Haringey Council

NOTICE OF MEETING

Cabinet

TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 2011 at 18:30 HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

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

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

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 21 below. New items of exempt Urgent Business will be dealt with at Item 24 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, license, permission or registration in relation to them or any person or body described in paragraph 8 of the Code of Conduct.

4. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 6)

To confirm the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 8 November 2011 as a correct record.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

6. RESPONSE TO THE SCRUTINY REVIEW ON THE CLUSTERING OF BETTING SHOPS (PAGES 7 - 20)

(Report of the Director of Place and Sustainability – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for the Environment): To respond to the review undertaken by Overview and Scrutiny on the Clustering of Betting shops.

7. FINANCIAL PLANNING 2012/13 – 2014/15

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Carbon Reduction): To consider and agree the proposed budget package for 2012/13 and later years.

REPORT TO FOLLOW

8. TOTTENHAM REGENERATION PROGRAMME - PROGRESS UPDATE, NEXT STEPS AND GOVERNANCE (PAGES 21 - 56)

(Report the Director of Place and Sustainability – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Social Inclusion): To provide an update on the work being undertaken to rebuild and regenerate Tottenham following the disturbances in August and to seek endorsement of the proposed governance arrangements to oversee the regeneration programme.

9. NEW RIVER VILLAGE SECTION 106 COMMITMENT OF FUNDS (PAGES 57 - 72)

(Report of the Director of Place and Sustainability – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Social Inclusion): To consider proposals with respect to the use of the remaining funds secured through Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

10. HARINGEY'S LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2010/11 (PAGES 73 - 168)

(Report of the Director of Place and Sustainability – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Social Inclusion): To approve the Local Development Framework 2010/2011 Annual Monitoring Report.

11. TOWN CENTRE AND SHOPPING FRONTAGE VITALITY AND VIABILITY - PROGRESS REPORT (PAGES 169 - 180)

(Report of the Director of Place and Sustainability – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Social Inclusion): To provide an update with regard to the development of new planning policies.

12. DOG CONTROL ORDERS (PAGES 181 - 208)

(Report of the Director of Place and Sustainability – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for the Environment): To obtain agreement from Cabinet for consultation on proposed Dog Control Order schemes to proceed.

13. OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE USE OF LARKSPUR CLOSE

(Report of the Director of Housing and Adult Services – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing): To consider options for the future use of Larkspur Close.

REPORT TO FOLLOW

14. PROPOSED CLOSURE OF ALEXANDRA ROAD CRISIS UNIT (PAGES 209 - 274)

(Report of the Director of Housing and Adult Services – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Services): To inform Cabinet of the outcome of consultation in relation to the future of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit and to consider proposals with respect to the future of the unit.

15. HARINGEY'S VOLUNTARY SECTOR STRATEGY 2011-2016 AND VOLUNTARY SECTOR COMMISSIONING AND FUNDING FRAMEWORK (PAGES 275 - 402)

(Report of the Director of Housing and Adult Services – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Services): To consider and approve the Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 and Funding Framework.

16. CHILDCARE SUFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT AND ACTION PLAN (PAGES 403 - 424)

(Report of the Director of Children's Services – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children's Services): To note the key findings of the Council's 2011 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) and to agree the key priorities for the subsequent CSA Action Plan 2011-14 and related childcare priorities.

17. PROPOSALS TO EXPAND WELBOURNE PRIMARY, BELMONT INFANTS AND LANCASTERIAN PRIMARY SCHOOLS FROM TWO FORM TO THREE FORMS OF ENTRY (PAGES 425 - 484)

(Report of the Director of Children's Services – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children's Services): To consider proposals with respect to the expansion of the three schools.

18. DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL PROPERTY (PAGES 485 - 496)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Carbon Reduction): To approve the disposal of the Council's freehold interest in 63 Lawrence Road.

19. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (PAGES 497 - 506)

a) Children's Safeguarding Practice and Policy Advisory Committee - 3 November 2011
b) Cabinet Procurement Committee - 17 November 2011

20. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS (PAGES 507 - 512)

(Report of the Assistant Chief Executive): To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken since the last Cabinet meeting on 8 November 2011.

21. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 2 above.

22. 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 23 allows for the consideration of exempt information in relation to Item 18, which appears earlier within the agenda.

23. DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL PROPERTY (PAGES 513 - 514)

(Report of the Director of Corporate Resources – To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Carbon Reduction): To approve the disposal of the Council's freehold interest in 63 Lawrence Road.

24. NEW EXEMPT ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider new items of exempt Urgent Business.

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

Xanthe Barker
Principal Committee Coordinator
Tel: 020-8489 2957
Email: xanthe.barker@haringey.gov.uk

Published: 12 December 2011

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 4

MINUTES OF THE CABINET
TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2011

Present: Councillor Lorna Reith (Chair), Councillor John Bevan, Councillor Dilek Dogus, Councillor Joe Goldberg*, Councillor Alan Strickland and Councillor Bernice Vanier.

Also Present: Councillor Gideon Bull, Councillor Lyn Weber.

** Councillor Joe Goldberg arrived at 7.45pm*

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
CAB68.	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE** Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Nilgun Canver and Councillor Claire Kober and apologies for lateness were received from Councillor Joe Goldberg. **NOTED**	
CAB69.	**URGENT BUSINESS** There were no new items of Urgent Business. Item 8 – 'Shared Regulatory Services Between the London Borough of Waltham Forest and the London Borough of Haringey' was admitted as a late item of Urgent Business. This was because details of the staff consultation, which formed part of the background of the report, remained subject to discussion between the Boroughs at the time of publication. **NOTED**	
CAB70.	**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** There were no declarations of interest made.	
CAB71.	**MINUTES** **RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the meeting held on 4 October 2011 be confirmed as a correct record of the meeting.	HLDMS
CAB72.	**DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS** There were no deputations, petitions or questions received.	
CAB73.	**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FORECASTS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011**	

	The Cabinet received a report setting out the forecast financial revenue and capital outturns for 2011/12 based on actual performance to 30 September 2011. The report also sought approval of proposed management actions and budget adjustments. It was noted that as changes to the NHS Continuing Care criteria came into effect and fewer people were eligible for support greater demand was likely to be placed on services provided by the Local Authority. This issue would continue to be monitored and reported on to Cabinet. **RESOLVED:** i. That the progress being made against the Council's 2011/12 budget in respect of revenue and capital be noted. ii. That the budget virements set out in Appendix 3 and the carry forward requested in paragraph 8.4 of the report be approved. iii. That the Director of Children and Young People's Services be required to take the necessary action to bring current spending to within the approved budget.	DCR D&CYPS
CAB74.	**PERFORMANCE MONITORING** The Cabinet received a report that provided an update with respect to progress against the Council's outcomes and priorities for the second quarter of 2011/12. It was noted that it had recently been reported in the press that the level of young people in the Borough classed as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) was higher than the levels set out in the report. Cabinet was advised that the disparity between the figures reported and the figures contained within the performance report was due to the use of two different measures. Cabinet was advised that the target with respect to reducing the use of Temporary Accommodation (TA) had been revised down in order to reflect the pressures that the Borough faced due to the capping of Housing Benefit. Given the pressure that this would place on the demand for TA in Haringey it had been considered appropriate to introduce a new target of maintaining current levels of TA for the next two years. A number of measures were being taken by the Council and Homes for Haringey to tackle under occupancy and a four Borough agreement had been formed between Haringey, Barnet, Enfield to help improve the way emergency accommodation was managed. It was noted that the performance data Cabinet received had been chosen on the basis that it reflected the Council's key corporate priorities. The performance indicators included in the Cabinet report were not exhaustive and a wider a range of performance indicators were	

	measured and reported on in detail to other Council bodies. **RESOLVED:** i. That progress against the five outcome area during the second quarter of 2011/12 be noted. ii. That the issues and challenges moving forward into the reporting period be noted.	
CAB75.	**SHARED REGULATORY SERVICES BETWEEN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF WALTHAM FOREST AND THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY** The Cabinet received a report that outlined the approach being taken by the London Boroughs of Waltham Forest and Haringey to develop an initial proposal for a shared Regulatory Service. It was noted that the 'Financial Planning 2012/13 to 2014/15 – Mid Year Budget Update' report, which had been received by the Cabinet on 4 October 2011, stated that there would be a review of delivery options for Trading Standards and Environmental Health and that the proposals set out in the report formed part of this review. **RESOLVED:** i. That it be agreed, in principle, to establish a joint regulatory service between the London Boroughs of Waltham Forest and Haringey for the regulatory services set out in the report and its appendices. ii. That the following be noted: a. That a 30 day staff consultation with recognised trade unions and staff on Phase 1 of the shared regulatory service, as described within the report and at Appendix 1 and 2 of the report, commenced during the week commencing 31 October 2011. b. That the Cabinet would consider the outcome of the consultation exercise and any equalities impact assessment and make a final decision on the proposal to enter into Phase 1 of the shared regulatory services in December 2011. c. That the decision on the staffing structure of Phase 1 of the shared regulatory service would be referred to Corporate Committee following the conclusion of the formal staff consultation process. d. That the implementation of the shared regulatory services proposals would require further decisions of the Council and / or Cabinet to delegate the statutory functions covered by the service.	ACE / DPS

CAB76.	**LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND TRANSPORT FOR LONDON ACT 2008 - APPOINTED DAY FOR ADOPTION OF POWERS UNDER PART 5 NON PAYMENT OF PENALTY CHARGE NOTICES** The Cabinet received a report that advised it of the intention to seek a Council resolution to adopt new powers provided in Part 5 of the London Local Authorities and Transport Act 2008 to fix an 'appointed day' for bringing those powers into operation. In response to concern that the adoption of the new powers might result in some residents, who were not 'persistent evaders', having their vehicles removed it was noted that where an appeal had already been lodged this process would not be initiated. Whilst the policy was not intended to target people who had simply forgotten to make a payment it was noted that individuals had a personal responsibility to ensure that parking permits were renewed and that any fixed penalty notices were paid on time or disputed via the relevant appeal process. In response to concerns raised with regard to the use of bailiffs it was noted that the Benefits and Local Taxation team had recently been restructured to improve efficiency. The Cabinet Member noted that he would discuss with officers whether there was a need to review consistency in this area. **RESOLVED:** That it be noted that Council, at its meeting on 21 November 2011, would be asked to resolve that the appointed day for adopting Part 5 of the London Local Authorities and Transport for London Act 2008 should come into operation on public highways, which the London Borough of Haringey is the Highways Authority, on 1 March 2012.	
CAB77.	**ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS - PROPOSED ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2013/14** The Cabinet considered a report that set out proposals with respect to admission arrangements for Haringey schools for the academic year 2013/14. In response to concerns raised with regard to the accessibility of the Admissions website it was noted that this was not managed by the Council and that the concerns raised would be fed back to the provider. **RESOLVED:** That the proposed admission arrangements and the proposed coordination scheme, outlined in the report, be approved to go out for public consultation (consultation was required to take place for a period of eight weeks between 1 November 2011 and 1 March 2012).	DC&YPS
CAB78.	**DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL PROPERTIES** The Cabinet received a report that sought approval to dispose of the	

	former Council offices at Crompton Crescent N17 which were surplus to the Council's requirements. Exempt information with respect to this report was disclosed under Item 16. **RESOLVED:** That the Head of Corporate Property be authorised to dispose of the Council's freehold interest in the Council offices at Crompton Crescent for the best consideration reasonably obtainable on the open market.	DPS
CAB79.	**MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES** **RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the following bodies be noted: a) Children's Safeguarding Practice and Policy Advisory Committee – 13 September 2011 b) Cabinet Procurement Committee – 6 October 2011 c) Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee – 11 October 2011 d) Cabinet Member Signing – 17 October 2011	
CAB80.	**DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS** The Cabinet received a report that detailed the delegated and significant actions taken by Directors since the previous meeting of the Cabinet on 4 October 2011. **RESOLVED:** That the report be noted.	
CAB81.	**NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS** There were no new Items of Urgent Business.	
CAB82.	**EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC** **RESOLVED:** That the press and members of the public present be excluded for the remainder of the meeting in order to consider exempt information pertaining to Item 16.	
CAB83.	**DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL PROPERTIES** As set out under minute CAB78 above.	
CAB84.	**NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS**	

	There were no new exempt items of Urgent Business.	

The meeting closed at 7.25pm.

COUNCILLOR LORNA REITH

……..

Chair

Agenda Item 6

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet 20th December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Response to the Scrutiny Review of the Clustering of Betting Shops

Report authorised by :	Lyn Garner- Director Of Place and Sustainability

Lead Officer:	Eubert Malcolm, Group Manager Regulatory Services Telephone: 0208 489 5520 eubert.malcolm@haringey.gov.uk

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 Currently there is no ability to consider the clustering of betting shops within an authority. The Gambling Act clearly specifies that the Licensing Authority shall aim to permit applications for a premises licence so long as this conforms to relevant Codes of Practice, any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with the policy statement published by the Licensing Authority.

1.2 The Clustering of Betting Shops in the Scrutiny Panel report clearly identified as an issue that cuts across council services and partners. This report provides a proposed Cabinet response to recommendations made by an Overview and Scrutiny review of Clustering of Betting Shops in Haringey and reported to Cabinet on 4 October 2011.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. There has been widespread concern amongst local residents, partners, Councillors and the MP for Tottenham regarding the clustering of betting shops in Haringey. We have been lobbying the government on this issue extensively since 2008. We have also piloted a challenge through the courts to test our licensing powers. Unfortunately, despite all our efforts, we have

Haringey Council

not been able to pin down particular licensing criteria to the betting shop that was appealed in the courts. The Counsel's opinion was very clear that in effect no new application could be refused through the licensing criteria.

2.2. Clustering of betting shops has an adverse impact on our communities. They tend to cluster in poorer geographical areas and exploit people. I continue to lobby both the Government and the Local Government Association for a change to the Gambling Act (2005) and associated guidance as well as planning requirements, to ensure that effective control measures are put in place.

2.3. I welcome the scrutiny's far reaching work and am pleased to note that overall the findings reflect the Cabinet's lobbying priorities. Although, I am pleased to note the local Liberal Democrat colleagues' complimentary work on the committee, I must emphasize my dismay about how the local Liberal Democrat MP for Hornsey and Wood Green did not support a proposal put forward by the Tottenham MP to introduce a control through the planning route to further control betting shops.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That the Cabinet is asked to agree the scrutiny report recommendations and actions proposed as set out in Appendix 1.

4. Reason for recommendation(s)

4.1 The Scrutiny review of the Clustering of Betting shops in Haringey heard evidence from a wide range of stakeholders and concluded that national licensing and planning regulations should be changed and other local initiatives should be further explored subject to resources and effectiveness including local planning and licensing controls. This report provides a response to the recommendations.

5. Other options considered

5.1 All options considered are contained within the report.

6. Background information

6.1 The Clustering of Betting Shops in Haringey has attracted considerable community concern in 2009 and 2010 and prompted substantial coverage in local media. The Licensing Authority (the Local Authority) under the Gambling Act 2005 has the statutory duty to issue Premises Licenses. We also consult and determine a Statement of Gambling Policy which supports our priorities for 'Safer and Cleaner' public spaces, 'Wellbeing' and 'Independent Living'.

Haringey Council

7. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

7.1 Members are asked to note the report at this point and a further report will be brought back at a later date with cost information.

7.2 The recommendations cover a range of Services across the Council and there will be some resource implications for these services. Any proposals would need to be within existing budgets.

8. Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

8.1 The November 2010 Government guidance on the use of Article 4 Directions (A4Ds) makes it clear that they should only be made in exceptional circumstances where evidence suggests that the exercise of development rights would harm local amenity or the proper planning of the area.

8.2 There is a need to clearly identify the potential harm that the direction is intended to address. In terms of justifying the use of an A4D as appropriate there is a need to consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would "undermine local objectives to create or maintain mixed communities".

8.3 The Council would need to demonstrate that it was satisfied that it is expedient that development that would normally benefit from permitted development rights should not be carried out unless planning permission is granted for it on application (for an A4D to have immediate effect, rather than giving 12 months notice of its operation, then it would also be necessary to demonstrate that the development to which the A4D relates would be prejudicial to the proper planning of its area or constitutes a threat to the amenity of the area).

8.4 The wider the area of the A4D the stronger the justification needed for the withdrawal of permitted development rights (the examples given of National Parks & AONB indicate a high level of pre-existing, nationally recognised protection, which does not appear to be the case here).

8.5 As Circular 9/95 makes clear (para.1) ".....pd rights have been endorsed by Parliament and consequently should not be withdrawn locally without compelling reasons" and that "Such action will be rarely justified unless there is a real and specific threat i.e. there is reliable evidence to suggest that permitted development is likely to take place which could damage an interest of acknowledged importance and which should therefore be brought within full planning control in the public interest".

8.6 A4Ds of this type would require the approval of the Secretary of State (SoS). It is interesting to note that a recent attempt to remove betting shops from Class A2 (as proposed by our local Tottenham MP) was defeated in Parliament, and it might be difficult to persuade the SoS to approve the use

of an A4D for this purpose which Parliament itself has so recently considered and rejected.

9. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

9.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken when the Statement of Gambling Policy is revised in 2013. The Equality Impact assessment must consider the impact on different communities and ensure full consultation across all relevant protected equality groups.

10. Policy Implications

10.1 The Licensing Authority (the Local Authority) under the Gambling Act 2005 has a statutory duty to issue Premises Licenses. A Statement of Gambling Policy is consulted and determined which supports priorities for 'Safer and Clearer' public spaces, 'Wellbeing' and 'independent Living'.

11. Use of Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1- Table of recommendations and service comments.

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.2 Scrutiny Review of the Clustering of Betting Shops in Haringey 2011

13. Response to Overview and Scrutiny Panel Recommendations

13.1 The Scrutiny Panel has identified 9 recommendations. These are listed in Appendix 1 together with a service response following consultation with the council services and partners affected. Most services contributed to the review and have accepted recommendations contained although some resource implications are identified.

13.2 Recommendation 1 required the concept of 'clustering' should be clearly defined and appropriately reflected in relevant planning policy documents. The panel also recommended that the planning service should consider the development of a 'clustering' policy to be developed.

13.3 The Planning Service is reviewing the impact of betting shops and clusters particularly in Tottenham and will report back on possible policy options for control if the research shows that betting shops and clustering has had an adverse impact on shopping variety and vitality - this will be reported to a later Cabinet in December 2011.

13.4 Recommendation 2 requested that the Licensing Team establish a Responsible Gambling Premises Scheme, similar to the Responsible Licensee Scheme already in operation in Haringey. Local gambling

operators should be encouraged to sign up to this voluntary agreement which sets clear standards and procedures.

13.5 The Licensing Team has commenced work with the betting operators to establish such a scheme. The panel recommend that the Licensing Team establish a Responsible Gambling Premises Scheme. It is proposed that the various betting operators are invited to take part in such a scheme. This would be a voluntary scheme. Discussions have also commenced with the police for joint working in this area.

13.6 Recommendation 3 required the development of a full appraisal of the costs and benefits of adopting an Article 4 Direction. The Cabinet member for the Environment proposes to hold a wider stake holder debate on the matter in the new year.

13.7 Recommendation 4 highlighted the need to continue to lobby central government for amendments to the Gambling Act (2005).

13.8 The Cabinet Member for the Environment has lobbied both Government and the Local Government Association on numerous occasions for change to the Act and guidance. The Cabinet Member wrote to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, expressing concern that local authorities have no effective controls to limit the number of gambling premises opening in their boroughs. The letter reflected on the experiences of Haringey and a Counsel opinion that in effect no new application could be refused.

13.9 Initially the response from the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) was that it was too early to make changes. However, following lobbying through the Local Government Association there was an announcement on the 2 December 2008 by the Prime Minister stating that he would ensure that "local communities and their authorities have sufficient powers to prevent the clustering of betting shops in areas where this is a problem." This commitment was subsequently confirmed as a Government priority in the Queen's speech.

13.10 It was understood that there would be an early review of the powers available to local authorities and a published report of the findings and proposals. To date no report has been published. In February 2010 the Cabinet Member wrote again, seeking confirmation of whether the review of powers to deal with the clustering of betting shops had been undertaken, and the date by when the findings would be published. Officers also supplied submissions supporting the need for change in legislation and guidance.

13.11 In July 2010 the Cabinet Member wrote again, to Secretary of State at DCMS. In this letter an explanation was sought on why Article 4 Directions were an inappropriate power for dealing with the clustering of betting shops, and highlighting the increasing perception that betting shops are linked to

crime and low level disorder. In response the Minister for Tourism and Heritage wrote to confirm that he believed that Article 4 Directions under the Town and Country Planning Act are appropriate where there is a "real or specific threat" and discussions were being undertaken on how guidance could be improved so that where there is a link between crime and disorder and specific premises action could be taken.

13.12 The Scrutiny Review found that no evidence was received in this review to link the clustering of betting shops to crime and disorder. Local police did conclude however, that betting shops had become a focal point for crime and ASB in areas where this was already known to be a problem.

13.13 Recommendation 5 stated that the Council should write to (DCMS) and the Gambling Commission regarding concerns associated with Fixed Odds Betting Terminals including; Licenses for Fixed Odds Betting Terminals are considered separately from those of premises licenses and are not allowed as part of the wider license and for the retention rates of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals to be displayed on each machine. The issue of separate Fixed Odds Betting Terminals has been highlighted in Haringey's response to the Select Committee, and we are currently awaiting the outcome of the findings of that committee. To date the Government has increased the amount of similar machines adult gaming centres and bingo premises can have on site available for use, this may be an indication that they are intending to do the same with Fixed Odds Betting Terminals in betting shops.

13.14 A further part of recommendation 5 was the possibility of commissioning independent research into the association of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals with crime and disorder and the role of these on those with gambling problems. This has been investigated however the costs have proved to be prohibitive. Further discussions will continue with the police service to jointly address this issue.

13.15 Recommendation 6 highlighted the need for improved liaison between operators and Safer Neighbourhood Teams and borough intelligence to help reduce low level crime and ASB. The police have confirmed that work has commenced in this area with consistent standards for reporting being reinforced to officers. Area managers for the betting shops are beginning to work with the police and a forum is being considered. The Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors are looking at the layout of existing betting shops and advising where appropriate. The police call control systems are being reviewed to understand how calls relating to alcohol, ASB and disorder associated with betting shops can be better captured by their data management systems.

13.16 Recommendation 7 proposed that the Council should undertake further work to investigate whether the clustering of betting shops has precipitated an increase in rental values. It is proposed to explore the various options that

can be utilised to determine whether the clustering of betting shops has precipitated an increase in rental values.

13.17 Recommendation 8 stated that the Council should consider if there is a role for Area Committees in monitoring the clustering of retail uses and the possible impact this may have on communities. It is proposed explore the possibility and pilot the role of Area Committees to monitor the impact of clustering in selected wards in early 2012.

Haringey Council

Appendix 1. Response to Overview & Scrutiny Recommendations for Clustering of Betting shops

Recommendations	Service Response
1. The clustering of any retail, business or service use (including betting shops) may limit the retail appeal and affect the vitality and viability of shopping areas in which these clusters occur. The panel recommended that the concept of 'clustering' should be clearly defined and appropriately reflected in relevant planning policy documents. The panel also recommended that the planning service should consider the development of a 'clustering' policy'.	Agreed • The Planning Service is reviewing the impact of betting shops and clusters in Town Centres and will report back on possible policy options for control - this will be reported to Cabinet in December 2011.

Haringey Council

Recommendations	Service Response
2. The panel recommend that the Licensing Team establish a Responsible Gambling Premises Scheme, similar to the Responsible Licensee Scheme already in operation in Haringey. Local gambling operators should be encouraged to sign up to this voluntary agreement which sets clear standards and procedures that: ▪ ensure that clean and presentable shop frontages are maintained ▪ discourage customers from gathering outside betting shop premises ▪ reports crime and anti-social behaviour both on and outside betting shop premises to appropriate authorities ▪ ensure details of where people with gambling problems can obtain help and advice are prominently displayed ▪ signage regarding ASB, criminal damage and underage usage of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals is prominently displayed ▪ ID checks are systematically employed to prevent under age gambling.	Agreed • The Licensing Team has commenced work with betting operators to establish such a scheme. Discussions regarding joint working with the police in a Responsible Gambling Premises Scheme have also commenced. It is proposed that the Responsible Gambling Premises Scheme is in operation by February 2012.

Haringey Council

Recommendations	Service Response
3. In order to inform the effectiveness and viability of local approaches to controlling the use of the clustering of betting shops, the panel recommend that the Council should develop a full appraisal of the costs and benefits of adopting an Article 4 Direction.	Agreed • The Cabinet member for the environment will hold a wider stake holder debate on this matter in early 2012.
4. The panel recommend that the Council should continue to lobby central government for amendments to the Gambling Act (2005). In doing this, it should also seek to develop alliances with other local authorities in which the clustering of betting shops is known to be of local concern. Explicitly, the Council should lobby central government to: ▪ reintroduce a local 'demand test' for gambling premises licenses, where the local authority may assess the need for such use in a local area ▪ remove betting shops from A2 Use Class and be considered 'sui generis' and defined in their own Use Class ▪ ensure that local concerns and interests are fully represented and considered and prioritised in the decision to license gambling premises ensure that crime and ASB are defined and recognised within the Gambling Act licensing procedures.	Agreed The Cabinet Member for Environment has lobbied Government and the Local Government Association for change to the Act and guidance extensively and will continue to do so.

Haringey Council

Recommendations	Service Response
5. The panel recommend that the Council should write to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport and the Gambling Commission about the concerns associated with the Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs). In particular the panel recommended that the Council should: a) argue for a change in the licensing conditions of FOBTs so that: ▪ licenses for FOBTs are considered separately from those of premises licenses and not allowed as part of the wider license ▪ the retention rates of FOBTs are prominently displayed on each machine b) suggest that independent research is commissioned to investigate: ▪ the association of FOBTs with crime and disorder ▪ the role of FOBTs on those with problem gambling the contribution of FOBTs to the profitability of betting shops, and the propensity of betting shops to cluster.	Partly Agreed a) Letter is being prepared by the Cabinet Member for Environment • The Cabinet Member for the Environment has also sent a response to the Select Committee Enquiry into Gambling raising these issues. b) The possibility of commissioning independent research into the association of FOBTs with crime and disorder is being investigated. At this initial stage the costs appear to be prohibitive, however discussions will continue with the police to try to jointly address this issue pending appropriate resources are available.

Haringey Council

Recommendations	Service Response
6. The panel recommend that there should be improved liaison between betting operators and Safer Neighbourhood Teams and borough intelligence in helping to reduce low level crime and ASB in relation to the local betting shop estate. This should include: ▪ consistent standards and process for reporting crime and ASB across all operators ▪ improved consultation in relation to prospective location of betting shops improved consultation to ensure that betting shops are planned and designed to improve security and prevent crime and ASB (i.e. shop lay out, location of CCTV, location of FOBTs and positioning of cash desks).	Agreed by MPS Haringey • Work has already started in this area. There are consistent standards for reporting crime and ASB which are being reinforced across the operators by SN Sergeants and Problem Solving practices. • Area managers for the betting shops are beginning to work with police and a forum is being considered moving forward. • The Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors are looking at betting shop layout and advising where appropriate. • The police call control systems are being reviewed to understand how calls relating to alcohol, ASB and disorder can be better captured by data management systems post event.
7. The panel recommend that the Council should undertake further work to investigate whether the clustering of betting shops has precipitated an increase in rental values in the areas in which these have occurred.	Agreed • It is proposed to explore various options that can be utilised to determine whether the clustering of betting shops has precipitated an increase in rental values.
8. The panel recommend that the Council should consider if there is a role for Area Committees in monitoring the clustering of retail uses and the impact that this may have on the communities for which they are responsible.	Agreed • It is proposed to explore and pilot the role of Area Committees to monitor the impact of clustering in selected wards in early 2012.

Haringey Council

Recommendations	Service Response
9. Given the associated risk factors and co-behaviours associated with problem gambling (smoking, alcohol usage), a copy of the report is made available to Public Health Directorate for dissemination among local health and associated professionals to improve awareness and possible treatment options.	Agreed Completed

Agenda Item 8

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet	Item Number:	

Title:	Tottenham Regeneration Programme – Progress update, next steps and governance

Report Authorised by:	Lyn Garner Director – Place and Sustainability

Lead Officer:	Anne Lippitt Project Director - Tottenham

Ward(s) affected: White Hart Lane; Northumberland Park; Bruce Grove; Tottenham Hale; Tottenham Green; Seven Sisters; St Ann's; West Green	Report for Non Key Decisions:

1. Describe the issue under consideration

This report updates Cabinet on the progress and key activities that have taken place since the riots on August 6th to rebuild and regenerate Tottenham and the emerging shape of the draft Regeneration Strategy. It also requests endorsement of the proposed governance arrangements to oversee the regeneration programme for Tottenham.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1 Following the August riots, that started and had their greatest impact in Tottenham, the Council, its partners, local communities and businesses have been working together to restore confidence in Tottenham and to start developing plans and proposals for its regeneration and transformation. From the huge amount of donations and support offered at the Community Assistance Centre, local residents and traders coming together to clean up and reopen the High Road, to launching the successful I Love Tottenham campaign, the aftermath of the riots have demonstrated the determination of the local community to work together and to build a better Tottenham.

2.2 Our conversations and public consultation since the riots tells us that people want safe, secure and confident Communities; thriving businesses and more jobs; high quality housing; excellent public spaces and transport; and increased inward investment. These priorities are underpinning the development of our draft regeneration strategy for Tottenham. Local residents, businesses and stakeholders are also making it clear that developments on the High Road sites

destroyed in the riots, as well as wider physical regeneration in Tottenham, needs to be of the highest quality and an improvement, rather than just a replacement, of what was there before. Through working together with local communities to shape Tottenham's future, I am convinced that Tottenham can become a thriving place where people choose to live, work and stay throughout their lifetimes.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That Cabinet note the progress made since the riots in restoring community and business confidence.

3.2 That Cabinet endorse the broad principles underpinning the development of a Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham.

3.3 That Cabinet endorse the governance framework (attached as Appendix 1) to oversee strategy development and delivery of the regeneration programme for Tottenham.

4. Other options considered

n/a

5. Background information

Impact of the riots – summary and recap

5.1 The riots had a major impact on local communities and businesses. Almost 50 families had their homes and possessions destroyed or were made homeless. For local businesses, as well as the cost of the damage and loss of trade, the loss of such high street staples as the Post Office, Job Centre Plus, Aldi and Fitness First dramatically affected footfall for the wide range of small, independent businesses, often existing at the margins, operating on the high road.

5.2 In summary:

- 45 homes were badly damaged and 29 households approached the Council for assistance
- Approximately 45% of the more than 350 businesses on High Road reported damage to their premises
- Over 95% of businesses reported some loss of trade as a result of the disturbances. Estimated daily loss ranged from £600 to £2,000 for independent traders.
- Around 25-30% of High Road businesses did not have any insurance cover and another 25-30% stated they had inadequate insurance cover.

5.3 The council's strategy and work programme for rebuilding Tottenham following the August riots has fallen into three main categories:

- **Short term activities** – maintaining community and business continuity in the immediate aftermath of the riots through reopening the High Road for business as soon as was possible, activities such as 'Clean up Tottenham' and providing financial support to businesses and traders

Haringey Council

- **Medium term projects** – focusing on bolstering consumer and investor confidence in Tottenham through projects such as *I Love Tottenham,* working with businesses to support their relocation and return and developing planning policies that support sustainable and thriving businesses and developments on the High Road.

- **Longer term regeneration strategy** – our draft vision is that ***Tottenham will be a thriving place where people choose to live, work and stay throughout their lifetimes.*** This draft vision is informed by feedback received during a wide ranging period of stakeholder and community engagement undertaken following the riots. We have now begun consulting with all of Tottenham's residents, businesses and stakeholders to get their views about how Tottenham's future should be shaped and delivered. These views will inform the development of a draft Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham that we anticipate will be ready for public consultation in March 2012. Delivering this vision for Tottenham requires sustained investment, dedicated resources and partnership support from key public and private stakeholders. As well as setting up a dedicated team to oversee and deliver all regeneration activity in Tottenham, we are currently negotiating a substantial package of investment from the Greater London Authority (GLA) that is expected to total over £20m to go alongside £9.4m of Council and partner resources committed to Tottenham.

5.4 More detailed information on progress so far and next steps is provided below.

Restoring community confidence– progress so far, key activities and projects

5.5 Tottenham Regeneration Team

5.5.1 A dedicated council team, the Tottenham Regeneration Team, working on the recovery and regeneration of Tottenham has been created under the leadership of Anne Lippitt, Project Director for Tottenham and has been in place since early September. The Tottenham Regeneration Team is made up of Haringey staff seconded from their substantive posts who are experienced in regeneration, planning, community engagement and working across organisational barriers and with external partners.

5.5.2 The team is working with colleagues across the Council, the GLA and wider stakeholders to ensure the delivery of all aspects of recovery and regeneration in Tottenham, including:

- consulting and involving the local community in developing a regeneration strategy for the area;
- supporting businesses to access funding and financial support following the riots;
- working with the GLA to identify investment and funding requirements to support the long term sustainable transformation of the area; and
- working with the landowners to ensure that their sites are reoccupied and reopened as soon as possible and that the schemes are of the highest quality and support the overall regeneration ambitions for the area
- developing appropriate planning policies to support sustainable businesses and uses on the High Road

5.6 Support for businesses

5.6.1 In the aftermath of the riots, the Tottenham Regeneration Team has been working with the Benefits and Local Taxation service and Corporate Finance to make sure that ongoing support has been available to any businesses affected by the riots. So far over 200 businesses have had

one-to-one visits from council officers to offer practical advice and support. Almost £300,000 has been paid out to businesses from 206 successful applications to the High Street Support Scheme (funded by CLG) and the High Street Fund (funded by charitable donations and Sir William Castell). Businesses have also benefited from £910,000 of business rate relief and the Council has also been providing financial support to riot hit firms for relocation costs to ensure that they are up and running as soon as possible.

5.6.2 Key to maintaining and bolstering community and business confidence is the prompt relocation and return of those businesses which were severely damaged or destroyed in the riots, particularly as a number of these businesses were high street staples that drew in customers and footfall for the many independent businesses on the High Road. Further information on these key businesses and sites is provided below:

Carpet Right - we have been working closely with Carpet Right to ensure that this key symbol of Tottenham's recovery is back on the High Road as soon as possible. We have held pre-application discussion meetings with the landowners and they will be undertaking pre-application consultation with the Design Panel and the Conservation Area Advisory Committee in December with a view to a full planning application being submitted in February (and determined by Planning Committee in early Spring). Subject to planning permission, Carpet Right (and associated residential units above) would be open for business by the summer 2013.

Aldi – we have had a number of discussions with Aldi and we are working with them to ensure they return to the High Road with a high quality development as soon as possible. A Planning Brief for the Aldi site has been developed and public consultation on the brief is due to begin on the 12th December. The planning brief will provide planning and design advice and will ensure that an application for the site will bring maximum benefit to the local community and support our emerging regeneration strategy for Tottenham.

Post Office – we are working with the franchise holder and Post Office Counters with a view to relocating to 476 High Road (the old Youth Offending Service premises). Negotiations are in an advanced stage and we anticipate that the Post Office will be reopened before Christmas. In terms of the actual site (530-536 High Road) that was destroyed in the riots, we have begun discussions with the landowners over their intentions and we will be developing a planning brief for the site that we plan to begin consulting on in January 2012.

Job Centre Plus – a small base has been provided in CHaNEL but currently most of the clients need to travel to Walthamstow. We are working with JCP to identify temporary premises in Tottenham. They will, however, be back in their premises in March.

639 High Road (council building, also grade 2 listed) – we are currently developing options for this building which includes having incubation space for new and growing businesses.

2XL – this major local recruiter for the health, social care, IT and accounting industries has been successfully relocated to Tottenham Town Hall.

5.7 I Love Tottenham campaign

5.7.1 The 'I love Tottenham' campaign is playing a key role in restoring business and consumer confidence to Tottenham High Road in the aftermath of the riots, bolstering civic pride and supporting economic vitality. It is a partnership between the Council and local traders and includes marketing and promotional activities (including bags, banners, badges) as well as

Haringey Council

physical improvements to the High Road such as planting flowers, hanging baskets and trees and the painting of hoardings around damaged buildings.

5.7.2 Following the successful launch of the campaign on the 8th October, we have worked with the local traders to put on a programme of events in the run up to Christmas to ensure that local businesses have a successful Christmas trading period. These events have included the decoration of the High Road and Tottenham Green with Christmas trees and festive lights with a 'switch on' by local, chart-topping musical artist Chipmunk on the 25th November. This will be supported by local community choirs performing carol concerts in the run up to Christmas as well as a Christmas market on Tottenham Green on the 10th December.

5.7.3 Beyond Christmas, we will be planning a series of creative activities and events (e.g. film projects and screenings) that will draw in new visitors to the High Road. These will be planned in partnership with local traders so we ensure that the I Love Tottenham campaign continues to be an opportunity for us to come together and demonstrate unity and promote all that is great about Tottenham.

Developing a longer term regeneration strategy for Tottenham

5.8 The Council is committed to transforming Tottenham and bringing positive change for local people. Achieving this requires a major programme of regeneration and renewal and we are working with the GLA to develop an investment programme for Tottenham that can help kick start this.

5.9 Community and stakeholder engagement

5.9.1 We are committed to developing a Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham that is owned by the local community and reflects their priorities and aspirations. Appendix 2 sets out a consultation plan for the development of the Regeneration Strategy that details the principles underpinning our approach to engaging with local communities as well as who and how we will consult.

5.9.2 Following the riots, the Council began a process of engagement with stakeholders (community, business and public bodies) and their feedback has informed and shaped the key elements of our overall approach to regeneration in Tottenham. Appendix 2 provides a full list of organisations that have been engaged with since the riots – this includes residents, traders, community groups, investors, Ward Councillors and public partners.

5.9.3 The feedback received from stakeholders has informed the development of the draft vision and priorities for Tottenham outlined in section 5.10 below. We are currently undertaking a public engagement exercise on this draft framework for regeneration which runs from 2nd November 2011 – 6th January 2012. As well as sending a consultation questionnaire (attached as appendix 3) to every household in Tottenham and providing a survey on the website, we are undertaking public meetings and workshops in Tottenham and visiting schools and Council tenants to ensure that local people are able to have their say on how they want regeneration to happen in Tottenham.

5.9.4 Two very successful public consultation events were held on the 28th and 29th November at Tottenham Town Hall and the Northumberland Park Neighbourhood Resource Centre with over 100 local people attending and having their say about their priorities and aspirations for

Tottenham. These events took the form of 'interactive workshops' where attendees could discuss their concerns, aspirations and how these priorities should be turned into reality.

5.9.5 Following the consultation period, we will use the feedback received to inform the development of a draft Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham. This will be a comprehensive strategy that will cover a full range of physical, social, economic and environmental outcomes and it will be underpinned by a comprehensive delivery plan.

5.10 Draft vision and priorities for Tottenham

5.10.1 Following initial community and stakeholder engagement, we have developed a draft vision that ***Tottenham will be a thriving place where people choose to live, work and stay throughout their lifetimes***

5.10.2 Delivering our vision for Tottenham's transformation will mean making sure we can achieve:

- **Safe, secure and confident communities** – we want to work with, and through, local communities to rebuild confidence and help you to feel safe
- **Thriving businesses, more jobs** – we want to invest in education, training and skills so that local people can get jobs and take advantage of new business opportunities
- **High quality housing** – we want to see high quality new homes, offer housing choice and support balanced communities who choose to make Tottenham their home
- **Excellent public space and transport** – we want to improve access to Tottenham, enhance public open spaces and revitalise areas of local character to boost civic pride and the local economy
- **Inward Investment** – we'll promote Tottenham's excellent assets, driving forward investment to bring new jobs, businesses and homes to the area

5.10.3 Our regeneration approach breaks Tottenham down into four distinct character areas: Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, The Hale and The High Road.

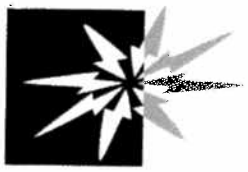
Northumberland Park

5.11 Overview and opportunities

5.11.1 Home to Tottenham Hotspur, Northumberland Park attracts thousands of visitors on match days and the area becomes an active and vibrant centre of economic activity. Situated at the northern end of the High Road, the area is a mix of independent commercial and residential uses as well as some large industrial estates that are home to a range of light manufacturing and retail businesses.

5.11.2 However, this area also suffers from large concentrations of deprivation. We recognise that improving the housing and upskilling local people is key to developing sustainable communities in this part of Tottenham.

5.11.3 There is an opportunity to use the new Tottenham Hotspur stadium development as a catalyst for major investment in physical and social infrastructure in the area along with new complementary businesses choosing to locate here. The council will also explore the opportunity to improve and enhance local housing estates and deliver a high quality neighbourhood. The council will explore using its own land assets to bring forward development, taking the



Haringey Council

opportunity to genuinely transform the local area and promoting further private sector investment in businesses and housing in Northumberland Park.

5.12 Initial priorities for the area include:

- To work with Spurs to deliver a new stadium in Northumberland Park
- To improve existing housing in the area and attract new high quality housing
- To reduce deprivation levels within Northumberland Park (one of the most deprived areas in England) and improve skills and education outcomes
- To diversify the local economy and create new job opportunities in the local area

Tottenham Green

5.13 Overview and opportunities

5.13.1 The Green is the largest public space on the High Road and is surrounded by significant leisure, cultural and educational institutions. Building on this strong tradition of arts, culture and entertainment we would like to enhance and promote this valuable asset, attract more visitors to the area and strengthen Tottenham Green in terms of its identity, offer and role within the local and sub-regional community.

5.13.2 We would like to improve connectivity between Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters and better utilise its excellent location just 8 minutes from King's Cross and 15 minutes from the West End. It offers scope for major mixed use development to be brought forward and take advantage of its proximity to Tottenham Green and Lee Valley Regional Park.

5.14 Initial priorities for the area include:

- To transform Tottenham Green into a destination that attracts visitors from across the borough and builds on its cultural, education and leisure attractions
- To deliver improvements to Wards Corner and create a key southern anchor for Tottenham
- To improve the High Road and surrounding areas to better connect Tottenham Green with Seven Sisters

The Hale

5.15 Overview and opportunities

5.15.1 Tottenham Hale has seen significant investment in recent years with major improvements to the bus and tube station, commitment to a £34 million scheme at the gyratory and completion of parts of the £400m Hale Village mixed-use development. The Hale has enviable public transport connections to central London and it is the first London station interchange for visitors and business people coming from Stansted Airport.

5.15.2 The Hale can support 4,000 new jobs, more homes and a new town centre. It offers a choice of shopping opportunities through a major retail park and is next to London's largest open space – the reservoirs and marshlands of Lee Valley Regional Park.

5.16 Initial priorities for the area include:

- To develop Tottenham Hale into a thriving town centre with excellent housing, employment space and community facilities



Haringey Council

- To improve access to Lee Valley Park and the River Lea and promote their use for recreation and healthy living
- To upgrade Tottenham Hale station in conjunction with improvements to the bus station
- To implement the new two way road scheme to replace the existing gyratory system

The High Road

5.17 Overview and opportunities

5.17.1 The High Road is an attractive destination home to a wide range of small, independent businesses. It has benefited from recent extensive transport (£2.5 million) and heritage (£3 million) improvements. The High Road is a historic route into London that has become a diverse and varied mixed-use high street that now plays a key role in linking a series of north London communities. It also acts as a strategic transport corridor, representing a vital part of the public transport infrastructure between the central activities zone and the M25.

5.17.2 There now exists a great opportunity, partly through necessity as a result of recent events, to redefine the High Road without sacrificing its character or its historical context. We would like to see investment in the area that creates an enhanced environment and encourages businesses to stay and new ones to relocate. This can be achieved through enhancements to shop frontages, improving the public realm and investment in transport as well as controlling retail uses through appropriate planning mechanisms. In addition, there is an opportunity to intensify development to take advantage of the High Road location and create a number of new homes.

5.18 Initial priorities for the area include:

- To enhance confidence in the High Road as a shopping, business, housing, community, education and cultural / leisure area
- To preserve and enhance the most attractive buildings along the High Road
- To develop high quality housing to complement commercial premises, particularly on sites affected by the recent disturbances
- To improve the quality of the public realm on the High Road and improved public open space

5.19 Funding and resources

5.19.1 Achieving transformative change in Tottenham, in terms of social and economic outcomes for local people, requires a sustained programme of public and private sector investment in the area. It also requires the transformation of Tottenham's image amongst local communities, businesses and investors and this can only be achieved if a genuine partnership is forged between Haringey Council, the GLA, local communities and private investors.

5.19.2 To demonstrate commitment to Tottenham, co-ordinated investment from the public sector is required to bring forward development on key strategic sites, as well as in physical and social infrastructure. The Council and the GLA are currently negotiating a substantial package of investment for Tottenham. We have bid for a range of monies that will support new mixed use developments to come forward, transport and public realm improvements, community safety and worklessness programmes and resources for developing planning, investment and marketing strategies for the area. To encourage vibrancy and growth on Tottenham High Road, we have also made a bid to the Outer London Fund Round 2 that would support public realm and signage improvements, shop front enhancements, renovations and improvements to buildings along the High Road.

Haringey Council

5.20 Governance arrangements for the Tottenham Regeneration programme

5.20.1 Appendix 1 sets out governance arrangements and the framework for oversight and delivery of the regeneration programme for Tottenham.

5.20.2 The GLA have now confirmed that Sir Stuart Lipton has been selected by the Mayor of London to be his 'champion advisor' for Tottenham. As such he will be a member of the Tottenham Taskforce which will be the key body drawing together a range of national and local expertise to inform the development and delivery of the Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham.

5.20.3 Cabinet are asked to endorse the new governance proposals detailed in Appendix 1.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

6.1 It is assumed that the cost of the grant payments made by the Council to businesses under the High Street Support scheme, the cost to the Council of business rate relief and the costs of the 'I Love Tottenham' launch will be fully reimbursed by CLG. However there remains a risk that the Council will not be reimbursed in full. CLG are currently processing a claim for £1.2m for the Council costs in the immediate aftermath of the riot and the success or otherwise of this claim will give us a better idea of the risk involved.

6.2 The full year revenue cost of running a large scale regeneration scheme is probably in the order of around £750,000 to £1,000,000 per annum, although this clearly depends on the scale of initiatives undertaken. This would comprise around £400,000 on core staff costs with the remainder on consultation and marketing and specialist support.

6.3 The part year costs in 2011-12 are expected to be covered by a combination of not back-filling posts of the staff seconded to the Tottenham Regeneration Team, holding vacant an Assistant Director post and an expected claim against the High Street support fund. However as the High Street Support funding is only available until early January 2012 and the other offsetting actions are not sustainable in the long-term a more permanent funding solution is required for 2012-13 and beyond.

6.4 The bid to the GLA for funding covers some of these costs but it should be noted that it is expected that the majority of funding received will be capital in nature and hence there will still be a gap for the Council to fund.

6.5 Support for employment initiatives and increased community safety work is not included in these figures and hence would increase the revenue cost if these initiatives proceed and are not funded by the GLA.

6.6 The Council is also looking at its own capital resources to support regeneration in Tottenham, however until the result of the GLA and Outer London Fund bids are known it is difficult to precisely identify the Capital need from the Council's own limited resources.

Haringey Council

7. Head of Legal Services and legal implications

7.1 Legal advice will need to be given throughout this regeneration programme including advice on statutory consultation requirements at later stages of the programme

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 All engagement and consultation activities will be as inclusive as possible. We will also be meeting with specific equalities groups as part of the development of the Regeneration Strategy. An Equalities Impact Assessment will also be developed as part of the draft Regeneration Strategy.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

n/a – although procurement advice will need to be provided on certain projects and programmes as the regeneration programme develops

10. Policy Implication

n/a

11. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1. Tottenham Regeneration Governance Report
Appendix 2. Tottenham Regeneration Consultation Plan
Appendix 3. Tottenham Regeneration Consultation Questionnaire

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

n/a

Haringey Council

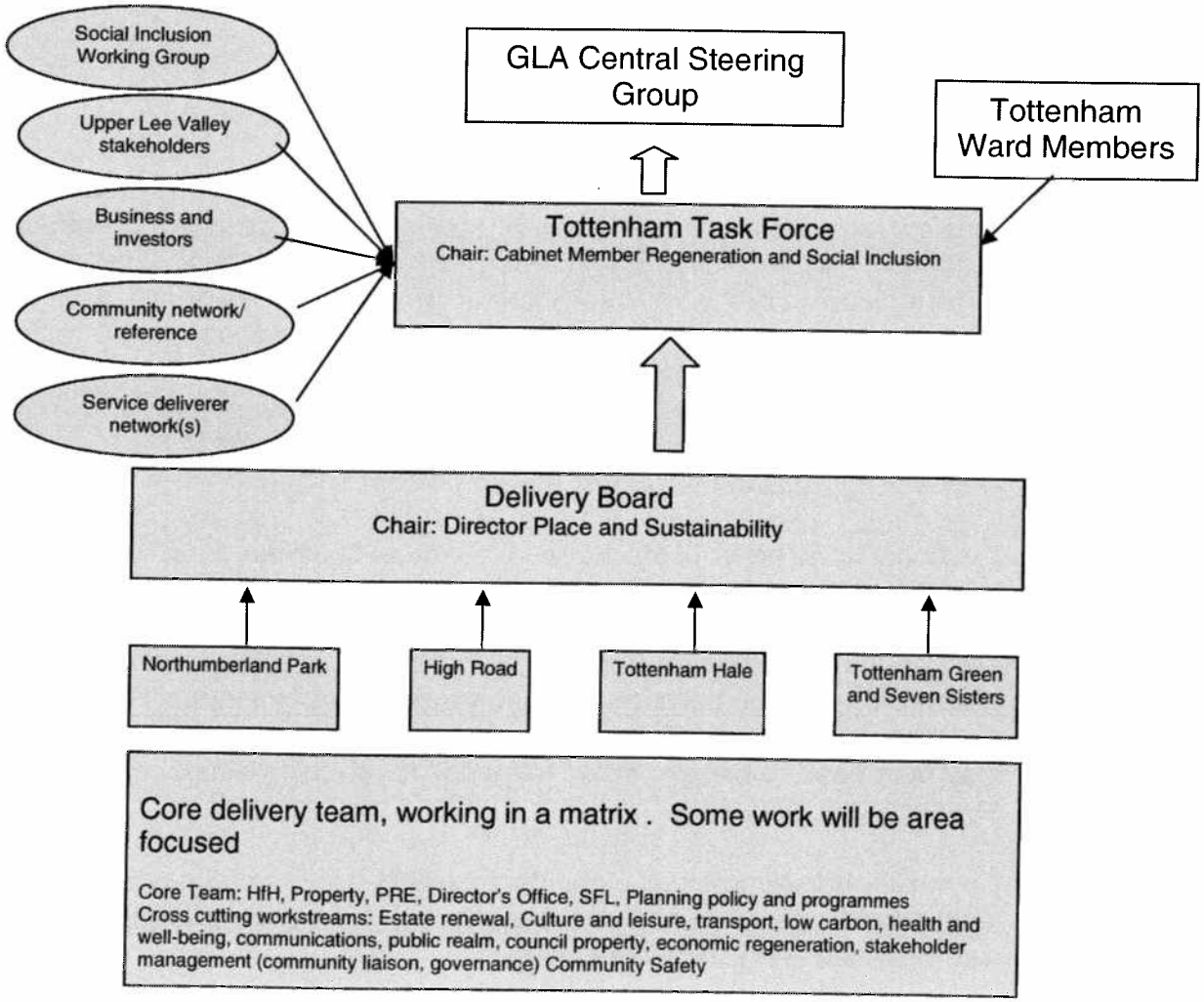
Appendix 1.

