable sustainability objectives, indicators and targets it should be possible to identify where potential issues and tradeoffs may arise and identify suitable policy modifications and mitigation measures.

National Policy

- 2.4 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy emphasises the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in communities by increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing better employment opportunities, enhancing public services and, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 2.5 Central Government establishes their broad guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics in Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), particularly:
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs;
 - The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of urban areas
 - The need for the protection and enhancement of the quality and character of the urban environment;

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development;
- The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency;
- The prudent use of natural resources.

2.6 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))

2.7 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.

2.8 Planning Policy Statement 5:

Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) is a brand new PPS that sets out how Local Planning Authority’s policies on various heritage assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and archaeological remains are recorded, protected and contribute to prosperity, regeneration, sustainability and quality of life. This replaces PPG 15 and 16.

2.9 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)

- 2.10 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. The document states that good design is central to all the objectives of the Plan.

- 2.11 As noted under international and national policies above, there is a common conflict between the need to promote and develop the economy and the potential environmental and social implications of such development. For example, The London Plan (2001) suggests an increase of 1,000,000 in London's population over 20 years. London's projected growth, coupled with a reduction in the average household size will enviably place greater demand pressures upon housing, the use of resources, infrastructure and services within Haringey. This could potentially be in conflict with environmental and social objectives and this is where the SA process will be particularly important, as this should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures, where possible.

- 2.12 For Haringey, some of the most important policies are those relating to sustainable housing and sustainable communities and the objectives and recommendations contained therein. Where possible the objectives should be complemented, including in this SPD. Specific design principles and issues are addressed in the London Plan policies as follows:

- 2.13 **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.

- 2.14 **Policy 4B.2:**
Promoting World-Class Architecture and Design signals that the Mayor will work with partners to promote design guidelines for London.

- 2.15 **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.

- 2.16 **Policy 4B.8:**

This policy to 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.

2.17 Policy 4B.12:

Heritage Conservation states that Councils should protect and enhance historic assets in London.

2.18 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.

The North London Sub Regional Development Strategy (2006);

- 2.19 Sub-Regional policy is identified in the North London Sub Regional Development Strategy (2006), which provide priorities and long-term goals for the region and contributed to the policies in the London Plan.

Local Policy; London Borough of Haringey planning policy

- 2.20 The relevant themes are:

- To achieve an overall improvement in quality of life for all residents;
- To discourage the use of the car, reduce the need to travel and promote other forms of transport;
- Narrow the educational and employment rates gap that spans across the Borough from east to west;
- To narrow the gap between attainment groups with particular attention to minority ethnic groups;
- To ensure that housing stock within the Borough is affordable whilst complying with decent homes standards; and improves the local environment of communities; and
- To protect and enhance the quality of the natural and urban environment.

- 2.21 Within these broad goals, there are potential challenges. As identified above achieving sustainable development is about achieving a balance between social progress, economic development and environmental protection and enhancement. In many instances, these issues may try to pull in opposite directions, for example the desire for economic growth can be in direct conflict with objectives to regenerate the natural environment. In contrast, the development of a high quality urban and natural environment can in themselves be drivers for investment, improved visitor offer and hence economic growth as well as an improved quality of life for residents.

- 2.22 The SA process has a role to play in identifying and mitigating the likely consequences of the SPD's policies.
- 2.23 Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006 and saved in July 2009 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 UDP. 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.
- 2.24 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 Spring 2011.
- 2.25 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.
- 2.26 **Policy G2:**
Development and Urban Design – development should be of high quality design and contribute to the character of the local environment.
- 2.27 **Policy UD2:**
Sustainable Design and Construction – aims at ensuring design that maximises the potential of the site without causing any unnecessary neither local nor global consequences.
- 2.28 **Policy UD3:**
General Principles – encouraging design that responds positively to its context and that is accessible.
- 2.29 **Policy UD4:**
Quality Design – Development should positively address detailed and interrelated elements of design.
- 2.30 **Policy HSG3:**
Existing Housing – aims at protecting existing housing.
- 2.31 **Policy HSG6:**
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) – restricting conversions into HMOs and encouraging conversion of sub-standard HMOs back into single family dwellings.
- 2.32 **Policy HSG7:**
Housing for Special Needs – encouraging supported housing schemes.
- 2.33 **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

- 2.34 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.
- 2.35 The Council's latest Local Development Scheme, which came into effect in March 2010⁷, 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.
- 2.36 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.

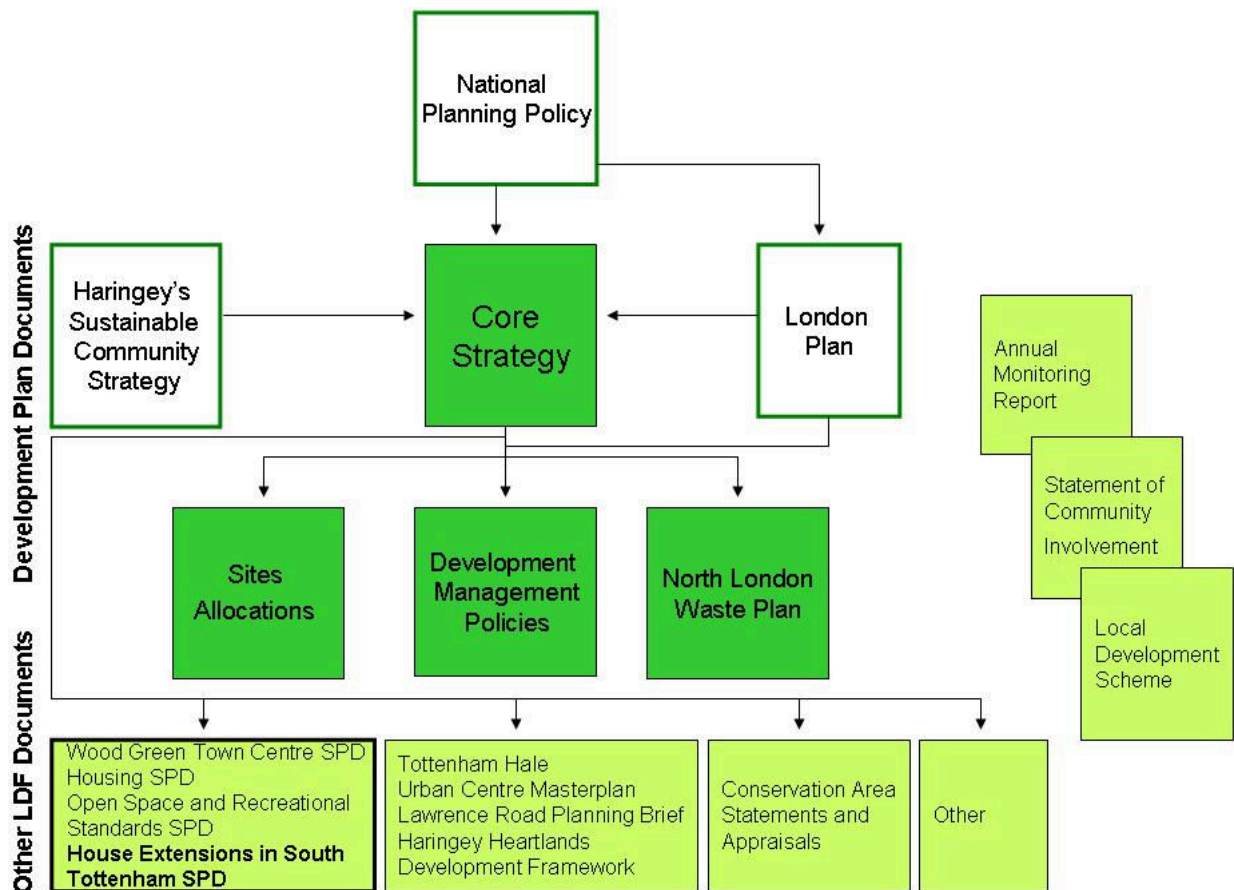


Figure 2: Haringey's Local Development Framework. Upon adoption, this Supplementary Planning Document will sit alongside other adopted SPDs; in the bottom left corner of the above diagram.

⁷ London Borough of Haringey, Local Development Scheme, 2nd Revision, 2010 to 2013, came into effect in March 2010

3. BASELINE INFORMATION & KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

Environmental, Social and Economic Baseline

Population

3.1 The following indicators were used to identify key population trends and characteristics:

- Population change;
- Population transience;
- Percentage ethnic groups;
- Population density; and
- Age structure.

3.2 Population Change

Haringey's population stood at 224,500 in mid 2005 (3% of London's population). This is an increase of 0.1 per cent from the population in mid-2004 (224,300) which was the joint lowest increase in London with Sutton and Hounslow. In comparison, London's population increase by 1.2 per cent (88,500) in the same period to stand at 7,517,700 in mid 2005, however mobility and high numbers of asylum seekers and refugees in Haringey can make the Boroughs' population difficult to estimate with great accuracy.

3.3 Population Transience and Ethnicity

Historically Haringey has had a high level of population turnover. The 2001 Census found a total of 36,336 migrants who moved to Haringey in the year before the Census, almost 10% of which came from outside the UK with the remainder coming from within the UK. Haringey has the ninth highest proportion of migrants in London.

At April 2006, there were around 493 known asylum seekers in the Borough supported by Haringey Council and by the National Asylum Support Service (NASS). However, in addition to this number there are placements by other local authorities in Haringey, and those refused asylum that have not left and those here illegally. There are also a large number of people granted refugee status and/or those with extended leave to remain. Their precise figure is unknown.

In 2001 the Greater London Authority estimated there to be between 352,000 and 422,000 refugee and asylum seekers in London. Results from the 2001 Census provide evidence that around 35,000 people living in Haringey were born in countries and world regions that have historically provided refugee and asylum seekers

In the 2001 Census, 34.4% of residents were from 'non-white' communities. Many of the ethnic groups in Haringey are white. When we include 'other white' born in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, White Irish and 'other white' born in the UK and Ireland in our definition of black and ethnic minorities then almost 49% (48.94%) of Haringey's population is from black and ethnic minority

communities. This is the 6th highest proportion in London. An estimated 193 languages are spoken in the Borough.

Haringey ranks as London's fourth-most diverse borough, based on the Office for National Statistics' diversity index. Some idea of how varied its ethnic make-up is can be gained from the fact that almost half of all pupils in Haringey schools speak English as an additional language⁸. Haringey's diversity has fostered a sense of a global community within the Borough.

3.4 Population Density

Haringey's population has grown by 8.4% since 1991 and is projected to grow by a further 12.6% by 2016.

Haringey has a population density of 7,609 people per square kilometre (73.18 per hectare). This is the 11th highest of all London Boroughs.

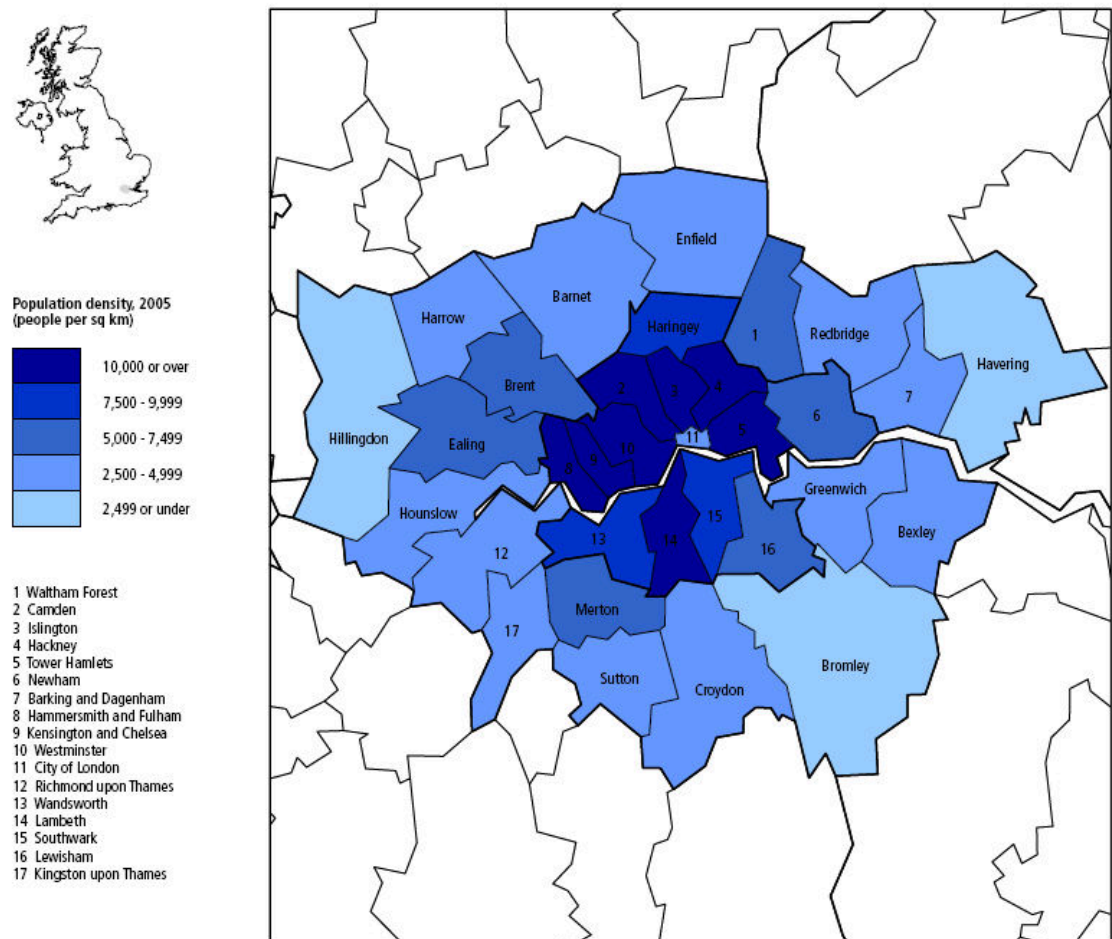


Figure 3 Population Density in London (2005)

3.5 Population Structure

⁸ Commission for Racial Equality, 2001.

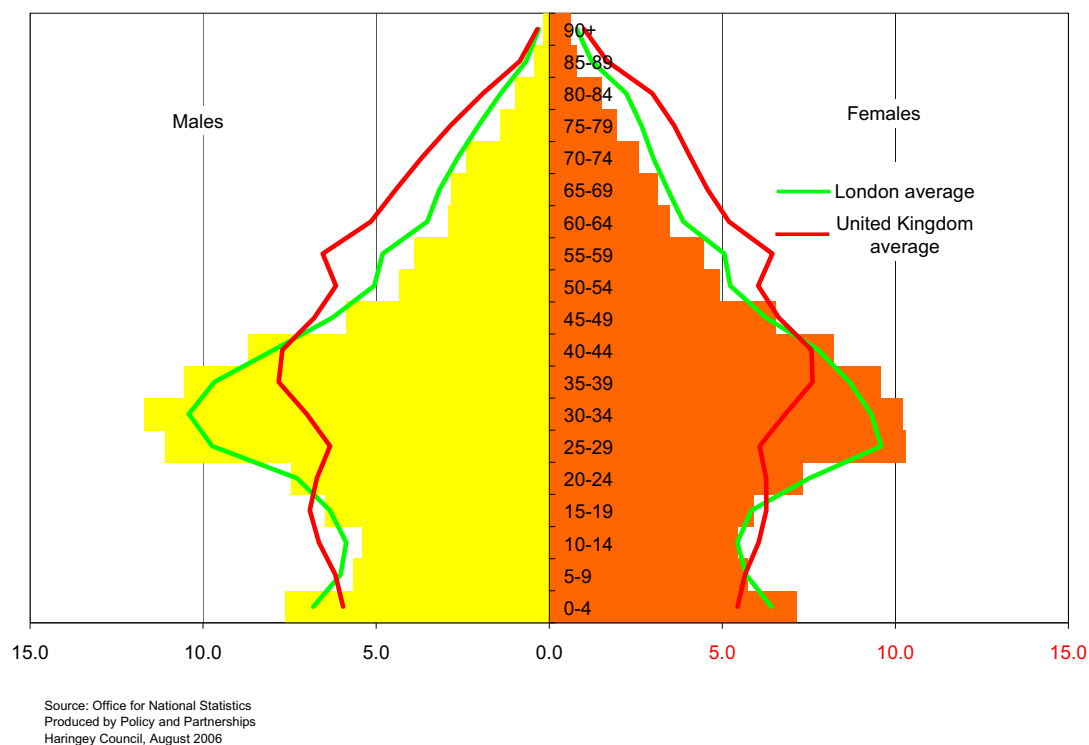


Figure 4 Population Structure, Haringey (mid-2005)

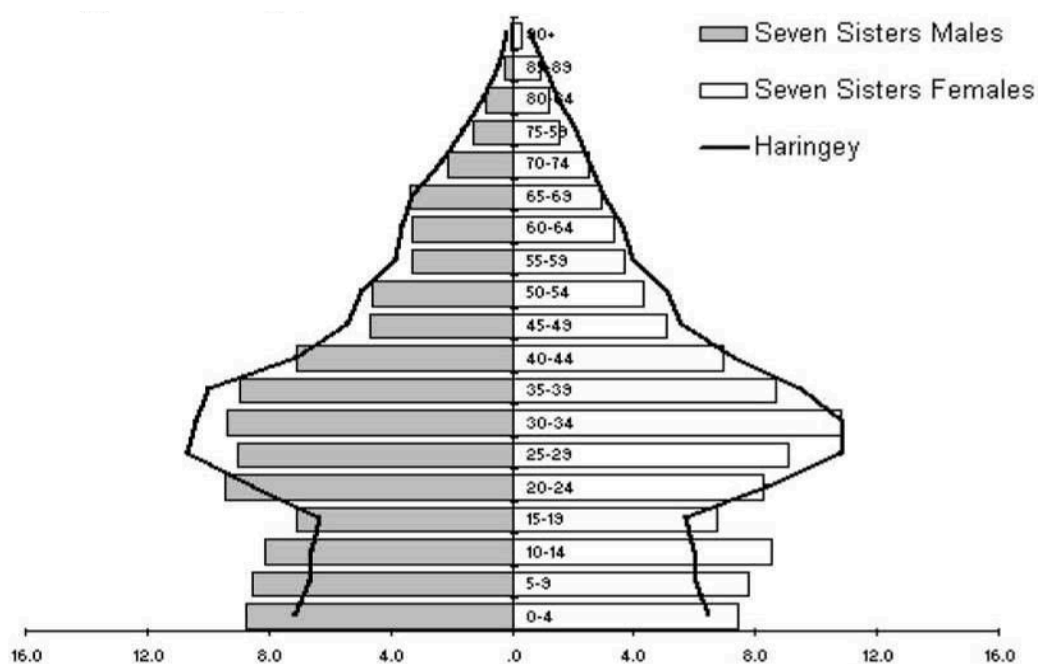


Figure 5 Population Structure, Seven Sisters Ward (2001 census)⁹

Haringey's population is evenly balanced in terms of gender with there being 112,700 males compared to 111,800 females – a ratio of 50:50. In terms of age,

⁹ Source; 2001 census; Crown Copyright, via Haringey Council, Policy & Partnerships, 2004

the fastest growth rate was amongst the 85 to 89 age group at 7.7 per cent (100). There was a 2.9 per cent (500) reduction in the 20 to 24 age group and there was no change in the number of people between the ages of 50 to 74. The working-age population increased slightly to 155,400 over the year - a growth rate of 0.06 per cent (100). The age structure is similar to that of London as a whole, although the east of the Borough tends to have more young people and the west more older people.

However, Seven Sisters ward has a larger proportion of slightly older people in the 30s age groups, particularly visible for females. It also has a significantly larger proportion of children compared to the rest of Haringey, although still not a proportion comparable with the national population. These together could reflect a larger proportion of family housing as is noticeable in the South Tottenham draft SPD area compared to the rest of Haringey.

3.6 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There is uncertainty over the exact population of Haringey due to the mobility of residents and the high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers.

3.7 Key relevant Issues and Opportunities

There needs to be appropriate services provision for all members of the population in terms of education, housing etc. Haringey's ethnic diversity fosters a sense of a global community. The higher proportion of people of family ages suggests a greater need for family sized housing units.

Education and Qualifications

The following indicators were used to identify levels of education and attainment in the Borough:

- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent;
- Number of wards with Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 25% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation;
- Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5;
- Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3; and
- Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

Levels of educational attainment are directly linked to levels of affluence as qualifications determine the type of employment of an individual which influences income and overall quality of life. Many of the local plans reviewed for Haringey, for example the Haringey Community Strategy identify that improving educational attainment and skills is essential to developing better communities and improving quality of life in the Borough.

3.8 Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent

In 2006 51.7% of pupils in Haringey gained 5+ A*-C grades or equivalent compared to a national average of 59.2%¹⁰. Following the implementation of the London Challenge Strategy in 2003, GCSE results improved year-on-year, overtaking the national average for the second consecutive year in 2005¹¹. The 51.7% of pupils gaining 5+A*-C grades represent a significant improvement when compared to the 2001 figure of 30.9%¹² although performance remains below the national average.

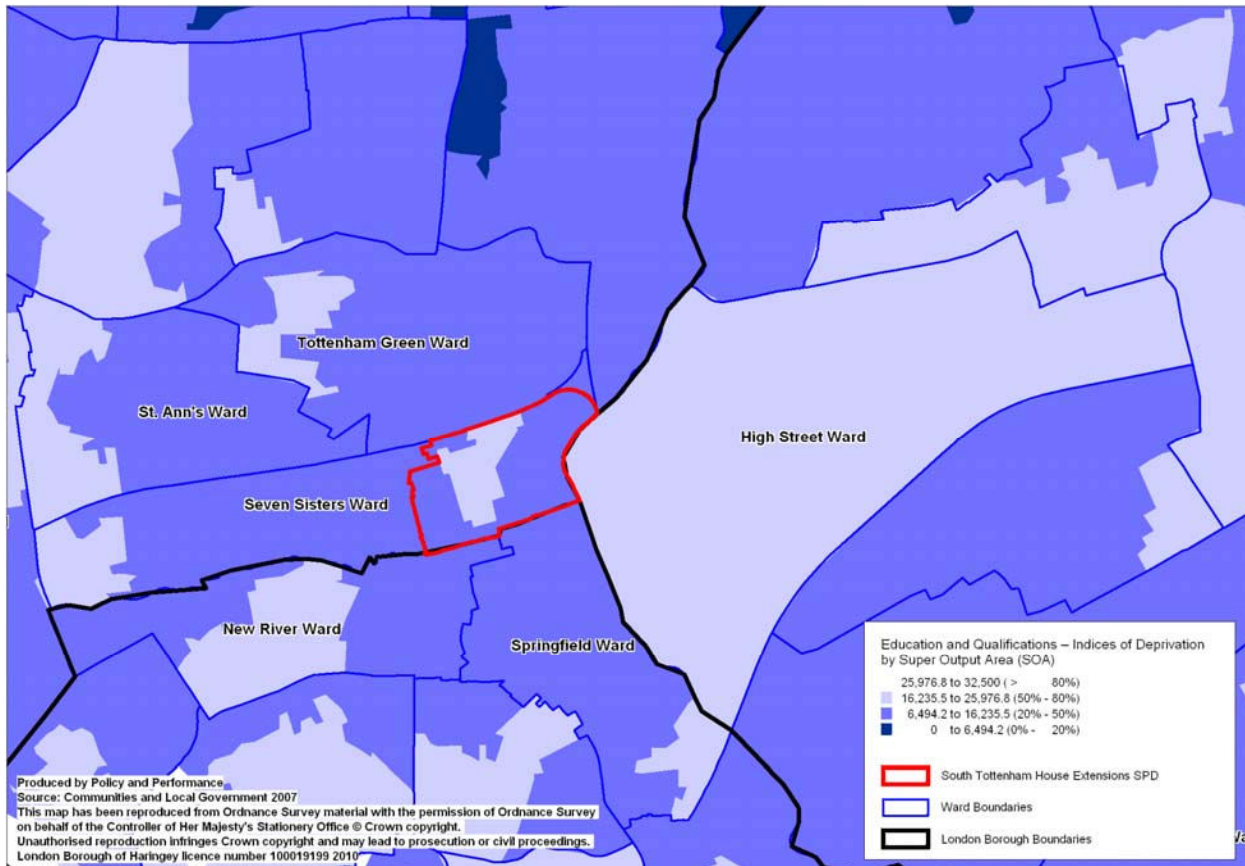


Figure 6 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for South Tottenham & neighbouring SOAs by Ranking Position in England (2007)

3.9 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 20% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation

Discussion at the workshop highlighted low levels of educational attainment in the Borough. The plan above shows that those SOAs suffering low levels of education and training include the South Tottenham area. Education and skill levels must be improved to encourage a re-skilling of the local work force and thus further support local jobs for local people.

The low educational rates may be attributed to the low aspirations of some members of the population. Parents often have low literacy and numeracy levels and are not as involved in their children's education which could be adversely affecting childhood attainment. The problems associated with low

¹⁰ <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹¹ <http://www.haringey.gov.uk>

¹² <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

levels of educational attainment are most pronounced in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters wards.

3.10 People aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5

In 2006 75% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in English and 70% of pupils achieved level 4 or above in Mathematics. The national average is 79% for English and 76% for Maths¹³.

3.11 Number of educational establishments offering NVQ Level 3

There are 11 secondary schools in Haringey, 9 of which have sixth form provision. A new sixth form centre is due to open in the east of the Borough in 2007.

3.12 Percentage of Percentage of resident population aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

15% of Haringey's working age population have no qualifications; this proportion is higher than the rest of London and the UK which stands at 14.3%¹⁴.

3.13 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No data gaps were identified.

3.14 Key Issues and Opportunities

There is a need to improve educational attainment in the Borough and the draft SPD area. By improving levels of educational attainment there could be wider social benefits and improvements to the local economy. Educational attainment is poorest in White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park and Seven Sisters wards. There is a need to raise the overall aspirations of people living in the east of the Borough and to stimulate more interest and emphasise the importance of educational qualifications to the population.

Human Health

3.15 The following human health indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions and key trends:

- Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages;
- Life expectancy for males/females;
- Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease;
- Rate of under 18 conceptions;
- Infant mortality rates compared to national/regional averages;
- Percentage of population with a long-term limiting illness;
- SOAs in bottom 20% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation); and

¹³ DfES, 2006

¹⁴ NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2001.

- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

3.16 **Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages**

According to the 2001 Census, 70.2% of people in Haringey are in good health. This compares favourably to the 68.6% recorded for England and Wales but is slightly lower than the 70.8% average for the whole of London¹⁵.

3.17 **Life expectancy for males/females**

The average life expectancy in London is 76.5 for men and 81.1 for women. Across England and Wales these figures are 76.5 for men and 80.8 for women.

Being part of the London Spearhead Group, Haringey has been encouraged to reduce the difference between the life expectancy of its residents and that of the rest of England by 10% by 2010. If current trends continue, however, it has been predicted that these targets will not be achieved for either males or females¹⁶.

3.18 **Mortality Rates per 100,000 for cancer and circulatory disease**

Both nationally and locally, incidence of Cancer, Circulatory Disease (which includes Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and strokes are major causes of ill-health and death. Recently rates have started to decrease in Haringey. In 2002 the death rate for cancer was 181 per 100,000 compared to 186 for London as a whole. Rates for Cancer and CHD are below the national average and are comparable to similar areas. However the rate for stroke (9.74 per 100,000 population) remains higher than both the London and England and Wales averages of 9.74 and 8.92 per 100,000 population respectively¹⁷.

3.19 **Rate of under 18 conceptions**

Haringey has the fifth-highest teenage pregnancy rate among London's 32 Boroughs, and is 13th highest in the country. Pregnancy in adolescence increases the risk of poor health and social outcome for both mother and baby. In Haringey, one in every 16 girls aged 15 to 17 fell pregnant in 2005, an increase of 8.3 per cent since 1998. There is a large degree of variation in pregnancy rates across the Borough; however, ranging from a high of 11.1% of girls aged 15-17 in Bruce Grove to a low of 1.7% in Muswell Hill¹⁸.

3.20 **Infant Mortality Rates**

Infant mortality and the proportion of low birth-weight babies are key indicators of health and inequality. Infant mortality in Haringey (2002) was 6.9 per 1000 live births compared to 5.7 in London. For low birth-weight babies (2002), 6.49% of Haringey babies weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth compared to the

¹⁵<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

¹⁶ Health in London Review 2006/2007, p38

¹⁷ Office of National Statistics 2006

¹⁸ <http://www.haringey.gov.uk>,

national figure of 6.20%. The percentage of low birth weight babies in Haringey is decreasing, but not as quickly as it is nationally¹⁹.

3.21 Population with a long-term limiting illness

15.5% of the population in Haringey have a long-term limiting illness. This figure exactly coincides with that calculated for the whole of London. Of this 15.5%, 12.8% are of working age.

3.22 SOAs in bottom 20% and bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (Index of Multiple Deprivation)

The number of wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% for health deprivation and disability highlights the poor state of health. Noel Park is amongst the most deprived areas in England.

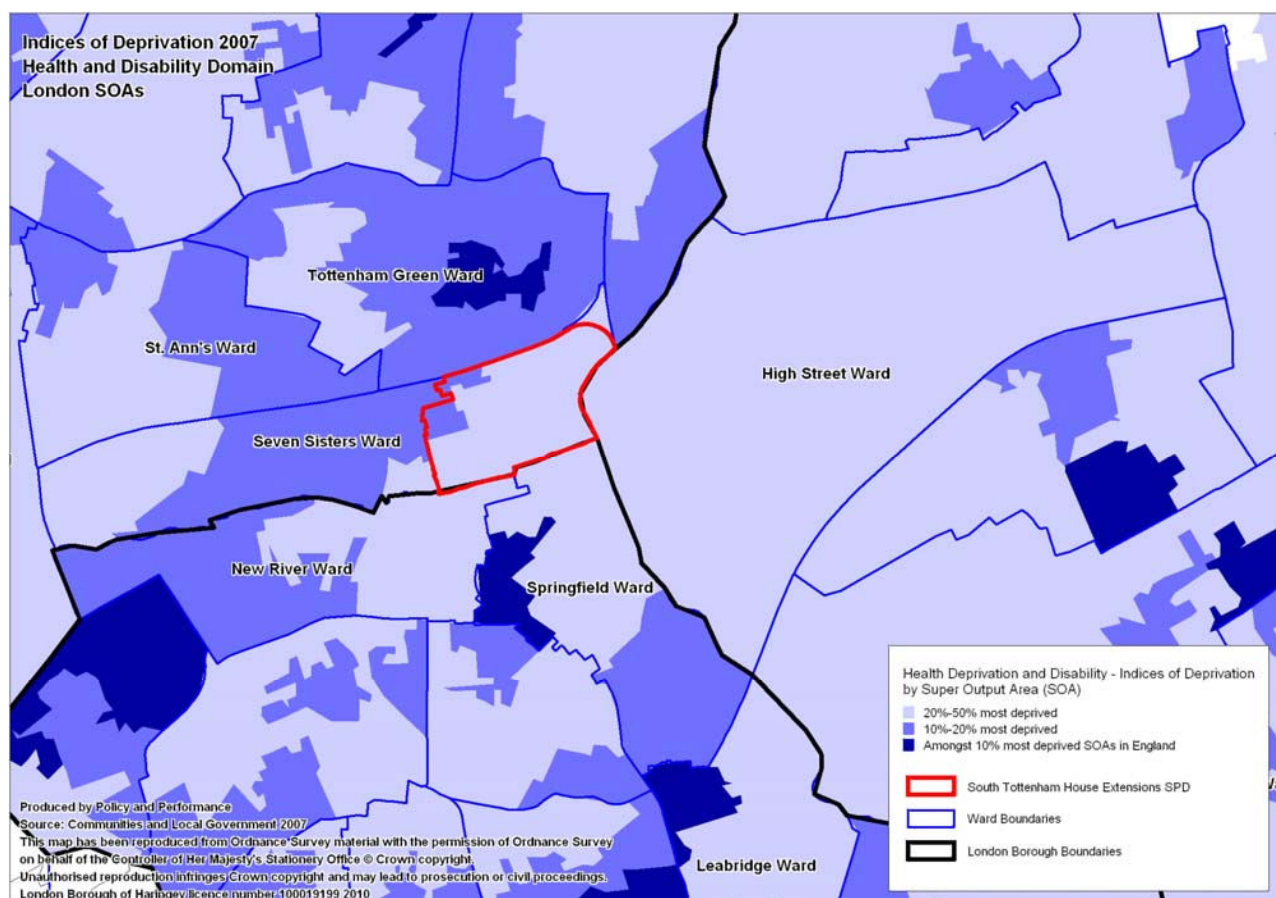


Figure 7 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for the draft SPD area and surroundings SOAs by Ranking Position in England (2007)

3.23 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gaps were identified:

- Percentage participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

3.24 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

¹⁹ London Health Observatory, 2006

The Health Deprivation and Disability figure highlights the spatial division of health issues within Haringey. Targeted health improvements would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough.

The high levels of teenage pregnancy have implications for health service provision, housing and educational attainment. Teenage pregnancy appears to be one element in a wider vicious circle associated with low aspirations of Haringey's youth.

Water

3.25 The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline water environment conditions and key trends:

- River Quality Objectives;
- Groundwater Vulnerability;
- Water Abstractions;
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality; and
- Domestic water use per household;
- Historical daily domestic water use data for the Borough to identify whether water use has increased or decreased over time;
- Daily domestic water use in the Borough; and
- Historical biological water quality data.

Flood Risk is dealt with under the Climatic Factors Section 5.3.7.

3.26 Chemical and biological water quality

The River Lee (including the Lee Navigation) on the Boroughs eastern boundary is the principal watercourse in the area. Upstream of its confluence with Pymmes Brook the Lee has been assigned River Quality Objective (RQO) class 2, whilst downstream of this point it is RQO 5. The Lee Navigation is RQO 3. RQOs relate to the level of water quality that a watercourse should achieve in order to be suitable for its agreed uses; class 1 being suitable for all uses and class 5 is suitable for very restricted uses.²⁰

3.27 Groundwater Vulnerability

Major aquifers are very sensitive to potential pollution where hydraulic continuity exists between the ground and surface waters. This is unlikely to be the case in Haringey and the Environment Agency has confirmed that there is a low risk of the chalk aquifer being contaminated by surface water or groundwater as it is overlain by impermeable London Clay.

However, groundwater vulnerability maps supplied by the Environment Agency show source protection zones to protect some drinking water supplies in Haringey. There are source protection zones centred on the North London Artificial Recharge wells in Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey, where surface

²⁰ Environment Agency, Pollution Inventory, 2007

water is periodically pumped into the chalk aquifer to balance deep ground water abstraction. Land use activities within the source protection zones are closely monitored by the Environment Agency.

3.28 **Water Abstractions**

Thames Water advise that in addition to the North London Artificial Recharge scheme, drinking water is also abstracted from the New River and the Lee Valley Reservoirs for treatment just outside the Borough at the Coppermills Water Treatment Works.

3.29 **Date Gaps and Uncertainties**

- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality;
- Domestic water use per household;
- Historical daily domestic water use data for the Borough to identify whether water use has increased or decreased over time;
- Daily domestic water use in the Borough; and
- Historical biological water quality data.

3.30 **Key Relevant Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

Encourage development which includes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and incorporates facilities to reduce water consumption and re-use grey water.

Soil and Land Quality

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions:

- Drift Geology within the Borough;
- Historical Landuse;
- Volume of Previously Developed Land;
- Percentage of land stock contaminated;
- Amount of derelict, under-used or neglected (DUN) land;
- Percentage of land stock vacant; and
- Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land.

3.31 **Drift Geology**

The general geology for the Borough is chalk overlain by London Clays which provides some degree of protection to groundwater in the chalk²¹. London Clay is not considered vulnerable to land pollution because of its characteristic, impermeability to water penetration and inert nature in respect of volatile organic and inorganic soil contaminants. This characteristic protects the underlying Cretaceous Chalk, which is the major drinking water aquifer for the South East region.

3.32 **Historical Landuse**

²¹ British Geological Survey 1:50,000 sheet 256

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many industries moved from inner London to areas like Haringey where land was cheaper. Industry tended to locate along the River Lee navigation channel. Industries included furniture production at Ferry Lane and Blackmans Ventilation systems. Production shifted during the Second World War to include motors for submarines and components for searchlights. There is now little industry along the river in Haringey. The remaining industrial estate, just north of Tottenham Hale, is mainly warehousing where imported goods such as drinks, clothes and hardware are stored before being delivered to the shops.

Haringey's industrial history has left a legacy of contamination. The management and control of contaminated sites in the Borough is essential to reduce the risks posed to the natural environment and human health. Haringey's Contaminated Land Strategy (August 2004) identifies potentially contaminated sites in the Borough and inspected according to a clear risk based approach to ensure those sites most likely to threaten vulnerable pollution receptors are dealt with first. A percentage of the total land area likely to be contaminated is not available.

3.33 Volume of Previously Developed Land

London has just over 3,000 hectares of Previously Developed Land (PDL). The North London sub-region contains 14% of the region's PDL, there are some large concentrations of PDL sites in this area, which is why it is part of the London Stanstead Cambridge Peterborough Corridor Growth Area.

| Sub Region | Local Authority | Number of Sites | Area (Ha) | % of London PDL Area |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|
| North | Barnet | 24 | 135.5 | 5% |
| | Enfield | 48 | 95.0 | 4% |
| | Haringey | 29 | 84.9 | 3% |
| | Waltham Forest | 19 | 27.8 | 1% |
| North Total | | 120 | 343.1 | 14% |

Table 2 North London Boroughs Number of PDL Sites and Area²²

PDL within Haringey accounts for approximately for 3% of London's total PDL area. According to the London Development Agency, Haringey has 29 PDL sites which cover 84.9ha of land (see Table 5.1). The vast majority (86%) of PDL in Haringey is already allocated within the Unitary Development Plan or has planning permission; only 2% of sites are without planning permission. Vacant or derelict land/buildings account for the remaining 12% of Haringey's PDL²³.

3.34 Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land

Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. In 2005/06, 100% of new and converted housing completions in Haringey took place on previously

²² London Brown Field Review, 2007

²³ London Brown Field Review, 2007

developed land. The Borough is seeking to maintain the proportion of houses built on PDL between 2006 and 2016 ²⁴.

3.35 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

- Percentage land stock contaminated

3.36 Key Relevant Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Although there is a Government emphasis upon redeveloping brownfield sites, the biodiverse nature of some brownfield sites must be acknowledged. (e.g. the Black Redstart, a nationally important bird species associated with waste land and derelict sites is present in the Borough, see Section 5.3.8 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna). The regeneration of Haringey is continuing at pace. There is a need to prioritise brownfield sites which offer the greatest capacity for development and those which may be better used as a green resource.

Air Quality

The following air quality indicators were used to characterise the baseline environmental conditions and key trends:

- Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs);
- Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels;
- Predicted Daily Mean PM10 Objectives; and
- Industries with emissions to air, listed under the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory.

3.37 Air Quality Management Areas

Under the National Air Quality Strategy Haringey conducted a three-stage review and assessment of the air quality in the Borough. The review indicated that the Government's air quality standards for PM10 and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO₂) will not be met, as a consequence, The Council declared the whole Borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) on 1 July 2001.

The predicted concentrations of the annual mean for the 2005 base case, assuming that the meteorology of the year 1999 was repeated, are shown below. The areas coloured yellow to red are those that exceed the air quality objective of 40µg/m³ (21ppb). The predictions confirm that the air quality objective will be exceeded adjacent to major roads across the Borough. The second map below shows the prediction for the number of days exceeding the 24 hour mean of 50 µg/m³ for 2004, (assuming that the meteorology of the year 1996 was repeated) The areas coloured yellow to red exceed the National Air Quality Strategy objective, in this case where PM10 concentrations greater than 50 µg/m³ occur for more than 35 days each year.

²⁴ Haringey Annual Monitoring Report, 2006

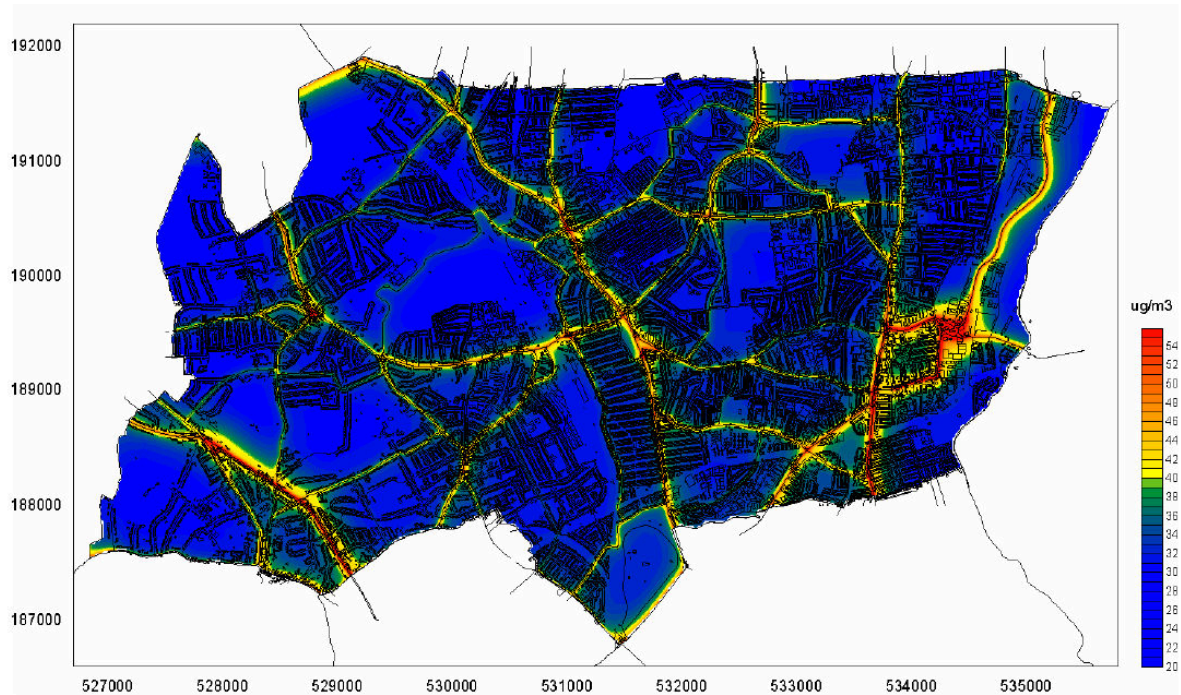


Figure 8 Predicted Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels for 2005 Concentration for Haringey (Based on 1999 Met Data) ²⁵

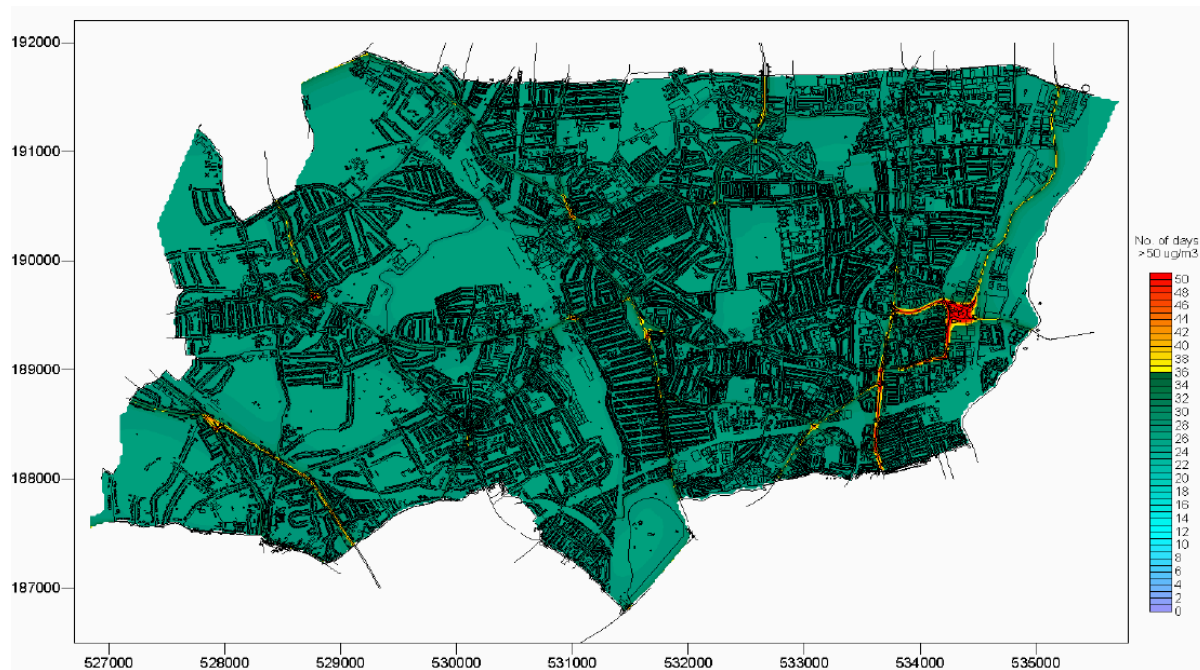


Figure 9 Predicted Daily Mean PM10 Objective for 2005 in Haringey (Based on 1996 Met Year) ²⁶

Once again it is clear that major roads provide a significant proportion of PM10 concentrations in Haringey although the PM10 concentrations differ markedly from that of NO₂, with the areas predicted to exceed being much smaller.

²⁵ Source: Kings College London, 2004.

²⁶ Source: Kings College London, 2004.

3.38 Industries with emissions to air, listed under the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory

There are no sites within the Borough which are listed as producing emissions to air under the Environment Agency's Pollution Inventory; however, the Edmonton Solid Waste Incinerator is located just beyond the north east boundary of the Borough.

3.39 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

No data gaps or uncertainties were identified.

3.40 Key Relevant Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Opportunities should be sought to reduce levels of traffic and promote the use of public transport., set out best practice aspects of design, orientation, density and location of buildings to minimise energy demand, optimise sustainability and minimise the impact of air pollution and noise inside buildings.

Climatic Factors

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding;
- No of dwellings within areas at risk of fluvial flooding;
- Energy Efficiency;
- Percentage of energy use from renewable sources;
- Renewable energy projects underway in the Borough;
- Total CO2 emissions (kg) per household per year;
- CO2 emissions (ktpa) from each sector;
- CO2 emissions (kg) density map; and
- Projected CO2 emissions (kg).

3.41 Energy Efficiency

An aircraft fitted with infra red technology was commissioned to assess energy loss from homes and businesses within the Borough. The Haringey online Heat Loss Map allows residents and businesses to discover how much energy they are losing²⁷. Haringey hope this will encourage them to consider better insulation and other energy saving techniques, which in turn will contribute to Haringey's efforts to tackle climate change at a local level.

3.42 Risk of Flooding

The map below shows that land immediately to the east of the draft SPD area are at risk from flooding. In Flood Zone 3, the flood risk from the River Lee and surface water runoff is classified as 'high', while in Flood Zone 2 it is said to be 'low to medium'²⁸. A flood risk assessment is required for proposed

²⁷ http://www.haringey.gov.uk/energy_saving_forefront.htm

²⁸ FRA Guidance Note 3: Development in Flood Zones 3 and 2 (Excluding Minor Extensions) (March, 2007)

developments within the flood zones to ensure that all aspects of flood risk are considered both to the proposed development itself and also the potential impact on people and property elsewhere within the catchment. A small number of residential properties in the relevant area are therefore required to carry out Flood Risk Assessments to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency as part of any planning applications, including extensions in accordance with the SPD.

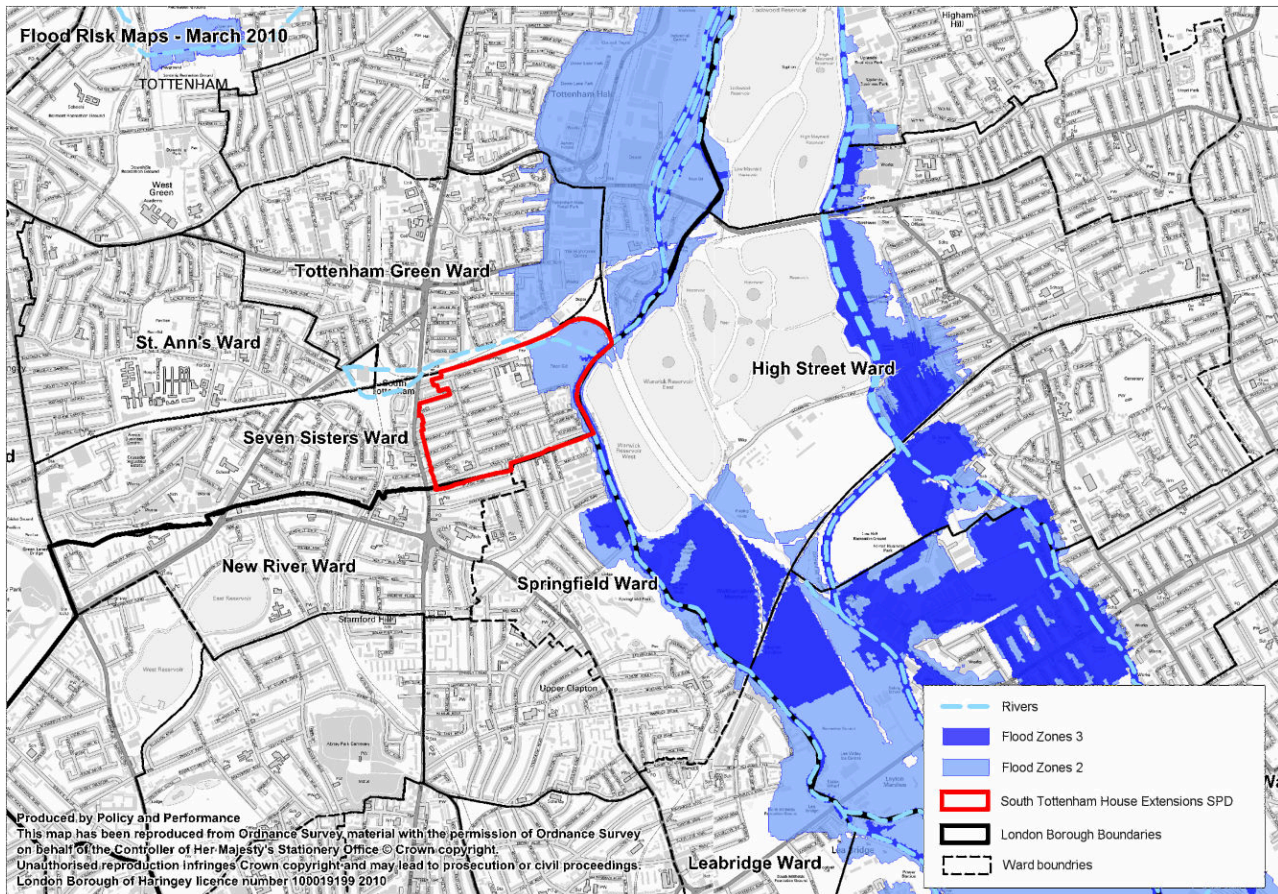


Figure 10 ... Flood Plains (2010) ²⁹

3.43 Buffer to River Lee

The Environment Agency also require any new developments close to the River Lee to leave a 6m wide buffer zone clear of buildings alongside the river. There is a slight chance some properties considering extensions in accordance with the SPD may come into this category, but it is unlikely their proposals would be affected.

3.44 CO2 Emissions

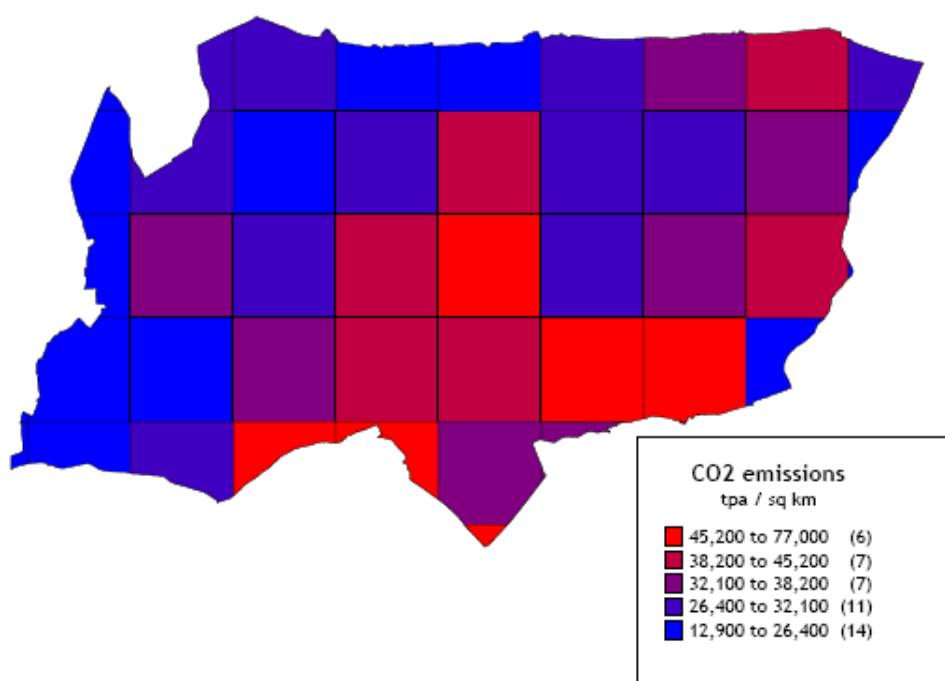
Haringey's emissions for the year 2003 have been estimated at 968 Kilo Tonnes per annum (ktpa), equivalent to each resident of Haringey flying to New York and back five times per year. These are direct emissions from energy use in buildings (domestic and non-domestic) and transport within the Borough. These are broken down as follows:

²⁹ Source: Adapted from Haringey GIS Layers (2010)

| Sector | CO2 emissions (ktpa) | CO2 emissions (%) |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Domestic | 484 | 50% |
| Non-Domestic | 312 | 32.3% |
| Transport | 172 | 17.7% |
| Total | 968 | 100% |

Table 3: Baseline CO2 emissions³⁰

Haringey has the fifth lowest CO2 emissions per capita of all London Boroughs. Domestic emissions per capita are average for London, but non-domestic and transport emissions are comparatively low compared to London averages. Figure 5.7 reveals that CO2 emissions are concentrated in the lower reaches of the Borough and follow developments along the Lee Valley to the East of the Borough and central wards.

Figure 11 ... CO2 Emissions density Map for Haringey (2003)³¹

The London Plan suggests that 680 new homes will need to be built per year in Haringey to 2016³². This includes the regeneration areas at Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands. Assuming 95% of these are built to 2006 building regulations standard and 5% to best practice standards, and assuming 70 demolitions per year, each year's additional housing stock will contribute a further 1.5ktpa to Haringey's emissions.³³

³⁰ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

³¹Source: Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

³² Haringey's UDP, June 2006

³³ Source: Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

In addition, the population of Haringey is expected to increase during the period to 2050. This will result in the construction of new buildings and a greater demand for transport. If this growth is allowed to happen at current rates of emissions, by 2050 emissions would have increased by a further 195ktpa³⁴.

3.45 Renewable Energy Schemes

There are no large renewable energy schemes in the Borough. Neither existing nor planned.

3.46 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

- Percentage of energy use from renewable sources.

3.47 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk. New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles, energy efficiency and the incorporation of renewables e.g. the inclusion of solar panels.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of designated sites;
- Ecologically valuable sites;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Green Chain/Corridors; and
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species present.

3.48 Important Biodiversity Sites

³⁴ Carbon Reduction Scenarios for LB Haringey - Overview (Draft), March 2007

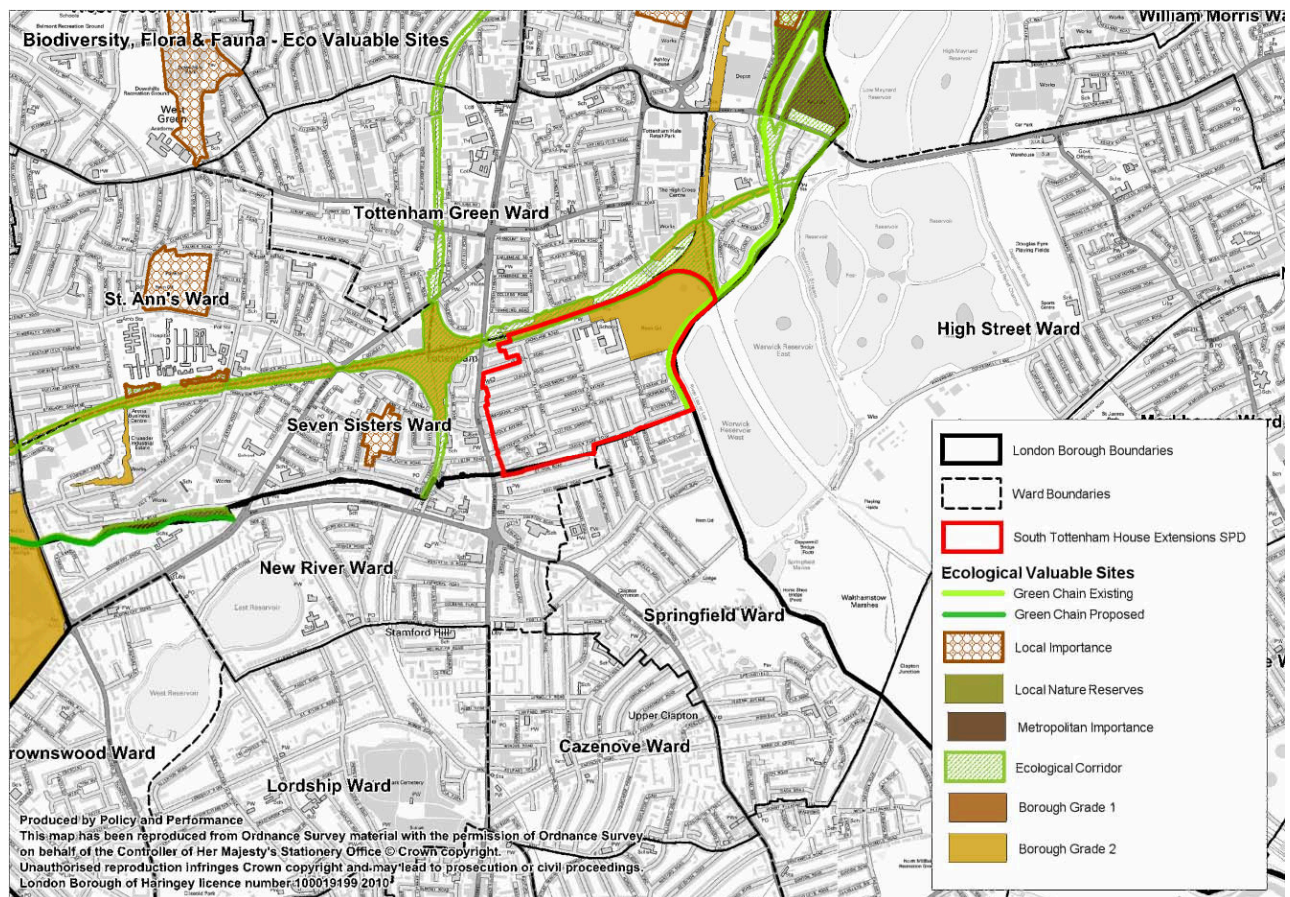


Figure 12 ... Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Sites close to the draft SPD area (2006)³⁵

Haringey is a small, largely urban Borough; however, there are a wide variety of natural environmental assets in the locale. The plan above depicts the biodiverse sites close to the draft SPD area.

Of particular note is the Lee Valley Regional Park of Metropolitan Importance to the north east of the area. Within the area there is a park designated a Sites of Borough Importance Grade II, the railway embankment that forms the northern boundary is designated an Ecological Site of Local Importance, and both the railway line and the course of the River Lee (which forms the eastern boundary of the site) are designated Ecological Corridors³⁶. The Ecological Corridors potentially connect wildlife in the draft SPD area to several other nearby sites of ecological importance, including the Lee Valley Regional Park.

3.49 Flora and Fauna

Haringey supports:

- 12 Nationally Important Species such as the Black Redstart, a rare breeding bird associated with waste land and derelict sites;
- 6 London Priority Species such as the Grey Heron at Walthamstow Reservoir;

³⁵ Adapted from Haringey's UDP GIS layers, 2006

³⁶ Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

- 4 London Flagship species such as the Speckled Wood butterfly which has strong hold at the Railway Fields London Nature Reserve;
- 18 Haringey Priority Species such as the Zoned rosette fungus which can be found in shaded areas of Alexandria Park; and
- 15 Haringey Flagship Species such as Broad-Leaved Helleborine, a rare woodland Orchid rarely seen in London³⁷.

3.50 Key Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The following data gap was identified:

- Number of designated sites in land management schemes.

3.51 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

All biodiversity sites should be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Opportunities should be sought to enhance green corridors/chains within the Borough. Back gardens bordering protected sites, green corridors and chains, and those connected to them by other back gardens, are potentially also rich sources of biodiversity. Policies to protect back gardens in the area of the draft SPD would be of benefit to the biodiversity of the borough.

Cultural Heritage

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Listed Buildings;
- Areas of Archaeological Importance/ Archaeological Priority Zones;
- Heritage Land;
- Conservation areas; and
- Historic Parks.

³⁷ Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan, September 2004

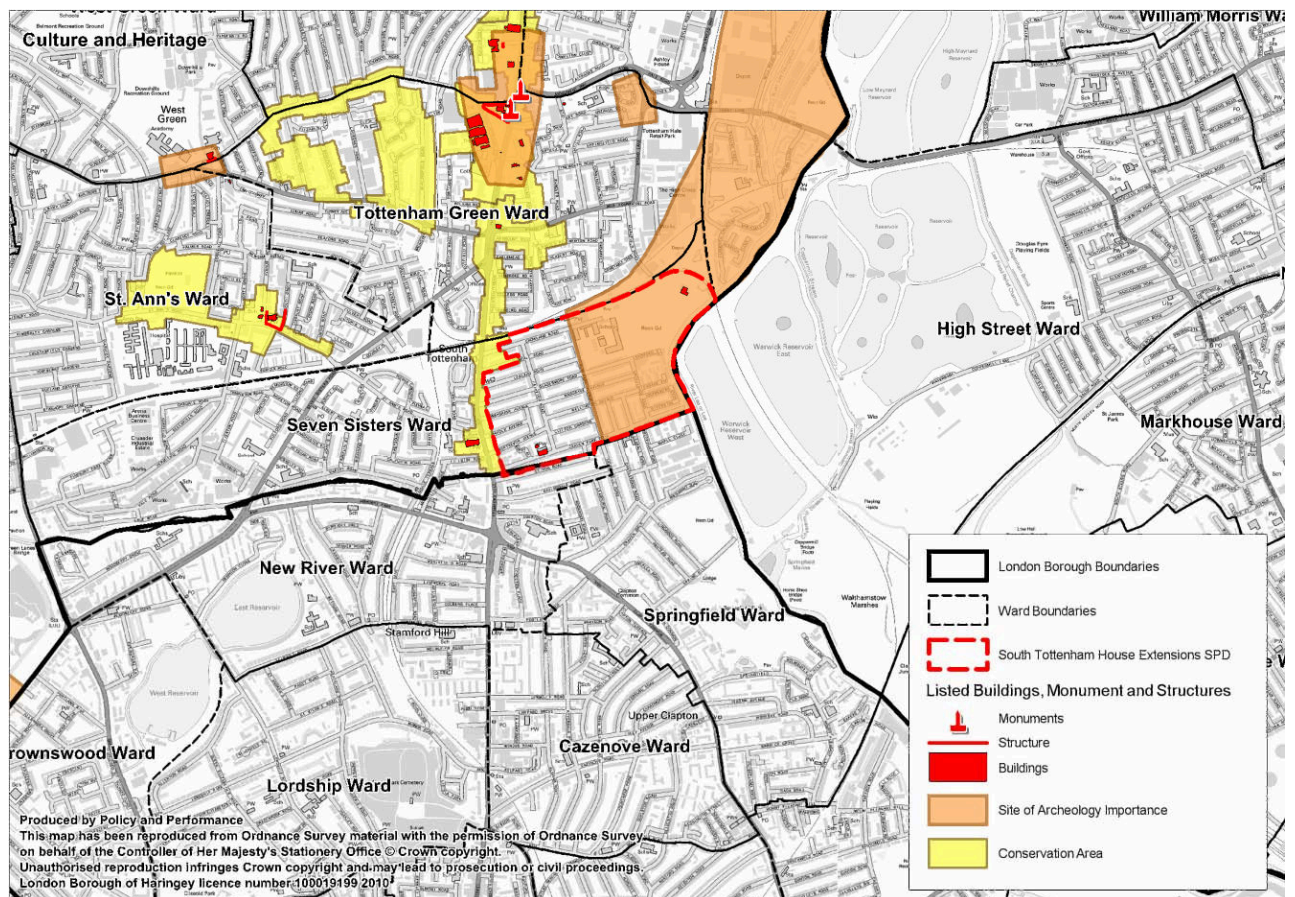


Figure 13 ... Cultural Heritage Sites close to the draft SPD area (2006) ³⁸

The main environmental concerns in regard to archaeology and cultural heritage are related to development and the resulting adverse effects that this can have on conservation areas, listed buildings and other areas of local historic value.