REBUILDING AND REGENERATING TOTTENHAM- GOVERNANCE

Tottenham Task Force

This paper sets out proposals for a governance framework to structure oversight and delivery of regeneration work in Tottenham. It is likely that the framework will require refinement as the context evolves, and it is proposed that there is a six month review period.

1. Overview



Haringey Council

2. GLA Central Steering Group

Chaired by Sir Peter Rogers, Mayoral Advisor, and involving senior business champion(s), this body will make decisions on programme funding, agree delivery plans and oversee the programme management of recovery programmes in the boroughs of Enfield, Haringey and Croydon. These processes will be supported by a central team of officers led by Fiona Fletcher Smith, including planning, TfL and HCA support as well as GLA economic policy and capital project teams.

Sir Stuart Lipton has been appointed by the Mayor to be the Champion advisor for Tottenham and will therefore, be a member of Tottenham's Task Force

The GLA Executive Director of Development and Environment will sit on the Tottenham Task Force and feed back to the GLA Central Steering Group. There will be dedicated officers from the GLA to support the delivery of programmes in Tottenham.

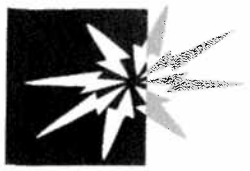
3. Task Force

A great deal of thought has been given to the make up of this group. It is considered that there is a need for a focal point that can draw together a range of national and local expertise to inform the development and delivery of the Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham. It would be an impossible task to try and have a representative from all groups/interests that will contribute to the rebuilding of Tottenham. Rather the Task Force will be a small strategic core group that can move regeneration forward, bringing in additional experts to provide support on specific topics and actively engaging with a wide range of stakeholders through a number of reference groups.

It is considered appropriate for the Council to chair the group in view of the important Community Leadership role.

It is important to draw on the wealth of experience and expertise that Sir Stuart Lipton brings to the borough, very ably supported by 2 specialists in Buildings and also Construction. This will result in external challenge to the group. There may be a need to bring in other "experts" for specific issues, such as developing social policy.

Councillor Vanier provides significant expertise in Community Safety, in depth local knowledge and many connections with local communities. The local MP also provides a key local dimension.



Haringey Council

The College is a key stakeholder in the area and Paul Head brings direct experience of working with young people and a useful perspective on skills, and employment issues.

Business representation can be provided through the Chair of the Haringey Business Board, who provides both a local business voice and is a senior manager at a national company.

The Leader and the Chief Executive of the Council will be ex-officio members of the Task Force.

The Task Force will not be part of the Council's formal decision making but will link in through the Chair to Cabinet.

3.1 Proposed Membership:

- Chair: Cabinet member for Regeneration (Cllr Strickland)
- Sir Stuart Lipton Mayor's Advisor for Tottenham
- Expert Support Deputy Chair Design Council – Paul Finch
- Expert Support –Chief Construction Adviser to Government- Paul Morrell
- Community Safety Cabinet Member and local Councillor (Cllr Vanier)
- GLA representative: Executive Director of Development and Environment
- The College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (Paul Head)
- Chair of Haringey Business Board (Andrew Campling)
- David Lammy MP
- Director of Place and Sustainability (Lyn Garner)
- Project Director Tottenham (Anne Lippitt)

Ex-officio Members

- Leader of Haringey Council (Cllr Claire Kober)
- Chief Executive – Haringey Council (Kevin Crompton)

3.2 Key Tasks

1. Oversee the preparation of the Tottenham Regeneration Strategy.
2. Hold the Delivery Board to account in the delivery of coherent and coordinated physical and cross cutting social and economic programmes set out in the Action Plans of the Regeneration Strategy, ensuring outcomes are achieved.
3. Oversee the implementation of the Mayor's Funding programmes for Tottenham including the Outer London Fund.
4. Take responsibility to ensure meaningful engagement with local residents and businesses and to be accountable to stakeholder groups.
5. Drawn down on high level expertise to inform the development of the Strategy and its implementation.
6. Promote and champion the area.

Haringey Council

4. Delivery Board

This will be a group overseeing delivery of physical area programmes and cross-cutting social and economic programmes. Ensuring coherence and coordination across all work; resolving issues and risks escalated, accountable for resource allocation and lead on seeking resources to ensure the viability of projects. This will meet fortnightly and be accountable to the Task Force and Cabinet.

4.1 Membership:

- Director of Place and Sustainability, Lyn Garner (chair)
- Project Director, Anne Lippitt
- AD Planning, Regeneration and Economy, Marc Dorfman
- Head of Finance, Place and Sustainability, Matthew Gaynor
- Tottenham Regeneration Team Principal Officers, Adam Hunt, John Norman, Patrick Jones
- Team Leader Housing Design and Major Projects-,Michael Kelleher
- Tottenham Projects Consultant, Terry Knibbs
- Chief Housing Officer Phil Harris
- Team Leader Planning, Environment and Transport, Sule Nisancioglu
- Head of Carbon Management and Sustainability, Nick Powell
- Property Programme Manager, Abdul Qureshi
- Transportation Planner, Maurice Richards
- Economic Development Manager- Martin Tucker
- Head of Director's Office Place and Sustainability, Kate Dalzell
- Homes for Haringey, Deputy Director Property Management, Peter Maddison /Head of New Business Lis Rodrigues
- Communication specialist
- Others- as and when required

Agendas/Minutes to be sent to the following with attendance on an as and when required basis

- Principal Legal Officer- Allan Ledden
- Community Safety officer- Claire Kowalska
- Deputy Director Education- Jan Doust
- Director of Public Health or her representative

Haringey Council

5. Community Reference

Getting this right will be crucial. There needs to be a 2 way communication flow with Ward members enabling them to help shape proposals. This will involve establishing a regular meeting with the Tottenham members and Cabinet member(Chair of Task Force), and Project Director. Also regular E mail updates will be a useful form of communication.

The Community links will take a variety of forms. The Area Forums will also be part of the community involvement format. Other meetings will take place with established resident and community groups. Initially the Community Panel will be an important reference and the public meetings/workshops. We will also draw on HAVCOs networks. Through the Education service a group involving the Tottenham Head Teachers will be established. Additionally it will be important to go out and meet with traditionally hard to engage communities.

6. Business and Investor reference

This will draw from current business networks to inform our strategy. This will include Tottenham Traders.

7. Service Delivery Network

It will be important to ensure that those delivering services (public, private, community or voluntary sector) are informed about regeneration plans and have opportunity to engage in development and delivery of strategy.

These will include deliverers of services such as children's centres, schools, larger community centres, libraries, leisure centres, citizen's advice. (There may be cross-over with the business reference group, especially in relation to employment and skills.)

This is likely to be largely a virtual network, focused on providing information and communication online with a wide network. Thematic work undertaken as deemed appropriate by Task Force/ network members/ in accordance with regeneration objectives.

Appendix 2.
'Looking to the Future' - Tottenham Regeneration Strategy - Consultation Plan

Introduction

The Council and the GLA are committed to transforming Tottenham and bringing positive change for local people. Achieving this requires a major programme of regeneration and renewal. We are committed to developing a Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham that is owned by the local community and reflects their priorities and aspirations.

It will set out a vision which will describe the type of place that Tottenham will be and the strategy for implementing and delivering this vision. Consultation and involvement of local communities and stakeholders will be embedded within our approach to regeneration.

The development of the Regeneration Strategy includes three main stages of consultation and dialogue with communities (although these stages will overlap with one another).

Stage 1 – Stakeholder engagement 1st September – 31st October 2011

This initial period of engagement with stakeholders (community, business and public bodies) ran from the beginning of September until the end of October. The findings from this phase of stakeholder engagement has informed and shaped key elements of our overall draft approach to regeneration in Tottenham, as well as playing a key part in the recovery from the riots through community listening exercises.

A summary of the key stakeholder engagement activities is provided below:

Stakeholder	Forum	Key aspects / areas of discussion
Local residents and community groups	▪ Community Panels – 11 Panel meetings between 7/09/11 – 26/01/11 ▪ Area Committees and Forums – 19/09/11 (NP&WHL), 6/09/11 (T&SS) ▪ Young Foundation Workshop focusing on parents – 18/10/11 ▪ Young Foundation Workshop focusing on residents – 22/10/11 ▪ Dowsett Road Residents Assoc – 19/09/11	▪ Listening and understanding exercise – recovery from the riots ▪ Next steps and shaping the future ▪ Understanding perceptions of the impact of the riots on Tottenham's reputation, and to understand what will make people feel safe and connected to their communities and institutions
Young People	▪ Young Foundation Workshops focusing on young people – 19/10/11 and 20/10/11	▪ Listening and understanding exercise – recovery from the riots ▪ Next steps and shaping the future, particularly understanding

Stakeholder	Forum	Key aspects / areas of discussion
		young people's priorities
Local businesses	▪ Tottenham Traders Partnership Meeting – 16/08/11 & 28/09/11 ▪ Cabinet Member walkabout with traders – 30/08/11 ▪ Haringey Business Board – 29/09/11 ▪ Young Foundation workshop focusing on local traders – 12/10/11	▪ Financial support and impact of the riots ▪ Identifying opportunities for recovery and regeneration ▪ Understanding business priorities moving forward
Investors and Property Sector	▪ Investors and Landowners Meeting – 7/10/11	Discussion around public sector investment priorities and high level regeneration proposals
Landowners of damaged sites	▪ Meeting with Lord Harris (Carpet Right) – 22/09/11 ▪ Meeting with Aldi – 25/10/11	Facilitating relocation and understanding challenges and opportunities going forward
Housing Partners	▪ Registered Providers Forums – 11/10/11 ▪ Integrated Housing Board (inc. Mental Health Trust, HAVCO, Registered Providers) – 18/10/11	Discussion around public sector investment priorities and high level regeneration proposals
Members	▪ Area Committees and Forums – 19/09/11 (NP&WHL), 6/09/11 (T&SS) ▪ CAB – 29/09/11 ▪ Ward Cllrs briefing – 3/10/11 & 20/10/11 ▪ Ward Cllr walkabouts – Cllr Mcnamara 22/09/11; Cllr Brabazon – 20/10/11 ▪ Tottenham MP – 5/10/11	▪ Discussion around public sector investment priorities and high level regeneration proposals ▪ Focus on High Street improvements ▪ Utilising Ward Cllr knowledge to understand key issues
Haringey Staff	Senior Managers Forum – 19/10/11	Presenting and discussing initial principles and approach to regeneration
Health	Cross-Party Group on Health Inequalities – 8/09/11	Regeneration and impacts on mental well-being
Community Safety Partners	Community Safety Partnership (inc. Police, Probation, Community Police Consultative Group) – 6/10/11	Developing safe, secure and confident communities – priority underpinning emerging regeneration proposals

Stakeholder	Forum	Key aspects / areas of discussion
Police	Community Police Consultative Group – 21/09/11	▪ Listening and understanding exercise – recovery from the riots ▪ Next steps and shaping the future
Education	▪ CHaNEL (meeting with Paul Head) – 21/09/11 ▪ Tottenham Head Teachers Meeting – 16/11/11	Particular focus on young people
Third sector	Young Foundation workshop focusing on CVS – 25/10/11	Understanding perceptions of the impact of the riots on Tottenham's reputation, and to understand what will make people feel safe and connected to their communities and institutions
GLA	Regular meetings between senior officers, Cllrs and Mayoral Advisors	Discussing recovery, investment and regeneration priorities
Associated consultation exercises		
Core Strategy Consultation – employment land designations and affordable housing policy	Consultation with residents, businesses and stakeholders – 23/09/11 to 3/11/11	LB Haringey consultation on affordable housing policy and employment land designations
Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework	17/11/11 – 1/01/12	GLA consultation on broad planning framework for Upper Lee Valley

Stage 2. The community shaping Tottenham's future 2nd November – 6th January 2012

Following the initial stakeholder engagement, a full programme of consultation is taking place that will explore and discuss the broad approach and principles for regeneration as well as developing priorities for physical, social and economic renewal in Tottenham. This consultation period is running from 2nd November – 6th January and a full consultation plan for this stage is provided below.

Stage 3. Further consultation Jan 9th onwards (inc. consultation on draft Regeneration Strategy)

Details TBC (will include statutory consultation around changes to planning policy), key components will include:

- Draft planning policy for high street uses – beginning of the formal consultation on the Development Management Development Plan Document
- Consultation on amended proposal for Spurs stadium

- Possible consultation on amended Wards Corner planning application
- January 2012 – consultation on planning briefs for 570-592 High Road (Aldi site) and 530-536 (Post Office site) High Road
- Jan 10th (NP&WHL) and 31st (T&SS) – Area Committees and Forums, feedback on public consultation so far
- February 2012 – Carpet Right Planning App (638 High Road) – consultation to commence on planning app
- February 2012 – Possible NP masterplan (beginning consultation)
- March 2012 – consultation to begin on draft Tottenham Regeneration Strategy

Consultation Plan – Stage 2

The consultation plan detailed below sets out the key aspects of stage 2 of the consultation.

Name of consultation	Creating a Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham in partnership with local communities (stage 2)
Consultation Period	▪ **2nd November 2011 – 6th January 2012** ▪ This stage of public consultation will be on the broad principles and approach to regeneration in Tottenham and will identify community priorities for physical, social, economic and environmental renewal of Tottenham ▪ The framework for consultation will build upon the findings from the initial period of stakeholder engagement (stage 1) and will be informed by analysis of existing information and data about deprivation, impact of the riots, sites, locations and regeneration opportunities in Tottenham ▪ This period of consultation will link with a programme of confidence building and 'pride in the area' activities that will inform our approach to promoting Tottenham to stakeholders and investors ▪ In line with feedback received during stage 1 of the consultation, the Council is committed to restoring key high street businesses as soon as possible as well as encouraging high quality redevelopment on sites destroyed by the disturbances. We anticipate pre-application meetings with developers for Carpet Right site will occur during this stage (inc. consultation at DM Forum and Conservation Area Advisory Committee in late November). We will be developing draft Planning Briefs for a number of these sites and will be consulting on them with the local community. Each Planning Brief will have its own specific consultation approach and timescale. ▪ Feedback and information from other relevant sources (e.g. GLA Economics) as well as all consultation activity will be used to develop our initial regeneration strategy. ▪ Initial consultation on draft informal policy on high street uses
Project description	**Purpose of the consultation** ▪ To consult residents, businesses, local organisations, stakeholders and partners on our initial high level regeneration approach and to identify outcomes and priorities for a draft regeneration strategy for Tottenham. ▪ To consult on the principle of an 'area based' approach to regeneration in

	Tottenham based on the following areas: - Northumberland Park - The Green - The Hale - The High Road ▪ To understand residents and stakeholders priorities for physical, economic, social and economic renewal (e.g. housing, transport, open space etc) within each area and identify realistic actions / solutions for delivering these priorities **As well as consulting on these integral elements of the strategy, the consultation will be an ideal opportunity to:** ▪ Explain what achievements and progress the Council has made so far in the aftermath of the disturbances ▪ Communicate the key milestones that we are working to (e.g. High Road sites) ▪ Empower local people by giving them a genuine stake in the transformation of Tottenham ▪ Equip local people with new skills – through innovative and interactive consultation methods people will be empowered and equipped with new skills to tackle issues in their, and their communities, lives ▪ Understand people's previous experiences of regeneration
Principles underpinning our consultation approach	▪ Empower local people to participate in the development of the regeneration strategy for Tottenham ▪ Recognise the diversity of Tottenham's communities and make sure everyone who may be affected is encouraged to have their say. This includes reaching out to people we may not have heard from in the past and holding events at accessible times and locations. ▪ Make sure our consultation promotes good community relations, cohesion and positive feelings about the future of Tottenham ▪ Communicate clearly, openly and honestly and keep people informed about progress. We will make information easy to access and understand. ▪ Work with local groups and organisations to tailor consultation exercises and make them appropriate for the audience ▪ Utilise existing communications channels wherever possible but also embrace the opportunities afforded by social media channels in engaging and reaching out to young people in particular ▪ Exceed the minimum legal requirements for involving people and making sure we follow Haringey's Statement of Community Involvement
Outcomes	The expected outcomes of this stage of the consultation will be: ▪ Fuller understanding of community priorities and aspirations to support the development of draft Regeneration Strategy for Tottenham ▪ Community ownership of the emerging regeneration priorities ▪ Dialogue and relationships strengthened between all stakeholders
Who is to be consulted? (see	<u>Residents and local businesses</u> ▪ All residents and businesses will have the opportunity to contribute through the

<table>
<tr>
<td>table A below)</td>
<td>web site and through consultation leaflet feedback
▪ Two public ‘have your say’ meetings will take place in Tottenham Green and Northumberland Park that will allow local residents and businesses the opportunity to ‘plan for real’ and discuss the key issues in their area
▪ Specific workshops will take place with young people. These will be developed with HfH Youth Participation Team to ensure they are relevant and appropriate. We will also be attending two classes at Northumberland Park Community School to get young people’s views on how change should happen
▪ HfH will also be undertaking resident engagement activities (including an estates based event and door knocking activities) to encourage people to participate in the consultation exercise.

<u>Public bodies</u>
▪ Tottenham Taskforce / GLA
▪ Health, Police, Education and Further Education, Probation, LB Enfield and Waltham Forest

<u>Key stakeholders</u>
▪ Investors and landowners – including owners of damaged High Road sites, major developed and Registered Providers
▪ Ward Cllrs and local MP
▪ Cabinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation high level Milestones</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Milestone</th><th>Dates</th></tr>
<tr><td>Start of stage 2 public consultation</td><td>2nd November 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rebuilding Tottenham website (inc. consultation links) up and running</td><td>2nd November 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Issue the community consultation leaflet (inc. dates of public meetings)</td><td>14th November 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Present high level approach to Tottenham Task Force</td><td>8th December</td></tr>
<tr><td>Workshop at Northumberland Park Community School (Citizenship Year 11 classes)</td><td>23rd November 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Targeted resident engagement activities on Council estates in Northumberland Park</td><td>w/c 21st November 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Area Regeneration Meetings / workshops</td><td>Tottenham Green – 28th November 2011
Northumberland Park – 29th November 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pre-application consultation begins on</td><td>End November 2011</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

	site proposals (Carpet Right)	
	Stage 2 consultation closes	6th January 2012
	Progress Report, initial findings and emerging shape of draft Regeneration Strategy – Cabinet	20th December
	Area Committees (reporting back initial findings)	10 and 31 Jan 2012
Organisation	**Strategic Lead** Anne Lippitt, Project Director Tottenham **Project Contacts** Adam Hunt (Tottenham Regeneration Programme) **Tottenham Regeneration Strategy Development/ Reference Group** Cllr Strickland Lyn Garner Anne Lippitt Adam Hunt Patrick Jones John Norman Tottenham Delivery Board Tottenham Taskforce Homes for Haringey Youth Participation Team	

Table A: Who to consult

Who?	Contact	About What?	How?	Resource	Comments/issues/risks
Residents and businesses					
All residents and businesses	n/a – but working with HAVCO, HfH etc to ensure maximum participation	▪ Initial high level regeneration approach and to identify outcomes and priorities for a draft regeneration strategy for Tottenham ▪ The principle of an 'area based' approach to regeneration in Tottenham ▪ Priorities for physical, economic, social and economic renewal across Tottenham and identify actions / solutions for delivering these priorities	Rebuilding and regenerating Tottenham consultation website Consultation leaflet and questionnaire (mail out) Consultation material in libraries, estates etc Newsletters and Haringey People	Tottenham Team LBH Communications and Consultation Service Funding from CLG / GLA	This is our starting point for consulting and communicating with Tottenham – getting the website up and running and getting our message out there Need to think through equalities, language and any disability issues
Area Regeneration / Tottenham Future Forums	n/a – but working with HAVCO, HfH etc to ensure maximum participation	▪ As above but specifically priorities for physical, economic, social and economic renewal within **each area** and identify actions / solutions for delivering these priorities	Well thought out 'planning for real' type workshop where people get to interact with what future of their area may look like	Tottenham Team + RIBA / CABE materials	Need to ensure that these are as interactive as possible and that a range of visual materials are prepared to support these events
Young people	Marlon Bruce – HfH Youth Participation Local headteachers	▪ Getting young people genuinely involved in having their say and shaping Tottenham's future – this is particularly important for the HfH estates in Northumberland Park where resident engagement is	Workshops in schools and specific events on estates	HfH Resident Engagement / Youth Participation + Tottenham Team + Internal Comms and	

Who?	Contact	About What?	How?	Resource	Comments/issues/risks
		relatively weak		Cons	
Tottenham businesses	Chris Lane	▪ Key priorities for local businesses and traders ▪ Starting a discussion about who is best placed to deliver these priorities	Traders Partnership meetings	Chris lane – Tottenham Town Centre Liaison	
Area Committees	Chairs	The next Area Committees are on 10th Jan (NP & WHL) and 31st Jan (T&SS) – this provides an ideal opportunity to feedback on the consultation to local members and residents as well as engaging them about draft proposals and next steps	Presentation + workshop	Tottenham Team	Also working with the Community Safety and Engagement Team to ensure that relevant Neighbourhood Priority Plans are aligned with the development of the overall regeneration strategy
Public bodies					
GLA	Fiona Fletcher Smith	Keeping GLA informed at a broad level about internal discussions, consultation findings and how priorities are being shaped Working with GLA to develop detailed business cases for public sector investment	Meetings + informal	Tottenham Team + Lyn Garner	
Tottenham Taskforce	Sir Stuart Lipton	Feedback and challenge from high level taskforce	Regular meetings	Tottenham Team	
Health	Jeanelle de Gruchy / Catherine Herman	As per general consultation but also issues around determinants of health inequalities, specifically relating to current priority around mental health	Cross-party Health Inequalities Group	Tottenham Team	
Police	Borough Commander or Claire Kowalska	As per general consultation but particularly developing a more effective approach to safe and secure communities and how to	Meetings	Tottenham Team	

Who?	Contact	About What?	How?	Resource	Comments/issues/risks
		resource this			
Education (inc. Further Education)	Jan Doust (for headteachers) + Paul Head (CHaNEL)	Youth issues, skills and employment priorities	Workshops and meetings in schools	Tottenham Team	
Key stakeholders					
Investors and property sector	Gary Ince, North London Business (NLB)	▪ Generating investor momentum about changing Tottenham's image and being 'open for business' ▪ Bringing forward discussion around potentially controversial 'business friendly' policies	Forums (e.g. North London Housing and Regeneration Conference) Prospectuses sent to NLB Members	Tottenham Team + NLB	
Registered Providers	Confirm with Michael Kelleher	Specific development opportunities on High Road sites	Regular liaison	John Norman + Housing Enabling Team	
Voluntary and Community Sector	HAVCO – Pamela Pemberton	▪ Initial high level regeneration approach and to identify outcomes and priorities for a draft regeneration strategy for Tottenham ▪ The principle of an 'area based' approach to regeneration in Tottenham ▪ Priorities for physical, economic, social and economic renewal across Tottenham and identify actions / solutions for delivering these priorities	HAVCO are cascading consultation leaflet to all their organisations and are encouraging attendance at public meetings	HAVCO	
Specific equalities groups	Corporate Policy	Initial regeneration proposals and	Meetings	Tottenham	To be organised for December

Who?	Contact	About What?	How?	Resource	Comments/issues/risks
		understanding particular equalities considerations		Team	
Homes for Haringey	Peter Maddison	Development of socio-economic data	Workshop – 10/11, door knocking exercise and potential events on estates	HfH + Tottenham Team	
NLSA	Stephen King	Initial regeneration proposals	Meetings	Team Tottenham	
Conservation Area Advisory Committee	Joyce Rosser	Wider proposals, also specific Planning Briefs and site proposals	Meetings	Tottenham Team + LBH Design & Conservation Team	
Design Panel	Richard Truscott	Wider proposals, also specific Planning Briefs	Meetings	Tottenham Team + LBH Design & Conservation Team	
Members					
Cabinet	Cllr Strickland	Overview of progress, informing Cabinet about consultation findings, emerging shape of Regeneration Strategy	CAB reports + Cabinet Report 20th December	Tottenham Team	
Ward Cllrs and local MP	n/a	Feedback on broad approach + area specific priorities	Project Director and Cabinet Member have had individual meetings and walkabouts	Tottenham Team	
Staff					
All staff should have an opportunity to contribute	Comms	▪ General proposals – ideas for the future, lots of staff live in Tottenham	Web pages / Harinet / Team Brief		

This page is intentionally left blank

Have your say

Working together to shape Tottenham's Future















www.haringey.gov.uk

Haringey Council



Have your say on Tottenham's Future

The riots in August had a major impact on local community and business confidence. We at Haringey Council have done a huge amount since then to help the local community recover.

We have been visiting local businesses to offer them advice and support and we have introduced business rate relief for all affected businesses. Working with local businesses we also launched the 'I Love Tottenham' campaign to restore pride and confidence in the High Road. A programme of activities is planned in the run up to Christmas to ensure a successful Christmas for our traders.

Planning work is already underway for the damaged and destroyed sites on the High Road to get them reoccupied and reopened as soon as possible. We will also ensure that schemes are of the highest quality and designed with the best long-term future of the High Road in mind.

What you've already told us

We know you want Tottenham to be a place where people are proud to live, work, invest and stay throughout their lifetimes – and so do we. However, transforming Tottenham is an enormous challenge and one that can only be achieved by the Council and its partner organisations working with you to meet the challenges this brings.

Our conversations since the summer tell us that people want:

- Safe, secure and confident communities
- Thriving businesses and more jobs
- High quality housing
- Excellent public space and transport
- More investment in Tottenham

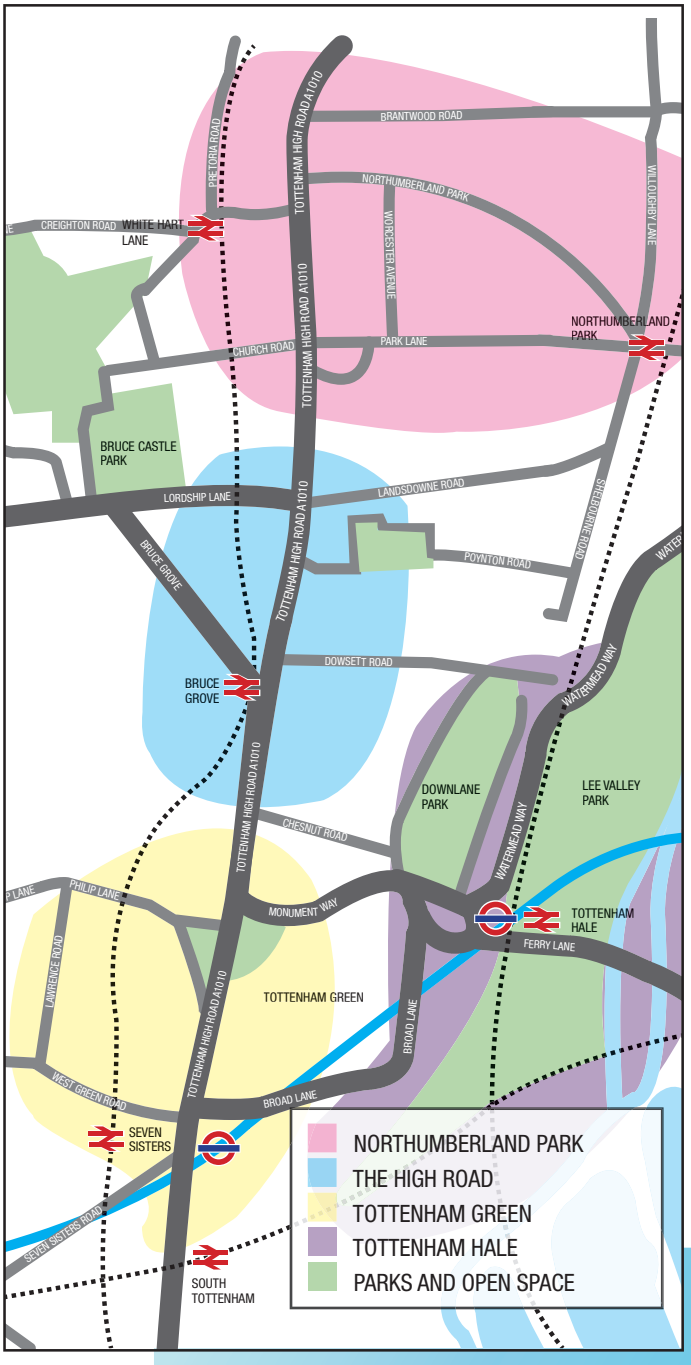
Local communities, businesses and stakeholders have also told us that we should focus attention initially on four key priority areas in Tottenham: Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale and the High Road. This does not mean that other areas of Tottenham will be excluded from change and improvement – we are determined to transform Tottenham as a whole and provide new opportunities for the whole community.

What's next for Tottenham

This consultation is just the start! There will be road shows, exhibitions and public meetings, as well as the Community Panel that I chair. We'll listen to you and work with you to transform Tottenham into one of London's most successful and vibrant areas and we'll keep you informed of our progress.

Claire Kober
Leader, Haringey Council

Priority areas for improvement



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved LBH 100019199 (2011).

Get involved and have your say

We want you to have your say about shaping the future of Tottenham. We will be holding the following public meetings and exhibitions in Tottenham as part of this stage of the consultation. These meetings will give you a chance to discuss your ideas and suggestions for improving Tottenham. Please choose the location and time that is most convenient for you.

Tottenham Green

Monday 28th November, 6.30 – 8.30pm Tottenham Town Hall, Moselle Room, Town Hall Approach Road N15 4RY

Northumberland Park

Tuesday 29th November, 6.30 – 8.30pm Neighbourhood Resource Centre, 177 Park Lane N17 0HJ

Come along and contribute to the development of plans for rebuilding and improving the area.

Next steps and timetable

This stage of consultation will run until 6th January 2012. We will use all the comments and ideas we receive to develop a draft strategy for the Tottenham area.

Consultation on a draft strategy for improving and regenerating Tottenham is planned for February 2012. We will be contacting you again then to get your views on the next stage of the plans to transform Tottenham.

Feedback

We will treat all comments received confidentially. Information about the type of responses received, as well as initial suggestions and ideas from the local community will be published on our Rebuilding Tottenham webpage – www.haringey.gov.uk/rebuildingtottenham

Further information

If you have any questions or want further information please call the Tottenham Regeneration Team on **020 8489 4562**, email **RebuildingTottenham@haringey.gov.uk**, visit the website **www.haringey.gov.uk/rebuildingtottenham** or write to **Tottenham Regeneration Team, 6th Floor, River Park House, N22 8HQ**

Thank you for taking the time to get involved in shaping Tottenham's Future.

Have your say

We want you to have your say about shaping the future of Tottenham. To take part simply answer the following questions and return your completed questionnaire in the freepost envelope provided or complete online at www.haringey.gov.uk/rebuildingtottenham by 6th January 2012.

We believe the following five steps are important for improving and rebuilding Tottenham. The following questions ask you what you think of them.

1. **Safe, secure and confident communities –** we want to work with local communities to rebuild confidence and help people feel safe.

   What would help rebuild and improve your confidence in your local area?

   What do you think should happen to make your local area safer for your community?

2. **Thriving businesses and more jobs –** we want to invest in education, training and skills so that local people can get jobs and take advantage of new business opportunities.

   What should be done to help local people get jobs?

What services and businesses would you like to see locally that would also create jobs for local people?

3. **High quality housing –** we want to see high quality new homes and offer better housing choice for new and existing communities.

What do you think of the quality of housing in your local area?

What improvements would you like to see to housing in your area?

4. **Excellent public space and transport –** we want to improve transport and access to Tottenham and create better public open spaces.

How do you think we should improve public open spaces in your local area (e.g. green spaces, streets and public squares)?

What should be done to improve transport and travel links in Tottenham and with the rest of London?

5. **More investment in Tottenham –** we want to promote Tottenham and attract new jobs, businesses and homes to the area.

What do you love about Tottenham?

What should be done to better promote the great things about Tottenham?

Have we got the priorities right? Please tell us what else should be done to make Tottenham a better place to live, work, invest and stay in...

Priority areas for improvement

Local people, businesses and other stakeholders have told us that we should focus on four key priority areas in Tottenham: (1) Northumberland Park; (2) the High Road; (3) Tottenham Green and (4) Tottenham Hale (see map page 2).

As a starting point for rebuilding and regenerating Tottenham do you think these are the right areas to focus on? If not, what other areas would you choose and why?

Want to keep in touch?

We will let everyone know what is happening to transform your community. If however, you'd like to be involved in discussions and events to shape Tottenham's Future, please provide your contact details below.

Note: The Data Protection Act 1998 sets out how Haringey Council must look after the information you share with us. We will only use your contact details to contact you about discussions and events to shape Tottenham's Future. We will NOT use your contact details when analysing consultation responses.

Name

Address

Email

Mobile

About you

Asking personal questions can help to improve the service we deliver. The following questions will help us monitor what different groups of people think about this issue.

Under the Data Protection Act your information will not be passed onto anyone else or used to check nationality or citizenship status.

What is your postcode?

How old are you?

Do you have a disability?

What is your ethnic group?

Thank you for taking the time to get involved in shaping Tottenham's Future.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the freepost envelope by 6th January 2012.

Freepost RLXU-ETCB-SRAR
Tottenham Regeneration Team
6th Floor
Haringey Council
River Park House
225 High Road
London
N22 8HQ

Shqip

Thoni fjalën tuaj mbi të ardhmen e Tottenham-it. Ne duam të dëgjojmë pikëpamjet tuaja mbi zonën tuaj lokale dhe si duhet të punojmë bashkë që t'i japim formë të ardhmes. Për një kopje të pyetësorit në gjuhën tuaj, ju lutem plotësoni hollësitë dhe ktheni letër në adresën e mëposhtme me postim falas.

Polski

Wypowiedz się na temat przyszłości Tottenham'u. Chcemy się dowiedzieć, co sądzisz o swojej dzielnicy i w jaki sposób powinniśmy wspólnie pracować nad ukształtowaniem naszej przyszłości. Aby otrzymać tekst ankiety w języku polskim należy wypełnić formularz i odesłać go bezpłatnie na podany poniżej adres.

Français

Faites connaître vos opinions sur l'avenir de Tottenham. Nous souhaitons connaître vos opinions sur votre quartier et comment travailler ensemble pour former l'avenir. Pour recevoir un exemplaire du questionnaire dans votre langue, veuillez compléter les détails et les renvoyer à l'adresse en port payé ci-dessous.

Soomaali

Ra'yigaaga ka dhiibo mustaqbalka Tottenham. Waxaannu rabnaa inaannu maqalno ra'yigaaga ku saabsan mandaqadda iyo sida aynu u wada shaqayn karno si aynu mustaqbalka u qaabayno. Si aad u hesho koobbi ku waabsan waraysigan oo luqaddaada ku qoran, fadlan ku qor tafaasiishaada oo ku soo dir cinwaanka boostiisu lacag la'aanta yahay ee hoose.

Kurdî Kurmancî

Li ser bihêka (pêşedem) Tottenham nêrîna xwe bibêjin. Em dixwazin li ser herêma we û ku divê em çawa pev re bixebitin, da ku bihêkê pêk bînin, nêrînên we bibihîsin. Heke hun kopîyeke pirsnameyê bi zimanê xwe dixwazin, ji kerema xwe hûrgilîyên agahîyê binivîsin û ji navnîşana jêrîn a posta bêpere re bişînin.

Türkçe

Tottenham'ın geleceği hakkında görüşlerinizi söyleyin. Yaşadığınız bölge ve geleceği birlikte şekillendirmek üzere nasıl birlikte çalışabileceğimiz ile ilgili düşüncelerinizi öğrenmek istiyoruz. Bu anketin Türkçe kopyasını edinmek için lütfen istenen bilgileri yazın ve aşağıdaki ücretsiz posta adresine gönderin.

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

☐ In large print ☐ On audio tape ☐ In Braille ☐



☐ In another language, please state:

Name: Tel:

Address:

Email:

Please return to: Freepost RLXS-XZGT-UGRJ, Haringey Council,
Translation and Interpretation Services, 8th Floor, River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ

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

Tottenham's Future
Have your say

recycle This is printed on recycled paper. When you have finished with it, please recycle.

Published by Haringey Council's Communications Unit 747.5 • 11/2011

Agenda Item 9

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet	Item number	To be added by the Committee Section

Title:	New River Village, Section 106 commitment of funds

Report authorised by:	Lyn Garner, Director of Place & Sustainability

Lead Officer:	Michael Kelleher, Team Leader (Housing, Design and Major Projects), 020 8489 4754, michael.kelleher@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected:	Report for Key/Non Key Decision:
Hornsey, Alexandra, Noel Park	Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report seeks approval for the allocation of planning obligation funds in and round the Heartland Regeneration Area **for education purposes; access and playing field improvements and Hornsey High Street improvements**. It is proposed to fund these improvements from the remaining funds (amounting to £1,000,000) secured through s106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of the New River Village development.

1.2 The funds are already held by the Council and must be committed by 1 April 2012.

1.3 The suite of proposals set out in this report represents a mix of new local improvements, (£0.5m) and the substitution of s106 money for existing local improvements, (£0.5m) which the Council is already committed to funding through the Capital Programme.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 The proposed schemes will invest in important community facilities, a new east/west Green Link and reinforcing links between the site and Hornsey High Street. In making these spend recommendations for £1m, Cabinet is also asked

Haringey Council

to bear in mind the additional £9m of S106 which will be available to spend as and when the Clarendon Square and Coronation Sidings schemes are triggered.

Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

a. Notes this report to agree the allocation of £1m S106 in and around the Heartlands Regeneration area as set out in 3.1b below and Map 1 – and the future allocation of some further £9m for the local area and wider Council priorities from the S106 Agreements at Coronation Sidings and Clarendon Square as set out in Section 9 ;

b. Approves the commitment of the unallocated New River Village Social Infrastructure Fund of £1,000,000 on the following schemes in accordance with s106 agreement and summarised at paragraphs 5.2-7:

Alexandra Park Club (Existing spend)	£250,000
Heartlands High School (Existing send)	£250,000
East/West Green Link (New)	£220,000
Hornsey Churchyard Historic Park & Gardens (New)	£60,000
Hornsey Street Lighting (New)	£120,000
Estate Improvements (New)	£100,000
Total	**£1,000,000**

c. Approves the relevant amendments to the current 2011/12 capital programme and the 2012/13 proposed capital programme..

4. Background information

4.1 In 2002 and 2004, the Council secured a s106 developer contribution of £4.7m from the proposed New River Village development, (620 homes, open space and leisure, community and commercial floor space) and the "in kind" provision of a new public river side park and the renovation of a listed pump house. All the funds have been received. £3.7m has been spent and the park and listed building renovation completed. £1m remains to be allocated by April 2012.
- **Appendix 1** sets out how the existing £3.7m has been spent to date
- **Map 1** shows the location of the New River Village, Clarendon Square and Coronation Sidings Sites and proposals for the spending of the remaining £1m New River Village Social Infrastructure Fund
- **Map 2** shows the locations of where the first "four fifths" of the New River Village S106 Fund - £3.7m - have been spent.

4.2 Of the £4.7m - £3m was designated for 'Social Infrastructure'. The S.106 Agreements provide for the "social infrastructure" contributions to be committed before 1st April 2012 for either "Affordable Housing, the provision of a new school and/or the costs of acquiring access to Hornsey High Road". In the event

that the Council does not require the contribution for these purposes then, after notifying the original covenanting parties, the contribution may be expended on "other works of social infrastructure". The proposed spending headings part comply with the original definitions for "social infrastructure" (education) and partly relate to other relevant local infrastructure needs.

5. Proposed Spending Schemes and Assessment

5.1 The basis of the spend recommendations at paragraph 3.1 are set out in the Financial Considerations Section 6 and the Policy Assessment (justification for the proposed spend) Section 9. Paragraphs 5.2 – 7 explain in more detail the 6 proposals.

Alexandra Park Club

5.2 This project is associated with the development of Heartlands High School, and the need to provide the school with adequate playing field facilities. It involves works to the pitches and club changing rooms in Alexandra Park. The project is structured in 2 phases, with the Phase 1 planned to be funded by £300k of previously approved Council capital resources. Phase 2 will involve a bid to the Football Foundation with match funding being provided from the BSF programme. Phase 1 will be contractually committed by the end of November and works are expected to be complete by the end of January 2012. If the S106 funding which is the subject of this report is applied to this project, then the Council can choose to re-allocate the equivalent amount of its own capital budget to another priority project.

Green Link

5.3 Officers met with Thames Water in October 2011 to discuss proposals for an improved Green Link scheme to provide better access for walkers and cyclists from the east of the railway line to Alexandra Palace. Thames Water supports this scheme and will work with the Council to develop proposals further. The scheme will open up the reservoirs; provide better recreational potential (including fishing) and improved paths and cycle ways.

Hornsey Churchyard Historic Park & Gardens

5.4 The Council has liaised with local residents in preparing a proposal for a conservation improvement scheme to the Historic Park and Gardens. This scheme will provide a combination of both conservation and contemporary lighting and will help reduce the fear of crime and encourage a sense of place in the Historic Park and Gardens. It will compliment the High Street improvements discussed below and the proposed scheme negotiated with Network Rail as part of the Coronation Sidings development.

Estate Improvements

5.5 A sum of money is allocated to undertake a range of estate improvements to the Campsbourne Estate that might include security, lighting and public realm improvements and soft landscaping. These improvements will be subject to

Haringey Council

statutory consultation in accordance with s20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985, as amended by the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002.

Street Lighting Hornsey

5.6 The Council's Street Lighting Team has identified the High Street, Hornsey as a key area for improved street lighting. A conservation led lighting programme along the High Street will reduce the fear of crime, be more sympathetic to the conservation corridor and re-invigorate the sense of place and destination demanded by local shop keepers and businesses. The lighting replacement programme would run from New River Village to Middle Lane at the far end of the high street. The lighting columns will be similar to those in Crouch End and Muswell Hill and will comply with the Council's white light policy. This package of lighting improvements will compliment the Churchyard Historic Park and Gardens and the Coronation Sidings development.

Heartlands High School

5.7 Heartlands High School is part of the BSF programme which has funded the refurbishment of all Haringey's secondary schools, and supported the land acquisition and construction of this new Secondary School, at a total cost of £39m. £1m from the New River Village Section 106 has already been used to provide part of the supporting funding package for this project. The project reached practical completion in July 2011 with total expenditure estimated at £2.7m in the current financial year. If an additional S106 contribution is made to the Heartlands Project, then the Council will be able re-allocate an equivalent amount of the corporate funding support currently planned for the remainder of the BSF programme to other high priority projects.

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

6.1 The proposed expenditure within this report can be met from available S106 receipts and will enable some existing capital resources to be re-directed to other priorities.

6.2 The final third (£1m) of the Social Infrastructure element (£3m) of the total £4.7m fund remains unspent because the Council has been waiting for the conclusion of key planning applications for 'Clarendon Square', 'Hornsey Railway Coronation Sidings' and 'Hornsey Depot' in order to develop a more comprehensive spending plan for the area. Clarendon and Coronation schemes have taken much longer to come to fruition because of the recession and have only recently been to Planning Committee, (September 2011) and the Hornsey Depot site may not now come forward until after April 2012. It has been important to understand what could be fairly negotiated on these other key schemes before allocating the remaining New River Village funds. There is now not enough time to wait for the details of the Hornsey Depot scheme. It is therefore time to allocate the remaining New River Village £1m funds.

6.3 The proposed new and existing projects set out in paragraph 3.1 meet the broad policy aims of the UDP (2006) policy AC1 Heartlands/Wood Green Area of

Haringey Council

Change (page 34) and the development principles of the agreed Regeneration Framework (2005) (page 18/19).

a. **Access and Community Facilities** - The proposed **Campsbourne Estate** improvements scheme is derived from the last on site meeting between officers and local councillors. If agreed, some further local consultation should take place immediately to support the spending plans.

b. **Access and Reinforcing Links across the Railway and to Wood Green and Hornsey** - The **Hornsey Street Lighting** proposal would improve access, safety, maintenance and urban design aims. The scheme would increase luminosity in the street.

c. **Access, Links and Community Facilities** - The proposed allocation to the **Hornsey Churchyard** is derived from being contacted by the local friends group and the local MP.

d. **Access, Links and Community Facilities** - The proposed **new "Green Link"** has been developed as a result of discussions with Thames Water and a long standing aim to support an additional access route from the Penstock Path to Alexandra Palace Park and improve recreation use of the reservoir

e. **Access, Links and Community Facilities** - The proposed existing spend projects at **Heartlands School and improvements to Alexandra Park Playing Fields** for local residents and the school are close to the formal S106 Social Infrastructure purpose and support the heading of important community facilities

6.4 If approved further liaison with stakeholders and local councillors will take place on details and implementation.

6.5 Where the s106 is proposed to substitute funding already planned, Cabinet will consider ensuring subsequent consultation on the replacement funds through the Annual Capital Programme process. It is important that s106 funds for major schemes support both local improvements and priority needs across the Borough.

7. Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

7.1 The S.106 Agreement provides for the "social infrastructure" contributions to be committed before 1st April 2012 for "Affordable Housing, the provision of a new school, or the costs of acquiring access of access to Hornsey High Road". In the event that the Council does not require the contribution for these purposes then, after notifying the original covenanting parties, the contribution may be expended on "other works of social infrastructure". The proposed works (set out at paragraphs 3.1, 5.2-7 and Map 1)partly fall under originally agreed social infrastructure headings (Heartlands School) and partly under "other works of social infrastructure" relating in size and scale and location to the original

development site and scheme. Subject to notification to the original covenanting parties, the £1 million pounds may be lawfully committed for these purposes.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 Equality Implications were considered during the planning application and S106 negotiation and decision for the Former Hornsey Waterworks (New River Village) in 2002/04.

9. Policy Assessment and Implications

9.1 Policy aims of the UDP (2006) policy AC1 Heartlands/Wood Green Area of Change (page 34) and the development principles of the agreed Heartlands Development Framework (2005) (page 18/19) set the context for the development in and around the Heartlands Regeneration Area and of the proposed spending proposals.

9.2 Overall the policy framework:

- seeks to bring forward the development of homes, jobs and related community facilities
- in doing this the framework seeks to improve access and links along both sides the Railway Line and over it - in order to
- reinforce links between the Heartlands development sites and Hornsey High Street and Wood Green and to maintain their strengths.

9.3 UDP Policy AC1

- Support the development of new homes and jobs
- Support new businesses, particularly creative businesses
- Improve and support associated new community facilities
- Reinforce links to Wood Green Centre and Hornsey High Street
- Create new public open space and improved links over the railway lines
- Promote walking and cycling and public transport
- Maintain rail operations

9.4 Development Framework

- In addition to supporting AC1, the Framework proposes landmark developments at Station Road (Heartlands School), Clarendon Square/Mayes Rd
- Improved pedestrian and general access to and along New River; through Penstock Path; along Clarendon Square; to Wood Green Common/Shopping/Turnpike Lane; between New River Village and Hornsey Depot; through the Campsbourne Estate and the Chocolate Factory
- Develop open space and improvements through Clarendon Square, along New River Park; at Wood Green Common/Avenue Gardens and along the Railway Green Corridor

9.5 S106 Allocations from the Minded to Grant Planning Applications at "Clarendon" and "Coronation Sidings"

Haringey Council

Coronation Sidings – 1.2m value

- Access to west and south of Railway Line
- Links between east and west
- Transport – east and west
- Environmental Improvements to west of Railway
- Master Planning for Heartlands Area
- Jobs and Skills – Borough wide based on need

- Walking/Cycling and Highways and Lighting (435k) Hampden/Whiteman/Hornsey Lane
- Station/Transport (£100k) - Hornsey
- Penstock Path (£40k)
- Environment (£400k) – Turnpike Tunnel, Planting, Removal of Hoarding
- Master planning for the Heartlands Regeneration Area (£80k)
- Jobs, Skills and Apprenticeships (£200) – Council wide

Clarendon Square - £7.95m value

- Access to east of Railway Line
- Links between east and west
- Transport - east and west
- Environmental Improvements to the east of Railway
- Open space - east and west
- Health – east
- Community Facilities General – east/west
- Jobs and Skills – Borough wide based on need
- School places – Borough wide based on need

- Transport (£1m) – bus service, cycling, walking and highways
- Environment/Open Space (£0.5m) – off site east and west
- Education/Schools (£5.25m)
- Health (£0.5m)
- Community Facilities (£0.5m)
- Jobs, Skills and Apprenticeships (£0.2m) – Council wide

9.6 Assessment

- The two new approvals, (Clarendon and Coronation) would significantly support jobs/skills and enterprise and access/transport to the east and the south.
- There will be more development opportunities in the east to support further access improvement from Heartlands to Wood Green. A successful Hornsey Depot scheme, if progressed, would improve the strength of Hornsey High Street.
- All the proposals (including NRV) continue to support community facilities/open space – both on the east and west sides of the railway lines - this should continue
- Using the remaining NRV funds to support key community facilities, a bespoke east/west Green Link and to reinforce links and improvements to Hornsey High Street which is west of the Railway Line - is recommended and are in broad conformity with area planning policy as set out above at paragraphs 9.1-4.

Haringey Council

10 Appendices

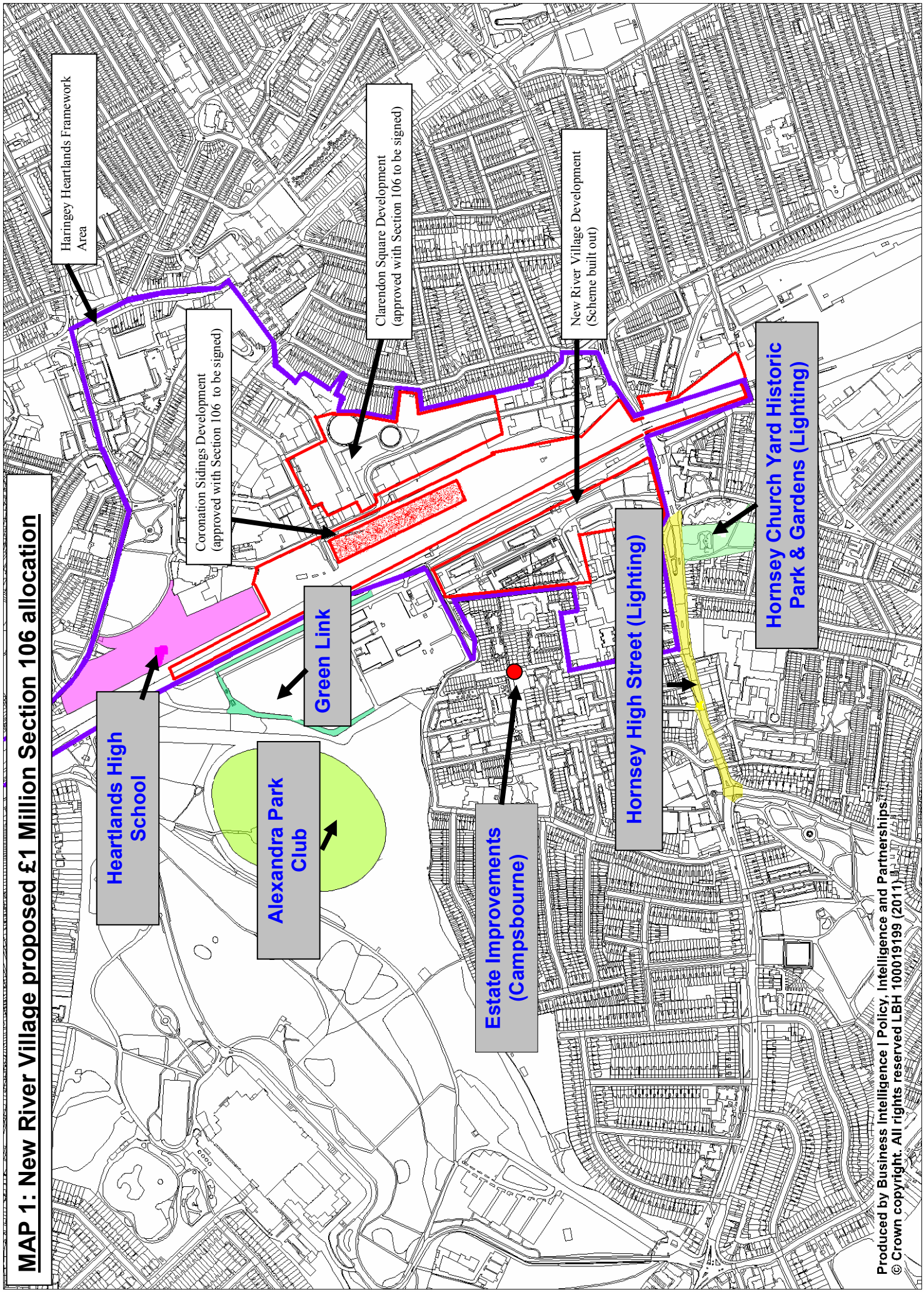
- Appendix 1. – New River Village s106 £3.7 previous spend details
- Map 1 – New River Village £1m proposed spend, key sites and Heartlands Framework Area
- Map 2 – New River Village s106 £3.7m existing/previous spend

11 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

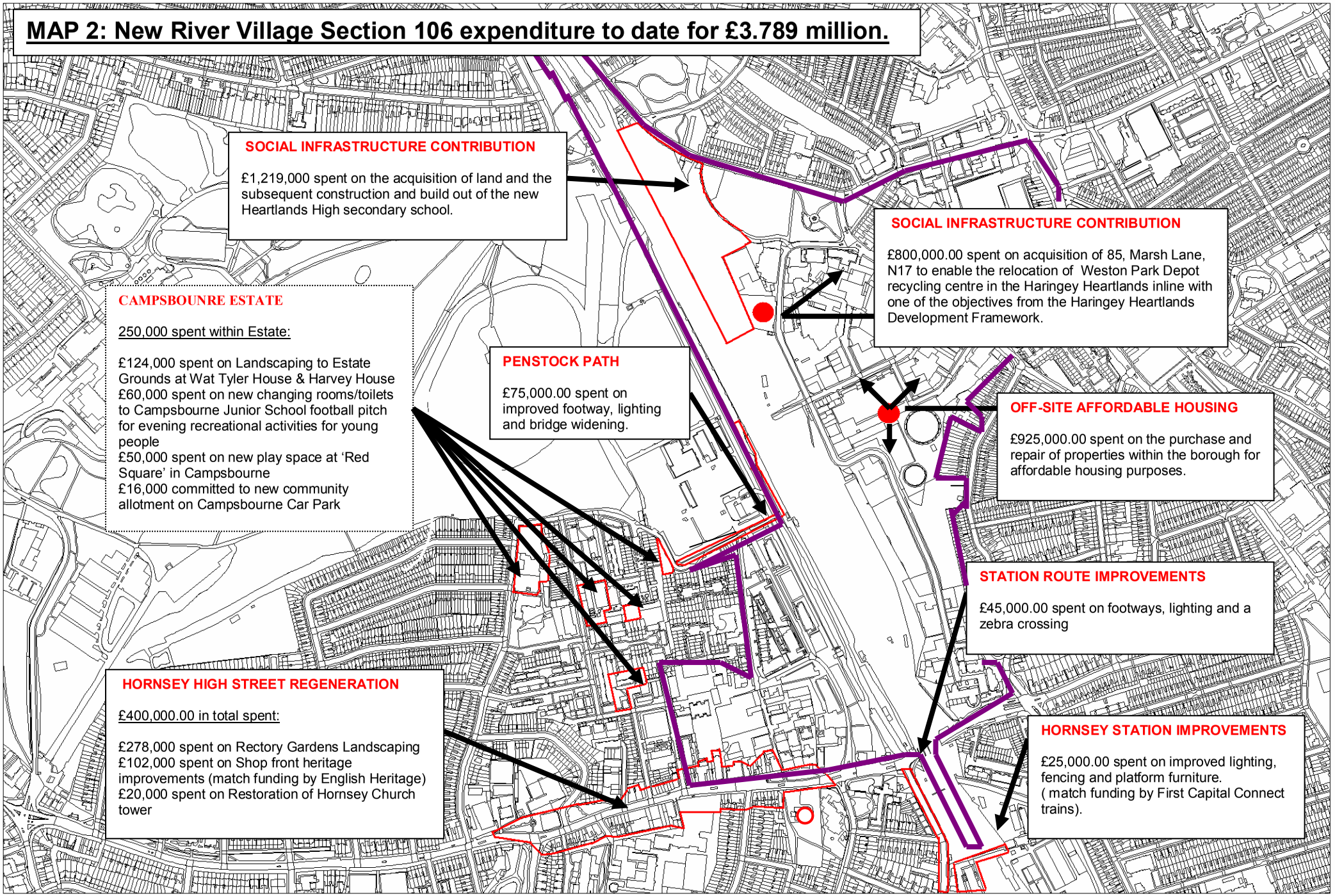
10.1 New River Village Section 106 Agreement, November 2002

Obligations	APPENDIX 1. NR V s106 £4.7m and creation of Riverside Park and Refurbishment of Grade 2 Listed Pump House. Monies Spent to date £3.7m - Spent Profile		
Obligation type:	**Amount (£)**	**Purpose**	**Date of expenditure**
Campsbourne Estate Contribution	£50,000.00	To provide public realm improvements and a children's play area in an area referred to as 'Red Square' within the Campsbourne Estate.	5/02/07
Education (First tranche payment	£109,500.00	Acquisition and construction of the Haringey Heartlands Secondary School.	4/04/05
Education (Second tranche payment	£109,500.00	Acquisition and construction of the Haringey Heartlands Secondary School.	27/04/07
First off-site Social Infrastructure Contribution	£1000,000.00	Acquisition and construction of the Haringey Heartlands Secondary School.	4/04/05
Second off-site Social Infrastructure Contribution	£1000,000.00	£800,000.00 spent on purchasing land at 85 Marsh Lane for the purposes of providing a Waste recycling facility. This will subsequently allow the Weston road waste depot to be relocated from the Heartlands as per one of the objectives of the Haringey Heartlands Framework. £124,000 spent on Public realm improvements and landscaping within Campsbourne Housing Estate. £60,000.00 spent on providing new changing facilities and outdoor toilets to Campsbourne Junior School. £15,975 allocated to Campsbourne Estate to provide a community allotment on Campsbourne Car Park.	1/03/06
Hornsey High Street Regeneration	£400,000.00	£278,000.00 On public realm improvements to Rectory Gardens. £102,000.00 on shop front improvements as part of the Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme. £20,000.00 on restoration to Hornsey Clock Tower	7/02/05
Off-site Affordable Housing	£925,000.00	Spent on 'Purchase and repair' and new build of properties within Haringey for the purposes of providing Affordable Housing.	4/04/05
Hornsey Station	£25,000.000	Spent on providing improved lighting, fencing and platform furniture at Hornsey Railway Station.	12/07/05

Hornsey Station route improvements	£75,000.00	Spent on upgrading footways, flower beds and lighting including the provision of a new Zebra crossing on Tottenham Lane leading to Hornsey Railway Station	12/07/05
Public Transport	£20,000.00	Originally intended for provision of 'I bus' information stand at bus stop on Hornsey High Street. However, TFL confirmed that this was no longer operationally in use so subsequently reallocated with consent from covenanting parties to cover a more comprehensive package of improvements as part of the Hornsey Station route improvements.	4/04/05
Penstock Path Improvements	£75,000.00	Relaying of footways, bridge widening and improved lighting to Penstock Footpath (western approach)	12/06/03
TOTAL (£)	**£3,789,000.00**		


MAP 1: New River Village proposed £1 Million Section 106 allocation
Haringey Heartlands Framework Area
Coronation Sidings Development (approved with Section 106 to be signed)
Clarendon Square Development (approved with Section 106 to be signed)
New River Village Development (Scheme built out)
Heartlands High School
Green Link
Alexandra Park Club
Estate Improvements (Campsbourne)
Hornsey High Street (Lighting)
Hornsey Church Yard Historic Park & Gardens (Lighting)
Produced by Business Intelligence | Policy, Intelligence and Partnerships
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved LBH 100019199 (2011)

MAP 2: New River Village Section 106 expenditure to date for £3.789 million.



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION

£1,219,000 spent on the acquisition of land and the subsequent construction and build out of the new Heartlands High secondary school.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRIBUTION

£800,000.00 spent on acquisition of 85, Marsh Lane, N17 to enable the relocation of Weston Park Depot recycling centre in the Haringey Heartlands inline with one of the objectives from the Haringey Heartlands Development Framework.

CAMPSBOUNRE ESTATE

250,000 spent within Estate:

£124,000 spent on Landscaping to Estate Grounds at Wat Tyler House & Harvey House
£60,000 spent on new changing rooms/toilets to Campsbourne Junior School football pitch for evening recreational activities for young people
£50,000 spent on new play space at 'Red Square' in Campsbourne
£16,000 committed to new community allotment on Campsbourne Car Park

PENSTOCK PATH

£75,000.00 spent on improved footway, lighting and bridge widening.

OFF-SITE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

£925,000.00 spent on the purchase and repair of properties within the borough for affordable housing purposes.

STATION ROUTE IMPROVEMENTS

£45,000.00 spent on footways, lighting and a zebra crossing

HORNSEY HIGH STREET REGENERATION

£400,000.00 in total spent:

£278,000 spent on Rectory Gardens Landscaping
£102,000 spent on Shop front heritage improvements (match funding by English Heritage)
£20,000 spent on Restoration of Hornsey Church tower

HORNSEY STATION IMPROVEMENTS

£25,000.00 spent on improved lighting, fencing and platform furniture.
(match funding by First Capital Connect trains).

Produced by Business Intelligence | Policy, Intelligence and Partnerships

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved LBH 100019199 (2011)

Alexandra Football Club



Heartland High School



Green Link



Hornsey Churchyard Historic Park & Gardens



Street Lighting Hornsey



Estate Improvements (Campsbourne)



This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 10

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet – 20 December 2011	Item Number:	

Title:	Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2010/2011

Report Authorised by:	Lyn Garner, Director of Place and Sustainability

Lead Officer:	Marc Dorfman, Assistant Director for Planning, Regeneration and Economy

Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is part of the new Planning Local Development Framework (LDF) and is used to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and plan for the borough – the 2006-16 Unitary Development Plan for as long as it remains in place, and then the elements of the proposed new LDF which are due to come into force during 2012.

1.2 The AMR usually covers progress for the 12 months of the previous financial year and is published by 31/01/12. Members are asked to note and approve the 2010/11 report as set out in the accompanying Appendices 1 (Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11) and 2 (Summary of Performance over 5 years).

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1 The main conclusions of AMR for the 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 are as follows:

- **Place Making and Major Projects** - Despite the recession progress was made at most of the Council key major planning projects including:
  - at Heartlands where a new High School was completed;

- at Tottenham Hale where new homes and student accommodation continued to be built and the Lee Valley Park Development Plan was launched;
- at Tottenham High Road where planning permission was given for a new Tottenham Hotspurs Football Club (THFC) stadium and a £1m heritage renovation programme drew to a close, and finally
- at Seven Sisters where the successful New Deal for Communities Programme completed with improvements to child care, health and library buildings.

- **Design and Conservation** – The Borough saw a continued range of heritage improvements at Tottenham Town Hall and High Road and proposed improvements at Hornsey Town Hall. New design guides were produced, (Sustainable Design and South Tottenham) and a variety of building design awards won. However despite this the Borough still has 18 of its 471 Listed buildings on the "at Risk" English Heritage Register.

- **Housing** – housing targets for the year were nearly met, with 629 completed instead of 680. However this and the new 820 annual target will be a challenge for future years.

- **Environment** – Recycling rates remained around 24-26%. It is planned that the new Veolia Cleaning and Waste contract will improve this over the next 2-5 years and help support waste reduction plans and targets that the Mayor will bring in. The Draft North London Waste Plan was prepared for Enquiry in 2011/12. The Council launched "40:20" its Carbon Reduction Plan, (40% carbon reduction by 2020). This plan is underpinned by a range of local and cross Borough programmes. A Flood Risk Strategy was prepared. Local park and open space improvements enabled the Borough to retain its quality accreditations for 16 parks (Green Flags), and 4 community gardens (Green Pennants). In addition, three additional local parks have been awarded Green Flag status.

- **Employment and Town Centres** – Some new commercial floor space was built in 2010/11 and planning permission was granted for a new scheme at White Hart Lane. Whilst no new retail floor space was built in 2010/11 - plans were developed for new retail floor space in Tottenham High Rd and Hale, Wards Corner, Hornsey and Crouch End. No complete town centre surveys were undertaken in 2010/11, but partial surveys and liaison with the main Town Centre Business Forums confirmed that vacancy rates in town centres remained low and continue to do so into the first half of 2011-12. The figure for number of unemployed in 2010/11 was 12,600, which represented 10.6% of the working age population. This compares to the London average of 8.6% and the UK average of 7.6%.

- **Strategic and Community Infrastructure** – In 2010/11 the Council along with its partners created its first Community Infrastructure Plan which it will look to

Haringey Council

adopt in 2012. Key transport projects in 2010/11 were the Wood Green Station crossing, the development of car clubs in the Borough, new electric car charging points - and the commencement of the Tottenham Hale Gyratory scheme. The Building Schools for the Future programme drew to a close in 2011 and has delivered some £214m investment for Haringey's 12 secondary schools. Improvements were made at the Laurels Health Centre and the Hornsey Health Centre was completed in 2011. The year saw the Borough begin a new Upper Lee Valley Decentralised Energy project, and begin collaborating with other North London Boroughs about joint implementation of a Green Deal scheme to retrofit existing homes and buildings.

2.2 The AMR reports on the above key outcome themes as well as the following issues:

- Planning and Regeneration Implementation;
- Impact of changes in national and regional policy; and
- Future monitoring – including impacts of economic and social change on planning policy

3 Recommendations

3.1 Cabinet to note and approve the Annual Monitoring Report.

3.2 Cabinet to note that the aims of the Council's current Borough Plan (UDP 2006-2016) are overall being delivered and that the planning outcomes for 2010-11 are generally positive.

3.3 Cabinet gives delegated power to the Lead Member for Economic Development and Social Inclusion and the Director of Place and Sustainability to approve any subsequent minor amendments relating to output/outcome detail to the AMR prior to its publication.

4 Other options considered

4.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report. The production of the AMR is the most effective way in presenting outcomes and achievements of the planning service in Haringey. As such, no other options were considered.

5. Background Information and Summary of Planning Policy/Plan Performance

Background Information

5.1 The list of indicators used to monitor planning performance in 2010/11 have been developed over the past few monitoring years from a range of sources, including central government guidance and requirements, local and corporate strategies and

goals, UDP objectives, and priorities set out in the sustainability appraisals of the LDF documents.

5.2 The Greater London Authority's monitoring database, the London Development Database (LDD) has been designed to record the progress of planning permissions in the Greater London area. The Planning service input all relevant information into this system for monitoring purposes. It is expected that the scope and capabilities of the LDD system will be developed further in coming years in order to improve monitoring.

5.3 The GLA produces a London wide AMR each February following the current monitoring year, i.e. the GLA AMR8 will be published in February 2012, covering the monitoring period 2010/11, to take account of all London boroughs' AMRs.

5.4 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is part of the Local Development Framework and is used for information purposes to assess the performance and effectiveness of current planning policies, and to report on the milestones of the Local Development Scheme. The report does not attempt to measure and monitor each UDP policy individually, but focuses on monitoring key policy objectives for which data is currently available.

Summary of Performance

Place Making

5.6 **Place Making** relates to Haringey's identified areas of change and major projects and sites. Notwithstanding the recession and the significant slowdown in construction - progress was made in these areas.

5.7 **The Heartlands/Wood Green** – The new Heartlands High School was completed along with associated improvements to Wood Green Common. Ongoing negotiation on Clarendon Rd (mix used residential led regeneration scheme) and at Coronation Sidings (new Network Rail Depot scheme) led to Planning Committee approvals in 2011/12 and some £9m for associated community infrastructure and better links between the east and west sides of the rail lands and to and from Alexandra Palace. The New River Village scheme maintained its residential quality having added new public open space to the west side of the railway line. On the Hornsey Depot site the Council made progress on entering into a partnership to bring forward homes, open space and a Hornsey High Street retail/business proposal. A new pedestrian priority crossing was designed and part completed at Wood Green tube station.

5.8 **Tottenham Hale** – The Hale Village/GLS mixed use scheme maintained momentum if at a slower pace during 2010/11. The Gyratory project began on site and further bids and submissions were made to improve rail frequency and the interchange infrastructure at the Hale station. In December 2011 Planning

Haringey Council

Committee is considering a planning application for a new Tottenham Hale Bus Station. 2010/11 saw the launch of the Lee Valley Development Plan setting out planned improvements for Markfield Beam Engine Museum, the Canoe and Cycle Hire location in Haringey and food growing and nature conservation at Tottenham Marshes. Inevitably the August 2011 Riots will slow progress across both the Hale and on the High Rd

5.9 **Tottenham High Road** – ASDA arrived in the High Rd, 3 large residential development sites maintained development momentum through the year and the THFC scheme was approved by Planning Committee. The £1m Townscape Heritage Initiative drew to a close in 2010/11 and development started on site on listed buildings at the southern end of Bruce Grove which over time will also provide an opportunity for new public space. The August 2011 riots luckily did not damage these recent improvements but of course did affect some other valued High Rd buildings. A review of key planning and regeneration strategies for all of Tottenham has begun in 2011/12 as a result of the August riots.

5.10 **Seven Sisters and Finsbury Park** – The New Deal for Communities scheme was completed with improvements to child care, health and library buildings. A planning application for the redevelopment of Wards Corner was developed, but was refused in early 2011-12. Phased park improvements progressed in Finsbury Park where the Council also participated in a cross Borough partnership that saw planning permissions and development begin at Woodberry Down and Finsbury Park Station.

5.11 **Neighbourhood Plans** – A new local residential design guide was put in place for South Tottenham. Environmental improvements in Myddleton Road were maintained. The Green Lanes Strategy Group and the Archway Group continued to meet and develop transport, urban design and town centre management improvement proposals with Transport for London.

Design and Conservation

5.12 **Design** – A draft Sustainable Design and Construction Guide was published for consultation and a new South Tottenham Design Guide adopted to correct poorly designed extensions. Improvements have been made to staff and member Design Training and training for "Design Buildings for Life Assessments" are planned for 2011-13. The Council's independent Design Panel continues to meet to scrutinise key schemes and report to Planning Committee. These initiatives have contributed to schemes in Haringey winning design awards - including:

- the National Housing Design Awards for housing at Connaught Gardens in 2010;
- Trees Extra Care - Housing Design Awards 2011 HAPPI winner;
- Roden Court - Housing Design Awards 2011;
- 2010/11 nomination for the Civic Trust awards for the Triangle Youth Centre and
- 2010/11 winner of the Civic Trust Award for Coleridge School.

Haringey Council

5.13 **Conservation** - Haringey continues to support investment in its listed buildings and conservation areas. The Borough has 471 statutory listed buildings and 29 conservation areas. Across North London, (Haringey, Enfield, Waltham Forest, Camden, Hackney and Barnet), Haringey is in 5th place in front of Waltham Forest in terms of listed "Buildings at Risk", (18). The Borough's percentage "at Risk" is 3.8% whilst the London average is 2.4%. Haringey has three conservation areas at risk, which accounts for 10% of all conservation areas, compared to London average of 6.4%. Haringey continues to improve matters with investment schemes in Tottenham Green (Tottenham Town Hall refurbishment), in Tottenham High Road, (£1m conservation area frontage improvement scheme) in Myddleton Road, (environmental improvements and enforcement), in Crouch End, (Hornsey Town Hall Proposals) and in Highgate (Furnival House scheme and Highgate Bowl planning appeal). A lot of the credit for improvements to the Borough's heritage assets is because of the strong advice and campaigning of the local Conservation Area Advisory Committees.

5.14 **Housing** – 629 additional new homes delivered in 2010/11 (48% affordable/303 units), against a target of 680 and 50% affordable. The sites which delivered the majority of the affordable homes included Roden Court in Crouch End (52 units); Trees, Broadlands Road, Highgate (40 units); and Coppetts Wood in Fortis Green (32 units). The replacement London Plan 2011 sets a notional annual new housing target of 820 for Haringey for every year for the next 10-12 years, which is likely to be very challenging. 2010/11 saw the Council's Temporary Accommodation numbers reduced, the Decent Homes programmed maintained and the policy on restricted conversion areas better supported on planning appeal and further examined by an HMO/Conversions Working Party which will report in 2012.

5.15 **Environment** – Recycling rates remained around 24-26%. It is planned that the new Veolia Cleaning and Waste contract will improve this over the next 2-5 years and help support waste reduction plans and targets that the Mayor is planning to bring in. The Draft North London Waste Plan was prepared for Enquiry in 2011/12. The Council launched "40:20" its Carbon Reduction Plan, (40% carbon reduction by 2020). This plan is underpinned by a range of local and cross Borough programmes. A Flood Risk Strategy was prepared. Local park and open space improvements enabled the Borough to retain its quality accreditations for 16 parks (Green Flags) and 4 community gardens (Green Pennants), with an additional three local parks awarded Green Flag status.

5.16 **Employment and Town Centres** – The figure for number of unemployed in 2010/11 was 12,600, which represented 10.6% of the working age population. This compares to the London average of 8.6% and the UK average of 7.6%.

5.17 This is a slight reduction on unemployment figures in 2009/10, which was 11.9% in Haringey. This can be attributed to a number of successful outcomes achieved through the Council's Economic Development Programmes in 2010-11, which delivered:

- support for 618 business start ups,
- 200 sustained jobs and
- 300 businesses supported to benefit from town centre project interventions

5.18 Some 364sqm (gross) of new commercial floor space was built in 2010/11. No new retail floor space was built but plans were developed for new retail floor space in Tottenham High Rd and Hale, Wards Corner, Hornsey and Crouch End. No complete town centre surveys were undertaken in 2010/11, but partial surveys and liaison with the main Town Centre Business Forums confirmed that vacancy rates in town centres remained low and continue to do so into the first half of 2011-12.

Strategic and Community Infrastructure

5.17 **Infrastructure** – In 2010/11 Haringey completed its first Draft Community Infrastructure Plan covering health, education, care, libraries/museums, community meeting space/youth, open space, leisure/sport, emergency services, transport, waste and public utilities, telecommunications and energy management. The Council will be updating this Infrastructure Plan with key partners and developing a Community Infrastructure Levy in 2013 to contribute to its implementation.

5.18 **Transport** – Haringey planning and transport projects are focused on promoting public transport, cycling and walking. Key projects in 2010/11 were the Wood Green Station access in April 2010, and completion of phase 1 of improvements to the Tottenham Hale gyratory in summer 2011. 18 new car club bays were introduced. Zipcar (formerly Streetcar) have the contract for all on street car club bays in Haringey. As of April 2011 there were 87 on-street car club vehicles and 8 off-street vehicles. There are currently 22 electric vehicle charging points in the borough. All schools have agreed travel plans that promote non-car travel.

5.19 **Education and Health** - The Building Schools for the Future programme drew to a close in 2010/12 and has delivered £214m investment for Haringey's 12 secondary. Improvements were made at the Laurels Health Centre and the Hornsey Health Centre was completed in 2010/11.

5.20 **Energy Management** – 2010/11 saw the Borough begin a new Upper Lee Valley Decentralised Energy project and begin collaborating with other North London Boroughs about joint implementation of a Green Deal scheme to retrofit existing homes and buildings.

Planning and Regeneration Implementation

5.21 Associated with planning permissions, the Council signed 17 legal agreements under Section 106 (S106) of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The total value negotiated was £907k. These funds will only become available if the planning permissions are triggered.

Haringey Council

5.22 During 2010/11 some £ 1,701,282.05 S106 was spent on infrastructure shown below:

Actual Spend broken down by **Infrastructure Type for 2010-11**

Infrastructure Type	Spent
Recreation	20,000.00
Environment	60,000.00
Street Scene	270,000.00
Education	1,203,282.05

5.23 The Planning service determined 1811 planning applications in 2010/11. All statutory timescale targets were met – these are:

- 60% of major applications in 13 weeks
- 65% of minor applications in 8 weeks
- 80% of other applications in 8 weeks.

5.24 There were a total number of 81 **planning appeals** in 2010/11 – the Council won 61 (75%) and lost 20 (25%). This was an increase on its "win rate" of the year before, which was 70%.

5.25 In 2010/11, the Council issued 66 **planning enforcement** notices against breaches of planning control. During 2010/11, the level of prosecutions increased.

5.26 **Community Involvement and Partnership Working** – the Planning Service continues to operate to the guidance set out in its Statement of Community Involvement. Consultations on planning applications are maintained as is a planning advice service. An "agents and community" forum is held each year to provide information and to support feedback and this is complimented by planning application and building control "customer feedback forms" on how the service is operating. In 2010/11 the service carried out Member Inductions and produced a service information pack for members and the public. Partnership working is critical in the delivery of good planning and regeneration outcomes. 2010/11 saw the Borough maintain its regular meetings with the Mayor and collaborate on the production of the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework 2011-31. The production of a draft Community Infrastructure Plan was also completed but only with the support of a wide range of partners.

5.27 The **Local Development Scheme** (LDS) is a project plan, setting out the details of the local development documents (LDDs) which Haringey intends to produce over the next three years. It outlines the status and purpose of the LDDs, the timetable and milestones for their production and the evidence base and resources required. The current LDS was submitted to Greater London Authority (GLA) in October 2010 and covers a three year period up to 2013. Future AMRs will monitor the progress of the LDS.

Haringey Council

5.28 The key milestones for 2010/2011 were;

- Core Strategy Proposed Submission consultation June 2010;
- First stage of Consultation on the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs May/June 2010;
- Examination in Public of the Core Strategy July 2011.

5.29 Further changes to the LDS is currently being discussed to reflect recent changes in the borough, specifically the post riots regeneration.

5.29 The introduction of the Localism Act and the emerging National Planning Policy Framework is set to bring about significant changes to planning processes and outcomes. Monitoring these changes and impacts will continue to be important in order to ensure positive outcomes from the planning service.

6 Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

6.1 The cost of producing this report has been met from existing budgets.

6.2 There are significant financial implications related to many of the subjects addressed in this report, specifically the movement from Section 106 payments to the Community Infrastructure Levy and in the cost of bringing forward schemes related to Employment, Housing, Waste and Carbon Management. Specific reports on these subjects with financial comments will come to Cabinet as necessary.

7 Head of Legal Services and legal implications

7.1 The Head of Legal Services notes the contents of this report and the Annual Monitoring Report.

7.2 The Localism Act removes the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an AMR for Government, while retaining the overall duty to monitor. In March 2011 the central government guidance on local plan monitoring was officially withdrawn. Authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with relevant national and EU legislation. Haringey's primary purpose in relation to the AMR is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community.

8 Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 There is no requirement to produce an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) for the AMR. The AMR provides an analysis of planning policies and decisions, and is not a Development Plan Document.

9 Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 N/A

Haringey Council

10 Policy Implications and Conclusions

10.1 The AMR 2010/11 Summary Conclusions are:

- Place Making and Major Projects – Progress is being made on key major projects. A strong focus on these must be maintained if they are to be achieved between now and 2017/26.

- Design and Conservation – A further focus is needed on early pre application assessments to ensure good design and the Council should look to maintain support for heritage asset needs and promote partnership working to reduce its "at Risk" buildings

- Housing – The next few years are likely to be difficult for the construction and homes market, working closely with the GLA , RSLs and the private sector will be critical to achieve quantity and quality. Policy responses will need to be considered for estate/neighbourhood improvement schemes and the management of houses in multiple occupation and conversions.

- Environment – There must be a strong and integrated push over the next few years to support and require the development industry and the local community to move to a low carbon future. Local amenity will also be important. Further staff, member and industry/community engagement and training will be needed and again early pre application discussions and long term plans for key areas and themes will be important.

- Employment and Town Centres – town centre quality, vitality and viability will need to be supported over the coming years as a way to maintain employment and enterprise. Collaboration with employment estate and town centre businesses will be crucial. Policy responses may be needed to deal with Betting shops, Hot food Take Aways, Markets and Local Distinctiveness and Needs

- Strategic and Community Infrastructure – regularly updating the Community Infrastructure Plan will be critical over the coming years. Focusing planning outcomes on its delivery will also be important.

11 Use of Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1 – Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11
11.2 Appendix 2 – Summary of Performance over 5 years

12 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1 The following documents were used in the preparation of this report:-

- Haringey Unitary Development Plan (July 2006)



Haringey Council

- London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 7 (Mayor of London, February 2011)
- Planning Policy Statement 12 Local Spatial Planning (DCLG, 2008)
- Monitoring that matters (Local Government Group, 2011)
- Haringey's Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10

London Borough of Haringey

Haringey Local Development Framework
Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11



Contents

i. What is the Annual Monitoring Report? 3

1. Summary of Performance in 2010/11 5

2. Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report 13

3. Policy Performance Outcomes 15
   - *3.1 Place Making* *15*
   - *3.2 Design and Conservation* *24*
   - *3.3 Housing* *28*
   - *3.4 Environment* *35*
   - *3.5 Employment and Town Centres* *41*
   - *3.6 Strategic and Community Infrastructure* *47*

4. Planning and Regeneration Implementation 57

Appendix 1 – Progress on Haringey's LDF 62
Appendix 2 - SCS/UDP/LDF Framework 64
Appendix 3 Housing Trajectory 68
Appendix 4 London Boroughs Planning Enforcement Statistics 10/11 77

i. What is the Annual Monitoring Report?

i The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is a tool used to assess the performance and effectiveness of Haringey's planning policies and objectives for the year 2010 – 2011. In addition, it reports on the achievements of other services in the Council which contribute to the delivery of planning objectives.

ii The report provides information on the borough's demographic and socio-economic characteristics, outcomes of policies and projects for the monitoring year (2010/11), and highlights development management performance. It monitors the performance of the Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and progress on the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF) as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Who should read this report?

iii The AMR is a means of publicising the achievements and progress of the planning service in Haringey to everyone who lives, works and visits Haringey. This report is of importance to anyone who has an interest in planning and regeneration in the borough.

iv The local community can use the AMR to see how the planning service is performing and how it will improve its performance in the future. The AMR can help communities to understand the impact of their own engagement in the planning process, and can also be a useful tool for neighbourhood planning by encouraging communities to engage in future policy making and helping them understand where neighbourhood plans sit in the whole context of a particular area.

v The AMR can assist local Councillors in their scrutiny function and gives them an overall view of the performance of the service.

vi Planning officers use the AMR to see successes in implementing planning policies and assess how and where improvements can be made to performance.

vii The GLA and neighbouring boroughs can use Haringey's AMR as information for gaining a wider sub-regional and regional picture of planning performance.

How to use the AMR

viii The AMR 2010/11 is set out in a clear and concise way to allow readers to understand the function of the AMR, the key outcomes for the year, and the impacts of the AMR on planning and development in the borough.

ix The report is set out in the following way:

Section 1 – sets out a summary of key performance outcomes and a summary table with results from 2010/11 compared against the past five years

Section 2 – introduces the AMR, and includes the impacts of changes to legislation on the AMR and future monitoring

Section 3 – sets out the context, performance outcomes, and future requirements and monitoring options of the following planning policy areas:

- **Place Making** – covering growth areas; historic environment and good design
- **Housing** – addressing new homes and affordable housing
- **Environment** – including open space and biodiversity, waste management, flooding and climate change.
- **Employment and Town Centres** – covering employment and training and skills, town centres and retail.
- **Strategic and Community Infrastructure** – including transport, education, health and infrastructure funding

Section 4 – sets out the key milestones met in the Local Development Scheme and the performance of development management and planning enforcement services.

Section 5 – contains the Appendices on Housing Trajectory, Progress on the LDF, SCS/UDP/LDF Framework, enforcement benchmarking.

x. If you would like further information about the AMR or any other planning policy issues please see our website:
www.haringey.gov.uk/local_development_framework/amr

Or you can contact the LDF Team via email at:
ldf@haringey.gov.uk

via post to:
LDF Team
Level 6
River Park House
225 High Road
Wood Green
N22 8HQ

Or call
02084895512

1. Summary of Performance in 2010/11

1.1 The AMR identifies the policy objectives and key policy issues facing Haringey for the monitoring year 2010/11, and other relevant achievements realised up to November 2011. The report does not attempt to measure and monitor each UDP policy individually, but focuses on monitoring key policy objectives for which data is currently available.

1.2 The AMR uses the most relevant and timely information available to the Council at the time of drafting for the identified monitoring period, including outcomes from non-planning services which contribute to planning objectives. Due to limited resources in the past year, information gathering and monitoring has been difficult and in some cases data may not be available at time of drafting the report. Where relevant this will be highlighted throughout the report and its implications will be considered under the future monitoring options of the report, set out in Section 3 of this report.

Place Making

1.3 **Place Making** relates to Haringey's identified areas of change and major projects and sites. Notwithstanding the recession and the significant slowdown in construction - progress was made in these areas.

1.4 **The Heartlands/Wood Green** – The new Heartlands High School was completed along with associated improvements to Wood Green Common. Ongoing negotiation on Clarendon Rd (mix used residential led regeneration scheme) and at Coronation Sidings (new Network Rail Depot scheme) led to Planning Committee approvals in 2011/12 and some £9m for associated community infrastructure and better links between the east and west sides of the rail lands and to and from Alexandra Palace. The New River Village scheme maintained its residential quality having added new public open space to the west side of the railway line. On the Hornsey Depot site the Council made progress on entering into a partnership to bring forward homes, open space and a Hornsey High Street retail/business proposal. A new pedestrian priority crossing was designed and part completed at Wood Green tube station.

1.5 **Tottenham Hale** – The Hale Village/GLS mixed use scheme maintained momentum if at a slower pace during 2010/11. The Gyratory project began on site and further bids and submissions were made to improve rail frequency and the interchange infrastructure at the Hale station. In December 2011 Planning Committee is considering a planning application for a new Tottenham Hale Bus Station. 2010/11 saw the launch of the Lee Valley Development Plan setting out planned improvements for Markfield Beam Engine Museum, the Canoe and Cycle Hire location in Haringey and food growing and nature conservation at Tottenham Marshes. Inevitably the August 2011 Riots will slow progress across both the Hale and on the High Rd

1.6 **Tottenham High Road** – ASDA arrived in the High Rd, 3 large residential development sites maintained development momentum through the year and the THFC scheme was approved by Planning Committee. The £1m Townscape Heritage Initiative drew to a close in 2010/11 and development started on site on listed buildings at the southern end of Bruce Grove which

over time will also provide an opportunity for new public space. The August 2011 riots luckily did not damage these recent improvements but of course did affect some other valued High Rd buildings. A review of key planning and regeneration strategies for all of Tottenham has begun in 2011/12 as a result of the August riots.

1.7 **Seven Sisters and Finsbury Park** – The New Deal for Communities scheme was completed with improvements to child care, health and library buildings. A planning application for the redevelopment of Wards Corner was developed, but was refused in early 2011-12. Phased park improvements progressed in Finsbury Park where the Council also participated in a cross Borough partnership that saw planning permissions and development begin at Woodberry Down and Finsbury Park Station.

1.8 **Neighbourhood Plans** – A new local residential design guide was put in place for South Tottenham. Environmental improvements in Myddleton Road were maintained. The Green Lanes Strategy Group and the Archway Group continued to meet and develop transport, urban design and town centre management improvement proposals with Transport for London.

Design and Conservation

1.9 **Design** – A draft Sustainable Design and Construction Guide was published for consultation and a new South Tottenham Design Guide adopted to correct poorly designed extensions. Improvements have been made to staff and member Design Training and training for "Design Buildings for Life Assessments" are planned for 2011-13. The Council's independent Design Panel continues to meet to scrutinise key schemes and report to Planning Committee. These initiatives have contributed to schemes in Haringey winning design awards - including:

- the National Housing Design Awards for housing at Connaught Gardens in 2010;
- Trees Extra Care - Housing Design Awards 2011 HAPPI winner;
- Roden Court - Housing Design Awards 2011;
- 2010/11 nomination for the Civic Trust awards for the Triangle Youth Centre and
- 2010/11 winner of the Civic Trust Award for Coleridge School.

1.10 **Conservation** - Haringey continues to support investment in its listed buildings and conservation areas. The Borough has 471 statutory listed buildings and 29 conservation areas. Across North London, (Haringey, Enfield, Waltham Forest, Camden, Hackney and Barnet), Haringey is in 5th place in front of Waltham Forest in terms of listed "Buildings at Risk", (18). The Borough's percentage "at Risk" is 3.8% whilst the London average is 2.4%. Haringey has three conservation areas at risk, which accounts for 10% of all conservation areas, compared to London average of 6.4%. Haringey continues to improve matters with investment schemes in Tottenham Green (Tottenham Town Hall refurbishment), in Tottenham High Road, (£1m conservation area frontage improvement scheme) in Myddleton Road, (environmental improvements and enforcement), in Crouch End, (Hornsey Town Hall Proposals) and in Highgate (Furnival House scheme and Highgate Bowl planning appeal). A lot of the credit for improvements to the Borough's heritage assets is because of the strong advice and campaigning of the local Conservation Area Advisory Committees.

1.11 **Housing** – 629 additional new homes delivered in 2010/11 (48% affordable/303 units), against a target of 680 and 50% affordable. The sites which delivered the majority of the affordable homes included Roden Court in Crouch End (52 units); Trees, Broadlands Road, Highgate (40 units); and Coppetts Wood in Fortis Green (32 units). The replacement London Plan 2011 sets a notional annual new housing target of 820 for Haringey for every year for the next 10-12 years, which is likely to be very challenging. 2010/11 saw the Council's Temporary Accommodation numbers reduced, the Decent Homes programmed maintained and the policy on restricted conversion areas better supported on planning appeal and further examined by an HMO/Conversions Working Party which will report in 2012.

1.12 **Environment** – Recycling rates remained around 24-26%. It is planned that the new Veolia Cleaning and Waste contract will improve this over the next 2-5 years and help support waste reduction plans and targets that the Mayor is planning to bring in. The Draft North London Waste Plan was prepared for Enquiry jn 2011/12. The Council launched "40:20" its Carbon Reduction Plan, (40% carbon reduction by 2020). This plan is underpinned by a range of local and cross Borough programmes. A Flood Risk Strategy was prepared. Local park and open space improvements enabled the Borough to retain its quality accreditations for 16 parks (Green Flags) and 4 community gardens (Green Pennants), with an additional three local parks awarded Green Flag status.

1.13 **Employment and Town Centres** – The figure for number of unemployed in 2010/11 was 12,600, which represented 10.6% of the working age population. This compares to the London average of 8.6% and the UK average of 7.6%.

1.14 This is a slight reduction on unemployment figures in 2009/10, which was 11.9% in Haringey. This can be attributed to a number of successful outcomes achieved through the Council's Economic Development Programmes in 2010-11, which delivered:

- support for 618 business start ups,
- 200 sustained jobs and
- 300 businesses supported to benefit from town centre project interventions

1.15 Some 364sqm (gross) of new commercial floor space was built in 2010/11. No new retail floor space was built but plans were developed for new retail floor space in Tottenham High Rd and Hale, Wards Corner, Hornsey and Crouch End. No complete town centre surveys were undertaken in 2010/11, but partial surveys and liaison with the main Town Centre Business Forums confirmed that vacancy rates in town centres remained low and continue to do so into the first half of 2011-12.

Strategic and Community Infrastructure

1.16 **Infrastructure** – In 2010/11 Haringey completed its first Draft Community Infrastructure Plan covering health, education, care, libraries/museums, community meeting space/youth, open space, leisure/sport, emergency services, transport, waste and public utilities, telecommunications and energy management. The Council will be updating this Infrastructure Plan

with key partners and developing a Community Infrastructure Levy in 2013 to contribute to its implementation.

1.17 **Transport** – Haringey planning and transport projects are focused on promoting public transport, cycling and walking. Key projects in 2010/11 were the Wood Green Station access in April 2010, and completion of phase 1 of improvements to the Tottenham Hale gyratory in summer 2011. 18 new car club bays were introduced. Zipcar (formerly Streetcar) have the contract for all on street car club bays in Haringey. As of April 2011 there were 87 on-street car club vehicles and 8 off-street vehicles. There are currently 22 electric vehicle charging points in the borough. All schools have agreed travel plans that promote non-car travel.

1.18 **Education and Health** - The Building Schools for the Future programme drew to a close in 2010/12 and has delivered £214m investment for Haringey's 12 secondary. Improvements were made at the Laurels Health Centre and the Hornsey Health Centre was completed in 2010/11.

1.19 **Energy Management** – 2010/11 saw the Borough begin a new Upper Lee Valley Decentralised Energy project and begin collaborating with other North London Boroughs about joint implementation of a Green Deal scheme to retrofit existing homes and buildings.

Planning and Regeneration Implementation

1.20 Associated with planning permissions, the Council signed 17 legal agreements under Section 106 (S106) of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The total value negotiated was £907k. These funds will only become available if the planning permissions are triggered.

1.21 During 2010/11 some £ 1,701,282.05 S106 was spent on infrastructure shown below:

Actual Spend broken down by **Infrastructure Type for 2010-11**

Infrastructure Type	Spent
Recreation	20,000.00
Environment	60,000.00
Street Scene	270,000.00
Education	1,203,282.05

1.22 The Planning service determined 1811 planning applications in 2010/11. All statutory timescale targets were met – these are:

- 60% of major applications in 13 weeks
- 65% of minor applications in 8 weeks
- 80% of other applications in 8 weeks.

1.23 There were a total number of 81 **planning appeals** in 2010/11 – the Council won 61 (75%) and lost 20 (25%). This was an increase on its "win rate" of the year before, which was 70%.

1.24 In 2010/11, the Council issued 66 **planning enforcement** notices against breaches of planning control. During 2010/11, the level of prosecutions increased.

1.25 **Community Involvement and Partnership Working** – the Planning Service continues to operate to the guidance set out in its Statement of Community Involvement. Consultations on planning applications are maintained as is a planning advice service. An "agents and community" forum is held each year to provide information and to support feedback and this is complimented by planning application and building control "customer feedback forms" on how the service is operating. In 2010/11 the service carried out Member Inductions and produced a service information pack for members and the public. Partnership working is critical in the delivery of good planning and regeneration outcomes. 2010/11 saw the Borough maintain its regular meetings with the Mayor and collaborate on the production of the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework 2011-31. The production of a draft Community Infrastructure Plan was also completed but only with the support of a wide range of partners.

1.26 The **Local Development Scheme** (LDS) is a project plan, setting out the details of the local development documents (LDDs) which Haringey intends to produce over the next three years. It outlines the status and purpose of the LDDs, the timetable and milestones for their production and the evidence base and resources required. The current LDS was submitted to Greater London Authority (GLA) in October 2010 and covers a three year period up to 2013. Future AMRs will monitor the progress of the LDS.

1.27 The key milestones for 2010/2011 were;

- Core Strategy Proposed Submission consultation June 2010;
- First stage of Consultation on the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs May/June 2010;
- Examination in Public of the Core Strategy July 2011.

1.28 Further changes to the LDS is currently being discussed to reflect recent changes in the borough, specifically the post riots regeneration.

1.29 The introduction of the Localism Act and the emerging National Planning Policy Framework is set to bring about significant changes to planning processes and outcomes. Monitoring these changes and impacts will continue to be important in order to ensure positive outcomes from the planning service.

Summary of 2010/11 Performance against previous four years

Indicators	Target	Relevant UDP Policies	Performance					Action
			2010/2011	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	
Number of Housing Completions	680 additional homes per year	G3 Housing Supply, HSG 1 New Housing Developments	629	635	828	657	1067	**Policy performing Keep under review**
Percentage of Affordable Units	50% of additional new homes	HSG 4 Affordable Housing	48%	43%	41%	32%	29%	**Policy performing Keep under review**
Implementing Housing Quality	Building for Life (BfL) assessments	UD3 General Principles, UD 4 Quality Design, HSG 1 New Housing Developments	6	2	0	0	n/a	**Improve monitoring**

- The completions in Haringey for 2010/11, **629**, is slightly less than the London Plan (2008) target of 680 and a slight decrease on the previous year's completions of 635. The effects of the economic downturn were expected to have a greater impact on the reporting year, although more significant effects on housing delivery are expected to be seen in the next few years.
- The majority of affordable housing was delivered through HCA funding to meet the high affordable housing need. Development at the regeneration site at Tottenham Hale continued through the downturn as a result of significant investment which has meant a projected upturn in the number of completions expected in 2011/12. Despite this spike, the scale of projected development after this time remains uncertain.
- The increase in BfL assessments is positive and will continue to be encouraged in order to ensure high quality design standards. Other tools used to assess and ensure good design include BREEAM ratings, Secure by Design and the Design Panel. Training on design issues for Staff and Councillors has increased in the past year.

Indicators	Target	Relevant UDP Policies	2010/2011	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	Action
Loss of Open Space	No loss of areas of biodiversity, or designated open spaces 100% no loss	OS 1 Green Belt, OS 2 MOL, OS 3 SLOL, OS 11 Biodiversity, OS 17 Tree Protection, Tree Masses and Spines	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Policy performing well. Achieving outcomes
Renewable Energy and Mitigating Climate Change	20% reduction in CO^2 emissions by from on-site renewable energy generation	UD 2 Sustainable Design and Construction	10 apps	16 apps	9 apps	no figure	7 apps	**New indicator Keep under review**
Waste Management	35% of municipal waste should be recycled or composted	ENV 13 Sustainable Waste Management	24%	26.10%	24%	24%	21%	**Policy performing Keep under review**

- Existing open space continues to be protected and enhanced. 16 parks retained Green Flag status and additional three local parks were awarded Green Flags during 2010/11.
- There were a number of positive achievements in climate change mitigation including launch of '40:20' initiative, the Low Carbon Communities Challenge, and the Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone.
- A number of transport projects in 2010/11 has allowed for improved access and increased commitment to sustainable travel.
- The Council undertook a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) in early 2011
- In April 2011, Haringey awarded Veolia Environmental Services a 14 year contract to provide street cleansing, recycling and waste services for the borough.

Indicators	Target	Relevant UDP Policies	2010/2011	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	Action
Additional Employment Floorspace	6737m2 p.a. of additional employment floorspace 2000 - 2016	G 4 Employment, EMP 5 Promoting Employment Uses	364	5979	3456	4400	1052	**Policy performing Keep under review**
Additional floorspace for Town Centres	2,999m2 pa of additional floorspace for town centre uses 2008-2016	TCR 1, Development in Town and Local Shopping Centres, TCR 3 Protection of Shops in the Town Centres, TCR 4 Protection of Local Shops, TCR 5 A3, A4 and A5 class uses.	0sqm	1650	7066	4400	no figure	**Policy performing Keep under review**

- Despite the impacts of the recession there were a number of successful outcomes from the Council's economic development programmes during 2010/11, including support for business start ups and support and training for people back into work.
- There have been a number of key achievements since April 2010 in relation to the borough's town centres. These include the acceptance by GLA of two bids for the first round of the Outer London Fund Two bids, for 'Food Glorious Food' in Green Lanes and Marketing Muswell Hill.

Key
Effective Policy
Policy to be kept under review/ monitoring to be improved
Immediate review of policy recommended

2. Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report

2.1 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is part of the Local Development Framework and is used for information purposes to assess the performance and effectiveness of planning policies contained in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and the London Plan for the period **1st April 2010 – 31st March 2011**. In addition, it reports on achievements, when information is available, up to November 2011 on all relevant projects and policies. It also reports on the progress of the Local Development Framework (LDF) as indicated in the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). An overview of the LDF process and the transitional arrangements between UDP and LDF can be found in Appendix 1.

2.2 The AMR summarises the current monitoring arrangements and identifies future monitoring requirements. The preparation of the Local Development Framework will require a more systematic approach to monitoring, in terms of range and frequency of the data collected and analysed. The development of local output indicators will reflect the changing policy monitoring needs and the availability of resources.

2.3 The indicators used to monitor planning performance in 2010/11 have been developed over the past few monitoring years from a range of sources, including central government guidance and requirements, local and corporate strategies and goals, UDP objectives, and priorities set out in the sustainability appraisals of the LDF documents. These indicators form the basis for monitoring the performance and effectiveness of policies.

Changes in legislation

Localism Bill and National Planning Policy Framework

2.4 The Government's changes to the planning system will significantly affect the responsibilities of local planning authorities. Relevant sections of the Localism Act (adopted November 2011) and the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) set out the government's priorities for planning in England.

2.5 The draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in July 2011 for consultation, which ended in October 2011. The framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It aims to replace the current national planning policy and reduce the amount of guidance and level of prescription. The NPPF sets out the Government's vision of sustainable development, which is to be interpreted and applied to respond to local needs.

2.6 LB Haringey responded to the consultation on the NPPF and expressed concerns about how some aspects of the framework may impact on planning in the borough. These include; the requirement for local authorities to deliver an additional 20% more housing on top of their identified annual housing target may prove difficult for Haringey especially in the current economic climate; the relaxation of employment land may mean potential

loss of important employment sites in Haringey; the lack of clarity relating to conformity of local plans with the London Plan.

2.7 A significant change to come about from the Localism Act is Neighbourhood Plans. Neighbourhoods (including both residents and businesses) can set planning policies for the land in their area in a Neighbourhood Development Plan. This offers an opportunity for genuine empowerment and revitalisation of neighbourhoods through plans that reflect local issues. These plans will be led by the neighbourhood and supported by the council, allowing for improved relationships.

2.8 In relation to monitoring, the Localism Act removes the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an AMR for Government, while retaining the overall duty to monitor. In March 2011 the central government guidance on local plan monitoring was officially withdrawn. Authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with relevant national and EU legislation. Haringey's primary purpose in relation to the AMR is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community.