3.52 Listed Buildings

Buildings considered to be of special architectural or historic interest are 'Listed' by the Department of National Heritage in one of three categories in recognition of their importance: Grades I, II and II*. The draft SPD area has 3 Listed Buildings; the Church of St Bartholomew, Craven Park Road (Grade II*), its Vicarage (Grade II) and the Pumping Station, Building and Engine in Markfield Park. These sites and their settings are protected by national legislation or by local policies.

3.53 Archaeological Priority Zones

The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has defined a number of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) that indicates particular archaeological interest, including an extensive APZ within the Lee Valley, part of which intersects with a substantial part of the draft SPD area.

3.54 Conservation Areas

Haringey has 29 designated Conservation Areas, located throughout the Borough, including the South Tottenham Conservation Area (Conservation Area

³⁸ Source: Haringey's UDP GIS Layers, 2006

no. 27), part of whose eastern border forms the western border of the draft SPD area. This Conservation Area forms part of the Tottenham High Road Historic Corridor, and as such is further protected in having an adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisal (adopted 26th February 2007). Conservation Areas are defined as those that have:

- A common architectural style/layout of buildings/spatial relationship;
- A particular scale or density of buildings; and
- The presence of buildings of local architectural/historic importance.

3.55 Historic Parks

34 of Haringey's public parks, gardens, squares, cemeteries and churchyards are of local historic interest and are registered in The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory, including Markfield Park in the draft SPD area.

3.56 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

The boundaries of Locally Protected Parks registered in The London Parks and Garden Trust Inventory are not defined.

3.57 Key Issues and Opportunities

All cultural heritage features should be conserved. The border of the draft SPD has been drawn to deliberately exclude the South Tottenham Conservation Area. The Listed buildings in the area should not be eligible for the policies in the draft SPD and may have to be explicitly excluded.

In addition to preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider setting is protected. The setting of the Markfield Pump House is protected by being surrounded by and deep within Markfield Park, which is itself protected, should provide the Pump House with sufficient protection. However there is potentially no protection for the setting of the Church of St Bartholomew, its Vicarage, the South Tottenham Conservation Area and Markfield Park Locally Protected Parks from intrusive development affecting its setting.

The industrial heritage of the Borough is an important element of the townscape which must be maintained. It is essential that landscape/townscape character and quality is maintained, enhanced and, where possible, interlinked.

Landscape

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution and Metropolitan Open Land;
- Significant Open Land; and
- Green Chains.

3.58 Distribution of Green Space

The landscape includes the more open areas of the Borough including the Lee Valley Regional Park, which is Metropolitan Open Land (and itself includes Markfield Park within the draft SPD area), other parks (Significant Open Land)

and existing and proposed Green Chains as indicated below (also shown under Biodiversity above).

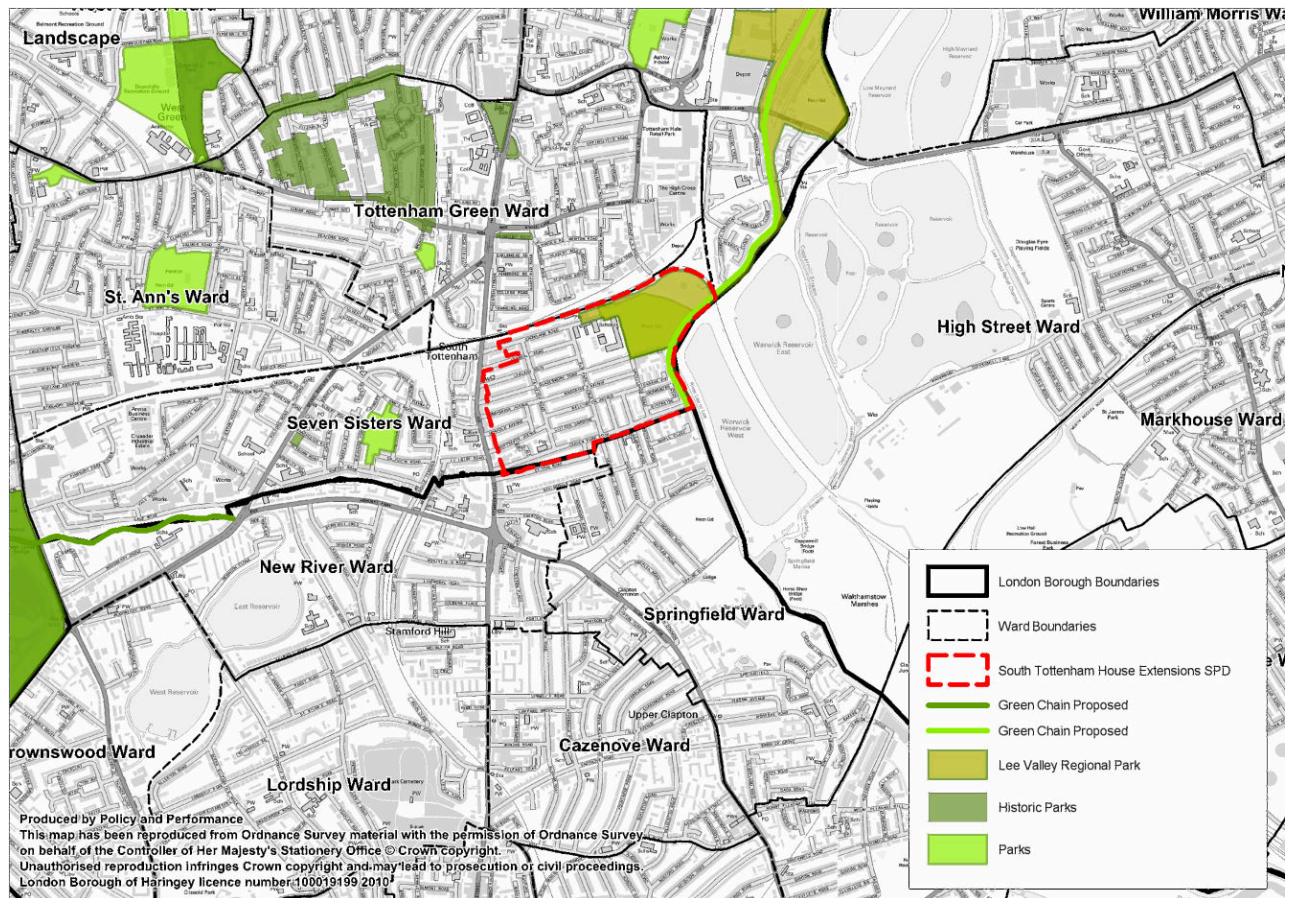


Figure 14 ... Landscape Areas³⁹

Landscape defines the overall setting that open space has within a defined area. Open spaces are particularly important to the densely populated urbanised areas of London; it has been suggested that time spent in open space is health benefits including, for example reducing stress levels.

Improving the environment develops the economy through influencing the location of business and amenity, and improves working conditions to employees in terms of physical and social health. Open environments also provide the opportunity to develop sport and recreational facilities which further promote regeneration within an area. However, all open areas are under pressure from/in the urban environments. Establishing a balance between development, protection and enhancement is vital.

3.59 Green Chains

The interlinking of open spaces, footpaths, rivers, canals, bridleways and disused railways is of structural, recreation and nature conservation importance. In some cases, areas of open land link together across Borough boundaries to form 'green chains'. These can play a useful part in the urban environment by

³⁹ Source: Haringey's UDP GIS Layers, 2006

providing extended pathways for public and wildlife corridors in natural surroundings.

3.60 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There were no specific data gaps identified.

3.61 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the Borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.

Minerals and Waste

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Kilograms of household waste collected per head;
- Percentage of household waste recycled and composted;
- Location of strategic waste sites;
- Industrial and commercial waste production.

3.62 Household Waste

Waste disposal is an important strategic issue for Haringey. Haringey Residents generate 354kg of waste each⁴⁰. Overall, residents of Haringey produce 85,000 tonnes of waste each year. Unless people change their habits and reduce the waste they produce, it will mean that the amount of waste will go up by two thirds in the next 20 years. Residents and businesses will need to take immediate and sustained action to reduce, reuse and recycle as much waste as possible.

Around 75,000 homes in Haringey currently receive a green box recycling service, enabling them to recycle a wide range of goods. 22% of waste was recycled between 2006-07, this show a substantial rise from just 2% in 2000-01⁴¹.

Around 54% of households in Haringey have gardens. There are no formal records of the number of home composters sold in previous pilot schemes so the number of residents composting at home is not known. The Council re-launched a scheme to provide subsidised compost bins to interested residents in early 2005⁴².

Haringey Council intends to develop a 'swap shop' on their web-site so residents can exchange their unwanted goods.

3.63 Strategic Waste Sites

The remaining residential and commercial waste, if suitable, is sent for incineration at Edmonton Waste Incinerator which generates electricity.

⁴⁰ www.londoncouncils.gov.uk, 2007

⁴¹ www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

⁴² www.nlwa.org.uk, 2007

3.64 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Borough wide industrial and commercial waste production data.

3.65 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

One of the major strategic waste incinerators is situated in the Borough. Transport implications must be managed carefully.

Haringey is performing well in terms of reuse, recycling and composting however opportunities should be sought to further reduce waste production

Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the Borough.

Transportation

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of major transport systems – Roads, London Underground, Cycle Routes, rail etc;
- Car Ownership; and
- Journey to work by mode.

| Mode | Haringey |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Underground, light rail & tram | 34.8 |
| Train | 6.3 |
| Bus, coach or mini bus | 12.9 |
| TOTAL: Public Transport | 54 |
| TOTAL: Drive Car or Van | 25.4 |
| Bicycle | 2.5 |
| On foot | 5.9 |
| TOTAL: Active Travel | 8.4 |

Table 4 Percentage Modal Share of Daily Transport – Haringey (2001)⁴³

3.66 Transport Links

The map below shows that Haringey is well served by public transport yet car ownership continues to rise in the Borough. In 1996 there were 0.79 cars per household and this is expected to rise to 0.95 cars per household by 2011. The 2001 Census indicates that 46.5% of households within Haringey have no car or van, and that 12.3% have two or more cars or vans⁴⁴.

In the more deprived parts of the Borough, generally towards the east and including Tottenham, there are low levels of car ownership. Some of these areas are well served by both rail and bus services particularly in the Victoria Line corridor. In the east of the Borough:

⁴³ Source: Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

⁴⁴ Office of National Statistics, 2007

- Areas away from the rail stations and High Road Tottenham have poorer access to public transport; and
- Rail transport does not serve local trips effectively.

The Gospel Oak to Barking train service which runs along the edge of the draft SPD area provides for some orbital movement but the service is only half hourly and other orbital movements are reliant on bus services.

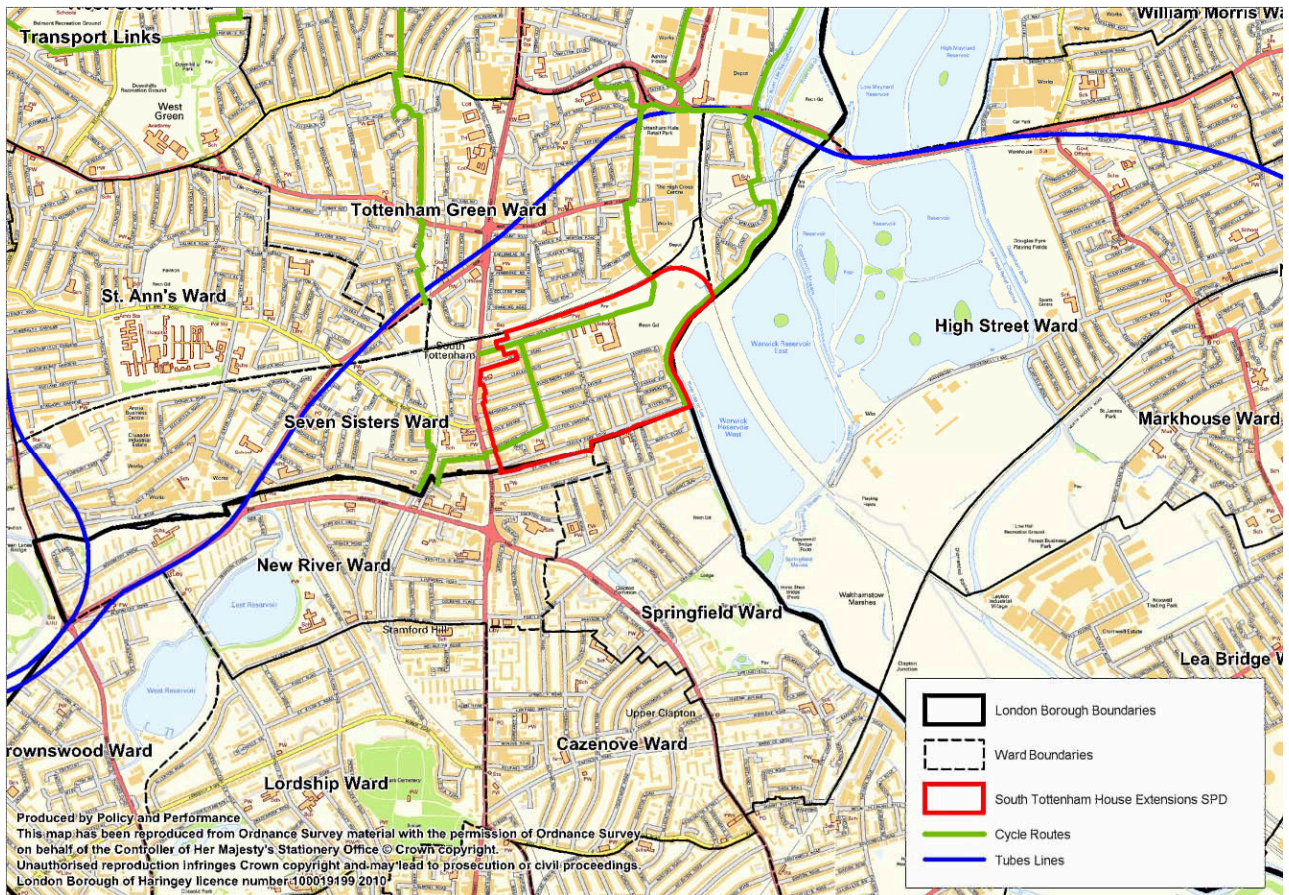


Figure 15 ... Transport links in the area (2006)⁴⁵

3.67 Travel to Work

The table above covers travel to work in the Borough. The Borough has the third highest percentage (54%) of residents who travel to work by public transport. Meanwhile, compared to inner Boroughs, Haringey has the third lowest number of people who walk to work. This information suggests that Haringey is a 'dormitory' Borough with little indigenous employment so residents are forced to commute out with the Borough for work. This assertion appears to be validated by the fact that a high percentage of residents use the underground and bus services compared to average figures for London.

3.68 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Cycle use and barriers to cycle use;

⁴⁵ Source: Haringey UDP GIS Layers, 2006

- Percentage of existing properties and dwellings within 10 minutes walk of a bus stop or railway station; and
- Number of ICT schemes implemented

3.69 **Key Issues and Opportunities**

Need to seek ways of reducing the need to travel by encouraging home-working where possible and decreasing the distance between residential areas and key facilities, services and open space. Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas. Given the presence of comprehensive cycle routes in the draft SPD area, barriers to cycle use need to be investigated and addressed. That may include, amongst many factors, lack of secure cycle storage space in small, overcrowded houses.

Economy

The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Employment Rates;
- Percentage unemployed;
- SOAs most deprived for employment;
- SOAs most deprived for income;
- Number of VAT registered businesses and trend;
- Vacant floor space in town centres;
- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m² (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6);
- Sectors where there are skills shortages; and
- Pattern and rate of R &D development.

The London Borough of Haringey comprises three principal centres, which are Tottenham, Wood Green and Muswell Hill. It is predominantly residential in character with some industry in the east of the Borough.

3.70 **Employment**

During the period November 2005 and June 2006 unemployment across the Borough stayed the same 7.9%. This is more than double the national average of 3.6%. Chart 5.12 displays the unemployment trends within the Borough since January 2005. The overall rate of unemployment remains largely unchanged; however the chart depicts an overall view and does not reveal the high levels of unemployment experienced within the eastern wards and the heartland area of the Borough.

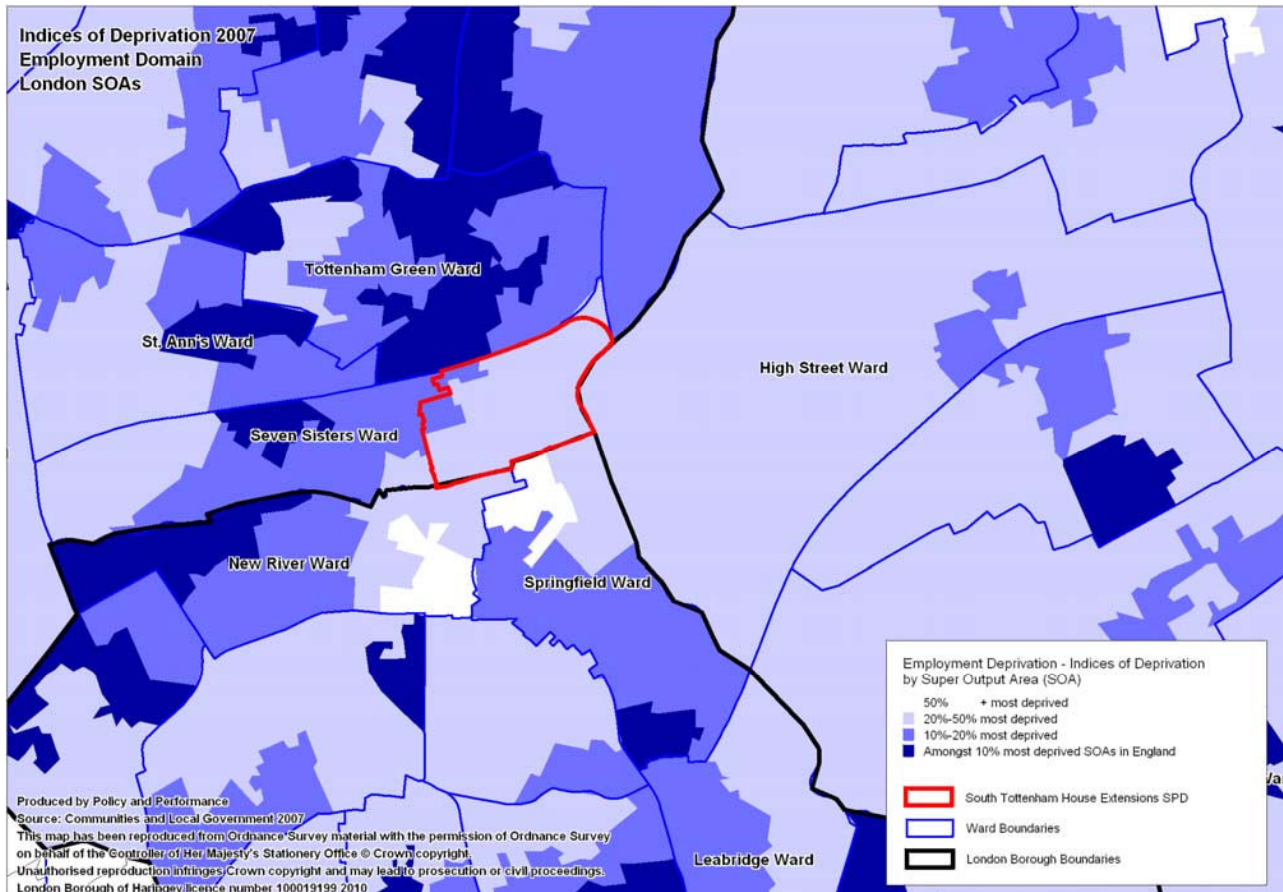


Figure 16 ... Employment Deprivation

There are particularly high unemployment rates in the Tottenham area at over 16%. High levels of unemployment and long-term unemployment are found within certain ethnic groups and communities.

3.71 Income and Employment Deprivation

Figure 5.12 depicts deprivation of employment. This domain measures the involuntary exclusion of the working age population (men aged 18 - 64 and women aged 18 - 59) to employment. This is done by looking at people who claim benefits such as Incapacity Benefit or participate in the various New Deal schemes. Again, the employment deprivation is polarised between east and west with SOAs suffering severe employment deprivation concentrated in the east of the Borough.

3.72 Claimants of unemployment related benefits

In March 2006, there were 8,245 residents in Haringey claiming Job Seekers Allowance, which at a rate of 7.7%, is considerably higher than the rate for London (4.6%) and over twice as high as the rate for Great Britain (3.6%)⁴⁶. Northumberland Park has the highest unemployment rate out of all wards in London at 19.3% - this is 5.0 percentage points higher than the 2nd highest ranking London ward (Harlesden ward in Brent - 14.3%).

⁴⁶ Greater London Authority and Office for National Statistics, 2006

Results from the 2001 Census suggest that long-term unemployment is a serious issue facing Haringey. Over 50% of unemployed Haringey residents have not worked for over 2 years or have never worked. Ward level analysis reveals that, with over 62%, Northumberland Park has the highest proportion of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed or have never worked in London.

3.73 Income

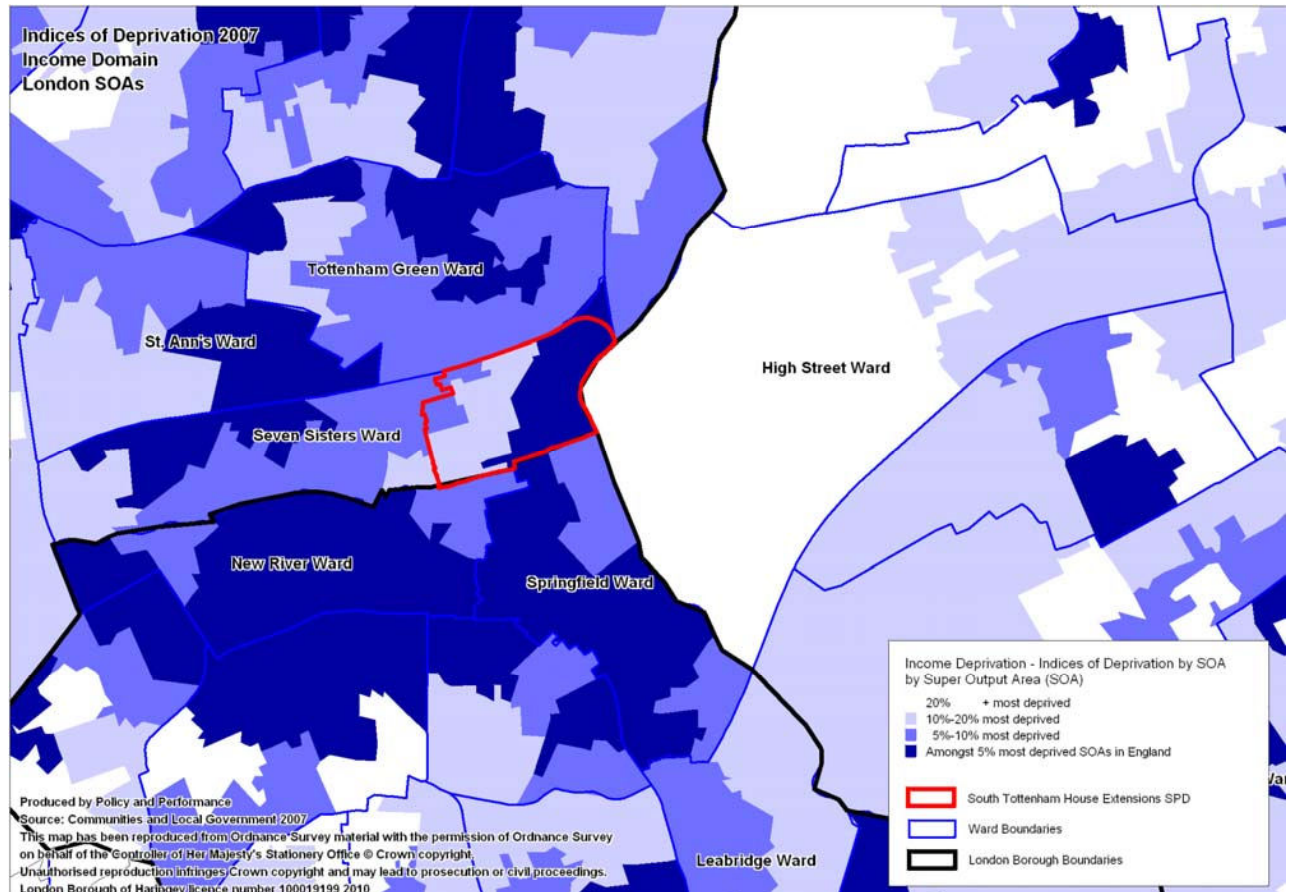


Figure 17 ... Income deprivation

Annual earnings provide an indicator of economic prosperity. At £28,763, average gross annual earnings in Haringey are lower than the London average of £33,373 but higher than the England average of £24,064⁴⁷. However, these figures are an average and do not represent the polarised nature of income in the Borough. Figure 5.13 shows the disparity between incomes in the west of the Borough and incomes in the east. Again the eastern wards are amongst the most deprived SOAs in England for income.

3.74 VAT Registrations

Vat registrations and self employment rates are a crude means of measuring entrepreneurial activity. Haringey has a total of 5,645 VAT registered businesses employing approximately 60,300 people which accounts for 1.5% of all

⁴⁷ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005

employment in London. The vast majority of these businesses only employ less than 4 people. Only 180 of these businesses employ 20 or more people⁴⁸.

In 2002 13.1% of VAT registered businesses were newly registered compared with 11.9% in London. When VAT de-registrations are taken into account then Haringey has stronger net growth in businesses than London (Haringey: 0.2%, London: -0.8%)⁴⁹. 11.1% of the working age population are self-employed compared with 9.4% in London.

3.75 Employment by Sector

Chart 5.2 shows employment sectors in Haringey. Retail and distribution has the highest percentage share of the workforce, this coupled with transport and communications accounts for almost 30% of employment within the Borough. Distribution of goods plays a strong role in Haringey's employment due to the Boroughs transport links, most notably the North Circular route and the Boroughs position between central London and strategic transport links to the rest of the UK. The historical manufacturing base now only accounts for 9% of employment in the Borough.

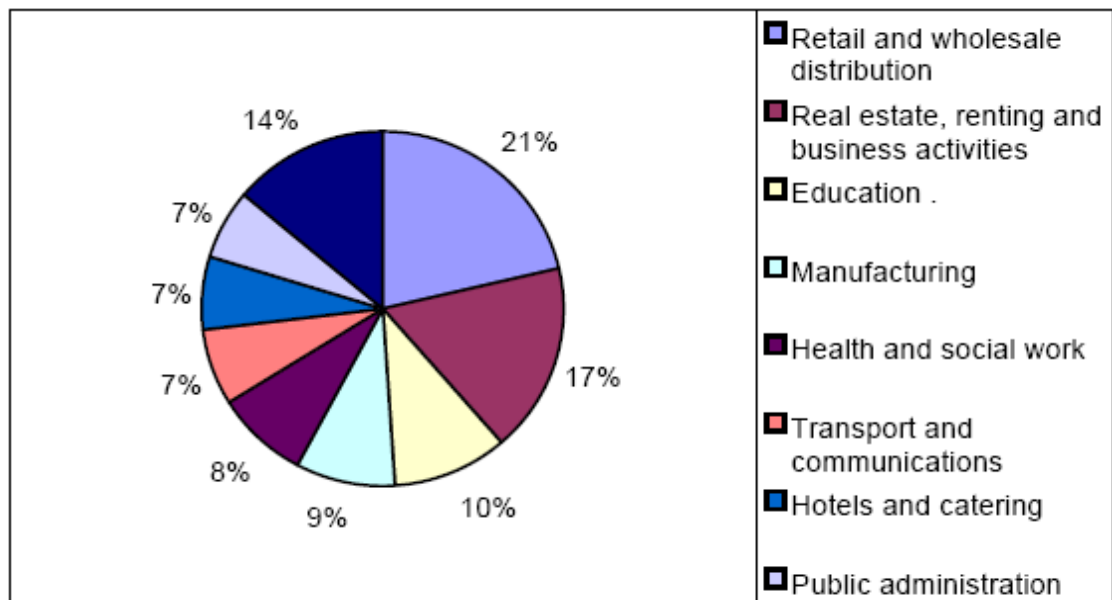


Table 5 Employment by Sector – Haringey (2004)⁵⁰

3.76 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

When collating baseline data for this topic area, difficulties have been identified in obtaining information about inward investment to the Borough and research and development opportunities. Key indicators where information was sought but was not available are listed below:

- Vacant floor space in town centres;
- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the Borough;

⁴⁸ Source: www.haringey.gov.uk, 2006

⁴⁹ Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

⁵⁰ Source, Haringey's Local Implementation Plan, 2004

- Peak Zone A rental data £/m2 (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and vibrancy and is a key indicator of PPS 6;
- Sectors where there are skills shortages; and
- Pattern and rate of R &D development.

In addition, economic and employment projections for north London predict low rates of growth. The North London Strategic Alliance, of which Haringey is a member, has commissioned work to investigate these low growth projections, and their implications for quality of life in the Borough. The report is due shortly and as the results become available they will be fed into the SA process⁵¹.

3.77 **Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

Retaining skilled members of the population is a problem for the local economy which could possibly be linked to the historic lack of educational achievement. There is a need to improve training levels to enhance the quality of the local workforce.

There are high levels of economic inactivity in the eastern wards of the Borough, including in the draft SPD area. There is a need to improve the image of the Borough to encourage inward investment and to attract new business opportunities.

Deprivation and Living Environment

3.78 The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Recorded crime rates per 1,000 for key offences;
- SOAs crime deprivation;
- SOAs deprived for living environment; and
- Population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking; rural – driving) of a range of different sports facilities.

Deprivation is a multi-faceted and complex problem which influences and is influenced by a number of different factors. In Haringey, problems associated with the decline in the prosperity of manufacturing industry, the ageing housing stock, the poor quality of the local environment and the lack of jobs coupled with low wages have led to significant, long-term unemployment problems in certain wards of the Borough. This will impact upon the quality of the living environment which affects health, social well-being and educational attainment.

3.79 **Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences**

Social deprivation factors all contribute to crime and disorder problems and a poor living environment may lead to anti-social behaviour as there may be feelings of lack of ownership or social responsibility. Currently there have been 33,015 recorded Total Notable Offences (TNOs) in Haringey, 19% down (5,346 fewer offences) than for the same period last year. This performance represents an annual incident rate of 166.4 offences per 1,000 residents which is 2.1%

⁵¹ www.nlsa.org.uk, March 2007

under the 2003/04 performance of 170. On average there are approximately 74 fewer offences every month this year compared to last year.

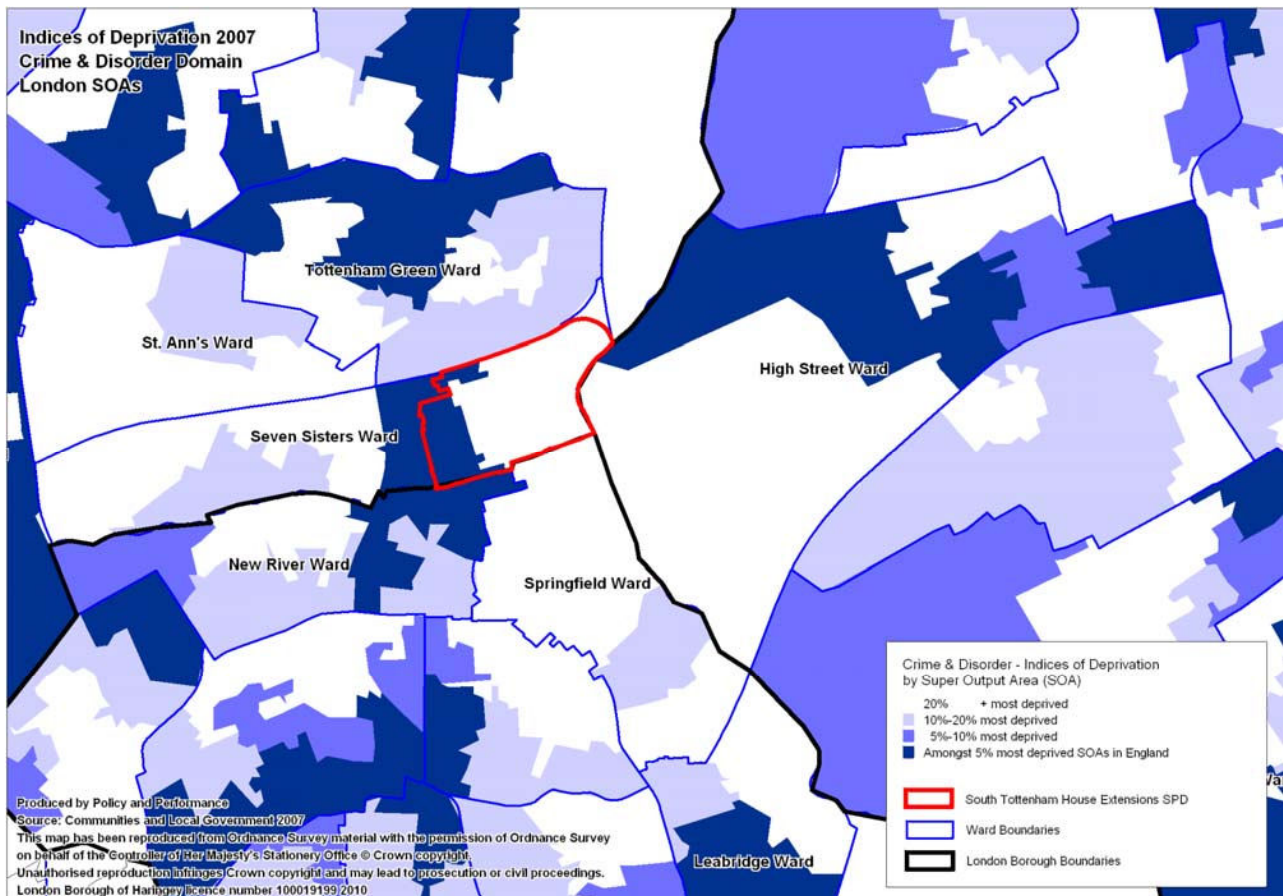


Figure 18 ... SOAs - crime deprivation

3.80 London: Currently Haringey is ranked 11th highest in London above the London average of 29,177 TNO offences. The plan above shows incidences of crime and disorder in and around the draft SPD area. It suggests a significant corridor of crime occurring along the A10, Tottenham High Road, continuing into Hackney.

3.81 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven individual areas namely: income deprivation; employment deprivation; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training deprivation; barriers to housing and services; living environment deprivation and crime. Haringey is the 10th most deprived district in England⁵². On all the six district level deprivation measures used in the Indices of Deprivation (2004), nationally Haringey ranks in the top 50 most deprived districts, and in London Haringey ranks in the top 5 most deprived districts⁵³.

3.82 If Tottenham Parliamentary Constituency was a district, then using the Average of SOA Scores measure it would be the 5th most deprived district in England (behind Liverpool, Manchester, Knowsley and Tower Hamlets) and the 2nd most

⁵² Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004

⁵³ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004

deprived district in London (behind Tower Hamlets).⁵⁴ There is an extensive area of deprivation in the east of the Borough. Nearly 65,000 people (almost 30% of Haringey's residents), live in the 43 SOAs in the Borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England⁵⁵.

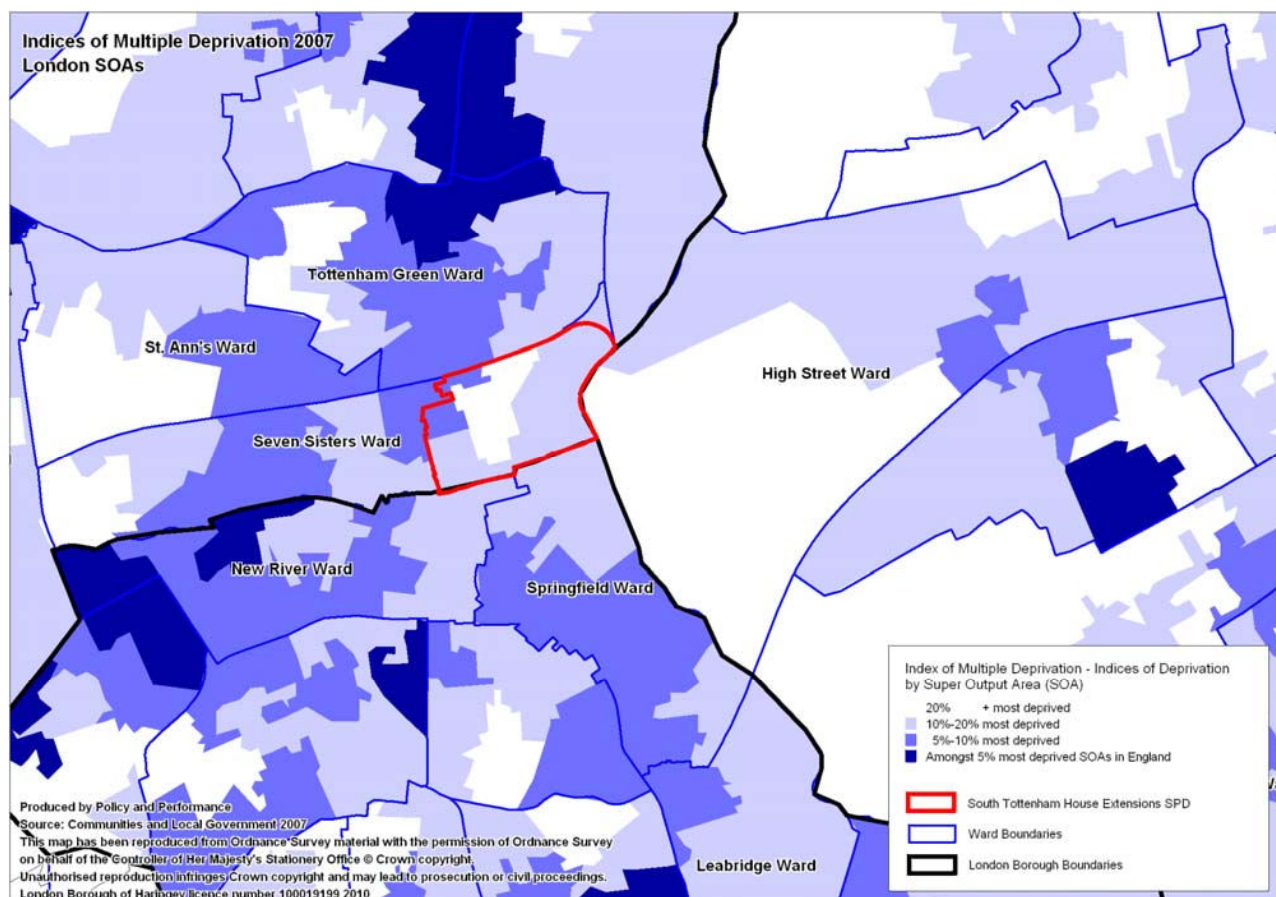


Figure 19 ... SOAs - Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

3.83 Deprived Living Environment

This domain looks at deprivation in the local environment in two ways: the "inside" environment, which looks at the quality of housing, and the "outside" environment which looks at two measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. In this instance, there are pockets of extreme deprivation in western Haringey, which goes against the predominant pattern where eastern SOAs are considered worse off than their western counterparts. The draft SPD area is not badly off relatively in this respect.

⁵⁴ www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

⁵⁵ www.haringey.gov.uk, 2007

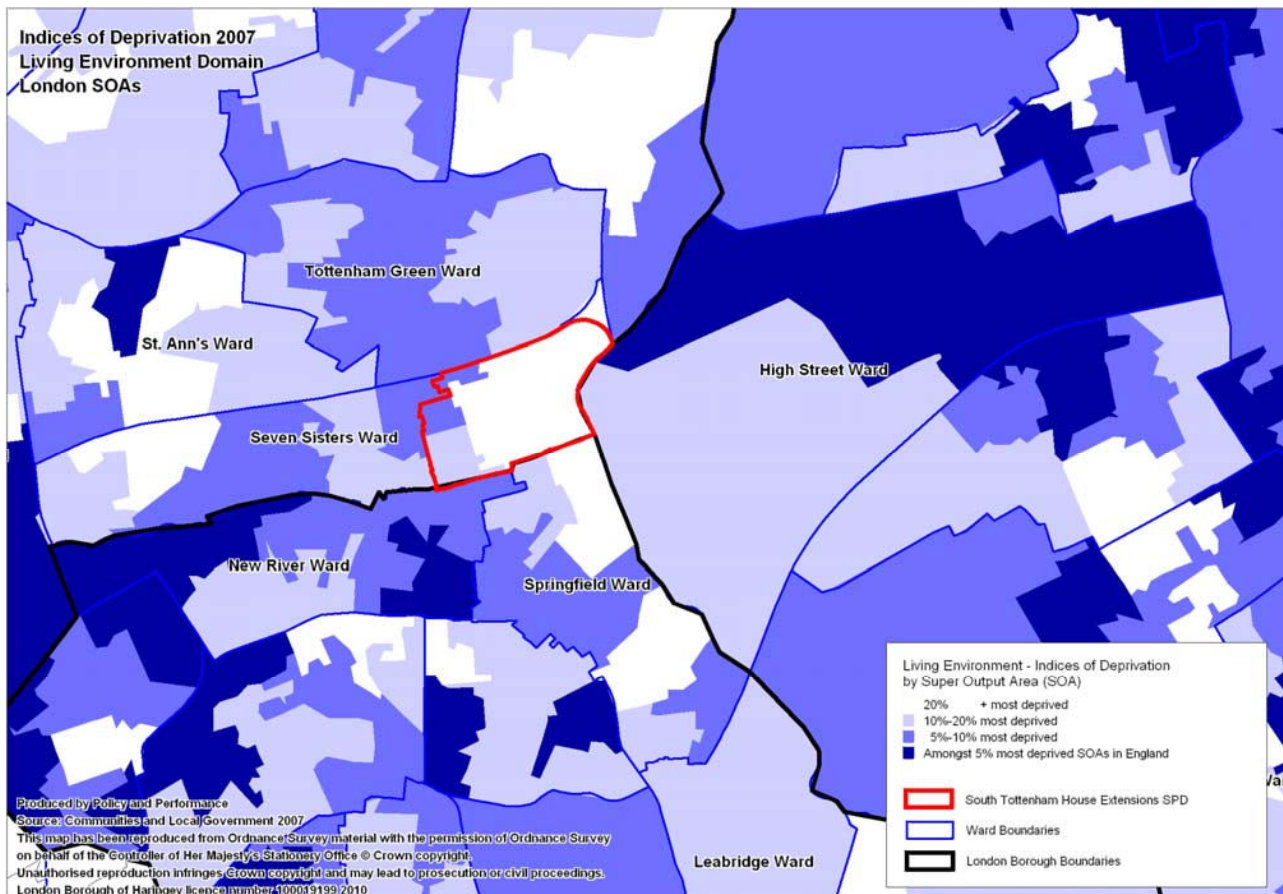


Figure 20 ... SOAs - deprived for living environment

3.84 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Access to sports facilities and related health benefits.

3.85 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Deprivation is a very complex issue and a number of different issues will need to be addressed for noticeable improvements to be realised. There is a need to tackle anti-social behaviour in the Borough and crime rates should be further reduced to enhance overall quality of life.

Housing

3.86 The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

3.87 Local Housing Market;

- Percentage of homes unfit for use by wards compared to national/regional averages;
- Tenure;
- House prices compared to regional/national averages;
- Ratio of average house price to average income;
- Overcrowding;
- Housing Demand;

- Percentage split of dwelling types;
- Barriers to Development;
- SOAs - most deprived;
- Key Regeneration Areas;
- Number of households accepted as statutory homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority;
- Proportion of vacant housing; and
- Percentage of usually resident population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, food shop, bus stop, post office, primary school).

Quality and choice are key to meeting housing need and supporting sustainable communities. Many of those have been revisited in Haringey's Sustainable Communities Plan and Haringey's Housing Strategy (2006).

3.88 Local housing market

Housing costs and affordability – the average home in Haringey costs £275,358⁵⁶. Private renting costs vary but the average rent for a 3 bedroom house is £1,200 per month. At £28,122, average gross household income in Haringey is lower than the London average of £31,488. Within this, however, 11.5% of households have an annual income below £10,000. Taken together, these figures illustrate that for a high proportion of Haringey households the only affordable housing is in the social rented sector or the cheaper parts of the private rented sector.

High levels of temporary accommodation have led to a distortion of the private rented market. The availability of annex accommodation (a self contained flat paid for at a nightly rate when occupied) in particular, has led many other Boroughs to place their homeless households within Haringey, impacting further on the market and creating wider sustainability issues.

In April 2005, there were 49.9% homes that were not decent; this is improving from a base of 58% non-decent in 2002. Haringey's 2004/06 Registered Social Landlords development programme is the largest in North London. Funding for Haringey was £70 million, providing an extensive programme of 936 new homes, 494 as affordable rented homes and 442 as affordable⁵⁷.

3.89 Tenure

The number of households living in the Borough has increased from 85,300 (1991 census) to 92,200 (2001 census). Of these households:

- 45.8 per cent are owner occupiers (49.7 per cent in 1991 census);
- 20.1 per cent are renting privately (19 per cent in 1991 census);
- 19.7 per cent are Council tenants (24.9 per cent in 1991 census); and
- 10.5 per cent are RSL tenants (6.4 per cent in 1991 census).

⁵⁶ Fordham's Housing Need Update 2005

⁵⁷ Haringey Housing Strategy 2003-08

According to the 2001 census, there has been a small increase in the number of one person households and this upward trend is expected to continue.

3.90 Over crowding

There are also high levels of overcrowding and households lacking amenities in Haringey. The 2001 census shows that:

- 20,400 households have an overcrowding indicator, which ranks Haringey 12th in London ;
- 8,000 households have no central heating (11th highest in London); and
- 2,000 households do not have their own bathroom/shower and toilet (3rd highest in England and Wales).

3.91 Housing need in Haringey

Headlines from the Haringey's Housing Needs Survey, 2007⁵⁸ include:

- A shortfall of approximately 4,865 affordable housing units per annum to meet demand;
- An estimated 21% of households in Haringey are living in unsuitable housing, with overcrowding as the major problem, this increases to 34% in Seven Sisters ward; the 3rd highest ward, and;
- While there is need across all tenures, there is more call for 3+ bedroom sized properties.

3.92 Barriers to Housing and Services

The map below looks at barriers that local people have to obtaining suitable housing, and in accessing local services in terms of distance. Generally Haringey suffers high deprivation indices for housing barriers; however, this pattern is repeated across London due to the high house prices in Greater London.

There are evident increased barriers to housing in the eastern wards of Haringey which relate to low incomes and thus private housing becomes untenable to many residents on benefit or low income. High renting capacity is likely to support a transient population base and thus uncondusive to the development of a sense community, which is one factor in establishing a prerequisite for a sustainable community.

However, it is also evident that barriers to housing are generally lower in the whole of Haringey, including the draft SPD area, than in neighbouring areas of Waltham Forrest and particularly Hackney.

⁵⁸ 2007 Housing Needs Assessment, Haringey Council, 2006

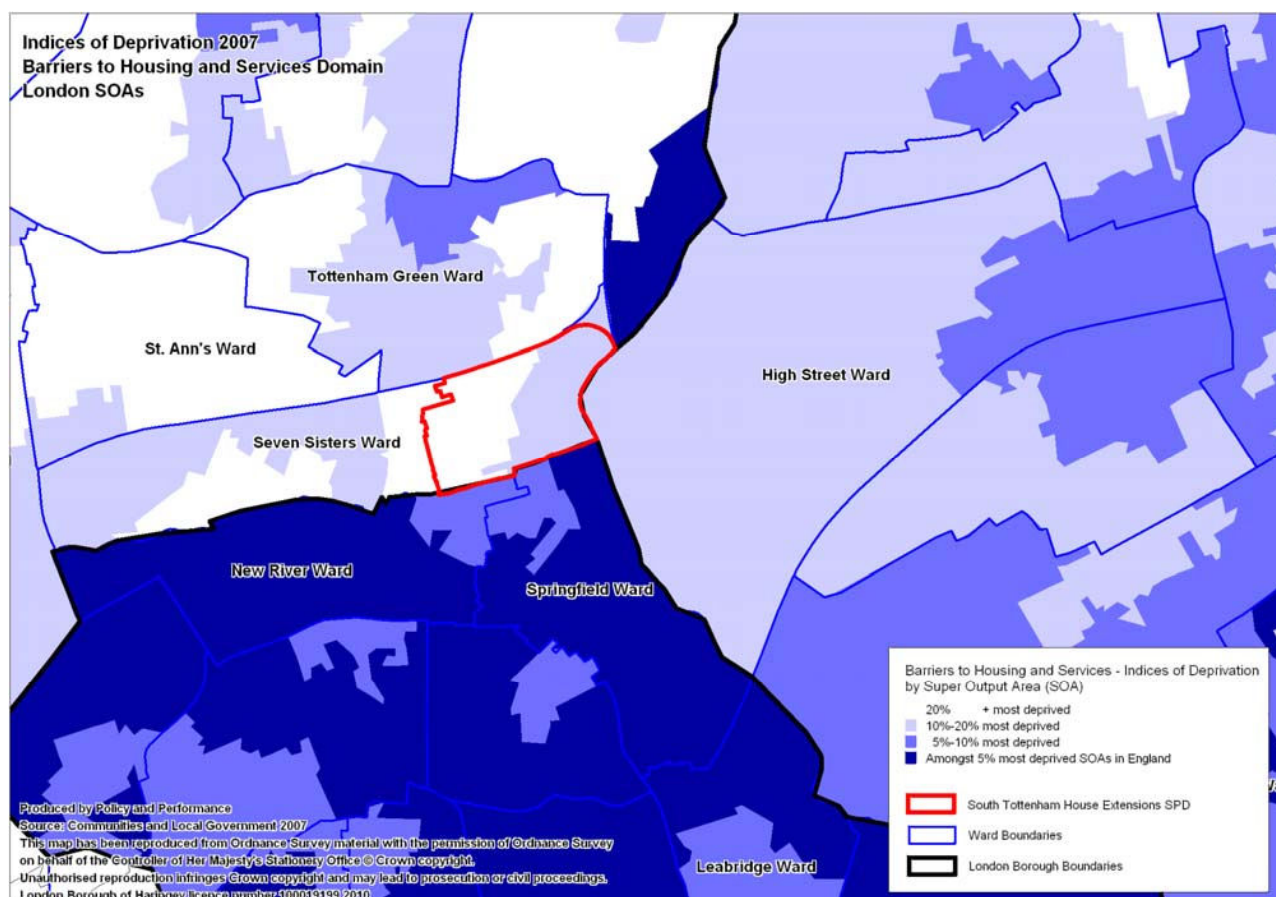


Figure 21 ... Barriers to Housing and Services

3.93 Key local Regeneration Areas

Tottenham Area - Markfield Recreation Ground. Funding worth £1m will improve the recreational facilities provided by Markfield Recreation Ground with an aim to provide a clean, safe environment supporting future residential developments in LB Haringey. Additionally, as part of the wider regeneration project, these works will assist in facilitating the relocation Earlsmead School and O'Donovan's Waste Management in order to develop a further 150 housing units on these two sites.

Tottenham Hale; Hale Village is planned to be the first major residential development at Tottenham Hale with around 1300 dwellings, of which 350 will be affordable. The site is in need of significant remediation works to prepare it for residential use, and of access improvements to mesh the new development into its surroundings – existing residential areas,

Hale Wharf Redevelopment; The Hale Wharf development has capacity for 500 dwellings of which around 175 will be affordable, on a long and thin island between the River Lee and the River Lee Navigation canal at Tottenham Hale. The development will improve pedestrian and cycle access from the development to the adjacent Hale Village development and onwards to Tottenham Hale public transport interchange, and to surrounding open space. The development forms part of the Tottenham Hale International Masterplan.

3.94 Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There is a wealth of data available on the condition of the housing market in Haringey. The main data gap identified was:

- Number of households accepted as statutory homeless and in priority need by the Local Authority.

Relationship with other Local Authority areas

- 3.95 For many authorities, the geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they relate closely to neighbouring authorities. For example, housing provision and prices, employment migration and commuting, service provision and education can all result in flows of people across Local Authority boundaries.
- 3.96 Key 'transboundary' issues were identified during a key stakeholders workshop between Haringey and planners from both within and around the Borough.
- It has been identified that a number of people living in Haringey out-commute daily to neighbouring authorities for employment; this creates a Borough which effectively is a 'dormitory';
 - There is a lack of transport links between Haringey and Waltham Forest due, in part, to the physical boundary that the Lee Valley presents;
 - There is a need to protect the strategic viewing corridor from Alexandria Palace to Central London (covers Camden, Islington and Hackney);
 - The creeping urbanisation of northern Boroughs as a whole is a significant sustainability issue and there is a need to protect areas with suburban character;
 - The Linear park at Blackhorse Road could be extended to interlink with Waltham Forest to the east of the Borough;
 - The proliferation of major 'Out of Town' retail areas such as Brent Cross have led to a decline in Metropolitan shopping centres such as Wood Green;
 - There is a need to pursue a poly centric approach to town centre development in across the North London Boroughs; and
 - Overall the north London Borough lack an identity, there may be scope to encourage suitable prestige projects to boost the image of the sub-region and attract inward investment.

4. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Potential Issues and Opportunities

4.1 A summary of the key Environmental and Sustainability issues and opportunities for Haringey include:

- 1 There are pockets of deprivation within the Borough which are amongst the worst in the UK as measured by crime and disorder, living environment, income and employment.
- 2 There are high levels of long-term economic inactivity in eastern wards and amongst certain ethnic groups.
- 3 The regeneration of Haringey Heartlands, Tottenham Hale and Central Leaside offers new business and employment opportunities.
- 4 Transport links should be improved to major employment opportunity areas outside of the borough, including Stratford, Brent Cross and Stansted Airport.
- 5 The transient nature of the population raises issues regarding service delivery and community cohesion.
- 6 There are opportunities to improve educational attainment in the Borough which in turn provide wider social benefits and benefits to the local economy.
- 7 Worklessness, isolation and low household incomes have adverse effects upon resident's health and wellbeing
- 8 Energy efficiency measures, including community heating schemes, Combined Heat and Power, energy action zones and affordable warmth initiatives should be encouraged.
- 9 There is an opportunity to link existing homes to a decentralised local energy network.
- 10 Biodiversity sites should function as multifunctional greenspace which are designed to a high standard of quality to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets.
- 11 There are opportunities to improve smaller open spaces and green areas in the borough and improve the green corridors and chains that link the larger open spaces.
- 12 All cultural heritage features should be conserved.
- 13 New developments should be encouraged to use Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
- 14 A strategic waste processing facility, at Edmonton, is located close to Haringey
- 15 To improve community safety, sustainability and community cohesion there should be a focus on the quality of existing and new homes.

- 16 Stronger orbital public transport capacity is required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.
- 17 Future housing growth will place pressure on other land uses, open spaces and local services and if not carefully integrated will effect the character of the borough.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

4.2 We have developed an appraisal framework comprising a series of relevant Sustainability Appraisal Objectives against which the SPD will be assessed. This is the key output of the scoping stage and the framework forms the methodological basis for assessing and improving the sustainability of the SPD. It is derived from those objectives and sub-objectives developed for the Core Strategy SA Scoping report (September 2007), but selecting only those relevant to the subject and area of this SPD.

4.3 The SA objectives identified are as follows:

| SA Objectives | | Sub-Objectives |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Social: | | |
| 1 | To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. | To reduce homelessness. |
| | | To increase the availability of affordable housing. |
| | | To improve the diversity of the housing stock. |
| 2 | To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. | To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging. |
| | | To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities. |
| 3 | To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society. | To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society |
| Economic: | | |
| 4 | To encourage economic inclusion. | To improve accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. |
| Environmental: | | |
| 5 | To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. | To promote townscape character and quality. |
| | | To encourage sensitive design in development. |
| 6 | To encourage the use of previously developed land. | To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts. |
| 7 | To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions. | To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives |
| | | To increase the use of renewable energy |
| 8 | To protect and enhance biodiversity. | To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. |
| 10 | To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. | To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable |

Table 6..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Internal Consistency of Objectives

- 4.4 The SEA objectives were tested for incompatibility when producing the Core Strategy SA. None of the incompatibilities identified are relevant to this SPD.

The Appraisal Matrix

- 4.5 The appraisal matrix has been developed to be used to assess the SPD in detail against each of the SA objectives, using the indicators and targets as benchmarks. Through adopting this approach, the following will be considered:
- **Impact:** Whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the objectives;
 - **Significance:** Whether the effect would be slightly or greatly significant;
 - **Timing:** Whether the effect will be short term (within 5 years) or long term (up to and beyond the end of the plan period);
 - **Spatial Scale:** Whether the effect will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area would also be considered. This would be qualified in terms of area in the commentary where appropriate.
 - **Cumulative Effects:** Would there be cumulative effects realised upon specific receptors, e.g. would the option have a greater overall environmental disbenefit due to having many smaller impacts upon heritage, biodiversity, landscape, water quality etc.
- 4.6 The direction and severity of the effects are described in the SA matrix using the following notation:

| Alignment | Symbol | Description |
|--|--------|---|
| Major Positive Impact | ++ | The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective |
| Positive Impact | + | The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly |
| No Impact/ Neutral | 0 | There is no clear relationship between the proposed development and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible |
| Negative Impact | - | The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly |
| Major Negative Impact | -- | The proposed development detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective |
| Uncertain impact – more information required | ? | The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made. |

Table 1 Explanation of Matrix Notation

5. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 5.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework sets out how the policies in the SPD will be assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal. It sets out the sustainability issues and objectives as defined above, together with key questions and possible indicators suggested to measure the impact of the SPD in the longer term. An assessment of impact will be added to the framework in the report itself.
- 5.2 The appraisal will also assist in forming the final version of the SPD. Positive, negative, uncertain and neutral effects will be considered. When potential sustainability issues arise, these will be discussed in more detail. This approach is designed to be iterative; with the SPD being refined following public consultation and taking into account the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Social Objectives

5.3

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?) | Possible Indicators | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. | a To reduce homelessness. | Reduce homelessness? Reduce “hidden” homelessness? Reduce overcrowding in family homes? | Homelessness indicators. Overcrowding indicators | Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest. | |
| | b To increase the availability of affordable housing. | Reduce house prices? Increase Affordability of housing? | Relative house prices. Barriers to Housing indicators | | |
| | c To improve the diversity of the housing stock. | Reduce imbalances of housing stock compared to demand (particularly lack of larger family units)? | Number of family size units (3 or more bedrooms) & larger family size units (5 + bedrooms) permitted. | | |

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?) | Possible Indicators | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|--|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 2 To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. | a To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging. | Make communities feel they can meet their accommodation needs? Reduce tendency for families moving away? | Anecdotal / surveyed reports of “community satisfaction”. Community Organisations & Leaders | Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest. | |
| | b To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities. | Make all communities feel they have a stake and equal esteem in the area? | Reduced anecdotal / surveyed reports of resentment at “community privilege” | Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest. | |
| 3 To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society. | a To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society | Improve children’s home conditions (especially homework conditions)? | School anecdotal / surveyed responses (school exam results in homework intensive subjects / project work?) | Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest. | |

Table 1..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Economic Objectives

5.4

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?) | Possible Indicators | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4 To encourage economic inclusion. | a To improve accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. | Improve access to housing for key workers? | Barriers to Housing indicators. | | |
| | | Improve ability for residents who want to, to create a home work place? | Survey / Council Tax / Planning statistics / Business Organisation reports? | | |

Table 1..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Environmental Objectives

5.5

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?) | Possible Indicators | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5 To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. | a To promote townscape character and quality. | Improve the appearance of streets in the area / streetscape quality? | Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. | | |
| | b To encourage sensitive design in development. | Bring forward better quality new designs? | Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. Design awards. | | |
| 6 To encourage the use of previously developed land. | a To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts. | Be a popular route for achieving house extensions? Reduce house extensions onto back (and side?) gardens? | Planning statistics. . | | |
| 7 To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions. | a To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives | Increase compliance with Building Regulations / enhanced sustainability standards? Reduce proportional heating costs (as extended homes, despite having greater volumes, are better insulated / more efficiently heated)? | Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. Health service reports. Increased / Reduced demand for "WarmFront" and similar grant aid. | | |

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Key Questions (will the SPD . . . ?) | Possible Indicators | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | b To increase the use of renewable energy | Provide opportunities for residents to incorporate more on site renewable energy installations (mostly solar panels)? | Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports. Photographic surveys. Increased demand for grant funding for renewable energy. | | |
| 8 To protect and enhance biodiversity. | a To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. | Reduce loss of gardens (and consequent loss of habitats)? | Species count surveys. Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports. | Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest. | |
| 9 To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. | a To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable | Increase compliance with Building Regulations / enhanced sustainability standards? | Planning & Building Regulation statistics. Anecdotal reports. | Results are likely to be illusive and slow to manifest. | |

Table 1..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

6. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

6.1 The social, economic and environmental effects of the draft SPD were assessed against the SA Objectives using a matrix, in the table below. Summaries of the results of the appraisals are discussed in the table.

Social Objectives

6.2

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Assessment | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|--|--|------------|---|--|
| 1 To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents. | a To reduce homelessness. | + | Implementation of extensions in accordance with the SPD is likely to gradually reduce homelessness by increasing supply of larger family housing. | Potentially useful assessment. |
| | b To increase the availability of affordable housing. | + | Likely to gradually increase supply and therefore reduce relative costs. | Possibly, but popularity could lead to inability to meet demand; costs then rise rather than fall. |
| | c To improve the diversity of the housing stock. | ++ | Should gradually make a significant improvement as policy only increases supply of larger houses, which are in shortest supply | Potentially useful assessment. |
| 2 To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion. | a To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging. | ++ | By meeting a need strongly identified with one particular community (Chasidic) but present amongst others, should help integrate that community. | Potentially useful assessment, but with care as possible danger that one community seen to benefit should not arise as noted left. |
| | b To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities. | ++ | As above. There is plentiful evidence from initial consultation of benefits to inclusively felt by members of the community already. | as above |

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Assessment | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|---------------|--|------------|---|--|
| 3 | To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society. | | | |
| | a To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society | + | Likely to gradually improve children's home conditions, but evidence likely to be illusive. | Possibly should not be included in SA as likely to be so illusive. |

Table 1..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Economic Objectives

6.3

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Assessment | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|---------------|---|------------|--|---|
| 4 | To encourage economic inclusion. | | | |
| | a To improve accessibility to local and London-wide jobs. | 0 | Marginal increase in access to jobs due to increased availability of housing, but not significant as main beneficiaries not economically active. | Suggest should be removed and not assessed. |

Table 1..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Environmental Objectives

6.4

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Assessment | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|---------------|--|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 5 | To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape, townscape and cultural heritage resources. | | | |
| | a To promote townscape character and quality. | ++ | By bringing some order and standards to designs for extensions that meet demand, should gradually but significantly improve quality of streetscape. | Potentially useful assessment. |
| | b To encourage sensitive design in development. | ++ | Likely to improve design quality and provide opportunities for extensions designed more in keeping with the prevailing local character. | Potentially useful assessment. |

| SA Objectives | Sub-Objectives | Assessment | Implications for the SPD itself | Implications for the SPD SA |
|---------------|--|------------|--|--|
| 6 | To encourage the use of previously developed land. | | | |
| | a To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts. | ++ | Should provide a viable way to extend houses to meet need with less pressure for loss of gardens for rear extensions. | Potentially useful assessment. |
| 7 | To limit climate change by reducing CO2 emissions. | | | |
| | a To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives | ++ | Should encourage more extensions done “legitimately” with full Building Control approval, leading to enhanced energy efficiency. | Potentially useful assessment. |
| | b To increase the use of renewable energy | ? | Could provide additional opportunities for including renewable energy in extensions, but not possible to require and subject to uncertain and inconsistent grant funding. Needs encouragement. | Difficult to observe and assess unless strong measures taken to also encourage adoption. |
| 8 | To protect and enhance biodiversity. | | | |
| | a To protect and enhance Priority Species and Habitats identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan. | ? | Could result in lessened loss of back garden habitats, but illusive and uncertain. Also difficult to monitor. | Suggest should be removed and not assessed. |
| 9 | To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. | | | |
| | a To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable | ? | Could provide additional opportunities for including sustainable materials in extensions, but, except for requirement to match original construction materials, difficult to require and subject to uncertain and inconsistent grant funding. Needs encouragement. | Difficult to observe and assess unless strong measures taken to also encourage adoption. |

Table 1..... Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Discussion of Assessment

- 6.5 The appraisal has identified several strong beneficial effects of the policy, particularly in the social and environmental objectives. No objectives were identified as being negatively affected by the proposed SPD. However some objectives were assessed to have uncertain effects on objectives. The only objective in the Economic category was the only one identified as having no effect, negative or positive.
- 6.6 Some of those objectives identified as of uncertain or moderate positive benefit were identified as being potentially difficult to monitor. However others amongst those of uncertain benefit could still be monitored and therefore should, to assess in the years to come whether the effects manifest themselves either way.
- 6.7 The conclusion is that continued assessment is made of nine categories of Sub-Objective which are most relevant;
- To reduce homelessness.
 - To increase the availability of affordable housing.
 - To improve the diversity of the housing stock.
 - To promote a sense of cultural identity and belonging.
 - To support strong relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities.
 - To promote townscape character and quality.
 - To encourage sensitive design in development.
 - To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.
 - To increase energy efficiency and support affordable warmth initiatives
- 6.8 It is further recommended that two categories of Sub-Objective could also be assessed provided they implementation of other initiatives to encourage the relevant measures was also present. It is not currently planned to carry out such initiatives in this area, but if it was in the future then these could be re-visited ;
- To increase the use of renewable energy
 - To support the principals of sustainable design where practicable.

7. DEFINED AREA

- 7.1 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

- 7.2 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.

Map of the area

- 7.3 Map of the area: see overleaf.



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8. IMPORTANT NOTES

References and Contacts

For further information please contact:

London Borough of Haringey
Planning Policy Design & Conservation Team,
639 Tottenham High Road,
LONDON
N17 8BD
Tel: 020 8489 1479
Email: ldf@haringey.gov.uk

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Review of Plans, Policies & Programmes

A1. Summary of International Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 | | | |
| Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, | No targets or indicators, however actions include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater resource efficiency; Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; Waste reduction and producer responsibility; Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. | Local Development Documents need to include policies that encourage resource efficiency. | SA Framework should include objectives that cover the action areas. |
| Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy. | Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New technology development; Push on energy efficiency; Low-carbon programmes. | Local Development Documents need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency. | The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas. |
| Biodiversity. Significantly reduce the rate of loss by 2010. | Reduced impacts on biodiversity. | Local Development Documents need to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. | The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity. |
| European Spatial Development Perspective, CEC (1999) | | | |
| The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and | Targets and measures for the most part deferred to member states. | Local Development Documents need to recognise the tensions | The provisions of National Strategies and the London Plan should |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>social cohesion. In accordance with the definition laid down in the United Nations Brundtland Report, sustainable development covers not only environmentally sound economic development, which preserves present resources for use by future generations, but also includes a balanced spatial development. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development. The EU will therefore gradually develop, in line with safeguarding regional diversity, from an Economic Union into an Environmental Union and into a Social Union.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ Balanced competitiveness of the European territory | | <p>between social, economic and environmental issues, and include objectives that encourage sustainable development.</p> | <p>already encompass the provisions of this development perspective; however care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international objectives.</p> |
| Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) | | | |
| <p>The Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources in the Internal Electricity Market aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework thereof.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p> | <p>The global indicative target - 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p> | <p>The SA framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p> |
| Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) | | | |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted in New York in 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the convention by addressing the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.</p> | <p>Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. The UK target is to reduce emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country; ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries; and ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets. | <p>Local Development</p> <p>Documents need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues.</p> | <p>The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform with the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p> |
| EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, 2001 | | | |
| <p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2° Celsius over pre-industrial levels and a CO2 concentration below 550ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the European Union and on a global scale; ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects | <p>Objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratification and entering into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations framework Convention on climate change by 2002 and fulfilment of its commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the European Community as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 ▪ Realisation by 2005 of demonstrable progress in achieving the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol ▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards | <p>Local Development</p> <p>Documents need to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the EU Plan e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p> | <p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA framework.</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. | <p>a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> | | |
| Aarhus Convention (on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters), June 1998 | | | |
| <p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p> | <p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the member states:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.</p> | <p>The development of the Local Development Documents needs to be a transparent process, and the Statement of Community Involvement needs to identify how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p> | <p>The SA should be mindful that while the Local Development Documents will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention. Authorities should ensure that enough time is provided for consultation on the SA documents.</p> |
| Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) | | | |
| <p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982.</p> <p>The principle objectives are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.</p> | <p>Each Contracting Party are obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention; ▪ undertakes, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna; and | <p>Local Development Documents must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality</p> | <p>The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention.</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|---|
| In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. | of the environment as appropriate. | |
| Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) | | | |
| Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds. | <p>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of protected areas; upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones; re-establishment of destroyed biotopes; creation of biotopes. | Local Development Documents must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites. | The SA needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that cover biodiversity. |
| Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (1979) | | | |
| The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as the Bonn Convention or CMS) was adopted in Bonn, Germany in 1979, and is an intergovernmental treaty under United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species. | <p>Overarching objectives set for the Parties are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; and shall endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. | Local Development Documents account for the habitats and species identified under this directive, and include provision for their protection, preservation and improvement. | The SA must incorporate the conservation provisions of the Convention. |

Table 10..... Summary of International Plans, Policies and Programmes

A2. Summary of National Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM), June 2005 | | | |
| The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be | <p>Key target is:</p> <p>Halve the number of households living in temporary</p> | Local Development Documents need to recognise the causes of | The SA framework will include objectives that address housing issues |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing homelessness Providing support for vulnerable people Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; Providing more settled homes. <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p> | <p>accommodation by 2010.</p> | <p>homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.</p> | <p>including homelessness.</p> |
| UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005) | | | |
| <p>As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action. Sustainable consumption and production - working towards achieving more with less. Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement - protecting the natural resources on which we depend. From local to global: building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. Climate change and energy - confronting the greatest threat. In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Governments thinking on sustainable development.</p> | <p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the objectives of the strategy within the confines of the table. The following principals will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living within environmental limits Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society Achieving a sustainable economy Promoting good governance Using sound science responsibly <p>There are also 68 high level UK government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met.</p> | <p>Local Development Documents need to take on board the key objectives of the strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives, indicators and targets that complement those of this strategy.</p> |
| Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, February 2003 | | | |
| <p>The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mismatch between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the</p> | <p>This action programme marks a step change in our policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The main elements are:</p> | <p>Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and</p> | <p>SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>sustainment of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities ▪ Step change in housing supply ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment | <p>designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development.</p> | <p>Recognition that housing should be provided for all groups in society.</p> <p>Environmental improvements can improve quality of life</p> <p>Affordable housing should be provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.</p> <p>Review SA framework against these objectives.</p> |
| Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England, October 2002 | | | |
| <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <p>Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</p> <p>Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</p> <p>Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</p> <p>Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach.</p> <p>Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of</p> | <p>A key DEFRA objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The relevant ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans | <p>Local Development Documents should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p> | <p>Include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. | | | |
| Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007 | | | |
| <p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. | Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020. | Local Development Documents should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth. | SA Framework should include for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. |
| The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities, April 2004 | | | |
| <p>Sustainable communities are defined as:</p> <p>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. | <p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community). % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. Average life expectancy. | Local Development Documents should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities. | There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA framework. |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment <p>Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</p> | | | |
| Relevant National Planning Policy Statements (PPS)⁵⁹, Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)⁶⁰ | | | |
| Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development | | | |
| <p>PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, General Policies and Principles, published in February 1997</p> <p>The Government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; the prudent use of natural resources; and, the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change – through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development. Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. | <p>Local Development Documents should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in mind.</p> | <p>By undertaking the SA of the SPD, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that the recommendations in PPS1 are followed whilst Local Development Documents evolve.</p> |
| PPS3 Housing | | | |
| <p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community including those in need of affordable and special</p> | | <p>Compare plan target for delivery of housing on</p> | <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives,</p> |

⁵⁹ Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land use planning in England.

⁶⁰ Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local planning authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans. The guidance may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals – Apply to England.

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| needs housing. Provide greater choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing. | | previously developed land with national target. | targets and indicators that address housing. |
| PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment | | | |
| The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens or the wider historic landscape. | Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach. | Local Development Documents need to include policies that promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment. | The SA objectives, indicators and targets need to ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to the historic environment are addressed. |
| PPS 22 Renewable Energy | | | |
| PPS22 replaces Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG)22. It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas; effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change; prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels; and, maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. | The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies. The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital contribution to these aims. The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The White Paper set out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020, and suggests that still more renewable energy will be needed beyond that date. | The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of Local Development Documents. National policies set out in other planning policy statements or PPGs may also be relevant to consideration of planning for renewable energy. | Review objectives and criteria to include energy conservation through encouraging renewable energy generated by new development and improving energy efficiency. |

Table 11 Summary of National Plans, Policies and Programmes
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Sustainability Appraisal

A3. Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy (2008) | | | |
| <p>In working with strategic partners, setting priorities for the GLA group, and in exercising his planning functions, the Mayor will seek to implement the following objectives.</p> <p>Objective 1: To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: To make London a better city for people to live in</p> <p>Objective 3: To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth</p> <p>Objective 4: To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination</p> <p>Objective 5: To improve London's accessibility</p> <p>Objective 6: To make London a more attractive, well designed and green city</p> | <p>indicators to measure the implementation / success in relation to each of the six objectives.</p> <p>The Mayor will seek the maximum provision of additional housing in London towards achieving an output of 30,000 additional homes per year from all sources.</p> <p>Seek to exceed the this target and to address the suitability of housing development in terms of location, type of development and impact on the locality.</p> <p>Identify new sources of supply having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intensification of housing provision through development at higher densities particularly where there is good access to public transport. - Monitor housing approvals and completions. <p>The capacity of housing sites should be determined in accordance with the urban design and density policies of this plan as well as affordable housing.</p> <p>Borough should consult fully and ensure that the assessment includes the full range of different communities within the borough, such as black and minority ethnic communities, disabled people and older people and households with specialist or different requirements, and that such communities are consulted on how policy is derived from the needs assessment.</p> | <p>Haringey must strive to provide an annual target of 670 dwellings.</p> <p>Haringey should consult fully and ensure that Local Development Documents include different communities within the borough, disabled people; women; black and minority ethnic communities including gypsies or travellers; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities; younger/older people and religious or faith groups.</p> <p>Local Development Documents should include targets for dwellings for Key workers.</p> | <p>Objectives of the London plan will inform the creation of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Equality impact assessment will be included within SA</p> |
| Mayors Housing Strategy (2007) | | | |
| <p>The Mayors Housing Strategy sets out seven key areas that the Mayor believes should be the focus of debate over the coming months. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting people first – linking the Housing Strategy closely to and helping deliver the wider policy aims | <p>Mayors Housing Strategy to contain a 5 year vision for London's housing stock.</p> | | <p>SA Framework should be compatible with the seven key areas outlined</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>set out in the Mayor's other strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building more homes - increasing housing supply and achieving the new targets set out in the revised London Plan. Building the right homes in the right places - making the best use of investment and utilising London's housing capacity to deliver the mix of homes London needs. Designing places where people want to live - promoting good urban design and aligning housing and other investment in order to create an inclusive and better connected city. Reviewing intermediate housing - meeting the needs of Londoners on low to middle incomes by assessing the value of investment in intermediate housing. Promoting choice and mobility - ensuring all Londoners can access housing opportunities by offering more choices across London. Tackling climate change - reducing carbon emissions from London's homes, ensuring that they are resource efficient and adapted to the inevitable changes in our climate. | | | |
| Green Light to Clean Power – The Mayors Energy Strategy (2004) | | | |
| <p>The Strategy's specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen to help to eradicate fuel poverty, by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth to contribute to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy; | <p>London should reduce its emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent, relative to the 1990 level, by 2010, as the crucial first step on a long-term path to a 60 per cent reduction from the 2000 level by 2050.</p> <p>There should be at least one zero-carbon development in every borough in London by 2010.</p> <p>There should be no occupied dwelling in London with a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016.</p> <p>London should generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough</p> | <p>The Mayor will seek to have these targets included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies.</p> | <p>The SA framework will, where possible, seek to incorporate the targets set by the Energy Strategy.</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|---------------------|
| and improving London's housing and other building stock. | power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes and heat for more than 10,000 homes. London should maximise its contribution to meeting the national target for combined heat and power by at least doubling its 2000 combined heat and power capacity by 2010. | | |
| Sustainable Design and Construction: The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2006) | | | |
| <p>The Mayor will, and boroughs should, ensure future developments meet the highest standards of sustainable design and construction and reflect this principle in Development Plan policies.</p> <p>These will include measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-use land and buildings Conserve energy, materials, water and other resources Ensure designs make the most of natural systems both within, in and around the building Reduce the impacts of noise, pollution, flooding and micro-climatic effects Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users Conserve and enhance the natural environment, particularly in relation to biodiversity Promote sustainable waste behaviour in new and existing developments, including support for local integrated recycling schemes, CHP schemes and other treatment options (subject to Policy 4A.1 and 4A.2). | <p>100% of development on previously used land, unless exceptional.</p> <p>One low/zero carbon development, per borough by 2010.</p> <p>Carbon emission for new development to be reduced by 10% by the use of renewable energy sources.</p> | Need to promote policy to attract/support sustainable buildings. | |

Table 12..... Summary of Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes

A4. Summary of Local Plans

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan (2004) | | | |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>To protect and enhance nine key areas of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks and Recreation Grounds ▪ Open land on council housing estates ▪ Tottenham Marsh ▪ Alexandra Park ▪ School grounds and sports areas ▪ St Ann's Hospital grounds ▪ Network Rail land ▪ Tottenham Hale station & GLS site ▪ Allotments | <p>Key indicators can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbers of key species, where appropriate. The British Trust for Ornithology publishes annual surveys of breeding birds. ▪ Area of borough covered by biodiversity management plans. ▪ Percentage of open space in Haringey. | <p>Local Development Documents must seek to protect and enhance those areas outlined in the BAP.</p> | <p>The SA will investigate biodiversity further as part of the baseline study.</p> |
| Haringey's Community Strategy (2007-2016) | | | |
| <p>In July 2007, the Council and its partners approved a Community Strategy for Haringey, which aims to make the borough a better place by working together to improve local services.</p> <p>It sets out a shared vision to make Haringey "A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to"</p> <p>It identifies six priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people at the heart of change • environmentally sustainable future • economic vitality and prosperity shared by all • safer for all • healthier people with a better quality of life • people and customer focused. | <p>No targets</p> | <p>Meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010.</p> <p>Assist homeless people and rough sleepers</p> <p>Increase permanent, affordable housing supply.</p> <p>Promote private sector housing improvement in neighbourhood renewal areas</p> | |
| Housing Strategy Statement (2006-2008) | | | |
| <p>The Housing Strategy sets out the key issues Haringey faces in meeting housing need and in helping to make Haringey a better place to live and work in.</p> | <p>Targets expired in 2006</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>The strategy sets four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maximise affordable permanent supply ▪ To procure sufficient, good quality emergency and temporary accommodation ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure ▪ To provide quality services across all tenures and promote community participation, health and well being | | <p>good quality emergency and temporary accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve good quality homes for all, regardless of tenure | <p>participation, health and well being</p> |
| Draft Greenest Borough Strategy 2007 | | | |
| <p>A Draft Greenest borough Strategy was approved for consultation in October 2007. It identifies six priorities for action over the next ten years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the urban environment 2. Protecting the natural environment 3. Managing environmental resources efficiently 4. Leading by example – managing the Council sustainably 5. Sustainable design and construction 6. Promoting sustainable travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting up eco-grants to support projects reducing carbon emissions ▪ Developing at least one zero carbon development in Haringey by 2013 | <p>This document sets the carbon reduction targets for the council and the borough. This commitment sets the context for potential low carbon development(s) within Haringey. These developments will require suitable land allocation.</p> | <p>Provides a list of indicators suited to the measurement of SEA/plan progress</p> |
| Sustainable Communities Plan (2004) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tackling the housing shortage, including measures to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly affordable and key worker dwellings and addressing homelessness; ▪ Seeking to ensure that all properties comply with decent homes standards; and improve the local environment of communities in order to deliver the liveability agenda. ▪ The plan also provides region-specific requirements for a sustainable community. In London, the plan aims to create communities that: are prosperous; | <p>By 2010, all social housing will have been made decent and a further 130,000 vulnerable households in the private sector will have had their homes made decent;</p> <p>Delivery of a step change in the supply of new housing in London and the South East by 2016. London and the growth areas have the potential to accommodate an additional 200,000 homes above levels currently planned in regional planning guidance.</p> | | <p>Emphasis on social inclusion, decent homes, high quality services, high quality environments and liveability.</p> |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have decent homes for sale or rent at a price people can afford; Safeguard green and open space; Enjoy well-designed, accessible and pleasant living; | | | |
| Unitary Development Plan (2006) | | | |
| The UDP contains five priority areas | | | |
| 1 To improve services by promoting multiple uses for town centres | | | |
| 2 Narrow the gap between east and west focusing on housing, protecting open space and controlled development | | | |
| 3 Create safer communities by encouraging mixed use developments and designing out crime | | | |
| 4 Improve the environment both natural and urban | | | |
| 5 Raise achievement through education | | | |
| SPG 3b Privacy/Overlooking, Aspect/Outlook and Daylight/Sunlight (Draft 2006) | | | |
| The Council expects new developments not to result in the degree of privacy enjoyed by adjoining properties to be reduced and that new problems of overlooking are not to be created. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rear facing habitable rooms directly opposite one another should be a minimum of 20 metres apart (66ft) for two storey developments. This minimum requirement will be the distance measured between the two closest points of each building including any balconies. Additional 10 metres (33 ft) is required for each additional storey. Where appropriate mechanisms should be implemented to prevent any possible problems, including the use of obscured glazing, suitable boundary treatment and landscaping The Council expects new development to allow for adequate sunlight and daylight to reach adjoining properties in line with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Standards | It will be expected that all new development will comply with the provisions of the BRE standards both for the new buildings themselves and for any existing buildings upon which the development might have an impact. | SA objectives should include additional provisions for new development |

| Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA | Key Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA | Implications for SPD | Implications for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development must not preclude any neighbouring property from enjoying the benefits of solar energy. | | |
| SPG 8d Biodiversity, Landscaping and Trees (Draft 2006) | | | |
| Any development must protect the existing biodiversity in Haringey and, where possible, seek to enhance and diversify this biodiversity. | <p>Key indicators according to the SPG are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Tree Protection Landscaping Green Roofs | Protected areas and greenspace puts additional pressure to develop high rise or increase the density of development which is likely to convene SPG3b – Privacy, Overlooking, Aspect, Outlook & Daylight, Sunlight | The SA should promote roof gardens further to encourage greater green space and reduce London's 'Urban Heat Island effect' by covering areas of hard standing concrete and bitumen with less convective and /or conductive surfaces |
| SPG 9 Sustainability Statement guidance notes & Sustainability Checklist (Draft 2006) | | | |
| <p>The Council requires a sustainability statement to accompany all planning applications and listed building consent applications. The four key objectives are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone 2 Effective protection of the environment 3 Prudent use of natural resources 4 Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. | <p>The key relevant targets are separated into two categories small scale developments and major schemes:</p> <p>Part A: All Planning developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Storage & Recycling Facilities Solar Design & Renewable Energy Efficient Use of Land and Buildings Sustainable Materials Biodiversity & Ecological Heritage Urban Design Quality Designing out Crime and Designing for Privacy | | |

Table 13..... Summary of Local Plans, Policies and Programmes

Appendix 4:

HARINGEY COUNCIL

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM



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 present, 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 |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> none identified as yet; but if evidence of ethnic bias in large family overcrowding emerges in detailed studies, then will be a positive contribution. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> none. | <ul style="list-style-type: 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:Friday, 17 September 2010

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

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Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet

On 12 October 2010

Report Title: **Government Policy Changes in Housing and their Impact on Temporary Accommodation & Housing Provision in Haringey**

Report of: **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

Signed:

Date: 2 October 2010

Contact Officer : Zulfiqar Mulak, Head of Housing Needs & Lettings
Tel: 020 8489 4890
E-mail: zulfiqar.mulak@haringey.gov.uk

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Key Decision**

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Cabinet on recent Government policy changes in relation to housing and the likely impact that these changes will have on future housing provision and the Council's medium term financial strategy.
- 1.2 The report seeks approval of a series of actions that are needed to minimise the impact of changes to the housing subsidy regime and the Housing Benefit system.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

- 2.1 Over the next 3 or 4 years, we are expecting budget cuts of between 25% and 40% across all public services. At the same time, we are expecting to deal with a large increase in requests for help and advice from people who are homeless, living in overcrowded or poor quality accommodation, cannot afford to buy a home or are experiencing financial hardship and are at risk of becoming homeless.

- 2.2 In recent years, the Council has made considerable progress in tackling homelessness, reducing the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation, and bringing its housing stock up to the decent homes standard. However, future progress is likely to be hampered by rising unemployment, the public spending cuts, changes to the housing subsidy system, and the Government's plans for welfare reform and Housing Benefit.
- 2.3 To meet these challenges and fulfil our housing aspirations and responsibilities, we must consider new and innovative ways of delivering our services and using our assets to unlock additional investment to support the achievement of our key priorities. In order to invest in the supply, management and maintenance of housing, we will also need to consider new delivery vehicles that involve working more closely with the private sector to deliver our programmes and make best use of our land and assets, including land on estates managed by Homes for Haringey.
- 2.4 This report sets out the challenges facing the Housing Service and the strategies that will be adopted to ensure we maximise the opportunities available to us to address the high level of housing need in the borough.

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

- 3.1 Changes in national policy will have a significant impact on Haringey's ability to achieve the key objectives in its Housing Strategy 2009-19:
- To meet housing need through mixed communities
 - To ensure housing in the borough is well managed, of a high quality and sustainable
 - To provide people with the support and advice they need.
- 3.2 The nature and extent of future housing provision will also have an impact on a range of strategies, including Haringey's multi agency Homelessness Strategy 2008-11 in which the Council and its partners gave a commitment to "improve the quality and suitability of temporary accommodation".
- 3.3 The financial and policy changes described in this report will severely limit the Council's ability to improve housing conditions in the borough and meet the following priorities in the Council Plan:

- **Priority 3** – "Encouraging lifetime well-being, at home, work, play and learning"

By increasing its stock of good quality, well managed housing , the Council has been providing families and vulnerable households with the stability they need, making it easier for them to maintain their links with schools, healthcare professionals and support networks.

- **Priority 4** “Promoting independent living while supporting adults and children when needed’.

By resettling households in private sector accommodation as an alternative to social housing (where they will be responsible for paying their own utility bills, and managing their tenancies) the Council has helped those households to live more independently.

- **Priority 5** “Delivering excellent, customer focused, cost effective services”.

Given the very limited supply of social housing, the Council’s use of the private rented sector has provided good housing outcomes for hundreds of households that were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. This has offered customers choice, met their aspirations and improved customer satisfaction.

4. Recommendations

It is **recommended** that Cabinet:

- (a) Notes the Government’s policy changes and their likely impact on future housing provision and the availability and affordability of private rented accommodation in the borough.
- (b) Notes the progress that Haringey has made in reducing to 3,341 the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation, and approves revised targets of 3,000 and 2,600 for March 2011 and March 2012 respectively.
- (c) Notes and supports the work that is taking place to mitigate the impact of the changes to the housing subsidy regime and Housing Benefit system.

5. Reason for Recommendations

- 5.1 A series of important changes to government policy are putting additional pressures on the borough at a time when it is already responding to significant housing challenges. As a result, we need to respond to this as a Council, both in policy terms and to mitigate the impact on our financial position.
- 5.2 This report updates Cabinet on the work we have done to date to respond to the borough’s housing challenges, including the high levels of homelessness. As well as identifying further options for moving forward in uncertain times, it recommends a course of action that will help the Council mitigate the immediate financial impact of changes to the housing subsidy regime and Housing Benefit system, and shape our housing function so that it provides a sustainable way to meet our housing aspirations over the medium-term

6. Recent Government Announcements – Investment in Housing

- 6.1 Since the general election in May 2010, the Government has made a number of announcements that will have an adverse effect on future housing provision.
- 6.2 In May 2010, the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) announced that, in 2010/11, it would be reducing its housing investment programme by £230 million:
- National Affordable Housing Programme – £100 million
(From the £2,041 million programme)
 - Kickstart Round 2 – £50 million
 - Gypsy & Traveller Programme – £30 million
 - Housing Market Renewal – £50 million
- 6.3 In June 2010, Communities & Local Government (CLG) announced that, in 2010/11, it would be reducing its grants programme by £176 million:
- Housing & Planning Delivery Grant – £146 million
 - Supporting People Programme – £30 million
- 6.4 Although Haringey has received its full allocation of decent homes funding for 2010/11, future allocations are dependent upon the outcome of the Comprehensive Spending Review which is due to be announced on 20 October 2010.
- 6.5 The Government has also announced the abolition of minimum density levels of 30 dwellings with a view to giving local authorities more flexibility to set density ranges that suit local housing needs in their areas, particularly for family homes.

7. Recent Government Announcements – Funding & Regulating Council Housing

- 7.1 The new government has given a commitment to continue with the review of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and has stated that it wishes to move to a system that puts councils in control and gives them the financial freedom they need to make the best long term decisions about their housing.
- 7.2 The reform of the HRA is still the subject of ongoing consultation which will be influenced by the wider economic climate and will impact on future housing provision. It is not clear at this stage what the full impact of these changes will be.
- 7.3 Shortly after the general election, the Government announced that it would be abolishing the Tenant Services Authority (TSA) At present, the future of tenant protection and satisfaction is uncertain.

8. Housing Subsidy Changes (Temporary Accommodation) – April 2010

- 8.1 In 2009, the Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) announced fundamental changes affecting the amount of money that local authorities can claim towards the cost of providing homeless households with temporary accommodation.

New housing subsidy regime

- 8.2 The new housing subsidy regime, which came into effect on 1 April 2010, replaced the old system of subsidy cap limits with a formula that is based on weekly Local Housing Allowance rates and the payment of a weekly management allowance.
- 8.3 Based on the Council's use of temporary accommodation at the time of the announcement, it was forecast that the new housing subsidy regime would result in an annual subsidy shortfall, for Haringey, of approximately £7 million. Urgent action was therefore taken to plug the funding gap by reducing the number of households in temporary accommodation, re-negotiating the rents paid to housing suppliers and cutting the void turnaround times for leased accommodation.
- 8.4 As a result of the successful implementation of the Temporary Accommodation Reduction Plan (approved by Members in 2008) and the targeting of Emergency Accommodation (which was, at that time, the most expensive type of temporary accommodation used by the Council), good progress has been made in reducing the number and cost of homeless households living in temporary accommodation.
- 8.5 During 2009/10, the number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation was reduced by 1,001 (22%) and, by the end of September 2010, the number had reduced to 3,341. An Emergency Accommodation Reduction Project has helped reduce the number of households living in nightly-charged Emergency Accommodation by 879 (53%) from 1,650 to its current figure of 771.
- 8.6 Despite these achievements, a substantial deficit was still forecast for 2010/11. In May 2010, the Chief Executive's Management Board considered and approved an action plan that sought to reduce the cost of temporary accommodation to an amount that could be met from the housing subsidy payments received.

Subsidy mitigation action plan

- 8.7 The main thrust of the subsidy mitigation action plan was to reduce the overall cost of temporary accommodation by cutting management costs, negotiating price reductions and working with Registered Providers (housing associations) and other housing suppliers to generate an alternative supply of less expensive temporary accommodation into which the Council would be able to move homeless households that were living in more expensive temporary accommodation.
- 8.8 To date, negotiations have been concluded with the suppliers of 200 leased properties for which the weekly rent charged was higher than what the Council can receive in housing subsidy. Of these, the suppliers of 157 leased properties have accepted a lower rent, 38 have asked for their properties to be handed back and 5 have expressed an interest in leasing their property to a housing association. Negotiations are continuing with the suppliers of another 84 leased properties.

- 8.9 Building on the success of our negotiations with these suppliers (and with the suppliers of Emergency Accommodation in February and March 2010), we have written to the suppliers of all of the other accommodation leased to the Council, requesting a rent reduction of up to £12 per week.
- 8.10 Despite their best efforts, the 6 private sector suppliers and 3 housing associations have failed to generate the supply of 700 units of less expensive leased accommodation (400 Supplier Managed and 300 Housing Association Leased) into which the Council wants to move homeless households that are currently living in more expensive temporary accommodation. Between them, they have so far delivered only 150 of the 700 units required and each has said they are finding it difficult to procure new supply within the housing subsidy limits.
- 8.11 Although consideration was given to the merits and feasibility of the Council transferring a proportion of its stock of leased accommodation to one or more of the housing associations (in order to reduce its financial exposure in relation to repairs, dilapidations and the housing subsidy regime), this has effectively been ruled out as a result of the Government's announcement, earlier this year, that housing associations and local authorities will be subject to the same housing subsidy regime for temporary accommodation from 1 April 2011.
- 8.12 The Council continues to work very closely with private landlords and rental agents in the borough in order to maximise the number of households prevented from becoming homeless and helped to move out of temporary accommodation. However, the number of homes offered for rent this year is substantially less than in 2009/10 when the Private Sector Lettings Team successfully placed more than 1,000 households in the private rented sector. Some suppliers are looking for alternative markets before offering their accommodation to the Council.

Size of budget gap

- 8.13 It needs to be recognised that despite the range of measures described in this report, the sheer scale of the budget gap created by the housing subsidy changes means that, although every effort is being made to achieve a balanced budget position, this may not be fully achieved as a lot of factors are beyond the Council's control. These factors include the availability of alternative cheaper supply in a volatile and competitive market where policy changes at a national level have encouraged suppliers to shop around for the best offer.
- 8.14 Unless the Council is able to procure almost 1,000 units of alternative, less expensive temporary accommodation, it will have no option but to retain accommodation that is costing more than it will receive in housing subsidy because it needs that accommodation in order to fulfil its statutory obligations.
- 8.15 Even though the number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation has reduced by 40% during the past three years – and despite the good progress made in relation to the subsidy mitigation action plan – changes to the housing subsidy regime have had such a serious impact that it is now forecast that the Council will spend between £2.5 million and £3 million above budget in 2010/11. Further action is required in order to achieve additional financial savings and reduce the Council's financial exposure. .

9. Proposed Housing Benefit Changes – April 2011

9.1 In its Emergency Budget of 22 June 2010, the Government proposed a series of measures designed to reduce expenditure on Housing Benefit:

(a) From 1 April 2011, Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates will be 'capped' at the following rates:

- £250 per week for a 1-bedroom home
- £290 per week for a 2-bedroom home
- £340 per week for a 3-bedroom home
- £400 per week for a 4-bedroom home (or larger)

(b) From October 2011, the Local Housing Allowance will be calculated on the basis of the 30 percentile of rents (rather than the 50 percentile, used at present) in a particular area.

(c) From April 2014, tenants (including those living in social housing) who have been in receipt of Job Seeker's Allowance for at least 12 months will have their Housing Benefit award reduced by 10%.

9.2 If these changes are implemented, they will have a significant impact on Haringey. Not only will they lead to increased homelessness, but they will also severely limit the Council's ability to use the private rented sector to prevent homelessness and discharge its homelessness duties, especially in relation to larger families.

9.3 The 'capping' of Housing Benefit at the levels proposed will also lead to unprecedented 'outward migration' from the Central London boroughs (including Westminster, Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea and Tower Hamlets where rents are significantly higher than the LHA 'caps') to those boroughs – such as Haringey, Enfield, Barnet and Waltham Forest – where private rented accommodation is less expensive.

9.4 'Outward migration' will place additional pressure on Haringey and is likely to have serious implications for social cohesion, the private rented sector and the demand for housing-related support, school places, and health and social care services.

9.5 The Council has established strong relationships with landlords and rental agents that are offering good quality, well managed private rented accommodation (as individual lettings or as temporary accommodation) at favourable rent levels. 'Outward migration' from the Central London Boroughs will inflate rents, exacerbate Haringey's overcrowding problems and lead to the increased use of poorly managed, unsafe and substandard private rented accommodation.

9.6 Figures from London Councils show that up to 14,661 families across the capital are likely to be affected by the subsidy changes. The same estimates show that, in Haringey, almost 2,000 claims will be affected adversely by these changes.

- 9.7 As the housing subsidy regime is based on LHA rates, it appears extremely likely that many of the Central London boroughs will again procure a large supply of temporary accommodation in Haringey and other Outer London boroughs where the rents they are charged will be met through the housing subsidy regime.
- 9.8 For Haringey, the unintended consequences of the proposed changes to Housing Benefit will include the following:
- Unprecedented 'outward migration' and a substantial increase in the number of out-of-borough placements, leading to the disruption of schooling, healthcare and support
 - An increased concentration of temporary accommodation and private rented sector placements in areas (including the East of the borough) where the housing costs are lower
 - An increase in the number of households that are overcrowded, as families move to accommodation that is smaller than they need but is being let at a rent that is at or below the LHA rate
 - An increase in the number of unauthorised, poor quality property conversions from large homes to smaller units
 - An increase in the demand for private rented accommodation, as local authorities compete for properties, resulting in higher rents, a shortage of affordable housing and increased use of poorly managed, unsafe and substandard accommodation.
 - Extra pressure on local social care, mental health and support services, giving rise to concerns about funding and the safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children
- 9.10 In July 2010, Haringey Council hosted a Temporary Accommodation Summit for the local authorities in the North London Sub Region. The purpose of the Summit was to share ideas and information, and to agree on a course of action that will help minimise the impact of the Housing Benefit changes on the Sub Region. All of the local authorities agreed to share information about out-of-borough placements, and there was a lot of interest in the idea of joint procurement and the setting of standard prices and a common letting standard.
- 9.11 To address these issues it is proposed that the Council continues to lobby Government both for additional resources but also for statutory regulations to prevent local authorities from placing their most vulnerable residents (including, for example, those who have a severe physical disability or learning disability or are the subject of a child protection plan) in temporary accommodation outside of their borough, except in an emergency and then only for a maximum of six weeks. This would replicate the statutory obligations that apply to local authorities' placement of homeless families and young people in B&B accommodation.

10. Haringey's Temporary Accommodation Target

- 10.1 Haringey has reduced by 40% the number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation and, in doing so, has made a useful contribution to the previous government's national target of halving the number by the year 2010.
- 10.2 Although no formal announcement has been made, the national target has already been met and local authorities are no longer under pressure to reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation (TA).
- 10.3 For Haringey, however, there are very sound reasons (in terms of community well-being and the need to reduce the Council's financial exposure in relation to the housing subsidy regime) for continuing to reduce the number of households living in temporary accommodation.
- 10.4 Prior to the general election, Haringey's target was to reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation to 2,600 by the end of December 2010. As the overwhelming priority is now to achieve a balanced budget, cost reduction (rather than a reduction in numbers) is now the goal.
- 10.5 To this end, it is recommended that Haringey strives to reduce the number of households in TA to 3,000 by March 2011 and to 2,600 by March 2012.

11. Impact on Council Services

- 11.1 Earlier in this report, reference was made to the unintended consequences of the national policy changes relating to Housing Benefit, including the extra demands placed on local education, health, social care, mental health and support services. Although the cost of the additional demand has yet to be quantified, it is likely that it will impact on the Council's Strategic Planning & Commissioning role and its medium and long term financial planning.
- 11.2 In view of this, it may be necessary to review the Strategic Commissioning of Health and Social Care Services and to link these to the provision of housing which is, of course, critical to future service provision across the Council.
- 11.3 The likely deficit position affecting Housing Services needs to be considered in conjunction with the pressures on other Council services which may, indeed, increase with inward migration from Central London boroughs.
- 11.4 In order to address the likely consequences of these national policy changes, cross directorate work is already underway. Members are asked to note the overall adverse impact these changes will have on corporate financial resources as the Council seeks to minimise the impact of these policy changes.

- 11.5 As landlords and rental agents assess their options and shop around for the best offer, the local housing market is likely to become volatile. This will impact on a number of Council services (but especially Housing, Adult Social Care and Children's Services) that rely on the private rented sector when discharging the Council's statutory duties. The situation may deteriorate further (from April 2014 onwards) when tenants who have been unemployed for 12 months or longer begin to receive only 90% of their Housing Benefit entitlement.
- 11.6 Whilst good progress has been made in tackling homelessness in the borough and reducing the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation, the nature and extent of the public sector spending cuts and the national policy changes will disadvantage the Council financially and make it increasingly difficult for it to discharge its statutory duties in relation to housing and social care.
- 11.7 Despite successful price negotiations with the suppliers of temporary accommodation, the adverse financial position towards the end of 2010/11 is likely to result in a deficit position of more than £2 million, over which the Council has little control, since it is reliant on an increasingly volatile housing market.

12. Other Options Considered

- 12.1 In light of recent government policy changes, there is now a pressing need to consider a range of options to address and alleviate the pressures on the local housing market, whilst at the same time tackling the issues that will impact on future housing provision in the borough or, like temporary accommodation and the decent homes programme, will have an adverse effect on the Council's medium term financial strategy.
- 12.2 Some of the issues and options currently under consideration include:
- The role of the private rented sector in meeting the housing needs of those households who are unlikely to be offered social rented housing in the foreseeable future, and how the procurement of private rented accommodation can be streamlined and rationalised (throughout the Council and within the North London Sub Region) in order to ensure that best use is made of the private rented sector to meet citizens' housing needs.
 - The role of the new Housing Allocations Policy in helping the Council to make best use of the borough's social housing stock, manage customers' expectations and enable customers to make informed choices about their future housing (including affordable home ownership and private rented accommodation) and their prospects of being offered the tenancy of a council or housing association home.
 - The different ways in which the Council commissions services and works collaboratively across service boundaries in order to maximise new housing supply (to an agreed standard and in a manner that provides value for money) and ensure that the limited supply of social housing is prioritised to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

- The different ways in which the cost of the Council's temporary accommodation can be reduced to an amount that is fully met by the housing subsidy payments and the Council can work in partnership with housing associations to share the risk of procuring and managing temporary accommodation for homeless households nominated by the Council.
- The future of the entire temporary accommodation stock portfolio, including a change of management arrangements through alternative providers if these would offer the required standard of service and better value for money.
- The different options available to the Council in relation to its investment in, and management of, its existing and future housing stock.

13. Head of Legal Services Comments

- 13.1 The Head of Legal Services has been consulted in the preparation of this report and advises that the Council is under a legal obligation to fulfil its statutory duties under homelessness legislation. At present, there are no indications that the homelessness legislation will be amended to reflect the financial reductions announced. As a result, the council will have to ensure it meets the same level its statutory duties with reduced financial resources.

14. Service Financial Comments

- 14.1 In August 2008 the Department for Work and Pensions released details of what the new Subsidy regime that was to be introduced in April 2010 would look like. A detailed calculation was carried out to assess the level of unsubsidised costs that would arise under the new regime, if procurement costs and the number of households in temporary accommodation could not be reduced. The estimates revealed that £6.8m of procurement costs would not be met by subsidy. This balance has now been reduced to £3.8m. This has been achieved through a reduction in the number of households in temporary accommodation and a reduction in procurement costs.

- 14.2 In 2010/11 there remains a forecast deficit on budget of between £2.5m and £3m. Various initiatives are being targeted to reduce this underlying deficit as follows:-

Private Sector Leasing

- All Private Sector Leases that are above the subsidy level are being re-negotiated to within subsidy limits or earmarked for hand back. Full year savings to date for this initiative amount to £243,210.
- All Private Sector Leases that have expired are being re-negotiated at lower prices. Approximately £38,494 full year savings have been agreed to date.
- The final element of the focus on Private sector Leases is to renegotiate all leases that have not been captured under the two initiatives listed above.

Through all the Private Sector Leasing initiatives listed above it will be possible to achieve further full year savings of up to £300,000.

Emergency Accommodation

- In March 2010 successful negotiations with Emergency Accommodation suppliers reduced the price of Emergency Accommodation stock to Local Housing Allowance Levels.
- There now remains a balance of £208,245 per annum of spend on Emergency Accommodation above Local Housing Allowance Levels. This amounts to 120 units of stock.
- The higher prices paid for some of these units reflect the fact that they may be adapted for households with special needs but, for the majority, it should be possible to reduce procurement prices.

15. Chief Financial Officer's Comments

- 15.1 Changes in the subsidy regime that became effective from 1 April 2010 have meant that Haringey can no longer reclaim all the costs of housing people in temporary accommodation.
- 15.2 The forecast base budget deficit arising when the changes were first announced was in the order of £7m per annum. In response to this the Emergency Accommodation project was formed in 2009-10 in order to reduce the impact of these changes by both reducing the amount of people in temporary accommodation and by reducing the average cost paid per unit.
- 15.3 The project was successful in dramatically reducing the numbers in temporary accommodation and, although the project has now completed and the staff involved released, the focus has now shifted to reducing the cost of the remaining units of accommodation.
- 15.4 The budget shortfall at the beginning of 2010-11 was estimated to exceed £3 million and the main actions to reduce this position are outlined in the report, but broadly fall into the category of either persuading landlords to reduce the rent payable or moving families to cheaper accommodation.
- 15.5 Although some success has been achieved in reducing prices, the actions have been compromised by further changes in legislation which have acted to reduce the availability of accommodation at or below the amount now covered by subsidy payments. Thus it is still projected that an overspend of around £2.5 m will be recorded in 2010-11.
- 15.6 The rate of reduction is thus that an overspend is expected to continue into 2011-12 especially if outward migration from other 'more expensive' Boroughs occurs at significant levels. In order to mitigate this, further actions beyond those outlined in Section 8 of this report will need to be developed. I have asked the service to produce a further report setting out clearly what actions they will take to reduce the overspend this year and to identify ways of minimising any on-going impact on the budget in 2011-12. This report will be brought to Cabinet in December to approve the proposed actions.

16. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

- 16.1 A high proportion of households living in temporary accommodation are vulnerable and from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities.
- 16.2 For those households living in temporary accommodation, they are unable to plan their lives, given the uncertainty and short term nature of this type of accommodation .In additions there is a high rate of pupil mobility which means that the duration and location of temporary accommodation has an impact on other council services such as education and social services. It is envisaged that with more long term arrangements in place under the framework agreement along with good quality accommodation will enable families to plan their lives more and lead to a degree of stability.
- 16.3 In order to reduce the extent of pupil mobility within Haringey's schools – and to assist those households that include someone who has special medical, educational or support needs – most of the TA that is procured (including leased properties that are approved for renewal) will be located in Haringey or within 1½ miles of it. The only exceptions to this will be where it is in the best interests of the service user (because of domestic violence, hate crime or threats to kill, for example) that TA is provided much further away from the borough

17. Consultation

- 17.1 As part of Haringey's multi-agency Homelessness Strategy and its implementation plan, the Council has consulted service users living in temporary accommodation.
- 17.2 At the time of consultation, residents of temporary accommodation expressed concern about the quality of some of the accommodation, confusion over who to contact to report the need for repairs or pest control treatment, and the length of time it took for some housing suppliers to organise repairs and treatment. As a result, a TA User Forum was set up and the Housing Service addressed these issues. Recent surveys have shown that satisfaction levels have risen, with most service users attending the TA Forum expressing higher levels of satisfaction.
- 17.3 Residents of TA have also told us about the inconvenience they are caused (especially if they have children and/or are living with someone who has special medical, educational or support needs that can best be met by remaining in the borough) when the Council places them in homes a long way from Haringey. The Housing Service has addressed this issue over the last 12 months by ensuring that households placed outside the borough are brought back into borough and by limiting most new placements to within 1½ miles radius of the borough
- 17.4 During the ongoing consultation at the TA User Forum, residents have also told us about the disruption they are caused by the frequency with which they move and the fact that they are often asked to move at very short notice. Uncertainty as to when and where they will move makes it extremely difficult to make important decisions and choices about schools, doctors and employment.

17.5 To address this, the Council has ensured that, where it has already accepted a rehousing duty under the homelessness legislation, households are only moved in exceptional circumstances, such as where the property needs to be handed back for health and safety reasons or because it is too expensive.

18. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Haringey's Homelessness Strategy 2008-11
Temporary Accommodation Reduction Plan 2008

Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet

On 12 October 2010

**Report Title Housing Allocations, Lettings and Homelessness Services
Re-Inspection – Final Report**

Report of Director of Urban Environment

Signed : 

Phil Harris, Assistant Director (Strategic & Community Housing Services)

1 October 2010

Contact Officer : Phil Harris, Assistant Director (Strategic & Community Housing Services)

Tel: 020 8489 4338

E-mail: phil.harris@haringey.gov.uk

Wards(s) affected: All

Report for: Key Decision

1. Purpose of the report

1.1 To inform Members of the outcome of the Audit Commission's re-inspection of the Council's Housing Allocations, Lettings and Homelessness services and to summarise the contents of the final inspection report.

1.2 To approve the approach that the Council will take in responding to the Audit Commission's recommendations and findings.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

2.1 Overall, the final report is very positive and recognises the significant progress that has been made in Strategic & Community Housing Services since the last

inspection in October 2007 and the recruitment of a new management team.

- 2.2 Although there is still much to be done, I am especially pleased with the second judgement of 'excellent prospects for improvement' (page 39) and the references to "good progress", "strong track record" and "strengths significantly outweigh weaknesses". By reading this section of the report first, it is possible to gain a good overview of the Housing Service as a whole and the journey we are on. The preceding sections of the report look at the service in more detail.

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

- 3.1 The actions taken in response to the Audit Commission's recommendations will help meet the following priorities in the Council Plan:

Priority 3 - A Thriving Haringey

Improving housing conditions in the private sector and in the Council's stock of permanent and temporary accommodation, to provide families and vulnerable households with the stability they need, making it easier for them to maintain their links with schools, healthcare professionals and support networks.

Priority 4 - A Caring Haringey

Continuing to prevent homelessness by leading the delivery of Haringey's multi agency Homelessness Strategy 2008-11 and maintaining focus on effective prevention and options services. Improving the speed of homelessness decision making and adopting a more transparent Allocations policy. By moving homeless households out of Temporary Accommodation and into private sector accommodation the Council is supporting independent living.

Priority 5 –Driving Change, Improving Quality

Improving value for money through more cost-effective procurement, rent negotiations with private landlords and more effective use of the Council stock.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

- (a) Receives and notes the Audit Commission's final report and judgements in relation to its re-inspection of the Council's Housing Allocations, Lettings and Homelessness services.; and
- (b) Agrees to the proposed approach for responding to the Audit Commission's recommendations and findings.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

- 5.1 The Audit Commission's re-inspection was a significant statutory requirement and the outcome is therefore being reported to Members for formal receipt and noting.
- 5.2 The successful outcome of the re-inspection indicates the good progress that has been made in Strategic & Community Housing Services since the last inspection in October 2007 and contributes to enhancing the Council's reputation.

6 Other options considered

- 6.1 Not applicable.

7 Summary

- 7.1 The Audit Commission inspected the Council's Housing Allocations and Lettings Service in October 2007 and after some delay, published its final report in December 2008. The judgement was that the Housing and Lettings Service was a "poor" (no stars) service with "promising prospects for improvement".
- 7.2 In accordance with usual inspection practice, this meant a re-inspection would be conducted and, in May 2010, the Audit Commission undertook a re-inspection and extended the scope of that inspection to include Homelessness services.
- 7.3 The Audit Commission's draft report was issued on 21 June 2010 and, following minor changes, the final report was published on 12 August 2010.
- 7.4 It was the judgment of the Audit Commission that the Council is providing a "Fair" (one star) service that has "excellent prospects for Improvement".
- 7.5 The Audit Commission identified a number of improvements that the Housing Service has achieved since the previous inspection, along with a number of areas where strengths were adjudged to outweigh weaknesses. The Commission's summary and scoring is set out in **Appendix A** of this report.
- 7.6 In its report, the Audit Commission made 4 specific recommendations (see **Appendix B**) in relation to improvements that the Council should make in relation to the following areas:
 - (a) Access to services and customer focus
 - (b) Allocation of vacant social housing
 - (c) Prevention of homelessness
 - (d) Unit cost benchmarking and value for money

- 7.7 The Council is expected to act on the recommendations and to address the weaknesses identified in the report.
- 7.8 During the period leading up to the inspection, Strategic & Community Housing Services revised its approach to service improvement and developed the Housing Improvement Plan for 2010-12. This sets out the Housing Service's approach to continuous improvement and ongoing service change and development in response to the political, financial and social challenges the service is facing.
- 7.9 The Housing Improvement Plan was developed shortly after the preparation of the self-assessment submitted to the Audit Commission for inspection and, as a result, it anticipates to a great extent the improvements and weaknesses that the inspectors have since identified in their report. It therefore provides a ready-made framework within which the required local improvement actions are being managed and monitored.
- 7.10 A review is being carried out to ensure that all of the Audit Commission's recommendations and findings are reflected appropriately in the Housing Improvement Plan and its underlying action plans.
- 7.11 The Audit Commission has invited the Council to submit a formal response to the inspection recommendations, which will be published alongside the report on the Commission's website. There are no material issues with the inspection findings or the conduct of the inspection, and overall the inspection was balanced, professional and a positive experience for the service. The deadline for submission of the Council's response is 11 October 2010 so this will be submitted with the agreement of the Cabinet Member for Housing.

8 Chief Financial Officer Comments

- 8.1 The actions within this report can be addressed from within existing resources.

9 Head of Legal Services Comments

- 9.1 The Head of Legal Service has been consulted in the preparation of this report.
- 9.2 This re-inspection was carried out by the Housing Inspectorate pursuant to its powers under the Local Government Act 1999 section 10. Under the Act the Housing Authority has a duty to ensure that its services comply with the requirements of the best value legal framework and as such the recommendations and findings should be implemented as part of the Housing Improvement Plan and its underlying action plans.

10 Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

- 10.1 The inspection report includes comments relevant to the equalities and diversity elements of the service's improvement plans and these will be reviewed and strengthened to ensure the Audit Commission's findings are addressed. This will include, for example, ensuring that Equalities Impact Assessments are completed more comprehensively, and ensuring that the approach to monitoring diversity to ensure fair and equal access across all services is more consistent and produces more demonstrable outcomes.

11 Consultation

- 11.1 Consultation took place with the Audit Commission on their findings and the draft report. The final report has been published on the Commission's web site and the Council has submitted a formal response, to be published alongside it.
- 11.2 A number of the improvement actions that address the inspection findings are already underway and where appropriate these include provision for service user and stakeholder consultation. This is identified in the Housing Improvement Plan or its underlying plans, including consultation on the Housing Allocations Policy.

12 Service Financial Comments

- 12.1 The Service is continuing with the approach outlined in the Housing Improvement Plan for 2010-12. The recommended service improvements will be contained within the budgets for 2010/11 and 2011/12.

13 Use of appendices

Appendix A – Audit Commission Summary and Scoring
Appendix B – Audit Commission Recommendations

14 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 14.1 Audit Commission Report - Allocations, Lettings and Homelessness Re-inspection, London Borough of Haringey July 2010.
- 14.2 Strategic & Community Housing Services, Housing Improvement Plan 2010-12.

Appendix A – Audit Commission Summary and Scoring


Summary

- 1 Haringey Council provides 'fair' allocations, lettings and homelessness services, which have excellent prospects for improvement. The services were inspected in 2007 and found to be 'poor', with promising prospects for improvement. This re-inspection found that services have improved in a number of areas.
- 2 There is now a comprehensive approach to preventing homelessness and offering housing options, which has contributed to a steady reduction in the use of temporary accommodation. Targets to limit the use of bed and breakfast accommodation have been met, and the standard of temporary accommodation is generally satisfactory. However, Haringey still has a very high number of households in temporary accommodation and the speed of homelessness decision-making is slow.
- 3 Services are generally easy to access and a good range of information is available, although the speed of telephone access is not meeting targets. Frontline staff provide a good level of customer care, and appointments are made efficiently and in appropriate timescales. There is also a sound approach to dealing with complaints. However, service standards are not comprehensive and the approach to obtaining customer feedback is patchy.
- 4 There is an effective approach to assessing and meeting the needs of vulnerable adults, and a strong multi-agency approach to providing advice and support to people experiencing domestic violence. There are arrangements to make services accessible to all customers, and a range of surgeries and activities take place to reach out to different groups. However, the approach to monitoring diversity to ensure fair and equal access across all services is not consistent or comprehensive and has produced limited outcomes.
- 5 The present lettings policy is not sufficiently transparent, registrations are not carried out promptly and the register has not been reviewed for several years, although the Council has plans to address these issues.
- 6 The Council has reduced the cost of providing temporary accommodation, while maintaining standards, but there is also a lack of comprehensive benchmarking and comparative data to enable the service to be sure it is delivering value for money.
- 7 The prospects for improvement are considered to be 'excellent' because appropriate plans and strategies are in place, with actions that will improve services for customers. There is a strong track record of improvement over recent years, including good progress against the recommendations of the 2007 inspection. Performance monitoring and reporting is generally robust and there has been strong leadership of the inspected services. There is the financial and staffing capacity to deliver further improvement and capacity is strengthened through external funding and partnership working.

Scoring the service

- 8 We have assessed London Borough of Haringey as providing a 'fair', one-star service that has excellent prospects for improvement. Our judgements are based on the evidence obtained during the inspection and are outlined below.

'a fair service that has excellent prospects for improvement'

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Prospects for improvement | | | | |
| Excellent | |  | | | |
| Promising | | | | | |
| Uncertain | | | | | |
| Poor | | | | | |
| | Poor | Fair ★ | Good ★★ | Excellent ★★★ | A Good Service? |

Source: Audit Commission

- 9 We found the service to be fair because it has a range of strengths including:

- an effective approach to preventing homelessness and using the private rented sector has significantly reduced the level of temporary accommodation used;
- the housing and support needs of vulnerable adults are being addressed;
- targets for limiting the use of bed and breakfast accommodation have been met;
- good quality information and an informative website are available for service users;
- there is effective working with housing associations and other partners in the allocation of homes and prevention of homelessness;
- the multi-agency Hearthstone service is providing effective one-stop help to people facing domestic abuse;
- there is effective procurement of temporary accommodation, which has reduced unit costs while maintaining standards; and
- there is a sound approach to dealing with complaints.

10 However, there are some areas which require improvement. These include:

- the current allocations policy is not sufficiently transparent and needs updating;
- housing registrations are not carried out promptly;
- there are lengthy average relet times for empty council homes;
- the speed of homelessness decision-making is not meeting targets;
- diversity monitoring is not comprehensive and has not been systematically used to improve service delivery;
- the service does not have a clear understanding of the value for money of the inspected services and how this compares with other organisations;
- telephone calls are not answered within target times; and
- service standards are not yet comprehensive, and there are weaknesses in monitoring and reporting of performance against the standards.

11 The service has excellent prospects for improvement because:

- there is a strong track record of improvement over recent years, including progress against the recommendations of the 2007 inspection;
- appropriate plans and strategies are in place, with actions that will improve services for customers;
- performance monitoring and reporting is generally robust;
- there has been strong leadership of the inspected services which has supported improvement; and
- there is the financial and staffing capacity to deliver further improvement and capacity is strengthened through external funding and partnership working.

12 However, there are barriers to improvement. These include:

- progress has been slow in some areas, such as a failure to review the housing register; and
- there has not been a sufficiently strong focus on learning from other organisations or from customer feedback.

Appendix B – Audit Commission recommendations**Recommendation**

R1 The Council should improve access and its customer focus by:

- ensuring that service standards are comprehensive and that performance against them is regularly monitored and reported;
- ensuring that telephone answering is accurately monitored and meets target timescales;
- ensuring that support is available to people bidding for properties at all Customer Service Centres;
- ensuring that the diversity of service users is monitored and that this information is used to shape service delivery and to ensure fair and equal access to services;
- completing equality impact assessments of all key service areas; and
- ensuring that customer feedback on the inspected services is regularly collected, reviewed and acted upon.

Recommendation

R2 The Council should improve its approach to allocating vacant social rented homes by:

- reviewing the present allocation policy, in consultation with stakeholders, to ensure that it provides customers with a clear understanding of how homes are allocated;
- ensuring that new housing applications are registered promptly;
- regularly reviewing the housing register to ensure that it records current housing need; and
- ensuring that the allocation element of property relet times is minimised.

Recommendation

R3 The Council should improve its approach to preventing and addressing homelessness by:

- developing an effective private sector deposit guarantee scheme for 'non-priority' homeless people;
- ensuring that landlords of Home Finder Scheme properties are either accredited, or meet accreditation standards before being accepted onto the scheme;
- ensuring that homelessness decisions are taken as promptly as is reasonably possible;
- considering the provision of a specialist mediation service, particularly for young people leaving home; and
- ensuring that all reports of disrepair in temporary accommodation are responded to in line with the agreed procedures and timescales.

| Recommendation |
|--|
| <p>R4 The Council should take action to improve its approach to providing value for money by assessing the unit costs and outcomes of its services and initiatives and comparing these with other organisations, including high performers.</p> |

14



Haringey Council

Agenda item:

[No.]**Cabinet****12th October 2010**

Report Title: Winter Service Plan

Report of : Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment

Signed : *N Bolger* 21st Sept 2010.

Contact Officer : Michael McNicholas, Client and Performance Manager

michael.mcnicholas@haringey.gov.uk

Tel: 020 8489 5655

Wards(s) affected: All

Report for: Key Decision

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1. The Council as a Highways Authority has an obligation to keep highways free of snow and ice as far as reasonably practicable. This report seeks approval for our 2010/11 Winter Service Plan which details the Council's policies and operational procedures for dealing with snow and ice on the highway.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member

- 2.1. Following the severe weather experienced last winter, Members were consulted about how we could improve our winter service arrangements. The severe weather last winter created a national grit shortage, leading to all Highways Authorities being instructed by Government to reduce gritting operations to conserve supplies. This had an impact in Haringey on carriageways and pavements that were not within the Priority 1 category.
- 2.2. This review of the Winter Service Plan is intended to take account of the feedback from consultation with Members, as well as the feedback received from residents and other sources during last winter, to provide the best possible response to future severe weather events. Within the revised plan priority has been given to

carrying out actions aimed at keeping transport and the emergency services moving, keeping businesses, schools and essential services open, and providing assistance for vulnerable people where it is needed.

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

3.1 Council Priorities

The Winter Service Plan links to all of the Council's priorities to some degree.

3.1.1 Priority 1 – Making Haringey one of London's greenest boroughs.

The Winter Service Plan sets out when, where, how and in what quantities salt grit will be used to treat ice and snow. Salt grit can be damaging to the environment and can cause harm to street trees and other plant and animal life. It can also affect bridges and accelerate corrosion of the steel when used in strong concentrations. Therefore it is important to use it only when necessary and only in the quantities required to deliver the required outcomes. The Winter Service Plan sets out the decision making process about when to grit as well as how and in what quantities grit will be laid to ensure it is only used when necessary and at recommended spread rates to avoid over-use.

3.1.2 Priority 2 – Creating a Better Haringey: cleaner, greener, safer.

The primary objective of the Winter Service Plan is to provide carriageways and footpaths that are free of ice and snow and so are safe to use, as far as reasonably practicable. It is not possible to guarantee that all carriageways and footpaths will be free of snow and ice and so resources will be deployed to benefit the most people by focussing on heavily used roads, as well as vulnerable people by focussing on roads where there are Residential Care Homes and schools.

3.1.3 Priority 3 – Encouraging a lifetime of well-being, at home, work, play and learning.

The Winter Service Plan has been designed to help residents and visitors to the borough do their usual activities through spells of cold weather when there is ice and snow to contend with.

3.1.4 Priority 4 – Promoting independent living while supporting adults and children when needed.

The Winter Service Plan has been designed to provide carriageway and pavement gritting at and leading to Residential Care Homes and schools at a level of priority that recognises how important they are, even though they are not necessarily heavily used by other road users.

3.1.5 Priority 5 – Delivering excellent, customer focussed, cost effective services

During severe weather it is not always possible to make every pavement and carriageway safe for pedestrians and drivers. However, it is important to ensure that the resources that are available are deployed to the best possible effect. The Winter Service Plan provides the details of how the Council will set out to achieve this so that, even those who find their own street has not been gritted, can get an

understanding of why this is and what the Council is doing for the borough as a whole that does benefit them, like making sure goods can be delivered to the shops they rely on, that public transport hubs are accessible and that bus routes are operational.

3.2 Use of Resources

3.2.1 The activities in the Winter Service Plan are delivered through the Integrated Waste Management and Transport Contract. To demonstrate value for money this contract was competitively tendered and awarded to Haringey Accord Ltd who have now been taken over by Haringey Enterprise Ltd. This contract is due to expire and a competitive dialogue process is currently under way for a new contract due to commence next April. The winter service is included as part of the package of functions in the new contract. The procurement process for the new contract will ensure that value for money is achieved for the delivery of winter service operations.