2.9 The Planning Advisory Service provides further guidance on these changes and their implications. You can view this guidance at www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=1611739

London Plan

2.10 The replacement London Plan was published in July 2011 setting out planning policies for London from 2011 – 2031. The Plan has a number of changes from the previous Plan which will impact on Haringey's planning policies.

2.11 As the new London Plan did not replace the London Plan 2008 until July 2011, the AMR 2010/11 outcomes are assessed against London Plan 2008.

2.12 The changes in the new London Plan will impact on Haringey's planning policies by changes to targets. During the EiP it was demonstrated that the Core Strategy is in line with the new London Plan. Future AMRs will assess Haringey's planning policies against the London Plan 2011.

2.13 All new and emerging legislation will be taken into account where relevant, when monitoring Haringey's planning policies.

3. Policy Performance Outcomes

3.1 Place Making

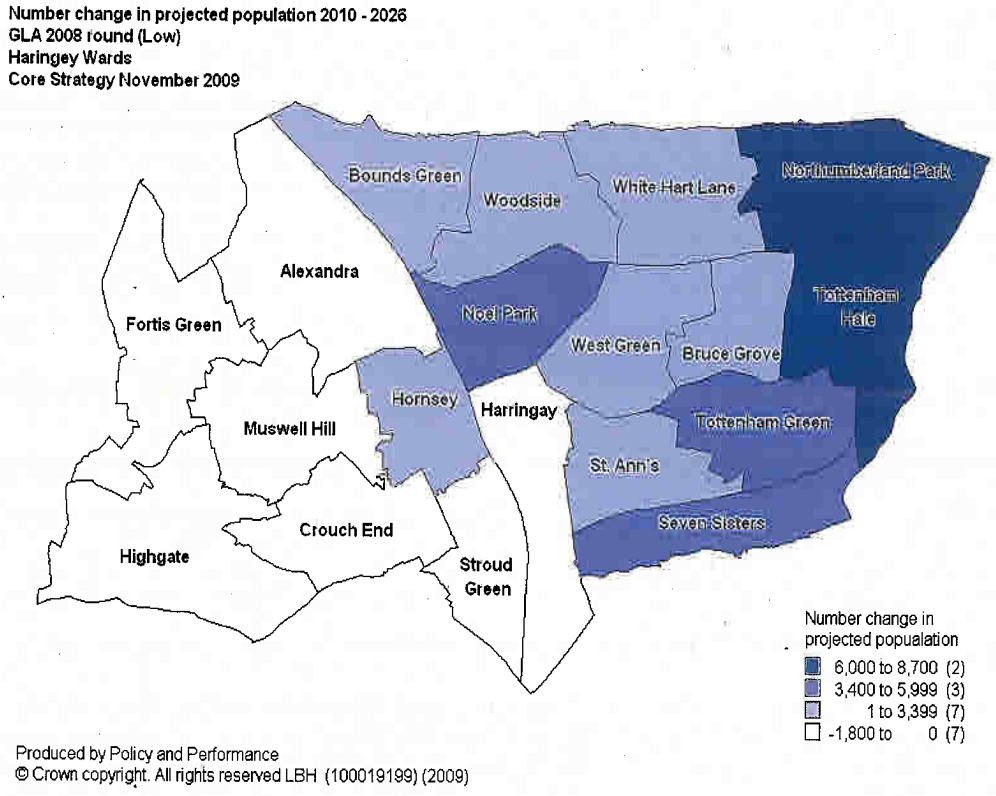
3.1.1 The vision of the UDP, the Core Strategy, in line with the Community Strategy, aims to make Haringey a better place to live, work and visit, and a place for which diverse communities are proud to belong.

3.1.2 Haringey is often described as an outer London borough with inner city challenges. The borough is economically and socially polarised. The west of the borough is characterised by affluent tree lined avenues developed during the Edwardian period. In contrast, just under 30% of Haringey's population live in central and eastern areas in the borough which are amongst the 10% most deprived in England.

3.1.3 As part of the North London region Haringey is strategically located in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area. With strong links to the City, West End and Stansted Airport the borough is well placed for both business and commuting.

3.1.4 Haringey has a population of 225,500 (mid year 2009), which represents 3% of London's total population. Haringey's population has grown by 8.8% since 1991 and is projected to expand by 10.6% by 2031.

Figure 3.1 Projected Population 2010-2026



The indicators in this chapter assess polices against the following UDP Objectives:

- Identify and develop key brownfield sites that will act as a catalyst for new investment
- To ensure that regeneration proposals improve the borough as a whole as well as improving access to opportunities
- To promote high quality design which is sustainable in terms of form, function and impact and meets the principle of inclusive design
- To support sustainable development
- To protect buildings of architectural and historical interest and their settings
- To preserve or enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas
- To promote the conservation, protection or enhancement of the archaeological heritage of the borough, including historic parks and gardens, and its interpretation and presentation to the public.

Haringey's Areas of Change

Tottenham

3.1.5 The riots in Tottenham which occurred in early August 2011 had a major impact on local communities and businesses, in an already deprived area. There was extensive damage to a number of businesses, both large and small, along Tottenham High Road, as well as the loss of many homes. The immediate response to the situation from the Council and the community was swift and positive with support offered to those who had lost their homes and businesses, including business rate relief for affected businesses.

3.1.6 Since August the work to restore Tottenham has been relentless. A Tottenham Strategy team has been established within Haringey's planning and regeneration service with the aim to oversee and coordinate the recovery and improvement of the area. This is in partnership with the GLA and the local community which is vital for the sustainable recovery and development of the area.

3.1.7 The aim of the Tottenham Strategy is to turn the terrible events of the summer into an opportunity to fundamentally change and improve Tottenham and make the most of its potential - geographically, culturally, and economically.

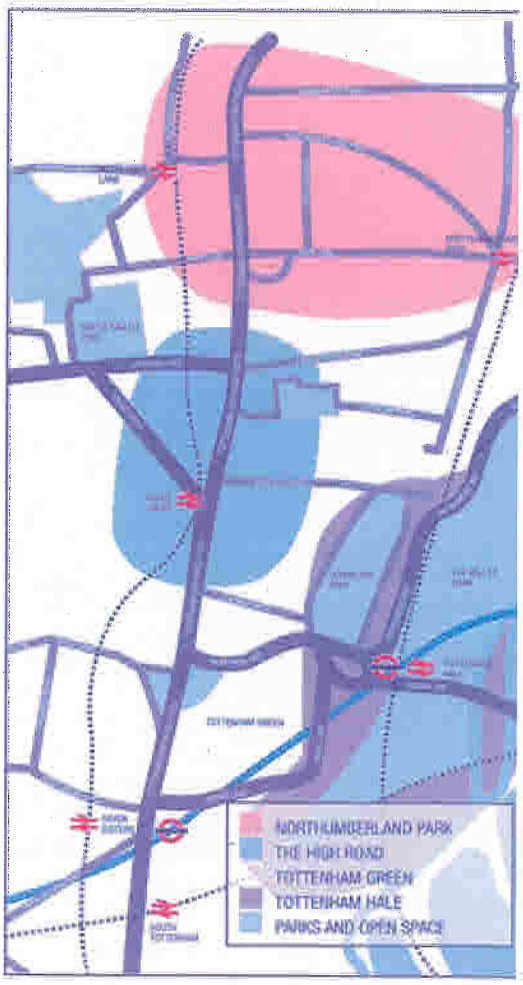
3.1.8 To ensure ongoing and positive dialogue with the local community, Community Panels have been set up to discuss and understand what the community want from the Tottenham Strategy, and how they see the future development of Tottenham.

3.1.9 In partnership with local businesses the Council launched the I Love Tottenham campaign on the 10th October 2011 in an attempt to restore pride and confidence in the High Road. This includes a programme of activities in the run up to Christmas 2011 to boost trade in the area.



3.1.10 In the next stage of engaging with the community a formal public consultation 'Have your say on Tottenham's Future' takes place from 7th November 2011 until 6th January 2012. This builds on the conversations from the Community Panel and aims to involve a wider audience through road shows, exhibitions, public meetings and online surveys. The feedback from the consultation will help to develop the draft strategy for Tottenham, which is expected to be prepared by February 2012, after which, another public consultation will follow.

3.1.11 So far, local communities, businesses and stakeholders have agreed that the focus of the regeneration of Tottenham should focus on four key priority areas: Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale and the High Road; while still including all other areas of Tottenham in the improvement plans to ensure joint up and holistic development.



3.1.12 The regeneration of Tottenham is a Council wide priority and planning policy will reflect this in the coming months through fast tracking the Development Management DPD to ensure relevant and up to date policies are in place to support the Tottenham Strategy.

3.1.13 A dedicated webpage to the regeneration of Tottenham can be found here www.haringey.gov.uk/rebuildingtottenham.htm

Tottenham High Road

3.1.14 Tottenham High Road historic corridor recently received extensive transport (£2.5 million) and heritage (£3 million) improvements. The High Road acts as a strategic transport corridor between central activities zone and the M25. The £1m Townscape Heritage Initiative drew to a close in 2010/11 and development started on site on listed buildings at the southern end of Bruce Grove which over time will also provide an opportunity for new public space.

3.1.15 Redefining the High Road after the riots, while preserving its character and historical context will require focused investment in the area to encourage businesses to stay and new ones to relocate. This can be achieved through enhancement to shop frontages, improving the public realm and investment in transport.

3.1.16 In addition, there is an opportunity to intensify development and create up to 250 new homes. The Tottenham team are seeking opportunities to work with developers to make the most of existing sites and create small and medium scale high quality housing schemes.

Tottenham Green

3.1.17 Tottenham Green is the largest public space on the High Road and is surrounded by significant leisure, educational and cultural institutions. The opportunities for further enhancing Tottenham Green will involve strengthening the areas identity as a location for arts, culture and entertainment, and enhancing its role in the borough and sub-region.

3.1.18 The recently completed town hall development has created a high quality enterprise facility for local businesses, and soon to be completed 109 new homes.

3.1.19 The Seven Sisters area, at the south end of the High Road, is well connected by tube and rail, allowing for scope for major mixed developments to be brought forward. Potential sites include the Bus Depot and Tottenham Palace. In addition, Wards Corner is recognised as a major regeneration opportunity for mixed use development anchoring the High Road to the south of the borough.

3.1.20 The regeneration of Seven Sisters and the redevelopment of the Wards Corner site has been a strategic priority for Haringey Council for a number of years. In 2004 Haringey Council adopted a planning brief for Wards Corner and Seven Sisters Underground in order to help facilitate the redevelopment of the Wards Corner site and the wider regeneration of the area.

3.1.21 Haringey Council granted planning consent for the redevelopment of the Wards Corner site on 24 December 2008. However this consent was subject to a Judicial Review of the decision in June 2009 at the High Court and subsequently the Court of Appeal in May 2010. On the 22 June 2010 the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal made against the decision of the High Court and the Planning permission was quashed.

3.1.22 The application was re-submitted but refused at Planning Committee in July 2011.

Tottenham Hale

3.1.23 The Tottenham Hale Opportunity Area (as identified in the London Plan as part of the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area) has seen significant investment in recent years with major improvement to the bus and tube station, commitment to a £34 million scheme at the gyratory (see Section 4.5 for further details on the gyratory), and completion of parts of the £400 million Hale Village mixed-use development.

3.1.24 The area is well connected to central London via public transport and is an important hub on the London Stansted growth corridor. The area is adjacent to Tottenham Hale Retail Park and next to the Lee Valley Regional Park, which is London's largest open space.

3.1.25 The area has huge potential. The area is made up of six main sites covering 39 hectares. The Tottenham Hale Urban Centre SPD published in 2006 identified a potential capacity of 2,500 new homes for the area, and it has been identified that the area can support 4000 new jobs and a new town centre.

3.1.26 Emerging opportunities also exist at sites at Ashley Road and Hale Island, and for intensification of uses at the existing retail park and the Broad Lane industrial estate.

3.1.27 Improved access to the River Lea frontage and to the regional park will bring significant benefits to the area and the borough as a whole.

3.1.28 In 2009/10, 687 units of student accommodation for students from the University of the Arts in Kings Cross, were completed, all of which are now occupied. An application for a development for 524 student bed spaces at the GLS Depot, Ferry Lane, part of the Hale Village master plan, was granted permission in February 2011.

3.1.29 2010/11 saw the launch of the Lee Valley Development Plan setting out planned improvements for Markfield Beam Engine Museum, the Canoe and Cycle Hire location in Haringey and food growing and nature conservation at Tottenham Marshes.

Northumberland Park

3.1.30 Northumberland Park is situated to the north of the High Road and is characterised by a mix of independent commercial and residential uses as well as some large industrial estates.

3.1.31 The area suffers from large concentrations of deprivation and improving housing and employment opportunities for local people is recognised as a vital element of rebuilding this part of Tottenham.

3.1.32 Northumberland Park is home to Tottenham Hotspur Football Club which attracts thousands of fans on match days. The stadium plays a central role in the local economy and identity of the area.

3.1.33 Permission for a new stadium, 200 new homes, supermarket and hotel at Tottenham Hotspur ground was granted at a planning committee on the 30th September 2010. The scheme proposes a 56,000 seat sports and entertainment venue, retail, commercial and residential facilities.

3.1.34 The development will include comprehensive improvements to White Hart Lane station and the surrounding public realm.

3.1.35 Further to this the development will act as a catalyst for major investment in physical and social infrastructure, as well as complementary businesses and new homes.

Haringey Heartlands

3.1.36 The London Plan designates Haringey Heartlands as an Area of Intensification and is a significant development site for delivering future housing in Haringey.

3.1.37 Outline planning permission was approved at Planning sub-committee on the 22nd September 2011 for residential- led mixed-use development including residential, office, retail and restaurant, at land at Haringey Heartlands between Hornsey Park Road, Mayes Road, Clarendon Road and the Kings Cross/east Coast Mainline.

3.1.38 Development on the site is expected to commence by 2012/13 with an approximate completion date 2018/19.

3.1.39 The developments completed so far on the site include New River Village, the spine road, completed in 2008, and the new secondary school, Heartlands High, which opened in September 2010.

3.1.40 On the Hornsey Depot site the Council made progress on entering into a partnership to bring forward homes, open space and a Hornsey High Street retail/business proposal.

Alexandra Palace

3.1.41 A dedicated working group has been set up to take forward the delivery of a comprehensive masterplan for Alexandra Park and Palace. The Strategic Development and Physical Regeneration team is working with the board of Trustees to develop a strategy and masterplan for the future of Alexandra Palace and Park in order to prevent further decline within the Palace.

3.1.42 This will be based upon the agreed vision for the Palace and the Park, currently being developed by the Trust and its trading arm, using input from stakeholders. This strategy will have the objective of ensuring that the Palace and Park continues to meet the requirements of the Alexandra Park and Palace (Public Purposes) Act 1900 and subsequent legislation.

3.1.43 The vision is to regenerate the Palace and Park to create an iconic destination that is economically sustainable and an asset that benefits the local community.

Other Schemes

Hornsey Town Hall

3.1.44 A planning application for the refurbishment and conversion of Hornsey Town Hall was granted planning permission in July 2010. The development proposal includes the change of use from business and sui generis to a mixed use scheme incorporating 123 residential units, cafes and restaurant, the retention of the existing leisure use for theatre and performance and landscape improvements to the Town Hall Square and use of the square for both public events and markets/ small festival use.

Lawrence Road

3.1.45 Lawrence Road is a former industrial location that has suffered from high vacancy rates, poor environmental quality, fly-tipping, graffiti, anti-social behaviour and crime. The UDP (2006) re-designated the area from solely employment to mixed-use and listed it as 'Site Specific Proposal 27' and is zoned for mixed use, employment and residential. A Planning Brief was prepared in 2007, and approved as an SPD. The brief provides an overarching framework for a residential-led, mixed-use development which retained some employment and related uses for a mixed use neighbourhood.

3.1.46 Haringey is currently working with the site owners of 73-113 Lawrence Rd and 58-80 Lawrence Rd to agree a development proposal for the site. Haringey prepared an additional Planning Statement for the site and a marketing campaign has been underway since October 2011.

3.1.47 In early 2011, the Council refused eight of 11 planning applications for Churches on the Lawrence Road site. Decisions on the remaining three applications are still pending.

3.1.48 The Lawrence Road planning brief area shows a number of key sites within the wider brief area. The potential uses for the various sites include education, a car park, and also disposal of the LBH freehold on one of these key sites.

St Ann's Hospital site.

3.1.49 The current hospital site covers 11.51 ha and is the only hospital within Haringey, and the headquarters of Haringey Teaching Primary Care Trust (TPCT). The Mental Health Trust (MHT) (site freeholders) is in the process of developing a revised Strategic Outline Case, which is a feasibility study of possible options that looks at the level of mental health services needed at St. Ann's to serve the population of Haringey. The TPCT is also reviewing the future of their services, and clarifying what general health facilities are likely to be needed on the site. Once the TPCT and MHT have finalised their assessments, the overall requirements for health facilities on the site can be determined. Decisions regarding the future use of any land not required for health care will be determined through the planning process.

3.1.50 St Ann's Hospital is listed in the UDP as Site Specific Proposal no.14, which indicates the development potential of the site for a comprehensive mixed-

use scheme. This might include housing, leisure, health and community services, community spaces, employment and small business / social enterprise opportunities and allotments – once the health-related needs have been determined.

3.1.51 SP1 – Managing Growth in the emerging Core Strategy lists the Seven Sisters corridor (which includes the St Ann's Hospital site) as an area for change. The Key Infrastructure list within Appendix 3 of the Core strategy identifies South Haringey to require a Neighbourhood Health Centre with improvements to Primary Care Facilities to meet growing demand. The St Ann's Site is identified as a potential site for a new Health Centre in South Haringey. The adjacent Laurels centre to the St Ann's site and the Tynemouth road Health Centre located further to the east are also identified as areas for expansion to the range of Services to meet growing demand.

3.1.52 The first draft of the Site Allocation DPD lists the St Ann's site as an area for mixed use including residential and predominately community uses such as a school and health facilities.

3.1.53 There are to be a series of stakeholder meetings before Public Consultation is scheduled to be undertaken in the spring of 2012 on a draft masterplan. Following feedback arising from the public consultation, there will be a period given to possible amendments to the masterplan along with an Equalities Impact Assessment produced. Thereafter there will be a formal outline planning application submitted to Haringey Council.

Seven Sisters and Finsbury Park

3.1.54 The Bridge New Deal for Communities (NDC), a regeneration programme based in Seven Sisters began in 2001 and invested £50m in the area. The programme was completed in 2010 and is currently preparing its legacy plan.

3.1.55 Projects were delivered in partnership with local providers, including improvements to local housing estates, and the development of the award winning Laurels Healthy Living Centre.

Neighbourhood Plans

3.1.56 A new local residential design guide was put in place for South Tottenham. Environmental improvements in Myddleton Road were maintained. The Green Lanes Strategy Group and the Archway Group continued to meet and develop transport, urban design and town centre management improvement proposals with Transport for London.

Sub-Regional developments and partnerships

3.1.57 Haringey continues to work in partnership with LB Hackney and LB Islington on improvements to Finsbury Park and surrounding areas. Planning permissions and development begin at Woodberry Down and Finsbury Park Station.

3.1.58 The London Borough of Hackney consulted on the proposed submission of the Manor House Area Action Plan from September – November 2011. As a

statutory consultee Haringey has been involved in the development of this plan with particular attention on the plan's potential implications for Haringey in relation to local retail and transport. Full details of the AAP can be viewed here http://www.hackney.gov.uk/manor-house-aap.htm

3.1.59 The Upper Lee Valley is identified as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan, with significant growth expected in the next 15 years. The area has experienced a long period of decline due to the structural decline of manufacturing in London. Several programmes have attempted to halt this trend, including substantial investment from the European Union. In addition, new opportunities such as the 2012 Olympics and the pressure for increased housing supply mean a new vision for the area is needed to ensure comprehensive redevelopment and regeneration and avoid the area being developed on a piecemeal, site by site basis.

3.1.60 The Council along with the other North London boroughs of Enfield and Waltham Forest have worked in partnership with the London Development Agency and the Greater London Authority to develop a new vision that can guide the future of the Upper Lee Valley over a 20-30 year period. The public consultation on the Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) commence the end of November 2011 and runs until 13th January 2012. The progress and outcome from the OAPF will be monitored closely in future years.

Future requirements and monitoring

- In the coming 2-3 years, Haringey will continue to drive development in these identified areas of change in order to meet the demand for new housing and create opportunities for jobs and investment for the plan period. Changes in government and cuts in public spending will require the Council to adapt and work more closely with Registered Providers and developers.
- The Housing Trajectory and CIP will be used to assess the delivery of identified housing and infrastructure developments.

3.2 Design and Conservation

Urban Design

3.2.1 Good design is a key objective in the UDP and the performance of policies has been improving over the past few years. A number of tools and approaches are used to implement good design and assess design standards.

3.2.2 The Building for Life (BfL) Standard was adopted by the Housing Corporation in 2007 and it assesses the design standards of schemes against four criteria, Environment and Community; Character; Street Parking and Pedestrianisation; and Design and Construction; and scored out of five for each criterion.

3.2.3 Six BfL assessments were made on five applications during 2010/11. This is an improvement on assessments carried out in previous years and efforts will be made to continue to use the BfL assessment tool.

3.2.4 The schemes assessed were:
- 193-197 Broad Lane, N15 4QS (HGY/2010/1428); which was assessed twice, first scoring an unsatisfactory 9.0/20 and the second time scoring a satisfactory 14.0/20.
- Hornsey Town Hall (HGY/2010/0500); which scored 13.0/20.
- 8 Bruce Grove (HGY/2009/1695 & 6); which scored 15.0.
- 596-606 Tottenham High Road (HGY/2010/0201& 0203); which scored 14.5/20; and
- Stainby Road N17 (HGY/2010/2025); which scored 15.5/20.

3.2.5 60 Haringey staff and Councillors have attended Urban Design London (UDL) training events in the current year (2011/12) so far. This shows great progress and commitment to improving the implementation of good design standards in Haringey.

3.2.6 Another way in which Haringey celebrates and encourages good quality design of buildings and spaces is through the Haringey Design Awards. The Haringey Design Awards have been run every three years since 2005, and the next round of roads will commence in January 2012. Awards are granted in several categories, public and private, new build and refurbishment, the precise names of which have varied, and one overall award winner is then declared. in 2005 it was given to the Alexandra Park School arts, drama and science extensions and in 2008 to Finsbury Park improvements. The awards are administered by the Planning Policy, Design and Conservation Team and judged by a panel made up of the independent members of the Haringey Design Panel.

3.2.7 We also closely monitor and encourage the entry of successful schemes into various National Awards for Design and have had a number of recent successes, including the National Housing Design Awards for housing at Connaught Gardens in 2010; Trees Extra Care - Housing Design Awards 2011, HAPPI winner; Roden Court - Housing Design Awards 2011; and nomination for the Civic Trust awards for the Triangle Youth Centre and winner of the Civic Trust Award for Coleridge School.

3.2.8 During 2010/11 six major applications considered by Planning Committee were seen and discussed by the Design Panel, these include; Highgate Synagogue; Thameslink Depot; 193-197 Broad Lane; Block NW2 Hale Village; Stainsby Road site; and Tottenham Hotspurs Football Stadium.

3.2.9 During 2010/11, there were five major, non-residential schemes which aspired to BREEAM 'very good' standard. Two of these are designed/conditioned to achieve BREEAM 'very good', while the other three the BREEAM rating is not stated or conditioned.

3.2.10 Two developments approved in 2010/11 met 'Secure by Design' standards. These are Stainby Road N17 (HGY/2010/2025) & 596-606 Tottenham High Road (HGY/2010/0201& 0203).

3.2.11 No significant changes have been proposed to Haringey's strategic view. An application for the City Point development at Finsbury Park was approved by Islington Council early 2010. This development will be prominently visible from Alexandra Palace but will not obstruct the protected view of St Paul's Cathedral. In addition, the proposed flue to St Bartholomew's Hospital will cause a minor intrusion into setting of view of St Paul's but is almost unnoticeable & has virtually no impact on view. The Design team will continue to protect the view and record any changes.

3.2.12 Design standards are currently implemented by UDP polices UD3 General Principles and UD4 Quality Design.

Conservation

3.2.13 Since 2010, there have been a number of externally funded projects which have improved heritage buildings and shop fronts on the borough's high streets. These include over £200K for Hornsey High Street improvements, £66k for Bowes Park conservation area (Myddleton Road), over £3,4m for Tottenham High Road including Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green and Scotland Green.

3.1.14 Haringey continues to improve matters with investment schemes in Tottenham Green (Tottenham Town Hall refurbishment); in Tottenham High Road (£1m conservation area frontage improvement scheme); in Myddleton Road (environmental improvements and enforcement); in Crouch End, (Hornsey Town Hall Proposals); and in Highgate (Furnival House scheme and Highgate Bowl planning appeal). A lot of the credit for improvements to the Borough's heritage assets is because of the strong advice and campaigning of the local Conservation Area Advisory Committees.

3.2.15 In this year, renovations and improvements have been made to two listed buildings which were on the buildings at risk register; Tottenham Town Hall and Hornsey Town Hall. Tottenham Town Hall has since been removed from the risk register.

3.2.16 Design and conservation officers continue to contribute to assessments of planning applications and the seven adopted character appraisals have been performing well though limited resources mean that progress has been slow with developing new character appraisals for conservation areas.

Conservation policies will continue to preserve and enhance the borough's historically valuable sites and address the requirements as set out in PPS5.

3.2.17 Haringey has a rich and diverse Heritage. The Historic Environment Record consists of:

- 471 Statutory Listed Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest;
- 1150 Locally Listed Buildings of Merit;
- 29 Conservation Areas, four of which have Article 4 Directions
- 18 buildings at risk;
- 2 English Heritage Statutory Registered Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest; (Finsbury Park and Alexandra Palace Park);
- 34 Local Historic Green Spaces;
- 23 Designated Sites of Industrial Heritage Interest; and
- 22 Archaeological Priority Areas.

3.2.18 A number of Haringey's conservation areas have supplementary planning guidance in the form of Policy Statements that were produced as part of the 1998 UDP and Design Guides, but these have been superseded by Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 2: Conservation and Archaeology.

3.2.19 There are currently seven conservation area character appraisals which have been performing well since their adoption. No additional character appraisals have been adopted since 2008 due to limited resources in the service. The Council, however, recognises the need and importance of producing these documents and will endeavour to continue to do so.

3.2.20 Additional controls are applied to minor applications within certain conservation areas in the form of Article 4 Directions. There are currently four areas covered by Article 4 Directions (Rookfield, Tower Gardens, Noel Park and Peabody Cottages).

3.2.21 In Haringey there are currently 18 buildings and structures on the at risk register. This compares to 16 in 2010. Since 2010, one building has been taken off this list, i.e. Tottenham Town Hall and three more have been officially added to the English Heritage buildings at risk list, i.e. 62 Monument Way, 6 North Hill and The Bull Public House.

3.2.22 Conservation polices in the emerging LDF will continue to preserve and enhance the borough's historically valuable sites and address the new requirements set out in the new PPS5.

Future requirements and monitoring

- It is evident from the outcomes of Design, Conservation and Open Space polices during 2010/11 that improved monitoring processes will be needed in order to assess more effectively the performance of these polices.

- This will involve developing a more sophisticated approach to measuring these policies. This may require training for staff to ensure monitoring because part of officers' daily roles – such as more officers assessing the design standards of planning applications; and collecting more information

from building completions through building control service.

- Lack of resources and staff shortages will have an impact on the production of further conservation area characteristic appraisals and other guidance on building conservation and urban design.

3.3 Housing

The indicators in this chapter assess relevant policies against the following UDP Objectives:

- Seek to maximise new housing opportunities
- Seek to maintain and protect the existing housing stock
- Ensure an adequate standard and range of housing, especially affordable and accessible housing to meet current and future need in the borough
- To help create mixed and balanced communities

Overall Housing Completions

Number of houses completed in 2010/11

a) **629** new housing units were completed in 2010/11
100% of which were on previously developed land
b) 3,821 new homes in the previous five years (2006/07-2010/11)
c) 5,107 projected new homes in next five years (2011/12 – 2016/17)
d) 13,269 projected new homes for 15 years (2011/12 – 2025-26)
e) managed annual delivery target (See Appendix 3 Housing Trajectory)

3.3.1 As a requirement of Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) local authorities are required to identify sufficient specific sites to deliver housing in first five years of the 15 year housing trajectory. These sites should be:

- **Available;**
- **Suitable; and**
- **Achievable.**

3.3.2 The sites identified in Haringey's five year housing supply trajectory all meet these criteria. Please see Appendix 4 for the details on the five year supply. It is expected that approximately 5107 additional housing units will be delivered between 2011/12 and 2016/17. This is an average of 1021 units per annum, which will exceed the current London Plan target (820) for Haringey.

3.3.3 To ensure that there is a continuous five year supply of deliverable sites available for housing, Haringey will monitor the supply of deliverable sites on an annual basis, linked to the AMR review process.

3.3.4 The London Plan designates Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale as growth areas. These sites will deliver the majority of the housing in the borough in the next 15 years. Both of the sites have a capacity to deliver nearly 5,000 housing units up to 2026. The Council will promote development in these areas.

3.3.5 In the past five years (2006/07 – 2010/11), a total of **3821** net additional housing units have been delivered in Haringey, an average of 764 homes per year. This average rate is greater than the previous London Plan expected delivery target of 680 units per year showing a positive outcome for Haringey's overall housing delivery target.

3.3.6 The completions in Haringey for 2010/11, **629**, is slightly less than the previous London Plan target of 680 (which applied to this period), and a slight decrease on the previous year's completions of 635. This completion figure is a better outcome than was expected for 2010/11 in the 2009/10 housing trajectory. The effects of the economic downturn was expected to have a greater impact on the reporting year, although more significant effects on housing delivery are expected to be seen in the next few years.

3.3.7 Appendix 3, the 15 year Housing Trajectory shows the sites for housing likely to come forward between 2011/12 and 2025/26. This is a total of 13,269 units, and an average of 885 units per year.

3.3.8 Appendix 3 shows the projected completions for the five and 15 year housing supply. Additionally, the **monitor line** shows how many dwellings above or below the planned rate the plan is at any point. The **manage line** shows under- or over-supply at any one point. It does not take account of the effect of future completions in meeting the overall target but measures the remaining annual requirement. The longer term projection of availability and phasing of housing sites will become clearer as monitoring and review progresses. This will be reflected in future housing trajectories.

3.3.9 100% of residential development took place on previously developed land, which exceed the Council target of 95% and significantly exceed the Government target of 60%.

3.3.10 Performance on this indicator is consistently above target and no review of planning policy is required at this time. Additionally, all new homes constructed in 2010/11 were at density levels that comply with Government objectives.

Dwelling mix of new housing 2010/11

629 new homes built in 2010/11, of which:
30% one bedroom units
47% two bedroom units
14% three bedroom units
7% four bedroom units
1.4% five bedroom (+) units

3.3.11 The indicator set out above monitors the proportion of bedroom sizes in new developments in 2010/11. The outcomes listed do not comply with the policy requirements set out in the Housing SPD (2008).

3.3.12 The Housing SPD sets out dwelling mix standards for private and affordable housing.

Table 3.3.1 Market housing dwelling mix standards

Size of dwelling	Percentage mix target	2010/11 performance
1 bed	37	29%
2 bed	30	55%
3 bed	22	8%
4+ bed	11	7.5%

Table 3.3.2 Affordable Housing dwelling mix standards

Size of dwelling	Percentage mix target	2010/11 performance
1 bed	19	32%
2 bed	26	37%
3 bed	27	21%
4+ bed	28	9.5%

3.3.13 It is evident from the tables above that performance of this indicator does not meet policy requirements. The need for policy review will be addressed in the emerging Development Management DPD. This will be informed by the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2011) which identifies a need for all sizes and tenures of housing, especially affordable one bedroom units, market and social two bedroom units, market and social 3 + bedroom units. This represents a challenge for the borough in that many of those in priority need and in temporary accommodation require larger units. The Council will work closely with Registered Providers and private developers to ensure a suitable and adequate mix of tenures and sizes of dwellings are provided over the plan period in accordance with emerging policies and the Housing SPD. Additionally, Haringey will adopt the GLA design guidance which set out new floor space standards. This will be kept under review in future AMRs.

3.3.14 The Haringey 'Money to Move Smaller' scheme tackles the issue of under-occupation in Council-owned properties. The scheme provides financial incentives, advice and support to residents in large family Council owned homes to move to smaller, more suitable homes. As of 2010, the scheme helped 63 households to move into smaller and more appropriate properties. This resulted in the release of two five-bedroom homes, ten four-bedroom homes, 30 three-bedroom homes and 21 two-bedroom homes. This increased the number of much needed family units, and reduced the occurrence of overcrowding and associated problems.

Number of empty homes back into use through enforcement action

31 empty properties brought back into use in 2010/11

3.3.15 The overall numbers of empty properties for 2010/11 are not available at this time, as a result of restructuring and changes to monitoring functions. The results will be sought from alternative sources and will be included in the AMR before final publication. Empty properties are an important contribution to Haringey's housing supply. The refurbishment of empty properties will be kept under review to ensure that housing supply targets are met.

3.3.16 In addition to Planning and Housing policy, the Council provides an Empty Property grant for private landlords who own properties which are empty for one year or more, and in need of repair. The grant covers repairs and/or improvements to convert empty properties into habitable units, which meet both planning and building regulation requirement.

Affordable Housing

3.3.17 With over 19,000 people on the Council's housing register the need for good quality affordable housing in Haringey is high. The Housing Needs Assessment (2007) estimated a requirement for an additional 4,865 affordable units per annum between 2007 and 2012 in order to meet housing need, yet delivery so far has fallen well short of this.

3.3.18 Recognising the high levels of need, the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) invested more than £139 million in Haringey since 2007 to support the delivery of affordable housing and related infrastructure; the majority of which has been targeted on providing new housing.

3.3.19 While this funding has been invaluable to ensure the supply chain of new affordable housing the devastating impact of the economic downturn in 2008 has had a significant effect on the supply of housing which continued to be felt throughout 2010/11.

3.3.20 Development at the regeneration site at Tottenham Hale continued through the downturn as a result of significant investment which has meant a projected upturn in the number of completions expected in 2011/12. Despite this spike, the scale of projected development after this time remains uncertain.

Affordable Housing Completions (gross)

A total of 303 affordable housing units were built in 2010/11 – 48% of total completions

3.3.21 The number of affordable homes delivered in 2010/11 was **303**, which is 48% of net housing completions. Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate homes. This figure is slightly below the Council and London Plan (2008) target of 50%, although an improvement on the percentage of affordable housing delivered in the past five years (Please see comparative table below).

Table 3.3.3 Affordable Housing Completions

	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Affordable housing completions	48%	43%	41%	32%	29%

3.3.22 UDP policy HSG 4 Affordable Housing, and the proposed Core Strategy policy SP 2 both set a target of 50% affordable housing. These policies have been reviewed by the Affordable Housing Viability Study (October 2010) which demonstrates an achievable target for the emerging Core Strategy housing policy. The study considers the impact of a variety of targets on viability and sets out evidence for continuing to apply a 50% affordable housing target for sites over 10 units and a 20% affordable housing target for sites under 10 units.

Affordable Housing Tenure Split	
Number of Social housing units:	238 units (79%)
Number of Intermediate housing units:	65 units (21%)

3.3.23 Policy HSG4 Affordable Housing in the UDP and the London Plan (2008) require Haringey to seek a balance between social and intermediate housing to meet the London wide objective of 70% social housing and 30% intermediate provision. The new London Plan (2011) looks for a 60:40 split social: intermediate housing. Haringey's Affordable Housing Viability Assessment provides evidence which shows that the 70:30 split is most appropriate to delivering affordable homes in Haringey, hence this will remain the policy in Haringey.

3.3.24 The tenure split for 2010/11, shown above, is relatively close to the target and an improvement on previous years' performance. This is a positive outcome as it contributes to delivering the high need of social housing for Haringey's residents.

Homelessness and Temporary Accommodation

Numbers of residents homeless and in temporary accommodation
494 households accepted as homeless (March 2011)
3,294 households in temporary accommodation (March 2011)

3.3.25 At March 2011, 494 households were accepted as homeless by the Council. Since May 2010, the coalition government has amended the way rough sleeping is recorded, calling on all local authorities to provide an official count of all rough sleepers, or at least an estimate. The first publication (autumn 2010) of data under this new guidance showed results of rough sleepers on any one night in England to rise from 440 to 1,768. This means that it is not possible to compare this year's record to previous years.

3.3.26 For the year 2010/11, there were 3,294 households in temporary accommodation in Haringey. This is a decrease on the previous year by 253 households. This follows a national trend of a reduction in temporary accommodation over the past five years but still remains one of the highest levels in the UK.

3.3.27 Given the high levels of temporary housing and homelessness there is the need to ensure that affordable housing meets those households in priority need. The North London sub-regional Strategic Market Housing Assessment identifies the five year housing need for Haringey to be 9,804 (1,960 units per year). This far exceeds the housing capacity for the borough, which is 820 new homes per annum. It is expected that the remaining dwellings required will be met through a combination of the Council exceeding the minimum targets, as stated in SP2 of the Core Strategy, the sub-division of existing dwellings and potentially more out-migration or fewer household formations due to limited dwelling availability. Housing need and supply, and the impacts of the changes to legislation will be closely monitored on an annual basis.

3.3.28 The Council's Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011 was produced in partnership with relevant organisations and residents with the aim to combat homelessness in the borough. Following this, the Rough Sleepers Strategy 2010-2012 was developed which sets out actions to meet the Government's target to end rough sleeping by 2012. Additionally, the Homelessness Strategy identified the need to develop a 'Move-on Strategy'. The Move-on Strategy sets out actions to ensure those in short-term supported accommodation who are ready to move on have available to them long-term or permanent homes. These strategies provides framework to provide suitable housing and support for those in need.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches
No net additional pitches (10 existing pitches)

3.3.29 The borough has two Gypsy and Traveller sites, both of which are authorised Council sites. The sites have a total caravan capacity of 10 pitches. No unauthorised encampments were identified, compared to 10 unauthorised caravans in January 2003.

3.3.30 The London Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) 2008 calculated a minimum and maximum requirement for pitches in Haringey to be provided by 2017, this is four and 50 respectively.

3.3.31 The new London Plan (2008) states that there is no longer a requirement for local authorities to include targets for additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches in their LDFs, but instead identify need when it arises through other DPDs. The Core Strategy SP3 aims to protect existing pitches and will identify new sites through the Site Allocation DPD.

3.3.32 The draft Planning Policy Statement Planning for Traveller Sites will replace policy in the Circular 01/06 and other policy statements including sections of PPS3 relating to Gypsies and Travellers.

3.3.33 The draft PPS sets out guidance for local authorities to achieve the Government's objective to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers. The approach set out in the draft PPS will mean Haringey will be expected to make their own assessment of need; plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; continue to protect Green Belt from development; promote more private traveller site provision; reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments while increasing the number of appropriately located and suitable sites which have good access to education, health, employment, welfare and leisure facilities.

3.3.34 The Core Strategy will ensure that existing pitches are protected and maintained and based on historical demand and the GTANA 2008.

Future Requirements and Monitoring
• Further significant impacts of the downturn are expected to be seen in the next few years. In conjunction with the Housing Strategy performance of

housing delivery will be kept under review to monitor the performance by housing developers.

- The implications of changes in legislation, including affordable Rent and New Homes Bonus, will be taken into account for future monitoring of delivery of affordable housing.

- The Haringey Borough Investment Plan (BIP) will help to determine investment covering the period 2011 to 2014. It sets out the Council's priorities for housing, growth and regeneration at a strategic level, identifies key sites for development and sets out in broad terms the investment required to make these schemes happen. As it develops it will need to take account of the merging localism agenda and cuts in public funding which will require partner agencies to develop innovative ways of bridging the gap between local aspirations and resource allocation.

3.4 Environment

The indicators in this chapter assess the relevant policy areas against the following UDP Objectives:

- All development should protect and enhance the environment and should operate in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner
- To protect and promote a network of open space
- To maintain a satisfactory level of easily accessible open space in the borough with a variety of uses
- Ensure flora and fauna, with nature conservation value, environmental value or amenity value in the borough is protected and encouraged.

Open Space and Biodiversity

3.4.1 Haringey contains a network of parks, open space, wildlife sites and Green Belt which make an important contribution to the quality of life. It provides 1.7 hectares of open space per 1,000 people and contains 1,658 hectares of land designated as Ecologically Valuable Sites in the UDP.

3.4.2 These areas include part of the Lee Valley Regional Park, which is Green Belt, areas of Metropolitan Open Land, including Alexandra Park and Ecological Valuable Sites of Metropolitan Importance. Alexandra Park and Finsbury Park are Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

3.4.3 Every year there are around 15 million visits to Haringey's parks and open spaces, of which 18 have 'Green Flag Parks' status (15 of which are managed by Haringey Council).

3.4.4 Haringey contains 12 National Priority Species, six London Priority Species, 19 Haringey Priority Species, five London Flagship Species and 16 Haringey Flagship Species (a flagship species is one that is readily recognised and represents biodiversity to the wider public). It is estimated that there has been no loss or addition in priority habitats and species during 2010/11.

3.4.5 Protection of designated open space and biodiversity in the borough is implemented through UDP polices, specifically OS 1- 3, 11 and 17. These ensure protection of Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), Significant Local Open Land (SLOL), Biodiversity and Trees. These policies have been effective in Haringey as during the reporting year and the previous reporting years there have been no changes in biodiversity habitats in the borough.

Water and Flood Risk Management

3.4.6 Haringey has a risk of groundwater flooding, particularly around the Moselle Brook and New River corridors as well as areas of Hornsey. The Council seeks to address this risk to protect its communities and to safeguard against the possible implications of climate change. The Council undertook a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) in early 2011 as a statutory requirement under the Flood Risk Regulation 2009, which was approved by Cabinet in June 2011, before being submitted to the Environment Agency.

3.4.7 The PFRA process provides a high level overview of flood risk from all sources in Haringey; it focuses on local sources of flooding such as surface water and groundwater rather than main rivers.

3.4.8 The next steps for the Council include:

- finalising a Surface Water Management Plan
- preparing a hazard Map by 2013
- preparing a Flood Risk Management Plan by 2015

3.4.9 In addition, the Council will also identify mitigation measures to address flood risk.

3.4.10 In 2010/11, or previous years, no applications were granted which were contrary to the EA advice. This shows that UDP policies relating to flooding and water quality, particularly ENV 1 Flood Protection and ENV 5 Works affecting Water Courses have been performing well.

3.4.11 The Core Strategy proposes a number of additional indicators to measure water management and flood control in the borough in the next 15 years. The systems for monitoring these indicators will be developed in line with the PFRA and other emerging plans and strategies.

Climate Change

3.4.12 Despite funding cuts Haringey is continuing to make tackling climate change a top priority for the borough.

3.4.13 Haringey was the first local authority to commit to reducing CO_2 emissions by 40% by 2020 (2005 baseline) as part of the Friends of the Earth *Get Serious* campaign. The Council has established Haringey 40:20, a membership organisation to take forward work to achieve this target.

3.4.14 Over the last year the Council has been one of nine local authorities nationally taking part in the Department for Energy and Climate Change, Local Carbon Framework (LCF) pilot, providing the support of grant funding to develop a carbon reduction action plan and offering learning outcomes for local authorities across the country.

3.4.15 The Haringey 40:20 initiative set up by the Council provides information and encourages discussions and ideas for residents interested in participating in achieving the 40:20 target.

3.4.16 Haringey 40:20 was launched in June 2011 at a one day forum and since then 120 residents, businesses and organisations are engaged with the initiative.

3.4.17 The Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone (LCZ), a community led approach to cutting carbon emissions, was set up in 2010 through partnership of Haringey Council and Muswell Hill Sustainability Group. The outcomes of the project during 2010/11 include;

- 400 households received green makeover scheme
- Solid wall insulation pilot launched with 6 homes

- Voltage Optimisation Pilot with 20 homes
- Energy efficient boiler Muswell Hill Community Centre and energy efficiency lighting to Muswell Hill Library
- 18 awareness raining and training events arranged by En10ergy and Low Carbon Zone steering group
- Range of awareness raising initiatives
- 9% CO2 saving achieved (on target to achieve 20% CO2 target)

3.4.18 The Low Carbon Communities Challenge (LCCC) is a two year research programme designed to test delivery options for achieving ambitious cuts in carbon emissions at community level. Providing financial and advisory support to 20 test-bed communities, the LCCC enables the development of bespoke local schemes to improve energy efficiency and tackle the wider issue of climate change. During 2010/11 the LCCC has achieved the following;

- Zero carbon classroom – the Living Ark installed at Muswell Hill Primary
- Cycle hoop parking on Muswell Hill Broadway
- Solar photovoltaic installations on three schools
- Launch of En10ergy community energy company 100 shares sold locally and 2 community owned solar photovoltaic arrays launched involving local supermarket M&S and local church
- Volunteer coordinator working with 20 volunteers to engage residents on climate change
- Low Carbon Bulk Purchasing Buying Group developed offering discounts of up to 20% for residents across the borough on energy saving measures

3.4.19 In a bid to the European Regional Development Fund led by Islington Council, £100k match funding was secured to provide environmental support to businesses from 2011 - 2013.

3.4.20 A Future Jobs Fund bid was developed and secured which has so far provided 2,894 people provided with advice on saving energy, water and waste on their door step

3.4.21 In line with the Sustainable Food Strategy, a community steering group was established during 2010. Since January 2010, 55 new community food growing spaces have been created including one scheme growing on the roof top of a supermarket and selling produce in store.

3.4.22 he first Annual Carbon Report was produced in 2011, and is the first of its kind to be produced by a local authority. From 2012 the report will include carbon budgets.

3.4.23 2010/11 saw the Borough begin a new Upper Lee Valley Decentralised Energy project and begin collaborating with other North London Boroughs about joint implementation of a Green Deal scheme to retrofit existing homes and buildings.

3.4.24 Between April 2010 and March 2011, 10 applications were granted planning permission for photovoltaic solar panels.

3.4.25 The London Plan requires local authorities' LDFs to ensure all major developments proposals will seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% through the use of on-site renewable energy generation, where feasible. Future monitoring of this indicator will require improved systems of measuring the reduction in carbon dioxide.

3.4.26 The London Plan (2008) Policy 4A.7 Renewable Energy replaced UDP policy ENV10 Mitigating Climate Change: Renewable Energy since July 2009; this has since be replaced by London Plan (2011) Policy 5.7

3.4.27 The emerging Core Strategy, specifically SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey, proposes a standard for 20% on-site provision and this policy, when adopted, will be monitored in future AMRs.

Waste

3.4.28 In April 2011, Haringey awarded Veolia Environmental Services a 14 year contract to provide street cleansing, recycling and waste services for the borough.

3.4.29 The strategy for waste management in the borough aims to increase recycling, increase cleanliness of the borough's streets, reduce fly-tipping and reduce carbon emissions.

3.4.30 The total amount of Municipal Solid Waste collected by Haringey is 115,793 tonnes.

3.4.31 The overall recycling and composting rate for the NLWA including Haringey is 24%, with 29% of the waste sent to landfill and an estimated 47% sent for energy recovery by incineration. Haringey's own recycling rate in 2010/11 was 28%.

3.4.32 There are seven household waste recycling centres (HWRC) across the North London boroughs in addition to the two HWRCs in Haringey. There have been no new HWRCs in the last five years.

3.4.33 Approximately 70% (equating to c.70,000 households) receive the kerbside 'green box' service (weekly collections of dry recyclables, green and food waste). All other households have an equivalent service for dry recyclables (e.g. recycling bins outside the property for estates, daily sack collections for flats above shops).

3.4.34 No construction waste collected by Haringey Council is landfilled. In 2010/11 the Council delivered 843 tonnes of construction waste to the North London Waste Authority, which has contracts in place for it to be recycled for use as aggregates.

3.4.35 Haringey has an overall capacity for waste management of approximately 104, 800 tonnes per annum (2010 figure). The table below shows how this waste is currently distributed.

Table 3.4.1 Existing Waste Capacity and Waste Arisings in Haringey

Name	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
2 B's Motorcycles Ltd	Blackboy Lane, N15	Not known
Brantwood Auto breakers Ltd.	Brantwood Road, N17	21
O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd.	Markfield Road, N15	24,000
Redcorn Ltd	White Hart Lane, N17	80,000
Restore Community Projects	Ashley Road N17	750

3.4.36 The emerging North London Waste Plan (NLWP) considers the management of waste in North London up to 2020. The plan will identify suitable sites to deal with waste, using a mix of facilities including recycling, composting and using waste to produce energy.

3.4.37 Monitoring of the NLWP will be central to the effective delivery of the plan. Data will be examined and managed through the Plan review process.

3.4.38 The plan proposes ten new sites across North London, two of which have been identified in Haringey. These potential sites are at Pinkham Way and Marsh Lane.

3.4.39 The London Plan overall target states that recycling or composting levels for municipal waste should exceed 45% by 2015 rising to 50% by 2020; and for commercial and industrial waste should achieve 70% recycling or composting levels by 2020. It is expected that the NLWP will ensure Haringey and the whole north London sub region will meet and exceed these targets. These outcomes will be monitored by the NLWA and in future Haringey AMR.

Minerals

Production of primary land-won aggregates

Not applicable

Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

Not applicable

3.4.40 In the London Borough of Haringey there was no production of primary or secondary aggregates in 2010/11.

3.4.41 Overall, the UDP polices relating to environmental management and transport performed well during 2010/11.

Future Requirements and Monitoring

- It is recognised that closer monitoring of environmental polices is required to ensure that the Council's objectives for mitigating climate change are met. The Core Strategy sets targets in its environment polices for more effective

monitoring. These targets relate to reducing carbon emissions and increasing renewable energy generation in the borough.

- There is also a need to review some targets in line with any changes in the London Plan and national legislation.

3.5 Employment and Town Centres

The indicators in this chapter assess relevant policies against the following UDP Objectives:

- Ensure that a plan-monitor approach is adopted for good quality land and employment premises, and the creation of new ones is assisted where appropriate.
- Ensure that land and premises are capable of embracing modern work requirements
- Seek to meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, especially SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through provisions of the range of premises of different types, sizes and costs
- To ensure the borough's town centres are easily accessible and meet the needs and requirements of its people.
- Ensure people have access to a fully range and quality of goods and services.

Employment

3.5.1 Haringey is the 13th most deprived district in England as measured by the 2007 Indices of Deprivation[1]. There is an extensive area of deprivation in the east and centre of the borough. Nearly 64,000 people (almost 30% of Haringey's residents), live in areas (39 Super Output Areas) in the borough that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England.

3.5.2 The figure for number of unemployed in 2010/11 was 12,600, which represented 10.6% of the working age population. This compares to the London average of 8.6% and the UK average of 7.6%.

3.5.3 The total number of people claiming out of work benefits in Haringey was 10598, which represents 6.7% of the working age population, compared with 4.4% for London and 3.85% for the UK.

3.5.4 The percentage of people with low or no qualifications in Haringey (recorded January -December 2010) was 20.7%, compared with 18.9% for London and 24.4% for England.

3.5.5 The Haringey Guarantee, established in 2006, is the council's strategic approach to tackling worklessness in the borough and has been success in delivering the Council objectives relating to worklessness in Haringey. In 2010/11 the programme achieved 330 job starts and 263 sustained jobs. The Families into Work programme exceeded its target of 100, and engaged with 140 families supporting 30 individuals into sustained employment

3.5.6 Since its inception the Haringey Guarantee has been funded through the Area Based Grant which no longer exists. The current government is introducing a new 'Work Programme' which will replace all current pathways into work and will be contracted from the Department of Work and Pensions to Prime Contractors, who can then sub-contract work locally. The Haringey Guarantee is hopes to become a sub-contactor under the Work Programme.

[1] Measured by the Rank of Average Rank measure of deprivation.

3.5.7 In 2010/11 Haringey led on a LDA funded four borough sustained employment pilot programme. The programme concluded at the end of July 2011 and the following was achieved across Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest:

- 1,271 programme starts
- 439 job starts
- 328 sustained jobs – 26 weeks

3.5.8 Haringey delivered the most outputs across the four boroughs and the following was achieved:

- 618 programme starts
- 264 job starts
- 200 sustained jobs – 26 weeks

3.5.9 Haringey delivered a successful Future Jobs Fund programme in 2010/11, supporting 210 long term unemployed people into work up to the end of March 2011.

3.5.10 In addition, the Business and Enterprise programme delivered:

- 600 businesses, with residents and young people supported towards business sustainability and growth, and encouraged inward investment and promoted entrepreneurship and self employment
- The establishment of a Credit Union for Haringey
- 30 businesses supported to access Olympic opportunities
- 30 businesses supported to achieve VAT/PAYE registration
- 300 businesses supported to benefit from town centre project interventions.

Employment sites and locations

3.5.11 The borough retains concentrations of employment in industry and warehousing. There are 22 Defined Employment Areas (DEAs). The UDP identifies a hierarchy of DEAs where certain types of employment uses should be concentrated: Strategic Employment Locations; Industrial Locations; Employment Locations; and Regeneration Areas.

3.5.12 There are six town centres and 38 Local Shopping Centres in Haringey. One Metropolitan centre at Wood Green, and five District town centres at Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road, Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and West Green Road/Seven Sisters. These town centres and shopping centres are defined in the UDP 2006, under Schedules 4, 5 and 6.

3.5.13 The most up to date figure at 2009 shows that there were a total of 1,275 new businesses in Haringey.

3.5.14 Haringey's Employment and Town Centre policies are monitored against Core Indicators, set by DCLG and Local Indicators which are based on the objectives of the UDP.

Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type

364 m^2 gross internal floorspace
100% of which was on previously developed land

3.5.15 The total amount of additional employment floorspace for which planning permission was granted for the year 2010/11 was 364 m^2. All developments were planned on previously developed land.

Table 4.5.1 Employment Floorspace

Indicator	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
Gross (m^2)	0	0	364	0	0	364
% Gross on PDL	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	100%
Hectares	150.6					150.6

3.5.16 The amount and type of employment land available as set out in the Unitary Development Plan is **150.6 hectares**.

3.5.17 Haringey's Employment Study (Update 2008) identifies for all 'B' Class Uses (offices, light and general industrial and warehouses) an additional floorspace requirement of 107,800m^2 between 2000 and 2016. This is an annual target of 6,737m of additional employment floorspace. The additional employment floorspace in 2010/11 falls well short of this target though this was expected as a result of the economic downturn. In response to the impact of the economic downturn and to ensure a robust evidence for the Core Strategy an updated employment land survey may be necessary to ensure targets and local employment needs are met.

3.5.18 Haringey is home to approximately 8,900 businesses, together employing some 67,000 people (ONS: Annual Business Inquiry 2008). The majority of Haringey's businesses are small - 94% of the businesses employ fewer than 24 people. The major sectors of employment in Haringey are public administration, education and health (27.8%); retail and distribution (26%). Banking, finance and business activities account for 17.7% of all employment.

Town Centres

3.5.19 There have been a number of key achievements since April 2010 in relation to the borough's town centres. These include the acceptance by GLA of two bids for the first round of the Outer London Fund Two bids, for 'Food Glorious Food' in Green Lanes and Marketing Muswell Hill.

3.5.20 The Council was awarded £90,233 for Muswell Hill. £20,000 of this will be used for Christmas Lights in the town centre, £10,400 for networking events across all five town centres and the remaining £59,833 used on marketing initiatives and community events in Muswell Hill including Christmas events, branded recyclable shopping bags a festive magazine and a town centre heritage trail.

3.5.21 For Green Lanes, the Council was awarded £99,400. £20,000 of this will be used for Christmas Lights in the town centre, £10,400 for networking events

across all five town centres and the remaining £69,000 used on marketing initiatives and community events in Green Lanes including additional funds for the Food Festival, the launch of the loyalty card and a Christmas market.

3.5.22 In November 2011, the Council submitted a £10m bid in Round 2 of the Outer London Fund to deliver a range of capital schemes – public highways renewal, public realm works, reshaping Tottenham Green as a cultural quarter and events space, townscape heritage and shop front improvements etc. A decision is expected in mid December 2011.

3.5.23 In 2010/11, there was no additional gain of town centre uses. This can be directly attributed to the economic downturn.

3.5.24 Haringey's Retail Study 2008 identifies that Haringey will require an additional 13,800 m^2 of gross comparison goods floorspace and an additional 10,194 m^2 net convenience goods floorspace by 2016. This is on average an annual target of 2,999 m^2 of additional retail floorspace. It was discussed at the Core Strategy EiP (July 2011) that there is a need for an update on the retail study to reflect the recent economic changes and to ensure the Core Strategy can deliver the future needs of Haringey.

3.5.25 The economic downturn will continue to impact on the demand for retail floorspace in Haringey's town centres. The emerging Core Strategy and DM DPD will take this in account when monitoring future retail and town centres policies performance.

Table 4.5.2 Town Centre Vacancy Rates

TOWN CENTRE	TOTAL RETAIL UNITS	VACANCIES	VACANCIES %
Crouch End	267	7	2.62%
Green Lanes	245	12	4.9%
Muswell Hill	199	3	1.5%
Tottenham High Rd	135	4	2.9%
West Green Rd/Seven Sisters	173	11	6.35%
Wood Green	365	7	1.9%
TOTAL	1,384	44	3.17%

3.5.26 The vacancy rate is well below the Council target of 10% and below London and national vacancy rates at 11% and 14% respectively. This performance is positive despite the economic downturn. The impacts of the downturn will be monitored in the future, and policy will be reviewed accordingly. It was discussed at the Core Strategy EiP (July 2011) that there will be a need to carry out annual town centre health checks to reflect the recent economic changes and to ensure the Core Strategy can deliver the future needs of Haringey.

3.5.27 Vacancy rates can be used as an indicator of the health of a town centre. Government guidance suggests that where the health of a centre is declining, as identified in higher vacancy rates, diversification of uses may be appropriate. SP 10 Town Centres in the emerging Core Strategy aims to

promote and encourage a variety of uses in town centres in order to protect and enhance the viability of Haringey's town centres.

Proportion of non A1 (retail) uses in Town Centres

The proportion of non-retail uses varied between town centres from 31% and 43% in the borough

3.5.28 Information available for 2010/11 showed the proportion of non-A1 (retail) use varied between 31% in Wood Green Metropolitan Centre to 43% in Green Lanes District Centre. This figure has been consistent over the past four years and generally meets the UDP target of 35% primary frontages and 50% secondary frontages.

3.5.29 TCR3 Protection of Shops in the Town Centres (UDP 2006) seeks to protect the viability and function of Haringey's town centres by concentrating A1 uses in the primary frontages. The Plan allows a higher proportion of non-A1 uses in the secondary frontages, which allows a greater diversity of uses in these areas.

3.5.30 Town Centre policies are currently being updated as part of the emerging Development Management Town Centres. These will reflect the current and future needs and trends of Haringey's retail. Proposed policies include; addressing the impacts of clustering of some town centre uses, with a focus on betting shops; the impacts of proximity of hot food take aways to schools. The development of these policies requires up to date evidence include town centre health checks. The progress and potential implementation of these policies will be monitored in future AMRs

3.5.31 Although there was very little employment land and no town centre uses gained in 2010/11, the projects to improve employment opportunities and the regeneration of local town centres has been a success. It is recognised that policy and projects will need to adapt more quickly in the future to keep in line with further changes in legislation and economic stability.

Future Requirements and Monitoring

- Haringey will continue in future years to protect existing employment land, intensify existing employment sites where appropriate, and release employment land if it is surplus to demand.
- Future monitoring of economic polices will assess the skills levels, job attainment, type and level of occupation of employment land, impact of creative industries on the local economy.
- A need for a policy review of the licensing and planning framework relating to betting shops and take ways in Haringey has been identified and is currently under way. The review was requested by Council Members who were concerned about the concentration of betting shops and hot food take aways in a local area. The issues highlighted suggested that these premises;
  - may not reflect the needs or expectations of local people
  - may limit the choice and retail appeal of a local area to local residents

- may impact on the future sustainability of local communities

- Following the Core Strategy EiP further evidence on the viability and vitality of town centres and retail in Haringey will be necessary for the successful implementation of the emerging policies.

- A review in these policies will have an overall impact on town centre uses and related town centre policies. These updated policies will be included in the emerging Development Management DPD.

- The impacts of the economic downturn on employment and town centre policies will be monitored in future AMRs.

3.6 Strategic and Community Infrastructure

The indicators in this chapter assess relevant policies against the following UDP Objectives:

- To support and promote transport improvements where it would improve safety for all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists, enhance residential amenity and complement land development and regeneration strategies
- Reduce the need to travel by car and promote more sustainable transport choices for local residents and local businesses
- Improve freight movement, whilst minimising the environmental impact
- To balance the need for parking and the environmental impact of traffic movement and parked cars.
- To increase the overall stock of good quality community and health facilities in Haringey, especially in areas of shortage, and to improve existing facilities
- To ensure that major new developments seek to promote public health and assess health impacts

Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP)

3.6.1 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 (para 4.8) states the need for LDF Core Strategies to be supported by evidence of what community infrastructure is needed to enable the development proposed for the area. Haringey's CIP will identify service areas where investment will be needed to meet the additional demand from population and housing growth over the next 15 years. It will also set the basis for developers' contributions to meet future need, and highlights where applicable the gaps in existing and form a platform for funding bids to relevant agencies.

3.6.2 The initial findings indicate that Haringey is relatively well served by a range of community infrastructure and facilities. There are no obvious major deficits in provision in key areas up to 2016. The services where investment will be needed to meet the infrastructure needs from the predicted housing growth are discussed in the schedule (the full CIP can be viewed www.haringey.gov.uk/ldf).

3.6.3 The draft Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP) was submitted alongside the Core Strategy in March 2011 for examination by the Planning Inspector. The CIP sets out evidence of what community infrastructure will be needed to enable the quantum of development proposed for the area. Indicative costs for such infrastructure and identified funding streams, where available, are highlighted.

3.6.4 During the EIP the Inspector references the Draft CIP as part of his examination to ensure that infrastructure to support our housing target is being planned for and can be delivered.

3.6.5 The draft CIP is continually updated to reflect changing developments and infrastructure needs in the borough. The progress on the CIP will inform the draft Charging Schedule.

3.6.6 Future Annual Monitoring Reports will assess whether these key programmes and plans are being delivered against phasing and costs.

3.6.7 The infrastructure schedule will be updated annually in the AMR. Additionally, other monitoring mechanisms such as the Annual School Place Planning Report which provides yearly updates on all projections on primary and secondary rolls will be used to update the CIP. Ongoing monitoring will allow appropriate consideration to be given to the level of risk that some of the required infrastructure will not be forthcoming and ways that this might be mitigated or addressed.

Transport

3.6.8 Haringey's final Local Implementation Plan (LIP) was submitted to TfL in early August 2011 for GLA and Mayoral approval. The LIP is the Council's transport strategy and contains details of the local transport objectives and delivery proposals for 2011 – 2014.

3.6.9 Haringey is generally well served by roads and public transport and parts of the borough have good tube, including Piccadilly, Victoria and Northern lines, and rail links. One of the benefits of good transport links is that employment opportunities outside of Haringey are accessible and around two thirds of Haringey residents commute to work outside of the Borough. There are high levels of accessibility at locations such as Finsbury Park, Wood Green and Tottenham Hale. However, it is recognised that stronger orbital public transport links are required to serve key development areas, town centres and residential areas.

3.6.10 In 2010/2011, 18 new car club bays were introduced. Zipcar (formerly Streetcar) have the contract for all on street car club bays in Haringey. As of April 2011 there were 87 on-street car club vehicles and 8 off-street vehicles. City Car Club has three vehicles located in New River Road, a private road at the New River Village N8 7QB.

3.6.11 There are currently 22 electric vehicle charging points in the borough – 15 of which are on street public charging points; two of which are off street charging points; and five are work place points. This is a positive step towards promoting and supporting the use of electric vehicle.

3.6.12 TfL's Travel-in-London 2009 survey on modal share for Haringey residents shows: 3% of residents travel by rail as there predominant mode of transport; 14% by Underground; 19% by bus; 31% by car 31%; 2% cycling; 31% walk; an 1% by Taxi/other. We are awaiting 2010 results from TfL.

3.6.13 In October 2010, 13 Haringey schools received TfL's sustainable travel accreditation award in addition to 100% of Haringey schools having travel plans in place. 78% of children in the borough currently travel to school by sustainable modes. Haringey schools have achieved an overall decrease of 5.4% in car use to school from 2004 to 2010.

Wood Green Station

3.6.14 Some strategic projects carried out since April 2010 includes improvements to Wood Green station access. Wood Green station is a key access point to Wood Green metropolitan shopping centre. £600,000 has been spent on accessibility works including a diagonal crossing, new signal works, de-cluttering of street furniture, new paving and dropped kerbs on the approaches to the junction and cycle advanced stop lines.

3.6.15 The diagonal crossing, shown below, was installed in November 2010 and has reduced pedestrian crossing times and congestion between the town centre and Underground station.



3.6.16 These improvements are the first stage of a major overhaul of the urban realm in Wood Green town centre. Further proposals include improvements to pedestrian and cycling accessibility, enhanced public realm, addressing traffic congestion, road safety, bus service reliability and parking and loading issues. Implementation is proposed for 2013-2014 with a total cost nearing £4 million.

Controlled parking zones (CPZs)

3.6.17 Haringey has introduced 16 CPZs to manage competing pressures for limited parking supply in areas of high parking demand, around rail /underground stations, commercial/shopping areas and around Tottenham Hotspur football ground during match days.

3.6.18 It is recognised that displacement parking has negative impacts on the periphery of a CPZ. To address this, a fast track process was introduced to extend existing CPZs. This approach to consultation allows the Council to be more responsive to local residents and reduces the time to introduce CPZ's

by solely undertaking statutory notification. Residents that reside just outside of a CPZ can petition the Council for inclusion in the existing CPZ. If sufficient evidence of support is provided - demonstrated by the majority of residents in a road signing a petition in favour of inclusion - this will replace the first public consultation stage. This fast track process was success in the extension of Crouch End CPZ in April 2011.

Smarter travel

3.6.19 In September 2011, the Council launched its smarter travel programme with the following initiatives:

- Smarter travel road show, which achieved over 500 enquiries at its launch at Green Lanes festival in September 2011.
- School travel planning
- Workplaces, Town centre and retail area travel planning
- Neighbourhood champions (Doctors, Head teachers, youth workers, faith groups, mum/toddler groups) to promote personalised travel planning and community projects
- Road safety education, training and publicity
- Safe and efficient driving / road safety campaign
- Supporting measures for cycling hubs, cycle superhighway and greenways routes
- Walking and cycling reward schemes
- Promotion of car clubs, electric vehicles, car sharing, and efficient driving methods
- Monitoring programme including attitudinal surveys to assess influences on behaviour change.

School Travel Planning

3.6.20 In October 2010, 13 Haringey schools received TfL's sustainable travel accreditation award in addition to 100% of Haringey schools having travel plans in place and 78% of children in the borough currently travel to school by sustainable modes.

3.6.21 Haringey schools have achieved an overall decrease of 5.4% in car use to school from 2004 to 2010. When this is broken down by school type, below, the largest proportion of this modal shift has come from the independent sector.

School Type	% Decrease in car use
Primary	-6.25
Secondary	-2.53
Independent	-14.24

Sustainable Transport Commission

3.6.22 In Autumn 2010 a Transport Commission was established involving a range of experts including regional government officers, sustainable transport charities, academics and local stakeholders to identify the key challenges facing Haringey and to make recommendations on how the borough should

address objectives such as reducing traffic congestion, CO2 reduction and increasing mobility. The following transport commission recommendations are currently being progressed:

- Modelling traffic trends for the 88% motorised journeys which transcend the borough boundary. To determine length and purpose of journeys where behaviour change initiatives could encourage a modal shift to walking, cycling, public transport and more sustainable car use.
- Increased proportion of the LIP funding to 25% of the overall budget on 'Smarter Choices' initiatives aimed at enabling people to choose more sustainable travel patterns and improved access to destinations and activities
- Tailor the LIP delivery plan to achieving CO_2 emission targets.
- Council are undertaking series of internal reviews of schemes at each design stage to ensure they consistently deliver improved accessibility for all sections of the community and prioritise road space for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users.

Tottenham Hale Gyratory

3.6.23 The Council is currently working in partnership with Transport for London (TfL) to improve Tottenham Hale's gyratory. The plans include changing the gyratory from a one-way to a two-way traffic system, and creating a new public square and bus station at Tottenham Hale station.

3.6.24 The scheme aims to create a safer environment and more pleasant area for the local community, pedestrians, cyclists, all road users and visitors. The removal of the one-way system will allow the regeneration of the area in line with the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan.

3.6.25 Phase 1 of the project was completed in summer 2011. This included all design work for the projects; diversion of the statutory services; and upgrades to the public realm, including footpaths, lightening and tree planting along the High Road.

3.6.26 The planning application for the bus station improvements was submitted by TfL to the Council in August 2011. This is pending decision. The main works to remove the one-way system is due to start late 2012, with an expected completion date of 2014.

Education

3.6.27 Haringey's Building Schools for the Future programme is almost complete, with the final phase of the Broadwater Farm Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC) due to be completed by September 2012.

3.6.28 The £214m investment provides the borough's 12,000 secondary school students inspirational spaces for media, arts and ICT, and gives teachers first class facilities to support learning.

Building Schools for the Future	
School	Project Completion Date
Highgate Wood School	February 2010
John Loughborough School	March 2010
Hornsey School for Girls	May 2010
Alexandra Park School	May 2010
The Octagon (formerly YPC)	June 2010
Fortismere School	September 2010
Gladesmore Community School	September 2010
Northumberland Park School	September 2010
Park View	October 2010
St. Thomas More	December 2010
Haringey Heartlands High School	June 2011
Broadwater Farm ILC (Phase 1)	September 2011

3.6.29 Phase 1 of the Broadwater Farm Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC) was completed in the summer 2011, allowing the school to occupy part of the new building in September 2011. Phase 2 commenced in August 2011 with completion expected for September 2012. The new campus will be called 'Broadwaters' and includes two schools, The Brook Special School and The Willow Primary School (the new name for the Broadwater Primary School).

3.6.30 For 2011, there are robust plans in place to meet the required school places. The expansion of Rhodes Avenue and the opening of Eden Primary School, Haringey's first Jewish Free School, in September 2011, creates an additional 60 reception places. Moselle and William C Harvey, all age special schools, have been reorganised to establish a new primary special school, The Brook, and a new secondary special school, Riverside, which opened in September 2011. Riverside has 120 planned places and The Brook has 100 planned places.

3.6.31 Since coming to power in May 2010, the coalition government has introduced new legislation relating to school provision. The Academies Act 2010 makes provision for the establishment of 'free schools'. Since then, there have been three applications for free schools in Haringey to the Department for Education with start dates for September 2012. This has been factored into overall school place planning for that year.

3.6.32 A draft health infrastructure plan has been prepared and was examined during the Core Strategy EiP in summer 2011. This is part of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and identifies the health needs of the borough over the next 15 years. Haringey has been working closely with NHS Haringey to ensure accessible health services and buildings which deliver good and improving quality standards and health outcomes that reduce health inequalities and meet the needs of the growing population in Haringey, especially in the identified growth areas Tottenham Hale and Haringey Heartlands.

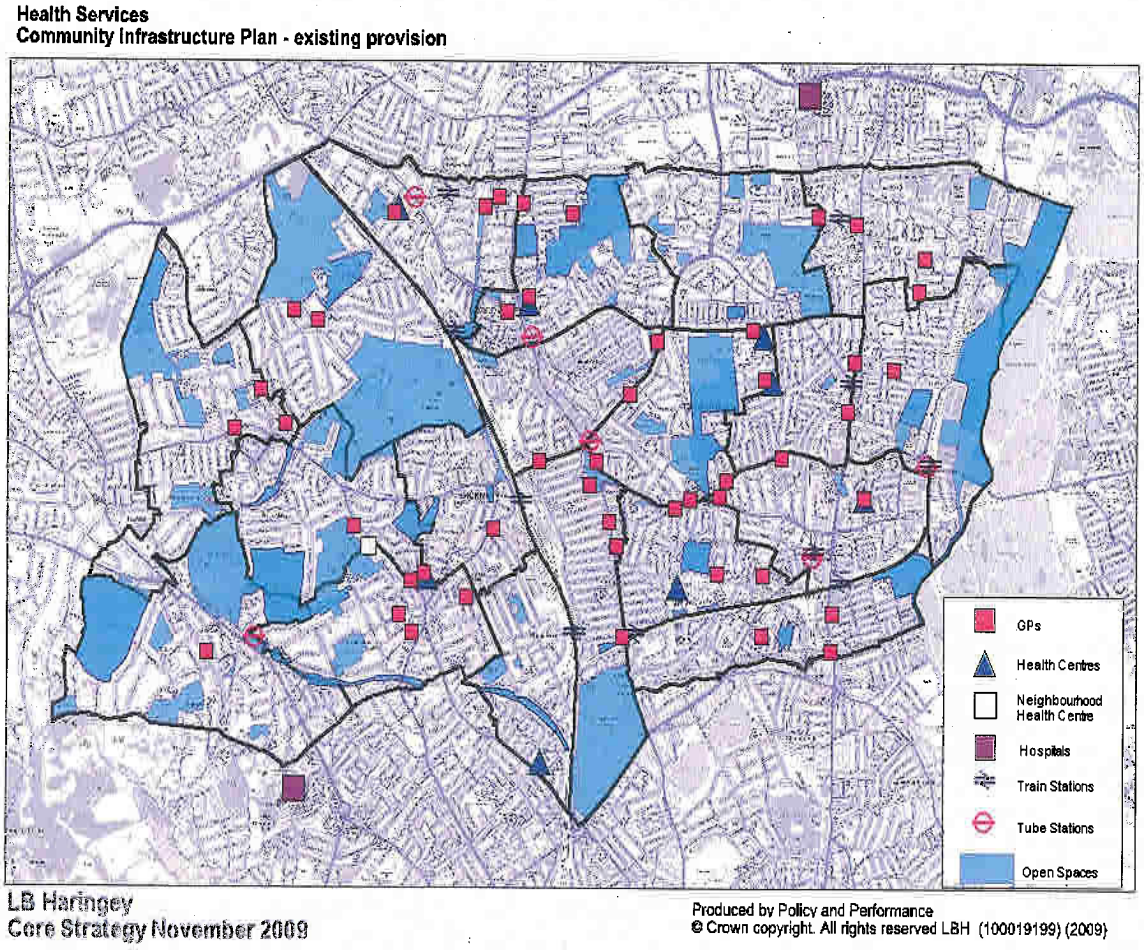
3.6.33 The Council and NHS Haringey will work together to keep the growth trends and the corresponding needs for health services under review as part of the monitoring of the Core Strategy, the Community Infrastructure Plan and appropriate Health Plans, and utilise the monitoring of outcomes in shaping the future services of Haringey

3.6.34 Overall, life expectancy rates in Haringey are increasing and are expected to improve further in the next 15 years; although male expectancy rates still remain below the national average. Within the borough male life expectancy in the west is higher than the east by 6.5 years. The east/west divide for women's life expectancy is less evident and the borough average is equal to that of the UK.

3.6.35 Health inequalities in Haringey are apparent with the most deprived areas tending to experience the poorest health. All geographical locations, however, experience trends of specific health problems. In the east, there are high rates of hospital admissions for mental health needs, and the north east neighbourhood experiences the highest levels of chronic kidney disease, smoking, dementia and stroke. The central part of the borough has the highest levels of registered pulmonary heart disease, heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; while the west experiences the highest levels of cancer.

3.6.36 Figure 4.6.1 shows the current health facilities in Haringey. The Council will support the provision of additional health facilities and will work with NHS Haringey and other service providers to ensure the borough has a necessary supply and distribution of premises to meet Haringey's health care needs.

Figure 4.6.1 Existing Health Provision



3.6.37 The performance of health and leisure policies will be monitored through the provision of appropriate housing, access to open space and facilities, safe and accessible public spaces and good transport.

Planning Obligations

3.6.38 The Council negotiated and secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 17 planning permissions within financial year 2010/11 under Section 106 (S106) of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The total amount negotiated was £907,854.92.

3.6.39 A further £8.7m has also been negotiated within this financial year for part of the development at Hale Village, Ferry Lane. This figure is not included within the table below as the amount negotiated is triggered upon obligations contained within a further S106 Agreement to be signed at a later date.

3.6.40 The table below shows the breakdown of S106 contributions secured, received and spent by Ward within this financial year.

Ward	Secured	Received	Spent
Bounds Green	51,849.00	2,469.00	0
Bruce Grove	1,000.00		0
Crouch End	167,664.05	3,025.00	0
Fortis Green	87,802.87	40,017.47	0
Noel Park	22,000.00	22,000.00	0
Northumberland Park	172,500.00	72,500.00	0
Tottenham Green	197,019.00	5,106.00	0
Tottenham Hale	203,020.00	203,020.00	0
White Hart Lane	5,000.00		0
Total	**907,854.92**	**348,137.47**	**0**

3.6.41 Once planning permission has been granted, Applicants/Developers are required to commence their development within a specified expiry date (usually 3 years), failing which the planning permission shall have no effect. The release of planning obligation contributions or physical benefits is usually triggered when development commences or when the new development is occupied.

3.6.42 The table below shows the comparison of S106 contributions secured, received and spent from signed S106 Agreements within the past five financial years and the Actual S106 contributions received and spent within each financial year.

Contributions from S106 Agreements **signed** within each financial year

	Secured	Received	Spent
2006/07	1,714,684.71	1,408,155.18	1,329,522.13
2007/08	10,900,302.65	2,211,851.72	1,733,606.17
2008/09	2,796,368.00	409,822.44	225,000.00
2009/10	3,128,036.14	1,774,491.14	748,633.62
2010/11	907,854.92	348,137.47	0

Actual S106 Contributions Received & Spent within each financial year

Financial Year	Received	Spent
2006/07	2,046,154.33	1,676,681.96
2007/08	3,329,255.80	1,459,500.00
2008/09	528,305.71	2,552,679.22
2009/10	1,379,733.00	3,442,844.84
2010/11	1,560,670.40	1,701,282.05

Actual Spend broken down by **Infrastructure Type for 2010-11**

Infrastructure Type	Spent
Recreation	20,000.00
Environment	60,000.00
Street Scene	270,000.00
Education	1,203,282.05

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

3.6.43 Haringey are in the early stages of establishing a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for the borough. In August 2011, the Council appointed consultants to lead on developing a Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule, which involves testing the viability of development to inform potential rates of CIL.

3.6.44 There has been some slippage on the timeline for the first round of stakeholder consultation on the draft schedule (originally timetabled for February 2012), the slippage being in part due to the Council's challenge to the Mayoral CIL, and also on the delayed Inspector's report from the Core Schedule (which may inform the schedule).

3.6.45 In November 2011, a stakeholders' conference took place which provided valuable information which the consultant will use in drafting a schedule of charges. Consultation on the draft schedule is programmed for late spring/early summer 2012.

3.6.46 In order to increase and enable growth through the delivery of infrastructure, the Council will need to use a combination of CIL, Section 106 and other funding mechanisms. This marks a change as local planning authorities used to depend on developers delivering infrastructure. When CIL commences

Haringey will be responsible for managing the delivery of infrastructure in a timely manner to support development.

Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy

3.6.47 The Mayor's 'Proposals for a Mayoral Community Levy: Draft Charging Schedule: Evidence and Supporting Material' was consulted on from August 2011 to November 2011. The charging schedule will partly fund the Crossrail Project, and proposes three charging levels across London; £50 per square metre in the highest value areas; £35 per square metre in medium value areas; and £20 per square metre in the lowest value areas. Haringey has been included in the 335 per square metre band.

3.6.48 In June 2011, Haringey submitted a response to the Mayor objecting to the fact that the Mayoral CIL has been calculated on average borough house prices but the maximum and minimum house price varies widely across the borough and this results in a CIL that endangers the viability of development in those eastern and central locations where Haringey's growth areas are and where the majority of future development is planned to assist with wider regeneration of these areas.

3.6.49 The Examination in Public of the Mayoral CIL commences on the 28th November and is expected to last for 4-6days.

3.6.50 Officers from Planning and Finance are working together to ensure that systems are in place to collect the Mayoral CIL when it is introduced in April 2012. Officers are part of the capital wide CIL Collection and Implementation Advisory Group who are looking at the transition to CIL, including best practice for the collection of the Mayoral CIL. The Advisory Group has arranged for the presentation of three alternative computer packages to collect the Mayoral CIL on the 22 November 2011. Internally Planning and Finance are continuing to liaise on how best to collect the CIL within the borough and will use the above Advisory Group's work to inform this process.

Future Requirements and Monitoring

- Health Impact Assessments will be used to consider the impacts of planning and decisions on health and health inequalities. HIAs may be requested as part of the documentation for outline planning applications, particularly for large, mixed-use development, whether as a stand alone exercise or as part of the EIA.
- Measure the reduction in health inequalities by area and vulnerable community groups, in line with recommendations by the JSNA
- Potential gathering information from Building Control for better monitoring of planning appeals in order to reduce number further.
- Development and consideration of role of CIL in Haringey.

4. Planning and Regeneration Implementation

The Local Development Scheme

4.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a project plan, setting out the details of the local development documents (LDDs) which Haringey intends to produce over the next three years. It outlines the status and purpose of the LDDs, the timetable and milestones for their production and the evidence base and resources required. The current LDS was submitted to Greater London Authority (GLA) in October 2010 and covers a three year period up to 2013. Future AMRs will monitor the progress of the LDS.

4.2 The key milestones for 2010/2011 were;

- Core Strategy Proposed Submission consultation May/June 2010;
- First stage of Consultation on the Development Management and Site Allocations DPDs May/June 2010;
- Examination in Public of the Core Strategy June/July 2011;

4.3 Further change to the LDS is currently being discussed to reflect recent changes in the borough, specifically the post riots regeneration.

Outcomes for the Core Strategy Examination in Public (EiP)

4.4 The Core Strategy EiP hearings took place over six days in June/July 2011. This was the formal forum for the Council and objectors to discuss with the independently appointed Planning Inspector the soundness of the proposed policies.

4.5 In the course of the hearings a set of monitoring targets and indicators were developed between the Council and the representators. This framework, if agreed by the Inspector, will allow for comprehensive monitoring of the Core Strategy once adopted.

4.6 Following the hearings the Council decided to undertake a revised consultation on the additional Regulation 27 consultation on the changes made to the housing and employment policies, which originally took place in Nov/Dec 2010. This decision was taken to ensure that all regulations were met and that the process was wholly transparent and fair. This revised consultation ran for six weeks from September to November 2011. The consultation responses are currently being assessed by the Council before being submitted to the Inspector, after which he will decide on the next steps before finalising his report.

4.7 Other discussions during the EiP highlighted the need for further and more up to date evidence to support the policies. Specifically, the need for an updated retail study and town centre annual vacancy rate surveys; an updated open space strategy; as well as the potential need for a new cultural strategy. This evidence is vital to ensure all emerging LDF policies respond to current and future local issues and needs.

Development Management Performance

Planning Applications

4.8 In 2010/11, in the majority of cases the Council met the targets for assessing planning applications and for delivering new homes on previously developed land.

4.9 A total of 1,811 planning applications were decided by the Council, and overall, Haringey performed well in determining applications within the statutory timescale against the Government and business plan targets (a) 60% of major applications in 13 weeks b) 65% of minor applications in 8 weeks c) 80% of other applications in 8 weeks). The number of applications decided this year is more than last year; 1,664 applications in 2009/10, though less than previous years: 1,879 applications in 2008/09 and 2,430 applications in 2007/08.

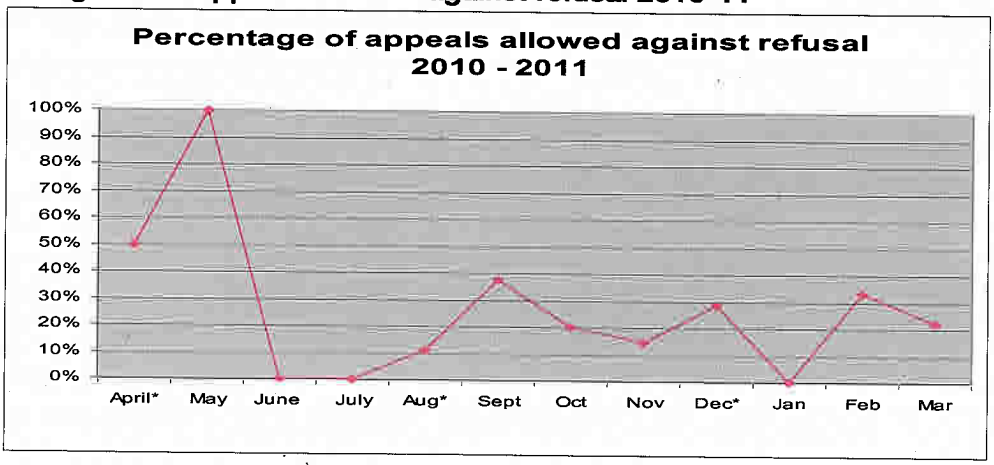
4.10 The reduction in 2009/10 was considered to be in line with the trends of reduced construction across the UK. The overall increase in applications in 2010/11 is solely an increase in 'other applications' (over 78%) which include minor development such as householder development and conversions. This indicates that the recession may not result in a reduction in the overall numbers of application, but it is likely to impact on the types of applications, i.e. a reduction in major application coming forward (2010/11, less than 05% of applications determined were for major developments), and an increase in minor developments.

Planning Appeals

4.11 Planning appeals are conducted by the Planning Inspectorate, a separate, independent national body. An applicant whose planning application has been refused by the Council has the right to make an appeal to the Inspectorate within six months of the application decision date.

4.12 In 2010/11 there was a total of 81 appeals against decisions of refusal. Of these, 24.69% (20) were allowed on refusal, and 75.31% (61) were dismissed on refusal. The majority of appeals in 2010/11 were householder applications.

Figure 5.1 Appeals allowed against refusal 2010-11



4.13 The total numbers of planning appeals in 2010/11 is a decrease on the previous five years, in which the numbers fluctuated only slightly, with slight variation between years of appeals allowed. This decrease and previous trend of consistency is a positive reflection on planning decisions made within the service.

Table 5.2 Total appeals against refusals 2005/06 – 2010/11

	Appeals allowed on refusals		Appeals dismissed on refusals		Total no. of appeals against refusals
2005/06	35	32%	74	68%	109
2006/07	51	36.7%	88	63.3%	139
2007/08	52	42.62%	70	57.38%	122
2008/09	42	36.21%	74	63.79%	116
2009/10	35	30.70%	79	69.30%	114
2010/11	20	24.69%	61	75.31%	81

Planning Enforcement

4.14 Enforcement of planning rules plays a role in delivering policy objectives of the UDP and the emerging LDF. The Council's Enforcement Strategy has an explicit objective to reverse and prevent unauthorised use and non permitted development.

4.15 In 2010/11, the Council issued 66 enforcement notices against breaches of planning control. This is a decrease from previous reporting years, showing a positive trend;

- 113 notices in 2009/10;
- 177 notices in 2008/09;
- 122 notices in 2007/08;
- 130 notices in 2006/07.

4.16 The table below shows the achievements of the enforcement service.

Table 5.3 indicating performance indicators for Planning Enforcement 2010/11

Table of performance indicators			
Performance Indicator Number	Performance Indicator description	Performance Indicator target	Performance Output 2010/11
ENF PLAN 1	Successful resolution of a case after 8 weeks	40%	322 (40%)
ENF PLAN 3	Customer satisfaction with the service received	To be determined	10% of closed cases to be contacted by the service manager
ENF PLAN 4	Cases closed within target time of 6 months	80%	619 (77%)
ENF PLAN 5	Cases acknowledged within 3 working days	90%	573 (76%)
ENF PLAN 6	Planning Enforcement initial site inspections 3, 10, 15 working days	90%	95%

Performance Indicator Number	Performance Indicator description	Performance output year 2010/11
ENF PLAN 7	Number of Planning Contravention Notices served	88
ENF PLAN 8	Number of Enforcement Notices Served	68
ENF PLAN 9	Number of enforcement notices appealed	23
ENF PLAN 10	Number of enforcement notices withdrawn by Council	3
ENF PLAN 10a	Number of Enforcement Appeals Allowed	5
ENF PLAN 10b	Number of Withdrawn Appeals	3
ENF PLAN 11	Number of prosecutions for non-compliance with enforcement notice	31
ENF PLAN 12	Number of Notices (Other) served	28

4.17 In a benchmarking exercise carried out for 11 London local authorities showing planning enforcement statistics for 2010/11, Haringey's performance shows that the service is working very efficiently and effectively compared with some other boroughs (See Appendix 4).

Community Involvement and Partnership Working

4.18 In line with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Planning Regeneration service aim to engage with the community at each stage of the plan making process to ensure that decisions made reflect the needs of the local community.

4.19 Since March 2010, there have been three consultations relating to the Core Strategy; one relating the Development Management DPD and one on the Site Allocations DPD. For each consultation we aim to ensure that we meet regulations set out in the Planning Act 2004, and the requirements in the SCI.

4.20 The type and scale of consultation should be in proportion of the document being consulted. This will impact on who is consulted as well as for how long. We strive to engage with as wide an audience as possible and we recognise the benefit of community input in the development of policies.

4.21 We are currently embarking on a campaign to update our consultation contact database and improve ongoing communication with those who are interested. We will be producing a newsletter to provide updates of what's going on in the newly formed Carbon Management and Sustainability service, and we are exploring ways of getting those members of the community who are interested, in getting better involved in making policy.

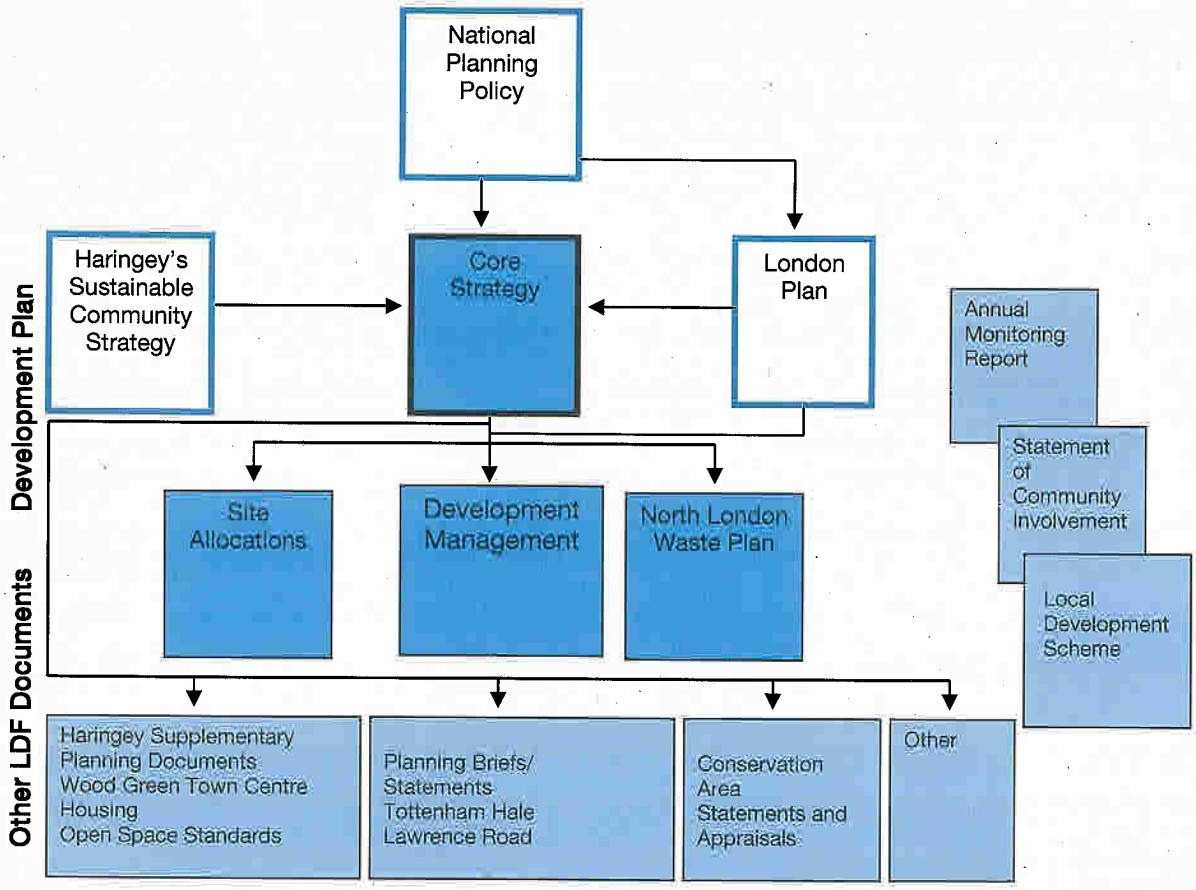
4.22 The Planning Service continues to operate to the guidance set out in its Statement of Community Involvement. Consultations on planning applications are maintained as is a planning advice service. An "agents and community" forum is held each year to provide information and to support feedback and this is complimented by planning application and building control "customer feedback forms" on how the service is operating. In 2010/11 the service carried out Member Inductions and produced a service information pack for members and the public. Partnership working is critical in the delivery of good planning and regeneration outcomes. 2010/11 saw the Borough maintain its regular meetings with the Mayor and collaborate on the production of the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework 2011-31. The production of a draft Community Infrastructure Plan was also completed but only with the support of a wide range of partners.

APPENDIX 1 – Progress on Haringey's Local Development Framework

A1.1 The Local Development Framework is a suite of documents which will replace the Unitary Development Plan (2006).

A1.2 These documents, known as Local Development Documents (LDDs), will set out a vision and key policies for the future development of the borough up to 2026. Figure 4.1 below illustrates the LDF. They take forward the priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and other plans and strategies. The LDF will identify a vision for Haringey as a place to live, work and visit and will contain key planning and regeneration policies and an implementation framework to deliver the vision.

Haringey's Local Development Framework



A1.3 The Core Strategy is the main document in the LDF and will outline how the Council will deliver local and strategic development needs including housing, employment, and leisure and retail provision. The Core Strategy will go beyond traditional land use planning and consider 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. As part of this, it will need

to set out a high level assessment of infrastructure requirements and priorities. The Proposed Submission of the Core Strategy went to public consultation in May/June 2010 and will be submitted to Secretary of State in early 2011.

Transitional Arrangements and Saved Unitary Development Plan

A1.4 From 17th July 2009 Haringey's UDP and Proposals Map were saved in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Secretary of State sent a direction setting out which policies were saved and will be continued to be used for the determination of planning applications; and which policies were not saved and therefore no longer to be used. The policies listed below have been deleted as they are no longer in conformity with the London Plan 2008.

A1.5 The following policies have been deleted from the UDP 2006;

- G11 – Implementation
- ENV3 – Water Conservation
- ENV9 - Mitigating climate change: Energy Efficiency
- ENV10 - Mitigating climate change: Renewable Energy
- HSG9 – Density Standards
- M1 – Improvements
- M4 - Pedestrians and Cyclists

A1.6 For the policies which have not been saved other relevant policies and guidance will be used to ensure the issues addressed in these polices will still be covered. This will include UDP policies, the London Plan, National Planning Policy Statements and guidance notes and relevant legislation. The monitoring of these policies will take into account this replacement guidance and policy.

A1.7 A number of supplementary planning guidance notes (SPGs) were developed in parallel with the UDP. Some were adopted in October 2006 and exist as non-statutory approved guidance. Some of the SPGs have been replaced by Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to supplement the UDP policies and future DPDs. This, for example, includes the Housing SPD to supplement the housing policies of the UDP, adopted in October 2008.

A1.8 The UDP and supporting SPGs, along with the London Plan 2008, will continue to be used for development management purposes until the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies are adopted.

Appendix 2 SCS/UDP/LDF Framework

People at the Heart of Change		
SCS Objectives	**UDP Policies**	**Core Strategy Strategic Policy**
To manage growth in Haringey so that it meets our need for homes, jobs and services, is supported by necessary infrastructure and maximises the benefits for the local area and community and the borough as a whole.	**G3** Housing Supply, **G12** Priority Areas, **HSG1** New housing Developments, **HSG4** Affordable Housing	**SP1 Managing Growth, SP2 Housing**
To provide homes to meet housing needs, in terms of affordability, quality and diversity and to help create mixed communities.	**HSG1** New housing Developments **HSG4** Affordable Housing, **HSG10** Dwelling Mix **UD4** Quality Design, **G3** Housing Supply	**SP2 Housing**
To promote the efficient and effective use of land whilst minimising environmental impacts.	**G12** Priority Areas, **UD3** General Principles (Urban Design), **UD6** Mixed Use Developments	**Sp1 Managing Growth, SP2 Housing**
To strengthen the role of town centres as accessible locations for retail, office, leisure and community uses and new homes.	**UD6** Mixed Use Developments, **TCR1** Development in Town Centres and Local Shopping Centres	**SP1 Managing Growth, SP10 Town Centres**

An environmentally sustainable future		
SCS Objectives	**UDP Policies**	**Core Strategy Strategic Policy**
To limit climate change by reducing CO^2 emissions.	**UD2** Sustainable Design and Construction,	**SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey, SP7 Transport,**
To adapt to climate change by improving the sustainability of buildings against flood risk, water stress and overheating.	**ENV1** Flood Protection, **ENV2** Surface Water Runoff, **ENV4** Enhancing and Protecting the Water Environment	**SP5 Water Management and Flooding, SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey**
To manage air quality within the borough by travel planning, promotion of walking, cycling and public transport.	**ENV7** Air, Water and Light Pollution, **M5** Protection, Improvement and Creation of Pedestrian and Cycle Routes	**SP7 Transport**

To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources.	**ENV5** Works Affecting Watercourses	**SP5 Water Management and Flooding**
To reduce and manage flood risk.	**ENV1** Flood Protection, **ENV2** Surface Water Runoff, **ENV4** Enhancing and Protecting the Water Environment	**SP5 Water Management and Flooding**
To increase energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy sources.	**UD2** Sustainable Design and Construction	**SP4 Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey**
To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – by reducing, reusing and recycling waste and supporting the use of sustainable materials and construction methods.	**UD2** Sustainable Design and Construction	**SP6 Waste and Recycling**
To manage air and noise pollution and land contamination.	**ENV6** Noise Pollution, **ENV7** Air, Water and Light Pollution.	**SP6 Waste and Recycling**
To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	**M2** Public Transport Network, **M5** Protection, Improvement and Creation of Pedestrian and Cycle Routes	**SP7 Transport**

Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all		
SCS Objectives	**UDP Policies**	**Core Strategy Strategic Policy**
To reduce worklessness by increasing skills, raising educational attainment and improving childcare and nursery provision.	**CW1** New Community/Health Facilities, **CW2** Protecting Existing Community Facilities	**SP8 Employment, SP10 Town Centres, SP16 Community Infrastructure**
To enhance environmental quality and attractiveness of town centres in response to changing economic and retail demand.	**TCR1** Development in Town Centres and Local Shopping Centres	**SP6 Waste and Recycling, SP10 Town Centres, SP11 Design**
To link deprived areas with the employment benefits arising from the development of major sites and key locations in the borough and to improve access to new employment	**M2** Public Transport Network, **G12** Priority Areas	**SP1 Managing Growth, SP10 Town Centres, SP8 Employment, SP7 Transport**

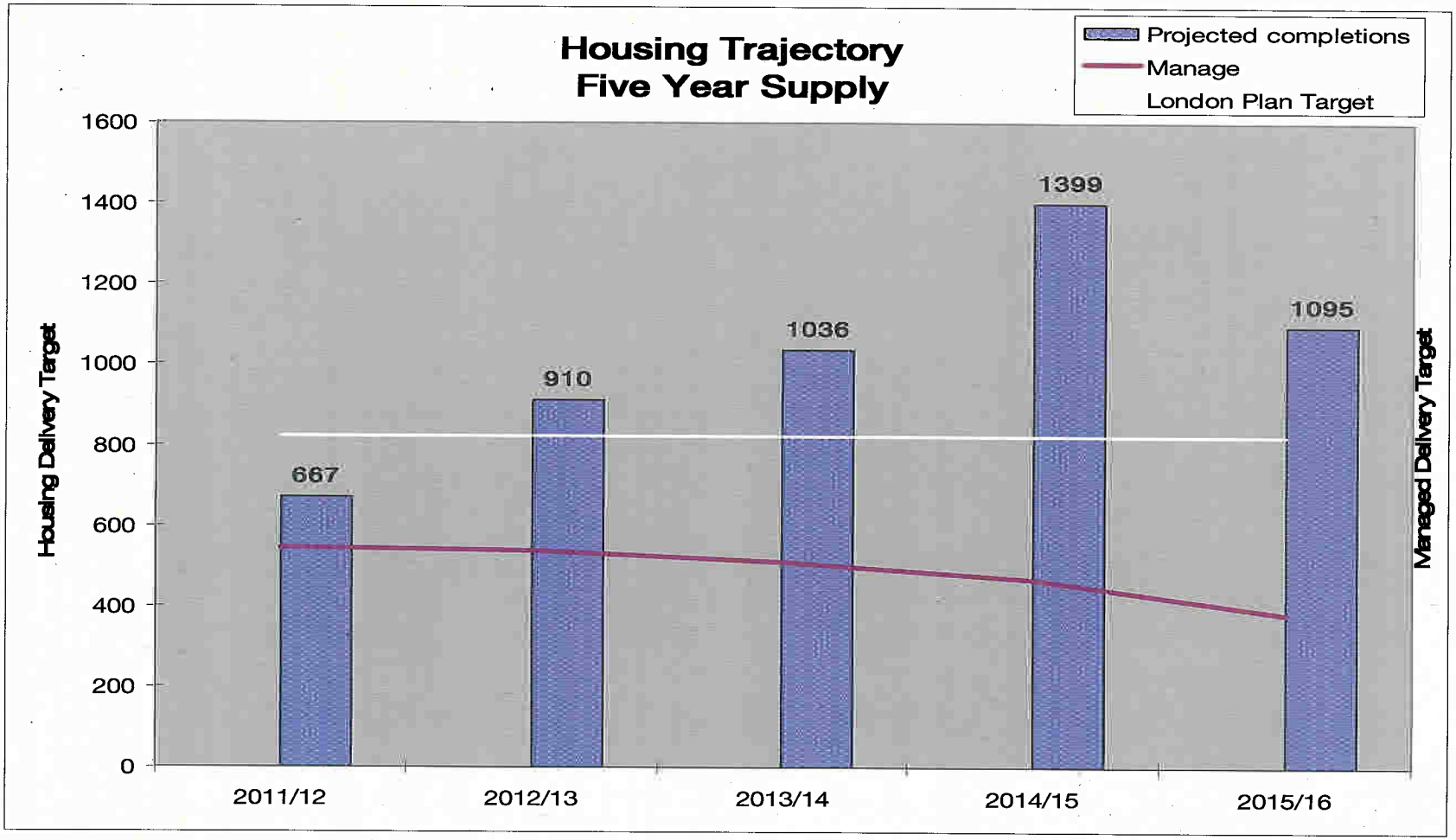
Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all		
SCS Objectives	**UDP Policies**	**Core Strategy Strategic Policy**
opportunities outside of the borough.		
To meet the needs of different sectors of the economy, including SMEs and those organisations within the voluntary sector through the provision of a range of premises of different types, sizes and costs.	**HSG1** New housing Developments, **EMP5** Promoting Employment Uses	**SP10 Town Centres, SP8 Employment, SP1 Managing Growth, SP11 Community Infrastructure**
To support the development of Haringey's most successful growth sectors.	**EMP2** Defined Employment Areas – Industrial Locations, **EMP3** Defined Employment Areas – Employment Locations	**SP7 Town Centres, SP8 Employment, SP1 Managing Growth**

A Safer, Attractive & Valued Urban Environment		
SCS Objectives	**UDP Policies**	**Core Strategy Strategic Policy**
To promote high quality buildings and public realm to improve townscape character.	**UD3** General Principles (Urban Design), **UD4** Quality Design	**SP11 Design, SP12 Conservation**
To promote safe and secure buildings and spaces.	**UD3** General Principles (Urban Design), **UD4** Quality Design	**SP11 Design**
To promote a network of quality, accessible open spaces as areas for recreation, visual interest and biodiversity.	**OS1** Green Space, **OS2** MOL, **OS3** SLOL, **OS7** Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, **OS12** Allotments, **OS13** Playing Fields	**SP13 Open Space and Biodiversity**
To protect and enhance the borough's buildings and areas of architectural and	**UD4** Quality Design, **CSV1** Development in Conservation Areas, **CSV2** Listed	**SP11 Design, SP12 Conservation**

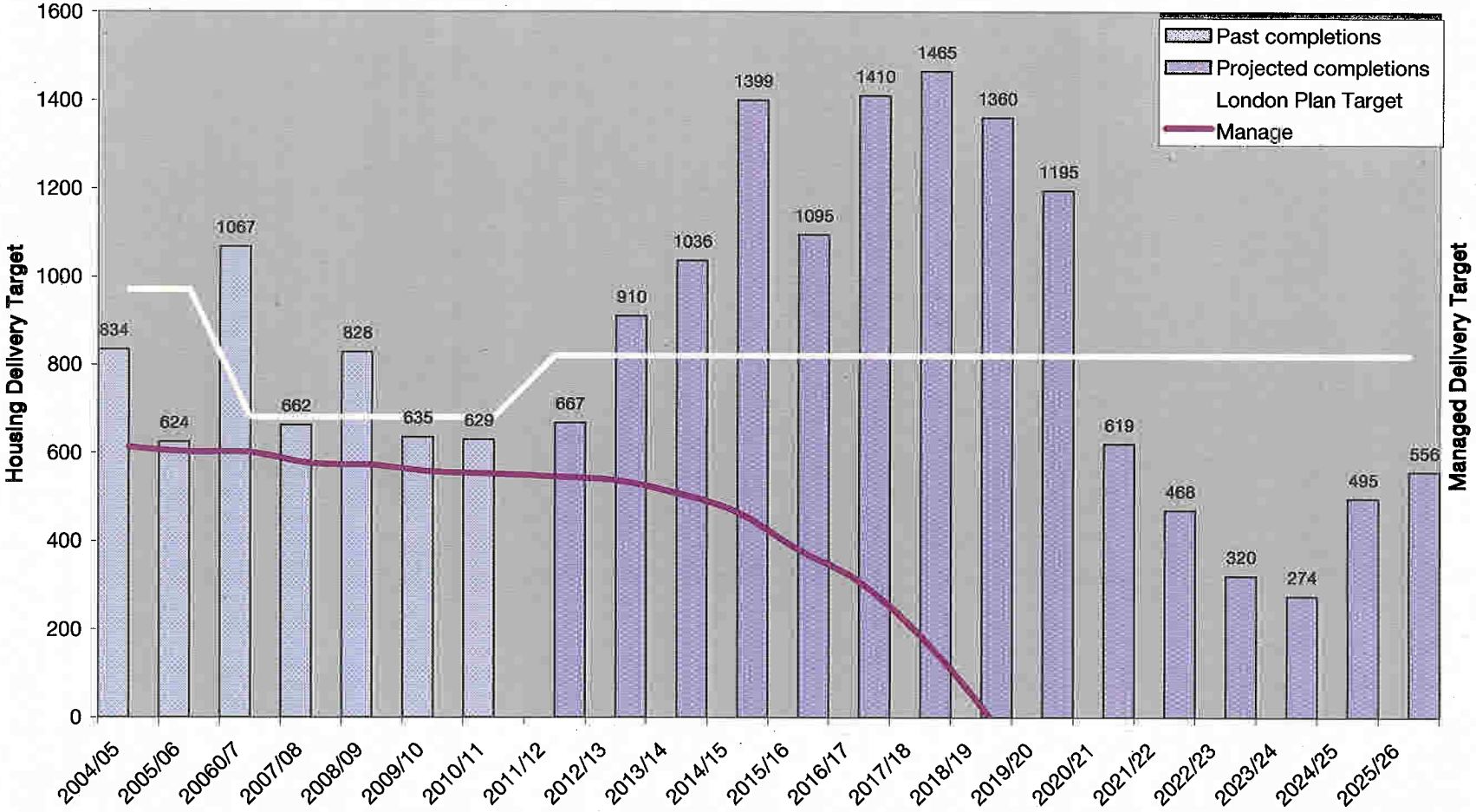
historic interest.	Buildings, **CSV4** Alterations and Extensions of Listed Buildings, **CSV5** Alterations and Extensions in Conservation Areas.	