3.2.2 This contract is the most appropriate place for the winter service. It is almost always the case that at the on-set of severe weather requiring major gritting activities, street cleansing - and sometimes refuse and recycling collections - are suspended leaving a pool of skilled staff and fleet that cannot do their usual work. These resources can be deployed to gritting work. It is also appropriate because the winter service operation is based at Ashley Road Depot where the Council salt store is located. The combined effect of bringing together staff, fleet, depot and storage ensures the best use of resources is achieved to deliver the winter service.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1. That Cabinet approves and adopts the Winter Service Operational Plan 2010/11 for the coming winter including the policies that determine when gritting will be undertaken and the prioritisation of locations for gritting activity (see paragraph 5.6).
- 4.2. That Cabinet approves the extension of the grit bin network to include 44 new sites of high and medium priority at a cost of £15,000 (see paragraph 5.8.1).
- 4.3 That Cabinet approves the maintenance of minimum grit stock levels throughout the winter and where stock falls below these minimum levels then in-season grit top up orders will be placed to bring the stock back up to at least the minimum levels (see paragraph 5.9.2).
- 4.4 That the Winter Service Operation Plan be reviewed annually.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

- 5.1. Haringey Council's policy is to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that safe passage along a highway is not endangered by snow or ice. The Council considers that the best way to achieve this is to prioritise certain locations and surface types based on risk assessment. The detailed operational procedures and

prioritised locations are provided in the Winter Service Operational Plan attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

5.2. Gritting Service

5.2.1 There are three types of gritting activity, these are as follows:

- Frost patrols, to deal with the formation of ice at low temperatures
- Pre-treatment, to provide gritting in advance of forecast snowfall
- Post-treatment, to provide gritting after snowfall and during continued snowfall

5.2.2 Also provided as part of the gritting service is a network of grit bins and a grit store at Ashley Road Depot.

5.3. Frost patrols

5.3.1 It will be the Council's policy to continue to carry out Frost Patrols when there is a forecast of near zero or sub-zero overnight temperatures, suggesting the risk of formation of frost and ice. Frost patrols are the most common form of gritting activity and happen on average 20 to 30 nights per winter season. They will provide for a programme of mechanical and manual gritting of a network carriageways and pedestrian areas based on the following criteria:

- Carriageways with the steepest gradients;
- Carriageways with steeper gradients and/or that are more likely to ice over and for longer due to exposure and/or due to elevation; and
- Heavily used pedestrian areas with steepest gradients, bridges and steps in exposed locations that are most likely to ice over and for longer than other pedestrian areas.

5.3.2 The list of carriageways for treatment on frost patrols is detailed in Appendix B of the Winter Service Operational Plan. Muswell Hill is an example of a frost patrol carriageway. The list of pedestrian areas for treatment on frost patrols is detailed in Appendix M. The steps at Tottenham Hale Station is an example of a frost patrol pedestrian area.

5.4. Pre-treatment

5.4.1 It will be the Council's policy to carry out pre-treatment when there is a forecast of snow falling, combined with low temperatures giving rise to the risk of the snow settling to any depth likely to cause highway surfaces to become slippery.

5.4.2 Pre-treatment will provide for a programme of mechanical and manual gritting of a network of Priority 1 carriageways and Priority 1 pavements based on the following criteria:

- Carriageways with the steepest gradients, highest elevation/exposure and heaviest traffic, or any combination of these factors, including all bus routes and any road serving hospitals, emergency service premises and special

- education needs schools; and
- Pavements in Town Centres and around Residential Care Homes, hospitals, emergency service premises and other essential services.

5.4.3 The list of Priority 1 carriageways for pre-treatment on the forecast of snow is detailed in Appendix B of the Winter Service Operational Plan. Wood Green High Road is an example of a Priority 1 carriageway. The list of Priority 1 pavements for pre-treatment on the forecast of snow is detailed in Appendix M. Green Lanes is an example of a Priority 1 pavement.

5.4.4 If a snow event occurs during school term time, carriageways leading to schools will be gritted directly after the gritting of the Priority 1 carriageway network has been completed.

5.5. Post treatment

5.5.1 It will be the Council's policy to carry out post-treatment activity to deal with fallen snow and compacted ice following and during a snow event where low temperatures are forecast that will prevent natural melting. Where necessary, post-treatment will be undertaken as repeat treatment for Priority 1 carriageways and pavements to keep them safe and operational throughout any snow event. Provided that the gritting of Priority 1 carriageways and pavements has been satisfactorily completed, further gritting will proceed on other carriageways and pavements and pedestrian areas based on the following criteria:

- Priority 2 Carriageways, those that carry significant levels of traffic and/or have less steep gradients, followed by Priority 3 Carriageways which are those remaining carriageways that have no significant gradient and carry light levels of traffic.
- Priority 2 pavements, those that serve schools (term-time only), followed by Priority 3 pavements, to support refuse and recycling collections, followed finally by Priority 4 pavements, any other pavement not already gritted.

5.5.2 The lists of Priority 2 and 3 carriageways to receive post treatment gritting activity are detailed in Appendix B of the Winter Service Operation Plan. The list of Priority 2 pavements to receive post treatment activity is detailed in Appendix M. There is no list for Priority 3 or 4 pavements. The work undertaken as part of these priorities would depend on the day of the week when the work is required with due consideration of what catch-up arrangements might be required for refuse and recycling collections delayed due to the weather.

5.5.3 It should be noted that during any given weather event it is unlikely that every carriageway and pavement priority will be completed. This is because weather events usually do not last so long that it is physically possible to carry out this level of work output and when they do last a long time it is often the case that higher priority work has to be repeated. It will be the Council's policy to ensure that work has been satisfactorily completed at each level of priority before proceeding to the next.

5.5.4 Cycle paths that are within carriageways will be gritted at the priority level of the carriageway that they are within. Gritting of separate cycle lanes has not been set out as a priority in the Winter Service Operational Plan. The reasons for this are;

- cycle paths only form part of any cycle journey, there can be no guarantee that the non-cycle-path parts of any cycle journey will have been gritted, therefore gritting of cycle paths does not result in safe cycle journeys;
- gritting of cycle paths that are separate from carriageways requires manual gritting in the same way that pavements are gritted, which is inefficient and slow. Carrying out manual gritting of separate cycle paths would benefit less people and services than would benefit from the pavement gritting priorities as set out above; and
- cycling in good conditions carries some innate risk factors for cyclists, cycling in snow and ice conditions carries much higher risk factors for cyclists. The Council could be more exposed to the possibility of claims if gritting of cycle paths is prioritised in a way that would appear to encourage an activity that should not be encouraged in snow and ice conditions.

5.6 It is recommended that it will be the Council's policy to activate frost patrols, pre and post treatment gritting activity in accordance with the arrangements set out in paragraphs 5.3.1, 5.4.1 and 5.5.1 above.

5.7 It is recommended that the Council approves of the carriageway and pavement priorities for gritting activity as detailed in Appendices B and M of the Winter Service Operational Plan. The Winter Service Operational Plan is Appendix 1 of this report.

5.8 Grit Bins

5.8.1 There is currently a network of 103 grit bins in the borough. These have been placed mainly at locations where there are footpaths with gradients where gritting of footpaths can be undertaken to deal with ice or snow when appropriate. Following the extreme weather last winter the council received requests for 47 more grit bins. These are detailed in Appendix N of the Winter Service Operational Plan. The suggested sites have been inspected by officers and graded as to priority for installation based on risk factors such as gradient and proximity to junctions as follows – 27 high priority, 17 medium priority and 3 low priority. There is no case for installing grit bins at the low priority sites suggested as these locations were flat and with no specific risk factors. It is recommended that grit bins are installed at the 44 high and medium priority sites a cost of £15,000.

5.9 Grit Store

5.9.1 The grit store is located at Ashley Road Depot and can hold approximately 1,500 tonnes of grit. Haringey uses Cleveland Potash, one of only two major suppliers of grit in the UK, for its grit supplies. Last winter there was a national shortage of grit and a National Salt Cell was established, meaning that the

Government took control of all grit supplies. The usual expectation is that grit supplies are delivered within 4 weeks of any order being placed but this does not apply when a National Salt Cell has been established.

5.9.2 The rate of use of grit can be unpredictable but consideration should be given to what the minimum stock of grit should be at any point during the winter. Therefore it is recommended that the following minimum stock levels should be maintained throughout the winter and where stock falls below these minimum levels then in-season grit top up orders will be placed to bring the stock back up to at least the minimum levels;

- 1st November, minimum of 1,500 tonnes;
- 1st December, minimum of 1,200 tonnes;
- 1st January, minimum of 900 tonnes;
- 1st February, minimum of 900 tonnes; and
- 1st March, minimum of 900 tonnes.

5.9.3 These minimum grit stock levels are in keeping with nationally recognised minimums designed to ensure that there is some consistency across different local authorities and to ensure that there is a minimum level of resilience to respond to severe weather events.

6. Other options considered

6.1. [click here to type]

7. Summary

7.1. The winter of 2009/10 was the worst for 30 years. This placed all local authorities under severe pressure and tested winter service plans to the extreme. There have been some useful learning points from last winter's experience but care needs to be taken not to put in place unnecessary and possibly costly changes to the Winter Service Operational Plan that might not be required for an ordinary winter.

7.2. The Winter Service Operational Plan contains a number of changes that should help to improve the Council's response to severe weather conditions. These are as follows:

- Thirty two carriageways have been lifted out of Priority 2 or 3 into Priority 1, these changes were due to review of risk factors and also the presence of certain types of premises like the Mortuary and SEN schools. Five carriageways have been taken out of Priority 1 for opposite reasons.
- A new Priority 1B Carriageway category has been devised so that in term time schools on Priority 2 or 3 carriageways can be given accelerated treatment if it is warranted.
- Sixty one carriageways have been lifted out of Priority 3 into Priority 2 in

recognition of the need to help support services gain access to Residential Care Homes from an earlier stage than would otherwise have been the case.

- Town Centre and Residential Care Home pavement gritting is now known as Priority 1 pavement gritting and has been extended to automatically include gritting outside transport hubs, hospitals and emergency service premises.
- A new Resilience Network has been devised in conjunction with Transport for London which ensures that in the event of another severe shortage of grit like last winter, there will be a recognised pan-London minimum gritted carriageway network that will keep London's main roads moving.
- Arrangements for gritting pavements for schools have been formalised into a new Priority 2 pavement gritting schedule that can be used in term time if required.
- There is a proposed extension of the grit bin network from 103 sites up to 147 sites.

7.3. Many of these changes have arisen as a result of feedback and suggestions from various sources which are explained in Section 12 of this report.

7.4. It is important to understand that the Winter Service Operational Plan is only designed to deal with gritting of public highways. Homes for Haringey, the Parks Service, CYPS, ACCS and Corporate Property Services all have responsibility for winter service and gritting arrangements within the external areas and premises they are responsible for. The same applies to HSP partners and Registered Social Landlords in regard to their own property. Guidance and support is available from the Environmental Resources Team to help with these arrangements if required.

7.5. The Winter Service Plan does not address the issue of pot-holes that may arise after severe weather.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1. The costs of the Winter Service Plan are included within the existing contract with Haringey Enterprise and are largely fixed and budgeted for within Environmental Resources. In the event of a particularly severe winter additional costs may be incurred largely due to the cost of purchasing additional salt supplies.

8.2. Winter Service functions will continue to be provided by an external contractor in the future and procurement for the new contract is at an advanced stage.

8.3. There is a one-off cost of £15,000 related to the recommendation to install additional grit bins. It is assumed these costs will be contained within existing funding for 2010-11. In future years all costs of winter maintenance will be contained within the cost envelope for the new contract.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 Corporate Legal Services have no comments to make on this report.

10. Head of Procurement Comments –[Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1. [click here to type]

11. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments

- 11.1. The Winter Service Operational Plan recognises that vulnerable people are placed at potentially greater increased risk than other people at times of severe weather. For this reason Residential Care Homes and schools have been given special consideration in the establishment of pavement and carriageway gritting priorities.
- 11.2. It is not possible to produce a Winter Service Operational Plan that addresses the needs of every vulnerable person in a pre-determined way. The Council will always endeavour to respond to an urgent call for gritting in isolated locations to help vulnerable people, but in doing so we must also focus on delivering the priorities set out in the plan. Similarly, we will respond to calls for urgent gritting where they are received from the emergency services.
- 11.3. Severe weather can sometimes promote a community spirit with neighbours helping each other in adversity. The Council will encourage this through the advice and guidance given out on the web-site.

12. Consultation

- 12.1. On the 1st February 2010, the then Cabinet Member for Environment and Conservation, Cllr. Bevan, wrote to all Councillors asking to hear about experiences from the last two winters to contribute to a review of the winter service. The responses that were received from Councillors, along with the feedback and suggestions received from a wide range of other sources have been captured and summarised in Appendix 2 of this report, Summary of Consultation and Feedback.
- 12.2. Included in the Summary of Consultation and feedback are the details of who and where feedback was received from, what the feedback was and how the Environmental Resource Service has responded to the feedback. The feedback is quite varied in nature ranging from simple grit bin location suggestions to more analytical questions about why some pavements or carriageways are higher or lower priority than others. In most cases it has been possible to respond positively

to the feedback and reflect this in the changes that have been made to the Winter Service Operational Plan, as summarised in Section 7 above.

12.3. The Environmental Resource Service was required to work very closely with the Emergency Planning Team, CYPS, ACCS and other Council services during the worst of the weather last winter. This helped all of the respective services to get a good understanding of the challenges and demands faced by each other. A good deal of what was learnt during this time has been used to make changes to the Winter Service Operational Plan. It has also helped to clarify lines of responsibility so that each service is aware of and can prepare to meet its own responsibilities for treatment of ice and snow.

12.4. Further consultation is planned with Emergency Services, neighbouring London Boroughs, TfL and other key partners prior to Cabinet on 14th October 2010. Appendix 2 will be updated with any feedback from this consultation.

12.5. The Winter Service Operational Plan should be regarded as a dynamic document and subject to annual review to ensure that it continues to reflect the needs of people in Haringey and changes in the nature of the borough. It is planned that Haringey People and Area Assemblies be used to promote awareness Winter Service Operational Plan giving residents the opportunity to comment on it, thereby helping to inform next year's review. It is recommended that the Winter Service Operational Plan be reviewed annually.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1. The cost of providing the winter service within the current contract is fixed so that for an average winter the Council would not expect to pay any significant additional cost to or make any significant deduction from the contractor. As such there is a reasonable level of cost certainty. The changes to the winter service explained in this report and set out in the Winter Service Operational Plan have been explained to Haringey Enterprise Ltd, the service provider. Enterprise has stated that there will be no additional cost for the provision of the revised winter service operation for the coming winter.

13.2. Looking further ahead, a draft of the revised Winter Service Operational Plan has been provided in confidence to the two bidders taking part in competitive dialogue process for the new waste management contract due to commence in April 2011. Both bidders are aware that there is an overall cost envelope for the new contract and that the winter service is required to be provided within this cost envelope. Therefore, the provision of the revised winter service will not lead to additional costs in the new waste management contract.

13.3. There is a one-off additional cost of around £15,000 associated with the installation of the 44 new grit bins recommended for installation as detailed in Section 5 of this report. This additional cost can be managed within the budget of

the Environmental Resource Service.

14. Service Comments, Advice to Residents

14.1. The Council does not expect or encourage residents or businesses to clear snow or ice from the pavements or footpaths that are part of the highway outside where they live or work. This is because:

- they could injure themselves doing this work
- they may not be fit enough to do such work
- they may not have the correct tools or protective equipment to do this work or know how to use them properly and safely
- they could injure other people or create conditions that cause injury to others
- they could damage property

14.2 The Council will provide advice and guidance to residents through the web-site about how to prepare for and cope with severe snow and ice weather conditions.

15. Comments from the Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Manager

15.1 The plan reflects the lessons from the last winter. In particular, the need to keep essential services running and schools open through severe weather has been thoroughly incorporated. The plan also aligns properly with London-wide arrangements for dealing with severe weather emergencies. In preparing the plan, officers have been mindful of limitations in the national supply arrangements for gritting salt which means there is an unavoidable risk that demand exceeds supply. The plan takes precautions to manage this risk effectively by strengthening the management of the Council's salt supply.

16. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

Appendix 1 – Winter Service Operational Plan

Appendix 2 – Feedback and Consultation Table

17. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Highways Act, 1980

Well Maintained Highways - Code of Practice for Highway Maintenance Management

Highway Winter Maintenance Guide

Pollution Prevention Guidelines Highway Depots: PPG10

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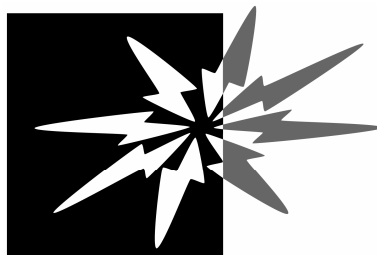
Winter Service Review Report, Appendix 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

WINTER SERVICE

OPERATIONAL PLAN 2010 – 2011 DRAFT v6i

FRONTLINE SERVICES **Urban Environment Directorate**



Haringey Council

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

FRONTLINE SERVICES Urban Environment Directorate

WINTER SERVICE OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE WINTER OF 2010/11

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1) Introduction

The Winter Service is the obligation placed on local authorities to keep their streets and roads free from ice and snow, so far as is reasonably practical.

The Haringey Winter Service Operational Plan is the document that clarifies the winter gritting policy and the operational service plan to demonstrate how Haringey intends to meet its obligation during the winter of 2010/11.

Responsibility for the provision of the Winter Service Operational Plan resides within the Directorate of Urban Environment, Frontline Services Business Unit, Environmental Resources Team based at River Park House. The mainstay of the actual Winter Service operation is based at Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham, N17.

In July 2005 a revised Code of Practice for Highways Maintenance was published by the Roads Liaison Board. This document outlined best practice nationally and recommended actions to be taken for Winter Service, these recommendations are contained within Section 13 of the Code of Practice. Due to the severe winter in 2008/2009 this Section of the Code of Practice together with Appendix H of the same Code were totally revised and published in December 2009. Therefore this Winter Service Operational Plan takes into account the new guidance and has been laid out in accordance with the recommendations of Appendix H of the Code. There may be further guidance issued as a result of the even more severe winter weather in 2009/2010 but this plan has been written prior to such guidance being issued.

2) Synopsis

Haringey's Winter Service Policy and Plan includes the recommendations of the Code of Practice, the first being;

“Authorities should formally approve, adopt, and publish, in consultation with users and key stakeholders, a Winter Service Operational Plan, based on the principles of this Code.”

Another recommendation of the Code is to review the policy and plan annually, this is to ensure that that the policy and plan are current and to consider new technologies and methods.

It is also accepted that the Policy and Plan, if followed, is consideration should Haringey be taken to court by a third party for loss or damage, to individuals as well as property.

3) Methodology

The Haringey Winter Service Operational Plan details how Haringey will carry out its Winter Service. It is a lengthy and technical document that, once adopted for the approaching winter, will be published on the Council's web-site. The published version will, however, have confidential contact names and numbers removed.

The method in determining which parts of the Haringey Street network which need treating is a prioritised, risk-based approach. The Haringey Street Network is a complex mix of carriageway and footway hierarchy.

The carriageway network has been broken down from the most heavily used and dangerous in terms of gradient, to the least used and those without any gradient. The breakdown of the carriageway network also takes into account the presence of;

- essential and emergency services such as fire stations, ambulance stations, hospitals and bus stations; and
- facilities used by vulnerable people, such as Residential Care Homes and schools;

to give those carriageways enhanced levels of priority during snow events.

The footway network has been broken down into using similar principles to those applied to carriageways.

The method used is risk-based. This is where all streets are assessed and prioritised based on the risk if the street is not treated. It is not possible to treat every street in the borough, this is summarised in the policy statement below.

Haringey receives its weather forecast information from its contractor. For the winter of 2010/11 the contractor is Haringey Enterprise Ltd. The parent company for Haringey Enterprise Ltd is Enterprise PLC. The company website is:

<http://www.enterprise.plc.uk/>

The contractor is required to purchase bespoke weather forecast information from a reputable forecaster. The forecaster currently being used for this is MeteoGroup UK. The company website is:

<http://www.meteogroup.co.uk/>

When the weather forecast information indicates low temperatures, frost, ice or snow, action will be taken to implement the Winter Service Operational Plan. Sometimes these weather conditions, or the severity / timing of them, are not forecast and when this happens action will also be taken to implement the Winter Service Operational Plan.

4) Types of Winter Service activity, surface types, application methods

Although the Winter Service activity is commonly referred to as “gritting”, strictly speaking the normal material used is not grit, it is rock salt for de-icing. However, for ease of reference the terms ‘grit’ and ‘gritting’ are used in this plan. The use of grit can have environmental consequences. It can adversely affect vegetation, pollute watercourses and leave a residue on footways. It can also damage the road structure, bridges and structures, utility apparatus and vehicles. Used responsibly it can have minimal environmental impact. In the interests of

sustainability it is important to ensure that only the minimum amount of grit is used to deal with the prevailing conditions.

There are three distinct types of gritting activity. These are:

- Frost patrols, to deal with the risk of frost/ice formation on dry surfaces resulting from overnight low temperatures;
- Pre-treatment, where snow is forecast or where road surfaces are wet and sub-zero temperatures are forecast before drying out will naturally happen; and
- Post treatment, where snow has fallen and/or continues to fall.

There are three types of surface for the application of grit and two methods for applying the grit. The types of surface and the application methods are:

- carriageways, almost all carriageways are treated by mechanical means using dedicated gritting vehicles and/or vehicles with demountable gritting bodies, this is an efficient and rapid application method;
- footpaths, almost all footpaths are treated by manual application of grit by teams using shovels supported by a caged street cleansing vehicle for carrying grit, this is a less efficient and slow application method. Grit bins can support footpath gritting; and
- cycle paths, where these are within carriageways they can be gritted by mechanical means as part of the carriageway gritting programme, where these are separate from the carriageway they can only be gritted by manual means. Grit bins can support separate cycle path gritting.

5) Policy Statement

Haringey Council's policy is to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that safe passage along a highway is not endangered by snow or ice. The Council considers that the best way to achieve this is to prioritise certain locations and surface types based on risk and level of use. The detailed operational procedures are covered by the Winter Service Operational Plan which is to be reviewed and published each year.

The policy for invoking gritting activity in Haringey is based on the three types of gritting activity as follows.

Frost patrols

Frost patrols will be carried out when there is a forecast of near zero or sub-zero overnight temperatures, suggesting the risk of formation of frost and ice. Frost patrols are the most common form of gritting activity and happen on average 20 to 30 nights per winter season.

Pre-treatment

Pre-treatment is designed to mitigate against the possibility of snowfall settling. Pre-treatment will be carried out when there is a forecast of snow falling, combined with low temperatures giving rise to the risk of the snow settling.

Post-treatment

Post-treatment activity is designed to disperse settled snow and compacted ice following and during a snow event where low temperatures are forecast that will prevent natural melting.

Non-priority and Ad-hoc gritting requests

Where unexpected requests for carriageway or footpath gritting are received to support emergency responses by the “Blue Light” emergency services, these will be carried out at the earliest available opportunity. Where requests are received from other sources, consideration will be given to responding to these with due regard to the Council’s overarching priority hierarchy.

Grit bins

There is currently a network of 103 grit bins in the borough. These have been placed mainly at locations where there are footpaths with gradients where gritting of footpaths can be undertaken to deal with ice or snow when appropriate. The Council is considering the installation of more grit bins at up to 47 new locations.

Grit supply

The Council’s grit supply is located at Ashley Road Depot. The store holds approximately 1,500 tonnes of grit. It is the policy of the Council to enter each month in the core winter season with grit stocks of at least the following levels:

- 1st November, minimum of 1,500 tonnes;
- 1st December, minimum of 1,200 tonnes;
- 1st January, minimum of 900 tonnes;
- 1st February, minimum of 900 tonnes; and
- 1st March, minimum of 900 tonnes.

More detailed information about the Council’s priorities and policies in regard to frost patrols, pre-treatment, post treatment, non-priority gritting, grit bins and grit stocks is provided in Section A1 below.

INTRODUCTION

The format of this Plan is taken directly from the revised version of Chapter 13 of the ‘Well Maintained Highways Code of Practice for Highway Maintenance Management’, published in December 2009. For ease of reference in this Plan the Code of Practice will be referred to as ‘the Code’. Throughout this Plan parts of the Code will be summarised in shaded box format without further acknowledgment to avoid unnecessary repetition.

Although sometimes termed ‘Winter Maintenance’, the particular network management requirements during winter are not maintenance, in the traditional sense, but specialist operational services. The term ‘Winter Service’ has been adopted by the Code.

Winter Service deals with regular, frequent and reasonably predictable occurrences like low temperatures, ice and snow, as well as with exceptional events. Whilst the effects of climate change are likely to result in an increased

frequency and intensity of severe winter events, these can be taken into account in Winter Service planning. Therefore Winter Service can and should be subject to the same regime of plan, deliver, review and improve as other aspects of the highway maintenance regime.

Policies and plans developed for Winter Service are likely to have relevance in emergency planning for dealing with extreme weather conditions including flooding, high winds and high temperature, as discussed in Section 14 of the Code. The incidences of such events may be affected by climate change. They are also likely to have some relevance to the wide range of non-weather related emergencies that could affect the highway network.

Although a very specialised area, Winter Service is a significant aspect of network management both financially and in terms of its perceived importance to users. It can also have significant environmental effects. The organisation of the service is likely to have considerable implications for the overall procurement and management of other highway maintenance services. This Section of the Code should therefore be read in conjunction with other sections dealing with these issues and Appendix H of the Code.

Objectives

Winter Service can contribute significantly to each of the core objectives set out in the Code as described below:

Customer

There are, in all parts of the UK, very considerable user needs and expectations and these can be a major influence on customer satisfaction through demonstrating an efficient, effective and proportionate response to winter conditions.

Safety

Safety is a prime consideration for Winter Service, even though statutory obligations and user needs vary in different parts of the UK.

Serviceability

Maintaining availability and reliability of the highway network is a key objective for Winter Service and one where user judgements of performance will be immediate rather than longer term.

Sustainability

Low temperatures and the formation of ice can cause serious damage to the fabric of running surfaces and accelerated damage of the network. Effective Winter Service can contribute to a reduction in whole life costs and minimise damage to the environment.

The plan has been revised in the light of the new guidance and is set out in the exact format with the same headings as detailed in the revised Appendix H of the Code of Practice.

This plan does not address the issue of pot-holes that arise after severe weather.

A STATEMENT OF POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A1 Policies and objectives

Authorities should formally approve and adopt policies and priorities for Winter Service, which are coherent with wider objectives for transport, integration, accessibility and network management, including strategies for public transport, walking and cycling. They should also take into account the wider strategic objectives of the authority.

Issues for consideration in developing policy should include:

- treatment of facilities for public transport users;
- treatment of facilities for road users;
- treatment of facilities for walking and cycling;
- treatment of transport interchanges;
- treatment of promoted facilities;
- extent of priority for emergency services;
- extent of priority for key public services and critical infrastructure;
- extent of priority for vulnerable users;
- other local circumstances.

Authorities should develop service standards for Winter Service which define the Overall Winter Period, the Core Winter Period, the desired level of resilience and treatment routes.

These policies and service standards should be developed as far as reasonably possible with users and key stakeholders and should also be based on a risk assessment to define the scope of the service

Authorities should formally approve, adopt, and publish, in consultation with users and key stakeholders, a Winter Service Plan based on the principles of this Code.

The Winter Service Plan should be reviewed annually in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders.

Suggested contents of the Winter Service Plan are detailed in Appendix H (of Code of Practice). The Plan should recognise the fundamental differences between the main components of Winter Service for carriageways, cycle routes, footways and any critical areas and infrastructure as follows:

- pre-treatment - “precautionary” salting;
- post-treatment - continuing salting following the formation of ice;
- clearance of ice and snow;
- dealing with continuous severe conditions.

The Council will formally approve and adopt the policies and the priorities as listed in this plan. Therefore the Council policy is as follows.

SUMMARY

Haringey Council's policy is to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that safe passage along a highway is not endangered by snow or ice. The Council considers that the best way to achieve this is to prioritise certain locations and surface types based on risk assessment. The detailed operational procedures are covered by the Winter Service Operational Plan which is to be reviewed and published each year.

The policy for invoking gritting activity in Haringey is based on the three types of gritting activity as follows.

Frost patrols

Frost patrols will be carried out when there is a forecast of near zero or sub-zero overnight temperatures, suggesting the risk of formation of frost and ice. Frost patrols are the most common form of gritting activity and happen on average 20 to 30 nights per winter season. Frost patrols will provide for a programme of mechanical and manual gritting of a network carriageways and pedestrian areas based on the following criteria:

- carriageways with the steepest gradients likely to cause vehicles to slide and not stop even when brakes are applied;
- carriageways, with steeper gradients that are more likely to ice over and for longer due to exposure and/or due to elevation; and
- heavily used pedestrian areas with steepest gradients, bridges and steps in exposed locations that are most likely to ice over and for longer than other pedestrian areas.

Cycle paths within carriageways that are gritted as part of a frost patrol will benefit from this activity. However, there will be no gritting of cycle paths within carriageways that are not gritted as part of the frost patrol and no gritting of cycle paths that are separate from carriageways.

The list of carriageways for treatment on frost patrols is detailed in Appendix B, the Frost Patrol carriageway gritting list. The list of pedestrian areas for treatment on frost patrols is detailed in Appendix M, the Frost Patrol pavement gritting list.

Pre-treatment

Pre-treatment is designed to guard against the possibility of snowfall settling. Pre-treatment will be carried out when there is a forecast of snow falling, combined with low temperatures giving rise to the risk of the snow settling. Pre-treatment will provide for a programme of mechanical and manual gritting of a network of carriageways and pedestrian areas based on the following criteria:

- carriageways with the steepest gradients likely to cause vehicles to slide and not stop even when brakes are applied;
- carriageways carrying the heaviest vehicular traffic;
- carriageways serving Special Educational Needs schools;

- heavily used footpaths and pedestrian areas serving locations where emergency and essential services are present, for example Town Centres, hospitals, Residential Care Homes and transport hubs; and
- pedestrian areas at bus stops, kerbs and crossings.

It will be the aim to pre-treat carriageways defined in the Priority 1 Carriageway gritting list and all footpaths defined in the Priority 1 and 1B Pavement gritting lists before snow begins to fall.

The list of carriageways for Priority 1, pre-treatment gritting activity is detailed in Appendix B.

The list of pavements for Priority 1 and Priority 1B, pre-treatment gritting activity is detailed in Appendix M.

Cycle paths within carriageways that are gritted as part of pre-treatment gritting activity will benefit from this activity. However, there will be no gritting of cycle paths within carriageways that are not gritted as part of the pre-treatment activity and no pre-treatment of cycle paths that are separate from carriageways.

Post-treatment

Post-treatment activity is designed to disperse settled snow and compacted ice following and during a snow event where low temperatures are forecast that will prevent natural melting. Post-treatment will provide for a programme of mechanical and manual gritting of a network carriageways and pedestrian areas based on the following criteria:

- carriageways serving schools;
- carriageways with less steep gradients likely to cause vehicles to slide and not stop even when brakes are applied, including also carriageways serving Residential Care Homes;
- carriageways that are flat and carry only light vehicular traffic and to support refuse and recycling collections;
- footpaths serving schools; and
- footpaths to support refuse and recycling collections.

The importance of keeping schools open during severe weather was highlighted during the winter of 2009/10. To reflect this as a priority in this plan there are special arrangements for gritting for schools when snow falls during school term time. A special carriageway gritting list, called Priority 1A (Schools) carriageway gritting list, has been devised detailing any carriageway where a school is located that is not on the Priority 1 carriageway gritting list. The Priority 1A (Schools) gritting list will be invoked for a snow event during term time making these carriageways the first to be gritted after all Priority 1 carriageways have been treated. A pavement gritting list, called Priority 2 pavement gritting list, has been devised for the same reason and will be invoked in the same circumstances after Priority 1 pavement gritting has been completed.

Depending on the on-going weather and forecast situation, and provided that Priority 1 and 1A carriageway gritting has delivered safe carriageway conditions

on all of those carriageways, gritting of carriageways will proceed as detailed in the Priority 2 carriageway gritting list.

Depending on the on-going weather and forecast situation, and provided that Priority 1, 1A and 2 carriageway gritting has delivered safe carriageway conditions on all of those carriageways, gritting of carriageways as detailed in the Priority 3 carriageway gritting list will be considered. Generally Priority 3 carriageway gritting will be undertaken in an order to support refuse and recycling collections and subject to all higher priority carriageway gritting holding good.

Depending on the on-going weather and forecast situation, and provided that Priority 1, 1B and 2 pavement gritting has delivered safe pavement conditions on all of those pavements, gritting of pavements will proceed in an order to support refuse and recycling collections and subject to all higher priority pavement gritting holding good.

There are no designated target times for completion of post treatment gritting activities. This is because there are too many variables at play in this situation that do not allow meaningful targets to be formalised. Nevertheless, assessment of performance will be carried out through measurement of work completed, monitoring, observations and feedback.

The lists of carriageways for Priority 1A, 2 and 3 post-treatment gritting activity are detailed in Appendix B.

The list of pavements for Priority 2 post-treatment gritting activity is detailed in Appendix M. There are no formal lists for pavement gritting beyond Priority 2 as this activity will be driven by whatever day of the week when snowfall occurs and the locations where refuse and recycling collections are taking place, whether these be on scheduled collection days or delayed due to the weather.

Cycle paths within carriageways that are gritted as part of post-treatment gritting activity will benefit from this activity. However, there will be no gritting of cycle paths within carriageways that are not gritted as part of the post-treatment activity. Gritting of cycle paths has not been prioritised within this plan for a number reasons. These are:

- cycle paths only form part of any cycle journey, there can be no guarantee that the non-cycle-path parts of any cycle journey will have been gritted, therefore gritting of cycle paths does not result in safe cycle journeys;
- gritting of cycle paths that are separate from carriageways requires manual gritting in the same way that pavements are gritted, which is inefficient and slow. Carrying out manual gritting of separate cycle paths would benefit less people and services than would benefit from the pavement gritting priorities as set out above; and
- cycling in good conditions carries some innate risk factors for cyclists, cycling in snow and ice conditions carries much higher risk factors for cyclists. The Council could be more exposed to the possibility of claims if gritting of cycle paths is prioritised in a way that would appear to encourage an activity that should not be encouraged in snow and ice conditions.

Post-treatment cannot provide for complete gritting of every carriageway, pavement and cycle path in the borough as it is not reasonably practicable to achieve this.

The following tables summarise the gritting priorities and the times when action will be taken.

| Carriageway Route/Priority | Treated on forecast of frost? | Treated on forecast of snow? | Treated during or after snow? |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Frost Patrol | Yes | No | No |
| 1 | No | Yes | Yes |
| 1A | No | Yes (if time permits) | Yes |
| 2 | No | No | Yes (if P1/P1A are complete) |
| 3 | No | No | Yes (if P1/P1A/2 are complete) |

| Footpath Route/Priority | Treated on forecast of frost? | Treated on forecast of snow? | Treated during or after snow? |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Frost patrol | Yes | No | No |
| 1 | No | Yes | Yes |
| 1B | No | Yes (if time permits) | Yes |
| 2 | No | No | Yes (if P1/ P1B are complete) |
| 3 | No | No | Yes (but in parts and only if P1/P1B/P2 are complete) |
| 4 | No | No | Yes (but unlikely and only if P1/P1B/P2/P3 are complete) |

Non-priority and Ad-hoc gritting requests

Responding to ad-hoc gritting requests and complaints about lack of gritting of non-prioritised or low priority areas can have a detrimental affect on the Council's overall response to weather events if not carefully managed. Where unexpected requests for carriageway or footpath gritting are received to support responses by the emergency services, these will be carried out at the earliest available opportunity. Where requests are received from other sources, consideration will be given to responding to these with due regard to the Council's overarching policy criteria which have been set out above. If a non-priority gritting request is refused or given a delayed response time, the person or organisation making the request will receive an explanation of the reason for refusal or delay. These

requests will be logged for review at the end of the winter season as they might be resolved by other means in future, for example by providing new grit bins.

Grit bins

There is currently a network of 103 grit bins in the borough. These have been placed mainly at locations where there are footpaths with gradients where gritting of footpaths can be undertaken to deal with ice or snow when appropriate. The Council is considering the installation of more grit bins at 47 locations.

Grit bins are a useful immediate resource in times of need. They help to increase the storage capacity for grit as there is a limit to what can be stored at the depot. Whilst grit bins serve a useful purpose they can only contribute to a limited degree to the overall response to a snow or ice event. They can be subject to theft or abuse and as such cannot be relied upon to deliver Winter Service requirements in isolation from other gritting activities.

A list of the locations of grit bins in Haringey is detailed in Appendix N. Also detailed in Appendix N is the list of 47 sites where consideration is being given to the installation of more grit bins ready for the winter of 2010/11.

Grit supply

The Council's grit supply is located at Ashley Road Depot. The store holds approximately 1,500 tonnes of grit. There is generally a 4 week lead in time from the order of grit to the supplies being received. It is the policy of the Council to enter each month in the core winter season with grit supplies of at least the following levels:

- 1st November, minimum of 1,500 tonnes;
- 1st December, minimum of 1,200 tonnes;
- 1st January, minimum of 900 tonnes;
- 1st February, minimum of 900 tonnes; and
- 1st March, minimum of 900 tonnes.

Should these minimum stock levels not be met at any given time, orders will be placed to bring the supply up to at least the minimum level. If there is a run on grit during any given month then a decision will be taken to order further supplies as and when required. The Contractor will be required to provide the Council with daily stock estimates during times of grit stock use to ensure that orders can be triggered if there is a risk of dropping below minimum tonnages.

The minimum stock level of 900 tonnes is in compliance with the Council's commitment to meet the minimum standard laid down by the UK Road Liaison Group's (UKRLG) recommendation, which provides enough grit to be stored to treat the whole of the Priority 1 Carriageway network 6 times in 6 days.

It should be noted that in the event of a national emergency, the Government may form a National Salt Cell, taking control of grit supplied to Highways Authorities. This is very unusual but has happened in the last 2 winters. In this event, the arrangements for maintaining the minimum supplies of grit shown

above will not be valid and the Council will have to rely on the grit it has in stock at that time and any allocation that is agreed by the National Salt Cell.

A2 Client and Service Provider risks and responsibilities

Each winter, usually from late autumn to early spring, the Contractor provides twenty-four hour control of gritting operations throughout the Borough, except for Red Routes which are covered by Transport for London (TfL) working for the Greater London Authority (GLA).

Transport for London (TfL) is responsible for the Winter Service on Red Routes. In Haringey the Red Routes are:

- A1 (Archway Road and Aylmer Road);
- A503 (Seven Sisters Road); and
- A10 (Great Cambridge Road; part of The Roundway; part of Lordship Lane; Bruce Grove and part of Tottenham High Road including the gyratory system - Monument Way, The Hale, Broad Lane).

The Client's responsibility includes for the provision of adequate grit supplies, the appointment and monitoring of a contractor to apply the salt, issuing instructions to the contractor in severe weather, based on meteorological forecast data, and ensuring the completion of a snow log which is a complete record of all gritting operations to deal with ice and snow.

The contractor is responsible for the provision of the appropriate equipment and necessary resources to apply grit at specified spread rates, to respond to instructions to treat highways and to provide accurate records of all gritting operations.

The following shows the split of the main Winter Service responsibilities:

| | |
|--|---|
| Preparation of Winter Service Operational Plan | Haringey Council |
| Grit Purchase | Haringey Council |
| Routing (pre-salting and snow clearance) | The Contractor |
| Vehicles/plant | The Contractor |
| Decision Making | The Contractor for frost patrol activity. The Contractor and Haringey Council for pre and post treatment |
| Operational Supervision | The Contractor |
| Staffing Levels | The Contractor |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Performance Monitoring | The Contractor and Haringey Council |
| Grit Bin filling | The Contractor |
| Maintain Snow Log | The Contractor |

A3 Partnership or shared risks and responsibilities

The Winter Service is provided primarily by The Contractor. Haringey Council has responsibilities as listed in A2 above.

A4 Decision making process and responsibilities

CLIENT CONSIDERATIONS

The decision to grit in the light of expected freezing conditions is with the Contractor's Manager except when severe weather or snow is expected when the decision to suspend other work relies upon the agreement of the Authorised Client Officer.

For further information on decision making process please refer to Appendix A.

It is generally necessary for routes to be gritted in a numerical order. If reports of road conditions indicate that alterations would be advisable it is for the Contractor's Manager to determine and notify the Authorised Client Officer.

OTHER COUNCIL SERVICES ICE AND SNOW TREATMENT PROCEDURES

Leisure Areas including parks and open spaces

The Leisure Service is responsible for creating a plan for treatment of ice and snow in the external areas of all Leisure Centres, Leisure buildings, depots, parks and open spaces

Housing Estates (managed by Homes for Haringey)

The Director of Homes for Haringey (HfH) is responsible for creating a plan for treatment of ice and snow in the external areas of Housing Estates. (It is acknowledged that HfH would use the operatives normally deployed to estate cleansing to carry out its own Winter Service plan and that it is currently the same contractor that would do this as it is for the main highways Winter Service. Nevertheless, a separate Winter Service plan for HfH Estates is required to ensure there is a clear and independent response when required.)

Industrial Estates and External areas of Council Buildings

Head of Property Services is responsible for creating a plan for treatment of ice and snow in the external areas of industrial estates and external areas of Council buildings.

External areas within School Properties

The Director of Children and Young People services in partnership with individual schools is responsible for treatment of ice and snow in the external areas of school premises and other education establishments within the control of the Council.

Residential Care Homes – External Areas

The Director of Adult Culture and Community Services is responsible for treatment of ice and snow in the external areas of Residential Care Homes and other premises within the control of ACCS.

Advice and Support

The Environmental Resource Service provides advice and support to other Council Services to assist in planning for and carrying out their Winter Services. This advice and support can also be provided for Haringey Strategic Partners if required.

A5 Liaison and communication arrangements with other authorities and other public services**Neighbouring Authorities**

The public travel roads expecting a consistency that is very difficult to achieve across borough boundaries. The fact that a road is treated in a neighbouring borough but not in Haringey is hard for the ordinary road user to understand, even if they know where the various borough boundaries are.

Therefore it is important to have liaison with the different decision makers in neighbouring authorities. There will obviously be times when it is not appropriate to treat roads in Haringey when it might be in other Boroughs. There could equally be times when it is appropriate to treat routes in Haringey and not in other neighbouring authorities. However, the possibility of people coming over a boundary onto an icy untreated Borough road should be considered in any decision making process.

A decision making e-mail will be sent to each neighbouring authority and TfL each day when Winter Service action is going to be taken. This e-mail will provide details of what gritting activity is planned (Frost Patrol, Pre or Post-Treatment) and which areas will be treated (Priority Number and Surface Type) to notify them what Haringey is doing. Note this will only happen when it is likely that treatment will occur.

Contact details can be found in Appendix A. These details are provided to key personnel involved in the provision of Winter Service response to ensure ease of contact during a Winter Service mobilisation event and are confidential. Enquiries from the public should be handled by the Haringey Enterprise or Council Call Centres.

Transport for London

The Red Route roads in the Borough are the responsibility of Transport for London (TfL), part of the Greater London Authority (GLA). It is their responsibility

to treat the carriageways, pavements and cycle paths of the following roads and parts of roads that are within Haringey. The roads that TfL are responsible for in Haringey are detailed in Section A2 above.

The possibility of people coming off a treated Red Route onto an untreated major borough road should be considered in any decision making process.

Registered Social Landlords

Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), especially those in control of large estate areas, have responsibility for treating snow and ice on their land. Advice and assistance can be provided by the Environmental Resource Service to help them do this.

Thames Water Sewers

In the unlikely event that accumulated snow has to be disposed of, permission is required from the Thames Water for clean snow to be deposited into their sewers, in such a manner as to avoid any obstruction in the sewers. In all cases it is the Authorised Officer that seeks approval.

When snow is being deposited into the sewers a Contractor Supervisor must be stationed at the open inspection cover.

All drivers are required to enter the loads on their log sheet together with their time of arrival at and departure from the sewer inspection cover. The Supervisor in charge at the sewer must sign the log sheet against the time shown.

A6 Winter risk period

The winter season will commence on 1st November 2010 and full standby arrangements will be in place until 31st March 2011

In the unlikely event of adverse weather conditions outside of this period contingency arrangements are in place to respond accordingly. The monitoring of the weather conditions together with the decision making process will be run fully from 1st October 2010 though to 30th April 2011

In the event of a period of severe weather, contingency arrangements include the suspension of street cleansing so that Street Cleansing operatives can carry out manual gritting of pavements. If at any time it is unsafe to collect refuse or recycling without prior treatment of carriageways and footpaths, gritting activity to support refuse and recycling collections will be attempted provided other priority work has been satisfactorily completed. In very severe weather it is sometimes necessary to suspend refuse and recycling collections. In this scenario the refuse and recycling operatives would be deployed to manual gritting activities, primarily in locations where it will assist the early resumption of refuse and recycling collections.

A7 Resilience standard

RESILIENCE

Authorities should consider, consult on and formally adopt local service standards for resilience of their Winter Service in terms of number of days

continuous severe conditions salting on a defined Minimum Winter Network for the Overall Winter Period and for the Core Winter Period.
(Recommendation 2)

Establishing a Winter Service resilience standard requires consideration of the number of days resilience to be adopted, definitions of the Overall Winter Period¹ and Core Winter Period², whether it should refer to the normally salted network or to a smaller locally determined Minimum Winter Network³.

¹ Overall Winter Period – Locally defined since the winter period may vary according to climatic conditions, but usually at least the beginning of October to end of April.

² Core Winter Period – Locally defined since the winter period may vary according to climatic conditions, but usually at least December to February inclusive.

³ Minimum Winter Network – That part of the carriageway network normally treated in winter which provides a minimum essential service to the public, including strategic routes, access to key facilities and other transport needs.

It is suggested that at least 6 days resilience for salt and other resources, including equipment, drivers and fuel, would represent sensible good practice for determining the number of days' resilience during the Core Winter Period. This is based on a number of days' severe conditions plus replenishment time and taking into account weekends, and combinations of public holidays and weekends such as Christmas and the New Year.

This approach based on a reasonable number of days' resilience in the ability to deliver a defined Winter Service should ensure that highway authorities hold or have easy guaranteed access to sufficient salt, gritters and drivers and other essential resources to deal with severe winter weather conditions.

Some highway authorities may already have a good level of resilience, but if individual authorities decide they need to increase resources, they will need to consider the practical implications and a reasonable implementation period. Implications may include any new arrangements or facilities required and cost.

In developing their local service standards based on days' resilience, authorities should assess the risks that are faced in the delivery of the Winter Service. The assessment should cover all items of policy and management including:

- network for treatment;
- adjoining highway networks;
- grit management policies;
- operational resources (including equipment, salt stocks and fuel);
- access to Winter Service depots and salt storage areas;
- staff training;
- availability of operational staff.

CLIMATE CHANGE

It is now acknowledged that the world is experiencing a rapidly changing climate.

It is generally accepted that although weather is likely to be milder and wetter in winter, there may be more occurrences of severe weather events.

The effects of climate change make it difficult for highway authorities to anticipate winter conditions from year to year. Wide variation and extreme events as a consequence of climate change needs to be taken into account in Winter Service planning. The events of the 2008/09 winter provide evidence of what can happen and are reviewed in detail in the UKRLG report *Lessons from the Severe Weather February 2009*.

Authorities should review their approach to climate change and in particular their resilience to prolonged cold weather. **(Recommendation 3)**

The winter of 2008-09 led to a review of service resilience and although Haringey along with all other Authorities did not run out of salt, for some this was due to provision of mutual aid supplies. In order to ensure a minimum service is able to be delivered across London a resilience network has been devised. The winter of 2009-10 required Haringey along with the rest of London to use this resilience network when the shortage of salt again led to national restrictions in another very severe winter. This has led to a review and changes have been made as a result.

Currently there is only a carriageway resilience network and it is hoped a similar London wide footway resilience network may be achieved. In very severe conditions, like the winter of 2009-10, it may be necessary to restrict or stop all non-essential gritting activity in order to conserve resources so as to ensure 6 days salt stock for the resilience network. The minimum grit supply arrangements shown in the Section 5 of the Executive Summary above are in keeping with the requirement to hold at least 6 days of grit to keep the main gritting routes treated.

A8 Legislative background

The Code of Practice gives the following summary of the legislative background:

The statutory basis for Winter Service varies in different parts of the UK. In England and Wales Section 41 (1A) of the Highways Act 1980 was modified on 31st October 2003, by Section 111 of the Railways and Transport Act 2003. The first part of Section 41 now reads:

“a) The authority who are for the time being the highway authority for a highway maintainable at the public expense are under a duty, subject to subsections (2) and (3) below, to maintain the highway.

b) (1) In particular, a highway authority are under a duty to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that safe passage along a highway is not endangered by snow or ice.”

This is not an absolute duty, given the qualification of “reasonable practicability” but it does effectively overturn previous legal precedence, albeit not with retrospective affect. Section 150 of the Highways Act 1980 still imposes a duty upon authorities to remove any obstruction of the highway

resulting from “*accumulation of snow or from the falling down of banks on the side of the highway, or from any other cause*”.

In addition, the Traffic Management Act 2004 placed a network management duty on all local traffic authorities in England. It requires authorities to do all that is reasonably practicable to manage the network effectively to keep traffic moving. In meeting the duty, authorities should establish contingency plans for dealing promptly and effectively with unplanned events, such as unforeseen weather conditions, as far as is reasonably practicable.

Given the scale of financial and other resources involved in delivering the Winter Service it is not reasonable either to:

- provide the service on all parts of the Network;
- ensure running surfaces are kept free of ice or snow at all times, even on the treated parts of the network.

The Code of Practice has 20 recommendations and these could be seen as Best Practice in any peer review. These are given below:

1. Authorities should formally approve and adopt policies and priorities for Winter Service, which are coherent with wider objectives for transport, integration, accessibility and network management, including strategies for public transport, walking and cycling. They should also take into account the wider strategic objectives of the authority.
2. Authorities should consider, consult on and formally adopt local service standards for resilience of their Winter Service in terms of number of days continuous severe conditions salting on a defined Minimum Winter Network for the Overall Winter Period and for the Core Winter Period.
3. Authorities should review their approach to climate change and in particular their resilience to prolonged cold weather.
4. Authorities should consider whether collaborative arrangements such as shared services, lead authority arrangements, collaborative service procurement, and sharing depots and salt stock, would provide an effective and value for money approach to increasing Winter Service resilience.
5. Authorities should determine critical areas and infrastructure in conjunction with key public services and other stakeholders and seek to ensure that appropriate winter treatment has been considered by the appropriate party.
6. Authorities should ensure effective communication of information for the public before and during both normal and severe winter conditions.
7. Authorities should ensure that there is appropriate consultation and communication with other highway authorities, key public services and other stakeholders to ensure improved service for the public.
8. Authorities should formally approve, adopt, and publish, in consultation with users and key stakeholders, a Winter Service Plan based on the principles of this Code.
9. Authorities should define treatment route plans for carriageways, cycle routes and footways for pre-treatment and snow conditions, based upon

- the general maintenance hierarchy, but adapted to take into account the factors identified by this Code.
10. Authorities should prepare contingency Winter Service Plans for severe weather conditions which include possibilities such as salting a Minimum Winter Network. Authorities should seek agreement on plans in advance with other highway authorities and key public services such as hospitals and public transport providers. There should be a co-ordinated approach to implementing Minimum Winter Networks across adjacent highway authorities.
 11. Authorities should explore the potential for mutual aid in salt supply and other aspects of Winter Service and should make contingency arrangements in advance.
 12. Authorities should take full advantage of decision support systems and services to enable timely, efficient and accurate decision making.
 13. Authorities should continually monitor performance during service delivery and respond effectively to changing conditions or network incidents.
 14. To ensure appropriate level of competence, training and development needs of all personnel should be established and reviewed annually, including health and safety and appropriate vocational qualifications. Training should then be provided where appropriate before the Winter Service season.
 15. Authorities and relevant organisations should provide training and conduct periodic exercising to test plans for responding to severe weather events.
 16. Authorities and salt suppliers should treat the supply of salt as a service rather than a simple commodity purchase.
 17. As a means of enhancing local salt storage capacity, authorities and salt suppliers should jointly consider supplier owned salt stocks held on a short or long term basis in a number of widely distributed locations around the country. A joint approach may include agreements such as purchase of some or all stock by the end of a season or provision of land.
 18. Authorities should seek a broad approach to salt supply, for example establishing framework contracts with more than one supplier.
 19. Authorities should consider whether efficiency benefits can be obtained from collaborative salt procurement and should also consider ways to improve the balance of risk between salt suppliers and themselves, e.g. longer contracts, performance contracts with minimum guaranteed purchase and supply, and contracts that include supply of salt and investment in facilities.
 20. All aspects of the Winter Service Plan, including service delivery arrangements, should be reviewed annually in consultation with key stakeholders to take account of changing circumstances.

B ROUTE PLANNING FOR CARRIAGEWAYS, FOOTWAYS AND CYCLE ROUTES

Treatment Routes

Authorities should define treatment route plans for carriageways, cycle routes and footways for pre-treatment and snow conditions, based upon the general

maintenance hierarchy, but adapted to take into account the factors identified by this Code. **(Recommendation 9)**

The treatment routes for Winter Service should take as a starting point the hierarchy developed for other maintenance purposes but this is likely to require extensive modification to consider:

- wider transport and other policy priorities referred to above;
- special requirements of carriageways, footways and cycle routes;
- safe and reliable access to emergency facilities including Fire and Rescue, Police, Ambulance Services and hospitals;
- other public services access needs and critical infrastructure where the maintenance of access may be critical;
- public transport routes and access to stations, bus garages and depots;
- safe and reliable access to main industrial and business centres of key importance to the local and regional economy;
- any significant variation between summer and winter traffic;
- accessibility dependencies of remote communities for example Scotland's island and peninsular communities;
- the special needs of disabled people or older people particularly where these can be effectively targeted;
- known problems, including significant gradients, exposed areas and other topological factors;
- climatic and thermal capacity differences within the area;
- co-ordination and co-operation with other authorities.

Consideration of these issues is likely to suggest differences in networks adopted for each element of Winter Service. Such decisions will usually not be clear cut. For example treatment of footways will differ from carriageways and for low traffic roads it may be difficult to justify high priority for service provision.

Risk assessments should be undertaken to establish which routes should be included in a programme of treatment during winter. In particular, the treatment of carriageways, footways and cycle routes must be considered taking account of risk to all highway users and consideration of the available resources.

Where the authority is actively promoting facilities, or there are clear trends of increasing use, a more proactive approach to Winter Service may send an important message.

Transport interchanges perform a key role in the delivery of integrated transport, which should be reflected in Winter Service policies and priorities. These include airports, rail and bus stations and the means of access to them whether by main routes for walking, cycling, public transport or car. Parts of the interchange may be subject to differing management regimes and it will be important to agree common standards and ensure effective co-ordination of resources.

It should be recognised that many authorities will have difficulty treating all bus routes as part of their precautionary salting routes. The treatment of bus routes should be based on risk assessment of local circumstances such as service frequency and their importance to integrated transport services. It is important that treatment routes include the access roads to bus garages.

Similar considerations apply to school bus routes where, although authorities should endeavour to provide Winter Service support, there may be practical difficulties in wide spread treatment of such a diverse network.

In general salting should not be undertaken between the stop lines of level crossings, even when covered with snow. Before ploughing over a level crossing the driver must stop and telephone the signalman for permission to proceed and then inform the signalman when past the crossing. Snow blowers must not be used on level crossings.

One means by which authorities can assist the local community in areas not on priority routes or at known trouble spots, including gradients and sharp bends is by the provision of public access salt bins. Where these are provided authorities should make arrangements for their replenishment as necessary and to ensure that they do not become unsightly or used for the unauthorised disposal of waste.

B1 Carriageway routes by risk level

Carriageways for Pre-Treatment

The total length of roads in Haringey for gritting under this Plan is 340 kms. Private roads and roads on Homes for Haringey Estates are not generally treated as part of this plan. The only exceptions to this rule are non-public highway carriageways that carry bus routes. These are a few carriageways passing through Homes for Haringey estates on Broadwater Farm and Ferry Lane, along with Alexandra Palace Way, as it is not feasible for those responsible for these carriageways to be in a position to respond quickly and with the right equipment in a severe weather event.

All carriageways for pre-treatment have a speed limit of 40 mph or less and are defined as Built up roads. The Priority 1 carriageway gritting routes (including TfL) cover about 37% of the total length of roads in the Borough and is considered to be an adequate level of provision, leaving the less used roads to be treated only in the worst of conditions and after the top priority routes have all been made as safe as possible.

All carriageways will be treated during the winter according to their level of priority. During pre and post treatment gritting activities, Priority 1 carriageways are the highest priority and will always be treated first. Provided that gritting of Priority 1 carriageways has been satisfactorily completed, and subject to there being no pressure on salt stock levels, treatment of Priority 1A carriageways can proceed if the on-going snow/ice/weather situation warrants this. Following this, gritting of Priority 2 carriageways can proceed if the on-going snow/ice/weather situation warrants this. Finally, provided that gritting of Priority 1, 1A and 2

carriageways has been satisfactorily completed, and subject to there being no pressure on grit stock levels, treatment of Priority 3 carriageways can proceed if the on-going snow/ice/weather situation warrants this.

It is quite unusual for an on-going severe weather event to last so long that it becomes necessary to consider gritting Priority 3 carriageways. This is because it is usually the case that in an on-going severe weather event, Priority 1 and 2 carriageways require repeat gritting to keep them open, thereby reducing the likelihood that any Priority 3 carriageway gritting will be undertaken at all. In a situation where Priority 3 carriageway gritting is undertaken, the order in which this will be carried out will be such that it supports the provision of refuse and recycling collections.

To be effective, grit must be spread evenly and at rates to suit prevailing weather conditions.

Frost Patrol – Main Roads (Non Red Route)

Haringey has a Frost Patrol for precautionary gritting on approximately 44 kms. Frost patrols will provide for a programme of mechanical gritting of a network carriageways based on the following criteria:

- carriageways with the steepest gradients likely to cause vehicles to slide and not stop even when brakes are applied; and
- carriageways, with steeper gradients that are more likely to ice over and for longer due to exposure and/or due to elevation.

For the list of carriageways covered by Frost Patrols please see Appendix B.

Priority 1 Carriageways (Non Red Route)

Haringey has a Priority 1 carriageway gritting network of approximately 124 kms which provides for a programmes of mechanical pre or post-treatment gritting based on the following criteria:

- carriageways with the steepest gradients likely to cause vehicles to slide and not stop even when brakes are applied;
- carriageways carrying the heaviest vehicular traffic; and
- carriageways serving Special Educational Needs schools.

These roads form the backbone of the carriageway network within the Borough of Haringey and as such the Winter Service Operation should be that of not allowing snow to lay on the carriageway surface. When there is a forecast of snow, the Contractor's Manager should aim to start the gritting programme so that it is completed just prior to the forecast time for snowfall to begin.

The list of carriageways for Priority 1 gritting activity is detailed in Appendix B.

Priority 1A Carriageways

The list of Priority 1A Carriageways has been created for the 2010/11 winter for the first time and provides for gritting of a network of road totalling 24 kms. This is a list of non-Priority 1 carriageways that serve schools in the borough which are

usually listed as Priority 2 and 3 carriageways. The purpose of this new priority category is to provide the opportunity to carry out accelerated carriageway gritting of Priority 2 and 3 carriageways serving schools when a snow event occurs during term time.

The list of carriageways for Priority 1B gritting activity is detailed in Appendix B.

Priority 2 Carriageways

The list of Priority 2 carriageways provides for gritting of a network of carriageways totalling 69 kms. Priority 2 carriageways carry less traffic and have lower risk levels due to gradient and are the next most important carriageways to grit after Priority 1 and 1A carriageways. Also, any carriageway serving a Residential Care Home that is not treated as a Priority 1 carriageway is automatically included as a Priority 2 carriageway.

The list of carriageways for Priority 2 gritting activity is detailed in Appendix B.

Priority 3 Carriageways

Priority 3 carriageways carry the least volumes of traffic and have the lowest risk levels compared to Priority 1 and 2. It is desirable to grit Priority 3 carriageways but this will only be considered as and when Priority 1 and 2 carriageways have been satisfactorily treated and only then if there is no pressure on grit stocks.

The list of carriageways for Priority 3 gritting activity is detailed in Appendix B.

Contingency Arrangements - Resilience Network for Carriageways

If there are extreme conditions where salt supplies are limited or other resources are restricted (such as fuel supplies or drivers) contingency arrangements are required to ensure that a reduced network of carriageways can continue to be gritted. This is called the Resilience Network.

A Resilience Network of carriageways has been developed in partnership with Transport for London and neighbouring boroughs which ensures that Haringey forms part of a London-wide network of roads designed to keep the capital moving. This network of roads primarily targets the continuation of bus routes and the ability of the Police, Fire and Ambulance services to continue as normal and respond to emergency calls.

Any decision to resort to gritting the Resilience Network only would normally be made by a meeting of the Council's Risk and Emergency Planning Steering Group. Further details about the intervention of this group are provided at D15, Escalation and Emergency Operating Procedures. In very exceptional circumstances the Authorised Officer may make a decision to resort to the Resilience Network. This would be required to be reported to the Council's Risk and Emergency Planning Steering Group within one working day with an explanation for the decision and for approval to be requested to continue with Resilience Network gritting only – if this is justified.

The list of carriageways for Resilience Network gritting activity is detailed in Appendix B.

Annual Review of Carriageway Priorities

The priority route system will be reviewed annually to take into account alterations to bus routes, new traffic management schemes and other changeable factors. Dry runs will be made to test the practicality of the routes and amendments made where necessary.

Carriageway routes for post-treatment by risk level

The priority routes for post-treatment are the same as they are for as for pre-treatment but with increased spread rates as per section F8 depending on the prevailing and forecast weather conditions.

Carriageway routes for snow clearing by risk level**Snowfall on Roads**

When snow is forecast to fall in the Borough, conditions are monitored very closely so that, if possible, all Priority 1 carriageways can be gritted before snowfall commences. It can be difficult to predict when rain may turn to snow and vice versa. Consequently an inaccurate forecast or a well-intended decision to grit can occasionally lead to unnecessary gritting.

Gritting does not take place whilst rain is falling, as it will be washed away. This may lead to an unavoidably delayed response to the deteriorating road conditions and sometimes this is perceived by the public, erroneously, as a failure to respond on behalf of the Council.

When snow falls in succession over a number of days, all gritting vehicles will be mobilised to keep a high concentration of grit on the roads. At such times, numerous complaints or reports of packed snow lying on lower priority roads will be received from the public and from other sources. Except in the case of emergencies or some other justifiable need, these will only be addressed when the higher priority routes are fully treated, thereby ensuring maximum efficiency through planned, proactive gritting rather than unplanned, reactive gritting which can be inefficient.

In England and Wales, Highway Authorities had until recently only a statutory duty under Section 150 of the Highways Act to remove obstructions. Snow is considered to be an obstruction when it impedes use of the road network. With the legislation now enacted this duty is now being extended to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that safe passage along a highway is not endangered by snow or ice.

The Council has therefore adopted the Institution of Civil Engineers design and practice guide “Highway Winter Maintenance” as far as is applicable to an urban situation like Haringey, where heavy snowfalls are very infrequent. It would usually be inappropriate to use snow ploughs, blowers or similar plant even if there was sufficient snow fall to justify the expense, due to the urban nature of the network, with parked cars and pedestrians in almost all streets.

It is expected that severe weather warnings will be provided by the weather forecaster, MeteoGroup, in advance of any significant snow falls. In the event of

sudden changes there will be an update to the forecast. If in doubt the forecaster can be spoken to directly to enable clearer understanding of the local situation.

Although London in general rarely gets significant falls of snow, if heavy snow is forecast the following information from the Highway Winter Maintenance Guide by ICE may well be useful: (this has been modified to meet Haringey's circumstances).

On receiving the snow warning the following procedure should be carried out:

1. Pre-treat the spreading network in accordance with the rates given in section F8 immediately prior to snow falling to prevent snow settling on the road surface.
2. Retreat uncompacted snow with salt (grit) at 10 g/m² per 25 mm of snow.
3. When prolonged falls are forecast it will be found useful to continuously treat from the onset of snow to prevent build up and to prevent compaction by traffic. Such treatment should be at 20-40 g/m² so that a wet base is maintained.
4. A further treatment of salt (grit) is required at the rate of 10 g/m² for every 25 mm of uncompacted snow for each degree centigrade that the air temperature is below freezing.
5. If snow has become compacted and the temperature is low (- 5°C or below) neat salt (grit) must not be used, as it will accumulate in the form of salt solution in depressions and produce a very uneven and slippery running surface. In these circumstances spreading of fine aggregate, like coarse sand, is advised.
6. A 50/50 fine aggregate/salt (grit) mix should be used on hard-packed snow. Fine aggregate is not required on uncompacted snow as the action of salt (grit) will cause the snow to melt.
7. Very low temperatures do not usually follow immediately after a snow fall and it is therefore very important to apply salt (grit) early, and then do so again to try to get the resultant slush off the road before compaction by traffic.

The carriageway network should be cleared in the order of priority shown above. detailed at B1 above.

Post-snow actions

After the snow period it is important that all gullies and drainage outlets are cleared of any accumulations of grit. Carriageway channels and footpaths where grit residue remains should be swept.

All vehicles and equipment should be cleaned, lubricated and checked.

All grit bins should be checked and refilled as necessary.

Priority Points to be Gritted Manually

For the most part carriageways will be gritted by mechanical spreading vehicles, but the Contractor's Manager will be responsible for seeing that narrow access or

very steep sections of road are gritted manually, if required, as soon as snow clearing operations are started.

Leisure Areas, Homes for Haringey Estates, Industrial Estates, Council Premises, School Premises, Residential Care Homes

It is the responsibility of individual services to create plans for treatment of ice and snow on the carriageways they manage, as referred to in Section A4 above.

B2 Response and treatment times for all carriageway treatments

The target response times are currently at the discretion of the Contractor within the Contract. These are under review and will need to be reviewed and set out in detail in future plans. This will be done in conjunction with the competitive dialogue process underway in the summer/autumn of 2010 for the Waste and Other Services Contract due for award late in 2010 for commencement in April 2011. Therefore, target response times are expected to form part of the 2011/12 Winter Service Operational Plan.

The treatment time, which is the period between vehicles leaving the depot and the completion of each priority carriageway route, is dependant upon weather conditions, traffic conditions, reliability of plant and vehicles, availability of trained personnel and efficient use of resources.

In most cases frost patrols are undertaken overnight and are completed by the time ice has started to form and before the rush hour commences.

Often pre-treatment in readiness for snowfall is carried out at night with the target being to complete the Priority 1 carriageways and pavements by 7.30am if possible and before snowfall has begun.

If snow falls which has not been predicted, the Contractor's Manager and the Authorised Client Officer will decide whether any work should be suspended and will mobilise gritting vehicles as soon as possible with gritting of the Priority 1 routes first. The time taken to complete this operation will depend on traffic congestion and the varying weather conditions.

Under such circumstances public reports and gritting requests will be widespread and the only action available is to continue gritting and snow clearance pro-actively until the weather conditions ease and the situation becomes controllable again. The only exception to this will be to respond reactively to emergency service requests and any non-priority ad-hoc requests of a justifiable nature.

Daytime gritting is disrupted by traffic, consequently every effort is made to have any wet roads gritted before the temperature drops below zero and, if possible, before the busy early morning or afternoon traffic.

Footpaths are normally only treated during periods of prolonged and severe weather conditions. Separate cycle paths are not gritted separately but in prolonged conditions may be cleared of snow when other higher priority gritting has been satisfactorily completed.

OPERATIONAL PLAN

Currently, there are four gritting vehicles available at Ashley Road Depot from 1st October this year, two of these are dedicated gritting vehicles and two are demountable gritting vehicles. Routes will be allocated by the Contractor's Manager who is on duty and must be strictly adhered to.

The Winter Service operation will be controlled from Ashley Road Depot, to clear snow, ice or frost from all Borough highways including all bus routes and should be operated 24 hours a day until this task has been completed.

Drivers must follow the procedures laid down in the Winter Service Operational Plan with due regard to loading of grit, the number of loads and returning completed rounds.

All gritting operations must be completed in the order of priority as set out at Section B1 above, unless instructed otherwise by the Authorised Client Officer.

All work will be co-ordinated by either the Contractor's Manager, or their delegated Manager.

Gritting will commence within two hours of being notified by either the Contractor's Manager or the Authorised Client Officer, or at a time agreed in advance that may be longer than two hours between the decision to grit and the gritting commencement time.

Routes will be allocated by the Contractor's Manager on duty and must be strictly adhered to.

B3 Routes for footbridges, subways and other high risk pedestrian areas

Consideration has been given to which parts of the pedestrian network present the highest levels of risk in the event of ice and snow.

A list of locations for spot treatment in the event of a frost forecast has been developed.

Separate lists of pavement gritting have been developed for more widespread treatment in the event of a forecast of snow or during and after snowfall

It is considered that dropped kerbs and crossings on main roads present a higher risk of injury and these will be treated as part of the priorities.

B4 Response and treatment times for footway and cycle route treatments

Footways and separate cycle paths

The target response times are currently at the discretion of the Contractor within the Contract. These are under review and will need to be reviewed and set out in detail in future plans. This will be done in conjunction with the competitive

dialogue process underway in the summer of 2010 for the Waste Management Contract due for award late in 2010 for commencement in April 2011. Therefore, target response times are expected to form part of the 2011/12 Winter Service Operational Plan.

In most cases spot treatment of pedestrian locations in response to a forecast of frost is undertaken overnight and completed by the time ice has started to form and before the rush hour commences.

It is often the case that pre-treatment in readiness for snowfall is carried out at night with the target being to complete the Priority 1 routes by 7.30am if possible and before snowfall has begun.

If snow falls which has not been predicted, the Authorised Client Officer and Contractor's Manager will decide what work should be suspended and will mobilise footpath gritting activity soon as possible, and will arrange the gritting of the Priority 1 pavements first. However, the time taken to complete this operation will depend on traffic and weather.

Under such circumstances public reports and complaints will be widespread and the only action available is to continue gritting and snow clearance until the weather conditions ease and the situation becomes controllable again.

Separate cycle paths are not usually gritted but in prolonged conditions may be cleared of snow when other higher priority manual footpath gritting has been satisfactorily completed.

B5 Routes for other footway and cycle route treatment by risk level

Footways

If snow falls and settles priority will be given to treatment of footways in all major shopping streets, at transport hubs, outside residential care homes, emergency services premises and hospitals. Also included in this list are bus station approaches and terminus points. Pedestrian crossings, subway entrances and stairways will also be treated as priority areas.

There are four priorities of footway gritting, and it is unlikely that resources will permit Priority 3 or 4 to be covered unless there are several days of settled snow.

Priority 1 – Town Centres, Residential Care Homes, transport hubs, hospitals, emergency service premises, dropped kerbs, bus stop areas and crossing points on main roads.

Priority 2 – footpaths leading from Priority 1 pavement gritting areas to school entrance and exit points (term time).

Priority 3 – footpaths on residential roads to support refuse and recycling collections.

Priority 4 – remaining footways and separate cycle paths.

For the list of footpath areas covered please see Appendix M.

If snow has settled on a footpath and cannot be treated by grit alone, a pathway of 1.2 metres must be cleared of snow and gritted manually to allow two pedestrians to pass each other without obstruction.

Whenever possible, banking of snow will be avoided when clearing the footway. Where banking occurs a pathway should be cleared to the kerb edge every 25 metres or so and where obvious crossing points exist.

A pathway should also be cleared to give access for pedestrians to use telephone kiosks, bus shelters and post boxes.

Annual Review of Footpath Priorities

The priority route system for pavement gritting will be reviewed annually to ensure that it takes account of any changes that may be necessary.

Mechanical Clearance

Upon receipt of snow warning and where practicable, mechanical pavement gritting will be carried out, if available.

Heaping of Snow

Snow must not be heaped or made into ridges unless special dispensation is given by the Authorised Officer.

Heaping of snow must on no account be made on pedestrian crossings or bus stops. If heaps or ridges are made in the channel, a space of not less than 30 cm (1'0") wide must be left between the snow and the kerb to allow for drainage and sufficient space must be left between the heaps or ridges for the convenience of pedestrians.

Gully grates must be kept free from obstruction

Cycle paths

Cycle paths which are part of the carriageway are gritted as part of the carriageway priority gritting plan.

Separate cycle paths are not prioritised for gritting for the reasons referred to at Section 5 of the Executive Summary above.

B6 Allocation of plant, vehicles, equipment and materials to routes

The Contractor's Manager will allocate vehicles plant and other equipment to those best suited for the needs of the routes. The smaller vehicles will be used for the narrower streets. The larger vehicles will be used to try to prevent need for return to depot for additional grit within a run.

B7 Location and maintenance of grit bins and grit heaps;

Grit Bins on streets

Within the current Winter Service Plan, grit bins are provided at 103 locations that present particular snow and ice problems, such as steps, steep gradients or areas used by people with mobility issues. Consideration will be given to extending the number of grit bins at 47 locations in response to feedback from residents and Members following the severe winter of 2009/10.

For the list of locations with grit bins please see Appendix N. Also shown in Appendix N is the list of locations where new grit bin installations are being considered.

Grit Bins supporting public sector services

During the winter, there has historically been demand for grit to be provided at schools, day centres, libraries, elderly persons homes and neighbourhood offices. Services with outdoor areas have been encouraged to create their own Winter Service Plans to help make them as self-sufficient as possible during future winters. The Environmental Resource Service will assist in preparations for winter at these locations - including provision of grit, grit bins and bagged grit supplies. Assistance will be provided during the winter season but it is unlikely that the Environmental Resource Service will be in a position to provide a swift response during a severe weather event.

Annual Review of Footpath Priorities

The priority route system will be reviewed annually to ensure that it takes account of any changes that may be necessary and also takes account of any valid requests for new grit bin installations.

B8 Special sites or features (e.g. near railways or traffic calming).

There is one level crossing which is at Marsh Lane N17. This is on the Priority 1 network. Network Rail issue guidance which should be adhered to at all times. This is given in Appendix P. There are no other special features that cause special difficulty or consideration in treatment of roads at present but if any are identified they will be accounted for as part of the annual review of the Plan.

C WEATHER PREDICTION AND INFORMATION**C1 The decision making process**

See section I6 for details.

C2 Road weather information bureau service

Haringey's Contractor receives weather forecast information from their supplier. Enterprise currently use MeteoGroup.

C3 Road weather stations

Haringey has no road weather stations at present

C4 Timing and circulation of information

During cold spells and severe weather, Meteogroup provides two written weather forecasts per day. These forecasts are Haringey-specific. If required, the Contractor can call Meteogroup to discuss the forecast in order to aid decision-making. Such calls are most likely to be made when forecasts are marginal and the decision whether to grit or not is not clear cut.

The Contractor is required to share forecast information with Client Officers.

See section I10 for further information.

C5 Road weather forecast

See C2 above.

C6 Reporting procedure

See section I13 for further information

C7 Thermal mapping

See section I4 for details.

C8 Maintenance of ice detection equipment

There is no ice detection equipment currently installed in Haringey.

C9 Information to be provided

Written forecasts provide information about temperatures, precipitation type and volume, ice risk and timings. Forecasts are given for the next 12 hours and 24 hours and, to aid forward decision making, forecasts are also provided for the next 2 to 5 days.

Weather reports will be sent to the Authorised Client Officer by the Contractor's Manager immediately when adverse weather conditions are expected. Each day the Contractor's Manager will complete the Daily Decision Justification Log (Appendix F) and e-mail a copy to the Authorised Client Officer.

Where there is a deterioration or improvement likely during the period of forecast, then the Contractor's Manager must inform the Authorised Client Officer of any likely change in the expected conditions. If necessary a further Daily Decision Justification Log (Appendix F) will be completed and sent by e-mail but telephone confirmation of the change must also be given.

D ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PERSONNEL**Resources**

Authorities provide Winter Service through combinations of their own resources and those of service providers contracted to them. There is a wide variety of approaches. Many highway authorities provide some of their own facilities with others provided by the private sector. In all cases, service providers' activities are governed by their contract with the highway authority.

In some authorities refuse collection, street cleansing and grounds maintenance services often provide support to the Winter Service, especially in times of prolonged ice and snow. Arrangements should be made well before the commencement of the season.

Detailed route planning and for each aspect of Winter Service will need to be optimised to ensure economic, efficient and effective resource allocation. This will depend on:

- spreading vehicle characteristics and capacity;
- depot and salt location;
- Response times (the period between decisions being taken to begin treatment and vehicles leaving the depot. It is suggested that authorities should adopt a target response time of no more than one hour. This should apply both within and outside normal working hours);
- Treatment times (the period between vehicles leaving the depot and the completion of treatment on all priority routes. Authorities should adopt target treatment times based on risk assessment of local circumstances that provide for the completion of pre-treatment before ice forming. They should however recognise however that treatment times might vary in different weather conditions).

A key factor in ensuring that response and treatment times are met once a decision has been taken to treat is the availability of appropriately trained personnel. Identifying the extent of resources needed under various scenarios and the potential source of these will be an important aspect of pre-season planning. This planning should cover the whole range of requirements and conditions likely to be encountered, including:

- Pre-season preparation;
- Precautionary treatment;
- Footway and cycle route treatment;
- Post treatment;
- Snow clearance;
- Continuous severe conditions;
- Post snow emergencies (flooding etc).

Planning of resources should cover the entire workforce involved in the Winter Service. It is particularly important not to overlook:

- the need for staff to be available throughout defined risk periods;
- the need for the treatment operations to be co-ordinated and supervised;
- resources and equipment for treating carriageways, footways and cycle routes;
- resources for dealing with vehicle breakdowns, problems with fuel supply and communications failure;
- resources for the storage, delivery and loading of salt.

In planning resources the following issues regarding personnel also need to be addressed:

- implications of Drivers' Hours Regulations;
- extent and nature of double manning and driver support;
- shift system arrangements;
- provision for holidays and sickness.

Authorities in planning their resources should ensure that they are compatible with the resilience standards adopted by the authority.

Authorities often place reliance in times of prolonged ice and snow on temporary contracts with contractors, farmers and others to supplement resources for snow clearing. Arrangements should be made to ensure that necessary insurance cover is in place.

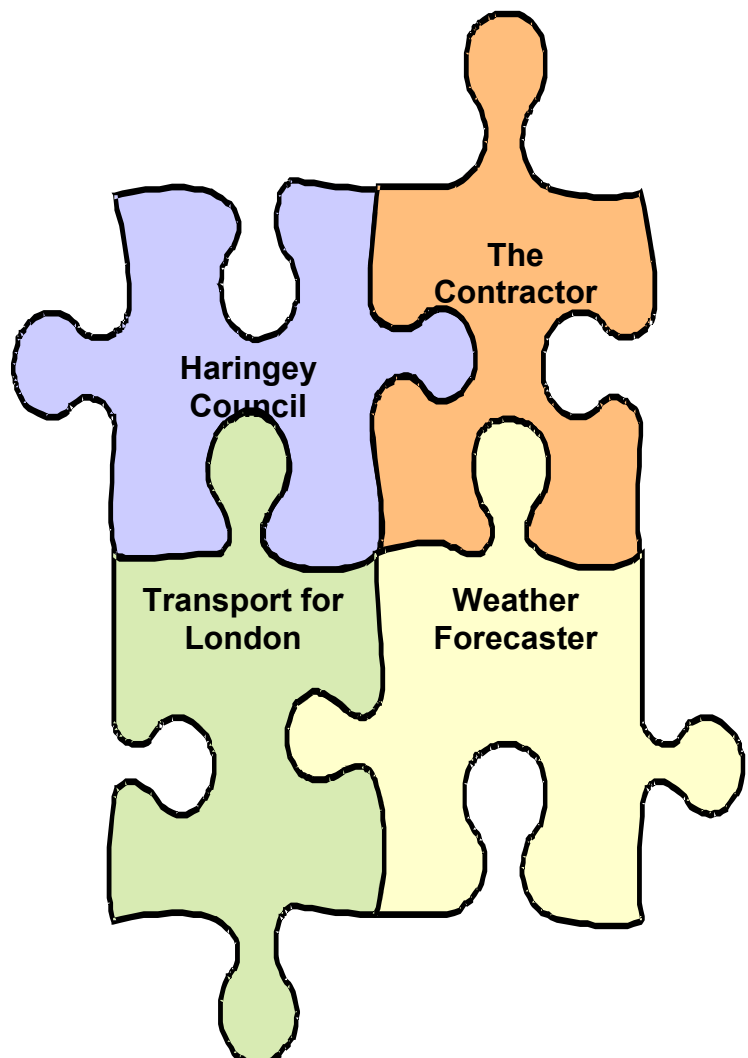
In rural areas, authorities should examine the potential for using local council snow wardens, who may have an effective role in gathering information and providing Winter Service Managers with details of specific local problems. If snow warden schemes are adopted clear terms of reference should be established.

D1 Command, control and operational organisation

The organisational chart is given in D10, but it is important to realise the interlinking of the different parts of the service provision.

This is shown diagrammatically in the figure on the right, showing that Haringey Council is reliant upon not only the Contractor for the delivery of the service and the Meteo Group for the accuracy of the weather forecasts but also on the work of Transport for London (TfL) in gritting Red Routes.

The public expects the Council to get it right every time, and they do not see



complicated relationships and responsibilities. It is therefore important that close working relationships are developed with the other parties involved.

D2 Arrangements with other authorities;

CO-ORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

Authorities should consider whether collaborative arrangements such as shared services, lead authority arrangements, collaborative service procurement, and sharing depots and salt stock, would provide an effective and value for money approach to increasing Winter Service resilience.
(Recommendation 4)

Co-ordination and co-operation between authorities in Winter Service planning including defining treatment routes, response, and treatment times is of crucial importance. This should be a formal process between the adjoining local authorities and with the authority responsible for the strategic network. The intention should be to negotiate effective service integration across administrative boundaries and to enable operation of the plant and vehicles required to achieve adequate resilience.

In these circumstances close liaison both with public transport operators and local authority transport co-ordinators is essential, at the annual review, on an ongoing basis throughout the season and on a continual basis in severe weather conditions. This is particularly important as, although changes to public transport routes and frequencies will be made throughout the season, it will not usually be practical or desirable for consequent changes to the treated network during the season. This may influence the nature and timing of changes to public transport routes.

The efficient operation of many essential public services may be dependant upon ice or snow removal from key areas of private land, which is fundamentally the responsibility of land owners.

Authorities should determine critical areas and infrastructure in conjunction with key public services and other stakeholders and seek to ensure that appropriate winter treatment has been considered by the appropriate party.
(Recommendation 5)

Authorities should explore the potential for sharing depots as this may provide opportunities for efficiencies. Other areas where collaboration should be considered include decision support services for weather particularly where authorities have similar climatic conditions.

D3 Arrangements with other public services

The Council realises the strategic importance of the Highway network to a number of other public services and the arrangements take into account the

latest information on Public Transport changes including revisions to bus routes, railway and underground stations and other transport providers.

Key public buildings especially hospitals are considered as part of the route planning and, where possible, routes are prioritised to enable access to be maintained as much as possible.

The Council also recognises that the Emergency Services have a vital role to play and although not all roads and footways in the Borough can generally be treated, any call for assistance from the emergency services will be responded to with mechanical and pavement gritting as appropriate.

D4 Decision making;

Decisions and Management Information

Authorities should take full advantage of decision support systems and services to enable timely, efficient and accurate decision making.
(Recommendation 12)

Decision support systems and management information are the basis of effective Winter Service delivery. More details are given in the *ICE Design and Practice Guide, Highway Winter Maintenance* published in 2000.

Systems will use current information and trends in conjunction with relevant software to extrapolate and display predicted conditions over a range of periods.

The decision support information will be used by the authority's designated Winter Service controller, or similar, together with local experience, and against the background of a range of pre-determined scenarios, in deciding the action to be taken. The decision should usually be delegated to a single person, although in larger authorities with varying climatic conditions the role may be delegated to two or more persons. Controllers will of course need to maintain close consultation with others both within and adjoining the authority and also those dealing with the strategic network.

A suggested decision making framework, which will need to be adapted for local circumstances, is included in Appendix H (of code of practice).

The quality of decisions made by the controller will be the key factor in determining both the effectiveness of the Winter Service and also how it is perceived by users and the community.

See item I6.

D5 Operational record keeping and reporting

The record keeping is set out elsewhere in this document

D6 Plant and vehicle staffing arrangements, including management of drivers' hours regulations

STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS

On receipt of instructions to commence Winter Service Operations, the Contractor's Manager on duty will immediately proceed to call in all staff on the Call Out list. The list will be revised as and when required.

Frost Patrol work does not constitute an emergency and the Contractor will be expected to observe the normal legislative requirements on drivers' hours.

D7 Materials management

Haringey currently uses rock salt for all the carriageway and footway treatments.

D8 Training and development arrangements;

Training and Development

To ensure appropriate level of competence, training and development needs of all personnel should be established and reviewed annually, including health and safety and appropriate vocational qualifications. Training should then be provided where appropriate before the Winter Service season.

(Recommendation 14)

Issues where training is required are described below. This is not an exhaustive list and will largely be based on local circumstances:

- the content and operation of the Winter Service Plan;
- driving in difficult and hazardous road conditions including duty of care to other road users;
- circumstances where special safety considerations apply;
- snow ploughing, in particular around rail level crossings, tramways, partially segregated areas,
- dealing with emergencies;
- dealing with post ice and snow emergencies especially flooding.

In addition to such specific training it will be necessary to ensure that all personnel are provided with information during operational periods on current network characteristics and constraints, including:

- nature and location of highway works, including statutory undertakers;
- temporary and permanent barriers;
- nature and location of any traffic diversions;
- nature and timing of any events likely to affect network use.

Authorities should prepare specific health and safety policies, guidance, and risk assessments with their service provider. These should be issued and discussed with all personnel, including temporary contractors, and should form the basis of further training as necessary.

Training provided to service delivery personnel should also include specific reference to the health and safety needs of users, including:

- avoidance of spraying pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles where practicable with salt or slush when salting or ploughing;
- avoidance of risks to pedestrians and cyclists when using vehicles in segregated or partially segregated areas and in treating footways;
- ploughing and manoeuvring in restricted circumstances;
- other road vehicles that may not be under proper control.

Authorities should consider both qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds) and practical experience training. Some authorities have found it useful for those personnel involved in Winter Service management and decisions to undertake training in familiarisation and interpretation of weather forecast information.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to employ competent staff in the Winter Service who have practical experience of supervising gritting operations. They will have authority under the contract to make decisions about when to deploy Frost Patrols and liaise with the Council's Authorised Client Officer decisions about pre and post-treatment. The Contractor's Manager will be competent to personally manage and supervise the Winter Service operations.

The Authorised Client Officer has an absolute requirement to secure Winter Service activities on its highways. Before the start of the Operational Period each winter, the Contractor will demonstrate his readiness to perform the following Tasks under the contract:

- Frost Patrols;
- Pre and Post-Treatment; Salting
- snow clearance;
- grit bin maintenance;
- vehicles, plant and equipment provision and maintenance;
- competent management and supervision;
- specialist weather forecasting service; and
- communications.

Prior to the start of the Winter Service Operational Period the Contractor shall use the Dry Run Exercise to satisfy themselves and the Authorised Client Officer that they are fully prepared for the coming Winter Service Operational Period.

The Contractor will ensure that all drivers are familiar with the priority routes and any special arrangements. The Contractor is looking into the appropriateness of requiring that operatives are accredited in accordance with City and Guilds 6159 qualification (previously called 6157) in Winter Services. This proves the Contractor's competence to operate gritting machines with snow plough attachments, therefore it may not be appropriate for the urban environment of Haringey's roads. However there would need to be a decision taken due to it being in the Code of Practice

Loading shovel drivers shall have a Certificate of Training Achievement Award.

All allocated drivers must undergo training prior to operating any vehicle to ensure that they are fully aware of the vehicle operations and systems of allocation as dealt within Winter Service Operation.

D9 Schedules of Contract and Voluntary Personnel (CVP)

Section not used in Haringey.

D10 Employee roles and responsibilities

The following key organisation structure is given below and the roles and responsibilities are as with the normal chain of command.



The responsibility of the various parties follows this chain of command although in general it will be the Authorised Client Officer and the Contractor's Manager who have responsibility on a day to day basis.

D11 Contact and commissioning arrangements for CVP

Section not used in Haringey.

D12 Employee duty schedules, rotas and standby arrangements

Appendix J gives the duty rota for the winter period and lists all the names qualifications and home address and telephone numbers. (This information to be collated and supplied by the Contractor)

The Contractor's General Manager will provide to the Contractor's Winter Service Manager details of drivers capable of operating the mechanical shovel which are to be clearly marked 'Mechanical Shovel Driver'.

The respective Managers will check these lists every Friday afternoon during the winter period and advise each other of alterations due to sickness and holidays.

D13 Winter Service exercising arrangements;**Exercising**

Authorities and relevant organisations should provide training and conduct periodic exercising to test plans for responding to severe weather events.
(Recommendation 15)

It would be beneficial for authorities to build severe weather conditions into regional or local training exercises or to develop specific Winter Service exercises involving adjacent authorities and relevant partners. Such testing of plans and personnel associated with the Winter Service would ensure authorities are fully prepared. It would also assist with ensuring that resilience of Winter Service is addressed and communication networks developed and improved.

Joint exercises have been run with all the London Boroughs and Transport for London in December 2009 and May 2010. These have also involved the Emergency Services and Public Transport operators. This type of exercise will continue to be run as necessary to ensure smooth co-ordination across London.

A dry run is carried out each year prior to the commencement of the Winter period and all gritting vehicles and demountable bodies are checked to ensure they work properly and are correctly calibrated.

D14 Standard operating procedures

These are given in Appendix A.

D15 Escalation and emergency operating procedures

With the experience of the last 2 winters and the extreme shortage of grit nationwide, the need for an escalation process and emergency operating procedure has been included. This should not be seen to be just for grit supply but for any shortage of resource. A serious flu outbreak affecting drivers, a fuel shortage or another reason altogether could lead to a similar need for escalation.

The London Boroughs have established London-wide arrangements for responding to severe weather conditions. The London Local Authority Co-ordination Centre (LLACC) links key local authority Winter Service and emergency planning staff with professional partners in the emergency services and transport sector. In particular, Transport for London's London Streets Traffic Control Centre. Originally established for response to high-impact, spontaneous incidents, it is recognised that the LLACC can fulfil a broadening role in regional severe weather co-ordination by facilitating mutual aid sharing, compiling daily reports, producing stock projections to inform allocations, and maintaining the regional picture through effective information-sharing.

In the event that any cold weather event becomes so prolonged or serious that the standard policies and priority work set out in this Plan cannot be delivered, the Council's Emergency Plan will be used in conjunction with this plan. This will allow for management of communication to the public, decisions to be made about maintaining essential services and the protection of vulnerable people. The Authorised Client Officer will confer with the Emergency Planning Officer who will advise the duty CEMB member of the need to activate the Emergency Plan. It is likely that a meeting of the Risk and Emergency Planning Steering Group will be called to coordinate the Council's response. The Risk and Emergency Planning Steering Group will consider the matters to be addressed in the same manner as any other emergency and follow these up as appropriate. The Emergency Planning Officer may also call a Multi-Agency Silver meeting to liaise with the Emergency Services and other local partners.

It should be noted that any severe weather event of this magnitude will also require national and/or London-wide coordination. Therefore the Council is likely to coordinate its response through the London Local Authority Coordination Centre.

D16 Operational monitoring

The primary responsibility for the work including the normal decision on Frost Patrols is with the Contractor and they will carry out their own supervision and operational monitoring.

During severe weather monitoring will also be undertaken by Client Officers to ensure that the Contractor has responded in a sufficient and timely manner.

D17 Health and safety procedures

The whole operation of the Winter Service is generally carried out in unfavourable weather conditions and often at night. Therefore safety factors are paramount. It

is necessary for every part of the operation to be carefully considered when any new plant or new procedure is introduced.

The Contractor's operatives have undergone health and safety induction training which makes them aware of the safety issues involved in Winter Services as well as who the safety coordinator is.

They are issued with a copy of the Contractor's safety, health and environmental guide, and a copy of site specific rules.

Operatives have signed to confirm that they have received induction and are aware of current procedures involved on site for health and safety matters and emergency procedures are in place.

All safety, health and environmental matters are communicated to operatives by means of toolbox talks, memos or risk assessments.

Training is essential but is not in itself sufficient. Every person engaged on the Winter Service must comply with the following documents at all times:

- Haringey Health and Safety Policy and any company policies applicable to the individual employees;
- Health, Safety and Welfare at Work Employee Handbook;
- Safe Working Method Statements; and
- Risk Assessments for each activity.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to produce and revise the above and to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act at all times.

D18 Contingency arrangements

One of the key resource requirements for the Winter Service is trained LGV drivers with the necessary experience of driving the specific vehicles and routes. The winter period is also a time of high risk of flu which can reduce the level of resource. A pandemic was widely expected for last winter which could have seriously restrict the ability of Haringey to carry out this vital service. Therefore it is considered essential that back up trained operatives be available at all times for this kind of possibility. It is up to the Contractor to ensure that contingency arrangements are in place.

During severe weather where it may not be possible to grit all carriageways of every priority level, the build up of compacted ice may occur. Due to the priority arrangements in this plan this should only occur on flat, little used roads. In such circumstances the Police have the power to close roads considered to be dangerous and the Head of Sustainable Transport may erect ice warning signs so that drivers are aware.

E FACILITIES, PLANT, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

In assessing the required plant and vehicles authorities should ensure that sufficient resources are available for the delivery of the Winter Service during severe and prolonged ice and snow. This should be compatible with the resilience standards adopted by the authority.

It is unlikely that, with the level of investment involved, authorities will be able to make frequent changes to the fleet, other than replacement or renewal. It is important however, that opportunities are taken when overall service procurement changes are being contemplated to thoroughly review Winter Service and equipment procurement.

There have been significant advances in the equipment available on the market in recent years. Vehicles are now capable of delivering a range of treatment types and can have sophisticated technology. The procurement of such technology potentially allows a more targeted and effective approach to treatment of the road network and an improved audit trail of where treatments have been undertaken.

It is often extremely difficult and inefficient to remove significant depths of snow using only salt and therefore consideration should be given to the use of snow ploughs mounted on spreaders or other suitable vehicles. Snow ploughs are durable, require little maintenance and should therefore prove very cost effective.

However, in urban areas there may be considerable difficulties in utilising snow ploughs and in this situation any consideration should be on a risk based approach.

It is also important to consider equipment requirements for dealing with footways and cycle routes. Specialist equipment, such as footway ploughs and footway salt spreaders may be necessary for this purpose.

The location of depots should be kept under review and specifically addressed when consideration is being given to procurement arrangements. It would be unlikely if all present depots from which authorities undertake Winter Services are ideally located, and significant financial and operational savings can often be achieved from re-location.

The environmental effects of highway maintenance depots and operations are dealt with in Section 15 of this Code, and these can be particularly significant in the case of the Winter Service, where operations will inevitably involve unusual hours of working. Every effort should be made to minimise the environmental intrusion of depots and so far as is practicable the effect of Winter Service operations.

A significant contribution to minimising environmental effects can be made by providing covered storage for all vehicles, equipment and materials, which can also reduce waste and maintenance problems.

Purchase and ownership of vehicles and equipment will also be a key issue for consideration in relation to the procurement of services. Private sector partners may be able to assist with financing arrangements and authorities will need to balance the financial advantages of this against the contractual and operational risks involved.

E1 Winter Service compounds and facilities

The Control room and vehicle storage depot is at Ashley Road Depot.

The grit store is also at Ashley Road Depot. It can hold around 1,500 tonnes of grit at full capacity.

E2 Calibration procedures

To be effective, grit/salt shall be spread evenly and at rates to suit prevailing conditions. Spreading shall be undertaken by automatic machines. The controls of spreading machines shall be calibrated and clearly marked for distinct rates of spread up to a maximum of 40 gms/m². Higher rates are unnecessary, wasteful and can be environmentally harmful. Care shall be taken to ensure that spread widths are neither too wide nor too narrow.

It is never recommended that salt be spread at a rate greater than 40 gms/m². It is further recommended that calibration testing of the spreaders would be of benefit each year together with precise instructions to the operators as to the settings needed to give the required rates of spread.

E3 Fleet inventory including licence requirements and capacity

TRANSPORT

The following transport and equipment is to be made available:

- Gritter/s - LGV
- Gritter/s - Non LGV
- Gritter/s - Demountable
- Caged Vehicles

The caged vehicles will be used for the delivery of grit to sub-depots and to support manual footpath gritting activities.

E4 Fuel stocks and locations

The drivers will be responsible to ensure vehicles have adequate fuel. There is a fuel facility at Ashley Road Depot. In the event of any breakdown of the fuel facility at the depot arrangements are in place for fuel to be drawn at public fuel stations.

E5 Location of plant, vehicles, snow-blowers and other equipment

A weekly report will be provided by the Contractor during the Winter period on the availability of vehicles. Any vehicle not available must be notified to the Authorised Client Officer. During a weather event when gritting operations are in progress, daily reports will be required.

Mechanical Shovel

A mechanical shovel or other mechanical loading equipment must be available at all times when gritting is in progress.

E6 Contingency arrangements

The need for extra vehicles plant and equipment during severe weather is unlikely to be able to be met without significant budgetary change as at such times suitable hired vehicles will be unlikely to be available. Keeping the existing fleet well maintained at all times is the responsibility of the Contractor.

If fuel is in short supply Haringey will have priority fuel deliveries and the use of this fuel will be restricted to the essential services like this.

E7 Garaging, servicing and maintenance arrangements**Use of Transport**

No vehicles will be allowed to stand loaded with grit for any length of time.

Washing of Vehicles and Plant

All vehicles used to transport salt should be thoroughly washed at the end of operations and where possible all moving parts should be greased. Gritting vehicles and plant are unloaded and thoroughly washed down whenever circumstances permit, ideally this would be done at the end of each working shift. This will be carried out under the instruction of the Contractor's Manager.

The Contractor's Transport Manager is to ensure that all spreading machines are ready for immediate use at all times, are mechanically sound and parked in readily accessible positions as from 1st October each year. The availability of parking spaces is to be checked by the Contractor's Manager and Contractor's Transport Manager.

When a spreading machine or a mechanical shovel is under repair and remains off the road for more than 1 hour during a Winter Service response event, the Contractor's Manager must inform the Authorised Client Officer as part of the daily report. If more than one gritting vehicle and/or demountable gritting unit is unavailable at any time, this must be communicated to the Authorised Client Officer by telephone with an estimate of the time when each will be ready for operational service again. The intention at all times is to have all gritting vehicles available for service.

Workshop

Duty mechanical fitters will also be placed on call.

E8 Contact and hire arrangements for contract plant.

Names of firms having mechanical shovels for hire, with a minimum bucket capacity of 1 cubic yard (0.7646 cubic metres) are to be listed and held by the Contractor's Transport Manager.

F SALT AND OTHER DE-ICING MATERIALS**Salt and De-icing Materials*****Salt for de-icing***

Rock salt is the prime material for dealing with ice and snow on roads but can have environmental consequences. It can adversely affect vegetation, pollute watercourses and leave a residue on footways. It can also damage the road structure, bridges and structures, utility apparatus and vehicles. However, used responsibly it can have minimal environmental impact. In the interests of sustainability therefore authorities should ensure that only the minimum of salt is used to deal with the prevailing conditions. Suggested rates of spread are given in Appendix H (of code of practice).

Appendix H (of code of practice) lists a number of alternative materials that authorities could consider using in place of rock salt in particular circumstances. The costs of some of these are extremely high and particular materials also have some environmental consequences. They may prove, however, to be cost effective in specific locations, such as the treatment of footways, where the need for additional sweeping can be avoided, and bridges, where the damage caused by the use of salt can be avoided.

As rock salt requires the passage of traffic to improve effectiveness, it may be necessary to use brine in some cases for example some cycle routes.

Salt management

Many authorities award salt supply contracts to a single supplier on a call-off basis. Contracts are often awarded on a balance of quality and price, with price usually being the driving consideration. This approach has resulted in a price driven market where salt supply is often treated as a commodity purchase.

Authorities carry the risk of being able to obtain the salt they require when they require it. Suppliers carry the risks involved in producing and stock piling salt before sale. Commodity purchase arrangements do not necessarily embrace the service relationships between authorities and their salt suppliers which should lead to improved reliability, and knowledge and anticipation through good communications, and which are facilitated by contemporary procurement arrangements.

Authorities and salt suppliers should treat the supply of salt as a service rather than a simple commodity purchase. **(Recommendation 16)**

It has become common to restock at intervals during the winter season using salt management systems based upon predicted use of salt and delivery times. The salt shortage in winter 2008/09 demonstrated that it is difficult for salt supply arrangements to accommodate significantly increased short term demand. Authorities should therefore ensure sufficient resilience in their salt stocks.

Authorities should develop close working relationships with salt suppliers and ensure that initial salt quantities and reorder triggers are set to achieve their local resilience standard.

It may not be easy for some authorities to achieve an appropriate level of resilience through storing salt at their own depots. Salt suppliers may be able to hold dedicated stock at locations around the UK and authorities should consider whether such an approach is possible.

Communications and relationships with salt suppliers may be improved by the development of supplier user groups and authorities should consider participation in such groups.

Salt storage

The correct storage of salt is essential to minimise environment damage and storage in salt barns helps to prevent leaching, eases handling, helps in maintaining low salt moisture content, and is strongly recommended where additives are used. Detailed advice is available on alternative types and construction methods available. Where open stockpiles are used these should be covered with sheeting, or spraying with bituminous emulsion which provide an effective alternative.

Both permanent and temporary salt storage areas should be sited and managed in accordance with requirements of the Local Planning Authority and the Environment Agency. In particular they should not be sited where they could cause damage to landscape or nature conservation or have the potential to pollute watercourses or groundwater. Authorities should be aware of the deterioration in the quality of salt stored for long periods and the need for effective stock rotation.

Where grit is used for treatment, for example in the more extreme conditions applying in Scotland, storage requirements may be less stringent and local advice should be sought.

As a means of enhancing local salt storage capacity, authorities and salt suppliers should jointly consider supplier owned salt stocks held on a short or long term basis in a number of widely distributed locations around the country. A joint approach may include agreements such as purchase of some or all stock by the end of a season or provision of land. **(Recommendation 17)**

Salt Procurement

Authorities should seek a broad approach to salt supply, for example establishing framework contracts with more than one supplier.
(Recommendation 18)

Authorities should consider whether efficiency benefits can be obtained from collaborative salt procurement and should also consider ways to improve the balance of risk between salt suppliers and themselves, e.g. longer contracts, performance contracts with minimum guaranteed purchase and supply, and contracts that include supply of salt and investment in facilities.
(Recommendation 19)

F1 Location and capacity of stocks for salt and other materials

GRIT STORAGE

The salt store is at Ashley Road Depot.

The Authorised Client Officer is responsible for the maintaining of sufficient stock of Grit/Salt. The maximum capacity of the salt stock at anyone time is 1500 Tonnes.

The contractor will supply the Authorised Client Officer with the quantities of materials used daily during weather events and at the 1st of each month from 1st November to 1st March each year. This information will be used by the Authorised Client Officer to determine whether an order for grit is required.

When grit is delivered the Contractor will make arrangements for facilitating unloading and piling of grit into the grit store.

Due to the grit currently being stored in the open it is rarely dry, all rates of spread quoted throughout this operational plan are for dry grit. It is rarely possible to use the wet grit at lower spread rates, although the introduction of specialist systems for pre-wetted salt do allow lower spread rates.

According to the Environment Agency's "Pollution Prevention Guidelines Highway Depots: PPG10" there is a risk of pollution of rivers and groundwaters, due to the run-off from salt (grit) stockpiles. They recommend that salt stores are roofed, or if this is not practicable, covered over with an impermeable membrane, situated on an impervious base and sited at least 10m away from the nearest watercourse or soakaway. Drainage from stores and loading areas should pass to the foul sewer (see Section 1b), or a sealed tank. Drainage from these areas should not pass to a watercourse or soakaway. If this is unavoidable, a consent will be required from the Agency, which would contain strict quality conditions in order to protect the water environment.

Measures should be taken to ensure that salt from the store is not allowed to encroach onto the open yard, using, for example, a ramp across the entrance. According to the designers the yard is designed to avoid such problems.

The Environment Agency's PPG 10 is available on their website at the following address:

<http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/PMHO0399BBUE-e-e.pdf>

Grit Delivery, Grit Bin management

The orders for restocking of the grit store is the responsibility of the Authorised Client Officer. However, the Contractor should notify the Authorised Client Officer in good time in order to ensure delivery well before the stock level falls close to the minimum stock level given in F3 below (600 tonnes).

The responsibility for ensuring grit/salt bins are filled lies with the Contractor. Prior to the start of each Winter Service Operational Period, the Contractor shall cleanse, maintain and refill all the Roadside Salt Bins. During the Winter Service Operational Period, the Contractor will refill empty grit bins and report damaged grit bins to the Authorised Client Officer who will make arrangements for replacement.

F2 Contacts and purchasing arrangements for supplies

Haringey Council is responsible for the purchasing of all grit supplies and the Authorised Client Officer is to ensure that arrangements are in place for the supply of top up grit supplies if required during the winter period. The Contractor's Manager will provide details of remaining grit stock as described above.

F3 Minimum pre-season and in-season stock levels

As a result of the problems with Salt supply during the winter of 2008-09 and 2009/10 Haringey Council has reviewed its minimum stock levels.

In order to ensure service resilience it is proposed that:

- Overall Winter Period - 1st November to 31st March
- Core Winter Period - 1st December to 1st March
- Days Resilience (Overall Winter Period) 3 days
- Days Resilience (Core Winter Period) 6 days

Treatment of the Priority 1 carriageway network requires about 25 tonnes per treatment. In order to have 6 days supply at 6 treatments per day a minimum stock holding of 900 tonnes through the core winter period is required.

F4 In season re-stocking arrangements

Haringey currently uses Cleveland Potash to procure salt. Cleveland Potash is one of two major suppliers in the UK, the other being Salt Union.

Haringey Council is in the fortunate position of having reasonable stocks of salt and will keep a reserve to enable adequate stock at all times during the core winter period to treat the resilience network for 6 days.

Other contingency arrangements include mutual aid with other Boroughs and with TfL.

If stocks were unable to be re-supplied by the normal supplier in the short term it will be difficult to have alternative procurement options. These will be looked at next season. However, in the meantime if the main suppliers have another significant problem this year, then Haringey will look at alternative suppliers.

In-season grit re-stocking will be undertaken to ensure that minimum stock levels each month during the winter season are as follows:

- 1st November, minimum of 1,500 tonnes;
- 1st December, minimum of 1,200 tonnes;
- 1st January, minimum of 900 tonnes;
- 1st February, minimum of 900 tonnes; and
- 1st March, minimum of 900 tonnes.

F5 Testing arrangements

The chemical composition of all salt (grit) should be stated by the supplier and tested (where necessary) in accordance with BS3247 Part 1. All grit should be transported in covered vehicles and have a moisture content not exceeding 1.5% by mass when delivered.

F6 Stock level monitoring and forecasting procedures

As stated previously Haringey Council is responsible for the purchasing of all salt supplies and the Authorised Client officer is to ensure that arrangements are in place for additional grit supplies during the winter period.

F7 Loading arrangements

All loading will normally be carried out at Ashley Road Depot.

Supervisors in charge of loading should note that to prevent overloading of vehicles it is suggested that each gritting vehicle should be loaded to the optimum level to be determined by the Contractor's Manager on duty at the time. A note should be kept of any problems occurring with clogging or gritting mechanisms. In these circumstances, loads should be varied downwards following discussions with by Drivers. This information must be recorded and reported to the Authorised Client Officer.

Details of loads, destinations, vehicle fleet numbers, etc. will be entered onto the record form (Appendix G) at the commencement of each journey.

In theory the amount of salt needed for Priority 1, 2 and 3 carriageway treatment is as follows:

| Priority | Length (km) | Approximate tonnage of salt required |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Priority 1 | 124 | 25 tonnes per single network spread |
| Priority 2 | 68 | 15 tonnes per single network spread |
| Priority 3 | 162 | 30 tonnes per single network spread |

These tonnages assume a 7.5m wide spread width at 20 gms/m² and allows for some wider carriageways to have repeat gritting runs to ensure adequate coverage).

F8 Treatment requirements including spread rates.

Precautionary Gritting

As a general guide, the following spreading densities should be used as appropriate:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 20 gms/m ² | Freezing conditions and light snow. For frost and light snow, precautionary gritting shall be carried out at a rate of 20gms/m ² according to temperatures and anticipated severity of snowfall. |
| 20-40 gms/m ² | Dealing with snow up to 100mm deep, ice or hard packed snow. When freezing conditions are expected after rain, or where continuous snow is forecast, precautionary spreading rates shall be increased to 20-40 gms/m ² according to temperatures and anticipated severity of snowfall. |

On roads not subject to heavy traffic and when sustained low temperatures below minus 5°C are encountered, the amount of grit needed to maintain a given melting effect must be increased by 15-20 gms/m² for each degree drop in temperature below this point. This will be determined by agreement with the Authorised Client Officer.

Treatment of Ice

If ice has formed on the road surface grit shall be spread at a rate of 40 gms/m² depending on the amount of ice to be removed and the air temperature. This should ensure rapid melting.

Treatment of Snow

The maximum salt spreading rate recommended for melting up to 40 mm of fresh snow at 0°C is 40 gms/m². Repeated applications of grit can remove a heavy accumulation of snow and this can be a useful method of operation in urban areas where conditions make the use of snow ploughs difficult and snow removal impracticable.

Treatment of Hard Packed Snow and Ice

If the above recommendations are followed hard-packed snow and ice should be rare. However, where these conditions form at temperatures down to minus 5°C

and where the hard packed snow and ice are more than 20 mm thick, removal is possible by using successive grit spreads at 20-40 gms/m². At temperatures below minus 5°C and where the hard packed snow or ice are more than 20 mm thick, the use of salt alone will result in an uneven and slippery surface.

In those exceptional circumstances a single-sized abrasive aggregate of particle size 0.6-1 cm, or a 0.5 mm sand having a low fine content can be added to the salt.

Reversion to salt (grit) only shall be made as soon as possible since abrasives contribute little to the removal of the snow and ice and may block drains and gullies on thawing.

Use of Salt/Sand and Ballast

In normal gritting operations it would be expected that only salt (grit) would be used

Fine aggregates will only be used in exceptionally severe weather and if considered to be worthwhile or necessary.

Care must be taken that salt is not spread needlessly, or wastefully, any lumps must be broken up.

In the event of mechanical grit spreading machines not being available, the spreading of grit, sand or ballast on the highway will be carried out by staff by means of hand shovels.

In any event, this should only be on the instruction of the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager. Employees sent out to spread salt, sand or ballast must be reminded that care must be taken to ensure that it is not thrown onto pedestrians or vehicles.

Care must be taken to ensure that grit is not thrown onto grass and flower beds. Where practicable, grit must not be applied within 6 feet of a young tree.

G OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

G1 Technical systems information

There are no computerised systems involved in the present plan, and therefore all communications are carried out either by landline or mobile phone, or in person. All written communications are e-mailed and if urgent confirmed by phone.

G2 Reporting arrangements and protocols;

Daily Report

At the end of each day the following information should be passed to the Authorised Client Officer;

- work carried out;
- tonnage of grit used; and
- staff and equipment deployed.

Refuse Collection

Normal service must be provided at all times but any sites where access cannot be gained due to ice must be reported to the Authorised Client Officer on a daily basis. Where the service cannot be maintained crews shall assist in gritting of footways, normally in their work area.

PROCEDURE AFTER GRITTING

A debriefing meeting is to be held at which a written report from the Contractor's Manager to Contractor's General Manager giving details of major activities with comments on working procedures and any possible improvements. These will be reviewed as part of the monthly Contract Liaison meetings and the annual review of the service.

G3 Inventory and allocation, including back up.

Copies of all forms are kept at both the Client Office and at the Contractor's Control room. This provides a back up in the event of flood, fire or other serious problem. As e-mail becomes a more common method of communication it is important that these are printed out or stored at the offices for both.

H CONTINGENCY PLAN

H1 Contingency arrangements for Winter Service delivery such as salt supply, drivers, fuel vehicles etc;

Authorities should prepare contingency Winter Service Plans for severe weather conditions which include possibilities such as salting a Minimum Winter Network.

Authorities should seek agreement on plans in advance with other highway authorities and key public services such as hospitals and public transport providers. There should be a co-ordinated approach to implementing Minimum Winter Networks across adjacent highway authorities.

As part of their contingency planning, authorities should define a Minimum Winter Network. This may be a subset of their normal treatment network and should provide a minimum essential service to the public, including links to the strategic network, access to key facilities and other transport needs.

It is important that Minimum Winter Networks ensure continuity across boundaries. It is recognised that authorities will have difficulty in treating all bus routes as part of their minimum network. Minimum Winter Networks

should however enable bus operators to run minimum services, as appropriate.

Mutual aid between authorities is often used in the response to “wide” area emergencies, as the impact on the local authorities, emergency services and other resources can be overwhelmed. Sharing, e.g. depots and salt stocks, through mutual aid may be helpful. Where planning to do so authorities should make contingency arrangements in advance.

Mutual aid can be an informal or formal process having written agreements. Arrangements are usually between organisations that work closely together on a regular basis or as part of local resilience forums. Both approaches work well if they are flexible enough to change in response to the dynamics of a situation.

Authorities should explore the potential for mutual aid in salt supply and other aspects of Winter Service and should make contingency arrangements in advance.

With the experience of the last 2 winters and the extreme shortage of grit nationwide the need for an escalation process and emergency operating procedure has been included in Section D15 and Appendix A.

This should not be seen to be just for grit but for any shortage of resource. A serious pandemic affecting drivers, a fuel shortage or another reason altogether could lead to a similar need for escalation.

H2 Arrangements for implementing minimum winter networks;

The implementation of the minimum winter network (Resilience Network) will probably be based on a regional or national decision due to the importance of clear and consistent communication to the media, public transport providers, emergency services and the public. Alternatively, the decision to resort to the Resilience Network locally could be taken by the Council’s Risk and Emergency Planning Steering Group in response to extreme difficulties of a localised nature.

H3 Mutual Aid e.g. resources available from adjacent authorities;

The opportunity for mutual aid was tested over the last 2 winters. In the Local Government Association’s publication “Weathering the storm II - Improving UK resilience to severe winter weather” published in July 2010 it states:

Mutual aid between councils and between councils and the Highways Agency played an important part in ensuring that no area ran out of salt. For those areas with some available stocks, willingness to enter into mutual aid was tempered by uncertainty about when they might receive further supplies themselves, particularly, as happened in a number of cases, when promised deliveries failed to materialise when expected due to logistical issues with the suppliers. In addition, councils were keen to ensure that all possible measures

to reduce salt usage and conserve stocks were in place in areas applying for mutual aid before making stocks available.

A number of areas are now seeking to put in place frameworks for mutual aid with surrounding authorities which include agreements on 2 ADEPT is the Association of Directors of Environment, Planning and Transport, formerly known as CSS conservation of stocks in times of supply shortages. Councils have suggested that this be incorporated into the Well-maintained Highways Code of Practice to encourage all areas to put similar arrangements in place.

In London the London Local Authority Co-ordination Centre (LLACC) has acted as a co-ordinator of mutual aid but the need for consistency in grit supply conservation and in the definition of the Resilience Network are seen as key to Authorities agreeing to this in the future. The issue of certainty of re-stocking of grit is also well recognised. All London local authorities are currently signing a Memorandum of Understanding, agreeing to provide mutual aid to one another during an emergency. Under this arrangement, Council is able to approach any other borough for mutual aid, in the event that the LLACC is not providing London-wide coordination.

H4 Liaison with Category 1 and Category 2 responders (reference Civil Contingencies Act 2004).

Although not everyone in Winter Service provision is aware of the Category 1 and 2 responders as referred to in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, their understanding has increased no end over the past two winters.

In terms of the respective functions, Category 1 and 2 responders in London are no different to those in other parts of the country. However, London has particular patterns of public service provision and government which mean that some aspects of civil protection have to be organised differently. As well as being a region, London is also the capital city, with the effects of any incident felt right across the UK.

Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 establishes a clear set of roles and responsibilities for those organisations involved in emergency preparation and response at the local level. The Act divides local responders into two categories, imposing a different set of duties on each.

Category One organisations are those at the core of the response, such as blue light emergency services, local authorities, NHS and other health bodies. These organisations are subject to the full set of civil protection duties including risk assessment, development of emergency plans, the establishment of Business Continuity arrangements, the warning and informing of the public, sharing of information with other agencies to improve the response and multi-agency co-operation. Local Authorities are additionally required to provide advice to businesses and voluntary organisations about business continuity management.

Category One Responders in Haringey meet at the Haringey Emergency Planning Partnership meetings every three months. These meetings provide an opportunity to review local arrangements for winter resilience.

Category Two organisations are co-operating bodies which are less likely to be involved in the heart of planning work but will be heavily involved in incidents that affect their sector. Category Two responders have a lesser set of duties which involve co-operating and sharing relevant information with other Category One and Two responders. Category Two organisations include transport, utility and other private sector companies among others

London Local Authority Gold Operating Procedures

The London Fire Brigade – Emergency Planning owns, on behalf of all the London Boroughs, the London Local Authority Gold Operating Procedures. The function of the Local Authority Gold is to manage the collective response of London's local authorities to an incident requiring the opening of the Strategic Co-ordination Centre. This function is supported by a resolution passed by each London Borough and the Common Council of the City of London which delegates powers to Chief Executives to incur expenditure and deploy resources on behalf of one-another. The co-ordination of London's 33 local authorities will be directed by Local Authority Gold through the London Local Authority Co-ordination Centre (LLACC), also provided by the London Fire Brigade.

This well-established London Local Authority Gold (LLAG) is supported by the London Local Authority Coordination Centre (LLACC) which is in a position to liaise at a tactical level with TfL and other relevant agencies to share information and, where necessary, to assist in coordinating activity.

The procedures outlined in section D15 and in Appendix A2 take into account the probable involvement of the LLACC in any London wide event and co-ordination between the various parties.

I INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Communications - Information for the Public

Authorities should ensure effective communication of information for the public before and during both normal and severe winter conditions.
(Recommendation 6)

Authorities should make widely available for users and the community a nontechnical summary of the Winter Service Plan, including plans of the treated network, together with guidance on safe use of the network. They should also establish arrangements for local radio and web based information.

Section 6 of this Code deals with arrangements for community involvement in highway maintenance and the importance of information and publicity. This provides opportunities and challenges, which should be positively addressed

by authorities and provide an important opportunity to demonstrate understanding of users' needs, and a strong service commitment.

It is of crucial importance that policies and standards of Winter Service provided by authorities are widely available and understood by users and the community.

As far as possible highway users should be made familiar with treatment routes, particularly in severe weather conditions. This will help in ensuring that expectations are realistic and consistent with the resources available as well as maintaining public safety.

Many authorities provide leaflets summarising policies and service standards, including maps showing routes treated, contact information and advice on safe network use. The leaflets should be reviewed annually and made available through the internet, libraries, information centres, schools and a wide range of outlets. Further details on the content and use of leaflets are included in Appendix H (of code of practice).

Authorities should establish effective working arrangements with local press and broadcast media to enable the presentation of timely and accurate information and advice on network condition and use, including travel information, network availability and risk of severe conditions such as snow and black ice. This is especially important during prolonged cold weather and is likely to involve television, radio and the internet. Local radio in particular considers this to be a most important aspect of their service to the community and it therefore provides the opportunity to build good working relationships over wider issues. Many authorities have specialist press and public relations personnel and it will be important to clarify and agree respective service and specialist responsibilities.

It is important to define and agree key contacts with press and broadcast media and also establish a clear understanding of the most effective timings for information to be provided, in order to reach necessary audiences and broadcast schedules. It may be helpful to arrange joint workshops or training sessions to build understandings and relationships.

There may also be a need in more widespread and extreme conditions to provide information to the public using national press and broadcast. This may be undertaken either directly or by arrangement with local media, and arrangements should be discussed with them. It may also be possible to utilise variable message signs.

Communications - Information for other services

Authorities should ensure that there is appropriate consultation and communication with other highway authorities, key public services and other stakeholders to ensure improved service for the public. **(Recommendation 7)**

It is important to provide information directly to key stakeholders, including adjacent highway authorities, all emergency services, public transport operators, motoring organisations, the education authority, schools, their bus operators, and key local organisations. This information could include:

- Sharing Winter Service Plans;
- A non-technical summary of the Winter Service Plan;
- Maps of treatment routes;
- Operational decisions on a timely basis.

I1 Local press and broadcast contact information

All enquiries from the media must be referred to the Council Communications Team in all circumstance; telephone number 020 8489 2901.

I2 Public information leaflets

The Council will publish on their internet site a copy of this plan (with confidential contact numbers removed) as well as route maps and other information. Advice will also be provided on the web-site about precautions that people should take during snow and ice weather conditions. Currently, due to the number of different transport users travelling from, to and through the Borough, and each Borough having different information there is not currently seen to be a benefit in producing a separate printed leaflet.

The Executive Summary of this plan is seen to be a non technical summary of the plan.

I3 Other key local and national contact information

The following contact numbers are given to enable contact with the neighbouring authorities and Transport for London when the situation requires. These are the general numbers and it is advisable to get actual contact names and numbers for the respective Control Officers. These numbers would not be published in this plan but in a confidential Appendix.

Hackney

Contact numbers to follow

www.hackney.gov.uk

Islington

Contact numbers to follow

www.islington.gov.uk

Enfield

Contact numbers to follow

www.enfield.gov.uk

Barnet

Contact numbers to follow

www.barnet.gov.uk

Waltham Forest

Contact numbers to follow

www.walthamforest.gov.uk

Camdenwww.camden.gov.uk

Contact numbers to follow

Transport for London (TfL)www.tfl.gov.uk

Contact numbers to follow

020 7941 2011 (8.30 to 18.00 Mon – Fri)

otherwise 020 7343 5000

I4 Thermal mapping

Haringey currently has not had any thermal mapping done and having talked with other Council's about the benefits of doing so has realised that the technology has now moved on. The possibility of route based forecasts may be considered once the technology is more proven.

I5 Responsibilities and guidance for providing information;

It is important that correct information is always given to the public. However it is difficult for the operations to continue smoothly if constantly interrupted by the public phoning for information. Therefore regular operations bulletins will be provided to the Haringey Enterprise Call Centre and the Haringey's Call Centre to give updates to callers. The Haringey web-site will also be updated regularly during snow events giving information about how the Council is responding to the weather.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Contact Haringey: | Normal Office hours | - 020 8489 1000 |
| | Outside normal office hours | - 020 8348 3148* |
| Enterprise Call Centre: | Normal Office hours | - 020 8885 7700 |
| | Outside normal office hours | - not applicable* |

*Note that Enterprise does not operate an outside normal hours Call Centre facility. Any calls outside normal office hours should be directed to the Contact Haringey outside normal officer hours number. Winter Service complaints and service requests that are called through to the Contact Haringey Outside normal office hours number will be passed to staff on cover at Enterprise to deal with.

I6 The decision making process

The decision making process will be based on the Decision Matrix Guide from the Code of Practice this is reproduced in Appendix A for use by the Authorised Client Officer and the Contractor's Manager.

I7 Road weather stations

Haringey has no road weather stations at present.

I8 Information to be provided

The forms in Appendices E; F; G and H will be used to record the decision making process (or as many as are necessary for that particular occasion) and to communicate the information to others as required. If changes or alterations are to be made to these then the Client Officer and the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager will agree the changes and revise them accordingly.

I9 Road weather information bureau service

See section C2.

I10 Timing and circulation of information;

The Daily Log, see Appendix E, will be completed every day by the Contractor's Manager for every day between 1st November 2010 and 31st March 2011. This will be done as soon as possible after the weather forecast is provided and the first record made by no later than 14.30 hours each day. If the forecast does not require a response no further action need be taken.

I11 Road weather forecast

See Section C5.

I12 Notification arrangements for failure to maintain the published network

It is recognised that there will be times when it is not possible to maintain the published network. This would normally be due to exceptional circumstances that have led to a planned reduction in activity leaving only the Resilience Network receiving treatment.

Any such planned reduction in network coverage (even if implemented rapidly) will be communicated to others as quickly as possible. The people who receive daily e-mails of planned service provision (key stakeholders and neighbouring authorities) will be told by that e-mail.

The general public will be informed as quickly as possible by means of press releases and website information as well as the call centre being informed so that anyone phoning to enquire can be informed.

I13 Reporting procedure

Appendix E will be completed every day by the Competent Supervisor for every day between 1st November 2010 – 31st March 2011. If the forecast is NIL no further action need be taken.

Appendix F will be completed by the Competent Supervisor every day that there is a forecast other than "NIL" If there is any doubt then a "Decision Justification"

log sheet will be completed. This will be faxed or e-mailed to the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager and the Authorised Client Officer as soon as possible after the decision is made. If further work is required a "Decision to Grit" sheet will be completed as well and sent by fax or e-mail to the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager at the same time as the "Decision Justification" log. This will then be completed by the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager.

Appendix G will be completed by the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager whenever precautionary salting is instructed. After completion a copy will be faxed or e-mailed to the Authorised Client Officer.

Appendix H will be completed by the Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager whenever follow-up salting is instructed. After completion a copy will be faxed or e-mailed to the Authorised Client Officer.

I14 Maintenance of ice detection equipment.

Haringey does not have any ice detection equipment so does not have a maintenance requirement at present.

J QUALITY MANAGEMENT

J1 Quality management regime;

In general, control of the Gritting of all Borough highways including all bus routes will be at the discretion of the competent Supervisor from the Contractor except in severe weather conditions when the Authorised Officer may suspend normal operations.

Some scheduled contract work (Street Sweeping) will be suspended as soon as a severe frost/snow warning is received from the Authorised Officer. This action will allow the manoeuvring and loading of the gritting fleet with minimum disruption to the service. A smooth start and quick build up to full strength is essential for the rapid response required to grit/salt Priority 1 roads in the initial stages of snow fall or heavy frost.

Winter Service operations will be controlled from the control room located at Ashley Road Depot.