Healthier People with a Better Quality of Life		
SCS Objectives	**UDP Policies**	**Core Strategy Strategic Policy**
To improve the health and wellbeing of Haringey's residents by reducing inequalities in access to health services and promoting healthy lifestyles.	**CW1** New Community/Health Facilities, **M3** New Development Location and Accessibility	**SP7 Transport, SP14 Health and Well being, SP16 Community Infrastructure**
To improve the provision of, and access to, education and training facilities.	**CW1** New Community/Health Facilities, **CW2** Protecting Existing Community Facilities, **M3** New Development Location and Accessibility	**SP9 Improving skills and training to support access to jobs and community cohesion and inclusion, SP16 Community Infrastructure, SP7 Transport**
To improve access to local services and facilities for all groups.	**CW1** New Community/Health Facilities, **CW2** Protecting Existing Community Facilities, **M3** New Development Location and Accessibility	**SP16 Community Infrastructure, SP15 Culture and Leisure**
To ensure that community, cultural and leisure facilities are provided to meet local needs.	**CW1** New Community/Health Facilities, **CW2** Protecting Existing Community Facilities, **CLT1** Provision of new facilities	**SP16 Community Infrastructure, SP15 Culture and Leisure**

Appendix 3 Housing Trajectory



Housing Trajectory
15 year housing supply



15 Year Housing Supply				2011/12	2012/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Small scale unidentified windfalls				70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Vacancies				116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Non self-contained units				9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Identified sites	**Ward(s)**	**Capacity**	**Status**															
Growth Areas																		
Haringey Heartlands	Noel Park	1080	Permission granted				150	150	150	150	150	150	100	80				
Haringey Heartlands (north of core Eastern utilities land)	Noel Park	350	Potential Housing Site						100	100	150							
Hornsey Depot Land N8	Hornsey	185	Potential Housing Site									100	85					
Tottenham Hale (former GLS, Hale Village)	Tottenham Hale	1210	Permission granted, consturction started	300	300	300	310											
Tottenham Retail Park N17	Tottenham Green	200	Potential Housing Site										100	100				
off Ferry Lane n17	Tottenham Hale	400	Potential Housing Site						100	100	100	100						
Welbourne Centre, Tottenham N17 9EX	Tottenham Hale	20	Potential Housing Site		20													
Greater Ashley Road	Tottenham Hale	1600	Potential Housing Site				250	250	250	250	300	300						
Other major sites																		
Tottenham Hotspur Football Ground High Road N17 0AP	Northumberland Park	200	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP						100	100								

Identified sites	Ward(s)	Capacity	Status	2011/12	2012/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Former Hornsey Central Hospital, Park Road, N8 8JL	Muswell Hill	57	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP - construction started			21	36											
Greenfield School, Coppetts Road, N10	Fortis Green	28	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP		18	10												
Hornsey Town Hall, crouch End N8	Crouch End	123	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP			75	48											
Lymington Ave. Wood Green N22 6LU	Noel Park	42	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP		20	22												
St. Ann's Hospital, St Ann's Rod. N15 3TH	St Ann's	200	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP				100	100										
Seven Sisters and Westerfield Road, N15 5LF	Tottenham Green	43	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP					43										
341-379 Seven Sisters Road	Seven Sisters	45	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP		20	25												
Arena Business Centre, Ashfield Road, N4 1NY	Seven Sisters	54	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP		25	29												
Tottenham Town Hall, N15	Tottenham Green	109	Site Specific Proposal in Haringey UDP - nearing completion	50	59													

Identified sites	Ward(s)	Capacity	Status	2011/12	2012/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Land adjacent to railway line, White Hart Lane N17 8DP	Northumberland Park	75	Site Specific Proposal in UDP												75			
Wards Corner N15	Tottenham Green	197	Site Specific Proposal			50	50	97										
Council buildings at Apex House N15 5PQ	Tottenham Green	130	Site Specific Proposal in UDP				50	80										
Texaco Garage, Tottenham Lane N8	Crouch End	47	Site Specific Proposal in UDP		20	27												
Land at Lawrence Road, N15	Tottenham Green	388	Site Specific Proposal in UDP		80	80	80	80	68									
Lawrence Road, N15 4EG (PHASE 2)	Tottenham Green	386	Potential Housing Site					100	100	93	93							
Seven Sisters Road/Dumford Street/Gourley Place N15 5NA	St Ann's	100	Site Specific Proposal in UDP						50	50								
Omega Works Hermitage Road, N4 1LZ	Seven Sisters	66	Site Specific Proposal in UDP						66									
Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green,	Woodside	198	Site Specific Proposal in UDP							100	98							
Unimplemented Planning Permissions																		
Park Tavern, Park Lane N17 0HY	Tottenham Hale	34	Permission granted, construction started	15	19													
673 Lordship Lane, N22 5LA	Bruce Grove	28	Permission granted - nearing completion	28														
Roden Court, 113-115 Hornsey Lane, N6 5NL	Crouch End	84	Permission granted - construction started	32														

Identified sites	Ward(s)	Capacity	Status	2011/12	2012/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
97-99 Philip Lane N15 4JR	Bruce Grove	12	Permission granted		12													
Furnival House, 50 Chormley Park N6 5EW	Highgate	16	Permission granted			16												
Ariella and BT site, Watsons Road N22 7TZ	Woodside	60	Permission granted, not yet started		14	46												
Former BP Garage, 308 West Green Road N15 3QR	West Green	43	Permission granted - not yet started		43													
686 & 700-702 High Road N17 0AE	Northumberland Park	16	Permission granted			16												
159 Tottenham Lane N8 9BT	Hornsey	16	Permission granted			16												
624 High Road, Tottenham N17	Tottenham Hale	54	Permission granted		14	20	20											
658-660 High Road N17 0AB	Tottenham Hale	27	Permission granted, near completion	27														
Aneurin Bevan House, Bounds Green, N11 2QA	Bounds Green	35	Permission granted		20	15												
Prince of Wales Pub N17 9TA	Tottenham Hale	20	Permission granted, near completion	20														
SHLAA Proposed Sites																		
Ashfield Road N4 1PG	Seven Sisters	54	Potential Housing Site							54								
100 Albert Road N22 7AH	Alexandra	23	Potential Housing Site							23								
Land between Rangemoor Road & Herbert Road N15 4ND	Tottenham Green	111	Potential Housing Site							55	56							
Castleford Close, N17 8EW	Northumberland Park	50	Potential Housing Site						50									

Identified sites	Ward(s)	Capacity	Status	2011/12	2012/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
551a Morrisons Yard, High Road, Tottenham N17	Tottenham Hale	67	Potential Housing Site									67						
Edith Road, Palace Road N11	Bounds Green	184	Potential Housing Site							50	50	84						
Magistrates Court, Lordship Lane N17	Woodside	54	Potential Housing Site						54									
Barbour Wilson & Co Ltd. Crawley Road N22 6AN	West Green	50	Potential Housing Site											50				
School & Garage Philip Lane N15	Bruce Grove	176	Potential Housing Site														100	76
British Distributing Co. Colina Mews Green Lanes N4	Stroud Green	90	Potential Housing Site						45	45								
Bounds Green Road N22 8HE	Woodside	59	Potential Housing Site								59							
Haringey Professional Development Centre Down Hills Park Road	West Green	81	Potential Housing Site								40	41						
Green Ridings House High Road Bounds Green Road N22	Woodside	186	Potential Housing Site														100	86
Curry's Ltd 41-679 High Road N22 6BH	Noel Park	92	Potential Housing Site							45	47							
Leaside Buses Bus Depot High Road N22	Woodside	285	Potential Housing Site														100	185
Somerset Road N17 9EJ	Tottenham Hale	11	Potential Housing Site			11												
Bruce Grove N17 6RA	Bruce Grove	35	Potential Housing Site							35								
White Hart Lane N17 8HJ	Northumberland Park	13	Potential Housing Site											13				

Identified sites	Ward(s)	Capacity	Status	2011/12	2012/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Grand Avenue N10 3AY	Muswell Hill	14	Potential Housing Site															14
Tottenham Lane N8 9BT	Hornsey	109	Potential Housing Site												50	59		
Cholmeley Park N6 5ET	Highgate	32	Potential Housing Site				32											
Highgate Hill N6	Highgate	36	Potential Housing Site									36						
Bounds Green Road N11 2EX	Bounds Green	59	Potential Housing Site										59					
Coppetts Road Muswell Hill N10 1NN	Fortis Green	15	Potential Housing Site				15											
Weston Park N8 9PL	Stroud Green	20	Potential Housing Site													20		
Westerfield Road N15 5 JX	Tottenham Green	39	Potential Housing Site									39						
Bounds Green Road, Bounds Green N22 4HE	Woodside	72	Potential Housing Site										30	42				
Myddleton Road South N22 8LP	Bounds Green	31	Potential Housing Site		31													
505-511 Archway Road, N6	Highgate	12	Potential Housing Site			12												
Coppetts Wood Hospital N10 1JN	Fortis Green	63	Potential Housing Site				63											
r/o 242-274 Hermitage Road N4	Seven Sisters	20	Potential Housing Site						20									
Saltram Close N15 4DZ	Tottenham Green	44	Potential Housing Site									44						
Stamford Road, N15 4PU	Tottenham Green	50	Potential Housing Site			50												
Tynemouth House N15 4AT	Tottenham Green	20	Potential Housing Site							20								
103-149 Cornwall Road & land adjacent to Falmer Road N15 5AX	St Ann's	22	Potential Housing Site								22							

596-606 High Road N17	Tottenham Hale	39	Potential Housing Site									39						
Saltram Close N17 9NX	Tottenham Green	22	Potential Housing Site						22									
St. Lukes Hospital N10 3HU	Muswell Hill	40	Potential Housing Site						40									
90 Fortis Green Road N2 9EY	Fortis Green	18	Potential Housing Site											18				
Past Completions																		
Projected Completions				667	910	1036	1399	1095	1410	1465	1360	1195	569	498	320	274	495	556
Cumulative Completions				2759	3669	4705	6104	7199	8609	10074	11434	12629	13198	13696	14016	14290	14785	15341
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)				820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820

Appendix 4 London Boroughs Planning Enforcement Statistics 2010/11

	Breakdown of Staff				Number of Backlog cases (approx)	Statistics for 1st April 10 to 31st March 11.				
Authority	Qualified Town Planners	Site Inspectors	Admin	Total		No of complaints received	No of notices Issued	No of EN prosecution convictions obtained	No.Direct Actions carried out	No of Advert Prosecutions convictions obtained
Brent	5	0	1	6	500	930	169	17	30	25
Westminster	10	4 (2 of which are TP's)	3 .5	17	3400 cases under investigation	2300	156 and 154 PCNs	0	0	2
Ealing	4	1	1	6	1600	832	93	1 (15 outstanding)	0	0
Haringey	4	0	0	4	83	805	65	24	1	0
Bexley	1	3.5	1	5.5	243	704	24 (EN) 47(PCN) 3 (BCN) 1(TSN)	6	0	0 (1 for TPO)
Richmond	4	0	1.5	5.5	344	643	79	7	0	0
Tower Hamlets	4	0	0	4	533	756	60	7	11	2
Sutton	1	1.5	0	2.5	168	342	8	3	0	0
Newham	6	1	1	8	600	1596	175 (+50 PCN, 4 Stop, 12 Temp Stop)	~ 5 (in excess of 30 cases with legal team awaiting action as of 31/03/11)	~ 50	1
Hounslow	3		1	4	857	653	28	3	0	0
Islington	4	1	0.25	5.25	550	653 Closed 651 in same period	69	0	6 (not incl est ads)	0

This page is intentionally left blank

Summary of Performance over 5 years

Indicators	Target	Relevant UDP Policies	Performance 2010/2011	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	Action
Number of Housing Completions	680 additional homes per year	G3 Housing Supply, HSG 1 New Housing Developments	629	635	828	657	1067	**Policy performing Keep under review**
Percentage of Affordable Units	50% of additional new homes	HSG 4 Affordable Housing	48%	43%	41%	32%	29%	**Policy performing Keep under review**
Implementing Housing Quality	Building for Life (BfL) assessments	UD3 General Principles, UD 4 Quality Design, HSG 1 New Housing Developments	6	2	0	0	n/a	**Improve monitoring**

- The completions in Haringey for 2010/11, **629**, is slightly less than the London Plan (2008) target of 680 and a slight decrease on the previous year's completions of 635. The effects of the economic downturn were expected to have a greater impact on the reporting year, although more significant effects on housing delivery are expected to be seen in the next few years.
- The majority of affordable housing was delivered through HCA funding to meet the high affordable housing need. Development at the regeneration site at Tottenham Hale continued through the downturn as a result of significant investment which has meant a projected upturn in the number of completions expected in 2011/12. Despite this spike, the scale of projected development after this time remains uncertain.
- The increase in BfL assessments is positive and will continue to be encouraged in order to ensure high quality design standards. Other tools used to assess and ensure good design include BREEAM ratings, Secure by Design and the Design Panel. Training on design issues for Staff and Councillors has increased in the past year.

Indicators	Target	Relevant UDP Policies	2010/2011	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	Action
Loss of Open Space	**No loss of areas of biodiversity, or designated open spaces 100% no loss**	OS 1 Green Belt, OS 2 MOL, OS 3 SLOL, OS 11 Biodiversity, OS 17 Tree Protection, Tree Masses and Spines	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Policy performing well. Achieving outcomes**
Renewable Energy and Mitigating Climate Change	**20% reduction in CO^2 emissions by from on-site renewable energy generation**	UD 2 Sustainable Design and Construction	10 apps	16 apps	9 apps	no figure	7 apps	**New indicator Keep under review**
Waste Management	**35% of municipal waste should be recycled or composted**	ENV 13 Sustainable Waste Management	24%	26.10%	24%	24%	21%	**Policy performing Keep under review**

- Existing open space continues to be protected and enhanced. 16 parks retained Green Flag status and additional three local parks were awarded Green Flags during 2010/11.
- There were a number of positive achievements in climate change mitigation including launch of '40:20' initiative, the Low Carbon Communities Challenge, and the Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone.
- A number of transport projects in 2010/11 has allowed for improved access and increased commitment to sustainable travel.
- The Council undertook a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) in early 2011
- In April 2011, Haringey awarded Veolia Environmental Services a 14 year contract to provide street cleansing, recycling and waste services for the borough.

Indicators	Target	Relevant UDP Policies	2010/2011	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	Action
Additional Employment Floorspace	**6737m2 p.a. of additional employment floorspace 2000 - 2016**	G 4 Employment, EMP 5 Promoting Employment Uses	364	5979	3456	4400	1052	**Policy performing Keep under review**
Additional floorspace for Town Centres	**2,999m2 pa of additional floorspace for town centre uses 2008-2016**	TCR 1, Development in Town and Local Shopping Centres, TCR 3 Protection of Shops in the Town Centres, TCR 4 Protection of Local Shops, TCR 5 A3, A4 and A5 class uses.	0sqm	1650	7066	4400	no figure	**Policy performing Keep under review**

- Despite the impacts of the recession there were a number of successful outcomes from the Council's economic development programmes during 2010/11, including support for business start ups and support and training for people back into work.
- There have been a number of key achievements since April 2010 in relation to the borough's town centres. These include the acceptance by GLA of two bids for the first round of the Outer London Fund Two bids, for 'Food Glorious Food' in Green Lanes and Marketing Muswell Hill.

Key

Effective Policy

Policy to be kept under review/ monitoring to be improved

Immediate review of policy recommended

This page is intentionally left blank

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet 20 December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Town Centre and Shopping Frontage Vitality and Viability – progress report

Report authorised by	Lyn Garner, Director Place and Sustainability

Lead Officer	Marc Dorfman Assistant Director, Planning Regeneration and Economy ext 5538

Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decision: **Non key decision**

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report focuses on the development of new planning policies to respond to emerging issues which may have an impact on the sustainability of the borough's shopping parades. The Council is currently concerned about:

i) Betting Shops and Strong Town Centres: The clustering and impact of Betting Shops on Haringey's town centres (Scrutiny Review 2011) and the continued vitality and vibrancy of Haringey Town Centres in general

ii) Hot Food Take Aways: The impact of Take Away Food Outlets on the health and well being of local communities and young people in particular.

1.2 The report proposes a new planning policy on Take Away Food Outlets and their proximity to Schools, Youth Facilities and Parks and a new Town Centres Policy to promote a stronger variety and more sustainable mix of uses, underpinned by better evidence and community/business views.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 Our town centres need to maintain a balance between local and national retailers. Variety and character will be the key to their

viability. We must also be appropriately concerned about our community's health and well being – particularly in the face of new information on obesity. This report seeks to begin to appropriately control Take Aways and the clustering of Betting Shops in town centres. In addition a new sustainable development policy is proposed to promote variety and balance based on evidence and local views and needs.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Members to agree that the proposed policies in Appendix 1 are taken into account in planning decision-making process; and used for purposes of plan-making process, and included in the emerging Development Management policy document for consultation in 2012 with informal consultation starting in January 2012. The consultation will be in the form of information provided on the website, and e-mail and letters to planning consultation database.

3.2 Members to note the risks associated with use of informal policies to support planning decisions as set out in paragraph 7.1

4. Other options Considered

4.1 There have been recent proposals from Haringey Council and others to change the Use Classes Order and make betting shops 'sui generis' at national level. "Sui generis" means "without a use class" so that planning permission will be required for any unit that wants to operate as a betting shop, irrespective of its current use. There is no progress yet on changing the national permitted development rights or use classes. Therefore we are refining our town centre policies to support and maintain sustainable development in town centres. The policy on takeaways is part of an integrated approach to Health and Well-Being and the similar policies have been seen to work in other boroughs.

5. Background Information

5.1 There are six designated Town Centres in the borough and these are also recognised in the London Plan. These are Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre, Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road Town Centre, West Green Road/Seven Sisters Town Centre, Green Lanes Town Centre, Muswell Hill Town Centre and Crouch End Town Centre. In addition to the six town centres above, the borough has a further 38 Local Shopping Centres which provide for the day to day needs of people living and working in the borough.

5.2 As set out in the national planning framework, the majority of town centres come under 'A' use classes and include the following: A1

(shops), A2 (financial and professional services), A3 (restaurants and cafes) , A4 (drinking establishments) and A5 (hot food takeaways). Change of use from A1 to other uses is controlled through our planning policies. However changes from A2-A5 are nationally considered as permitted development (with the exception of a change from A5 to A4 which does require planning permission). Please see Appendix 2 for more information.

Betting Shops and Maintaining Strong, Vital and Balanced Haringey Town Centres

5.3 Betting Shops are part of the A2 Use Class (see Appendix 2). This means that any use within this Class can change to a Betting Shop without planning permission. National Permitted Development Rights (Appendix 2) also allow uses in Classes A5/4/3 (food and drink uses) to change to A2 Classes without planning permission. This has allowed Betting Shops some freedom for setting up new premises without going through the planning system.

5.4 However Appendix 3 shows that since 2007 the number of Betting Shop has declined from 70 to 65. The 2011 Scrutiny Review confirmed that across London, Betting Shops have in fact halved since the 1980's, (down to some 7000), but that they are generally moving from local parades into main town centres and in some cases dominating key parades and therefore preventing a balanced range of uses at least in those parades. Appendix 3 illustrates this and also shows the "clusters" of Betting Shops in Bruce Grove, Wood Green and Green Lanes which councillors and the Scrutiny Review is particularly concerned about.

5.5 The proposed policies as set out in Appendix 1 are developed as a response to these particular concerns. A series of Town Centre/Parade Visions and Functions will be developed based on regular monitoring and surveys. This will give detail evidence base to plan-making process to support and prevent uses setting up in town centres that could impact on preferred mix and balance. The type of surveys and evidence base for town centres can be witnessed in the town centre health checks study currently being carried out for Tottenham High Road. This includes characteristics of town centres, footfall counts, monitoring of vacancies and uses, and also users' surveys. The study will be finalised in December 2011 and the Council will explore to put in place an "anti clustering policy for Betting Shops". This policy could be proposed to Cabinet in spring 2012. Following the Tottenham surveys, and subject to resources, further work in other key town centres could follow.

5.6 This greater level of detail that town centre surveys can provide will be required to support discussions on taking away national Permitted

Development Rights and Use Class freedoms in order to be able to prove the harm that clusters or new betting shops would do to the "vision, function and mix and balance of uses" need in a particular town centre/parade. This evidence is needed for the campaign for changes to National Legislation, (e.g. to make Betting Shops into a use class of their own, therefore always requiring planning permission) or to put in place local permitted development controls such as an Article 4 Direction, (which must be consulted on and must consider the risk of compensation claims against the Council for loss of National Rights).

5.7 The policies set out in Appendix 1 will be open to formal public and stakeholder consultation as part of the Development Management (DM) policy document in autumn 2012 with informal consultation starting in January 2012. The DM document when adopted will form part of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF). As is the case with other planning policy documents, DM document will be subject to sustainability appraisal, equality impact assessment and eventually an Examination in Public by a planning inspector.

6. Financial Implications

6.1 Development of new planning policies may incur a cost beyond the existing budget provision within the Place and Sustainability budget, where the planning budget is solely comprised of staffing costs. It may be that any work specifically relating to Tottenham can be funded from external grant from either CLG or GLA. However, funding will need to be identified if further work is required for other Town Centres.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 The weight of informal /interim policies will not be as great as that of a formally adopted policy that has been through the various statutory stages of consultation and has been the subject of an Examination in Public (EiP). Once the policies have been through further public consultation and an EiP, they will carry greater weight and will be considered as material consideration in the determination of all planning applications along with national and regional policy and guidance. They will also form part of the statutory folder of documents that provide the spatial planning strategy for the borough – the Local Development Framework (LDF).

7.2 The use of Article 4 Directions to withdraw permitted development (PD) rights to prevent betting shops from being allowed to occupy A2-A5 uses without planning permission would require the Council to find that there are exceptional circumstances that could be evidenced as justifying the withdrawal of rights contrary to the will of Parliament. In

addition the Council would have to be aware of the possible compensation that would be payable to someone who was prevented from exercising PD rights through the refusal of planning permission or the imposition of conditions.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 Proposed policies aim to support town centre variety and balance, and response to local needs including concerns around betting shops and hot food takeways. In doing so, they aim to provide services for range of community needs.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 Not applicable

10. Policy Implications

10.1 The DM policies will supplement spatial policies already contained in the Council's Core Strategy, with particular reference to the following policy - SP10 Town Centres. The Core Strategy provides a spatial interpretation to other council strategies and priorities.

Other Town Centre Policies in the emerging Development Management Policy Document

10.2 The proposed policies in this report will supplement other town centre policies which are currently included in the emerging DM policy document. Some of these are adaptations of existing policies that are provided in our Unitary Development Plan and which have served us well in ensuring strong retail centres that support the communities that they serve. Other policies are a response to the consultation that we have already carried out on local and town centre provision. Below is an outline of the working drafts of the other complementary policies that are emerging. These policies together with the ones in Appendix 1 will form the backbone of DM Document's Town centre policies.

i) Policy DMPX- Development Within and Outside of Town and Local Shopping Centres
ii) b) Policy DMPX Protection of Retail Use in Designated Shopping Areas
iii) Policy DMPX –Restaurants and Cafes, Drinking Establishments and Hot Food Takeaways.

10.3 The draft planning policies will support the Council's current for **regeneration of Tottenham High Road** and other town centres and are complementary to town centre regeneration work across the borough.

10.4 A strong town centres approach is also in line with the Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions by **40% by 2020** as provision of a wider range of services aims to reduce the need to travel to other centres and out of town establishments.

11. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – New Proposed Policies

Appendix 2 – Uses outlined in the Use Classes Order 2010 (as amended) and permitted changes of use between classes.

Appendix 3- Betting shops distribution in the borough (updated since the Overview and Scrutiny Report in October 2010)

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Appendix 1 DRAFT new policies

Proposed DMP XX The provision of a balance of uses in town centres and local parades to support sustainable communities

Supporting the Development of Sustainable Communities in Town Centres and Parades

DMP XX.1 In carrying out its plan making and development management functions, the Council will have regard to the ability of existing and proposed shops and facilities in town centres and local parades to:

- *A) Provide mixed and vibrant places (town centre/parade)*
- *B) Provide a range and balance of shops, goods and services to suit the hierarchy of the place/location, its planning and community vision within the Borough and the identified needs of the local population*
- *C) Prevent an unacceptable proliferation and clustering of any particular uses/services that would threaten significantly A) and B). (C) is proposed, not withstanding the opportunity and need for the creation and development of "destination shopping and services" that are sometimes needed to support the vitality and vibrancy of town centres and parades for the delivery of B).*

DMPXX.2 The Council will support the development of Sustainable Communities in Town Centres and Parades ("places") and the delivery of A)-C) above through

- *place monitoring and surveys and user surveys;*
- *the development and promotion of place visions related to acknowledged and designed place functions and retail hierarchies and strategies to support the delivery of these visions*
- *the development of both "promoting and protective" land use policies – locally and at the London and National levels*
- *development management including the assessment of planning applications, planning enforcement and where necessary and essential the imposition of article 4 directions*
- *use and monitoring of the complementary policies which relate to for retail and services in Town centres in the Development Management DPD.*

Justification - *The Council is committed to providing communities which are economically and socially safe, vibrant, and thriving, whilst finding a balance with the surrounding environment. In accordance with PPS4, the Council wish to offer a wide range of services to communities and remedy any deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities, as well as allowing genuine*

choice to meet the needs of the entire community, particularly socially excluded groups. Where one or two uses have been allowed to dominate all or part of a parade, this has resulted in local residents having to seek those goods not offered locally from other shopping parades. This has the potential to impact on the viability as well as the vitality of the existing parade, to the overall detriment of its users. In considering the range of goods and services on offer in any parade and an assessment of how well it meets the needs of the community which it serves, regard will be had to the most up-to-date studies and resident surveys available for the local area".

Proposed DMP XXX Hot food takeaways

In considering any application for a change of use to a hot food takeaway, regard will be had to:

- ***The number of existing hot food takeaways already existing in the defined frontage,***
- ***Their proximity to one another,***
- ***The potential benefits of an additional takeaway to the wider community and***
- ***Any other amenity or traffic issue in the area.***

The Council will refuse planning permission for the change of use where the proposal would result in an over concentration of such uses, or an unacceptable reduction in other uses within a parade, resulting in either:

- ***A detrimental impact on the vitality and viability of a town centre, and/or***
- ***The inability of the frontage to meet the requirements of the neighbourhood which it serves through the provision of a balanced and diverse range of goods and services.***

Where the proposal is outside of a designated town centre or local shopping frontage, hot food takeaways will be resisted where the proposal:

- ***Falls within 400m[1] of the boundary of a school or other youth facility***
- ***Falls within 400m of a park boundary.***

Justification *- Hot food takeaways represent a popular service for our local communities and an important complementary use in both town and local centres, including their contribution to the night time economy. They can also offer important economic development and employment opportunities.*

[1] 400m has been deemed as an equivalent to a ten minute walk, taking into account physical barriers encountered while walking in built-up areas.

Nevertheless, it is recognised that hot food takeaways have the potential to have detrimental impacts on residential amenity and the environmental quality of town and local centres. There is also a growing recognition that takeaways are beginning to dominate the local retail food offer in the borough. This displaces other shops and food options, limiting the choice and access to healthy, fresh food which in turn impacts on the health of local residents. There is particular concern at the impact that the proliferation of hot food takeaways can have on children, young people and the vulnerable. The proximity of hot food takeaways to local schools can result in the development of a culture where such takeaways provide an accepted source of regular sustenance to the exclusion of other sources that might seek to provide a more balanced, varied and healthy diet, particularly to those members of the community who are less able to seek out other options, for example school children who have a set lunch break and budget with which to find a quick lunch.

Increasing number and concentration of such uses can lead to a number of problems for local communities, including noise, disturbance, anti-social behaviour, a reduction in the breadth and depth of local goods and services offered to a local community, and potential impact on the health of a community when sectors of the community may come to rely on such outlets as a regular source of food.

Where A5 uses cluster or concentrate within either a frontage or a parade, problems of noise, disturbance and litter can be exacerbated. Diversity of footfall can decrease as a result of a reduction in the range of goods and services on offer, and this reduced footfall can, over time, lead to a further reduction in services offered as individual units struggle to maintain their economic viability.

In considering any changes of use to A5, the Council will also have regard to the provisions of policy DMPXX

The Government's "Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Two Years On document published in March 2010 highlights the government's continuing commitment to promoting healthier communities, in part through the promotion of healthier lifestyles. Their proposals include taking forward work to looking at developing a set of voluntary principles to underpin all forms of marketing and promotion of food and drink to children. Internationally, the World Health Organisation European Network has developed a Code of Practice around the marketing of food and drink to children and the UK has been closely involved in this work. Locally, an Ipsos MORI report for Haringey found that local factors, including the availability of fast food outlets in an area, are strongly linked to obesity.

In addition to this policy, the Council will seek to develop a Supplementary Planning Document aimed specifically at the over concentration and clustering of hot food takeaways. The SPD will also address any possible impact of the proximity of hot food takeaways to schools and other youth facilities.

Appendix 2 – Use Classes Order and permitted development between classes (Use Classes Order 2010 (including amendments)).

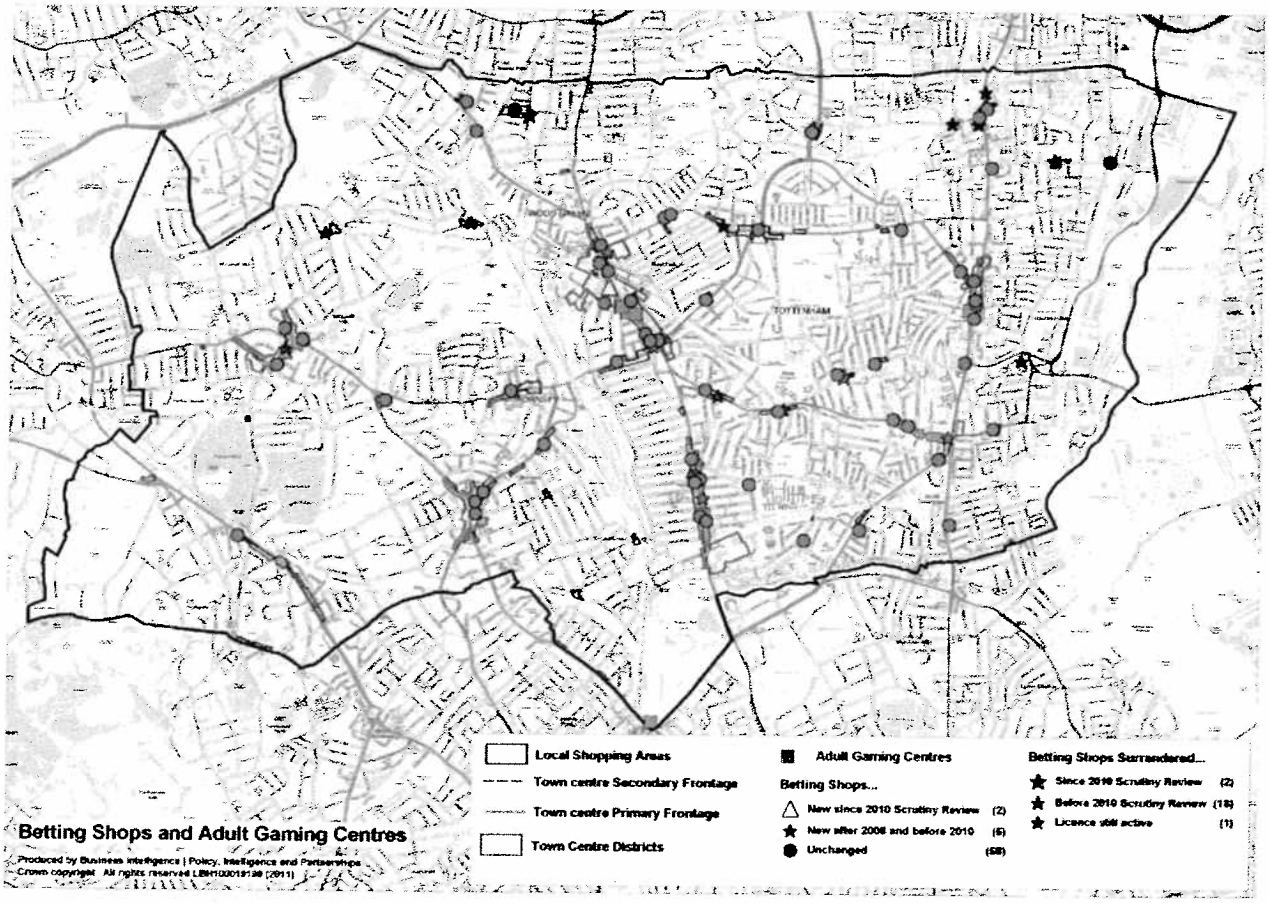
Class	Permitted change to...
A1 (retail)	
A2 (professional and financial services – **including BETTING SHOPS**) when premises have a display window at ground level	A1 (shop)
A3 (restaurants and cafes)	A1 or A2
A4 (drinking establishments)	A1 or A2 or A3
A5 (hot food takeaways)	A1 or A2 or A3
B1 (business) (permission limited to change of use relating to not more than 235 square metres of floor space)	B8 (storage and distribution)
B2 (general industrial)	B1 (business)
B2 (general industrial) (permission limited to change of use relating to not more than 235 square metres of floor space))	B8 (storage and distribution)
B8 (storage and distribution) (permission limited to change of use relating to not more than 235 square metres of floor space)	B1 (business)
C4 (houses in multiple occupation)	C3 (dwelling houses)
Casinos, Adult Gaming Centres (sui generis) **In a class of its own – so must always seek planning permission**	D2 (assembly and leisure)

Appendix 3 – BETTING SHOPS AND AGZ LOCATIONS

This Appendix provides maps for betting shops in a selected sample district and local town centres in Haringey across the borough. The maps also update the information on betting shops since the Overview and Scrutiny Report in October 201o.Maps provide borough wide information as well as for some individual town centres including Tottenham High Road and Green Lanes. **The number of betting shops have slightly decreased since 2007 from 70 to 65 across the borough.**

Maps show Betting shops and Adult Gambling Centres since 2007 and indicates

- Betting shops which are unchanged since 2007
- New Betting Shops applications between 2008-2010 O&S report
- New Betting shops applications since O&S report in 2010
- betting shops that surrendered their licences before and after O&S review in 2010



Agenda Item 12

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet	Item number	

Title:	*Dog Control Orders*

Report authorised by :	Lyn Garner, Director of Place and Sustainability

Lead Officer:	Joan Hancox Head of Neighbourhood Services

Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decision:

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 To obtain Member agreement to carry out a formal consultation on dog control orders covering dog exclusion, dogs on leads, dogs on lead direction and dog fouling.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 Whilst we recognise that there are many responsible dog owners in the borough who wish to exercise their dogs, this needs to be balanced by the need for residents and children to play and enjoy our parks and open spaces. We also wish our borough to be a clean place to live and reduce the amount of dog fouling that takes place.

2.2 Residents, Friends of Parks and Safer Neighbourhood Teams have raised with us their concern over dogs that appear to be out of control and how intimidating this can be. Dog control is a theme that runs through a number of Council commitments. Specifically this includes our following pledge:

Haringey Council

"We will ensure all of our parks and open spaces are designated as Dog Control Areas, encouraging owners to look after their dogs and keep them under control."

2.3 The proposals in this report are for consultation and affect every part of the borough. There are several elements to the proposals:

- a borough wide order on dog fouling
- a borough wide order allowing directions to place dogs on leads to be given where the dog is out of control
- exclusion of dogs from playgrounds and similar areas and the whole of Noel Park Recreation Ground.
- a borough wide order to require dogs to be on leads on the public highway, publicly accessible land, some parks or parts of parks
- These orders also include land controlled by Homes for Haringey

2.4 The delivery of this commitment will need to use our powers to introduce dog control orders as well as the commitment from the Police and authorised Officers to enforce them. Together we can help people feel safer in the streets and in other public places.

3. Recommendations

3.1 To agree to carry out a formal consultation on dog control orders covering dog exclusion, dogs on leads, dogs on leads direction and dog fouling as set out in paragraphs 5.9.

4. Other options considered

4.1 Research indicates that the following have been implemented in boroughs including Waltham Forest, Newham, Croydon, Wandsworth and Hillingdon.

- Dog exclusion order – for sensitive areas such as children's playgrounds, sports courts, games areas, and marked pitches.

- Dogs on leads order – for roads, footpaths, car parks, communal areas on estates, churchyards and some public parks or parts of parks/ gardens.

- Dogs on leads direction order – for the whole borough which would give officers the power to request that dogs

Haringey Council

are put on leads where they are not under the appropriate control of their owner, or where they are causing damage or acting aggressively.

- Dog Fouling of Land Order – for the whole borough and would include all open land.

5. Background

5.1 There is a council commitment to bringing in borough wide powers for dog control and the police have specifically asked for powers to require any dog to be placed on a lead where a dog is found to be out of control. Where any control order is introduced we will have to include an Order covering fouling of land: this is because the consequence of any adoption will be that the existing powers that allow for the prosecution or use of fixed penalty notices for offences will cease to be in effect when any order is adopted. Members could choose to consult on these two issues only.

5.2 Orders that allow for dogs to be placed on a lead or required to be placed on a lead will ensure that dogs are better controlled. Aggressive behaviour and irresponsible dog ownership, such as fouling, can therefore be more easily challenged.

5.3 Section 3 of the Dog Control Orders (Procedure) Regulations 2006 has identified a set of criteria for determining in consultation whether any location or control should be included in a control order. There is a presumption here that dog control should be exercised where there is a justification and not because some residents would prefer not to see dogs off of a lead. Fouling is not identified as a reason for exclusion.

5.4 The proposal here will rely heavily on the Police. Some limited resource will be available through the new Neighbourhood Action Teams and patrolling officers will be expected to work with local Safer Neighbourhood Teams on priority issues for each Area Committee. Other boroughs have invested in specific teams to undertake their own enforcement. Apart from some necessary investment in signage, the proposal here will seek to target resources through existing structures and budgets working closely with the Police.

5.5 It is important for any authority considering a Dog Control Order to be able to show that this is a necessary and proportionate

Haringey Council

response to problems caused by the activities of dogs and those in charge of them.

5.6 Criteria that have been used when assessing control options are :

- Have there been complaints or intelligence received which are also supported by the police, parks or a local resident or user group?
- Are there options for exercising a dog without a lead within a reasonable distance – up to ½ mile?
- Would a dog exercised off a lead present a potential road safety risk?
- Is a location an essential public thoroughfare, road etc or and unfenced area adjacent to such an area?
- Is there a location with a history of concerns or sensitivity to dog control issues?
- Is an area dedicated to games or children's play?

5.7 Consultation with Haringey Police has been mainly through the Bruce Grove Safer Neighbourhood Team which is also the nominated representative to the Animal Welfare and Control Partnership. Feedback here has been that they would favour the introduction of a 'dogs on leads' direction order for the whole borough, and the selective control of dogs in parks that ensures dogs are kept on a lead when being exercised in some parks.

5.8 The expectation will be that enforcement of dogs behaving aggressively will be led by the police, and that activity will reflect policing priorities agreed for each of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams. The main initial focus will be on locations where dog control has been identified as an issue and the planned consultation is likely to further inform our plans. The Council's Neighbourhood Action Team will be tasked with monitoring other exclusions and prohibitions and enforcement here will be led by the Council but will require police support in most cases. Enforcement is therefore likely to reflect jointly planned operations with activity reflecting intelligence and complaints received. The emphasis will be on achieving sustained compliance using a combination of awareness raising followed by more targeted use of fixed penalty powers.

5.9 It is proposed that the following proposal should be the basis of a formal consultation and these are set out in detail in the appendices.

Haringey Council

5.9.1 A Dog Exclusion Order
All public areas identified as children's playgrounds, sports courts, marked games areas and marked pitches and whole of Noel Park Recreation Ground as set out in Appendix 1.

5.9.2 Dogs on Leads by Direction Order
Whole borough which would give officers the power to request that dogs are put on leads where they are not under the appropriate control of their owner, or where they are causing damage or acting aggressively. The schedule is in Appendix 2.

5.9.3 Dogs on Leads Order
- All roads, footpaths.
- Car parks.
- Communal public areas on housing estates.
- Small areas of land – less than half hectare.
- Cemeteries, crematoriums and church yards.

The areas proposed are set out in Appendix 3.

5.9.4 Fouling of Land by Dogs Order
This order would cover the whole borough to make dog fouling an enforceable offence.

5.10 The designation process would consist of three key stages, formulation and drafting of the proposals, consultation and implementation.

5.11 A published proposal based upon paragraph 5.9 and the appendices would be the subject of consultation by:
- An Article and invitation for feedback in Haringey People.
- Publication on Haringey's web site with facility for online representation.
- Written communication to key stakeholder groups, including Park User/Friends Groups, Animal Welfare and Control Partners, Resident Groups.
- Presentations to Area Forums at the discretion of the Chair.

5.12 A formal published Notice period of 28 days minimum of any final order proposal :
- Publication on Haringey's web site with facility for online representation.

Haringey Council

- Written communication to key stakeholder groups, including Park User/Friends Groups, Animal Welfare and Control. Partners, Resident Groups, parks and other notice boards.
- Published Notice in local newspaper(s).

5.13 The timetable for each stage is

- Formulation and drafting of proposal and taking draft proposals to Area Forums - January 2012
- Consultation –February 2012- April 2012
- Implementation June 2012 – July 2012

6 Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and financial Implications

6.1 The costs of enforcement are expected to be largely met from existing police resources. There will be some cost to the Council in adopting Dog Control as proposed in terms of investment in signage of £30,000 and a small ongoing cost for maintenance and training. This can be offset by expected income from fixed penalty notices, although the level of income received will not be completely within the Council's control.

7 Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

7.1 A Dog Control Order can be made in respect of any land which is open to the air and to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment). The Dog Control Orders (Prescribed Offences and Penalties, etc.) Regulations provide for five offences which may be prescribed in a dog control order:

(a) failing to remove dog faeces;
(b) not keeping a dog on a lead;
(c) not putting, and keeping, a dog on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer;
(d) taking a dog onto, or permitting a dog to enter land from which dogs are excluded;
(e) taking more than a specified number of dogs onto land.

7.2 The penalty for committing an offence under a Dog Control Order is a maximum fine of level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1,000). However an authorised officer of an authority may alternatively issue a Fixed Penalty Notice. This includes Police and Community Support Officers (PCSOs).

Haringey Council

7.3 The amount of the fixed penalty can be set by the local authority within a prescribed range (up to £80), but will be £75 unless another amount is specified.

7.4 Dog control orders provide exemptions in particular cases for registered blind people, and for deaf people and for other people with disabilities who make use of trained assistance dogs.

7.5 Haringey currently has in place a designation made under the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 which will remain in force until such time as a Dog Control Order is made for any of the five offences on the same land. This provides for a Fixed Penalty Notice of £50. If any order is made under 7.1 above, then the local authority will need to make a Dog Control Order for fouling of land.

7.6 Enforcement can be undertaken by appropriately authorised Council Officers or the Police, although enforcement without police support is unlikely to be effective.

7.7 The Dog Control Orders (Procedures) Regulations provides a legal requirement that, where practicable, signs must be placed summarising the order on land to which a new order applies, thereby informing the public that land is subject to an order. For Parks and similar land this can be by signage placed at entrances, for other locations signage is required at 'regular intervals'.

8 Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

Dog control orders affect all users of the highway, parks and open spaces. No specific community group would be adversely affected by these types of order.

9 Head of Procurement Comments

Comments are not required in this report

10 Policy Implications

The policy implications of this report are that dog control orders will restrict the exercising of dogs off lead in large areas of the borough

11 Use of Appendices

Haringey Council

11.1 Appendix 1 – Schedule 1- Dog Exclusion Zones Schedule and map
Appendix 2 - Schedule 2 -Direction to put dog on a lead – Schedule

Appendix 3 - Schedule 3- Dogs on Lead Zones Schedule and Map
Appendix 4 - Schedule 4-Dog fouling – Schedule

12 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1 Not Applicable

Schedules of specific locations to be covered by Dog Control Orders

Appendix 1

Schedule 1 – Areas where dogs excluded

All children's playgrounds, sports courts, marked games areas and marked pitches will be exclusion areas for dogs.

All playgrounds and ball games areas on land controlled by Homes for Haringey

Whole of Noel Park Recreation Ground (formerly known as Russell Park (10184 m^2)

Site Name	Area m2
Noel Park Recreation Ground (formerly known as Russell Park)	10184

Appendix 2

Schedule 2 - where dogs to be placed on leads when directed to do so

Whole borough - not including schedule 1

This would include all parks over half hectare and all land controlled by Homes for Haringey.