Transport for London Road Networks (Red Routes)

Transport for London (TfL) is responsible for the Winter Service of Red Routes.

All enquiries concerning these roads should be addressed to TfL's agents. Telephone number 0845 305 1234

J2 Document control procedures

The documents to be sent out under the circulation list (see section B3) are all to be treated as uncontrolled copies. Revisions will only be circulated during the

course of the year to those on the restricted circulation list, and it is for each officer to maintain their copy as the latest version. There will be an annual review and the full circulation list should be reviewed and revised (if necessary) each year. Those who are on the revised list will receive the next year's document.

J3 Distribution of documents

A circulation list is given in Appendix I.

J4 Information recording and analysis;

Information Recording and Monitoring

Authorities should continually monitor performance during service delivery and respond effectively to changing conditions or network incidents.
(Recommendation 13)

Comprehensive and accurate records should be kept of the all Winter Service activity, including timing and nature of all decisions, the information on which they were based, and the nature and timing of all treatment. Note that time taken running dead mileage at end of salting run is not included in treatment time. It is preferable to record both the time at the end of actual salting and the time of return to depot.

Authorities should make use wherever possible of electronic vehicle location systems together with automatic recording of salt spreading. This will simplify and improve the accuracy of records as well as provide corroboration of service delivery in cases where failure to salt is alleged.

Daily Report

The Contractor's Competent supervisor will complete daily the Daily Log (Appendix E) and whenever the Weather Forecast is other than "Nil" the Daily Decision Justification Log (Appendix F).

If gritting is to be carried out then the "Decision to Grit" form (also Appendix F) should also be used. The Contractor's nominated Winter Service operation manager will fill in the vehicle availability and personnel as a report back.

The Contractor's supervisor will also record the precautionary salting and any further work on the Winter Service Record (Appendix G) and Winter Service Record Additional Sheet (Appendix H) and will fax or e-mail these at the end of shift to the Client Controller.

At the end of each day the following information should be passed to the Authorised Officer;

- daily work carried out;
- tonnage of grit used; and

- staff and equipment deployed.

J5 Arrangements for performance monitoring, audit and updating

ANNUAL REVIEW

All aspects of the Winter Service Plan, including service delivery arrangements, should be reviewed annually in consultation with key stakeholders to take account of changing circumstances. **(Recommendation 20)**

All vehicles, plant, fuel provision, equipment and maintenance arrangements should be checked annually and in accordance with manufacturers' requirements to ensure that any necessary action can be taken to ensure full operational service status prior to the Winter Service season. This should include checking the calibration of all de-icing equipment and spreaders.

Authorities should review the administrative and management arrangements for Winter Service annually. This should include the role of the private sector in delivering highway services, and the use of support services such as refuse collection, street cleansing and grounds maintenance services.

As part of the Annual Review authorities should consult with bus operators regarding changes to routes. In doing so and where practicable bus operators should be encouraged not to change routes through out the winter season where there would be an effect on treatment routes.

The Annual Review should include an analysis on whether service delivery meets the Winter Service policy and plan. It should also include a review of the current thinking with regards to the impact of climate change. Service efficiency improvements such as route optimisation should also be considered.

The performance will be monitored as per the current contract.

New performance monitoring targets for the winter of 2011/12 onwards are being discussed as part of the competitive dialogue process.

J6 Procedure for deviation from the Winter Service Plan.

The need to deviate from the Winter Service Operation Plan on occasions is understood in order to help specific needs by the Emergency Services or other Authorities or for other reasons.

The Authorised Client Officer or his deputy can decide to deviate from the plan but must record the event and his reasons for so doing. Any regular deviations necessary will be reviewed at the end of the season to see whether there is good reason to amend the Winter Service Operational Plan for future years.

If necessary changes in season to the Winter Service Operational Plan (e.g. addition of new roads onto routes) can be made but all such changes must be notified to those the plan was formally issued to.

APPENDIX A – DECISION MAKING PROCESS**WINTER SERVICE – GRITTING****PROCEDURE NOTES FOR CLIENT OFFICERS**

As it is anticipated that this may be copied and used on its own, it is important that this is read in conjunction with the full Winter Service Operational Plan

| Table H2 - Sample Decision Matrix Guide | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Road Surface Temperature | Precipitation | Predicted Road Conditions | | | |
| | | Wet | Wet Patches | Dry | |
| May fall below 1°C | No rain No hoar frost No fog | Salt before frost | Salt before frost (see note a) | No action likely, monitor weather (see note a) | |
| Expected to fall below 1°C | No rain No hoar frost No fog | | | | |
| | Expected hoar frost Expected fog | | Salt before frost (see note b) | | |
| | Expected rain BEFORE freezing | | Salt after rain stops (see note c) | | |
| | Expected rain DURING freezing | | Salt before frost, as required during rain and after rain stops (see note d) | | |
| | Possible rain Possible hoar frost Possible fog | Salt before frost | | Monitor weather conditions | |
| Expected snow | | Salt before snow fall | | | |
| The decision to undertake precautionary treatments should be, if appropriate, adjusted to take account of residual salt or surface moisture. All decisions should be evidence based, recorded and require continuous monitoring and review. | | | | | |

Notes:

- (a) Particular attention should be given to the possibility of water running across carriageways and other running surfaces e.g. off adjacent fields after heavy rains, washing off salt previously deposited. Such locations

should be closely monitored and may require treating in the evening and morning and possible other occasions. When a weather warning contains reference to expected hoarfrost, considerable deposits of frost are likely to occur. Hoarfrost usually occurs in the early morning and is difficult to cater for because of the probability that any salt deposited on a dry road too soon before its onset, may be dispersed before it can become effective.

- (b) Close monitoring is required under this forecast condition which should ideally be treated just as the hoarfrost is forming. Such action is usually not practicable and salt may have to be deposited on a dry road prior to and as close as possible to the expected time of the condition. Hoarfrost may be forecast at other times in which case the timing of salting operations should be adjusted accordingly.
- (c) If, under these conditions, rain has not ceased by early morning, crews should be called out and action initiated as rain ceases.
- (d) Under these circumstances rain will freeze on contact with running surfaces and full pre-treatment should be provided even on dry roads. This is a most serious condition and should be monitored closely and continuously throughout the danger period.
- (e) Weather warnings are often qualified by altitudes in which case differing action may be required from each depot.
- (f) Where there is any hint of moisture being present, a pessimistic view of the forecast should be taken when considering treatment to negatively textured surfaces.

Target rates of spread

The following minimum spread rates of un-modified salt are suggested for different operational scenarios and are illustrated in Table H3.

Different rates of spread may be appropriate for pre-wetted or modified salt and these should be established based on documented evidence.

Pre-Treatment Salting

Salt stored under cover -10g/m²;

Salt stored in the open -15g to 20g/m².

Post-Treatment Salting (For all methods of storage)

Prior to snowfall, or rain followed by rapid freezing, dependent on conditions - 20g to 40g/m²;

Snow in place, depth over 30mm - ploughing and salting up to 40g/m².

Hard Packed Snow and Ice

Air temperature above minus 8°C - successive salting at 20g to 40g/m²;

Air temperature below minus 8°C - gritting with salt/single size abrasive aggregate not exceeding 6mm or 5mm sharp sand.

| Table H3 - Sample Treatment Matrix Guide For Dry Unmodified Salt | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Weather Conditions Road Surface Conditions Road Surface Temperature (RST) | Treatment | | |
| | Air Temperature | Salting (g/m²) | Ploughing |
| Frost or forecast frost RST at or above - 2°C | | 10 | No |
| Frost or forecast frost RST below - 2°C and above - 5°C | | 20 | No |
| Frost or forecast frost RST at or below - 5°C and above - 10°C and dry or damp road conditions | | 20 | No |
| Frost or forecast frost RST at or below - 5°C and above - 10°C and wet road conditions (existing or anticipated) | | 2x20 | No |
| Light snow forecast (<10mm) | | 20 | No |
| Medium/heavy snow or freezing rain forecast | | 2x20 | No |
| Ice formed | Above - 5°C | 20 | No |
| Ice formed | at or below - 5°C | 2x20 | No |
| Snow covering exceeding 30mm | | 20-40 (successive) | Yes |
| Hard packed snow/ice | Above - 8°C | 20-40 (successive) | No |
| Hard packed snow/ice | at or below - 8°C | salt/abrasive (successive) | No |

Notes:

- (a) Rate of spread for precautionary treatments may be adjusted to take account of variations occurring along the route such as residual salt, temperature variations, surface moisture (in the air or on the road surface) road alignment and traffic density.
- (b) All decisions should be evidence based, recorded and require continuous monitoring and review.
- (c) Ice refers to all ice on the road surface, including black ice.

LIST OF IMPORTANT NUMBERS**METEO GROUP**

Meteo Group – Voicemail Service TBC

Meteo Group – Officer Service **01392 884322** TBC

GRITTING CONTRACTOR – (Enterprise)

Enterprise Emergency Call Out 020 TBC

General Manager, Doug Taylor

Winter Service Manager, John Mercer

CLIENT OFFICERS

Stephen McDonnell,
Head of Environmental Resources
stephen.mcdonnell@haringey.gov.uk Tel: 020 8489 2485

Mr Michael McNicholas
Client and Performance Manager
michael.mcnicholas@haringey.gov.uk Fax: 020 8489 5669
Tel: 020 8489 5668

Chris Collings
Contract Monitoring Team Manager
Chris.collings@haringey.gov.uk Tel: 020 8489 5668

Hackney www.hackney.gov.uk
Contact numbers to follow

Islington www.islington.gov.uk
Contact numbers to follow

Enfield www.enfield.gov.uk
Contact numbers to follow

Barnet www.barnet.gov.uk
Contact numbers to follow

Camden www.camden.gov.uk
Contact numbers to follow

Transport for London (TfL) www.tfl.gov.uk
Contact numbers to follow

E-MAIL LIST

Copies will also be sent to:

Contact details to follow

APPENDIX B – WINTER SALTING ROUTES – ALL PRIORITIES

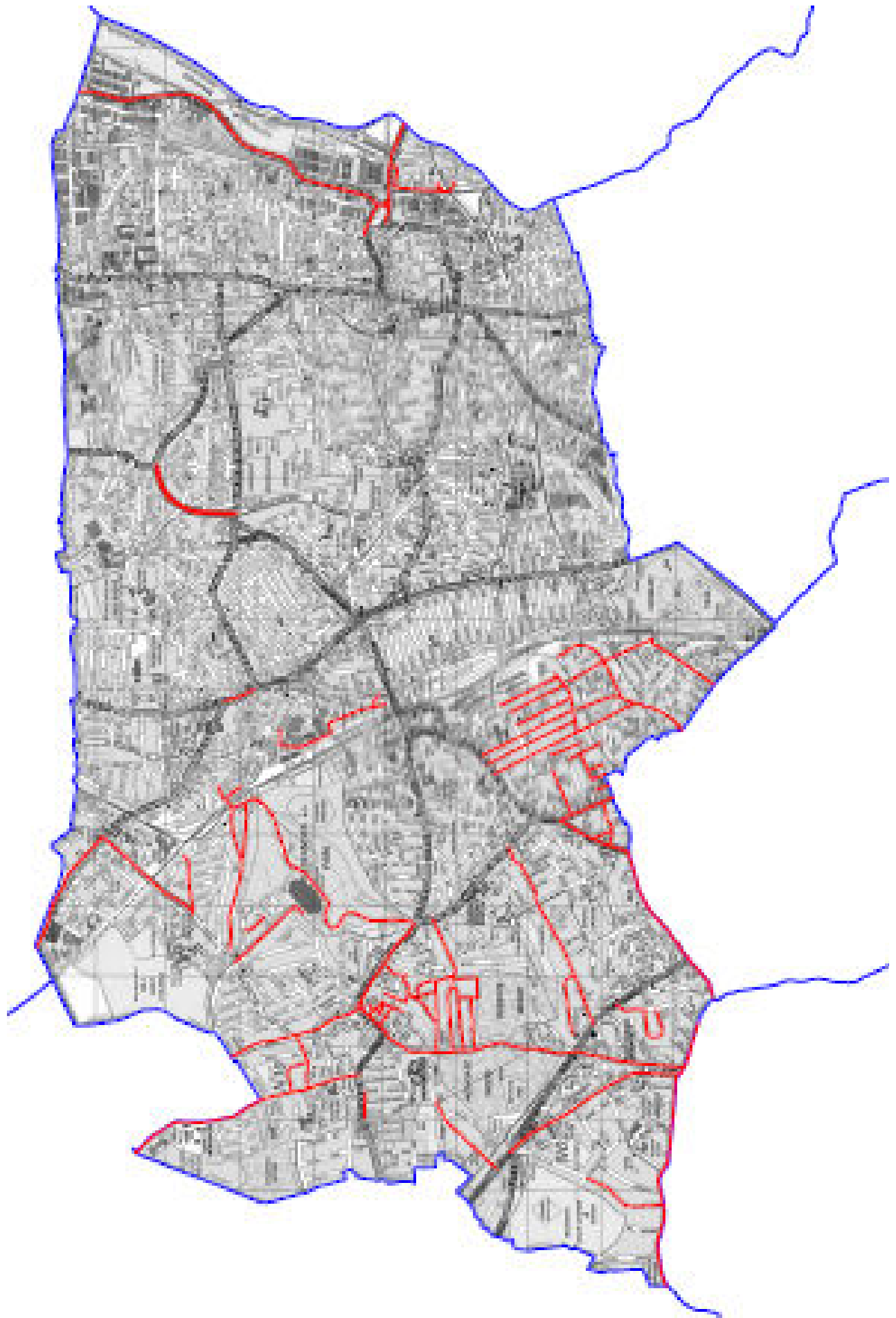
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

WINTER SERVICE

Frost Patrol Carriageways

| Location | Metres |
|--|--------|
| Albert Road N22 | 808 |
| Alexandra Palace Way N22/N10 | 1732 |
| Alexandra park Road N22 | 1065 |
| Bedford Road N22 | 204 |
| Bounds Green Road From Durnsford rd to North Circular Rd N11 | 906 |
| Bridge Road N22 | 121 |
| Briston Grove | 99 |
| Buckingham Road N22 | 215 |
| Cholmeley Crescent N6 | 455 |
| Cholmeley Park N6 | 669 |
| Clarendon Road N8 (Mary neuner rd to Hornsey park rd only) | 194 |
| Colney Hatch Lane N10 | 739 |
| Connaught Gardens N10 | 451 |
| Coppetts Road N10 | 1377 |
| Cranley Gardens N10 | 1080 |
| Creighton Avenue N2 From pages lane to Coppetts Road | 298 |
| Crouch End Hill N8 | 543 |
| Crouch Hill N8 | 449 |
| Denton Road N8 | 416 |
| Durnsford Road N11 | 877 |
| Elgin Road N22 | 173 |
| Ellington Road N10 | 301 |
| Elm Grove N8 | 309 |
| Ferne Park Road N4/N8 | 1113 |
| Ferry Lane N17 | 752 |
| Fortis Green N10 | 365 |
| Gladwell Road N8 | 220 |
| Granville Road N4 | 358 |
| Hale Road N17 | 401 |
| Hampstead Lane N6 | 1600 |
| Haringey Park N8 | 345 |
| Haslemere Road N8 | 489 |
| Highgate High Street N6 | 386 |
| Hillfield Park N10 | 309 |
| Hornsey Lane N6 | 1200 |
| Inderwick Road N8 | 710 |
| Jarrow Road N17 | 891 |
| Jolly butchers hill N22 | 400 |
| Leinster Road N10 | 136 |
| Linden Road N10 | 224 |
| Mary Neuner Road N22 | 330 |
| Mayfield Road N8 | 421 |
| Muswell Hill Broadway N10 | 679 |
| Muswell Hill N10 | 832 |
| Muswell Hill Road N6/N10 | 1260 |
| Nelson Road N8 | 675 |
| North Hill N6 | 1245 |
| North Road N6 | 529 |
| Oakfield Road N4 | 652 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Oakington Way N8 | 99 |
| Onslow Gardens N10 | 365 |
| Pages Lane N10 | 385 |
| Palace Gates Road N22 | 363 |
| Priory Gardens N6 | 454 |
| Ridge Road N8 | 453 |
| Sheldon Avenue N6 (Hampstead lane to Denewood Road only) | 595 |
| Shepherd's Hill N6 | 940 |
| Southwood Lane N6 | 786 |
| St James Lane N10 | 570 |
| Stapleton Hall Road N4 | 1166 |
| Summerland Gardens N10 | 93 |
| Tetherdown N10 | 358 |
| The Avenue N10 | 652 |
| The Roundway N17 (West of GCR) | 1162 |
| Uplands Road N8 | 449 |
| Upper Tollington Park N4 | 541 |
| Watermead Way N17 | 2685 |
| Waverley Road N8 | 153 |
| Western Road N22 | 367 |
| Wolesley Road N8 | 458 |
| Womersley Road N8 | 249 |
| Woodland Gardens N10 | 474 |
| Woodland Rise N10 | 540 |
| Woodside Avenue N6 | 483 |
| Total meterage | 44035 |



Priority 1 carriageways

| Location | Priority | Metres |
|--|----------|--------|
| Adams Road N17 | 1 | 197 |
| Albert Road N22 | 1 | 808 |
| Alexandra Palace Way N22/N10 | 1 | 1732 |
| Alexandra Park Road N22 | 1 | 1065 |
| Alexandra Park Road N10 | 1 | 732 |
| Alexandra Gardens N10 | 1 | 191 |
| Alexandra Road N8 | 1 | 495 |
| Alfoxton Avenue N15 | 1 | 162 |
| Allison Road N8 | 1 | 421 |
| Ashley Road N17 | 1 | 529 |
| Bancroft Avenue N2 | 1 | 284 |
| Bedford Road N22 | 1 | 204 |
| Belmont Road N17 | 1 | 235 |
| Beresford Road N8 | 1 | 425 |
| Bishops Road N6 | 1 | 256 |
| Black Boy Lane N15 | 1 | 576 |
| Boreham Road N22 | 1 | 251 |
| Bounds Green Road N22/N11 | 1 | 2261 |
| Bourne Road N8 | 1 | 131 |
| Brantwood Road N17 | 1 | 932 |
| Brereton Road N17 | 1 | 161 |
| Bridge Road N22 | 1 | 121 |
| Briston Grove | 1 | 99 |
| Broadwater Road N17 | 1 | 463 |
| Brownlow Road N11 | 1 | 248 |
| Buckingham Road N22 | 1 | 215 |
| Buller road N22 | 1 | 100 |
| Burdock Road N17 | 1 | 90 |
| Burgoyne Rd N8 | 1 | 397 |
| Burlington Road N10 | 1 | 77 |
| Carliford Road N15 From Green Lanes to Bus stand entrance | 1 | 65 |
| Castle Yard N6 | 1 | 89 |
| Cavendish Road N4 | 1 | 367 |
| Cholmeley Crescent N6 | 1 | 455 |
| Cholmeley Park N6 | 1 | 669 |
| Church Lane N17 | 1 | 309 |
| Church Lane N8 | 1 | 419 |
| Clarendon Road N8 (Mary neuner rd to Hornsey park rd only) | 1 | 194 |
| Colney Hatch Lane N10 | 1 | 739 |
| Connaught Gardens N10 | 1 | 451 |
| Coppetts Road N10 | 1 | 1377 |
| Cornwall Road N15 | 1 | 556 |
| Cranley Gardens N10 | 1 | 1080 |
| Craven park Road N15 | 1 | 784 |
| Creighton Avenue N10 | 1 | 657 |
| Creighton Road N17 | 1 | 374 |
| Cromwell Avenue N6 | 1 | 495 |
| Crouch End Hill N8 | 1 | 543 |

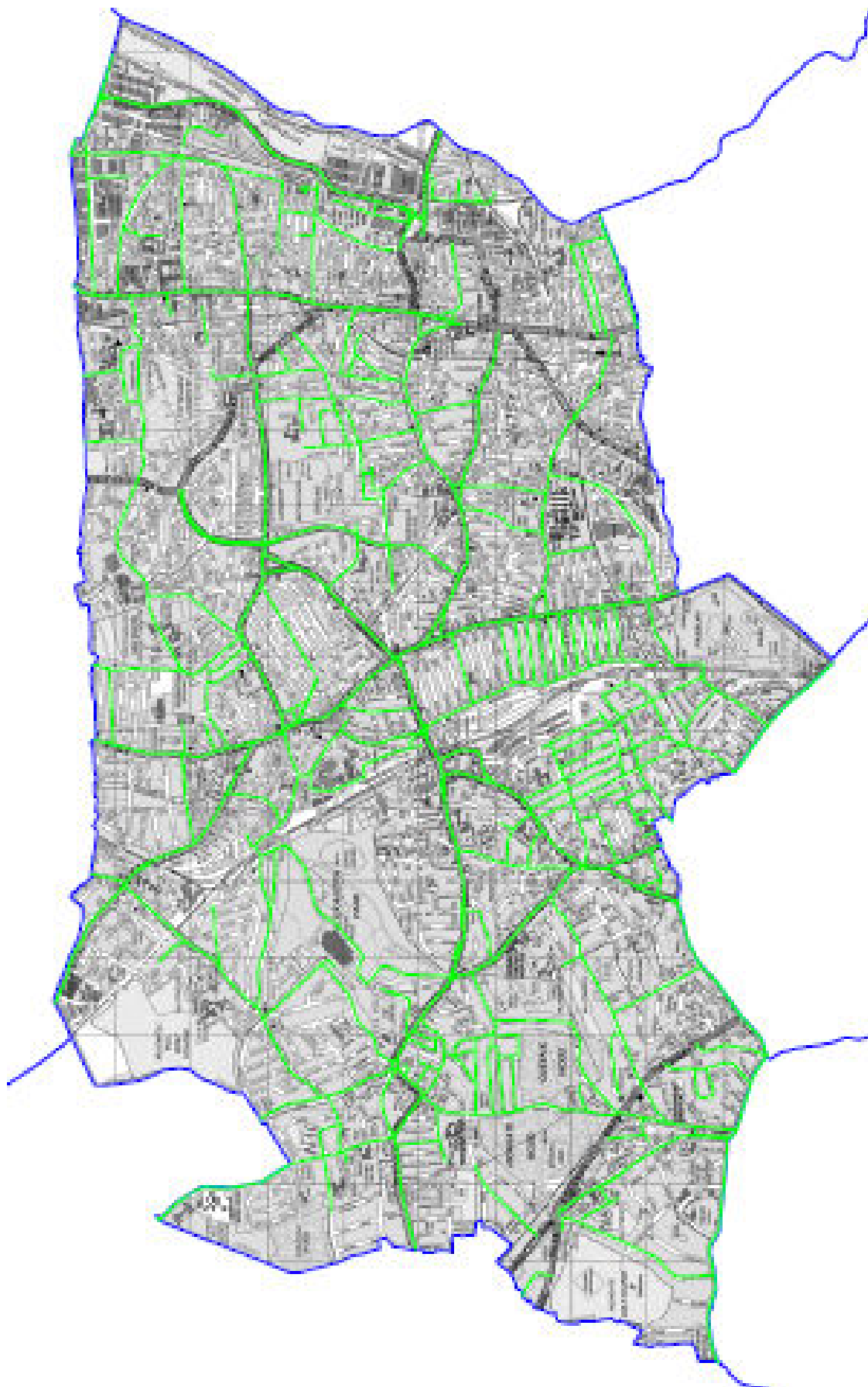
| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Crouch Hill N8 | 1 | 449 |
| Denton Road N8 | 1 | 416 |
| Downhills Park Road N17 | 1 | 1114 |
| Downhills Way N17 | 1 | 1145 |
| Dowsett Road N17 | 1 | 586 |
| Duckett Road N4 | 1 | 382 |
| Dukes Avenue N10 | 1 | 855 |
| Dunbar Road N22 | 1 | 414 |
| Durnsford Road N11 | 1 | 877 |
| Ellington Road N10 | 1 | 301 |
| Earlham Grove N22 | 1 | 204 |
| Elm Grove N8 | 1 | 309 |
| Elmfield Avenue N8 | 1 | 269 |
| Endymion Road N4 | 1 | 735 |
| Ferne Park Road N4/N8 | 1 | 1113 |
| Ferry Lane N17 | 1 | 752 |
| Fortis Green N10 | 1 | 365 |
| Fortis Green Road N10 | 1 | 374 |
| Fortismere Avenue N10 | 1 | 281 |
| Frobisher Road N8 | 1 | 511 |
| Gaskell Road N6 | 1 | 268 |
| Gladesmore Road N15 | 1 | 619 |
| Gladstone Avenue N22 | 1 | 1321 |
| Gladwell Road N8 | 1 | 220 |
| Gloucester Road N17 | 1 | 500 |
| Grand Avenue N10 | 1 | 361 |
| Granville Road N4 | 1 | 358 |
| Great North Road N2 | 1 | 507 |
| Green Lanes N4 / N8 | 1 | 2092 |
| Grovelands Road N15 | 1 | 242 |
| Hale Road N17 | 1 | 401 |
| Hampstead Lane N6 | 1 | 1600 |
| Haringey Park N8 | 1 | 345 |
| Haslemere Road N8 | 1 | 489 |
| Hastings Road N17 | 1 | 66 |
| Havelock Road N17 | 1 | 232 |
| Hermistone Ave From Rokesley to Lightfoot Estate N8 | 1 | 94 |
| Hermitage Road N4 | 1 | 1207 |
| Hewitt Road N8 | 1 | 446 |
| Higham Road N17 | 1 | 739 |
| High Road N17 | 1 | 1880 |
| High Road N22 | 1 | 1800 |
| High Street N8 | 1 | 745 |
| Highgate High Street N6 | 1 | 386 |
| Highgate Hill N6 | 1 | 222 |
| Hillfield Park N10 | 1 | 309 |
| Hornsey Lane N6 | 1 | 1200 |
| Hornsey Park Road N8 | 1 | 751 |
| Inderwick Road N8 | 1 | 710 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|
| Jackson's Lane N6 | 1 | 335 |
| Jarrow Road N17 | 1 | 891 |
| Kings Road N17 | 1 | 227 |
| Lansdowne Road N17 | 1 | 920 |
| Lawrence Road N15 | 1 | 67 |
| Leeside Road N17 | 1 | 901 |
| Leinster Road N10 | 1 | 136 |
| Linden Road N10 | 1 | 224 |
| Lordship Lane N17/N22 | 1 | 2912 |
| Marsh Lane N17 | 1 | 348 |
| Mary Neuner Road N22 | 1 | 330 |
| Mattison Road N8 | 1 | 405 |
| Mayes Road N22 | 1 | 511 |
| Mayfield Road N8 | 1 | 421 |
| Middle Lane N8 | 1 | 978 |
| Montenotte Road N8 | 1 | 132 |
| Mount Pleasant Road N17 | 1 | 1015 |
| Mount View Road N4 | 1 | 953 |
| Muswell Hill Broadway N10 | 1 | 679 |
| Muswell Hill N10 | 1 | 832 |
| Muswell Hill Place N10 | 1 | 272 |
| Muswell Hill Road N6/N10 | 1 | 1260 |
| Napier Road N17 | 1 | 464 |
| Nelson Road N8 | 1 | 675 |
| Nightingale Road N22 | 1 | 600 |
| North Hill N6 | 1 | 1245 |
| North Road N6 | 1 | 529 |
| Northumberland Park N17 | 1 | 1173 |
| Northumberland Park Bus Terminal N17 | 1 | 152 |
| Oakfield Road N4 | 1 | 652 |
| Oakington Way N8 | 1 | 99 |
| Onslow Gardens N10 | 1 | 365 |
| Pages Lane N10 | 1 | 385 |
| Palace Gates Road N22 | 1 | 363 |
| Park Avenue N22 | 1 | 449 |
| Park Avenue South N8 | 1 | 436 |
| Park Lane N17 | 1 | 950 |
| Park Road N8 | 1 | 383 |
| Park View Road N17 | 1 | 990 |
| Pemberton Road N4 | 1 | 421 |
| Perth Road N22 | 1 | 705 |
| Philip Lane N15 | 1 | 1430 |
| Priory Gardens N6 | 1 | 454 |
| Priory Road N8 | 1 | 1174 |
| Queens Avenue N10 | 1 | 645 |
| Queen Street N17 | 1 | 253 |
| Queenswood Road N6 | 1 | 317 |
| Radley Road N17 | 1 | 187 |
| Redvers Road N22 | 1 | 168 |
| Ridge Road N8 | 1 | 453 |
| Rokesly Avenue N8 | 1 | 405 |
| Roseberry Avenue N17 | 1 | 460 |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Rusper Road N22 | 1 | 511 |
| Salisbury Road N4 | 1 | 170 |
| Seymour Road N8 | 1 | 452 |
| Shelbourne Road N17 | 1 | 678 |
| Sheldon Avenue N6 (Hampstead lane to Denewood Road only) | 1 | 595 |
| Shepherd's Hill N6 | 1 | 940 |
| Southwood Lane N6 | 1 | 786 |
| Springfield Avenue N10 | 1 | 452 |
| Spur Road N15 | 1 | 153 |
| St Ann's Road N15 | 1 | 2058 |
| St James Lane N10 | 1 | 570 |
| St Loy's Road N17 | 1 | 447 |
| Stanhope Road N6 | 1 | 661 |
| Stapleton Hall Road N4 | 1 | 1166 |
| Station Road N22 | 1 | 1022 |
| Steele Road N17 | 1 | 277 |
| Storey Road N6 | 1 | 126 |
| Stroud Green Road N4 | 1 | 984 |
| Summerland Gardens N10 | 1 | 93 |
| Summersby Road N6 | 1 | 184 |
| Tetherdown N10 | 1 | 358 |
| The Avenue N10 | 1 | 652 |
| The Avenue N17 | 1 | 868 |
| The Broadway N8 | 1 | 126 |
| The Park N6 | 1 | 275 |
| The Roundway N17 (West of GCR) | 1 | 1162 |
| Tottenham Green East N15 | 1 | 114 |
| Tottenham Lane N8 | 1 | 1423 |
| Town Hall Approach Road N15 | 1 | 363 |
| Trulock Road N17 | 1 | 272 |
| Turnpike Lane N8 | 1 | 1050 |
| Tynemouth Road N15 | 1 | 480 |
| Umfreville Road N8 | 1 | 374 |
| Uplands Road N8 | 1 | 449 |
| Upper Tollington Park N4 | 1 | 541 |
| Warham Road N4 | 1 | 437 |
| Watermead Way N17 | 1 | 2685 |
| Wargrave Avenue N15 | 1 | 622 |
| Waverley Road N8 | 1 | 153 |
| Weir Hall Road N17 | 1 | 382 |
| West Green Road N15 | 1 | 2211 |
| Westbury Avenue N22 | 1 | 1167 |
| Weston Park N8 | 1 | 857 |
| Western Road N22 | 1 | 367 |
| White Hart Lane N22/N17 | 1 | 1929 |
| Wightman Road N4/N8 | 1 | 773 Check total meterage |
| Willan Road N17 | 1 | 359 |
| Williamson Road N4 | 1 | 176 |
| Willoughby Lane N17 | 1 | 624 |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-----|
| Wilmott Road N17 | 1 | 203 |
| Windsor Road N17 | 1 | 116 |
| Winkfield Road N22 | 1 | 354 |
| Wolesley Road N8 | 1 | 458 |
| Wolves Lane N22 | 1 | 681 |
| Womersley Road N8 | 1 | 249 |
| Wood Lane N6 | 1 | 293 |
| Wood Vale N10 | 1 | 597 |
| Woodland Gardens N10 | 1 | 474 |
| Woodland Rise N10 | 1 | 540 |
| Woodside Avenue N6 | 1 | 483 |
| Wroxham Gardens N11 | 1 | 232 |

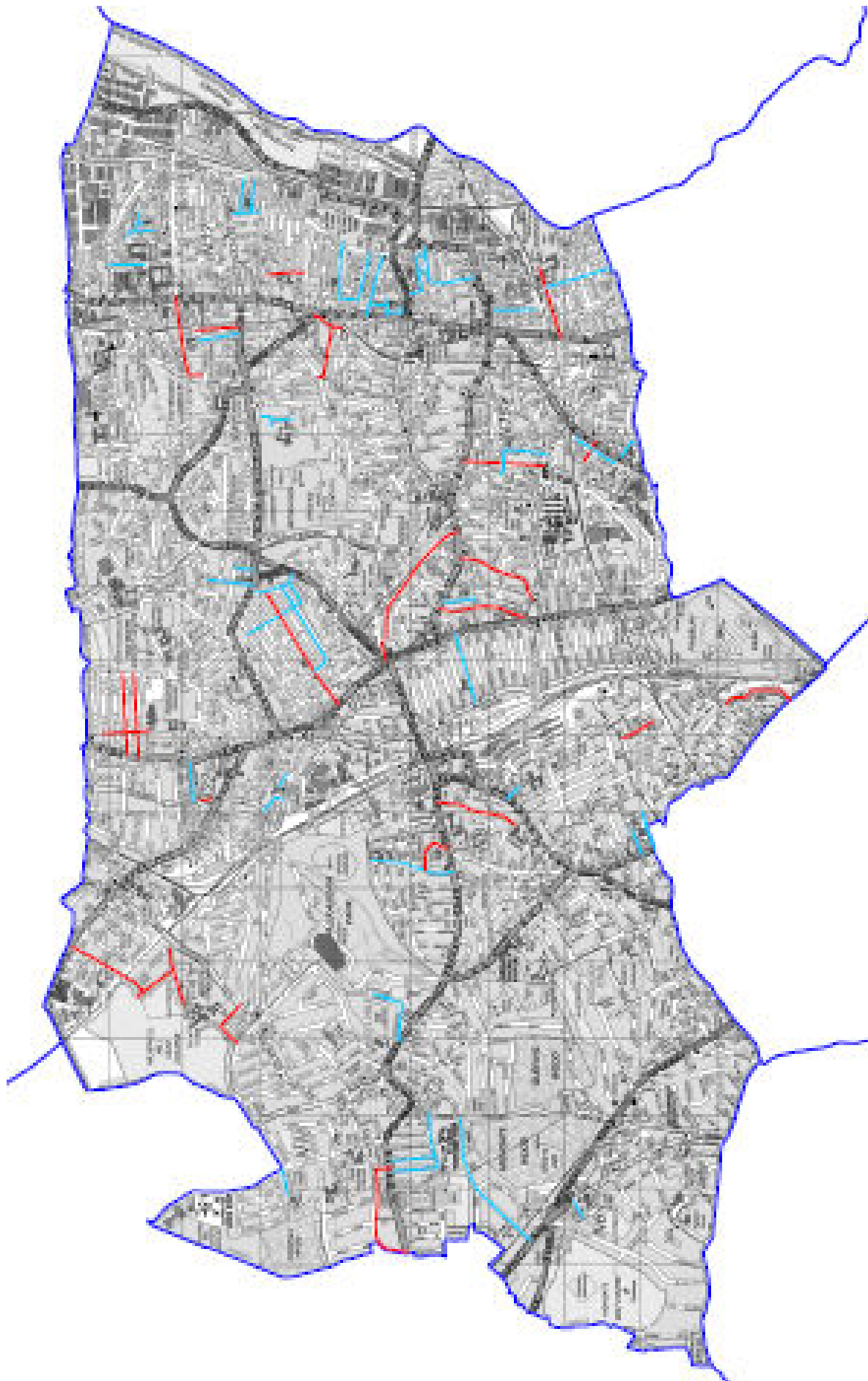
**Total
Metres 124058**



Priority 1A (schools) carriageways

| Location | Usual Priority Status | Metres |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Albany Road N4 | 2 | 229 |
| Antill Road N15 | 3 | 554 |
| Avenue Road N15 | 2 | 520 |
| Barratt Ave N22 | 3 | 182 |
| Berkeley Rd N15 | 3 | 135 |
| Bidwell Gardens N11 | 2 | 376 |
| Birkbeck Road N17 | 2 | 282 |
| Blake Road N11 | 2 | 558 |
| Bradley Road N22 | 3 | 105 |
| Bruce Castle Road N17 | 3 | 274 |
| Chesnut Road N17 | 3 | 413 |
| Church Road N17 | 2 | 422 |
| Circular Road N17 | 3 | 122 |
| Coldfall Avenue N10 | 3 | 178 |
| Collingwood Avenue N10 | 3 | 306 |
| Commerce Road N22 | 3 | 262 |
| Commonwealth Road N17 | 3 | 200 |
| Crowland Road N15 | 2 | 486 |
| Darwin Road N22 | 3 | 406 |
| Dickenson Road N8 | 3 | 264 |
| Ellenborough Road N22 | 3 | 291 |
| Elm Park Avenue N15 | 3 | 437 |
| Falkland Road N8 | 3 | 474 |
| Farningham Road N17 | 3 | 133 |
| Finsbury Road N22 | 2 | 294 |
| Glendale Avenue N22 | 2 | 293 |
| Glendish Road N17 | 3 | 229 |
| Grand Avenue N10 | 3 | 361 |
| Halefield Road N17 | 3 | 207 |
| Harringay Road N15 | 2 | 260 |
| Hillfield Avenue N8 | 2 | 539 |
| Holcombe Road N17 | 3 | 378 |
| Kenwood Road N6 | 3 | 126 |
| Langham Road N15 | 2 | 1055 |
| Leaside Avenue N10 | 3 | 282 |
| Lymington Avenue N22 | 2 | 887 |
| Mark Road N22 | 3 | 303 |
| Maurice Avenue N22 | 3 | 150 |
| Moirs Close N17 | 3 | 100 |
| Montague Road N15 | 3 | 215 |
| Montague Road N8 | 3 | 113 |
| Moorefield Road N17 | 2 | 206 |
| Moreton Road N15 | 2 | 155 |
| Newsam Avenue N15 | 3 | 180 |
| Nightingale Lane N8 | 3 | 541 |
| Parkhurst Road N17 | 2 | 246 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Pulford Road N15 | 3 | 325 |
| Rawlinson Terrace N17 | 3 | 125 |
| Rectory Gardens N8 | 2 | 310 |
| Rhodes Avenue N22 | 2 | 353 |
| Russell Avenue N22 | 3 | 680 |
| Rycroft Way N17 | 3 | 117 |
| Scales Road N17 | 3 | 318 |
| Somerford Grove N17 | 3 | 82 |
| Somerset Road N17 | 3 | 108 |
| South Grove N15 | 3 | 283 |
| Sperling Road N17 | 2 | 375 |
| Springfield Avenue N10 | 3 | 452 |
| Stainby Road N15 | 3 | 211 |
| Stanley Road N15 | 3 | 220 |
| Sylvan Avenue N22 | 2 | 541 |
| Tintern Road N22 | 3 | 122 |
| Tregaron Avenue N8 | 3 | 172 |
| Twyford Avenue N2 | 2 | 801 |
| Wakefield Road N15 | 3 | 272 |
| Winton Avenue N11 | 2 | 308 |
| Woodlands Park Road N15 | 2 | 585 |
| Woodside Avenue N10/6 | 3 | 1438 |
| Woodside Road N22 | 2 | 557 |
| Woodstock Road N4 | 2 | 521 |
| Worcester Avenue N17 | 3 | 230 |
| Wycombe Road N17 | 3 | 182 |
| | Total Meterage: | 24417 |



Priority 2 carriageways

| Location | Priority | Metres |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| Acacia Road N22 | 2 | 346 |
| Addington Road N4 | 2 | 122 |
| Albany Road N4 | 2 | 229 |
| Annington Road N2 | 2 | 110 |
| Antill Road N15 | 2 | 554 |
| Arcadian Gardens N22 | 2 | 512 |
| Ashley Crescent N22 | 2 | 187 |
| Ashmount Road N15 | 2 | 149 |
| Asplins Rd N17 | 2 | 386 |
| Avenue Road N15 | 2 | 520 |
| Avenue Road N6 | 2 | 530 |
| Barkham Rd N17 | 2 | 204 |
| Beaufoy Rd N17 | 2 | 407 |
| Beech Drive N2 | 2 | 351 |
| Berkeley Road N8 | 2 | 353 |
| Berners Road N22 | 2 | 154 |
| Bidwell Gardens N11 | 2 | 376 |
| Birbeck Road N8 | 2 | 170 |
| Birkbeck Road N17 | 2 | 282 |
| Blake Road N11 | 2 | 558 |
| Bloomfield Road N6 | 2 | 202 |
| Boyton Road N8 | 2 | 331 |
| Braemar Avenue N22 | 2 | 212 |
| Bromley Road N17 | 2 | 238 |
| Brook Road N8 | 2 | 177 |
| Bruce Castle Road N17 | 2 | 274 |
| Burlington Road N17 | 2 | 92 |
| Cambridge Gardens N17 | 2 | 55 |
| Canning Crescent N22 | 2 | 229 |
| Carlingford Road N15 | 2 | 705 |
| Causton Road N6 | 2 | 149 |
| Cavell Road N17 | 2 | 253 |
| Chestnut Road N17 | 2 | 413 |
| Church Crescent N10 | 2 | 397 |
| Church Road N17 | 2 | 422 |
| Church Road N6 | 2 | 230 |
| Church Vale N2 | 2 | 342 |
| Circular Road N17 | 2 | 122 |
| Claremont Road N6 | 2 | 377 |
| Clarence Road N22 | 2 | 501 |
| Cline Road N11 | 2 | 317 |
| Clyde Circus N15 | 2 | 221 |
| Clyde Road N15 | 2 | 211 |
| Colina Road N15 | 2 | 118 |
| Compton Crescent N17 | 2 | 464 |
| Coniston Road N17 | 2 | 190 |
| Coolhurst Road N8 | 2 | 496 |
| Cranbrook Park N22 | 2 | 256 |
| Crescent Rise N22 | 2 | 325 |

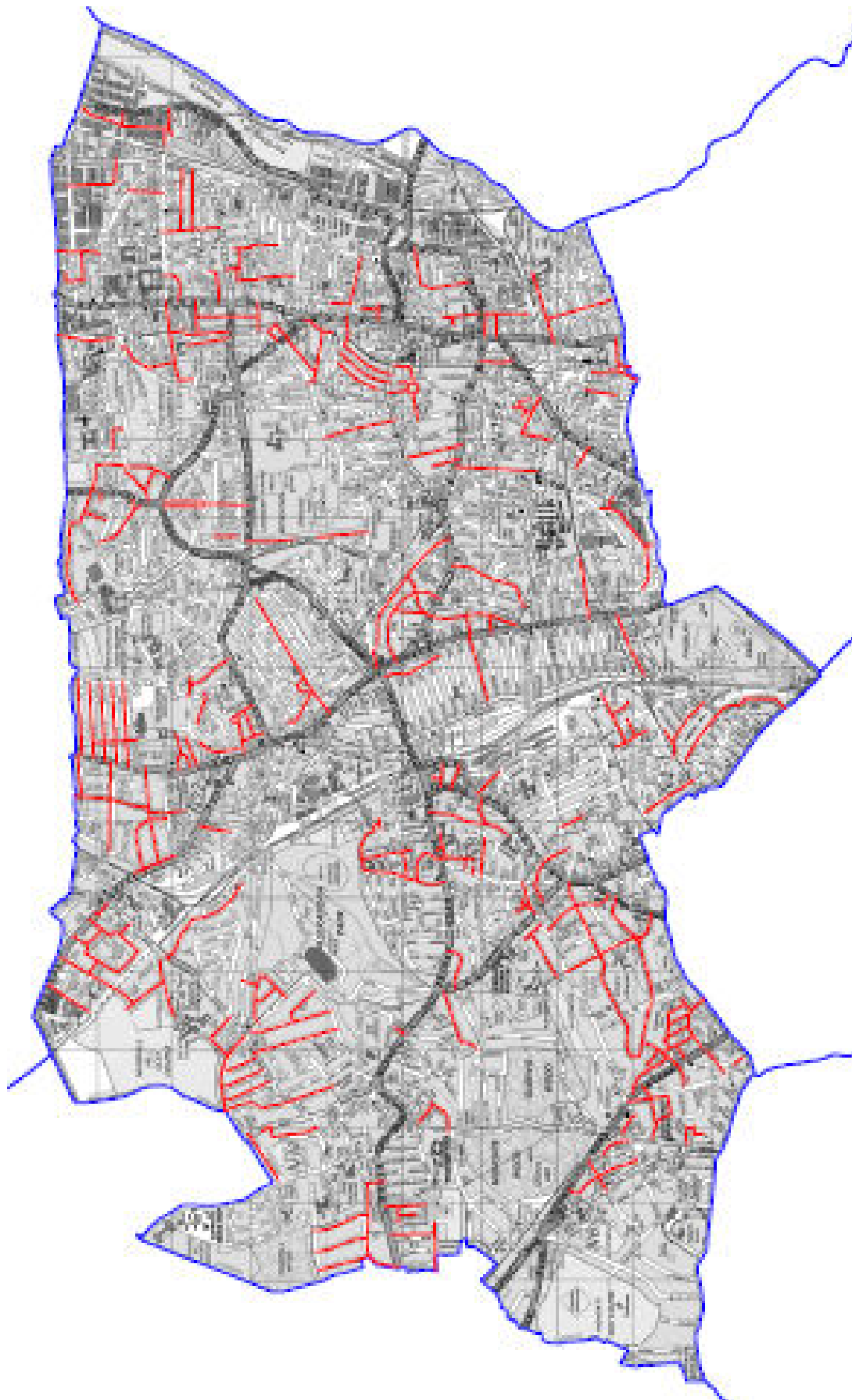
| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|
| Crescent Road N22 | 2 | 432 |
| Crescent Road N8 | 2 | 524 |
| Cromwell Place N6 | 2 | 78 |
| Crouch Hall Road N8 | 2 | 510 |
| Crowland Road N15 | 2 | 486 |
| Culvert Road N15 | 2 | 296 |
| Devonshire Hill Lane N17 | 2 | 1181 |
| Dongola Road N17 | 2 | 474 |
| Dorset Road N15 | 2 | 171 |
| Douglas Road N22 | 2 | 137 |
| Drylands Road N8 | 2 | 158 |
| Earlsmead Road N15 | 2 | 145 |
| Eastbourne Road N15 | 2 | 206 |
| Eastern Road N2 | 2 | 281 |
| Edison Road N8 | 2 | 137 |
| Effingham Road N8 | 2 | 447 |
| Elder Avenue N8 | 2 | 327 |
| Eldon Road N22 | 2 | 446 |
| Elgin Rd N22 | 2 | 173 |
| Elyne Road N4 | 2 | 137 |
| Etheldene Avenue N10 | 2 | 346 |
| Fairview Road N15 | 2 | 437 |
| Farrer Road N8 | 2 | 308 |
| Finsbury Road N22 | 2 | 294 |
| Florence Road N4 | 2 | 396 |
| Forest Gardens N17 | 2 | 240 |
| Forster Road N17 | 2 | 190 |
| Fortis Green Avenue N2 | 2 | 266 |
| Frinton Road N15 | 2 | 110 |
| Fryatt Road N17 | 2 | 319 |
| Garman Road N17 | 2 | 719 |
| Gathorne Road N22 | 2 | 183 |
| Gisburn Road N8 | 2 | 210 |
| Glasslyn Road N8 | 2 | 328 |
| Glendale Avenue N22 | 2 | 293 |
| Gordon Road N11 | 2 | 259 |
| Grange Road N17 | 2 | 294 |
| Grasmere Road N10 | 2 | 285 |
| Grasmere Road N17 | 2 | 67 |
| Greenham Road N10 | 2 | 372 |
| Greyhound Road N17 | 2 | 392 |
| Grosvenor Gardens N10 | 2 | 81 |
| Grosvenor Road N10 | 2 | 540 |
| Grove Avenue N10 | 2 | 545 |
| Grove House Road N8 | 2 | 68 |
| Grove Road N15 | 2 | 195 |
| Hampden Lane N17 | 2 | 233 |
| Haringey Road N8 | 2 | 39 |
| Harold Road N8 | 2 | 181 |
| Harringay Road N15 | 2 | 260 |
| Highgate Avenue N6 | 2 | 257 |
| Hillfield Avenue N8 | 2 | 539 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|
| Hillside Gardens N6 | 2 | 154 |
| Hillside Road N15 | 2 | 290 |
| Hollington Road N17 | 2 | 177 |
| Holmdale Terrace N15 | 2 | 208 |
| Holmesdale Road N6 | 2 | 349 |
| Hornsey Lane Gardens N6 | 2 | 316 |
| Hurst Avenue N6 | 2 | 454 |
| Jansons Road N15 | 2 | 129 |
| Jellicoe Road N17 | 2 | 158 |
| Kemble Road N17 | 2 | 135 |
| Keynes Close N10 | 2 | 157 |
| King Street N17 | 2 | 100 |
| Kings Road N22 | 2 | 195 |
| Kingsley Place N6 | 2 | 287 |
| Lancaster Road N4 | 2 | 434 |
| Langdon Park Road N6 | 2 | 407 |
| Langham Road N15 | 2 | 1055 |
| Lansdowne Road N10 | 2 | 274 |
| Lascotts Road N22 | 2 | 274 |
| Lightfoot Road N8 | 2 | 242 |
| Linkway N4 | 2 | 47 |
| Liston Road N17 | 2 | 79 |
| Loobert Road N17 | 2 | 80 |
| Lothair Road North N4 | 2 | 217 |
| Lothair Road South N4 | 2 | 190 |
| Lymington Avenue N22 | 2 | 887 |
| Lyndhurst Road N22 | 2 | 503 |
| Lynton Gardens N11 | 2 | 103 |
| Lynton Road N8 | 2 | 238 |
| Manor Road N17 | 2 | 409 |
| Marigold Road N17 | 2 | 151 |
| Maryland Road N22 | 2 | 499 |
| Milton Avenue N6 | 2 | 166 |
| Milton Park N6 | 2 | 420 |
| Milton Road N6 | 2 | 156 |
| Moorefield Road N17 | 2 | 206 |
| Moreton Road N15 | 2 | 155 |
| Mount Pleasant Villas N4 | 2 | 383 |
| Muswell Avenue N10 | 2 | 442 |
| Myddleton Road N22 | 2 | 582 |
| New Road N8 | 2 | 145 |
| Newland Road N8 | 2 | 447 |
| Newnham Road N22 | 2 | 139 |
| Nightingale Lane N8 | 2 | 541 |
| Northumberland Grove N17 | 2 | 231 |
| Northwood Road N6 | 2 | 276 |
| Orchard Road N6 | 2 | 154 |
| Pages Hill N10 | 2 | 307 |
| Palmerston Road N22 | 2 | 503 |
| Park Rd N15 | 2 | 138 |
| Parkhurst Road N17 | 2 | 246 |
| Passmore Gardens N11 | 2 | 238 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|
| Pelham Road N22 | 2 | 261 |
| Pembury Road N17 | 2 | 589 |
| Pretoria Road N17 | 2 | 377 |
| Progress Way N22 | 2 | 223 |
| Quernmore Road N4 | 2 | 360 |
| Ranelagh Road N17 | 2 | 316 |
| Rangemoor Road N15 | 2 | 220 |
| Rathcoole Avenue N8 | 2 | 218 |
| Rectory Gardens N8 | 2 | 310 |
| Rhodes Avenue N22 | 2 | 353 |
| Rhys Avenue N11 | 2 | 128 |
| Ribblesdale Road N8 | 2 | 165 |
| Ringwood Avenue N2 | 2 | 377 |
| Rosebery Road N10 | 2 | 571 |
| Rowland Hill Avenue N17 | 2 | 153 |
| Ruskin Road N17 | 2 | 221 |
| Russell Road N15 | 2 | 296 |
| Rycroft Way N17 | 2 | 117 |
| Scales Road N17 | 2 | 318 |
| Sedge Road N17 | 2 | 86 |
| Siddons Road N17 | 2 | 128 |
| Somerset Road N17 | 2 | 108 |
| Southern Road N2 | 2 | 331 |
| Southwood Avenue N6 | 2 | 277 |
| Southwood Lawn Road N6 | 2 | 332 |
| Sperling Road N17 | 2 | 375 |
| St Alban's Crescent N22 | 2 | 227 |
| St Mary's Road N8 | 2 | 219 |
| St Pauls Road N17 | 2 | 374 |
| Stanhope Gardens N6 | 2 | 290 |
| Stanmore Road N15 | 2 | 320 |
| Stirling Road N17 | 2 | 128 |
| Stuart Crescent N22 | 2 | 292 |
| Summerhill Road N15 | 2 | 361 |
| Sylvan Avenue N22 | 2 | 541 |
| Talbot Close N15 | 2 | 64 |
| Talbot Road N15 | 2 | 245 |
| Talbot Road N22 | 2 | 107 |
| Talbot Road N6 | 2 | 498 |
| Tavistock Road N4 | 2 | 80 |
| Templeton Road N15 | 2 | 239 |
| The Chine N10 | 2 | 100 |
| The Grove N8 | 2 | 151 |
| Thirlmere Road N10 | 2 | 234 |
| Tivoli Road N8 | 2 | 153 |
| Trinity Road N22 | 2 | 650 |
| Truro Road N22 | 2 | 651 |
| Twyford Avenue N2 | 2 | 801 |
| Vale Road N4 | 2 | 703 |
| Vallance Road N22 | 2 | 546 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|
| Wakefield Road N15 | 2 | 272 |
| Waldeck Road N15 | 2 | 250 |
| Walpole Road N17 | 2 | 634 |
| Waltheof Avenue N17 | 2 | 279 |
| Waltheof Gardens N17 | 2 | 561 |
| Wembury Road N6 | 2 | 103 |
| West Road N17 | 2 | 269 |
| Westerfield Road N15 | 2 | 212 |
| Western Road N2 | 2 | 281 |
| Willoughby Park Road N17 | 2 | 186 |
| Willoughby Road N8 | 2 | 394 |
| Winchelsea Road N17 | 2 | 378 |
| Winchester Place N6 | 2 | 85 |
| Winchester Road N6 | 2 | 97 |
| Windermere Road N10 | 2 | 315 |
| Winton Avenue N11 | 2 | 308 |
| Woodfield Way N11 | 2 | 770 |
| Woodlands Park Road N15 | 2 | 585 |
| Woodside Gardens N17 | 2 | 310 |
| Woodside Road N22 | 2 | 557 |
| Woodstock Road N4 | 2 | 521 |

**Total
Metres 68435**



Priority 3 carriageways

| Location | Priority | Metres |
|---|----------|--------|
| Abbeville Road N8 | 3 | 51 |
| Abbotsford Avenue N15 | 3 | 254 |
| Acacia Avenue N17 | 3 | 172 |
| Albert Close N22 | 3 | 104 |
| Albert Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Albert Road N4 | 3 | 304 |
| Albion Road N17 | 3 | 66 |
| Alexandra Avenue N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Alexandra Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| All Hallows Rd N17 | 3 | 144 |
| Allington Avenue N17 | 3 | 396 |
| Almond Road N17 | 3 | 88 |
| Alroy Road N4 | 3 | 88 |
| Alton Road N17 | 3 | 94 |
| Amber Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Anstey Walk N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Argyle Rd N17 | 3 | 285 |
| Arnold Road N15 | 3 | 408 |
| Ascot Road N15 | 3 | 128 |
| Ashby Rd N15 | 3 | 131 |
| Ashfield Road N4 | 3 | 198 |
| Ashford Avenue N8 | 3 | 144 |
| Atterbury Rd N4 | 3 | 98 |
| Aubrey Rd N8 | 3 | 132 |
| Avenue Mews N10 | 3 | 130 |
| Avondale Road N15 | 3 | 316 |
| Awlfield Ave N17 | 3 | 400 |
| Aylmer Rd N2 | 3 | 145 |
| Aylmer Road, service road at rear of Aylmer Parade N2 | 3 | 50 |
| Back Lane N8 | 3 | 111 |
| Baden Rd N8 | 3 | 72 |
| Bailey Close N11 | 3 | 364 |
| Bakers Lane N6 | 3 | 62 |
| Balliol Rd N17 | 3 | 117 |
| Barnard Hill N10 | 3 | 187 |
| Baronet Grove N17 | 3 | 63 |
| Baronet Rd N17 | 3 | 257 |
| Barratt Ave N22 | 3 | 182 |
| Barrenger Rd N10 | 3 | 313 |
| Barrington Rd N8 | 3 | 476 |
| Barry Avenue N15 | 3 | 107 |
| Basil Spence Hose, Accessway serving N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Beaconsfield Rd N15 | 3 | 407 |
| Beatrice Rd N4 | 3 | 177 |
| Bedford Rd N8 | 3 | 278 |
| Bedford Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Bedwell Road N17 | 3 | 187 |
| Beechfield Rd N4 | 3 | 225 |

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| Beechwood Road N8 | 3 | 261 |
| Belmont Ave N17 | 3 | 224 |
| Belton Road N17 | 3 | 137 |
| Bennetts Close N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Bennington Road N17 | 3 | 206 |
| Berkeley Rd N15 | 3 | 135 |
| Bernard Rd N15 | 3 | 182 |
| Berwick Rd N22 | 3 | 185 |
| Bill Nicholson Way N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Birchington Road N8 | 3 | 330 |
| Birchwood Avenue N10 | 3 | 254 |
| Birstall Road N15 | 3 | 205 |
| Bishopswood Road N6 | 3 | 1256 |
| Blythwood Road N4 | 3 | 112 |
| Boundary Road N22 | 3 | 877 |
| Bounds Green Road, Accessway and Square serving Parkdale N11 | 3 | 50 |
| Bounds Green Road, Accessway serving Bounds Green Court N11 | 3 | 50 |
| Bourn Avenue N15 | 3 | 129 |
| Boyton Close N8 | 3 | 118 |
| Brabant Road N22 | 3 | 177 |
| Bradley Road N22 | 3 | 105 |
| Braemar Road N15 | 3 | 319 |
| Brampton Park Road N22 | 3 | 84 |
| Brampton Road N15 | 3 | 232 |
| Bream Close N17 | 3 | 303 |
| Brereton Road N17 | 3 | 161 |
| Broad Lane N15 | 3 | 841 |
| Broadlands Close N6 | 3 | 112 |
| Broadlands Road N6 | 3 | 432 |
| Bronhill Terrace N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Brook Road N22 | 3 | 171 |
| Brook Street N17 | 3 | 65 |
| Broughton Gardens N6 | 3 | 115 |
| Brunswick Road N15 | 3 | 104 |
| Brunswick Square N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Bryanstone Road N8 | 3 | 166 |
| Buller Road N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Burbridge Way N17 | 3 | 42 |
| Burghley Road N8 | 3 | 299 |
| Bury Road N22 | 3 | 385 |
| Bushey Road N15 | 3 | 125 |
| Cadoxton Avenue N15 | 3 | 110 |
| Campbell Road N17 | 3 | 189 |
| Campsbourne Road N8 | 3 | 146 |
| Campsbourne Road N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Campsfield Road N8 | 3 | 88 |
| Candler Street N15 | 3 | 120 |
| Canning Crescent, Accessway adjacent No.1 N22 | 3 | 50 |

| | | |
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| Canning Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Cape Road N17 | 3 | 46 |
| Carbuncle Passage N17 | 3 | 520 |
| Carew Road N17 | 3 | 238 |
| Carlisle Road N4 | 3 | 81 |
| Carlton Road N4 | 3 | 237 |
| Carlton Road, Accessway serving Carlton Lodge N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Carrick Gardens N17 | 3 | 33 |
| Carysfort Road N8 | 3 | 248 |
| Castlewood Road N15 | 3 | 153 |
| Cavendish Road N4 | 3 | 367 |
| Caversham Road N15 | 3 | 86 |
| Caxton Road N22 | 3 | 110 |
| Cecil Road N10 | 3 | 208 |
| Cecile Park N8 | 3 | 439 |
| Cedar Road N17 | 3 | 108 |
| Cemetery Road N17 | 3 | 74 |
| Chalgove Road N17 | 3 | 335 |
| Chandos Road N17 | 3 | 178 |
| Chapel Stones N17 | 3 | 100 |
| Chaplin Road N17 | 3 | 48 |
| Chapman's Terrace N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Cheshire Road N22 | 3 | 194 |
| Chester Road N17 | 3 | 298 |
| Chesterfield Gardens N4 | 3 | 388 |
| Cesthunte Road N17 | 3 | 147 |
| Chestnut Avenue N8 | 3 | 113 |
| Chestnut Grove N17 | 3 | 194 |
| Chisley Road N15 | 3 | 147 |
| Christchurch Road N8 | 3 | 205 |
| Church Path N17 | 3 | 643 |
| Church Path N8 | 3 | 124 |
| Churston Gardens N11 | 3 | 208 |
| Cissbury Road N15 | 3 | 213 |
| Clacton Road N17 | 3 | 62 |
| Clarence Road N15 | 3 | 181 |
| Clarendon Road N15 | 3 | 225 |
| Clarendon Road N22 | 3 | 121 |
| Cleveland Gardens N15 | 3 | 112 |
| Clifton Gardens N15 | 3 | 188 |
| Clifton Road N22 | 3 | 245 |
| Clifton Road N8 | 3 | 338 |
| Clinton Road N15 | 3 | 248 |
| Clonmell Road N17 | 3 | 434 |
| Clovelly Road N8 | 3 | 225 |
| Clyde Road N22 | 3 | 268 |
| Cobham Road N22 | 3 | 165 |
| Coburg Road N22 | 3 | 279 |
| Coldfall Avenue N10 | 3 | 178 |
| Coleraine Road N8 | 3 | 170 |
| Coleridge Lane N8 | 3 | 58 |
| Coleridge Road N8 | 3 | 450 |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Colina Mews N15 | 3 | 134 |
| College Road N17 | 3 | 96 |
| Colless Road N17 | 3 | 145 |
| Collingwood Avenue N10 | 3 | 306 |
| Collingwood Road N15 | 3 | 124 |
| Colsterworth Road N15 | 3 | 138 |
| Colton Gardens N17 | 3 | 104 |
| Commerce Road N22 | 3 | 262 |
| Commercial Road N17 | 3 | 262 |
| Commonwealth Road N17 | 3 | 200 |
| Coningsby Road N4 | 3 | 73 |
| Coniston Road N10 | 3 | 333 |
| Connaught Road N4 | 3 | 225 |
| Connaught Road, Service road to Churchill Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Constable Crescent N15 | 3 | 148 |
| Conway Road N15 | 3 | 409 |
| Coolhurst Road, Service road at rear of Williams Close N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Coombe Road N22 | 3 | 119 |
| Corbett Grove N22 | 3 | 76 |
| Cornwall Avenue N22 | 3 | 160 |
| Cornwall Road N4 | 3 | 184 |
| Courcy Road N8 | 3 | 123 |
| Courtman Road N17 | 3 | 306 |
| Cranbourne Road N10 | 3 | 214 |
| Cranbrook Park, Accessway to Stuart Crescent N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Cranleigh Road N15 | 3 | 260 |
| Crawley Road N22 | 3 | 287 |
| Crawley Road, access road at end N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Creighton Avenue N2 | 3 | 365 |
| Crescent Road N15 | 3 | 110 |
| Cromer Road N17 | 3 | 58 |
| Cross Lane N8 | 3 | 234 |
| Cross Road N22 | 3 | 220 |
| Crossfield Road N17 | 3 | 132 |
| Croxford Gardens N22 | 3 | 67 |
| Cumberland Road N22 | 3 | 176 |
| Cumberton Road N17 | 3 | 125 |
| Cunningham Road N15 | 3 | 176 |
| Curzon Road N10 | 3 | 331 |
| Dagmar Road N15 | 3 | 44 |
| Dagmar Road N22 | 3 | 318 |
| Dagmar Road N4 | 3 | 136 |
| Daleview Road N15 | 3 | 225 |
| Danvers Road N8 | 3 | 266 |
| Darren Close N4 | 3 | 82 |
| Darwin Road N22 | 3 | 406 |
| Dashwood Road N8 | 3 | 139 |
| Daubeney Road N17 | 3 | 141 |

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|--|---|-----|
| Dawlish Road N17 | 3 | 155 |
| Dawlish Road, Access road rear of 2-16 N17 | 3 | 50 |
| De Quincey Road N17 | 3 | 359 |
| Denewood Road N6 | 3 | 353 |
| Denmark Road N8 | 3 | 330 |
| Denmark Street N17 | 3 | 126 |
| Denmark Terrace N2 | 3 | 50 |
| Devon Close N17 | 3 | 55 |
| Devon Gardens N4 | 3 | 73 |
| Devonshire Gardens N17 | 3 | 107 |
| Devonshire Hill Lane, Accessway btw 106 and 108 N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Devonshire Hill Lane, Accessway serving Devonshire Court N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Devonshire Road N17 | 3 | 202 |
| Deyncourt Road N17 | 3 | 136 |
| Dickenson Road N8 | 3 | 264 |
| Doncaster Gardens N4 | 3 | 28 |
| Donovan Avenue N10 | 3 | 203 |
| Dorset Road N22 | 3 | 124 |
| Dovecote Avenue N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Downhills Avenue N17 | 3 | 204 |
| Drayton Road N17 | 3 | 196 |
| Dukes Mews N10 | 3 | 102 |
| Dunloe Avenue N17 | 3 | 267 |
| Durban Road N17 | 3 | 295 |
| Durnford Street N15 | 3 | 80 |
| Eade Road N4 | 3 | 825 |
| Eastern Road N22 | 3 | 111 |
| Eastfield Road N8 | 3 | 133 |
| Eastwood Road N10 | 3 | 94 |
| Edith Road N11 | 3 | 104 |
| Eldon Road, Accessway serving Irving Court N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Eleanor Road N11 | 3 | 128 |
| Elizabeth Place N15 | 3 | 402 |
| Elizabeth Road N15 | 3 | 140 |
| Ellenborough Road N22 | 3 | 291 |
| Elm Park Avenue N15 | 3 | 437 |
| Elmar Road N15 | 3 | 257 |
| Elmhurst Road N17 | 3 | 164 |
| Elms Avenue N10 | 3 | 237 |
| Elsden Road N17 | 3 | 207 |
| Ennis Road N4 | 3 | 170 |
| Essex Gardens N4 | 3 | 75 |
| Etherley Road N15 | 3 | 424 |
| Eve Road N17 | 3 | 118 |
| Everington Road N10 | 3 | 278 |
| Ewart Grove N22 | 3 | 350 |
| Factory Lane N17 | 3 | 121 |

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|--|---|-----|
| Fairbourne Road N17 | 3 | 183 |
| Fairfax Road N8 | 3 | 462 |
| Fairfield Gardens N8 | 3 | 74 |
| Fairfield Road N8 | 3 | 225 |
| Falkland Road N8 | 3 | 474 |
| Falmer Road N15 | 3 | 205 |
| Farningham Road N17 | 3 | 133 |
| Farrant Avenue N22 | 3 | 721 |
| Farrer Mews N8 | 3 | 140 |
| Felix Avenue N8 | 3 | 144 |
| Felix Avenue, rear of 1-29 N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Felixstowe Road N17 | 3 | 113 |
| Fenton Road N17 | 3 | 298 |
| Ferndale Road N15 | 3 | 379 |
| Ferrestone Road N8 | 3 | 82 |
| Field Road N17 | 3 | 134 |
| Fife Road N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Finsbury Cottages N22 | 3 | 40 |
| Finsbury Park Avenue N4 | 3 | 418 |
| Firs Avenue N10 | 3 | 202 |
| Firs Close N10 | 3 | 100 |
| Fladbury Road N15 | 3 | 92 |
| Fletton Road N11 | 3 | 80 |
| Flexmere Road N17 | 3 | 403 |
| Fordington Road N6 | 3 | 422 |
| Forfar Road N22 | 3 | 169 |
| Forster Road, Access road to 21-31(odd) and 22-32 (even) N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Fortis Green N2 | 3 | 376 |
| Fountayne Road N15 | 3 | 482 |
| Foyle Road N17 | 3 | 219 |
| Francis Road N2 | 3 | 70 |
| Franklin Street N15 | 3 | 146 |
| Frome Road N22 | 3 | 142 |
| Gaskell Road N6 | 3 | 268 |
| Gedeney Road N17 | 3 | 217 |
| Gillham Terrace N17 | 3 | 99 |
| Gladstone Mews N22 | 3 | 68 |
| Glebe Road N8 | 3 | 169 |
| Glendish Road N17 | 3 | 229 |
| Glenwood Road N15 | 3 | 297 |
| Glynne Road N22 | 3 | 70 |
| Goodwyns Vale N10 | 3 | 193 |
| Gorleston Road N15 | 3 | 102 |
| Gospatrick Road N17 | 3 | 719 |
| Gourley Place N15 | 3 | 108 |
| Gourley Street N15 | 3 | 74 |
| Grafton Gardens N4 | 3 | 76 |
| Graham Road N15 | 3 | 339 |
| Grainger Road N22 | 3 | 176 |
| Grand Avenue N10 | 3 | 361 |
| Granville Road N22 | 3 | 401 |

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| Great North Road, Service road in front of Doran Manor and Linksvie N2 | 3 | 50 |
| Greenfield Road N15 | 3 | 248 |
| Greig Close N8 | 3 | 137 |
| Griffin Road N17 | 3 | 224 |
| Grove Park Road N15 | 3 | 344 |
| Hale Gardens N17 | 3 | 27 |
| Halefield Road N17 | 3 | 207 |
| Hallam Road N15 | 3 | 87 |
| Hampden Road N17 | 3 | 128 |
| Hampden Road N8 | 3 | 533 |
| Hampshire Road N22 | 3 | 121 |
| Hanbury Road N17 | 3 | 173 |
| Handsworth Road N17 | 3 | 260 |
| Hanover Road N15 | 3 | 198 |
| Harcourt Road N22 | 3 | 238 |
| Hardy Passage N22 | 3 | 142 |
| Harefield Road N8 | 3 | 126 |
| Harold Road N15 | 3 | 105 |
| Harringay Gardens N15 | 3 | 94 |
| Harringay Passage N4 | 3 | 560 |
| Harringay Passage N8 | 3 | 906 |
| Hartham Road N17 | 3 | 131 |
| Harvey Mews N8 | 3 | 65 |
| Harvey Road N8 | 3 | 210 |
| Hatherley Gardens N8 | 3 | 165 |
| Hawke Park Road N22 | 3 | 181 |
| Hawthorn Road N8 | 3 | 290 |
| Haynes Close N17 | 3 | 120 |
| Hazel Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Hebden Terrace N17 | 3 | 40 |
| Henningham Road N17 | 3 | 467 |
| Herbert Road N11 | 3 | 91 |
| Herbert Road N15 | 3 | 188 |
| Hewitt Avenue N22 | 3 | 601 |
| Heybourne Road N17 | 3 | 98 |
| Heysham Road N15 | 3 | 168 |
| High Cross Road N17 | 3 | 325 |
| High Road, Access road serving Reynardson Court N17 | 3 | 50 |
| High Road, Service road on 227 to 249 N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Highgate Close N6 | 3 | 90 |
| Hill Road N10 | 3 | 266 |
| Hillcrest N6 | 3 | 193 |
| Hillfield Mews N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Hillfield Park Mews N10 | 3 | 135 |
| Hillside Gardens N11 | 3 | 120 |
| Holcombe Road N17 | 3 | 378 |
| Holt Close N10 | 3 | 96 |
| Homecroft Road N22 | 3 | 180 |
| Honeysett Road N17 | 3 | 58 |

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|---|---|-----|
| Houghton Road N15 | 3 | 29 |
| Howard Road N15 | 3 | 131 |
| Ida Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Imperial Road N22 | 3 | 274 |
| Incerwick Road, Access road rear of 128-151 N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Ingleton Road N18 | 3 | 156 |
| Ivy Gardens N8 | 3 | 67 |
| James Gardens N22 | 3 | 67 |
| James Place N17 | 3 | 176 |
| Junction Road N17 | 3 | 145 |
| Kenwood Road N6 | 3 | 126 |
| Kerswell Close N15 | 3 | 274 |
| Keston Road N17 | 3 | 332 |
| Kevelioc Road N17 | 3 | 218 |
| Kimberley Gardens N4 | 3 | 287 |
| Kimberley Road N17 | 3 | 232 |
| Kings Avenue N10 | 3 | 264 |
| Kings Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Kirkstall Avenue N17 | 3 | 149 |
| Kirkton Road N15 | 3 | 107 |
| Kitchener Road N17 | 3 | 344 |
| Laburnam Avenue N17 | 3 | 165 |
| Ladysmith Road N17 | 3 | 228 |
| Lakefield Road N22 | 3 | 110 |
| Lanchester Road N6 | 3 | 593 |
| Landrock Road N8 | 3 | 192 |
| Langford Close N15 | 3 | 91 |
| Langham Close N15 | 3 | 87 |
| Langham Place N15 | 3 | 108 |
| Lansdowne Road, Accessway, serving Horsham Court N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Latimer Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Lauradale Road N2 | 3 | 230 |
| Lausanne Road N8 | 3 | 409 |
| Lawrence Close N15 | 3 | 67 |
| Lawton Road N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Leadale Road N15 | 3 | 148 |
| Lealand Road N15 | 3 | 403 |
| Leaside Avenue N10 | 3 | 282 |
| Leith Road N22 | 3 | 197 |
| Lilac Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Linden Road N15 | 3 | 116 |
| Link Road N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Linley Road N17 | 3 | 320 |
| Linzee Road N8 | 3 | 248 |
| Lismore Road N17 | 3 | 122 |
| Lockmead Road N15 | 3 | 117 |
| Lordship lane, Accessway serving Ellenborough Court N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Lordsmead Road N17 | 3 | 290 |
| Lorne Road N4 | 3 | 306 |

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| Lorne Road, Access road serving Lawson Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Lorne Road, service road to Marquis Road serving Wall Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Love Lane N17 | 3 | 182 |
| Love Lane, Accessway serving Charles House N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Loxwood Road N17 | 3 | 159 |
| Lydford Road N15 | 3 | 169 |
| Lynmouth Road N2 | 3 | 233 |
| Lyttleton Road N8 | 3 | 143 |
| Mafeking Road N17 | 3 | 263 |
| Maidstone Road N11 | 3 | 303 |
| Malvern Road N17 | 3 | 100 |
| Malvern Road N8 | 3 | 207 |
| Manchester Road N15 | 3 | 144 |
| Mannock Road N22 | 3 | 328 |
| Manor Road N22 | 3 | 127 |
| Mansfield Avenue N15 | 3 | 196 |
| Marden Road N17 | 3 | 69 |
| Mark Road N22 | 3 | 303 |
| Markfield Road N15 | 3 | 300 |
| Marlborough Road N22 | 3 | 377 |
| Marley Close N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Marquis Road N22 | 3 | 101 |
| Marquis Road N4 | 3 | 299 |
| Marquis Road, Access Road serving Marquis Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Marquis Road, Access road serving Wiltshire Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Marriott Road N10 | 3 | 263 |
| Marshall Road N17 | 3 | 243 |
| Maurice Avenue N22 | 3 | 150 |
| Mayfair Gardens N17 | 3 | 211 |
| Meads Road N22 | 3 | 215 |
| Melrose Avenue N22 | 3 | 161 |
| Methuen Park N10 | 3 | 241 |
| Middle Lane Mews N8 | 3 | 99 |
| Midhurst Avenue N10 | 3 | 264 |
| Miles Road N8 | 3 | 158 |
| Mill Mead Road N17 | 3 | 415 |
| Mitchley Road N17 | 3 | 159 |
| Moir Close N17 | 3 | 100 |
| Montague Road N15 | 3 | 215 |
| Montague Road N8 | 3 | 113 |
| Monument Way N17 | 3 | 545 |
| Moreton Close N15 | 3 | 106 |
| Morley Avenue N22 | 3 | 759 |
| Morrison Avenue N17 | 3 | 189 |
| Morteyne Road N17 | 3 | 107 |
| Moselle Avenue N22 | 3 | 727 |
| Moselle Place N17 | 3 | 69 |

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|---|---|-----|
| Moselle Street N17 | 3 | 81 |
| Moselle Street, Access road serving Ermine House N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Mount Pleasant Crescent N4 | 3 | 276 |
| Muswell Hill Road, Accessway to Fortis Green N10 | 3 | 50 |
| Muswell Mews N10 | 3 | 118 |
| Muswell Road N10 | 3 | 497 |
| Myddelton Road N8 | 3 | 222 |
| Myddleton Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Nelson Road N15 | 3 | 149 |
| Netherton Road N15 | 3 | 56 |
| Neville Place N22 | 3 | 147 |
| New Road N17 | 3 | 90 |
| New Road N22 | 3 | 214 |
| Newlyn Road N17 | 3 | 240 |
| Newsam Avenue N15 | 3 | 180 |
| Newton Road N15 | 3 | 136 |
| Noel Park Road N22 | 3 | 109 |
| Norfolk Avenue N13 | 3 | 284 |
| Norfolk Avenue N15 | 3 | 191 |
| Norfolk Close N13 | 3 | 102 |
| Norman Avenue N22 | 3 | 332 |
| Norman Close from Norman Avenue (Adopted Forecourt) N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Norman Road N15 | 3 | 89 |
| North Grove N15 | 3 | 277 |
| North Grove N6 | 3 | 145 |
| North Hill Avenue N6 | 3 | 66 |
| North Road, Access road serving Northfield Cottage N6 | 3 | 50 |
| North View Road N8 | 3 | 566 |
| Northbrook Road N22 | 3 | 156 |
| Northcott Avenue N22 | 3 | 128 |
| Nursery Court N17 | 3 | 25 |
| Nursery Street N17 | 3 | 137 |
| Oak Avenue N17 | 3 | 247 |
| Oak Avenue N8 | 3 | 82 |
| Oak Lane N11 | 3 | 72 |
| Oakdale Road N4 | 3 | 235 |
| Oakley Gardens N8 | 3 | 65 |
| Offord Close N17 | 3 | 51 |
| Olinda Road N16 | 3 | 31 |
| Orchard Place N17 | 3 | 95 |
| Osbourne Road N4 | 3 | 287 |
| Osbourne Road, Access road serving Brackenbury N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Osbourne Road, Access Road serving Nichols Close N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Ossian Road N4 | 3 | 245 |
| Ossier Crescent | 3 | 614 |
| Oulton Road N15 | 3 | 182 |

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|--|---|-----|
| Outram Road N22 | 3 | 290 |
| Overbury Road N15 | 3 | 135 |
| Oxford Road N4 | 3 | 172 |
| Page Green Road N15 | 3 | 103 |
| Page Green Terrace N15 | 3 | 264 |
| Paignton Road N15 | 3 | 67 |
| Paisley Road N22 | 3 | 125 |
| Palace Court Gardens N10 | 3 | 92 |
| Palace Road N11 | 3 | 229 |
| Palace Road N8 | 3 | 328 |
| Palace Road, rear of Vryan Court N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Park Avenue North N8 | 3 | 343 |
| Park Avenue Road N17 | 3 | 198 |
| Park Grove N11 | 3 | 60 |
| Park Grove SW, Accessway to rear of Park Court N11 | 3 | 50 |
| Park House Passage N6 | 3 | 47 |
| Park Lane Close N17 | 3 | 72 |
| Park Ridings N8 | 3 | 218 |
| Park Road N11 | 3 | 329 |
| Park Road, Service road to Kelland Close N10 | 3 | 50 |
| Park View Gardens N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Parkhurst Road N17 | 3 | 246 |
| Parkhurst Road N22 | 3 | 204 |
| Parkland Road N22 | 3 | 269 |
| Paxton Road N17 | 3 | 422 |
| Pelham Road N15 | 3 | 148 |
| Pellatt Grove N22 | 3 | 362 |
| Pembroke Road N15 | 3 | 139 |
| Pembroke Road N8 | 3 | 166 |
| Pendennis Road N17 | 3 | 145 |
| Penrith Road N15 | 3 | 116 |
| Penshurst Road N17 | 3 | 218 |
| Perry Court N15 | 3 | 30 |
| Perth Road N4 | 3 | 244 |
| Portland Gardens N4 | 3 | 76 |
| Portland Road N15 | 3 | 343 |
| Poynton Road N17 | 3 | 387 |
| Princes Avenue N10 | 3 | 278 |
| Princes Avenue N22 | 3 | 266 |
| Princes Lane N10 | 3 | 124 |
| Princes Street N17 | 3 | 150 |
| Priory Avenue N8 | 3 | 185 |
| Priory Road, Accessway to Alexandra Palace Way to car park N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Prospect Place N17 | 3 | 170 |
| Pulford Road N15 | 3 | 325 |
| Queens Lane N10 | 3 | 104 |
| Queens Road N11 | 3 | 288 |
| Railway Approach N4 | 3 | 50 |

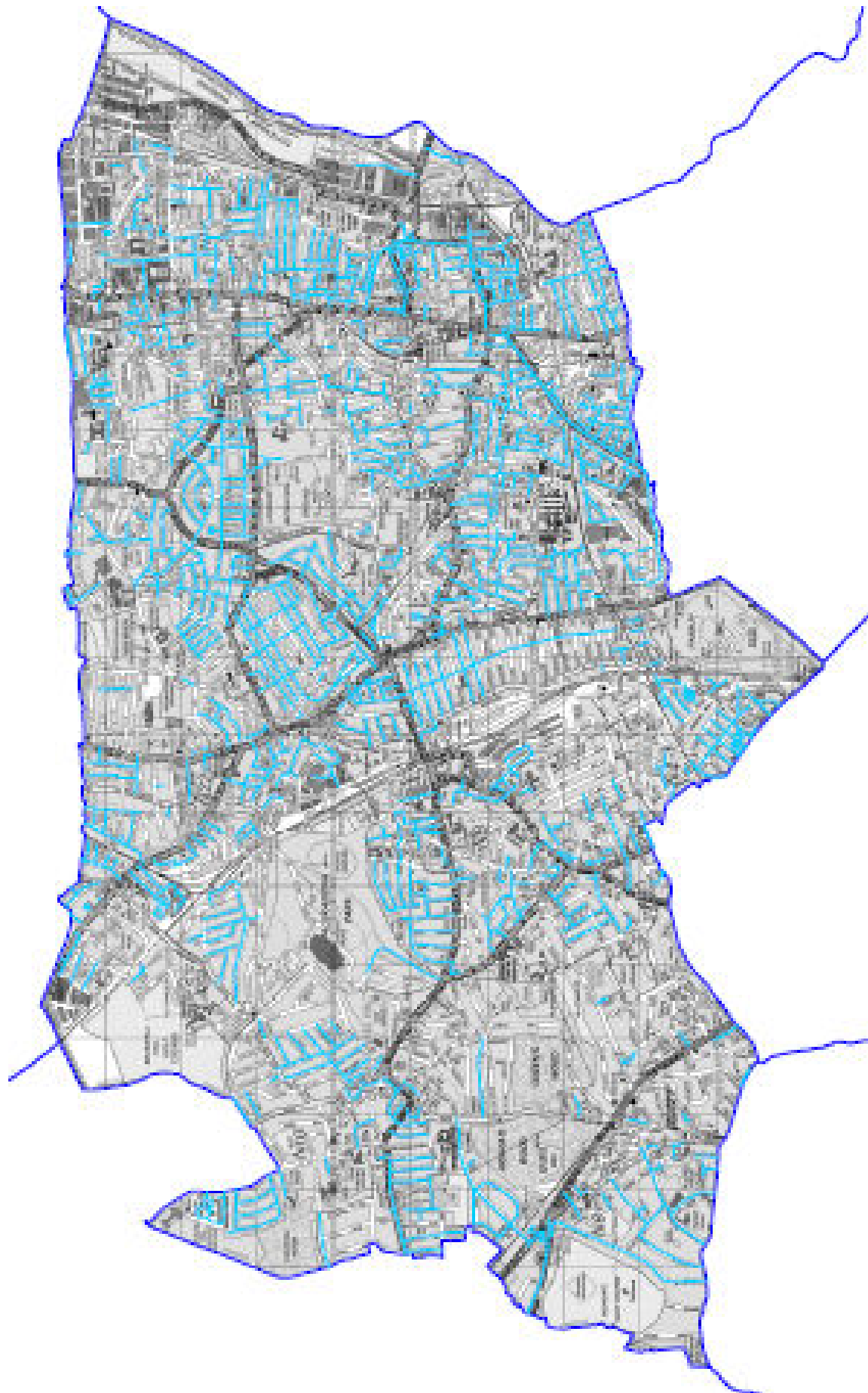
| | | |
|---|---|------|
| Raleigh Road N8 | 3 | 391 |
| Ranelagh Road N22 | 3 | 179 |
| Rangemoor Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Rathcoole Gardens N8 | 3 | 519 |
| Ravenstone Road N8 | 3 | 185 |
| Rawlinson Terrace N17 | 3 | 125 |
| Redston Road N8 | 3 | 451 |
| Reed Road N17 | 3 | 120 |
| Reform Row N17 | 3 | 154 |
| Regency Terrace N6 | 3 | 50 |
| Remington Road N15 | 3 | 202 |
| Reynardson Road N17 | 3 | 125 |
| Rheola Close N17 | 3 | 167 |
| Richmond Road N11 | 3 | 113 |
| Richmond Road N15 | 3 | 190 |
| Ringslade Road N22 | 3 | 120 |
| Ripon Road N17 | 3 | 131 |
| Risley Avenue N17 | 3 | 860 |
| Ritches Road N15 | 3 | 194 |
| River Park Road N22 | 3 | 195 |
| Riverside Road N15 | 3 | 180 |
| Rivulet Road N17 | 3 | 680 |
| Roebuck Close N17 | 3 | 63 |
| Romney Close N17 | 3 | 88 |
| Roseberry Gardens N4 | 3 | 390 |
| Rosebery Gardens N8 | 3 | 193 |
| Rosebery Road, Service road at rear of no.8 N10 | 3 | 50 |
| Roslyn Road N15 | 3 | 594 |
| Rostrevor Avenue N15 | 3 | 255 |
| Rowley Road N15 | 3 | 174 |
| Russell Avenue N22 | 3 | 680 |
| Russell Road N8 | 3 | 130 |
| Rutland Gardens N4 | 3 | 395 |
| Salisbury Road N22 | 3 | 468 |
| Sandford Avenue N22 | 3 | 272 |
| Sandringham Road N22 | 3 | 272 |
| Saxon Road N22 | 3 | 128 |
| Scarborough Road N4 | 3 | 147 |
| Scotland Green N17 | 3 | 212 |
| Seaford Road N15 | 3 | 498 |
| Selborne Road N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Selbourne Road N22 | 3 | 229 |
| Selby Road N17 | 3 | 165 |
| Seven Sisters Road N15 | 3 | 1408 |
| Seymour Avenue N17 | 3 | 458 |
| Shakespeare Gardens N2 | 3 | 138 |
| Shanklin Road N15 | 3 | 58 |
| Shanklin Road N8 | 3 | 141 |
| Sheldon Avenue N6 | 3 | 1168 |
| Shepherds Close N6 | 3 | 170 |
| Sherringham Avenue N17 | 3 | 469 |
| Shobden Road N17 | 3 | 151 |

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| Shropshire Road N22 | 3 | 121 |
| Sidney Road N22 | 3 | 241 |
| Silsoe Road N22 | 3 | 78 |
| Sirdar Road N22 | 3 | 647 |
| Siward Road N17 | 3 | 152 |
| Smithson Road N17 | 3 | 132 |
| Solway Road N22 | 3 | 208 |
| Somerford Grove N17 | 3 | 82 |
| Somerset Close N17 | 3 | 208 |
| Somerset Gardens N6 | 3 | 82 |
| South Close N6 | 3 | 129 |
| South Grove N15 | 3 | 283 |
| South View Road N8 | 3 | 332 |
| Southey Road N15 | 3 | 150 |
| Southwood Lane, Service road to 88-112 N6 | 3 | 50 |
| Spencer Road N17 | 3 | 186 |
| Spencer Road N8 | 3 | 38 |
| Spigurnell Road N17 | 3 | 155 |
| Spondon Road N15 | 3 | 171 |
| Spottons Grove N17 | 3 | 57 |
| Spring Lane N10 | 3 | 73 |
| Springcroft Avenue N2 | 3 | 236 |
| Springfield Parade N11 | 3 | 50 |
| Springfield Road N15 | 3 | 250 |
| St John's Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| St Margarets Avenue N15 | 3 | 171 |
| St Margarets Road N17 | 3 | 178 |
| St Marys Close N17 | 3 | 45 |
| St Michaels Terrace N22 | 3 | 112 |
| St Regis Close N10 | 3 | 70 |
| Stainby Road N15 | 3 | 211 |
| Stamford Close N15 | 3 | 79 |
| Stamford Road N15 | 3 | 369 |
| Stanhope Gardens N4 | 3 | 395 |
| Stanley Road N15 | 3 | 220 |
| Station Crescent N15 | 3 | 225 |
| Station Road N17 | 3 | 113 |
| Steeds Road N10 | 3 | 292 |
| Stirling Road N22 | 3 | 429 |
| Stockton Gardens N17 | 3 | 61 |
| Stockton Road N17 | 3 | 172 |
| Stoneleigh Road N17 | 3 | 396 |
| Stormont Road N6 | 3 | 475 |
| Strode Road N17 | 3 | 82 |
| Stroud Green Road, Access Road serving Charter Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Suffield Road N15 | 3 | 162 |
| Suffolk Road N15 | 3 | 177 |
| Surrey Gardens N4 | 3 | 58 |
| Sussex Gardens N4 | 3 | 73 |
| Sussex Gardens N6 | 3 | 96 |
| Sutherland Road N17 | 3 | 187 |

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| Sydney Road N8 | 3 | 429 |
| Tamar Way N17 | 3 | 270 |
| Tancred Road N4 | 3 | 82 |
| Tancred Road N4 | 3 | 82 |
| Tariff Road N17 | 3 | 323 |
| Tebworth Road N17 | 3 | 91 |
| Temple Road N8 | 3 | 108 |
| Templeton Road, accessway serving 1-28 & 31-61 N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Tenterden Road N17 | 3 | 57 |
| Terrick Road N22 | 3 | 141 |
| Terront Road N15 | 3 | 253 |
| Tewkesbury Road N15 | 3 | 130 |
| Teynton Terrace N17 | 3 | 144 |
| | 3 | |
| Thackeray Avenue N17 | | 249 |
| The Avenue N8 | 3 | 175 |
| The Bank N6 | 3 | 50 |
| The Campsbourne N8 | 3 | 112 |
| The Crossway N22 | 3 | 157 |
| The Drive N11 | 3 | 361 |
| The Drive N6 | 3 | 29 |
| The Gardens N8 | 3 | 250 |
| The Green N17 | 3 | 49 |
| The Grove N4 | 3 | 55 |
| The Grove N6 | 3 | 33 |
| The Hale N17 | 3 | 476 |
| The Linkway N4 | 3 | 47 |
| The Mews N8 | 3 | 68 |
| The Roundway N17 | 3 | 1162 |
| Thorold Road N22 | 3 | 229 |
| Thorpe Road N15 | 3 | 79 |
| Tile Kiln Lane N6 | 3 | 181 |
| Tilson Road N17 | 3 | 202 |
| Tintern Road N22 | 3 | 122 |
| Tiverton Road N15 | 3 | 274 |
| Topham Square N17 | 3 | 170 |
| Topsfield Road N8 | 3 | 123 |
| Torrington Gardens N11 | 3 | 207 |
| Tower Gardens Road N17 | 3 | 755 |
| Tower Terrace N22 | 3 | 100 |
| Townsend Road N15 | 3 | 150 |
| Trafalgar Avenue N17 | 3 | 311 |
| Tredegar Road N11 | 3 | 157 |
| Tregaron Avenue N8 | 3 | 172 |
| Truro House, Accessway to Marlow House N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Tunnel Gardens N11 | 3 | 177 |
| Turnant Road N17 | 3 | 76 |
| Turner Avenue N15 | 3 | 100 |
| Turner Avenue, Accessway serving 1-23 & 25-51 N15 | 3 | 50 |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Vale Grove N4 | 3 | 88 |
| Vale Terrace N4 | 3 | 45 |
| Vartry Road N15 | 3 | 627 |
| Venetia Road N4 | 3 | 92 |
| Vernon Road N8 | 3 | 110 |
| Vicarage Path N8 | 3 | 129 |
| Vicarage Road N17 | 3 | 293 |
| Victoria Crescent N15 | 3 | 230 |
| Victoria Road N15 | 3 | 81 |
| Victoria Road N22 | 3 | 759 |
| Victoria Road N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Victoria Terrace N4 | 3 | 85 |
| View Close N6 | 3 | 88 |
| View Road N6 | 3 | 388 |
| Vincent Road N15 | 3 | 50 |
| Vincent Road N22 | 3 | 310 |
| Waldegrave Road N8 | 3 | 177 |
| Walden Road N17 | 3 | 62 |
| Wallis Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Walnut Mews N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Walton Road N15 | 3 | 89 |
| Warberry Road N22 | 3 | 104 |
| Warkworth Road N17 | 3 | 159 |
| Warner Road N8 | 3 | 294 |
| Warwick Gardens N4 | 3 | 301 |
| Warwick Gardens, Accessway serving 67-109 N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Warwick Gardens, Accessway serving Legal Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Warwick Gardens, accessway serving Reygate Court N4 | 3 | 50 |
| Warwick Road N11 | 3 | 93 |
| Wateville Road N17 | 3 | 151 |
| Watsons Road N22 | 3 | 171 |
| Waverley Road N17 | 3 | 210 |
| Weir Hall Road, Access road serving Weymarks N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Wellesley Road N22 | 3 | 84 |
| Wellfield Avenue N10 | 3 | 203 |
| Wellington Avenue N15 | 3 | 380 |
| Wembury Mews N6 | 3 | 115 |
| Westbeech Road N22 | 3 | 353 |
| Western Road N2 | 3 | 50 |
| Whitehall Street N17 | 3 | 290 |
| Whitley Road N17 | 3 | 139 |
| Whittington Road N22 | 3 | 432 |
| Whymark Avenue N22 | 3 | 226 |
| William Street N17 | 3 | 92 |
| William Street, Access road serving Moselle House N17 | 3 | 50 |
| Williams Grove N22 | 3 | 131 |
| Willingdon Road N22 | 3 | 448 |
| Willoughby Grove N17 | 3 | 77 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Willow Walk N15 | 3 | 228 |
| Wilsons Avenue N17 | 3 | 58 |
| Wimborne Road N17 | 3 | 178 |
| Wolseley Road N22 | 3 | 50 |
| Woodberry Crescent N10 | 3 | 222 |
| Woodland Rise N10 | 3 | 540 |
| Woodside Avenue N10 | 3 | 496 |
| Woodside Avenue N10/6 | 3 | 1438 |
| Woollaston Road N4 | 3 | 115 |
| Worcester Avenue N17 | 3 | 230 |
| Wordsworth Parade N8 | 3 | 50 |
| Wycombe Road N17 | 3 | 182 |
| Yeatman Road N6 | 3 | 118 |
| | Total metres | 147963 |



APPENDIX E – WINTER SERVICE – DAILY LOG SHEET

| <u>DATE</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>ACTION TAKEN</u> (Either: NIL if weather forecast NIL or LOG if Decision Justification Log completed) |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | NIL/LOG* |
| | | NIL/LOG* |
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| | | NIL/LOG* |

* Delete as applicable -any other comments can be added in this column.

APPENDIX F – WINTER SERVICE – DAILY DECISION JUSTIFICATION LOG
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Date: | Time Decision Taken: |
|--------------|-----------------------------|

| |
|---|
| Time of recorded forecast: |
| Forecast: Nil/Alpha/Bravo/Charlie/Delta/Snow (if combination please write in full) |
| Summary of forecast – including timings of expected temperatures below freezing: |

Proposed action:

| Carriageway Route/Priority | No action | Full presalt | Time | Spread Rate |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Frost Patrol | | | | |
| 1 | | | | |
| 1A | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| Footpath Route/Priority | No action | Full presalt | Time | Spread Rate |
| 1 | | | | |
| 1B | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |

| |
|---|
| Justification: |
| (please continue on reverse if required) |

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Name: | Date: |
|--------------|--------------|

**APPENDIX G - WINTER SERVICE RECORD
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY**

PRE-TREATMENT

| Route | Driver's Name | Vehicle Reg. | Start Time | Finish Time | Spread Rate | Tonnage |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Carriageway Route/Priority | | | | | | |
| Frost Patrol | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 1A | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| Footpath Route/Priority | | | | | | |
| 1 / 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 2 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 3 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 4 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 5 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 6 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 7 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 8 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 9 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 10 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 11 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 12 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 13 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 14 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 15 | | | | | | |
| 1B | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |

Supervisors remarks (including weather conditions):

Name

Date

APPENDIX H**POST -TREATMENT**

| Route | Driver's Name | Vehicle Reg. | Start Time | Finish Time | Spread Rate | Tonnage |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Carriageway Route/Priority | | | | | | |
| Frost Patrol | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 1A | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| Footpath Route/Priority | | | | | | |
| 1 / 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 2 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 3 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 4 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 5 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 6 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 7 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 8 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 9 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 10 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 11 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 12 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 13 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 14 | | | | | | |
| 1 / 15 | | | | | | |
| 1B | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |

Supervisors remarks (including weather conditions):

Name

Date

APPENDIX I – CIRCULATION LIST**HARINGEY**

Chief Executive
Leader of the Council
Executive Member for Neighbourhoods
Director of Urban Environment
Assistant Director Front Line Services
Head of Environmental Resources *
Head of Highways*
Authorised Client Officer*
Contractor*
Contact Haringey
Press Office
Emergency Planning Officer

Neighbouring Boroughs

Hackney
Islington
Enfield
Waltham Forest
Camden
Barnet

Others

Transport for London (TfL)
Police
Fire
Ambulance

* These to get full version including confidential Appendices: A, J which are not available to a wider audience due to private and personal information being included (e.g. personal phone numbers).

APPENDIX J – DUTY ROTA AND ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS: XX

To be supplied by Enterprise TBC

APPENDIX K – RESILIENCE NETWORK

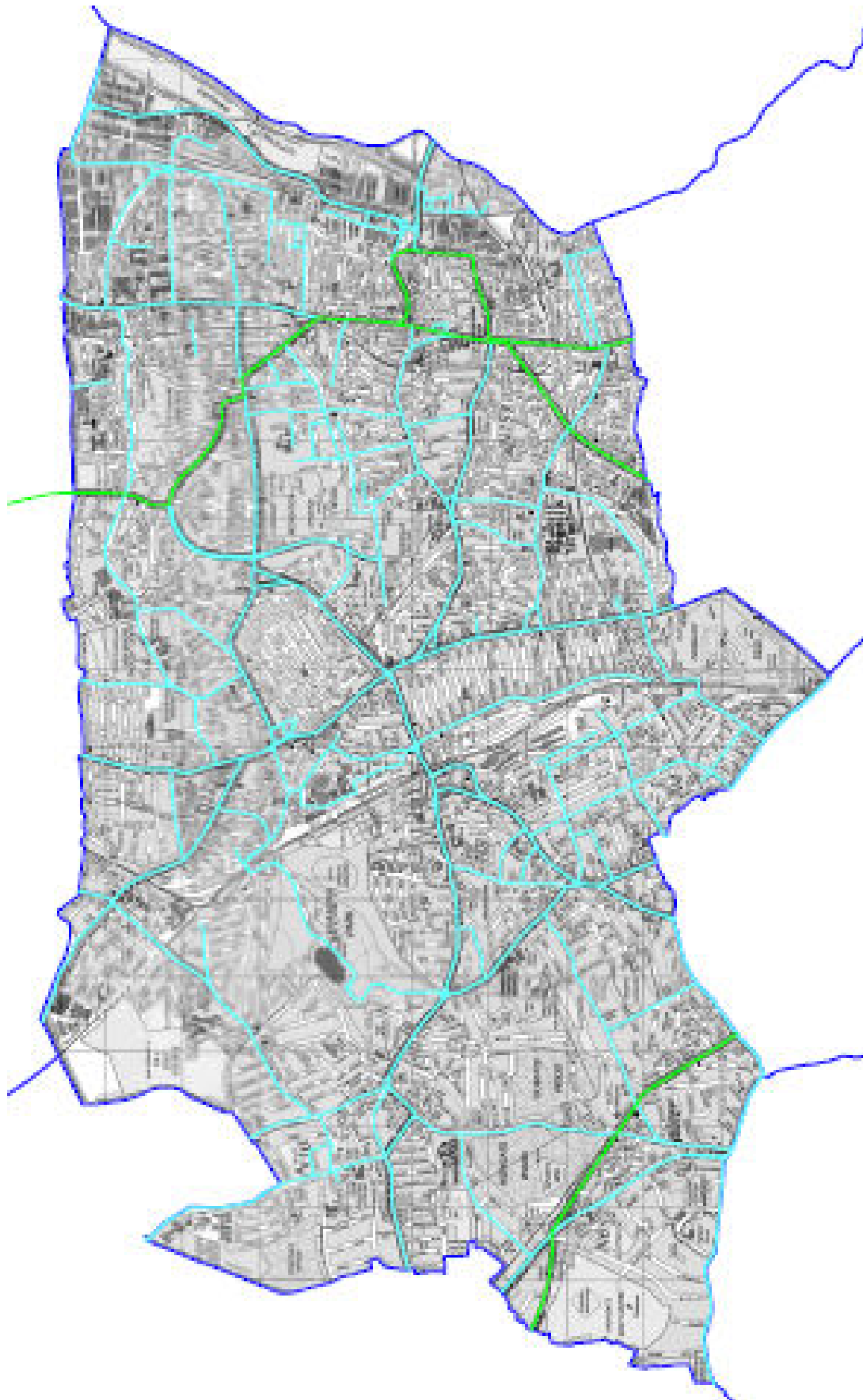
Resilience Network

| Location | Priority | Metres |
|---|----------|--------|
| Adams Road N17 | RN | 197 |
| Albert Road N22 | RN | 808 |
| Alexandra Palace Way N22/N10 | RN | 1732 |
| Alexandra Park Road N10 | RN | 732 |
| Alfoxton Avenue N15 | RN | 162 |
| Ashley Road N17 | RN | 529 |
| Bancroft Avenue N2 | RN | 257 |
| Bedford Road N22 | RN | 204 |
| Belmont Road N15 | RN | 524 |
| Black Boy Lane N15 | RN | 576 |
| Boreham Road N22 | RN | 251 |
| Bounds Green Road N22/N11 | RN | 2261 |
| Bourne Road N8 | RN | 160 |
| Brantwood Rd N17 | RN | 921 |
| Bridge Road N22 | RN | 121 |
| Broadwater farm estate N17 | RN | |
| Broadwater Rd N17 | RN | 231 |
| Brownlow Road N11 | RN | 248 |
| Buckingham Road N22 | RN | 215 |
| Buller road N22 | RN | 100 |
| Burdock Road N17 | RN | 90 |
| Burlington Road N10 | RN | 77 |
| Carlingford Road N15 From Green Lanes to Bus stand entrance | RN | 65 |
| Church Lane N8 | RN | 419 |
| Clarendon Road N8 (Mary neuner rd to Hornsey park rd only) | RN | 194 |
| Colney Hatch Lane N10 | RN | 739 |
| Coppetts Road N10 | RN | 1377 |
| Cornwall Road N15 | RN | 547 |
| Creighton Avenue N10 From Teherdown to Pages lane | RN | 296 |
| Creighton Road N17 | RN | 374 |
| Crouch End Hill N8 | RN | 543 |
| Crouch Hill N8 | RN | 449 |
| Denton Road N8 | RN | 407 |
| Downhills Park Road N17 | RN | 1114 |
| Downhills Way N17 | RN | 1145 |
| Dowsett Road N17 | RN | 568 |
| Durnsford Road N11 | RN | 877 |
| Elmfield Avenue N8 | RN | 257 |
| Endymion Road N4 | RN | 735 |
| Ferne Park Road N4/N8 | RN | 1113 |
| Ferry Lane N17 | RN | 752 |

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| Fortis Green N10 | RN | 365 |
| Fortis Green Road N10 | RN | 374 |
| Gladesmore Road N15 | RN | 660 |
| Gladstone Avenue from High Road to Moselle Avenue only N22 | RN | 107 |
| Gloucester Road N17 | RN | 68 |
| Great North Road N2 | RN | 507 |
| Green Lanes N4 / N8 | RN | 2092 |
| Grovelands Road N15 into Craven park rd stop at timberwharf Rd N15 | RN | 241 |
| Hale Road N17 | RN | 401 |
| Hampstead Lane N6 | RN | 1600 |
| Haringey park N8 | RN | 338 |
| Havelock Road N17 | RN | 229 |
| Hermitage Road N4 | RN | 1194 |
| High Road N17 | RN | 1880 |
| High Road N22 | RN | 1800 |
| High Street N8 | RN | 745 |
| Highgate High Street N6 | RN | 386 |
| Highgate Hill N6 | RN | 222 |
| Higham Road N17 | RN | 735 |
| Hornsey Lane N6 | RN | 1200 |
| Hornsey Park Road N8 | RN | 751 |
| Jackson s Lane N6 | RN | 271 |
| Jarrow Rd N15 & Erskine Crescent | RN | 624 |
| Kings Road N17 | RN | 227 |
| Lansdowne Road N17 | RN | 920 |
| Lawrence Road N15 | RN | 422 |
| Leeside Road N17 | RN | 901 |
| Lordship Lane N17/N22 | RN | 2912 |
| Oakfield Rd N4 | RN | 669 |
| Marsh Lane N17 | RN | 348 |
| Mary Neuner Road N22 | RN | 330 |
| Mayes Road N22 | RN | 511 |
| Middle Lane N8 | RN | 978 |
| Mount Pleasant Rd N17 | RN | 1005 |
| Mount view Road into Stapleton hall rd to Oakfield rd only N8 | RN | 921 |
| Muswell Hill Broadway N10 | RN | 679 |
| Muswell Hill N10 | RN | 832 |
| Muswell Hill Road N6/N10 | RN | 1260 |
| Nightingale Road N22 | RN | 600 |
| North Hill N6 | RN | 1245 |
| North Road N6 | RN | 529 |
| Northumberland Park N17 | RN | 1173 |
| Northumberland Park Bus Terminal N17 | RN | 152 |
| Pages Lane N10 | RN | 386 |
| Park Avenue N22 | RN | 433 |
| Park Avenue South N8 | RN | 436 |
| Park Lane N17 | RN | 875 |

| | | |
|---|----|------|
| Park Road N15 | RN | 138 |
| Park Road N8 | RN | 383 |
| Perth Rd N22 | RN | 694 |
| Philip Lane N15 | RN | 1430 |
| Priory Road N8 | RN | 1174 |
| Queens Avenue N10 | RN | 466 |
| Queen Street N17 | RN | 250 |
| Radley Rd N17 | RN | 181 |
| Redvers Road N22 | RN | 168 |
| Rokesly Avenue N8 | RN | 405 |
| Roseberry Avenue N17 | RN | 192 |
| Rusper Road N22 | RN | 511 |
| Salisbury Road N4 | RN | 170 |
| Shelbourne Avenue N17 | RN | 680 |
| Shepherd's Hill N6 | RN | 940 |
| Southwood Lane N6 | RN | 786 |
| Spur Road N15 | RN | 153 |
| St Ann's Road N15 | RN | 2058 |
| St Loy's Road N17 | RN | 447 |
| Stanhope Road N6 | RN | 657 |
| Stapleton Hall Rd from Ferme Park Road to Stroud Green Rd only N4 | RN | 375 |
| Station Road N22 | RN | 1022 |
| Stroud Green Road N4 | RN | 984 |
| Tetherdown N10 | RN | 358 |
| Thackeray Avenue N17 From Windsor Rd To Havelock Rd | RN | 200 |
| The Avenue N17 | RN | 828 |
| The Broadway N8 | RN | 126 |
| The Roundway N17 (West of GCR) | RN | 1162 |
| Tottenham Green East N15 | RN | 164 |
| Tottenham Lane N8 | RN | 1423 |
| Town Hall Approach Road N15 | RN | 363 |
| Trulock Road N17 | RN | 272 |
| Turnpike Lane N8 | RN | 1050 |
| Uplands Road N8 | RN | 370 |
| Upper Tollington Park N4 | RN | 541 |
| Victoria Road N4 | RN | 452 |
| Wargrave Avenue N15 | RN | 616 |
| Watermead Way N17 | RN | 2685 |
| West Green Road N15 | RN | 2211 |
| Westbury Avenue N22 | RN | 1167 |
| Western Road N22 | RN | 367 |
| Weston Park N8 | RN | 846 |
| White Hart Lane N22/N17 | RN | 1929 |
| Wightman Road N4/N8 | RN | 773 |
| Williamson Road N4 | RN | 219 |
| Willoughby Lane from Leaside Road to Lansdowne Rd only N17 | RN | 629 |

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Willan Rd N17 | RN | 326 |
| Willmot Road N17 | RN | 205 |
| Windsor Road N17 | RN | 57 |
| Winkfield Road N22 | RN | 344 |
| Wolesley Road N8 | RN | 458 |
| Wolves Lane N22 | RN | 681 |
| Woodside Avenue N6 | RN | 483 |
| | Total Meterage: | 92500 |



APPENDIX M – FOOTWAY PRIORITY ROUTES**PRIORITY 1, CENTRES 1 TO 15**

| CENTRE 1, BOUNDS GREEN | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| BOUNDS GREEN ROAD | PASSMORE GARDENS TO WHITTINGTON ROAD | 2 |
| BOUNDS GREEN ROAD | WEST SIDE, OUTSIDE AMBULANCE STATION, 20 METRES IN EACH DIRECTION INCLUDING AMBULANCE STATION VEHICLE CROSSOVER | 1 - West side only |
| DURNSFORD ROAD | BOUNDS GREEN ROAD TO WOODFIELD WAY | 2 |
| BROWNLOW ROAD | BOUNDS GREEN ROAD TO GORING ROAD | 2 |
| WHITTINGTON ROAD | BOUNDS GREEN ROAD TO MYDDLETON ROAD | 2 |
| QUEENS ROAD | BOUNDS GREEN ROAD TO HERBERT ROAD | 2 |
| IRELAND PLACE | ALL + FOOTBRIDGE | 2 |
| HERBERT ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| MYDDLETON ROAD | WHITTINGTON ROAD TO MARLBOROUGH Road | 2 |
| CLARENCE ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| TRINITY ROAD | CLARENCE ROAD TO WHITTINGTON ROAD | 1 - East side only |

| CENTRE 2, HORNSEY | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| PRIORY ROAD | PARK ROAD TO PARK AVENUE SOUTH INCLUDING ENTRANCES AND VEHICLE CROSSOVERS TO FIRE STATION | 2 |
| PRIORY ROAD | PARK AVENUE NORTH TO MIDDLE LANE | 1 - North side only |
| HORNSEY HIGH STREET | MIDDLE LANE TO CHURCH LANE | 1 - North side only |
| HORNSEY HIGH STREET | CHURCH LANE TO TOTTENHAM LANE | 2 |
| MIDDLE LANE | HORNSEY HIGH STREET TO GROVE PARK ROAD | 1 - East side only |
| CHURCH LANE | HORNSEY HIGH STREET TO TOTTENHAM LANE | 1 - East side only |
| PARK ROAD | PRIORY ROAD TO PARK AVENUE ROAD | 1 - East side only |
| TOTTENHAM LANE | CHURCH LANE TO FERME PARK ROAD | 2 |
| BROOK ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| NIGHTINGALE LANE | BROOK ROAD TO PRIORY ROAD | 1 - East side only |
| BOYTON ROAD | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 3 HIGHGATE | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| HIGHGATE HIGH | ALL | 2 |
| HIGHGATE HILL | ALL | 1 - North side only |
| SHEPHERDS HILL | ARCHWAY ROAD TO PRIORY GARDENS | 2 |
| PRIORY GARDENS | FROM HIGHGATE STATION ENTRANCE FOR 50 METRES EASTWARDS | 2 |
| WOOD LANE | FROM MUSWELL HILL ROAD 50 METRES EASTWARDS | 2 |
| MUSWELL HILL ROAD | ARCHWAY ROAD TO SUMMERSBY ROAD | 1 - East side only |
| SOUTHWOOD LANE | ARCHWAY ROAD TO HILLSIDE GARDENS | 2 |
| JACKSONS LANE | ARCHWAY ROAD TO HILLSIDE GARDENS | 2 |
| NORTH ROAD | HIGHGATE HIGH STREET TO CASTLE YARD | 2 |
| HAMPSTEAD LANE | HIGHGATE HIGH STREET TO NORTH GROVE | 2 |

| CENTRE 4 CROUCH END | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| CROUCH END HILL | ALL | 2 |
| CROUCH HILL | THE BROADWAY TO DICKENSON ROAD | 2 |
| HARRINGAY PARK | ALL | 1 - North side only |
| HATHERLEY GARDENS | ALL | 2 |
| TOWN HALL ENTRANCE | ALL | 1 |
| THE BROADWAY | ALL | 2 |
| PARK ROAD | THE BROADWAY TO WOLSELEY ROAD | 2 |
| TOTTENHAM LANE | THE BROADWAY TO FERME PARK ROAD | 2 |
| WESTON PARK | THE BROADWAY TO FELIX AVENUE | 2 |
| MIDDLE LANE | PARK ROAD TO ELDER AVENUE | 2 |
| CROUCH HALL ROAD | THE BROADWAY TO BRYANSTON ROAD | 2 |
| COLERIDGE ROAD | THE BROADWAY TO EDISON ROAD | 2 |
| LYNTON ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| NEW ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| DRYLANDS ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| WESTON PARK | DRYLANDS ROAD TO THE BROADWAY | 1 - South side only |
| AVENUE ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| CRESCENT ROAD | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 5 MUSWELL HILL | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| MUSWELL HILL | ALL | 2 |
| MUSWELL HILL BROADWAY | ALL | 2 |
| MUSWELL HILL ROAD | MUSWELL HILL BROADWAY TO CRANLEY GARDENS | 2 |
| FORTIS GREEN ROAD | MUSWELL HILL BROADWAY TO TETHERDOWN | 2 |
| FORTIS GREEN ROAD | TETHERDOWN TO FORTIS GREEN AVENUE INCLUDING ENTRANCES AND VEHICLE CROSSOVERS TO POLICE STATION | 1 - South side only |
| TETHERDOWN | FORTIS GREEN ROAD TO KINGS AVENUE | 2 |
| QUEENS AVENUE | 50 METRES EAST FROM FORTIS GREEN ROAD | 2 |
| QUEENS AVENUE | MUSWELL HILL BROADWAY TO AVENUE MEWS | 2 |
| PAGES LANE | MUSWELL HILL BROADWAY TO PAGES HILL | 2 |
| ALEXANDRA PARK ROAD | COLNEY HATCH LANE TO MUSWELL AVENUE | 2 |
| ALEXANDRA PARK ROAD | ROSEBERY ROAD TO RHODES AVENUE | 2 |
| COLNEY HATCH LANE | ALL | 2 |
| SPRINGFIELD AVENUE | 50 METRES EAST FROM MUSWELL HILL | 2 |
| GRAND AVENUE | ALL INCLUDING PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCES AND VEHICLE CROSSOVERS TO ST LUKES HOSPITAL | 1 - South side only |

| CENTRE 6 WOOD GREEN | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| HIGH ROAD | TRURO ROAD TO LYMINGTON AVENUE | 2 |
| LORDSHIP LANE | HIGH ROAD TO REDVERS ROAD | 2 |
| LORDSHIP LANE | REDVERS ROAD TO GRANVILLE ROAD | 1 - North side only |
| BOUNDS GREEN ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO BRAEMAR AVENUE | 2 |
| WHITE HART LANE | HIGH ROAD TO STUART CRESCENT | 2 |
| STATION ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO PARKLAND ROAD | 2 |
| GLADSTONE ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO PELHAM ROAD | 2 |
| ALEXANDRA ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO FOOTPATH TO MAYES ROAD | 2 |
| MAYES ROAD | CAXTON ROAD TO ALEXANDRA ROAD INCLUDING FOOTPATH | 1 - North side only |
| BUCKINGHAM ROAD | PARK AVENUE TO BEDFORD ROAD | 2 |
| BEDFORD ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| PALACE GATES ROAD | BEDFORD ROAD TO CRESCENT ROAD | 2 |
| CRESCENT ROAD | PALACE GATES ROAD TO VICTORIA ROAD | 2 |
| NEWNHAM ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| CANNING CRESCENT (SOUTH ARM ONLY) | NEWNHAM ROAD TO WOOD GREEN HIGH ROAD | 1 - North side only |
| BRACKNELL CLOSE | ALL | 2 |
| WINKFIELD ROAD | BRACKNELL CLOSE TO LORDSHIP LANE | 1 - West side only |
| PELLATT ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| STUART CRESCENT | ALL | 1 - East side only |
| BRAEMAR AVENUE | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 7 TURNPIKE LANE | | |
|------------------------|--|-------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| TURNPIKE LANE | ALL | 2 |
| WOOD GREEN HIGH ROAD | TURNPIKE LANE TO LYMINGTON AVENUE | 2 |
| GREEN LANES | TURNPIKE LANE TO CARLINGFORD ROAD INCLUDING PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCES AND VEHICLE CROSSOVERS TO BUS STATION | 2 |
| WESTBURY AVENUE | GREEN LANES TO FROME ROAD | 2 |
| WIGHTMAN ROAD | TURNPIKE LANE TO HAMPDEN ROAD | 2 |
| HAMPDEN ROAD | WIGHTMAN ROAD TO FOOTBRIDGE AND THE FOOTBRIDGE AND STAIRS | 2 |
| TOTTENHAM LANE | HORNSEY HIGH STREET TO CHURCH LANE | 2 |
| HORNSEY PARK ROAD | TURNPIKE LANE TO THE AVENUE | 2 |
| MEADS ROAD | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 8 GREEN LANES | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| GREEN LANES | BOUNDARY WITH HACKNEY TO CARLINGFORD ROAD | 2 |
| WEST GREEN ROAD | GREEN LANES TO LANGHAM ROAD | 1 - North side only |
| ST ANNS ROAD | GREEN LANES TO SALISBURY ROAD | 2 |
| SALISBURY ROAD | ST ANNS ROAD TO GREEN LANES | 2 |
| WALDECK ROAD | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 9, STROUD GREEN | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| STROUD GREEN ROAD | ALL | 1 - North side only |
| STAPLETON HALL ROAD | STROUD GREEN ROAD TO FERME PARK ROAD | 2 |
| UPPER TOLLINGTON PARK ROAD | STROUD GREEN ROAD TO VICTORIA ROAD | 2 |
| WIGHTMAN ROAD | UMFREVILLE ROAD TO CAVENDISH ROAD | 2 |
| STATION APPROACH | ALL + FOOTBRIDGE | 2 |
| QUERNMORE ROAD | STAPLETON HALL ROAD TO FOOTBRIDGE | 2 |
| FERME PARK ROAD | STAPLETON HALL ROAD TO OSSIAN ROAD | 2 |

| CENTRE 10 LORDSHIP LANE | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| LORDSHIP LANE | GRANVILLE ROAD TO WALPOLE ROAD | 2 |
| BOREHAM ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| WESTBURY ROAD | LORDSHIP LANE TO BOREHAM ROAD | 2 |
| THE ROUNDWAY | LORDSHIP LANE TO RISLEY AVENUE | 2 |
| DOWNHILLS WAY | LORDSHIP LANE SOUTHWARDS FOR 100 METRES | 2 |
| MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD | 100 METRES NORTH AND 100 METRES SOUTH OF THE AVENUE | 2 |
| THE AVENUE | HIGHAM ROAD TO DRAYTON ROAD | 2 |
| LORDSHIP LANE | BENNINGTON ROAD TO THE ROUNDWAY (EASTERN ARM) | 2 |
| JELICOE ROAD | ALL | 1 - South side only |
| LARKSPUR ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| WHITE HART LANE | DEVONSHIRE HILL LANE (EAST ARM) TO COMPTON CRESCENT | 1 - South side only |
| COMPTON CRESCENT | ALL | 2 |
| ROSELAND CLOSE | ALL | 2 |
| BIGBURY CLOSE | ALL | 2 |
| CAVELL ROAD | JELICOE ROAD TO WHITE HART LANE | 1 - East side only |
| DEVONSHIRE HILL LANE | LAMFORD CLOSE TO WHITE HART LANE | 1 - East side only |
| LAMFORD CLOSE | ALL - TO DEVONSHIRE HILL LANE | 2 |

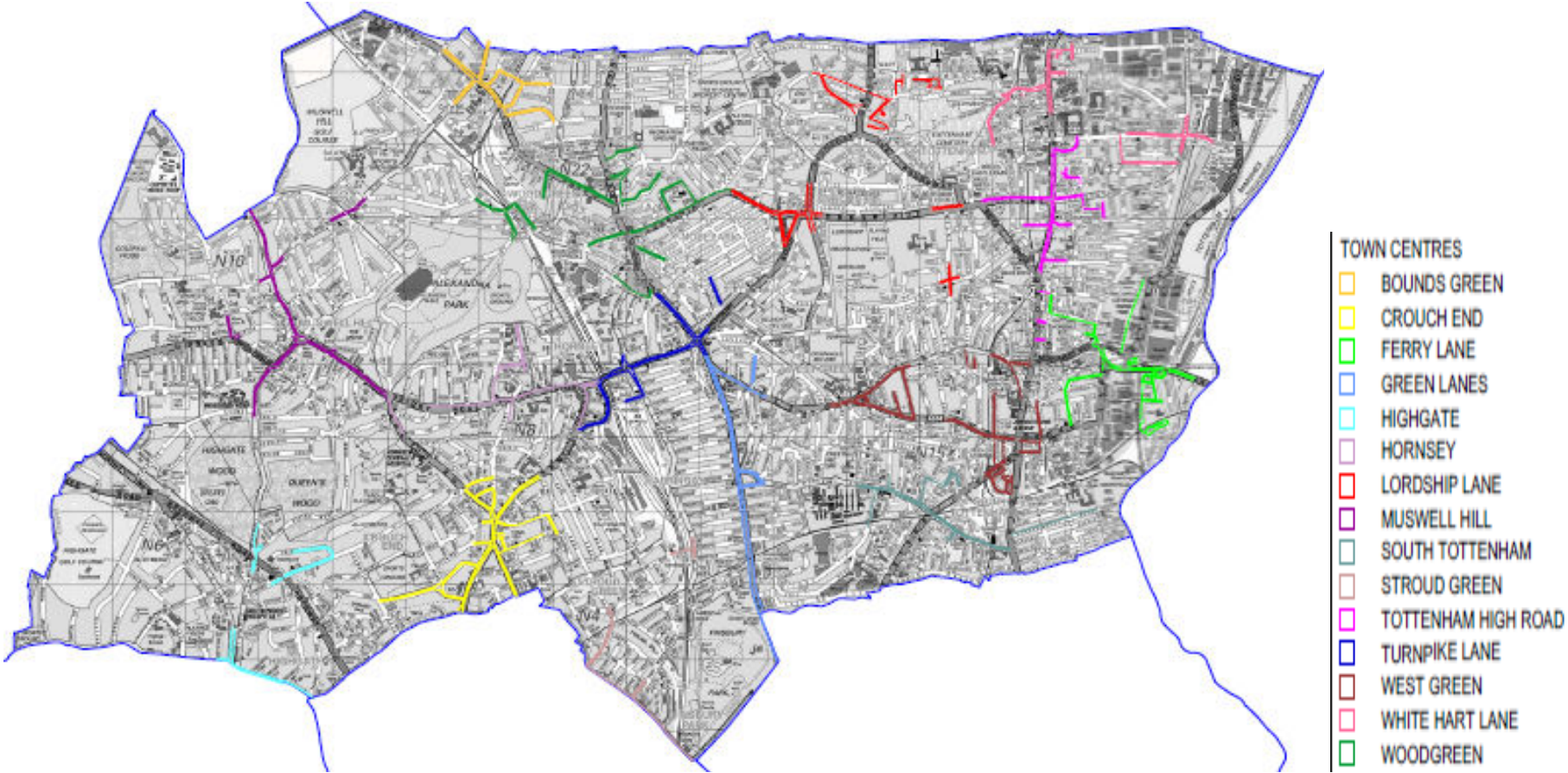
| CENTRE 11 TOTTENHAM HIGH ROAD | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| TOTTENHAM HIGH ROAD | BROMLEY ROAD TO BRUCE GROVE | 2 |
| LORDSHIP LANE | BRUCE GROVE TO HIGH ROAD | 2 |
| LANSDOWNE ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO BURLINGTON ROAD | 2 |
| SCOTLAND GREEN | ALL (BOTH ARMS) | 2 |
| DOWSETT ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO ALBION ROAD | 2 |
| HOLCOMBE ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO CIRCULAR ROAD INC MARKET AREAS | 1 |
| ST LOYS ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO FIRE STATION INCLUDING VEHICLE CROSSOVERS INTO FIRE STATION | 2 |
| CHESTNUT ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO RYCROFT WAY | 2 |
| SOMERSET ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO RYCROFT WAY | 2 |
| SIDDONS ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| STIRLING ROAD | ALL | 1 - South side only |
| BURLINGTON ROAD | STIRLING ROAD TO LANSDOWNE ROAD | 1 - West side only |
| BROMLEY ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| CAMPBELL ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| HAMPDEN LANE | ALL | 1 - North side only |
| PEMBURY LANE | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 12 WHITE HART LANE | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| WHITE HART LANE | HIGH ROAD TO CREIGHTON ROAD | 2 |
| LOVE LANE | OUTSIDE STATION ONLY | 1 |
| HIGH ROAD | PAXTON ROAD TO BRANTWOOD ROAD | 2 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO BENNETTS CLOSE | 2 |
| PARK LANE | SOMERFORD GROVE TO WILLOUGHBY LANE | 2 |
| WILLOUGHBY LANE | NORTHUMBERLAND PARK TO PARK LANE | 2 |
| SHELBOURNE ROAD | PARK LANE TO MANOR ROAD | 2 |
| MARSH LANE | WILLOUGHBY LANE TO MARIGOLD ROAD INC LEVEL CROSSING AND FOOTBRIDGE | 2 |
| GRASSMERE ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| COOPERAGE CLOSE | ALL | 2 |
| BRANTWOOD ROAD | GRASSMERE ROAD TO TOTTENHAM HIGH ROAD | 1 - South side only |
| ASPLINS ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| ST.PAUL'S ROAD | ASPLINS ROAD TO PARK LANE | 1 - East side only |
| BEAUFOY ROAD | ALL | 2 |

| CENTRE 13, WEST GREEN | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| WEST GREEN ROAD | HIGH ROAD TO LAWRENCE ROAD | 2 |
| WESTERFIELD ROAD | ALL | 1 - East side only |
| SUFFIELD ROAD | ALL | 1 - East side only |
| PHILIP LANE | HIGH ROAD TO CLYDE ROAD | 2 |
| TOWN HALL APPROACH ROAD | ALL | 1 - West side only |
| SPUR ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| PHILIP LANE | WEST GREEN ROAD TO HANDSWORTH ROAD | 2 |
| WEST GREEN ROAD | ABBOTSFORD AVENUE TO SUMMERHILL ROAD | 2 |
| PORTLAND ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| TALBOT ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| ASHMOUNT ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| WAKEFIELD ROAD | EARLSMEAD ROAD TO BROAD LANE | 1 - West side only |
| STONEBRIDGE ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| SEVEN SISTERS ROAD | STONEBRIDGE ROAD TO SUFFIELD ROAD | 2 |
| EARLSMEAD ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| SUMMERHILL ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| DORSET ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| LOOBER ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| JANSONS ROAD | ALL | 1 - East side only |

| CENTRE 14, SOUTH TOTTENHAM | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| GLADESMORE ROAD | ALL | 1 - North side only |
| ST ANNS ROAD | TOTTENHAM HIGH ROAD TO CORNWALL ROAD | 2 |
| ST ANNS ROAD | CORNWALL ROAD TO SALISBURY ROAD INCLUDING ENTRANCES AND VEHICLE CROSSOVERS TO HOSPITAL AND TO AMBULANCE STATION | 1 - South side only |
| AVENUE ROAD | ST ANNS ROAD TO SCHOOL | 1 - West side only |
| HERMITAGE ROAD | ST ANNS ROAD TO TEMPLETON ROAD | 1 - East side only |
| LATIMER ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| RUSSELL ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| CULVERT ROAD | RUSSELL ROAD TO GROVE ROAD | 1 - South side only |
| GROVE ROAD | ALL | 1 - East side only |

| CENTRE 15, FERRY LANE | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| ROAD | PART | SIDES |
| FERRY LANE | BETWEEN BROAD LANE AND BREAM CLOSE | 2 |
| THE HALE (SOUTHBOUND) | ALL | 2 |
| THE HALE (NORTHBOUND) | ALL | 2 |
| JARROW ROAD | FERRY LANE TO ERSKINE CRESCENT | 2 |
| JARROW ROAD | PATH TO STEPS AND STEPS TO FERRY LANE | 1 |
| TOTTENHAM HALE STATION | BUS STOPS, STEPS, PATHS | 1 |
| PARK VIEW ROAD | MONUMENT WAY TO SCALES RD | 2 |
| CHESTNUT ROAD | PARKVIEW ROAD TO FAIRBANKS ROAD | 2 |
| ASHLEY ROAD | ALL | 1 - East side only |
| GOSPORT WALK, FERRY LANE | ALL | 2 |
| QUEENSFERRY WALK, FERRY LANE | ALL | 2 |
| RUNCORN CLOSE, FERRY LANE | ALL | 2 |
| YARMOUTH CRESENT | FROM JUNCTION WITH GOSPORT WALK TO JUNCTION WITH JARROW ROAD | 1 - North side only |
| JARROW ROAD | ALL | 1 - East side only |
| ANTILL ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| CIRCULAR ROAD | ALL | 2 |
| SCALES ROAD | ALL | 1 - South side only |