All Parks over half a hectare	
Site Name	**Area m^2**
Albert Road Recreation Ground	42340
Avenue Gardens (Park Avenue)	12330
Belmont Recreation Ground	28114
Bounds Green Slips	7584
Bruce Castle Park (Area Around) N17	3497
Bruce Castle Park	61824
Chestnuts Park	36029
Down Lane Recreation Ground	34936
Downhills Park	22667
Downhills Recreation Ground	44770
Ducketts Common	21084
Finsbury Park	294920
Hartington Park	13038
Lordship Rec, Model Traffic Area	16648
Lordship Recreation Ground	193456
Markfield Rec Adventure Playground	10834
Markfield Recreation Ground	43058
Muswell Hill Playing Field	85708
Nightingale Gardens	10633
Noel Park Recreation Ground	10184
Priory Park	33117
Richmond Road Park (Paignton Park)	12920
Stanley Culross Open Space	5186
Stationers Park	6743
Tewkesbury Terrace	25327
Tower Gardens	5761
Trinity Gardens	5558
White Hart Lane Recreation Ground	42795
Wood Green Common	10407
Woodside Park	33170

Appendix 3

Schedule 3 –where dogs must be on a lead at all times

- All roads, footpaths
- Car parks,
- Communal areas on housing estates
- Small areas of land – less than half hectare – see below

Small areas of land – less than half a hectare

Site Name	Post Code Area	Comments/Location
Adams Road To Lordship Lane	N17	Side of footpath
Archway Beds	N6	Archway Rd Opp Police Station
Aylmer Gardens	N6	jnct Aylmer Rd, Sheldon Ave & North Hill
Barratt Gardens	N22	Junction Station Road and Mayes Road
Bidwell Gardens	N11	Side of Sunshine Garden Centre Durnsford Road
Blaenhaven Gardens	N22	Junction Fortis Green and Eastern Road
Bounds Green Baptist Church	N22	Front of church jnct Bounds Green Rd and Braemar Ave
Brook Street Playground	N17	Stoneleigh Road
Brunswick Road Open Space	N15	Open Space
Campsbourne Bank	N8	Rectory Gardens/High Street
Caxton Terrace	N22	Station Road / Parkland Road
Chapmans Green	N22	Junction Lordship Lane and Perth Road
Chapmans Green	N22	
Christchurch Hedge	N8	Crescent Road/Crouch End Hill
Cline Road	N22	Cline Road Bounds Green Road
Clyde Road South	N15	Junction Lawrence Road and Bedford Road
Coleridge Gardens	N6	Shepherds Hill/Archway Road
Colney Hatch Lane	N10	Roadside verge
Crescent Road Gardens	N19	Junction Crouch End Hill
Doran Manor Strip	N2	Great North Road Opp Woodside Ave
Downhills Recreation Grnd (Outside)	N15	Outside Downhills Recreation Ground Belmont Road
Durnsford Road Verges	N11	Durnsford Road including Rhys Ave frontage
Durnsford Rockery	N11	Junction of Durnsford Road and Wroxham Gardens
Falkland Fairfax Open Space	N8	Junction Wightman Road and Falkland Road
Finsbury Gardens	N22	Finsbury Road btwn Nightingale Road and Truro Road
Florence Gardens	N4	Junction Upper Tollington Park
Graham Road	N15	Triangle
Granville Road Gardens	N4	Granville/Stapleton Hall Road
Granville Road	N22	Open space
Great North Rd Islands	N2	Gt Nth Rd/Aylmer Rd/Archway Rd
Green Gate Common	N15	Opp Ducketts Common
Greenridings Telephone Exchange	N22	High Road/Bounds Green Rd
Grove Lodge Gardens Frontage	N10	Grove Lodge Gardens Frontage Muswell Hill
Harcourt Gardens	N22	Junction Durnsford Road/Albert Road opp Albert Rec
High Road No 294	N22	Corner of Canning Crescent

Small areas of land – less than half a hectare

Site Name	Post Code Area	Comments/Location
High Road Gardens	N22	Opposite Civic Centre, Between High Rd/Stuart Crest
High Street Enclosure	N8	High Street Cross Lane
High Street Playground	N8	Hornsey High St opp Middle Lane. Site relandscaped
Hornsey Lane Triangles	N19	Junction Hornsey Lane and Crouch End Hill
Hospital Common	N15	Between Tottenham Green East and High Road.
Ivatt Way to Belmont Road	N22	Space between Ivatt Way/Belmont Rd
Kingsley Place	N6	Junction Southwood Lane
Lordship Recreation	N17	Outside Main Gates
Lydford Road Island	N15	Oulton Road
Lynton Gardens	N11	Junction Blake Road
Marsh Lane	N17	Roadside verge
Middlesex Cricket Entrance	N8	Park Road
Midhurst Gardens	N10	Junction Fortis Green and Midhurst Ave
Muswell Hill Banks	N10	Near subway north and south
Muswell Hill Peace Gardens	N6	Junction Archway Rd/Muswell Hill Road
Neville Place	N22	Neville Place/High Rd N btwn Trinity and Commerce Rds
New Road Recreation Ground	N22	Between New Road and Norman Avenue
Newnham Slips	N22	Behind Woodside Park from school to White Hart Lane
Page Green Common	N15	Between Ashmount Road and Broad Lane
Page Green Terrace Borders	N15	High Road rom Pembroke Road to Townsend Road
Palace Gardens	N22	Junction of Albert Rd/Alexandra Park Rd
Palace Gates Road	N22	Palace Gates Road junction Crescent Road
Park Grove	N11	Open space
Park House Passage	N6	Park House Passage off North Hill
Park Rd Beds & Maynard Gdns	N8	Junction Park Road and Palace Road
Priory Common	N8	Priory Rd roadside verge Park Ave North to Redston
Pulford Rd	N15	North End Open Space
Rangemoor/ Herbert Rd	N15	Open Space
Rectory Gardens	N8	Hornsey High Street/Rectory Gardens
Rokesly Gardens	N8	Tottenham Lane/Rokesly Avenue
Ryecroft Way	N17	Open space
Seven Sisters Gardens	N15	Junction of Manchester Rd and Heysham Rd
Shelbourne Junction	N17	Jnct Lansdowne Road
Sheldon Avenue	N6	North end open space
Shepherds Hill Gardens	N6	Shepherds Hill
Somerford Grove Play Area	N17	Adjacent green space
Somerset Gardens	N6	Roadside verge
Southwood Lane	N6	
Springfield Park	N11	Park Road
St Georges Hall	N8	Cranley Gardens / Park Road
St. Albans Crescent	N22	Junction Cranbrook Park
Stainby Road	N15	Junction Monument Way
Stanley Road	N15	Open space
The Drive	N11	Small areas parallel with Bounds Green Road
The Green School Open Space	N17	Somerset Road /Fairbanks Road
The Linkway	N4	Between Eade Road and Vale Road

Small areas of land – less than half a hectare

Site Name	Post Code Area	Comments/Location
The Mansions	N22	Junction Palace Gates Road and Alexandra Park Road
The Tunnel	N11	Blake Road
Tiverton Road	N15	Playing Field
Tottenham Lane Triangle	N8	Junction Tottenham Lane and Church Road
Tottenham Lane(C E G B)	N8	Opposite 60 - 86 Tottenham Lane
Town Hall Common	N17	Common Q9, Town Hall Approach Road/High Rd
Tunnel Gardens	N11	Wroxham Gardens
Twyford Avenue	N22	Grass verge
Walpole Road Triangles	N17	Walpole Road Triangles
West Green Common	N15	Juction of West Green Rd and Philip Lane and Spur Rd
Williams Close Triangle	N8	Avenue Rd Williams Cl Crescent Rd
Wood Green Crown Court	N22	Lordship Lane (part site)
Woodlands Gardens	N8	Haslemere Road Crouch End Hill
Woods Path	N8	Park Road Opp Park Ave South
Woodside Gardens	N6	Jnct Fordington Road/Woodside Ave
Wycombe Road	N17	Junction Lansdowne Road

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey

STREET		SECTION
Abbotsford Avenue	N15	No 1 Vicarage Mansions,
Acacia Avenue	N17	Recreation Ground
Acacia Road	N22	
Acacia Road	N22	No 4 - 104
Acacia Road	N22	Grass Island (J/w Douglas Rd)
Albany Close	N15	
Albert Close	N22	
Albert Road	N15	No's 7 - 18 & 1 - 23 St Johns Rd
Albert Road	N15	No's 19 - 30 & 2 - 24 Richmond Rd
Alexandra Park Road	N22	No's 149 - 153
Alexandra Park Road	N22	No 215
Alexandra Park Road	N22	Anderton Court
Allan Barclay Close	N15	
Allington Avenue	N17	
Altair Close	N17	
Antill Road	N15	No's 1 - 11 & to Hanover Rd
Appleby Close	N15	
Ashford Avenue	N8	Wellington
Asplins Road	N17	No's 83 - 93
Asplins Road	N17	No's 82 - 92
Awlfield Avenue	N17	Grass Area's & Paths
Back Lane	N8	Topsfield Cottages
Barbara Hucklesbury Close	N22	
Beattock Rise	N10	

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Bedford Road	N15	No's 32-50 & 33-51
Bennetts Close	N17	
Bennington Road	N17	No's 10-16 & 1-23 Grass Area & Path
Bigbury Close	N17	
Birkbeck Road	N8	Large Block of Flats
Birkbeck Road	N8	No 105
Blayden Close	N17	
Blythwood Road	N4	Fronage No's 48 - 58
Bounds Green Road	N11	Bounds Green Court
Bounds Green Road	N11	The Hollies
Bounds Green Road	N22	No's 109 - 115
Boyton Close	N8	Hillary Flats & Frontage of No's 12 - 19
Boyton Close	N8	Elgar Flats
Boyton Close	N8	Fleming Flats & Frontage of No's 1 - 8
Boyton Road	N8	Tennyson Flats & Garage Area
Boyton Road	N8	Service Rd & Alleyway R/o 25 - 43
Boyton Road	N8	Wat Tyler House
Boyton Road	N8	Shelley Flats
Bracknell Close	N22	
Braemar Road	N15	Pagin House & No's 8 - 32,
Brereton Road	N17	Rees House Inc Garage Area
Brereton Road	N17	Block No 4 - 18
Brereton Road	N17	Kathleen Ferrier Court
Broad Lane	N15	No's 62 - 108
Broad Lane	N15	No's 110 - 156
Broadwater Road	N17	Gaven House
Brook Road	N8	Tivendale & Chacewater
Brunel Walk	N15	
Brunswick Road	N15	Whole Road & Including Car Park
Buckden Close	N2	Grass Area & Path to Fordington Rd
Bushey Road	N15	Large Grass Area
BWF Estate		
Campbell Road	N17	
Campsbourne Road	N8	Audley House
Campsbourne Road	N8	Rhein House
Campsbourne Road	N8	Harvery House
Campsbourne Road	N8	Goodwin Court
Campsfield Road	N8	Honeymead Flats
Campsfield Road	N8	Myddleton House
Campsfield Road	N8	Campsfield House & Play Area
Campsfield Road	N8	Gillett House
Canning Crescent	N22	Janet Court
Cape Road	N17	
Caradonway	N15	
Carlton Road	N4	Calton Lodge
Carrick Gardens	N17	Grass Areas & Paths
Cartmel Close	N17	
Carysfort Road	N8	Buckley Court
Carysfort Road	N8	Kelland Close
Cavell Road	N17	No's 8 - 18 Grass Area & Path

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Cavell Road	N17	No's 9 - 15 Grass Area & Path
Cavell Road	N17	S/o No 46 Grass Area & Path
Cavell Road	N17	No's 24 - 34 Grass Area & Path
Chesnut Grove	N17	No 1-23
Chesnut Road	N17	No 15 -25
Chesnut Road	N17	Path R/o 15 - 25 to Stoneleigh Rd
Chisley Road	N15	Bournes House, Twyford House & Latimer Rd
Church Lane	N8	Mildura Court
Circular Road	N17	No's 2 - 24
Circular Road	N17	No's 1 - 55 & Grass Area Cnr Scales Rd
Clarence Road	N22	Barnes Court
Clarence Road	N22	No 56
Clarence Road	N22	No's 43 - 45 Grass Area & Path
Clarence Road	N22	No's 68 - 70
Clyde Road	N15	No's 12 - 28
Coldfall Estate	N10	Alleyways
Colsterworth Road	N15	Alleyway R/o No's 12 - 32
Colwick Close	N6	
Commerce Road	N22	Nos 13 -21, 35 -73 , Basil Spence Hse & Joyce Butler Hse
Commerce Road	N22	R/o 4 - 50
Commerce Road	N22	John Keats Hse & Thomas Hardy Hse
Compton Crescent	N17	No's 79 - 101
Compton Crescent	N17	Falconer Court
Compton Crescent	N17	Recreaction Ground
Connaught Road	N4	Connaught Lodge
Connaught Road	N4	Churchill Court
Cooperage Close	N17	
Corbett Grove	N22	
Cornwall Road	N15	No's 47 -101,
Cornwall Road	N15	No's 38 - 84,
Courtman Road	N17	No's 2 - 18 Grass Area & Path
Courtman Road	N17	No's 1 - 5 Grass Area & Path
Courtman Road	N17	No's 44 - 66 Grass Area & Path
Courtman Road	N17	No's 27 - 43 Grass Area & Path
Courtman Road	N17	No's 82 - 88 Grass Area & Path
Craven Park Road	N15	No 146
Craven Park Road	N15	Imperial Wharf Estate
Crescent Rise	N22	Charter Court
Crescent Rise	N22	Bolster Grove
Crescent Road	N22	Woodridings Court
Crescent Road	N8	Williams Close
Crescent Road	N8	No 17
Crescent Road	N8	No 29
Culross Close	N15	
Culvert Road	N15	Helston Court,
Culvert Road	N15	No's 1 - 59,
Cunningham Road	N15	St Peters House
Dawlish Road	N17	No's 1 - 23
De Quincey Road	N17	All Grass Areas & Paths to Houses

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Devon Close	N17	
Devonshire Hill Lane	N17	No's 89 - 119 Grass Area & Path
Devonshire Hill Lane	N17	No's 41 - 71 Grass Area & Path
Devonshire Road	N17	No's 10 - 40 Grass Area & Path
Devonshire Road	N17	No's 5 - 27 Grass Area & Path
Dorset Road	N15	No 31 - 45
Dorset Road	N22	No 26 - 32
Earlham Grove	N22	No's 1a - 1f Inc Grass Area S/o 1a
Eastbourne Road	N15	J/W Daleview Rd
Eastfield Road	N8	R/o 2 - 12
Eastwood Close	N17	
Edgecot Grove	N15	
Eldon Road	N22	Irving Court
Ellenborough Road	N22	Ellenborough Court
Ellenborough Road	N22	No's 1 - 11
Eltheldene Avenue	N10	Dale Court
Ennis Road	N4	No's 3 - 5
Erime Estate	N15	Sherboro Road & Westcott Close
Ermine Road	N15	
Ewart Grove	N22	Grass Area J/w White Hart Lane R/o Nos 34-44
Fairbanks Road	N17	
Fairfax Road	N8	Greaves Court,
Fairfax Road	N8	No 105 - 111,
Fairfax Road	N8	No 102 - 112,
Farrant Avenue	N22	R/o 509-515 Lordship Lane
Fenton Road	N17	No's 50 - 84
Fenton Road	N17	No 1-7 Grass Area & Path
Ferry Lane Estate	Estate	
Finsbury Road	N22	S/o 14 - 22
Fladbury Road	N15	Eckington Hse, John Masefield Hse
Flexmere Road	N17	All Grass Areas & Paths to Houses
Florence Road	N4	Ednam House
Forster Road	N17	No's 21 - 32
Fortis Green	N2	Blaenavon
Fryatt Road	N17	No 30 to The Roundway Grass Areas & Paths
Fryatt Road	N17	Grass Areas & Paths The Roundway to No 4 Warkworth Rd
Fryatt Road	N17	No 10 - 20 Grass Areas & Paths
Gedeney Road	N17	No's 21-39 & 10 - 28 Grass Areas & Paths
Gillham Terrace	N17	Grass Island
Gladstone Avenue	N22	No's 24 - 40 Frontage
Gladstone Avenue	N22	No's 216 - 222 Frontage
Gospatrick Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, No 4 to 1a Waltheof Gdns,
Gospatrick Road	N17	No 1 to S/o 41 Waltheof Ave Grass Area & Path
Gospatrick Road	N17	No's 41 - 55 Grass Area & Path
Gospatrick Road	N17	No's 40 - 48 Grass Area & Path
Grange Road	N17	Wood Mead
Granville Road	N22	No's 2 - 12
Granville Road	N22	No's 28 - 38
Granville Road	N22	No's 141 - 145 Frontage

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Granville Road	N4	No 24 - 30
Granville Road	N4	Otway Court
Grasmere Court	N22	
Grasmere Road	N17	The Lindales
Great Cambridge Road	N17	R/o Shops No's 23 - 31
Great Cambridge Road	N17	R/o Shops No's 18 - 56
Green Lanes	N15	Mountview Court, Inc No's 1-3 Wordsworth Parad
Green Lanes	N8	No 635 - 639,
Greig Close	N8	Grass Area & Paths
Gresley Close	N15	
Gretton Road	N17	
Gretton Road	N17	Alley R/o 1- 18
Gretton Road	N17	Alley R/o No 23 to Orchard Place
Grosvenor Road	N10	No 118
Grosvenor Road	N10	No 92
Grosvenor Road	N10	No 72
Grove House Road	N8	No's 1 - 32
Grovelands Road	N15	No's 25 - 47
Hale Gardens	N17	
Hallam Road	N17	R/o No's 1 - 19 Ent Glenwood Rd
Hallam Road	N17	No 1-27 Including Car Park,
Hamilton Close	N17	
Haynes Close	N17	Inc Charles Bradley Hse & Robert Burns Hse
Headcorn Road	N17	
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, No 1 to 2 Waltheof Gdns
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, S/o No 2 to S/o 40 Waltheof Ave
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, No 58 to 208 The Roundway
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, No 43 to 198 The Roundway
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, No 60 to 239 The Roundway
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area & Path, No 45 to 229 The Roundway
Henningham Road	N17	Grass Area, J/w Warkworth Rd Grass Area
Hermiston Avenue	N8	Manray Court
Hermitage Road	N4	No 304 - 320
High Cross Road	N17	Warren Court
High Cross Road	N17	No's 130 - 160
High Road	N17	No 684
High Road	N17	Reynardson's Court
Hillcrest	N6	
Holcombe Road	N17	No's 89 - 110
Holmdale Terrace	N15	S/o No 2 Daleview Rd (Grass Area)
Holmesdale Road	N6	No 44
Hornsey Lane	N6	No 119 Garton House
Ida Road	N15	
Inderwick Road	N8	Byron Court (B/t No 185 - 195)
Ivatt Way	N17	
Jack Barnett Way	N22	
James Place	N17	
James Place	N17	No's 6 - 8
Jansons Road	N15	Car Park Including R/o 61 - 79 West Grn Rd
Jellicoe Road	N17	No 2 - 12 Grass Areas & Paths

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Kenwood Road	N6	Alley Way B/t No 12 & 14 to No 10 & 16
Kerswell Close	N15	
Kings Road	N22	Car Park S/o No 25
Lamford Close	N17	
Lancaster Road	N17	Whole Road
Lancaster Road	N4	No 76 - 108
Langford Close	N15	Canfield House
Langford Close	N15	Hatchfield House
Langham Road	N15	No 1-11
Lansdowne Road	N17	Arundel Court
Lansdowne Road	N17	Baldewyne Court
Lansdowne Road	N17	No 44
Lansdowne Road	N17	Ashdowne Court
Lansdowne Road	N17	Fiske Court
Larkspur Close	N17	
Lawrence Close	N15	
Lawrence Road	N15	Car Park
Leabank View	N15	
Lealand Road	N15	No's 3 - 31
Lemsford Close	N15	
Lighfoot Road	N8	
Linkway	N4	
Linley Road	N17	Alley S/o No 29
Lomond Close	N15	Including Bin Area IN Braemar Rd Bin Area
Lordship Lane	N17	J/w Walden Rd
Lordship Lane	N17	J/w Awlfield Ave Grass Area
Lordship Lane	N17	Service Road & Path to Adams Rd
Lordship Lane	N17	Brookside House Car Park
Lordship Lane	N22	R/o No's 541 - 543 & Car Park Ent Moselle Ave
Lordship Lane	N22	R/o 549-555
Lorne Road	N4	Lorne House
Lorne Road	N4	Lawson Ct, Wisbach, Hutton Ct, Fenstanton, Wiltshire Ct
Love Lane	N17	Charles House
Love Lane	N17	Garage Area
Lymington Avenue	N22	No's 210 - 214 Frontage
Lymington Avenue	N22	No's 242 - 248 Frontage
Lynton Road	N8	Clemence Court
Manor Road	N17	No 4 - 26
Marlborough Road	N22	Marlborough House
Marquis Road	N4	Marquis Ct, Brackenbury, Nichols Close
Marquis Road	N4	Ronaldshay
Marriott Road	N10	No 40 - 52 (Service Road & Alley)
Marshall Road	N17	All Grass Areas & Paths to Houses
Meads Road	N22	Alfred Findley House
Middle Lane	N8	No 73
Middle Lane	N8	No's 150 - 208 Frontage
Middle Lane	N8	Grass Area & Path No's 76 - 90
Miles Road	N8	Footways & Grass areas
Miles Road	N8	Swallow House

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Milton Road	N15	
Minster Walk	N8	
Mitchley Road	N17	Grass Area S/o 16 Dawlish Rd
Moreton Road	N15	No's 1 - 24
Morpeth Walk	N17	
Morton Close	N15	No's 1 - 24
Moselle Avenue	N22	Coldham Court
Moselle Avenue	N22	Grass Area J/w Lordship Lane
Moselle Street	N17	Ermine House
Mount View Road	N4	Farnefields Court
Mount View Road	N4	No 4 - 10a
Muswell Hill Place	N10	No 86 - 96
Muswell Hill Place	N10	No 2 - 20
Myddleton Road	N8	Sackville House
Nelson Mandela Close	N10	
New Road	N22	No 43
New Road	N22	Playing Field N/T Norman Close
New Road	N8	No 39 - 59 & 45 Middle Lane
Newland Road	N8	Koblenz House
Newland Road	N8	Newland House
Newland Road	N8	Frontages of No's 1 - 21 & 2 - 20
Newland Road	N8	Car Parking Area
Newland Road	N8	Footways & Grass Areas
Newton Road	N15	Cordell House
Newton Road	N15	No's 2 - 48 & 2a
Nightingale Road	N22	No 5 - 59
Noel Park Road	N22	No's 1 - 6 Pathway
Norman Avenue	N22	Norman Close
North Hill	N6	Rowlands Close
North Hill	N6	No's 145 - 191
North Hill	N6	Grimshaw Close N6
North Road	N6	Firemen's Flats
Northumberland Grove	N17	R/o No 45 - 57
Northumberland Grove	N17	No 1 - 34
Northumberland Park	N17	R/o No 216 - 238
Northumberland Park	N17	No 73 - 91
Northumberland Park	N17	Kenneth Robbins Hse, Cheviot, Corbridge, Whittingham
Northumberland Park	N17	No 127
Northumberland Park	N17	No 133 Park Court
Northumberland Park	N17	No 160 - 186
Northumberland Park	N17	No 188 - 214
Oakfield Road	N4	Norman Court
Orchard Place	N17	No 2 - 28
Orchard Place	N17	Williams House
Osborne Road	N4	Wallace Lodge
Osman Close	N15	
Palace Road	N8	Truro Court
Park Grove	N11	Grass Island
Park Grove	N11	Park Court

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Park Lane Close	N17	No 1 - 18
Park Lane	N17	No 6 Concord House & Parking Area
Park Lane	N17	Alnwick, Bamburgh, Bellingham
Park Lane	N17	No 196
Park Road	N8	Veryan Court
Park Road	N8	No 61 - 87
Park Road	N8	Ramsey Court
Park View Road	N17	No 108 - 161
Parkland Road	N22	No's 20 - 108 & 120 - 166
Partridge Way	N22	
Pelham Road	N15	No 14 - 47
Pellatt Grove	N22	Albert Vitoria House
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 48 - 102
Pellatt Grove	N22	Greenwood House
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 32 - 42
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 104 - 122
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 97 - 119
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 69 - 73
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 51
Pellatt Grove	N22	No 81 - 83
Pembroke Road	N8	Moor House
Pembury Road	N17	Millicent Fawcett Court
Penhurst Road	N17	No 1-19
Penshurst Road	N17	No 2 - 28
Perry Court	N15	Oatfield House
Plevna Crescent	N15	
Portree Close	N22	
Progress Way	N22	George Lansbury House
Progress Way	N22	Elizaberth Blackwell Hse & Robert Owen Hse & No 55 Winkfield Rd
Pulford Road	N15	Inc Paths to Seven Sisters Road
Queen Street	N17	Grass Area R/o 1 - 15 Princes St
Quernmore Road	N4	No's 18 & 24
Reed Road	N17	
Remington Road	N15	No's 1- 67
Remington Road	N15	Grass Area
Remington Road	N15	No's 68-79
Rheola Close	N17	
Ridge Road	N8	Chettle Court
Rivulet Road	N17	S/o No 2 Grass Area & Path
Roebuck Close	N17	
Romney Close	N17	
Roseberry Gardens	N4	Reygate Court,
Rothbury Walk	N17	
Russell Road	N15	No's 1 - 111,
Russell Road	N15	No's 2 - 82,
Rycroft Way	N17	Car Park & Grass Area R/o Reynardson's Court
Saltram Close	N17	
Sandra Close	N22	
Scales Road	N17	No's 2 - 22

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
Scales Road	N17	Grass Area S/o No 25
Scales Road	N17	Grass Area S/o 2 Dawlish Rd
Scotland Green	N17	No 7 - 37
Scotswood Walk	N17	
Selby Road	N17	Nos 2 - 48
Seven Sisters Road	N15	No's 543 - 593 Grass Area & Path,
Seven Sisters Road	N15	No's 597 - 617
Seven Sisters Road	N15	No 778 - 818
Shelbourne Road	N17	No's 2 - 12
Smithson Road	N17	Grass Area, S/o No 11 to 16 Waltheof Gdns & No1 to Henningham RD
Smithson Road	N17	Grass Area S/o No 1 to 17 Henningham Rd
Somerset Road	N17	Grass Area & Paths, R/o 1-11
South Grove	N15	Flower House,
Spencer Road	N8	Albert Building
Spondon Road	N15	Alley Way R/o 1 - 31
Spondon Road	N15	Alley Way R/o 2 - 16
Spondon Road	N15	Grass Areas
St Ann's Road	N15	Henrietta House
St James's Lane	N10	Winkley Court & Valette Court
St James's Lane	N10	N0 84 - 110a
St John's Road	N15	No's 2 - 12
St Loy's Road	N17	Howfield Place
St Mary's Close	N17	
Stamford Close	N15	
Stamford Road	N15	Stamford House
Stamford Road	N15	Markfield House
Steele Road	N17	Car Park
Stockton Gardens	N17	Grass Area
Stonebridge Road	N15	
Stroud Green Road	N4	Charter Court
Stroud Green Road	N4	Wall Court
Sturrock Close	N15	
Suffolk Road	N15	
Summerhill Road	N15	Redlands
Summersby Road	N6	
Swaffan Way	N22	Grass Area & Path
Sydney Road	N8	Wordsworth,
Sydney Road	N8	Sheridan,
Talbert Road	N15	In front of No 1-5 only
Talbot Road	N15	Bleinheim Rise
Tamar Way	N17	
Templeton Road	N15	No's 2-50 Inc garge area And No's 1-61
Tenby Close	N15	
Tenterden Road	N17	
Teresa Walk	N10	
Terrick Road	N22	No 28 - 44
Tewkesbury Close	N15	
The Avenue	N17	No 2-12
The Grove	N8	Car Park Area

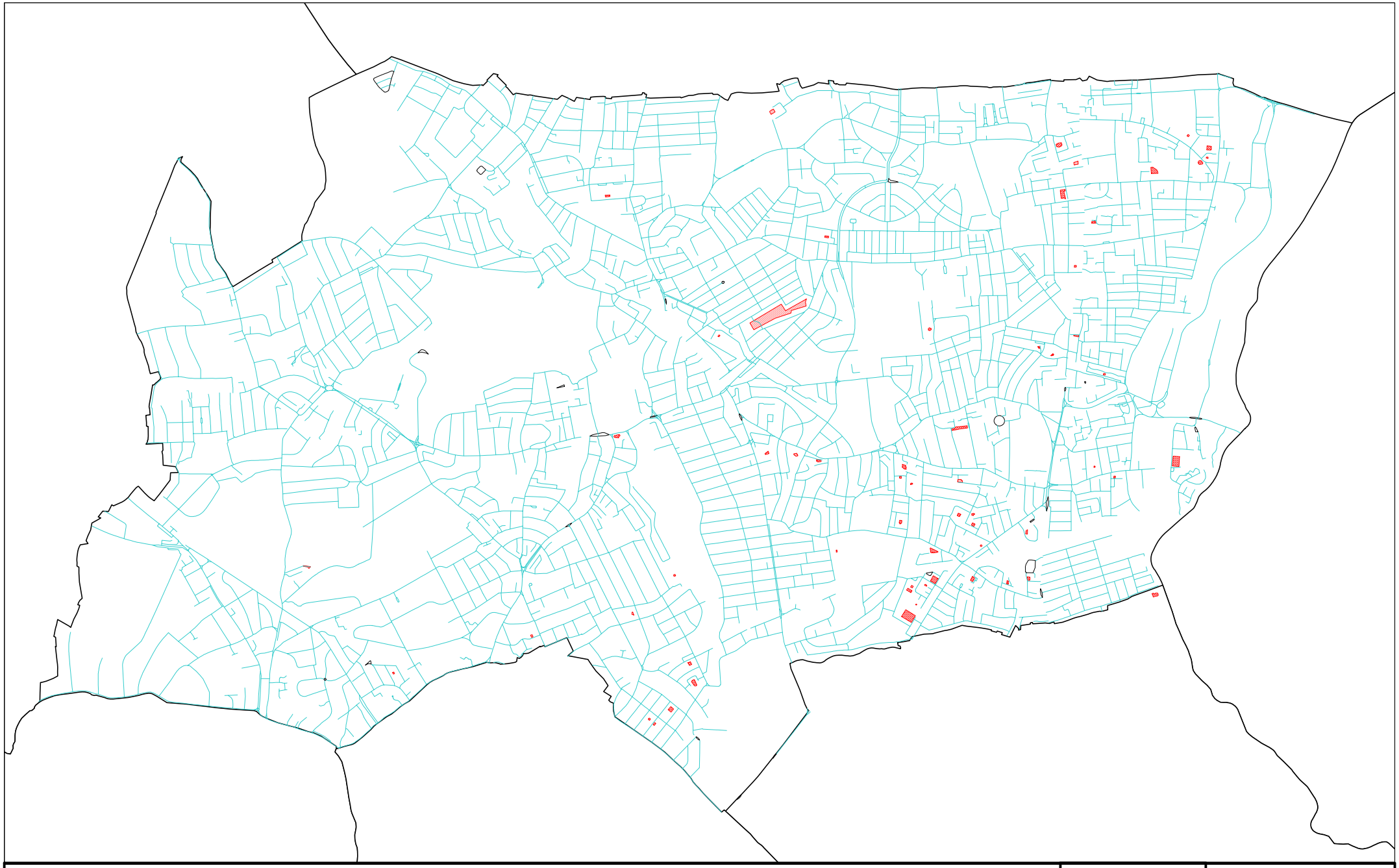
Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
The Roundway	N17	West Side No's 67 - 81 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	East Side No's 253 - 259 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	East Side No's 261 - 267 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	West Side No's 16 - 34 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	West Side No's 62 - 78 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	West Side No,s 169 - 175 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	West Side No's 108 - 126 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	West Side No's 121 - 139 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	East Side No's 191 - 205 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	East Side No's 177 - 183 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	East Side No 234 - 244 Grass Area & Path
The Roundway	N17	Eastt Side No's 210 - 228 Grass Area & Path
The Sandlings	N22	Inc Underground Car Park Block No 92 - 138
Thetford Close	N13	
Thornley Close	N17	
Tiverton Road	N15	
Topham Square	N17	Inc No 1- 25 Risley Rd,
Tower Gardens Road	N17	Grass Area & Path No's 110 -146 & 226 - 260
Tower Gardens Road	N17	Alleyway R/o No 64 - 100
Toyne Way	N6	No's 34 - 45
Trafalgar Avenue	N17	Nos 1 - 47
Trafalgar Avenue	N17	Nos 2 - 48
Tredegar Road	N11	
Tredegar Road	N11	Aneurin Bevan House
Trinity Road	N22	No 89-89a-c
Trulock Road	N17	Trulock Court
Truro Road	N22	Marlow House & No 51
Tudor Close	N6	
Turner Avenue	N15	
Vale Road	N4	R/o 46 - 90
Victoria Crescent	N15	
Victoria Road	N15	No's 1 - 31 & 1-15 Newton Rd
Victoria Road	N15	No's 2 - 22
Vincent Road	N22	Vincent Square Inc No 681-703 Lordship Lane
Waltheof Gardens	N17	Grass Area & Path
Walton Road	N15	No's 2 - 24
Warkworth Road	N17	Grass Areas & Paths Fryatt Rd to No 25
Warner Road	N8	Wolverton
Warwick Gaedens	N4	Legat Court,
Warwick Gardens	N4	No 67 - 109,
Watts Close	N15	
Waverley Road	N17	
Weir Hall Avenue	N18	No's 15 - 57 & 16 - 58 Grass Area & Path
Weir Hall Road	N17	The Weymarks
Weir Hall Road	N17	Grass Area J/w White Hart Lane
Wembury Road	N6	No 11
West Green Road	N15	No 227 Chedworth House,
Westbeech Road	N22	No's 8 - 34 Frontage
Whitbread Close	N17	
White Hart Lane	N17	No's 9 - 39

Land Controlled by Homes for Haringey		
White Hart Lane	N17	S/o 176 Grass Area
White Hart Lane	N17	No 200 - 210
White Hart Lane	N17	No's 372 - 390 Grass Area & Path
White Hart Lane	N17	No's 392 - 420 Grass Area & Path
White Hart Lane	N17	No's 440 - 470 Grass Area & Path
White Hart Lane	N17	No 188 - 198
Whitehall Street	N17	No 100 Inc car parking area
Whitehall Street	N17	Grass Area By Rail Embankment
Whitehall Street	N17	No's 2 - 32
Whitehall Street	N17	No's 3 - 89 & Garage Area
Wightman Road	N4	Milverton (B/t No's 45 - 57),
William Street	N17	Moselle House
Williams Grove	N22	No 3 - 5
Willingdon Road	N22	No 49 Gardner Court
Willow Walk	N15	
Winkfield Road	N22	No 78
Winkfield Road	N22	No 49 - 53a
Woodfield Way	N11	Woodfield House
Woodlands Park Road	N15	No's 79 - 91,
Woodside Avenue	N10	No 100 Cranwood & 102 - 116
Woodstock Road	N4	No 95 - 97

Appendix 4

Schedule 4 – Dog Fouling

Whole Borough – all public highway, parks and open spaces and Homes for Haringey Controlled land.



Schedule 1 - Dog Exclusion Zones - Noel Park Recreation Ground and Homes for Haringey Playgrounds

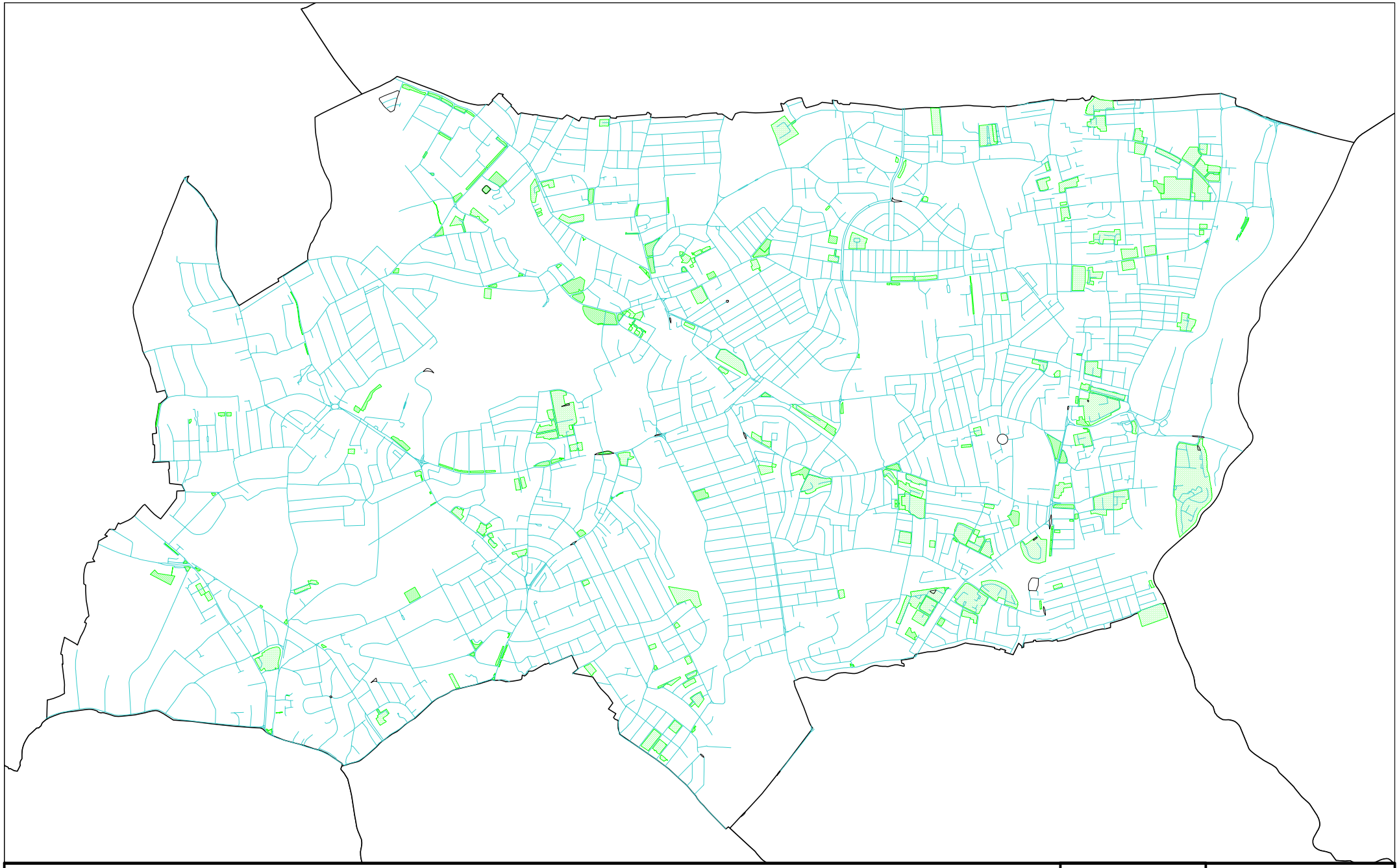
This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. LB Haringey 100019199 2011

Date: 08/12/2011

Scale: 1:332

Haringey Council

This page is intentionally left blank



Schedule 3 - Where dogs must be on a lead at all times

N

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the 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. LB Haringey 100019199 2011

Date: 08/12/2011

Scale: 1:332

Haringey Council

This page is intentionally left blank

Haringey

Report for:	Cabinet 20th December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Proposed Closure of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit

Report authorised by :	Mun Thong Phung, Director of Adult and Housing Services

Lead Officer:	Lisa Redfern, Deputy Director, Adult and Community Services

Ward(s) affected:	Report for Key Decision:
All	Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

The purpose of this report is to inform Cabinet of the outcome of a process of consultation in relation to the future of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit and to give Cabinet sufficient information to enable it to make an informed decision about the future of the service. The recommendation is for Cabinet to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit. This decision is being taken in the context of decisions in principle taken on 21st December 2010 at Cabinet and the wider context of the Haringey Efficiency Savings Programme. The net saving that would be achieved from 2012/13 would be £138k per annum. It is important for Cabinet to note that Alexandra Road receives approximately 60% of its funding from NHS Haringey, who confirmed their decision to de-commission this service on 1st December 2011 and this unit was also part funded by the Area Based Grant, now ceased by Central Government.

Haringey Council

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 Adult Social Care has been judged as **Performing Well** over the last three years by the Care Quality Commission (CQC). Nationally we have performed in the top quartile over the last year in terms of the residential and non-residential care that we commission and our services are quality rated as excellent or good.

2.2 As we are all aware, we face a very challenging budgetary framework in which to operate and a number of Adult Social Care service efficiencies and cuts to consider. In order to ensure that we continue to offer the highest quality of service we can to support some of Haringey's most vulnerable people we need to be satisfied that we deliver good quality services but in the most efficient and value for money way.

2.3 There is no doubt this service is valued by those who use it, many of whom I have met and listened to very closely during the recent consultation meetings; our consultation report reflects this. However, it is because of the current budgetary challenge that I am asking Members to consider the very difficult decision of the closure of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit. This crisis service for adult with mental health issues is almost 60% funded by the NHS Haringey (£377k), who made the decision on 1st December 2011 to cease funding of this service and will fund until 31st December 2011; part funded by the Local Authority and it was also part funded by the Area Based Grant (£128k) funding withdrawn by Central Government. Whilst I am recommending closure those who need such a service will continue to access services and receive appropriate support, from the NHS, (Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust, or purchased in the voluntary and independent sector.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet agree the closure of Alexandra Crisis Unit, producing a net saving of £138k per annum from 2012/13.

3.2 The proposed date of closure, if agreed at Cabinet, will be by spring 2012 and all current users of the service will have received a review of their needs well before this date and alternative care identified; all people needing such a service will continue to receive one from the appropriate service provider.

3.3 Alexandra Road Crisis Unit is a service for people with mental health issues, based in a residential care setting. It has a capacity of 8 beds and offers temporary, crisis and respite admissions for short periods, to

support users and their carers through periods of mental ill-health. There are no individuals permanently admitted to the Unit. Alexandra Road Crisis Unit also offers a 24 hour crisis telephone line.

3.4 It is recommended that Cabinet Members confirm their decision in principle, taken on 21st December 2010, to close this service, having taken into account the outcome of the consultation process as detailed at section 8 of the report, including the outcome of the consultation with trade unions and staff (appendix 5) and the attached Equalities Impact Assessment (Appendix 1).

3.5 Reason for recommendation

3.5.1 Cabinet is asked to note the Council has no statutory obligation under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 to directly provide residential care services. This includes the service provided at Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

3.5.2. Cabinet Members are asked to note there is no change to the Council's eligibility criteria. In 2003, Adult Services set its eligibility threshold under the then Fair Access to Care Criteria at Critical and Substantial. Fair Access to Care Services has been replaced with Guidance on Eligibility Criteria for Adult Social Care (2010) from the Department of Health, with the guidance retaining the four eligibility bands set out in Fair Access to Care Services – that is, Critical, Substantial, Moderate and Low. Haringey Adult and Community Services will continue to provide services to individuals who are assessed as having needs that are substantial or critical.

3.5.3 Cabinet will be asked to consider and note Adult Services plans to mitigate against the closure of Alexandra Crisis Unit, should members agree that the proposal should proceed. All current users are being reviewed and alternative care plans being drawn up with them; all people needing such a service will continue to receive one by an appropriate provider, i.e. the Mental Health Trust, or an appropriate voluntary or independent sector care provider.

4. Other options considered

4.1 There is no obligation for the Council to directly provide residential care services. Alexandra Road offers only temporary stays, usually no more than a week or ten days and is not registered for permanent residential provision; this is not its remit. In respect of the crisis and respite admissions that currently are admitted to Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, adult services is already working closely with independent sector providers, both in the residential care and supported living provider

market, in developing care pathways that support the recovery of mental health service users back into independent living. New schemes have been developed with providers to support key stages in the recovery pathways, including accommodation based and floating housing related support services, funded by mental health commissioning budget. There is interest in the independent sector market in developing a 'respite' service that fits more seamlessly into the overarching model of support and recovery that offers individuals a range of accommodation options to support them, depending on the level of need – including short term residential care, supporting living, or floating support for a fixed period of time. Appendix 3 gives a list of independent and voluntary residential care homes for people with mental health issues in the borough that the Council could commission alternate emergency residential provision from.

4.2 The telephone crisis help-line will continue to be offered through Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust as this is in line with its role and function and this is part of its current service offer (the duty service). The Council operates a 24/7 365 day a year out of hours emergency duty social work service.

5. Background information

5.1. As part of a range of proposals to achieve a balanced budget, Cabinet made a decision in principle on 21st December 2010 to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, following notification from NHS Haringey of their intention to withdraw health funding from the service. A period of consultation (90 days) was undertaken which ended on 30th April 2011.

5.2. Alexandra Road Crisis Unit is a Council run service for people with mental health issues, based in a residential care setting. The home provides a service for people who are experiencing mental distress in need of short-term, 24 hours support as an alternative to hospital admission. The home also provides short-term respite stays for people with mental health issues or whose carers are in urgent need of respite. The ethos of the service is therapeutic in nature. The service has been jointly funded by health (NHS Haringey) for a number of years.

5.3. The service is accessed by users directly (via self referral), or referrals received from care coordinators and other mental health professionals.

Haringey Council

5.4. Funding for Alexandra Crisis Unit for the financial year 2010/11:

Table 1

Adult Services provider services revenue budget	£136,800
Area Based Grant	£128,200
Adult Services Mental Health Commissioning	£11,800
NHS Haringey	£377,700
Total Budget for Alexandra Road Crisis Unit	**£654,500**

5.5. Cabinet members will be aware that the Area Based Grant terminated as from 31st March 2011 and that savings agreed from Area Based Grant included the removal of this funding from Alexandra Road Crisis Unit (£128,200).

5.6. Cabinet members will also be aware that NHS Haringey will cease funding Alexandra Road Crisis Unit by 31st December 2011.

5.7. On 21st December 2010, with the agreement at Cabinet of the Council's Medium Term Financial Planning 2011/12-2013/14, Adult and Community Services began a period of consultation on the proposed closure of a number of Council run services, including Alexandra Road Crisis Unit. The consultation period ran from 30th January 2011 until 30th April 2011, with both users of the service, as well as affected staff.

5.8. Haringey Adult Services has strong commissioning practice in terms of residential care placements; in early 2011, the Care Quality Commission judged Haringey's commissioning practice, in terms of the quality of residential care for adults, to be the best in London and we have performed in the top national quartile for the quality of residential care that we commission for the last two years.

5.9. In terms of the care home market for mental health, there are 38 Care Quality Commission registered residential care home services in the independent sector in the borough offering a total of 224 residential beds. There are also a significant number of residential care homes close to the borough boundary. The Council currently commissions all mental health residential care in the independent sector, both within the borough and out of borough, for example where a person prefers to live in another area to be closer to family, or where specialist provision is required.

5.10. Within mental health services, there is clear ethos of recovery and move on from residential care, and the providers within the market are used to working with people who are in crisis.

Haringey Council

5.11. In addition, Haringey Adult Services have a proven track record of good, well-embedded commissioning and contracting practice, on a solid foundation of strong management of the social care market. Within this context we anticipate no apparent difficulties in working with the private and voluntary sector in being able to provide an appropriate intervention/placement where the primary need is social care, such as respite and dealing with crisis situations.

5.12. Indeed the range of options available for users is anticipated to increase. As per 8.19 below, consultation respondents indicated clearly that should the proposal to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit be agreed by Cabinet, there is a strong preference for a mental health charity (or voluntary organisation to be involved in any re-provision. It is anticipated that where alternate provision should be provided by social care, there is a strong provider base available already to ensure the Council is able to respond to this user preference.

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

6.1 The Council contribution to Alexandra Road Crisis Unit in 2012-13 would be £138k. However, the full cost of this service is £655k. The balance of funding was from Area Based Grant £128k (saving offered through ABG reductions), Adults Commissioning £12k and £377k from NHS Haringey which ceases on 31st December 2011.

6.2 The Medium Term Financial Plan as presented to Cabinet on 8th February 2011 included the proposed savings of £138k to be achieved in 2012/13.

7. Comments of the Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

7.1 A decision by Members to Close the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit is recommended by the Director of Adult and Housing Services, following confirmation of the removal of NHS funding on 1st December 2011.

7.2 The decisions of the Cabinet concerning the recommendations set out in the report needs to be taken in line with legislative requirements and must be informed by and take into account the outcome of the consultation with service users, providers and other stakeholders, which is available at http://www.haringey.gov.uk/budgetconsultation "Final closure report Oct 2011". A summary of the findings is provided at section 8 and Appendix 4 to this report.

7.3 In reaching their decisions the Cabinet must also have specific regard to the authority's public sector equality duty and thus should take into account the attached full equality impact assessment included at

Appendix 1 to the report. Members should note in particular section 3 of the attached equality impact assessment.

7.4 The extent of the public sector equality duty on the Council, enforced by the Equality Act 2010, is set out in Appendix 2 to this report. As the attached equality impact assessment highlights the effect of proposals on a number of specific groups within the community, defined as those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 (by reason of their ethnicity, sex, age, or disability), particular consideration must be given to those effects and to the proposals made to reduce or mitigate them.

7.5 A decision to close the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit will have specific consequences for the staff who are employed by the Council within the unit. The Council's Corporate Committee or, alternatively, officer delegation arrangements under the remit of the Corporate Committee, retains responsibility under the terms of the Council's Constitution for decisions regarding changes to the staffing establishment. However in view of the implications of the recommendations contained in this report, the Cabinet should, before making any decision concerning the closure of this unit give due consideration to the completed consultation with staff and trades unions (at Appendix 5) while taking into account the outcome of the consultation with service users and other stakeholders.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed in respect of the proposed closure of the Council's crisis unit for people with mental health problems, which is joint funded with NHS Haringey.

8.2 The proposed closures of these services, if agreed, are likely to increase barriers for service users from groups with protected characteristics.

8.3 The key findings from the EQIA on the funding proposals are as follows:

- Age - well over half of users of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit are aged between 31 and 50 (with 21.4% aged between 31 and 40; and 36.8% aged between 41 and 50), indicating a disproportionate impact when compared with the borough profile of age;
- Sex - there is a high proportion of females who use the crisis unit as compared to the general population/profile of females in Haringey. The proportion of Alexandra Road Crisis Road who are female is 62%, against the general population of females in Haringey of 49%.
- Race - there is no disproportionate impact in terms of race, when comparing the race of users of Alexandra Road against the general

population. It should be noted however that the highest proportion of users come from a White background (65.9%);

- As regards 'Disability', all older people in Council funded residential care services (including Council's Inhouse services), have meet Council eligibility criteria (critical and substantial); For users at Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, they may also be under CPA of the Mental Health Act 2007.
- No other particular disproportionate impact has been identified for any of the other equalities strands.