Priority 2 (schools) pavement gritting list

| | SCHOOLS | | | |
|--------|--|---|---|---|
| | Name of School | Road | Part | Sides |
| N W | Alexandra Primary - Western Road N22 | Western Road N22 | From School Entrance to Mayes Road | 1- South side only |
| N W | Campsbourne - Nightingale Lane N8 | Nightingale Lane N8 | From school Entrance to High Street N8 | 1- East side only |
| N W | Earlham Primary - Earlham Grove N22 | Earlham Grove N22 | From School Entrance to High Road N22 | 1- South side only |
| N W | Rhodes Avenue Primary- Rhodes Avenue N22 | Rhodes Avenue N22 | From Entrance of Alexandra Park school to Albert Road | 1- North East side only |
| N W | St. Martin of Porres RC - Blake Rd N11 | Blake Road N11 | From School Entrance to Bounds Green Road | 1- West side only |
| N W | Tetherdown Primary - Grand Avenue N10 | Collingwood Avenue N10 | From School Entrance to Fortis Green Road | 1- West side only |
| N W | St. Thomas More - Glendale Avenue N22 | High Road N22, Glendale Avenue N22, Woodside Avenue N22 | High Road from Earlham road to Woodside Road. Glendale Avenue (east side) from Woodside Rd to school entrance. Woodside Ave from High Rd to Glendale Ave (north side). Path through park from High Road to Glendale Avenue. | More than 1 footpath |
| N W | Blanche Nevile at Fortismere Burlington Road | Tetherdown N10, Burlington Road N10 | Fortis Green to Burlington Road. Whole of Burlington Road | 1- West side only(Tetherdown) 2-Burlington Road (Whole road) |
| N W | Nightingale - Bounds Green Road N22 | Finsbury Road N22 | From School Entrance to Trinity Road | 1 - East side only |
| N W | Our Lady of Muswell - Pages Lane N10 | Pages Lane N10 | From Tetherdown to Colony Hatch Lane | 1 - South side only |

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|--------|--|---|--|----------------------|
| N W | St Pauls RC - Bradley Road N22 | Bradley Road N22, Barratt Avenue N22 | Bradley Road From school Entrance to Station Road East side. Barratt Avenue From Park Avenue to Station Road East side | More than 1 footpath |
| N W | Fortismere (North Wing) - Creighton Avenue N10 | Creighton Avenue N10, | Creighton Avenue From School Entrance to Tetherdown (South side). | 1- South side only |
| N W | Fortismere (South Wing) - Tetherdown N10 | Tetherdown N10, Twyford Avenue N10 | Tetherdown from Burlington Road to Fortis Green East side. Twyford Avenue from School Entrance to Fortis Green Westside | More than 1 footpath |
| N W | Heartlands High School - Station Road N22 | Station Road N22 | Footpath through Park from Western Road to Station Road leading to School Entrance | More than 1 footpath |
| N W | Muswell Hill Primary - Muswell Hill N10 | Dukes Avenue N10, Muswell Hill N10 | Dukes Avenue From School Entrance to Muswell Hill Broadway East side. Muswell Hill Footpaths by underpass leading to school entrance | More than 1 footpath |
| NE | Broadwater Farm Primary - Moira Close N17 | Moria Close N17 | From School Entrance on Moira Close to Adams Roads | 1- West side only |
| NE | Devonshire Hill Primary - Weir Hall Road N17 | Weir Hall Road N17 | From School Entrance to White Hart Lane | 1 - East side only |
| NE | St. Francis de Sales Infant - Brereton Rd N17 | Brereton Road N17 | Footpath from school entrance on Brereton Rd to High Rd N17 | 1 - South side only |
| NE | St. Francis de Sales Junior - Church Rd N17 | Chruch Road N17 | Footpath from school entrance on Church Road to High Road N17 | 1 - North side only |

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| NE | Moselle and William C Harvey both on Adams Road | Adams Road N17 | All From Wimbourne road to Freedom Road | 1-North side only |
| NE | The Vale - Secondary and Northumberland Park - Trulock Road | Trulock Road N17 | From School Entrance to Commonwealth Road leading into Northumberland Park. | 1 - East side only |
| NE | The Vale - Primary School, Commonwealth Rd | Commonwealth Road N17 | From School Entrance to Trulock Road | 1- East side only |
| NE | Noel Park - Maurice Avenue N22 | Maurice Avenue N22, Mark Road N22 | Maurice Avenue From School Entrance to Mark Road (South East side only). Mark Road from Maurice Road to Westbury Ave South West side only | More than 1 footpath |
| NE | Rowland Hill - White Hart Lane N17 | White Hart Lane N17 | White Hart lane N17 From School Entrance southside to Great Cambridge Road | 1- South side only |
| NE | Lancasterian - Kings Road N17 | Kings Road N17, Kings Street N17, Church street N17 | Kings Road From School Entrance to Kings Street (North side). Kings Street from Kings Road to Church Street (Westside). Church Street from Kings Road to High Road N17 (South side). | More than 1 footpath |
| NE | Bruce Grove - Sperling Road N17 | Sperling Road N17 | Sperling Road From School Entrance to Moorefield Road (North side). Moorefield Road From StLoys Road to Bruce Grove (East side). | More than 1 footpath |
| NE | Coleraine Park - Glendish Road N17 | Glendish Road N17 | From Shelbourne Road to Wycombe Road | 1 South side only |
| NE | Lea Valley - Somerford Grove N17 | Somerford Grove N17 (North), Farningham Road N17, Commonwealth Road N17 | Somerford Grove from school entrance to Farningham Road (West side). Farningham Road From Somerford Grove to Commonwealth Road (South side). Commonwealth Road From Farningham Road | More than 1 footpath |

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| | | | to Northumberland Park (East side). | |
| NE | Lordship Lane - Ellenborough Road N22 | Ellenborough Road N22 | From Granville Road to Lordship Lane | 1 - East side only |
| NE | Mulberry - Parkhurst Road N17 | Parkhurst Road N17 | From Scotland Green to Dowsett Road N17 | 1- West side only |
| NE | St Pauls and All Hallows infants - Park Lane N17 | Park Lane N17 | From school Entrance to High Road N17 | 1- North side only |
| NE | St Pauls and All Hallows Juniors - Worcester Avenue N17 | Worcester Avenue N17 | From school entrance to Park lane | 1 - East side only |
| NE | Noel Park - Gladestone Avenue N22 | Gladestone Avenue N22 | From school entrance to High Road N22 | 1- South West side Only |
| NE | Woodside High School - White Hart Lane N22 | White Hart Lane N22 | From Perth Road to Dumbar Road | 1 - South side only |
| SW | Rokesly Infant and Junior - Hermiston Avenue N8 | Rokesly Avenue N8 | Middle Lane to Tottenham Lane | 1- South side only |
| SW | St. Gildas' RC Junior - Oakington Way N8 | Oakington Way N8, | Oakington Way From Dickinson Road to Tregarron Avenue (East side). Dickinson Road From Crouch Hill to Oakington Way (North side) | More than 1 footpath |
| SW | Greig City Academy - High Street N8 | High Street N8 | From Middle Lane to Church Lane | 1- South side only |
| SW | Hornsey - Inderwick Road N8 | Inderwick Road N8 | From Tottenham Lane to Weston Park | 1- East side only |
| SW | Blanche Nevile at Highgate - Storey Road N6 | Storey Road N6, North Hill N6 | Storey Road From North Hill to Gaskell Road (North side). North Hill from View Road to Kenwood Road (West side). | More than 1 footpath |
| SW | South Harringay Infant - Pemberton Rd N4 | Pemberton Road N4 | From school entrance on Pemberton Road to Green Lanes | 1- South side only |
| SW | South Harringay Junior - Mattison Rd N4 | Mattison Road N4 | From school entrance on Mattison Road to Green Lanes | 1- North side only |

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|----|---|---|---|----------------------|
| SW | Stroud Green Primary - Woodstock Road N4 | Woodstock Road N4 | From School Entrance to Stroud Green Rd | 1- West side only |
| SW | Highgate - North Hill N6 | North Hill N6 | From North Road to Broadlands Road | 1 - Westside |
| SW | Highgate Wood - Montenotte Road N8 | Montenotte Road N8 | From school to Shepherds Hill | 1 - East side only |
| SW | St Peters in Chains - Elm Grove N8 | Elm Grove N8, Tregaron Road N8 | Elm Grove From School Entrance to Tregaron Avenue. Tregaron Avenue From Womersley Road to Crouch Hill (South side) | More than 1 footpath |
| SW | Weston Park - Denton Road N8 | Denton Road N8 | From Ridge Road to Weston Park | 1 East side only |
| SW | St Aidans - Albany Road N4 | Albany Road N4 | From school entrance to Stapleton Hall Road | 1- west side only |
| SW | North Harringay - Falkland Road N8 | Falkland Road N8 | From School Entrance to Green Lanes | 1 - South side only |
| SW | St James - Woodside Avenue N10 | Woodside Avenue N10, Grand Avenue N10, Collingwood Road N10 | Woodside Avenue From School Entrance to Muswell Hill Road North side only. Grand Avenue From School Entrance to Collingwood Road South side. Collingwood Road from school Entrance to Fortis Green East side. | More than 1 footpath |
| SW | St Mary's CE Infants - Church lane N8 | Church Lane N8 | From School Entrance to High Street N8 | 1 West side only |
| SW | St Mary's CE Juniors - Rectory Gardens N8 | Rectory Gardens N8 | From School Entrance to High Street N8 | 2 - Both sides |
| SW | Harringay Passage | Harringay Passage N4/ N8 | Entire length to service several schools | 1- ALL |
| SE | Belmont Infant and Juniors- Rusper Rd N22 | Rusper Road N22 | From School Entrance to Downhills Way | 1- South side only |
| SE | Crowland Primary - Crowland Road N15 | Ferndale Road N15 | From school Entrance to High Rd N15 | 1 - North side only |

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|----|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| SE | Ferry Lane Primary - Ferry Lane Estate N17 | Jarrow Road N17 | From School Entrance to Ferry Lane and Footpath from Jarrow Road leading to school entrance by football pitch | 1- East side only |
| SE | St. Ann's CE Primary - Avenue Road N15 | Avenue Road N15 | From School Entrance to St Anns Rd | 1- West side only |
| SE | Tiverton Primary - Pulford Rd N15 | Pulford Road N15 | From School Entrance to alleyway leading to Seven Sisters Road including alleyway to Seven Sisters Road | 1- South East side only |
| SE | West Green Primary - Woodlands Park Road N15 | Woodlands Park Road N15 | From School entrance Woodlands Park Road to West Green Road. | 1 - East side only |
| SE | Gladesmore - Crowland Road N15 | Crowland Road N15 | From school entrance to High Rd N15 | 1 South side only |
| SE | Downhills Park Road, Mosselle Upper School. | Downhills Park Road N15 | From School entrance to Belmont Road | 1- South side only |
| SE | Seven Sisters - South Grove N15 | South grove N15 | From School Entrance to StAnns Road N15 | 1 East side only |
| SE | Stamford Hill - Berkeley Road N15 | Berkeley Road N15 | From Vartry Road to Seven Sisters Road | 1 - South side only |
| SE | The Green - Somerset Road N17 | Somerset Road N17 | From School Entrance to High Road N17 | 1 South side only |
| SE | Welbourne Stainby Road N15 | Stainby road N15 | From School Entrance to Monument Way | 1 - East side only |
| SE | John Loughborough - Holcombe Road N17 | Holcombe Road N15 | Holcombe Road footpath North Side from School Entrance to High Road N17 including footpath from Circular Road to stoneleigh Road | More than 1 footpath |
| SE | Park View Academy (PVA) - Langham Road N15 | Langham Road N15 | From school entrance to West Green Road | 1 East side only |
| SE | Chestnuts Black Boy Lane N15 | Black Boy Lane N15 | From West Green Road to St Anns Road | 1- West side only |

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|----|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| SE | Earlsmead - Broad Lane N15 | Wakefield Road N15 | From School Entrance on Wakefield Road to Broad Lane | 1- West side only |
| SE | St Johns Vianney - Stanley Road N15 | Stanley Road N15 | From School Entrance to West Green Road | 1- East side only |
| SE | St Mary's RC - Hermitage Road N15 | Hermitage Road N15 | From school entrance to StAnns Road | 1- East side only |



APPENDIX N – SALT BIN LOCATIONS**Existing grit bin locations**

| Site Number | Number of bins on site | Location of bins on site |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1 | ALEXANDRA PARK RD N10 J/W WINDERMERE RD N10 |
| 2 | 1 | BEDFORD RD N22 BY BUS STOP NEAR TRAIN STATION |
| 3 | 1 | BEDFORD RD N22 BY FOOTPATH TO TRAIN STATION |
| 4 | 1 | BOUNDS GREEN RD N11 J/W RHYS AVENUE N11 |
| 5 | 1 | CHESTNUT RD N15 NEAR J/W HIGH RD N15 |
| 6 | 1 | CHOMLEY CRESCENT N6 J/W CHOMLEY PARK N6 |
| 7 | 1 | CHURCH CRESCENT N10 OPP HOUSE NUMBER 34 |
| 8 | 1 | COMPTON CRESCENT N17 J/W WHITEHART LANE N17 |
| 9 | 1 | COPPETTS RD N10 J/W CREIGHTON AVENUE N10 |
| 10 | 1 | CRANBOURNE RD N10 J/W CURZON RD N10 |
| 11 | 1 | CRANLEY GARDENS N10 J/W CONNAUGHT GARDENS N10 |
| 12 | 1 | CREIGHTON AVENUE N10 O/S HOUSE NUMBER 20 |
| 13 | 1 | CRESCENT RD N8 J/W AVENUE RD N6 |

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|----|---|--|
| 14 | 1 | CROMWELL AVENUE N6 J/W WINCHESTER PLACE N6 |
| 15 | 1 | CROUCH HALL RD N8 J/W COOLHURST RD N8 |
| 16 | 1 | CROWLAND RD N15 J/W HIGH RD N15 |
| 17 | 1 | DASHWOOD RD N8 NEAR J/W FERME PARK N8 |
| 18 | 1 | DASHWOOD RD N8 NEAR J/W WOMERSLEY RD N8 |
| 19 | 1 | DOWNHILLS PARK RD N17 OPP WALPOLE RD N17 |
| 20 | 1 | DOWNHILLS WAY N17 OPP WALPOLE RD N17 |
| 21 | 1 | EVERINGTON RD N10 J/W BARRENGER RD N10 |
| 22 | 1 | FARRER RD N8 NEAR J/W PRIORY RD N8 |
| 23 | 1 | GORDON RD N11 O/S BELMONT COURT |
| 24 | 1 | GREENLANES N22 O/S TURNPIKE LAND TUBE STATION |
| 25 | 1 | GROVELANDS RD N15 J/W LEMSFORD CLOSE N15 |
| 26 | 1 | HAPSTEAD LANE N6 OPP KENWOOD ENTRANCE |
| 27 | 1 | HARINGEY RD N8 J/W MIDDLE LANE N8 |
| 28 | 1 | HIGH STREET HORNSEY N8 J/W CHURCH LANE N8 |

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|----|---|---|
| 29 | 1 | HIGH RD N17 NEAR J/W PAXTON RD N17 |
| 30 | 1 | HIGH RD N22 O/S LIBRARY EAST SIDE |
| 31 | 1 | HIGH RD N22 O/S LIBRARY WEST SIDE |
| 32 | 1 | HIGH RD N22 O/S TESCO EXSPRESS |
| 33 | 1 | HORNSEY LANE N8 BY CROUCHEND HILL N8 |
| 34 | 1 | HORNSEY LANE GARDENS N6 J/W HORNSEY LANE N8 |
| 35 | 1 | INDERWICK RD N8 NEAR J/W RIDGE RD N8 |
| 36 | 1 | JACKSONS LANE N6 BY SOUTHWOOD LANE RD N6 |
| 37 | 1 | KINGSLEY PLACE N6 J/W SOUTHWOOD AVENUE N6 |
| 38 | 1 | KINGSLEY PLACE N6 OPP HOUSE NUMBER 23 |
| 39 | 1 | LANDROCK RD N8 J/W FERME PARK N8 |
| 40 | 1 | LANGHAM RD N15 J/W BELMONT RD N15 |
| 41 | 1 | LEINSTER RD N10 J/W CRANLEY GARDENS N10 |
| 42 | 1 | LORDSHIP LANE N17 J/W WALTHOFF AVENUE N17 |
| 43 | 1 | MARRIOT RD N10 J/W COPPETS RD N10 |

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|----|---|---|
| 44 | 1 | MAYFIELD RD N8 J/W RIDGE RD N8 |
| 45 | 1 | MIDDLE LANE N8 OPP GROVE HOUSE RD N8 |
| 46 | 1 | MONTENOTTE RD N8 OPP HOUSE NUMBER 4 |
| 47 | 1 | MOUNT PLEASANT RD N17 J/W THE AVENUE N17 |
| 48 | 1 | MOUNT PLEASANT VILLAS N4 J/W MOUNT VIEW RD N4 |
| 49 | 1 | MUSWELL HILL RD N10 O/S HOUSE NUMBER 178 |
| 50 | 1 | MUSWELL HILL ROAD N6 J/W ARCHWAY ROAD N6 |
| 51 | 1 | MUSWELL HILL N10 NEAR GROSVENOR GARDENS N10 |
| 52 | 1 | MUSWELL HILL N10 BY BUS TERMINUS |
| 53 | 1 | NELSON RD N8 J/W RIDGE RD N8 |
| 54 | 1 | NORTH HILL N6 OPP BROADLANDS RD N6 |
| 55 | 1 | NORTH HILL N6 NEAR J/W CHURCH RD N6 |
| 56 | 1 | NORTH RD N6 O/S HIGHGATE SCHOOL |
| 57 | 1 | NORTH RD N6 O/S GRIMSHAW CLOSE |
| 58 | 1 | NORTHUMBERLAND PARK N17 J/W HIGH RD N7 |

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| 59 | 1 | PAGES HILL N10 J/W PAGES LANE N10 |
| 60 | 1 | PAGES LANE N10 OPP CRIEGHTON AVENUE N10 |
| 61 | 1 | PALACE GATES RD N22 J/W ALEXANDRA PARK RD N22 |
| 62 | 1 | PARK AVENUE SOUTH N8 J/W PARK RD N8 |
| 63 | 1 | PARK RD N8 O/S RAMSEY COURT |
| 64 | 1 | PRIORY GARDENS N6 J/W SHEPHERDS HILL N6 |
| 65 | 1 | PRIORY RD N8 OPP HOUSE NUMBER 36 |
| 66 | 1 | RAVENSTONE RD N8 J/W HORNSEY PARK RD N8 |
| 67 | 1 | REDSTONE RD N8 J/W PRIORY RD N8 |
| 68 | 1 | RIBBLESDALE RD N8 J/W TOTTENHAM LANE N8 |
| 69 | 1 | RISLEY AVENUE N17 J/W TOPHAM SQUARE |
| 70 | 1 | SEVEN SISTERS RD N15 NEAR J/W BERKELEY RD N15 |
| 71 | 1 | SHEPHERDS CLOSE N6 NEAR J/W SHEPHERDS HILL N6 |
| 72 | 1 | SHEPHERDS HILL N6 J/W ARCHWAY RD N6 |
| 73 | 1 | SHELDON AVENUE N6 J/W HAMPSTEAD LANE N6 |

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| 74 | 1 | SHELDON AVENUE N6 NEAR HOUSE NUMBER 50 |
| 75 | 1 | SOMERSET GARDENS N6 J/W KINGSLEY PLACE N6 |
| 76 | 1 | SOUTH CLOSE N6 J/W MUSWELL HILL RD N6 |
| 77 | 1 | SOUTHWOOD AVENUE N6 N/T HOUSE NUMBER 22 |
| 78 | 1 | SPRINGFIELD AVENUE N10 |
| 79 | 1 | ST ALBANS CRESCENT N22 J/W LORDSHIP LANE N22 |
| 80 | 1 | STOREY RD N6 J/W GASKELL RD N6 |
| 81 | 1 | THE PARK N6 OPP BLOOMMFIELD RD N6 |
| 82 | 1 | THE ROUNDWAY N17 J/W WALTHEROFF GARDENS N17 |
| 83 | 1 | THE ROUNDWAY N17 O/S HOUSE NUMBER 28 |
| 84 | 1 | THE ROUNDWAY N17 J/W LORDSHIP LANE N22 |
| 85 | 1 | TOTTENHAM HALE STATION BY STEPS ON FERRY LANE |
| 86 | 1 | TUNNEL GARDENS N11 J/W WROXHAM GARDENS N11 |
| 87 | 1 | TURNPIKE LANE N8 NEAR J/W ALEXANDRA RD N8 |
| 88 | 1 | TURNPIKE LANE N8 NEAR J/W VERNON RD N8 |

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| 89 | 1 | WAVERLEY RD N8 J/W CROUCHEND HILL N8 |
| 90 | 1 | WESTBURY AVENUE N22 J/W HAWKE PARD RD N22 |
| 91 | 1 | WESTON PARK N8 J/W CROUCHEND BROADWAY N8 |
| 92 | 1 | WHITEHART LANE N17 O/S ST GERORGES IND ESTATE |
| 93 | 1 | WHITEHART LANE N17 O/S NUMBER 555 |
| 94 | 1 | WHITEHART LANE N17 J/W RIVULET RD N17 |
| 95 | 1 | WHITEHART LANE N17 J/W PERTH RD N17 |
| 96 | 1 | WOLSELEY RD N8 J/W COOLHURST RD N8 |
| 97 | 1 | WOLSELEY RD N8 NEAR J/W PARK RD N8 |
| 98 | 1 | WOODVALE N6 O/S HOUSE NUMBER 81 |
| 99 | 1 | WOODFIELD WAY N11 NEAR HOUSE NUMBER 47 |
| 100 | 1 | HIGH RD JUNCTION MONUMENT WAY N17 |
| 101 | 1 | BRUCE GROVE JUNCTION LORDSHIP LANE N17 |
| 102 | 1 | COPPETTS RD N10 J/W CREIGHTON AVENUE N10 |
| 103 | 1 | GREAT NORTH RD O/S DORAN COURT N6 |

New grit bin locations proposed for 2010/11

| Priority | Outcome of inspection | Street | Location |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| High | Steep Footpath at the start of street | Barnard Hill N10 | Junction colney hatch lane N10 |
| High | Steep Footpath at the start of street | Goodwyns Vale N10 | Junction colney hatch lane N10 |
| High | Steep Footpath all road | Durnsford rd N11 | Junction & wroxham Gdns N11 |
| High | Very Steep Footpath Gradient | Beattock Rise N10 | Alongside Number 17 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Albany Rd N4 | Alongside 54a Next to brick wall |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Oakfield rd N4 | junction with Quernmore road N4 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Denton Rd N8 | Junction with Ridge Rd N8 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Uplands Rd N8 | Junction Ridge Rd N8 |
| High | Steep Gradient at the start of street | Northwood Rd N6 | Junction Homesdale Rd N6 |
| High | Steep footpath Gradient | Hillfield park N10 | Opposite number 39 by brick wall |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | tetherdown N10 | Junction Pages Lane |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Muswell rd n10 | Junction with Methune park N10 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | st james lane N10 | Junction with Muswill Hill Broadway N10 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | linden road N10 | Opposite Number 12 by Brick wall |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Muswell hill place N10 | Opposite Number 15 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Ellington Rd N10 | Junction with Cranley Gardens N10 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Onslow gardens N10 | Junction With Muswill hill Road N10 |

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Woodland rise N10 | Junction With Connaught Gardens N10 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | woodland gardens N10 | Opposite number 77 BY Brick Wall |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Beresford road n8 | Opposite number 1a By brick wall |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Allison Road N8 | outside number 75 |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Effingham road N8 | Junction Wightman road N8 |
| High | steep Footpath Gradient | Dukes Avenue N10 | Junction with Roseberry Road N10 |
| High | steep Footpath Gradient | The Avenue N10 | Junction with Roseberry Mews |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Donavan Avenue N10 | Opposite Number 2 By Brick Wall |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Muswell avenue | j/w alexandra park road |
| High | Steep Footpath Gradient | Northwood Road | claremont road |
| Priority | Outcome of inspection | Street | Location |
| Medium | | Cromwell Avenue N6 | Near Junction of Winchester Place N6 |
| Medium | | Middle Lane N8 | Almost Opposite junction with Grove House Road |
| Medium | | Mount Pleasant Road N17 | By Junction With The Avenue N17 |
| Medium | | Risley Avenue N17 | By junction with Topham Square N17 |
| Medium | Slight Footpath Gradient | Greenham Rd N10 | Junction colney hatch lane N10 |
| Medium | | Western rd depot N22 | Car Park Area |
| Medium | Slight Gradient | Devonshire hill Lane N17 | by Junction With Laburnam mews N17 |
| Medium | Slight Gradient | Pemberton RD N4 | by Junction with wightman rd N4 |
| Medium | Slight gradient from Hawthorn rd | Nightingale Lane N8 | by Junction North view rd N8 |
| Medium | Slight Footpath Gradient | Cavell road n17 | Junction with White hart Lane N17 |

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Medium | Open space Back of Alexandra palace | Newland Road N8 | Opposite Boyton road next to recycling Banks |
| Medium | Flat Surface area | campsfild road N8 | Outside number 21 next to brick wall |
| Medium | Flat Surface area | boyton rd n8 | Junction eastfield road N8 |
| Medium | Slight Footpath Gradient | boyton close n8 | Junction with Brook Road N8 |
| Medium | Slight Footpath gradient | Metheun Park N10 | Junction With Dukes Avenue N10 |
| Medium | Slight Footpath gradient | Barrenger Rd N10 | Opposite Number 117 By brick Wall |
| Medium | Slight Footpath Gradient | Hill Road N10 | Junction With Everington Road N10 |

APPENDIX P – NETWORK RAIL GUIDANCE FOR LEVEL CROSSINGS.



Guidance on the application of Salt grit to level crossing surfaces and approaches.

Purpose

This guidance document is for distribution to Highway Authorities and their contractors that carry out gritting operations over level crossing surfaces on Network Rail infrastructure. This document has been produced to work towards achieving the best practice for the safety of users of level crossings and the operability and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Gritting and level crossings

To achieve the best possible compromise we request that highway authorities and contractors that have level crossings on their gritting routes do not apply salt based grit from 12 metres to the nearest running rail both sides of the crossing when applying grit that is salt based.

The benefits of this approach are as follows;

- Not applying grit from a distance of 12mtrs to the nearest running rail both sides of the crossing will reduce (although not eliminate) the extent of corrosion and delays associated with track circuit failures.
- The grit carried over by the wheels of motor vehicles applies deposits with comparable effects on skid resistance and sufficient to prevent the icing over of level crossing surface systems without the saturation of the crossing surface system and track bed.

When this action is adopted the local Network Rail Operations Risk Control Co-ordinator should consider the provision of salt bins for pedestrians on an individual crossing basis.

Alternative measures, including alternatives to salt based products and application measures have been considered, out of all methods the one with the most positives and fewest negatives is that above, until alternative de-icer products become more widely applied by the highways authorities as standard for environmental reasons.

Level Crossing National Specialist Team,
Network Rail,
3c Hudson House,
York,
YO1 6HP

Winter Service Plan Report, Appendix 2, Feedback and Consultation Feedback

| | Source of feedback | Detail of feedback | Response in Winter Service Plan |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | LBH – Head of Catering | Mattison Road and Pemberton Road iced over, difficulty delivering school meals | <p>This was a problem because to conserve grit we had to stop gritting Priority 2 & 3 carriageways.</p> <p>Any school that is on a Priority 2 or 3 carriageway has been identified and listed separately in the revised plan. This is the new Priority 1B Carriageway category. If a snow event occurs in term time this list will be invoked to bring forward carriageway gritting for schools on Priority 2 or 3 carriageways. This should prevent a similar problem re-occurring.</p> |
| 2 | LBH - Supported Housing Team Leader | Problem with dial a ride and other gaining vehicle access to residential care home in Jellicoe Road, Cavell Road and Fryatt Road. | <p>This was a problem because to conserve grit we had to stop gritting Priority 2 & 3 carriageways. Those on Priority 3 carriageways which include those named on this feedback were worst affected.</p> |
| 3 | Elderly resident in N22 | Could the Council clear her pathway of snow and ice. | <p>All carriageways that were in the Priority 3 category that have Residential Care Homes have now been put into the Priority 2 Carriageway category.</p> <p>The Council is not responsible for clearing private pathways as part of its Highways Act obligations. The resident was referred to other Council services designed to support vulnerable people.</p> <p>Officers in Homes for Haringey, Parks, CYPS and Corporate Property Services have been advised that they need to have plans in place to deal with snow and ice within the premises they are responsible for.</p> <p>We will be providing general advice on the web-site to</p> |

| | | | residents and drivers to help them cope with snow and ice conditions. |
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| 4 | Resident in Allison Road | <p>Please install a grit bin in Allison Road because it is quite steep.</p> <p>Please review priority of carriageway gritting of 'ladder' roads.</p> | <p>Site identified in Allison Road as a proposed Priority 1 grit bin installation location.</p> <p>'Ladder' road carriageways were virtually all Priority 2 or 3. Several 'ladder' road carriageways have been re-categorised as Priority 1 due to weight of traffic carried or gradient.</p> |
| 5 | Cllr. Lyn Weber | <p>Please install a grit bin in Northwood Road because it is quite steep.</p> | <p>Site identified in Northwood Road as a proposed Priority 1 grit bin installation location.</p> |
| 6 | Police / Head of Sustainable Transport | <p>Problems for traffic attempting to pass between Wightman Road and Green Lanes along 'ladder' roads.</p> | <p>'Ladder' roads carriageways were virtually all Priority 2 or 3. Several 'ladder' road carriageways have been re-categorised as Priority 1 due to weight of traffic carried or gradient.</p> |
| 7 | Cllr. Martin Newton | <p>Please install grit bins at Dukes Avenue, Methuen Park, Donovan Avenue, Barringer Road, Hill Road, Greenham Road, Tetherdown, Muswell Rd, Kings Avenue, St. James Lane, Hillfield Park, Linden Road, Muswell Hill Place, Ellington Road, Onslow Gardens, Woodland Rise, Woodland Gardens, Beresford Road and Effingham Road.</p> | <p>Sites identified in these roads as proposed Priority 1, 2 or 3 grit bin installation locations.</p> |
| 8 | Cllr. Alexander | <p>Some 'ladder' roads have gradients which make them treacherous when iced over.</p> | <p>This was a problem because to conserve grit we had to stop gritting Priority 2 & 3 carriageways. 'Ladder' road carriageways were virtually all Priority 2 or 3. Several 'ladder' road carriageways have been re-categorised as Priority 1 due to</p> |

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| | | | weight of traffic carried or gradient. |
| 9 | Cllr. Canver and resident of the Gardens area off Green Lanes | Non-specific request to install grit bins in Gardens area. | The Gardens area is flat. There were no locations found in the Gardens area where it was considered a priority for installing grit bins. |
| 10 | Cllr. Canver, St. Ann's and Harringay Area Assembly, 16 th February 2010 | Concern over gritting near schools | The revised Winter Service Plan recognises the importance of keeping schools open. Carriageways serving schools that are usually categorised Priority 2 or 3 have been identified in a new category called Priority 1B Carriageways. In the event of heavy snow fall during term time Priority 1B will be invoked to speed up carriageway gritting near schools, this work will follow immediately after Priority 1 Carriageway gritting has been completed. |
| 11 | Deputy Director CYPS | Please prioritise gritting for schools. | Footpaths serving schools have been identified in a category called Priority 2 Pavements. Again, this will be invoked in term time as required by weather conditions. See 10 above. |
| 12 | Cllr Reid, Resident and Hornsey & Stroud Green Area Assembly of 9 th March 2010 | Suggested roads for sites of new grit bins: Newland Road, Boyton Road, Boyton Close, Harvey House, Pembroke Road, Audley House, Newland Road near Nightingale Lane. There are no grit bins north of High Street | This request relates to grit bins suggested for the Campsbourne estate and has been passed to Homes for Haringey officers for consideration. 5 sites have been identified north of High Street as proposed Priority 1, 2 or 3 grit bin installation locations, these are North View Road, Newland Road, Campsfield Road, Boyton Close and Boyton Road. |

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| | | <p>Roads designated Town Centre and therefore top priority include Brook Rd, Boyton Rd and Nightingale Lane. Brook Rd is not Town Centre.</p> <p>Why does Park Avenue South have 2 grit bins (1 at each end) and designated Priority 1? What makes this road so important?</p> <p>Why are these roads Priority 2? (Farrer Road, Hillfield Avenue, Lightfoot Road, Rectory Gardens)</p> <p>How are Boyton and Brook Rd designated Priority 3 when they are also classified as Town Centres for top priority gritting?</p> <p>The exposed E/W Newland Road facing north which gets severely iced up with every snowfall and thaws much later than many roads effectively trapping pedestrians and</p> | <p>These roads are Priority 1 for pavement gritting as they serve Residential Care Homes. Residential Care Homes are treated as Priority 1 along with Town Centres and are gritted on the same schedules.</p> <p>Park Avenue South meets the criteria for being placed in Priority 1 Carriageways due to gradient and weight of traffic although it is acknowledged as being towards the lower end of the Priority 1 category overall</p> <p>The grit bins in Park Avenue South have been there for some time. There are no plans to remove them at the moment.</p> <p>These roads are categorised Priority 2 Carriageways as they carry moderate levels of traffic and/or have slight gradients.</p> <p>Boyton and Brook Roads have been moved to Priority 2 Carriageways due to there being Residential Care Homes on them. The same principle has been applied to all Residential Care Homes that were on Priority 3 Carriageways.</p> <p>Newland Road has been moved up from Priority 3 to Priority 2 for carriageway gritting as a means to access Residential Care Homes. It is also warranted to do this due to exposure.</p> <p>The pavement of Newland Road does not have specific risk factors that would place it in either Priority 1 or 2 for pavement</p> |
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| | drivers. | <p>gritting. It would be gritted to support completion of refuse and recycling collections as Priority 3 pavement gritting.</p> <p>The following roads surrounding Campsbourne Estate have been moved up from Priority 3 to Priority 2 Carriageways: Boyton Road, Brook Road, Newland Road and Nightingale Lane.</p> <p>Pavements of Boyton Road, Brook Road and part of Nightingale Lane are Priority 1 for pavement gritting. The remainder of Nightingale Lane is Priority 2 for pavement gritting due to the schools at the end.</p> <p>The responses immediately above cover the issues raised in this feedback.</p> <p>These pavements do not have specific risk factors that would place them in either Priority 1 or 2 for pavement gritting nor as Priority 3 gritting to support refuse and recycling collections. They would be gritted as Priority 4.</p> <p>This feedback has been passed to Homes for Haringey officers to consider.</p> |
| 13 | Resident | <p>Campsbourne Estate has low priority despite the only 2 roads out of the estate (Boyton Road and Nightingale Lane) not getting gritted and only some patches of the pavement in Nightingale Lane.</p> <p>Both Boyton Rd and Nightingale Lane are on steep slopes with limited sun/light (both run N/S) and are exposed to the open area of Ally Pally to the north.</p> <p>The footpath from Campsfield Rd across Boyton Close to Pembroke Rd is also (in part) on a steep incline and freezes up like a ski slope leaving residents with no way off the estate safely.</p> <p>There are no grit bins on the Campsbourne estate for residents to use themselves.</p> <p>Please install a grit bin at Northwood Road junction with</p> <p>Site identified as proposed Priority 1 grit bin installation location.</p> |

| | | Claremont Road | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 14 | Resident | Please install grit bins in Barnard Hill, Goodwyn's Vale, Wilton Rd, Greenham Road and Muswell Avenue N10. | Sites identified in these roads as proposed Priority 1, 2 or 3 grit bin installation locations. |
| 15 | Cllr. Gorrie | Nightingale Lane is listed as a Priority 3 Carriageway but it is the only access for Campsbourne Primary School and the only access route for North View Road, South View Road, Beechwood & Hawthorn Roads. | Nightingale Lane has been moved to a Priority 2 Carriageway for general gritting purposes. In the event of snow fall during school term time Nightingale Lane would be treated as a Priority 1B Carriageway immediately after Priority 1 Carriageways have been completed. Pavements leading to all schools have been identified and categorised as either Priority 1 or 2. The is already one grit bin in each of these roads in that area, Inderwick Road, Mayfield Road and Nelson Road. Two potential new sites have been identified as proposed Priority 1, 2 or 3 grit bin installation locations at Denton Road and Uplands Road. |
| 16 | Cllr Reid, Chair of Rathcoole Gardens Residents' Association | Consideration should be given to grit bins that covers the area between Rathcoole Avenue and Inderwick Roads, Rokesly Avenue down to Elder Avenue. | The pavements of Cholmeley Crescent and Northwood Road do not have specific risk factors that would place them in either Priority 1 or 2 for pavement gritting. They would be gritted to support completion of refuse and recycling collections as Priority 3 pavement gritting. |
| 17 | Resident | Cholmeley Crescent and Northwood Road pavements should be gritted as a priority. | Sites identified in these roads as proposed Priority 1, 2 or 3 grit bin installation locations. |
| 18 | Cllr Wilson | Please install grit bins in Oakfield Road, Denton Road, Uplands Road, Mount Pleasant Crescent, Woodstock Road and Albany Road. | |

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| 19 | Cllr Engert | | 'Forgotten grit bin'. | A grit bin was found dumped and broken at the exit of Muswell Hill car park. It was not on the recognised grit bin list and does not appear to have been placed in situ by the Council. The grit bin was removed. |
| 20 | Cllr Newton | | Damaged grit bin bottom of Muswell Hill. Officers agreed to look at a dilapidated grit bin at the bottom of Muswell Hill. | This bin was not owned by the council and has now been removed. |

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**MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 2010**

Councillors: Alexander, *Allison, *Engert, Peacock, *Reith (Chair), *Stennett and *Watson

Also Present: Debbie Haith, Wendy Tomlinson, Attracta Craig, Chris Chalmers, Rashma Toora and Emma Cummergen.

| MINUTE NO. | SUBJECT/DECISION | ACTION BY |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| CPAC14 | APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (IF ANY) Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Cllr Peacock and Cllr Alexander. | |
| CPAC15 | URGENT BUSINESS There were no items of urgent business. | |
| CPAC16 | DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST There were no declarations of interest. | |
| CPAC17 | MINUTES RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting held on 06 July 2010 be agreed as an accurate record. | |
| CPAC18 | MATTERS ARISING Adoption and Fostering Panel The Deputy Director CYPS reported that she had asked the Designated Nurse to investigate the administrative problems that had occurred with regard to the sharing of medical notes . Proposed that Cllr Solomon(member of the Adoption Panel) and Cllr Peacock (member of the Fostering Panel) be informed of this action. Data in the performance report relating to looked after children with a statement . Noted that future educational information would now include this. Suitable neutral venues for LAC review meetings . Members were informed that the child should be asked their preference for the location of these meetings. Agreed that officers follow up on this to | <div>DH</div> <div>WT</div> |

**MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 2010**

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| | <p>ensure that this practice is continuing.</p> <p>Progress on CRB checks for all new councillors involved in corporate parenting and safeguarding. The committee agreed, as a matter of urgency, that this action is further followed up with the Assistant Chief Executive for People and Organisational Development to ensure that all the newly appointed councillors to this committee and those interested in taking part in regulation 33 visits have had a CRB check.</p> <p>The committee noted that updates on Foster Care would be included in the performance report which is a standing item on the agenda for the committee.</p> <p>The committee requested an update on the number of Councillors taking up corporate parenting training.</p> | <p>DH</p> <p>All to note</p> <p>DH</p> |
| CPAC19 | <p>PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT DATA IN CHILDREN AND FAMILIES – JULY 2010 DATA.</p> <p>The Committee received an update of children in care National indicators and outcomes for 2010 together with targets for 2010/11 and other key performance information as at the end of July 10. The committee were asked to note that comparative data for 2009/10 would be published in the Autumn and with this in mind there would also follow, to the next meeting, information on the full profile of regulated services provided to children in the borough.</p> <p>It was noted that there had been an increase to 621 children in care as of 31 July 2010. Members noted that 33 children had become looked after and 18 children had ceased to be looked after during July. Details of the number of care proceedings initiated both during July and over the previous 12 months was reported. The committee noted that there had been a 25% increase in care proceedings in Haringey compared to this time last year. Although the national average of children in care had risen by 17% it was noted that the figure had risen by a greater amount in Haringey. Officers verbally reported that the numbers of looked after children had stabilized in August and September. The committee sought information on the timescales for court care proceedings and asked whether the number of siblings involved had an impact on the length of the proceedings. Officers advised that in theory the number of siblings involved should not be a factor however there could be issues such as locating special guardian's. There was an increasing concern about delays in care proceedings and the Director of Children Services was seeking to initiate a meeting with the judiciary to discuss this urgent matter further. The Chair advised officers of the need to collate information and data on delayed care proceedings in readiness for any possible Pan London investigation on this matter.</p> <p>Details of the age and ethnic breakdown of placements across boroughs were noted. The committee requested that a further comparison be made between the ethnic group numbers of LAC against the ethnic breakdown of the borough to understand any possible correlations.</p> | <p>DH</p> <p>All to note</p> <p>DH</p> |

MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Also, when considering the age ranges of LAC, it would be useful for the committee to understand the number of children entering these categories that were newly located in the borough. Officers provided information to the committee on the procedures followed for children with care plans moving to the borough with assurances given of the careful scrutiny given to care plans. The committee noted that previous assessments are reinitiated should the Social Worker feel that there is inadequate information provided. Discussion and information further followed on the knowledge the local authority has of children moving into the borough and what the usual channels are for receiving this information. The committee noted that only children which have come into contact with other boroughs children's services will be known to services when relocating.

DH

The committee sought further assurances about the welfare of LAC when placing them outside of the borough. Officers advised the committee that when placing children in outside borough residential settings, the homes chosen were either rated as good or outstanding by Ofsted. Upon request committee members could be supplied with details of the commonly used homes in order to access Ofsted reports. Further clarification was sought on the stability of outside borough placements with responses provided by officers on the following:

- the numbers of LAC placed outside the borough,
- the types of placements i.e. residential or foster care available,
- the level of contact being made with LAC located outside the borough,
- how outside borough residential settings are chosen for LAC,
- the reasons for placing the children out of the borough,
- length of placements and reasons for some placements being more stable and successful than others.

The committee requested that the next performance report includes more detailed information on out of borough placements taking into account the above points discussed and provides a breakdown of the data on the stability and long term stability (N163) of placements for children in care. Information should also be included on the type of cases encountered, and whether court proceedings delays are also having an impact.

DH

The committee sought information and assurances on the procedures and guidance followed for children termed as "missing" from either a residential setting or foster care setting. The committee learned that placement teams in boroughs were notified of significant incidents where LAC are involved. Officers in Haringey Children's services ensured that protocols for missing children were understood by residential homes both inside and outside of the borough. The committee were pleased to note that the attendance of LAC children at school was tracked on a daily basis as this was a speedy way of signalling to the local authority any immediate absences and also highlighting any possible issues if a child has variable attendance at school.

MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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The committee discussed adoption and special guardianship orders as part of NI61. Information was provided on special guardianship and adoption targets.

As agreed, at the previous meeting, an update was provided on foster care recruitment and this would continue to be reported upon in the performance report. The committee noted that the service had been restructured with the recruitment team now separated to deal solely with the recruitment of foster carers. Officers spoke of the necessity of providing a good customer service to potential foster carers as this made the difference in their recruitment. The services was improved and Members of the committee were welcome to assess the service provided if they wished. The Chair enquired about what work was being done with other local authorities to jointly source foster carers as realistically the local authority and neighbouring boroughs were all targeting the same potential foster carers. Officers reported that there was some early work being completed with four other north London boroughs on: pooling and sharing foster carers services, negotiating costs of IFA foster carers (as different boroughs paid different rates for the foster carers used) training of staff and foster carers. The committee reiterated the need to continue speedily with the work of developing this consortium as it would enable a better and cost effective service to be achieved. The Chair asked to be informed of any high level issues and offered to speak with relevant counterparts, at the 4 north London boroughs, to hasten and resolve issues when required.

WT

The Committee were interested in finding out what percentage of enquires, for foster caring, were received from the west of the borough and also suggested that recruitment leaflets on foster caring could be distributed at the next Muswell Hill and Crouch End Area Assembly meetings. The committee also recommended that officers find out the dates of up and coming area assembly meetings, in the west of the borough, so as to seek agreement from area assembly chairs to include leaflets on fostering at these meetings.

WT

WT

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.
2. That the performance report includes information on the full profile of regulated services provided to children in the borough.
3. That the performance report provides information on out of borough placements as per the committee's discussion and provides a breakdown of the data on the stability and long term stability (N163) of placements for children in care.
4. The committee agreed that the performance report further contain comparisons between the ethnic group numbers of LAC against the ethnic breakdown of the borough. That the report further add details of number of children entering the age range categories of

DH

DH

**MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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| | LAC to understand if they are newly located in the borough. | DH |
| CPAC20 | <p>VIRTUAL SCHOOL - UPDATE</p> <p>Local Authorities were required to have a “Virtual School” of Children in Care with specific responsibility to track, monitor and raise education attainment. Details of the staffing establishment of Haringey’s Virtual School, which had been in place since April 2010 was noted. In considering this report the Committee was pleased to note that the Virtual School had been short listed under 4 categories of the forthcoming Children and Young People Now magazine awards.</p> <p>Provisional GCSE results were given for the 48 children in Year 11 who had been in care continuously for a period of more than 12 months. All 32 young people who sat GCSE exams achieved a level one qualification or above. It was pleasing to note that the four young people who had attended the Pupil Support Centre achieved one or more GCSE’s at level one (grades D- G) and all of them have secured college placements. Six young people achieved A and A* grades. It was noted that the extension of the Virtual School to post 16 would allow these young people’s progress to continue to be monitored beyond secondary school. The committee learned that, the 31% of Looked after Children gaining 5 A*-C grades, had been the subject of early intervention work at key stage 2 and therefore it was especially pleasing that this extra assistance had resulted in good grades for these children. The committee further requested circulation of supplementary information about the numbers of LAC passing A levels and those progressing onto university. Noted that the continuation of the Virtual School to provide post 16 services would enable this information to be held.</p> <p>Details of training delivered to all designated teachers, social workers and foster carers between April – July 2010 was given together with an evaluation of a DT conference held in July 2010. Officers were pleased to note that there had been significant positive feedback on the training event by teachers on promoting rapid and accelerated educational progress of children in care. This was evidenced by good sign up to online training which should in turn help support better completion of Personal Education Plans.</p> <p>The committee recommended that the good news on LAC attainment should be shared with the School Standards committee to continue raising the expectations about what Looked after Children can achieve.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>1. The committee congratulated the young people for their</p> | <p>AC</p> <p>AC</p> <p>All to</p> |

MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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| | <p>achievements and thanked the Virtual School project team for their hard work and commitment.</p> <p>2. Agreed that invitations be sent to the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee members for the forth coming awards ceremony for LAC taking place on the 30th September 2010.</p> | <p>note</p> <p>AC</p> |
| CPAC21 | <p>EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CARE LEAVERS AND INFORMATION ON NEETS</p> <p>As requested the Committee received an update report on the number of young people leaving care who were defined as NEET (not in education, employment or training), details of employment links established by the leaving care and asylum service and the support provided by the service to young people to young people to help with finding employment and training.</p> <p>The meeting noted that there were 482 young people who were in education, training or employment and 127 who were NEET's (not in education, employment or training). A detailed breakdown of the ethnicity of the young NEET people was given together with suggested barriers to employment.</p> <p>The Leaving Care and Asylum service offered a variety of support to help young people obtain employment, training or education. In particular they worked in partnership with a range of other agencies and organisations. These links needed to be further developed in order to meet the needs of the young people and it was noted that there were areas for further development.</p> <p>The committee was interested in finding out about the emotional support received by LAC who were leaving care and living alone. Discussion was focussed around what support the local authority currently provides with feelings of isolation and what support is provided after normal working hours to care leavers. There was work being completed by the leaving care team on negotiating contracts for providers of accommodation ,to ensure out of hours support is available to care leavers. Further suggestions put forward from the committee for supporting care leavers were: calling upon older care leavers who may want to provide advice and support to new care leavers , also utilising care leaver events to allow connections to be made and experiences to be shared. The committee also discussed the pros and cons of placing care leavers with similar peers and concluded that there should be more development work on dealing with the issues of isolation.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>1. The report be noted</p> | <p>RT/EC</p> |

RT/EC

**MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MONDAY 13 SEPTEMBER 2010**

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| | <p>of the Committee) Haringey Park and Muswell House.</p> <p>Monthly inspections of the homes were carried out by a combination of Councillors, one of the four staff from the Placements team and from June onwards included young people. The committee noted the recent issues raised by the visitors for resolution by the 3 homes.</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>1. That the report be noted</p> | |
| CPAC26 | <p>CHILD SAFEGUARDING</p> <p>Ofsted report on the announced inspection of first response team was due to be published on the 16th September.</p> | |
| CPAC27 | <p>NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS</p> <p>There were none.</p> | |
| CPAC28 | <p>ANY OTHER BUSINESS – ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING</p> <p>Muswell Hill House Update Formation of the CiC Council Update on Fostercare Consortium joint working]</p> <p>Information to be included in the performance report as set out in CPAC 19.</p> <p>DATE OF NEXT MEETING: 11 November 2010</p> | <p>WT DH WT</p> <p>DH</p> |

LORNA REITH
Chair

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

Actions arising from Cabinet Procurement Committee are monitored and progress reported by Corporate Procurement. Officers must therefore ensure that all actions assigned to them, are fully addressed and signed off with the Contracts Management Officer in the Corporate Procurement Unit.

Councillors Goldberg (Chair), *Bevan, Kober and *Reith.

*Present

| MINUTE NO. | SUBJECT/DECISION | ACTION BY |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| PROC30. | <p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (Agenda Item 1)</p> <p>Apologies for absence were submitted by Councillors Goldberg and Kober.</p> <p>In the absence of Councillor Goldberg, Councillor Bevan took the Chair.</p> <p>(Councillor Bevan in the Chair)</p> | |
| PROC31. | <p>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Agenda Item 3)</p> <p>Councillor Bevan declared a personal interest in respect of Item 10 – Broadwater Farm Lift Improvements.</p> | HLDMS |
| PROC32. | <p>MINUTES (Agenda Item 4)</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That the minutes of the meeting held on 22 July 2010 be approved and signed.</p> | HLDMS |
| PROC33. | <p>EXPANSION OF RHODES AVENUE PRIMARY SCHOOL FROM TWO TO THREE FORM ENTRY - CORRECTION TO RECORD OF BUILDING CONTRACT AWARD (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 5)</p> <p>We noted that the report informed us of the decision taken under Urgency Procedures to amend Minute PROC.23 of the meeting held on 22 July 2010 by correcting the name of the contractor awarded the building contract for the Rhodes Avenue Primary School Expansion project.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That it be noted that Minute PROC. 23(1) had been varied to read as follows –</p> <p>'That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the building contract for the Rhodes</p> | |

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

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| | Avenue Primary School expansion to Balfour Beatty Construction Scottish and Southern Ltd. on the terms and conditions set out in the appendix to the interleaved report.' | |
| PROC34. | <p>IT STRATEGY 2010-13 - PROCUREMENT APPROACH (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 7)</p> <p>We noted that the report was to inform us of the planned approach to procurement to be taken within the IT Strategy 2010-2013 which had been approved by the Cabinet on 13 July 2010.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That the report be noted.</p> | |
| PROC35. | <p>IT STRATEGY 2010-13 - HARDWARE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 8)</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval to use specified Framework Agreements for the procurement of IT Hardware for the delivery of the IT Strategy 2010-2013, and for business as usual.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That approval be granted to IT Services' general procurement approach of using the Buying Solutions and Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) framework agreements for the procurement of IT Hardware including servers, desktops and peripheral items.</p> | DCR |
| PROC36. | <p>FURTHER UPDATE ON THE PROCUREMENT OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 9)</p> <p>We noted that the report was the third in a series of regular "for information only" reports designed to inform us of the progress of the procurement of the new contract for the Councils "Collection of Waste and Recycling, Street Cleansing and other Environmental Services." We also noted that the procurement was being undertaken under formal OJEU Competitive Dialogue regulations and was expected to result in an Award of Contract recommendation to the Cabinet in December 2010.</p> <p>Clarification was sought of whether consideration had been given to protecting the level of service for the remainder of the current contract if the present contractor was not awarded the new contract. We were informed that the present provider would be contractually bound to continue to provide the service and that monitoring arrangements could be stepped up to ensure compliance. The state of the market was such that should the contractor fail to perform satisfactorily they would also suffer damage to their reputation. Existing employees would have transfer rights and continuity of employment would be protected.</p> | |

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

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| | <p>We were also informed that although there had been slippage of about 6 weeks on the original timetable there was sufficient flexibility in it to make up this lost time.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That it be noted that the procurement procedure currently underway and progress made to date as outlined in the interleaved report be noted. 2. That it be noted that the report was the third in a series of reports scheduled at key stages of the procurement to keep our Committee informed of progress. 3. That it be noted that that the procurement would eventually lead to agreement as a key decision of the award of the contract for an Integrated Waste Management Contract with a total contact value per annum of approximately £17.5 million for a 14 year term with a possible extension for a further period of up to 7 years. | |
| PROC37. | <p>BROADWATER FARM LIFT IMPROVEMENTS (Report of the Director of Urban Environment - Agenda Item 10)</p> <p>Councillor Bevan declared a personal interest in respect of this item by virtue of being Chair of the London Housing Consortium.</p> <p>Our Chair agreed to admit the report as urgent business. The report was late because it had taken longer than usual to obtain satisfaction about the listing of 14 procurement related issues that were raised for clarification concerning both the report and the tender that was conducted to give it effect. The report was too urgent to await the next meeting because of the long lead in time required to facilitate bespoke lift manufacturing for each of the 10 blocks involved and to ensure that the tender was accepted by 15 October after which date negotiations would have to be held with the contractors about extending the tender acceptance date.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that the report sought approval to a waiver of the Contract Standing Order requirement in relation to tender procedure to enable the invitation of bids from a selection of contractors from Constructionline (a government managed UK register of pre-qualified construction services) who were invited to tender for the works. We also noted that the report sought our agreement to the award of the contract for lift replacement at Broadwater Farm Estate.</p> <p>Having noted that Section 20 Notices had been issued to leaseholders in accordance with the statutory requirements we noted the estimated</p> | |

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

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| | <p>recoverable charges. Clarification having been sought of whether the contingency provision was adequate we were advised that while it was thought it was officers could seek additional resources from the Council's capital programme if necessary.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That approval be granted to a waiver of Contract Standing Order 8.04 in relation to the Broadwater Farm Lift Improvement scheme. 2. That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.01(a) approval be granted to the award of the contract for the Broadwater Farm Lift Replacement scheme to ThyssenKrupp Elevator UK Ltd on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report. 3. That the total estimated cost excluding fees as detailed in the Appendix to the interleaved report be noted. | <p>DUE</p> <p>DUE</p> |
| PROC38. | <p>MUSWELL HILL LOW CARBON ZONE HOME ENERGY RETROFIT SCHEME (Agenda Item 11)</p> <p>We noted that this item had been withdrawn.</p> | |
| PROC39. | <p>FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF CLEANING SERVICES FOR THE SCHOOLS WITHIN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 12)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval to the award of a framework for the provision of cleaning services for schools within the Haringey with the schools to 'call off' the framework through 'mini competition' to the contractors listed.</p> <p>Clarification having been sought of how schools would find out about the Framework Agreement we were advised that reference to it would be included in the regular information bulletin circulated to them and details would be published on the web site. An enquiry had already been received from the Sixth Form Centre.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the four year framework for the provision of Cleaning Services for Schools within Haringey to the five contractors named below -</p> | <p>DCYPS</p> |

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superclean Services Wothorpe Ltd. • Enterprise Support Services UK Ltd. • Indigo Services UK • Birkin Services • Turners Cleaning and Support Services | |
| PROC40. | <p>AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE FOOD SUPPLIES OF GREEN GROCERY FOR COUNCIL CATERING SERVICE (Report of the Director of the Children and Young People's Service - Agenda Item 13)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that the report sought approval for the award of a Framework Agreement to enable the Council's catering service to "call off" supplies from the framework through a purchase order issued to the provider able to provide the specific supplies and having the highest tender score. This order would form a contract between the Catering Service and the Supplier.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of the Framework Agreement to the tenderers listed below – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H&B Hawkes Ltd. • Prescott-Thomas Ltd 2. That in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report the Framework Agreement be awarded for a period of 3 years commencing from 1 November 2010 to 31 October 2013 with the option to extend for 1 further period up to 12 months. | <p>DCYPS</p> <p>DCYPS</p> |
| PROC41. | <p>SUPPORTING PEOPLE - WAIVER AND AWARD OF CONTRACT - HARTS FOR FAMILIES (Report of the Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services - Agenda Item 14)</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval of a waiver of the Contract Standing Order requirement to tender and to the award of a contract for a floating support service.</p> <p>Disquiet was voiced about continuity of the level of service which would be provided as the extended contract moved towards its conclusion and we were informed that consideration was being given to other ways of proving the services contained in the contract including through Hearthstone, the Anti Social Behaviour Team as well as by expanding existing services in Homes for Haringey and the Children and Young People's Service. Concern having expressed about whether there would be sufficient capacity in the sectors identified and that the timescales for</p> | |

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

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| | <p>transferring the services was too optimistic it was accepted that these issues were outside the remit of the Committee and would need to be taken up elsewhere.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 7.03 approval be granted to a waiver of Contract Standing Order 6.05 (Requirement to Tender). 2. That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award a new contract for the floating support service to HARTS as detailed below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to allow for a staged reduction in the annual contract price from £2.8m to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £2.5m (2010/11) £1.7m (2011/12) £1.7m (2012/13) <p style="padding-left: 40px;">with termination of the contract on 31 March 2013</p> b) to allow for a respective staged reduction of the capacity of the service over the same periods in line with the reducing contract value. 3. That it be noted that the cost of the contract would be met from the Supporting People Programme Grant. | <p>DACCS</p> <p>DACCS</p> |
| PROC42. | <p>TERMINATION OF MAJOR ADAPTATIONS FRAMEWORK CONTRACTOR (Report of the Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services - Agenda Item 15)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that in accordance with Contract Standing Order 15.03 the report informed us of the termination of Rok Building Limited's (Rok) appointment as a framework contractor providing disabled adaptations to the residents of Haringey.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That it be noted that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council's framework agreement with Rok for the provision of disabled adaptations work had been terminated by a notice | |

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010

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| | <p>issued on 29 June 2010.</p> <p>2. In accordance with Contract Standing Order 15.02 the decision to terminate the framework agreement had been approved by the Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services.</p> | |
| PROC43. | <p>OFFICE STATIONERY - AWARD OF CONTRACT (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 16)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval to the award of a contract for the provision of office stationery. Clarification having been sought as to why the quotation of one of the suppliers was significantly higher than all the others we were informed that that they must have made an error but the quotations having been sought on the basis of lowest price it had not been possible to go back to them for clarification. However, once the contract was awarded they would be contacted.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 approval be granted to the award of a contract for the provision of office stationery for the Council to Lyreco on the terms and conditions set out in the Appendix to the interleaved report.</p> | DCR |
| PROC44. | <p>REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSRUCTIONLINE (Report of the Director of Corporate Resources - Agenda Item 17)</p> <p>Our Chair agreed to admit the report as urgent business. The report was late because of the need to complete necessary consultations. The report was too urgent to await the next meeting because of the need to commence a procurement process to pre-qualify contractors.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We noted that the report sought our approval to the proposed implementation of pre-qualified lists of specialist works contractors to be managed by Constructionline and the Council's Construction Procurement Group. In response to a question about asbestos removal we were informed that these works were on a separate framework agreement.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> | |

**MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2010**

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| | That approval be granted to the implementation of pre-qualified lists for specialist works as set out in the interleaved report. | DCR |
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The meeting ended at 19.05 hours

JOHN BEVAN
In the Chair



Agenda item:

[No.]

Cabinet

12 October 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.

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| <p>4. Recommendations</p> <p>4.1. That the report be noted</p> |
| <p>5. Reason for recommendation(s)</p> <p>5.1. Not applicable.</p> |
| <p>6. Other options considered</p> <p>6.1. Not applicable</p> |
| <p>7. Summary</p> <p>7.1 To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p>8. Chief Financial Officer Comments</p> <p>8.1. Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.</p> |
| <p>9. Head of Legal Services Comments</p> <p>9.1. Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.</p> |
| <p>10. Head of Procurement Comments – [Required for Procurement Committee]</p> <p>10.1. Not applicable</p> |
| <p>11. Equalities & Community Cohesion Comments</p> <p>11.1. Where appropriate these are contained in the individual consultation forms.</p> |

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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