8.4 To mitigate these impacts Adult and Community Services will:

Issue	Mitigating Actions
People aged 31-50 / females accessing appropriate social care residential care and crisis/respite services	• Ensure care management staff plan with service users, families/carers and providers that the specific needs of user can be met when making placements.
Risks of higher need for other forms of support and care services in future	• Identifying non-traditional crisis/respite options and improving take-up of personal budgets • Commissioning more services in the independent sector • Developing a diverse market in services
Risk of insufficient capacity in care home market to meet demand	• Commissioning and Market development work with existing and potential new providers in ensuring the right level of capacity (of the right quality) • Ensure capacity for specific disabilities requirements – dementia care, and learning disabilities
Improve equality monitoring in relation to transformed services	• Ensure that all services users in transformed services are fully equality monitored against the Equality Act 2010 categories

8.5 It is advised that Adult and Community Services should:

- Ensure that equalities information continues to be collected by providers and analysed
- Continue to monitor the impact of the changed services to maintain good quality of provision and outcomes for all service users.
- Review the equalities information required from providers within the contract and specification documentation, to increase the level of equalities information provided to the Council.

Haringey Council

8.6 The key findings from the staffing EqIA for Alexandra Road Crisis Unit are as follows

- This assessment considers the impact on staff of the proposal to cease the delivery of services at Alexandra Road Crisis Unit in relation to the protected equalities groups of ethnicity, gender, age, disability and maternity. It does not consider issues relating to sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and religion or belief, as the relevant data is not available for these groups.
- Staffing profile data used in this EqIA for comparison purposes is from December 2010.
- If the unit is close these proposals will displace 16 members of staff. Analysis of the characteristics shows the following.
- Ethnicity – 44% of the staff are of a BME background as compared with 54% across the Council and therefore the impact is not disproportionate on this group of staff. 38% of staff are white and 19% are white 'other' so these groups are disproportionately affected when compared to the Council generally.
- Gender – 63% of the staff are female as compared to 67% across the Council generally and therefore the impact is not disproportionate on this group of staff when compared to the Council generally. Females are disproportionately affected at the PO1-3 level (100%) and males at the Sc6-SO2 (45%) level when compared to grade ranges across the council generally (62% and 26% respectively).
- Age – Overall there is a disproportionate impact on the 45-54 age range (56%) as compared with the Council generally (35%)
- Disability – Overall, there is a higher level of staff with a disability in this staff group (19%) as compared to the Council profile (7%).
- The proposal to close this service is based on the need to make financial savings. If the proposal is agreed the service has taken all necessary steps to consult with staff and to mitigate against compulsory redundancies by identifying volunteers for redundancy and applying the councils redeployment procedure to avoid making compulsory redundancies if possible.

8.7 **Consultation**

There has been a complex and wide-ranging process of consultation over the period between 31st January 2011 and 30th April 2011 in relation to the proposals to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit. It is clear how much the service provided at the unit is valued by those who use it and their wider family networks. The consultation has raised concerns in relation to the loss of service because of its uniqueness, with a social care model of supporting people who are in crisis favoured over a medical/psychiatric model. It has also raised concerns about the negative impact on admissions to psychiatric care. The consultation respondents appreciated that the NHS had precipitated the proposal for

closure of the unit, but felt that the Council should be doing more to save the place from closing.

8.8 Our consultation sought to reach a wide-ranging audience and we received a significant number and varied set of responses.

8.9 There were over 400 direct responses to the overall consultation including over 200 letters and emails and, at the time this report was produced, 191 completed surveys. On average, between 200 and 300 users, relatives and carers a month attended the various meetings that we held. There was also a comprehensive web page where people could find up to date information, including feedback; this has received over 2100 viewings.

8.10 In the case of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, there were six meetings with users, relatives and carers; 53 questionnaire responses, a further 21 written responses and 263 specific viewings of the webpage.

8.11 We received a number of petitions including one with 169 signatures from the group 'Save Alexandra Road Crisis Unit', another from the Liberal Democrat Group in Haringey (586 signatures) and a further 99 signatures from a joint campaign to defend all adult social care services in the Borough.

8.12 A full report of the consultation and online survey results are available at http://www.haringey.gov.uk/budgetconsultation "Final closure report Oct 2011".

8.13 **Comments on the consultation from users, relatives, carers, providers, voluntary sector, advocates and others**

The Alexandra Road Crisis Unit was seen as an extremely important part of both mental health provision and preventative services in Haringey providing a positive pathway to avoiding hospital admissions, pressure on GPs and providing people with a short period of support away from home.

There was high user satisfaction with many who attended Alexandra Road Crisis Unit doing so because of its ethos and first class service. Alexandra Road Crisis Unit "treated service users like human beings" according to one respondent and, according to another, helped users 'to keep it together'.

8.14 **Effects of the cuts**

Closing Alexandra Road Crisis Unit would, it was argued, be short-sighted and high in both financial and human terms with some saying the cuts were reckless, unfair and disproportionate. People with mental

health issues, it was said, needed a secure and stable environment. A short stay at Alexandra Road Crisis Unit could, it was argued, prevent some people from needing to go onto more serious units for more serious conditions, make a real difference and save lives and was preferable to locked wards and a hospital setting which were not viewed as viable or preferred alternatives and about which there was genuine anxiety.

8.15 **Comments on the future**

As one of the most deprived boroughs in London, people said more not less support was needed in Haringey; it was felt provision was already "stretched" and disadvantaged people were entitled to as much choice and independence as others.

Some were extremely concerned that no viable alternative, as they saw it, was being offered. Some Mental Health respondents did not have high hopes for future of crisis services in Haringey, being unconvinced that the private and independent sector could be relied upon to fill the gap.

Others worried for self-referrals and for those below the threshold of recovery houses and that even if crisis services still existed that the threshold to access them would be much higher such that the only Mental Health services available would be for those who were seriously ill. Others worried about the future of respite for carers.

8.16 **Comments on the proposal**

Some people were uncertain of the strategy behind the closure of this 'person-centred' service arguing that the replacement(s) as they saw it being advocated would be very different to now and based on a medical model that services users did not want. Recovery Houses, it was said, worked along different lines such that Alexandra Road Crisis Unit's demise would not pick up on the need for a community based crisis and respite unit with 24hr telephone support leading to gaps in crisis services, make it difficult for services users to move quickly from a crisis back into normal life, and result in increased out of hours contact with GPs and other health professionals.

Others said that the proposed savings were a false economy and/or that it would cost more in the long run and/or even lead to longer waiting lists. Some were concerned that the NHS and Council had not renewed longstanding agreement in 2011/12, of which Alexandra Road Crisis Unit formed part.

Some felt that the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit should close as it did not benefit service users in the long run, with some users, as they saw it, using the service as a hotel with no lasting improvement in their situation

afterwards. Other people said that the Council ought to distinguish between "drug induced and genetic or inherited mental illness" with users being asked to pay rather than receive publicly-funded support for the former.

Those in favour said by all means close centres but provide a safety net for emergencies and ensure that concrete alternatives were in place before changes should be considered.

Other people said they appreciated that NHS rather than council cuts had precipitated the closure of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit but felt the Council should be helping to save the place from closing. Others said that if the closure were to go ahead, the experience for people who have to be admitted to hospital in a crisis needed to improve. Others wanted help with setting up Alexandra Road Crisis Unit as a social enterprise and further information on costs and demand levels in order to do so. This information was provided during the consultation period.

Haringey Users Network, having consulted users as part of its work in supporting service users, said there was a clear conclusion that the service was beneficial to the mental well being of service users, that Alexandra Road Crisis Unit was popular and effective and that service users would be most concerned about the loss of respite care; the skills and empathetic support of staff and the loss of the 24 hr support phone line.

8.17 **Comments on the consultation**

There was a concern that plans for a new service would appear to have reached a fairly advanced stage, requests for the proposal not to be looked at in isolation and claims that the facts and strategy had not been set out at the beginning, making it difficult to consider the proposal properly.

Others thought it vital that there were sufficient supply/quality/ alternative provision and overlap between the existing and any new provision before any changes took place. Others wanted greater certainty about Recovery House(s) and other alternatives before any firm decisions were taken on Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

With equalities at the heart of its policies, it was, it was argued, contradictory for the Council to be targeting the most deprived and went against the ethos of equal opportunities the council claimed to support.

Haringey Council

8.18 **User Survey Questionnaires:**
A total of **53** responses were received about proposed changes to Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

Detailed results are attached as Appendix 5 to this report.

8.19 **Responses to specific questions:**
Asked to what extend they supported the proposal, overwhelmingly Alexandra Road Crisis Unit respondents either opposed (6%) or strongly opposed (94%) the proposals. This emphatic view is attributed to the fact that most wanted or strongly wanted a safe place to go when unwell or in crisis, one which did not remind them of hospital and provided respite.

Over half of respondents appear to have understood why Haringey Council was proposing to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit. Of the 41% who were unsure or said they did not understand, this had as much to do with the fact that people wanted things to stay the way they were than that they did not understand the proposal or what lay behind it.

Asked what factor(s) councillors should take into account when making their final decision, over two-thirds of those commenting on Alexandra Road Crisis Unit felt a mix of psychiatric, user-led self help social groups and adult social care would best help support their futures rather than anyone service on its own.

Asked which of the services currently provided at Alexandra Road enabled people best achieve recovery and return home, respondents considered accommodation (74%), the support of others with similar experiences (74%) and meals (62%) were the top 3 most important things to people in crisis. Social and creative activities scored 53% apiece, physical activities 38%, housing benefit and debt advice, education for training, helps to stay in or get back to work was important to roughly a third of people or under.

For Alexandra Road Crisis Unit respondents, the key services they think must be provided in the future are a safe place to go (over 80%); helping those in a crisis to manage their own mental health (79%); and information and advice (53%) followed by the support of other users/survivors (42%).

Asked if the service or activity currently provided by Alexandra Road Crisis Unit were to cease, the most favoured alternative, should the Council-run centre close, was a local mental health charity; the least

favoured option was a clinic/ward within a local hospital. See Table 2 below.

Table 2

Alexandra Road Crisis Unit

1 (47.2%)	A local mental health charity
2 (39.6%)	Alexandra Road run by someone else
3 (34%)	A national mental health charity
4 (26.4%)	Other
5 (18.9%)	A local survivor/user-led group
6 (15.1%)	Clinic/ward within a local hospital

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 N/A

10. Policy Implications

10.1 Links to Council Plan Priorities. Adult and Community Services Council Plan Priorities are:

- Encouraging lifetime well-being at home, work, play and learning;
- Promoting Independent living while supporting adults and children in need; and
- Delivering excellent customer focused cost effective services.

Full Council Plan Priorities can be found on the left hand side of the page at www.haringey.gov.uk/index.htm

11. Use of Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1 - EqIA: Withdrawal of funding from Alexandra Road Crisis Unit;
11.2 Appendix 2 - The public sector single equality duty;
11.3 Appendix 3 - List of care homes who work with people with mental health problems;
11.4 Appendix 4 - Summary analysis of consultation questionnaire; and
11.5 Appendix 5 - Trade Union Comments and the Staff Consultation Report for Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985;
12.2 January 2011, "Think Local, Act Personal", Cabinet Office; and
12.3 No reason for confidentiality or exemption.

Appendix 1

HARINGEY COUNCIL

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EqIA) FORM

Service: **Adult and Community Services**

Directorate: **Adult and Housing Services**

Title of Proposal: **Setting the strategic direction for Adult services:** Proposed closure of council-run crisis unit for people with mental health problems – Alexandra Road Crisis Unit

Lead Officer : **Lisa Redfern**

Names of other Officers involved: Len Weir, Barbara Nicholls

Step 1 - Identify the aims of the policy, service or function

1. Introduction

1.1 The proposals in this EqIA cover the Council-run crisis unit for people with mental health problems - Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

1.2 The 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review and the subsequent local government settlement require Haringey Council to make savings of up to £81m or approximately 30% over the next four years. It is in the context of severe budget pressure that Haringey's Adult Social Care service is setting the strategic direction and priorities for the next three years. This has placed the Council in an unprecedented position and it is seeking to reduce spending and make savings where possible. This comes alongside the need to transform adult social care services in line with the **Putting People First** programme which aims to deliver personalised care through self-directed support, with the aim of ensuring that vulnerable adults have greater choice, control over their care, and over their lives. The proposed changes are designed to respond to the changing needs of older people, people with learning disabilities and those with mental health needs by providing more cost effective, individualised care and support packages, with the aim of ensuring they are able to live more independently in the community.

1.3 As part of the transformation of adult social care there is a need to shift focus to a more 'personalised' approach and offer all people assessed as requiring social care a personal budget (PPF-Putting People First and the updated policy: Think Local, Act Personal). The cost of running these Council services, partly as a consequence of higher administration and labour costs, is about 40% more than that for those owned by other sectors. We spend a high percentage of mental health social care budget on residential care, which means that there is less money to

spend on more personalised services, tailored to the needs of individuals.

1.4 While we regret that severe budget restraint makes it necessary, we welcome the opportunity to modernise our service provision. As a result of the pressures we face, we're proposing to make a number of changes that are designed to:

- Develop a programme of change that better meets the current and expected future needs of the people of Haringey.
- Increasing levels of service within a restricted budget envelope to meet increased levels of need associated with living longer (including people with mental health issues).
- Create services that are more flexible.
- Create care and support that people can access close to where they live.
- Have better long term outcomes for people at lower costs.
- Be ready for the changes of an ageing population.

1.5 Proposed changes

The original proposals in relation to the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, was as follows:

- Close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit no later than 1 April, 2012.

This proposal was consulted on over a three month period from January to April 2011, with a summary of the consultation set out in section four of this EqIA.

We do not underestimate the anxiety and concern that many will feel about this proposal. Our consultation with those affected has helped us better understand the impact on individuals of any possible closures and how we might mitigate this, where possible.

1.6 Alexandra Crisis Unit

Alexandra Road Crisis Unit is a Council run service for people with mental health issues, based in a residential care setting. The home provides a residential service for people who are experiencing mental distress or severe emotional stress and are in need of short-term, 24 hours support as an alternative to hospital admission. The home also provides short-term respite stays for people with mental health difficulties or whose carers are in urgent need of respite. The number of users who Alexandra Crisis Unit have registered to use the service is 182, about 100 of this 182 have not accessed the service since 2010.

The service has been jointly funded by health (NHS Haringey) for a number of years, in particular because the service model at the Unit was therapeutic in nature, and supported a model of recovery from mental ill-health and supporting individuals remaining in the community and living as independently as possible;

The service is accessed by users directly (via self referral), or referrals received from care coordinators and other mental health professionals;

Also operating out of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, is a 24 hour crisis telephone line, which users can contact at any time of the day or night and access a member of staff to assist with issues of immediate concern.

Whilst the service is Council run, NHS Haringey funded approximately 60% of the service through a formal joint commissioning/funding agreement made under s256 NHS Act 2006, and some funding was also provided through the Area Based Grant. The table below outlines the funding arrangements for Alexandra Crisis Unit for the financial year 2010/11:

Table 1

Adult Services provider services revenue budget	£136,800
Area Based Grant	£128,200
Adult Services Mental Health Commissioning	£11,800
NHS Haringey	£377,700
Total Budget for Alexandra Road Crisis Unit	**£654,500**

Cabinet members will be aware that the Area Based Grant terminated as from 31st March 2011 and that savings agreed from Area Based Grant included the removal of this funding from Alexandra Road Crisis Unit (£128,200).

Cabinet members will also be aware that NHS Haringey gave notice to the Council of termination on the formal joint commissioning agreement (referred to in 2.4 above) on 14th December 2011. NHS Haringey gave the Council six months notice of their intention to withdraw health funding from the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit with effect from the end of June 2011. However the notice period has been extended to no later than 31st December 2011, to allow both NHS Haringey and the Council to jointly consider the proposal for closure, and if agreed, a reasonable time period to close the service.

Funding Proposal for Council run residential care homes

It is proposed that the Council's Cabinet agree the recommendation to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

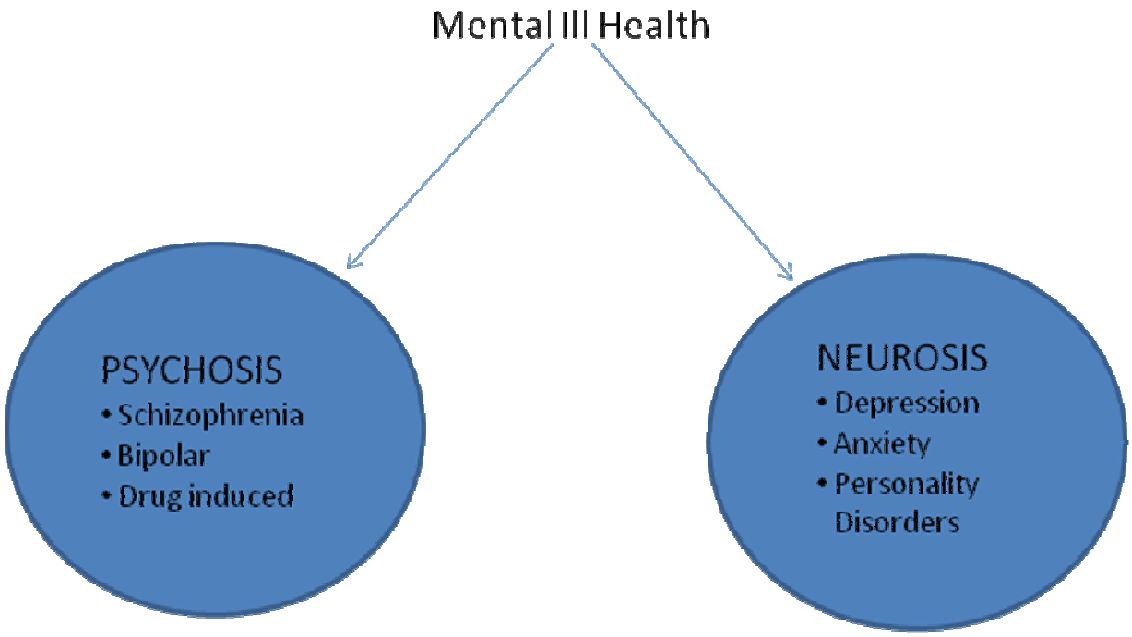
Step 2 - Consideration of available data, research and information

2a) 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?***

2.1 Defining severe and enduring mental health issues

This paper focuses on severe and enduring adult mental health. There are two main 'categories' of conditions – psychosis and neurosis.



Examples of severe and enduring mental health issues include:

- Psychosis - psychotic disorders (including schizophrenia) and bipolar affective disorder (manic depression), clinical depression and drug-induced psychosis. Depending on its severity, this may be accompanied by unusual or bizarre behavior (people with psychosis tend to experience delusions, hallucinations and hear voices), as well as difficulty with social interaction and impairment in carrying out the daily life activities
- Neurosis (non-psychotic) – depression, anxiety, compulsive obsessive disorder and personality disorders. Depending on its severity, a neurotic disorder may be accompanied by anger, irritability, mental confusion, low sense of self-worth, etc., behavioral symptoms such as phobic avoidance, vigilance, impulsive and compulsive acts, lethargy, as well as cognitive issues such as unpleasant or disturbing thoughts, repetition of thoughts and obsession, habitual fantasizing, negativity and cynicism. These are also known as 'Common Mental Health' issues.

2.2 Alexandra Road Crisis Unit – available data and information

Service User Equalities Information

Equalities monitoring information has been collected from each of the care homes affected, and also, where available, from relevant ACS managers with responsibility for commissioning and contracting external services. For comparison, the Haringey population data is taken from the Census 2001.

Another comparator used is to compare usage of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit with the profile of people with mental health issues who live longer term in specialist residential

care as part of their recovery from a period of mental ill health. Longer term can range from six months to one to two years or more, depending on the length of time individuals need to achieve higher levels of independence, and therefore move on from residential to alternate accommodation such as supporting people or supported living.

Key findings:

- Age - well over half of users of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit are aged between 31 and 50 (with 21.4% aged between 31 and 40; and 36.8% aged between 41 and 50), indicating a disproportionate impact when compared with the borough profile of age. Refer Table 2.1.1;

- Sex - there is a high proportion of females who use the crisis unit as compared to the general population/profile of females in Haringey. The proportion of Alexandra Road Crisis Road who are female is 62%, against the general population of females in Haringey of 49%. It should be noted however the proportion of female users reflects the proportion of females in Haringey that are expected to have a 'common mental health disorder' which is 60%, and also reflects the prevalence of psychosis by gender (females 61.3%)[1]. Refer Table 2.1.2;

- Race – When looking at the subtotal of people from a 'White' background, there the profile of users of the crisis unit (65.9%) shows no overall disproportionate impact against the borough profile (65.6%). This is also the case for Black and Black British with 19.2% of users coming from this Race group, as against the borough profile of 20.0%. There is a slight over representation of Asian or Asian British, and under representation of Chinese and other ethnic groups. However when compared to the profile of users who access longer term mental health residential care, Black and Black British accessing the service is significantly underrepresented with 19.2% of Black and Black British users accessing the short term service as against 41.1% or users who are in longer term residential care placements. Using the same comparator White and White British are over represented in terms of accessing the crisis unit (65.9%) as against those in longer term mental health residential care (43.2%)

- As regards 'Disability', all older people in Council funded residential care services (including Council's Inhouse services), have meet Council eligibility criteria (critical and substantial) as per DoH guidance, and are considered to have a disability as defined by the Equalities Act 2010. Fair Access to Care Services has been replaced with Guidance on Eligibility Criteria for Adult Social Care (2010) from the Department of Health, with the guidance retaining the four eligibility bands set out in Fair Access to Care Services – that is, Critical, Substantial, Moderate and Low. Haringey Adult and Community Services will continue to provide services to individuals who are assessed as having needs that are Critical or Substantial. For users at Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, they may also be under CPA of the Mental Health Act 2007.

1 http://www.pansi.org.uk – Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information – national database developed by the Institute of Public Care

- Data is available in regards sexual orientation of users. Gay men (2.2%) are slightly over-represented against the national profile of 1.0% (refer Table 2.1.5).
- No disproportionate impact was identified in respect of 'Religion' (refer table 2.1.4), 'Marriage or Civil Partnership'. No residents using Alexandra Road Crisis Unit identified themselves as going through 'Gender Reassignment'. In terms of the protected characteristic of 'Pregnancy and Maternity' one user identified that she is currently pregnant.

Table 2.2.1 Age of people in Council run residential care crisis unit

Age group	mental health residential crisis unit total	Mental Health residential profile (inhouse)	Haringey Borough Profile (all mental health users in residential care)*	Haringey Borough Profile (all adults)*
18-20	10	5.5%	0%	4.5%
21-30	26	14.3%	8.4%	26.8%
31-40	39	21.4%	15.8%	28.9%
41-50	67	36.8%	24.2%	22.2%
51-60	33	18.1%	43.2%	12.8%
61-65	7	3.8%	8.4%	4.8%
subtotal	182	100.0%	100%	100.0%

Table 2.2.2 Sex of people in Council run residential care crisis unit

Sex	Mental Health Residential crisis unit total	Mental Health residential profile (inhouse)	Haringey Borough Profile (all mental health users in residential care)*	Haringey borough profile - general population	Haringey Borough Profile (proportion of M/F with 'common mental disorder)*
Male	70	38%	73.4%	51%	40.0%
Female	112	62%	26.6%	49%	60.0%
total	**182**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 2.2.3 Race of people in Council run residential care crisis unit

Race		mental health residential crisis unit total	Mental Health residential profile – crisis unit	Haringey Borough Profile (all mental health users in longer term residential care	Haringey borough profile - general population
White British		66	36.3%		45.3%
White Irish		15	8.2%		4.3%
	White Greek / Cypriot	4	2.2%		
	White Turkish	5	2.7%		
	White Gypsy	0	0.0%		
	White Irish Traveller	0	0.0%		
	White Turkish/Cypriot	0	0.0%		
	Kurdish	0	0.0%		
	White Other	30	16.5%		
Other White		39	21.4%		**6.1%**
Subtotal white		**120**	**65.9%**	**43.2%**	**65.6%**
White and Black Caribbean		0	0.0%		1.5%
White and Black African		0	0.0%		0.7%
White and Asian		0	0.0%		1.1%
Other Mixed		2	1.1%		1.3%
Subtotal mixed/white		**2**	**1.1%**	**5.3%**	**4.6%**
Asian or Asian British Indian		5	2.7%		2.9%
Asian or Asian British Pakistani		2	1.1%		1.0%
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi		1	0.5%		1.4%
Asian or Asian British East Asian African		0	0.0%		
Asian or Asian British Other		6	3.3%		1.6%
Asian or Asian British		**14**	**7.7%**	**4.2%**	**6.7%**
Black or Black British Caribbean		20	11.0%		9.5%
Black or Black British African		14	7.7%		9.2%
Black or Black British Other		1	0.5%		1.4%
Black or Black British		**35**	**19.2%**	**41.1%**	**20.0%**
Chinese		1	0.5%		1.1%

Other Ethnic Group		0	0.0%		2.0%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group		1	**0.5%**	**4.2%**	**3.1%**
Not stated/not known		10	5.5%	2.1%	
	TOTAL	**182**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 2.2.4 Religion of people in Council run residential care crisis unit

Religion	mental health residential crisis unit total	Mental Health residential profile (inhouse)	Haringey Borough Profile (all mental health users in residential care)*	Haringey Borough Profile (all adults)*
Buddhism	3	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Christian	43	23.6%	25.3%	50.1%
Hindu	1	0.5%	1.1%	2.1%
Jewish	3	1.6%	4.2%	2.6%
Muslim	10	5.5%	3.2%	11.3%
Sikh	2	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Non-religious	13	7.1%	1.1%	20.0%
Other religions	3	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Not stated	104	57.1%	65.3%	12.1%
subtotal	**182**	**100.0%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 2.2.5 Sexuality of people in Council run residential care crisis unit

Sexual Orientation	mental health residential crisis unit total	Mental Health residential profile (inhouse)	Haringey Borough Profile (all mental health users in residential care)*	National data *
heterosexual	152	83.5%	not known	94.5%
bisexual	1	0.5%	not known	0.5%
gay	4	2.2%	not known	1.0%
lesbian	0	0.0%	not known	0.5%
Other		0.0%	not known	0.5%
Not disclosed / Unknown	25	13.7%	not known	3.0%
subtotal	**182**	**100%**		**100.0%**

* Office for National Statistics, Integrated Household Survey, September 2010

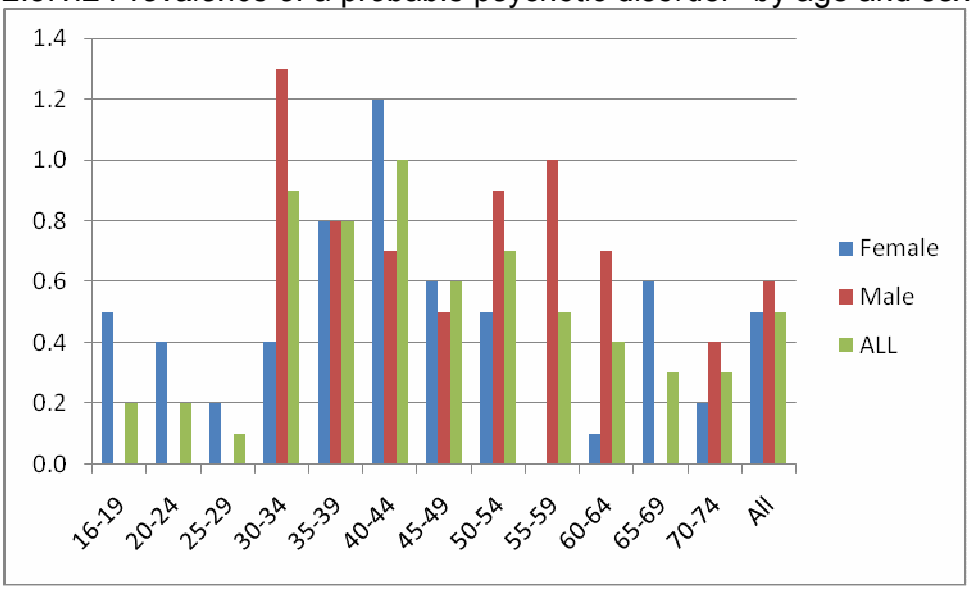
2b) What factors (barriers) might account for this under/over representation?

2.3 USERS OF ALEXANDRA CRISIS UNIT

2.3.1 Age

There is a higher proportion of people aged 31-40 accessing services at Alexandra Crisis Unit than other age groups (36.8%), although from the ages of 31-40 and 51-60 the proportions are also high (21.4% and 18.1% respectively). The National data suggests that there is overall greater prevalence of psychotic disorders between the ages of 30-54 when compared to younger and older age groups[2] (see chart 2.3.1.1 below). Common mental health issues are most prevalent between the ages of 25-29 and 50-54[3], with high reported prevalence between 30-49 (see chart 2.3.1.2 below), therefore the age profile of people who use the Unit is consistent with the national prevalence rates of mental health issues.

2.3.1.2 Prevalence of a probable psychotic disorder* by age and sex

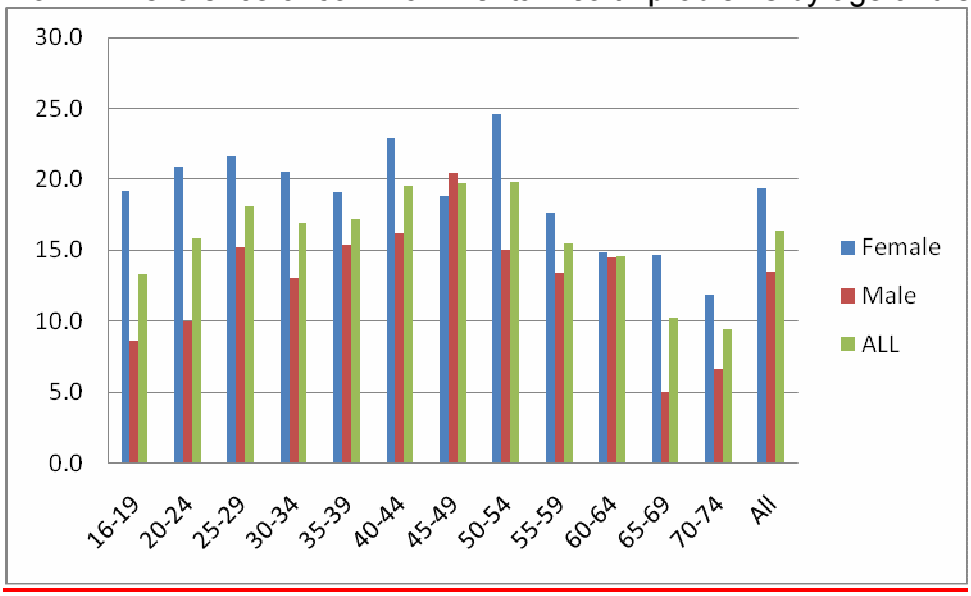


Source, London Health Observatory

** Psychotic disorder includes schizophrenia, schizotypal and other delusional disorders, manic episodes and bipolar affective disorder, and other affective disorders with psychotic symptoms.*

2 http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/Health_Topics/Diseases/MentalHealthPrevalence.aspx#1
3 http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/Health_Topics/Diseases/MentalHealthPrevalence.aspx#1

2.3.1.2 Prevalence of common mental health problems by age and sex



Source, London Health Observatory

2.3.2 Sex

There are higher numbers of females accessing the services at Alexandra Road Crisis (73%), much higher than their profile in the general population. This is reflected across the age range – see Table 2.3.2.1 below. As can be seen from the charts above, much higher proportions of females are predicted to experience common mental health problems (such as depression, anxiety and personality disorders). Crisis services can be seen as part of a package of support in keeping people living in the community for as long as possible. It is indicated therefore that there are proportionately more men with longer term mental health residential care than women, with women accessing crisis services as part of their community support package.

2.3.2.1 Usage of the Crisis Unit by age and sex

Age	Female	Male	Grand Total
18-20	5	5	10
21-30	16	10	26
31-40	28	11	39
41-50	41	26	67
51-60	18	15	33
61-65	4	3	7
Grand Total	**112**	**70**	**182**

2.3.3 Race

There is no race group that is significantly over or under-represented in terms of people who access the Crisis Unit, when compared to the general population. However the race profile of people who access the short term crisis service when compared to those who access longer term mental health residential care shows over representation of people from a White background and under representation of people from a Black or Black British background. As noted in the introductory section of this EqIA, longer term residential care may be for periods of up to two years or more, depending on the recovery journey of the individual, with more Black and Black British users accessing longer term residential care. Some explanation comes from national prevalence data - the prevalence of psychotic disorders is significantly higher in black men (3.1%) and

there is a strong link with deprivation[4]. The Haringey Mental Health Needs assessment completed in 2010[5], shows that the admission rates (to St Ann's Hospital) by diagnosis are highest amongst psychotic disorders, with schizophrenia accounting for 59% of admission, following by mood affective (18%) and personality disorders (15%)[6]

2.3.4 Disability

All service users have a form of disability, as defined by the Equalities Act 2010, and are eligible for services following a needs assessment that assessed their eligibility as critical or substantial under the national Eligibility Framework.

2.3.5 Religion

No disproportionate impact identified

2.3.6 Gender Reassignment

No disproportionate impact identified

2.3.7 Sexual Orientation

No disproportionate impact identified

2.3.8 Maternity and Pregnancy

No disproportionate impact identified

4 NHS Information Centre (2009). *Adult psychiatric morbidity in England 2007*. http://tinyurl.com/apms2007
5 http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/council/hsp/ourplace/healthier_people_with_a_better_quality_of_life.htm
6 http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/council/hsp/ourplace/healthier_people_with_a_better_quality_of_life.htm

Step 3 - Assessment of Impact

3a) How will your proposal affect existing barriers? (Please tick below as appropriate)

	Increase barriers?	Reduce barriers	No change
Alexandra Road Crisis Unit	X		

3.1 Summary of impact of current proposals – mental health

3.1.1 Impact on Age:
There would appear to be a disproportionate impact of the proposals on people aged between 31 and 50 using the crisis unit.

3.1.2 Impact on Sex:
The main users of the Council run crisis unit are women, who outnumber men approximately 2:1, therefore the proposed closure is more likely to have a disproportionate impact on females.

3.1.3 Impact on Disability:
All users of the crisis unit are considered to have a disability, namely a mental health issue. Therefore it is to be expected that the proposed changes will adversely affect users.

3.1.4 Impact on Race:
In broad terms the groups affected by these changes are consistent with the overall borough profile for ethnicity, however when compared to the profile of users in longer term residential care, the highest impact would be for White and White British..

***3.1.5 Impact on other protected characteristics**:* There is no adverse impact identified in respect of the other protected characteristics – that is: religion, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership. There is no adverse impact anticipated against the protected characteristic of pregnancy and maternity.

3.1.6 Impact on staff: The workforce implications of the proposed changes are covered in separate organisational restructure EqIAs.

3b) What specific actions are you proposing in order to respond to the existing barriers and imbalances you have identified in Step 2?

The existing model of social care provision can act as a barrier to people exercising choice and control, and achieving / maintaining their independence: for example, specific BME groups/individuals may find that a personal budget more easily lends itself to meet their needs. The objective of personalisation is to ensure that individuals are able to achieve their desired outcomes, through self-assessment,

person-centred support planning, and the use of personal budgets. The overarching drive of personalisation and using personal budgets is to support more people to live at home for longer, thereby reducing the need for residential care.

However where the assessed need of the individual is such that short term 'crisis' residential care is considered the most appropriate option for them, this will be arranged for them. Should the proposals to close the Council run crisis unit for people with mental health issues be agreed by Cabinet, a review of their current level of care need will be arranged (and have been started), involving the service user/resident and their families, as well as access to independent advocacy where necessary.

Through self-directed-support and the wider transformation of social care individuals, with the help of those that support them will have the opportunity to manage their own care arrangements and achieve a better quality of life. We have also been in the forefront of putting in place efficient personalised services that support people to live independently, with an improved quality of life, for longer.

In the long-run, these barriers will be removed by the following:

- A move toward community-based services including service available at community hubs
- Commissioning services – working with the current and future provider market to ensure the right levels of capacity and at the right quality are available to support people's needs – both community based and residential care based services.
- Enabling more personalised care through increasing use of personal budgets which gives increased choice and control for clients assessed as being in need of care and support.
- Robust assessment, person-centred care management and safeguarding.
- Developing a 'universal offer' based on volunteering and social responsibility.

The residential care homes, including Alexandra Road Crisis Unit managed by the Council, are provided in the wider context of a well developed independent sector care home market. Haringey Adult Services has strong commissioning practice in terms of residential care placements; in early 2011, the Care Quality Commission judged Haringey's commissioning practice, in terms of the quality of residential care for adults, to be the best in London and we have performed in the top national quartile for the quality of residential care that we commission for the last two years;

There is no planned 'shift' from this robust approach to the quality of care that Haringey commissions; Haringey is moving from a model of directly provided adult care services to one where such services are commissioned from a wide range of providers in the independent sector. This proposal is consistent with that strategic approach and the wider requirements of "Putting People First" and "Think Local, Act Personal";

In terms of the care home market for mental health, there are 38 Care Quality Commission registered residential care home services in the independent sector in the borough offering a total of 224 residential beds. There are also a significant number of residential care homes close to the borough boundary. The Council currently commissions all mental health residential care in the private sector, both within the borough and out of borough (for example where a person prefers to live in

another area to be closer to family, or where specialist provision is required in the case of forensic services). Within mental health services, there is clear ethos of recovery and move on from residential care, and the providers within the market are used to working with people who are in crisis;

In addition, Haringey Adult Services have a strong and proven track record of good, well-embedded commissioning and contracting practice, on a solid foundation of strong management of the social care market; current practice is to avoid large block contracts and large numbers of people being placed with any one provider. This mitigates against the potential collapse of particular providers and maximises the choice for clients and their families, within a system of benchmark pricing in the residential care home market; and,

Within this context we anticipate no apparent difficulties in working with the private and voluntary sector in being able to provide an appropriate intervention/placement where the primary need is social care, such as respite and dealing with crisis situations. Indeed the range of options available for users is anticipated to increase. As per 12.14 below, consultation respondents indicated clearly that should the proposal to close Alexandra Road Crisis Unit be agreed by Cabinet, there is a strong preference for a mental health charity (or voluntary organisation to be involved in any re-provision. It is anticipated that where alternate provision should be provided by social care, there is s strong provider base available already to ensure the Council is able to respond to this user preference

3c) 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?

We do not envisage that there are barriers arising from existing delivery model that would not be addressed by a move to the delivery model in 3(b) above. However, there will be continuous monitoring through contact with social workers, consultation with service users via organisations such as the Haringey LINk and the Haringey User Network, Mental Health Partnership Board and other stakeholder groups on how the new model is working. We will use the feedback from these in the years to come to identify areas that will need market development, and where necessary, corrective measures will be put in place.

Step 4 - Consult on the proposal

4a) Who have you consulted on your proposal and what were the main issues and concerns from the consultation?

When we consulted
The consultation ran for the best practice period of three months from 31st January to 30th April 2011 to enable sufficient time to talk to people about the proposals and give them time to respond

How we consulted
There were several main channels for the consultation, as set out below:

Pre-consultation activity
Emails and letters were sent to users, relatives, carers and staff in all of the homes and centres affected by the proposed budget cuts as well as providers, health, voluntary sector colleagues and others once it was clear Cabinet would be considering proposed changes to the delivery of adult care services when it met on 21st December 2011. This correspondence was sent out on 20th, 22nd and 23rd December to coincide with information about these proposals being published on the Councils website and Cabinet's decision to consult.

These e-mails and letters were followed up with face-to-face meetings were with users of services, relatives and carers as well as staff at each of the affected locations either immediately before or after Christmas 2010 or at the start of the New Year 2011 to alert them to the proposed budget cuts (if they'd not already heard) and that we would be consulting on the proposal. The opportunity was taken to explain what was happening and why and what the next steps would be.
Details as follows:

Date	Location
Staff – 20th, 21st and 22nd December 2011	Alex House and Civic Centre
Users, relatives, carers – 4th January through 13th January 2012	Various homes and centres

Consultation web page, email address and telephone helpline
A comprehensive web page (www.haringey.gov/ budgetconsultation) was created to ensure people were able to read about the proposals and were kept informed of the consultation and what people were saying in feedback. The web pages have regularly been updated since their launch; this has received over 2100 viewings as follows:

Page	Page views
Budgetconsultation/general	995
budgetconsultation/daycarecentres	428
budgetconsultation/residentialhomes	272
budgetconsultation/alexroad	263
budgetconsultation/dropincentres	177

We didn't, however, rely on this electronic means of communication, especially for those without access to the internet.

Consultation Questions
We produced four targeted consultation questionnaires for day care centres, drop-ins, residential care homes/bed based respite care or the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit and, enabling people to respond to specific questions and/or add comments of their own.

This was done in recognition of the fact that the meetings would only capture the views of those users, relatives and carers who attended one of more of the monthly meetings in the homes and centres. We needed to be able to capture the views of those who would be unable to attend such as relatives who lived some distance away as well as hear from members of the public, voluntary sector colleagues and others who either did not chose to write-in or provide a formal response to the consultation.

It was also a way of capturing equalities data that would help us to determine alongside the other information we had collated, the Equalities Impact of our proposals and allowed people who wanted to, to have their say anonymously.
The other reason for the questionnaire was that we not only wanted to know what people thought of the proposal but for people to help commissioners of services and others shape future services in the Borough if the proposed changes went ahead.

We identified the need for separate questionnaires: one for residential/bed-based respite care services, one for drop-ins, one for day centres and one for the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit to reflect the differences between the services and the very different nature of the provision (preventative services versus statutory ones and day opportunities versus residential care). Doing so will allow decision-makers to analyse the results in more detail and provide commissioners and others with more specific information tailored to different users of services needs.

Overall structure of the questionnaires

The questionnaires followed a similar format inviting respondents to indicate:

1. Their support or opposition to the proposal
2. Say what's important to them
3. Say what they wanted future services to provide
4. Provide details about themselves

Each questionnaire had between 20-25 questions in all, including several free-text boxes to enable people to have their say.

In total, some 3000 questionnaires were produced in all according to the perceived needs of each service user group. These were produced in both printed and electronic forms with copies made available for completion via the web page, handed out at the monthly meetings, made available in the homes and centres or sent out on request. The availability of these questionnaires was communicated via the fact sheet, webpage, mentioned at the monthly meetings and highlighted in correspondence (posters, updates etc). Freepost envelopes were made available so that people could return completed questionnaires 'free of charge'.

Press notices
Background material was produced for the press explaining the services and the proposed cuts.

Letters and e-mails
The Council recognised the anxiety caused by the proposals and the need to keep people informed as a way of minimising this.
A total of 1200 inaugural letters were sent to users, carers, relatives, providers, faith groups, churches followed by a similar number of others during various stages of the consultation:

- January 2011 – letters were sent to users, relatives and carers setting out details of the consultation and timetable of meetings with senior council officers and Cabinet members including a fact sheet;
- February 2011 – letters were sent to providers, health and voluntary sector colleagues setting out the consultation, inviting organisations and individuals to have their say and explaining potential impact of any proposed changes and the steps we would be taking to mitigate the effect;
- March 2011 – letters were sent to users, relatives and carers as well as others providing feedback and reminding them that the consultation had reached the halfway point;
- June 2011 – letters were sent to users, relatives and carers and others of drop-ins advising them of the results of the Cabinet decision on drop-in services and separate letter to uses, relatives, carers and others notifying them of the timetable residential homes, centres and the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit and pointing to where full details of the consultation could be found.

Other correspondence included standard acknowledgements / specific responses to several hundred emails and letters received from people directly or via a councillor or local member of parliament about the proposed cuts.

These formed part of an ongoing communications plan designed to keep all those affected updated on progress and to minimise anxiety following consultation by keeping people informed, as necessary, until decisions are made.
They were also one of a wide range of ways/channels for people to have their say:

Meetings
A significant number of events (56 in all) were held with users, relatives and carers where individuals were presented with information about the proposals and the consultation and then given the opportunity to discuss and comment upon the various aspects including the potential impact upon them and to put forward their case or alternative propositions.

In addition, in response to requests received, we met with a number of individuals or groups to discuss a number of alternative proposals. Users and other interested parties were also encouraged to begin their own consultation with officers attending or facilitating meetings. Details as follows:

16/02/2011	Muswell Hill Pensioners Action Group
9/03/2011	Cranwood Community Group
09/02/2011	Tom's Club
18/02/2011	Clarendon Centre

21/03/2011	Haringey Local Improvement Network (LINK)
21/03/2011	Older People's Drop-in Centres workshop
15/04/2011	Meet with Cllr Schmitz Options for Willoughby Rd
19/05/2011	Mental Health Carers Association Carers Support Group
17/06/2011	Hill Homes 'Extra care' scheme

Reminders
We also issued a reminder about the consultation (and the time remaining for people to have their say) midway through the consultation, advised people when the consultation ended, and reminded people of their right to make further representation to Councillors when they are making their final decisions.

Partnership working

Community and voluntary sector
A network of the local independent and voluntary sector, the local online community and NHS colleagues were also engaged to promote the consultation with the likes of Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO) reaching a membership of over 1400 and Harringay Online, the Haringey Health and Social Care Local Involvement Network (LINK) and local NHS reaching a wide range of others, including GPs, members of the online community and individuals and community group representatives in Haringey working to improve the way Health and Social Care Services are delivered.

Adult Partnership Boards
The consultation was raised, discussed and promoted via the five Adult Partnership Boards so that the message could be cascaded to as wide as possible an audience. See below for the dates on which these meetings took place. The consultation around the proposed closure of the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit was undertaken in partnership with NHS Haringey.

There were also opportunities for the five established partnership boards, reference groups, forums and other networks to consider formally the proposal and to respond to the consultation so that carers, older people's representatives, those representing people with learning and other disabilities, mental health issues, the BME community etc could have their say. Several, such as the Older Peoples and Learning Disabilities Partnership Boards, CASCH, a residents association in Crouch End, Haringey User Network and the Mental Health Carers Support Association Carers Support Group in Haringey taking the opportunity to do so

16 Feb, 13 Apr 2011	Older People's Partnership Board
19 Jan, 31 Mar 2011	Carers Partnership Board
2 Feb, 23 Mar and 18 May 2011	Learning Disabilities Partnership Board
13 Jan, 14 Apr 2011	Mental Health Partnership Board
24 Jan, 16 May 2011	Autism Disorder Spectrum Group

We made sure that details of the web page as well as other details, including how people could contact a single point of contact within the council (FeedbackandSupport@haringey.gov.uk and telephone query line: 020 8489 1400) about the consultation should they wish to, for more information or in order to have their say were also made widely available and ensured that this information was included in fact sheets, posters and other forms of correspondence.

Consultation – Summary of what people said

Overall comments

Impact for users, relatives and carers

Those who attended meetings or who wrote in have understandably expressed a range of emotions and strengths of feeling. Many people who participated in the consultation did so with personal stories and explained the impact of the cuts for them and/or their loved ones or the groups and individuals whose interests they represented. It was said that these preventative services provided a 'life line' for those who used them and that many people would be isolated or lose the only significant social contact they had without them. Services were considered 'invaluable in a crisis'. Closure of services was also thought to increase the likelihood of a more serious intervention by the Council or NHS.

Understandably some queried what would happen to users of services should the proposed closures go ahead, worried as they were about not having enough time to make alternative arrangements or where else their loved ones would go to receive a service.

Impact for the future and the wider community

Some respondents worried that these savings would have lasting consequences for the community and those groups and individuals they supported and cared for. Others pointed to a potential extra demand for statutory and non-statutory services across the Borough and as they saw it the wider social impact of the proposals. There were worries too about current and future capacity if services closed or that the quality could not or would not be replicated in the independent sector or that prices would rise. The prevailing view was that every effort should be made to find suitable community based groups and organisations to take them over and they be offered practical support in doing so.

Comments on the proposal

The general view was that these organisations provided vital, much-needed services and support. People overwhelmingly would prefer it if they remained as they were and 'strongly opposed' or 'opposed' the proposal. Several respondents, including leading charities, expressed their opposition to any cuts in funding that threatened services for vulnerable people within the community and felt that savings could and should be found elsewhere even if they largely accepted and understood that funding shortages lay behind the proposal. Some people said that the proposed savings were a false economy and/or that it would cost more in the long run. Those in favour of the proposals said that the needs of all Haringey residents must be put ahead of the few and suggested a range of alternatives.

Many extended offers of help and/or suggested steps the Council should and could take to mitigate and/or monitor the impact were the cuts to go ahead. Some were pleased to see the personalisation programme moving forward and were keen to

work with the Council in developing a diverse market in services. Others like the Unions were concerned that the personalisation agenda was being used to justify the proposal.

Comments on the consultation
Direct feedback would indicate that the meetings we held were sensitively run and generally positively received and that the Council had fulfilled its responsibility of keeping those who attended informed. Others we have heard from said they had struggled to comprehend or hear what was being said, felt the meeting has been dominated by others or that they lacked detailed enough feedback on which to participate effectively.

There were moreover views that the consultation was "seriously flawed, claims that users of services and others have found it difficult to challenge the Council's figures or offer alternatives because of a lack of a detailed costs or that substitutes/replacements had not been properly costed. It was also stated that there appeared to be no transitional arrangements even though, as was explained, no decision has been taken.

Others suggested that proposals had been hastily arranged or that decisions had already been made, that the questionnaires were biased, queried the levels of advocacy or other support and/or asserted that the consultation was a formality, foregone conclusion or was even a 'sham'. There was frustration at how long the consultation was lasting, and in the absence of a decision, the 'lack of progress' from one meeting to the next or that we'd not listened to specialists or taken account of their views as service users, relatives or professionals from the outset.

Frequently asked questions
People frequently asked about the reason for the savings and wanted to discuss other ways of saving money, asked what would happen to the buildings or to other groups using the buildings, asked about the consultation, and for more information to enable them to propose alternative courses of action for consideration as part of the consultation. Understandably some queried what would happen to users of services should the proposed closures go ahead, worried as they were about not having enough time to make alternative arrangements.

Consultation on proposals for the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit
Alexandra Road Crisis Unit was seen as an extremely important part of the mental health service in Haringey providing a positive pathway to avoiding hospital admissions, pressure on GPs etc. Closing Alexandra Road Crisis Unit would, it was argued, be short-sighted and high in both financial and human terms. A short stay at Alexandra Road Crisis Unit can, it was argued, prevent some people from needing to go onto more serious units for more serious conditions, make a real difference and save lives and was preferable to locked wards and a hospital setting which were not viewed as viable or preferred alternatives and about which there was genuine anxiety. People it was said, did not want a medical model but a person-centred approach like Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

People were uncertain of the strategy behind the closure arguing that the replacement(s) as they saw it being advocated would be very different to now and based on a medical model that services users did not want. Recovery Houses, it was said, worked along different lines such that provided by Alexandra Road Crisis

Unit and would not pick up on the need for a community based crisis and respite unit with 24hr telephone support leading to gaps in crisis services, making it difficult for services users to move quickly from a crisis back into normal life.

People said they appreciated that the NHS rather than council cuts precipitated closure of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit but felt the Council should be helping to save the place from closing.

Haringey Users Network as part of its work in supporting service users, having consulted users, said there was a clear conclusion that the service was popular and effective and that service users would be most concerned about the loss of respite care; the skills and empathetic support of staff and the loss of the 24 hr support phone line.

Unison provided comments in respect of the service changes (staffing comments are addressed in a separate staffing EqIA), which echoed views expressed by other respondents as set out above, including comments on NHS proposals around recovery houses (including concerns about a medical model of service), the high value of the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit to service to users, and the loss of a preventative community based service in the borough.

In the case of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit (ARCU), there were some 5 meetings with users, relatives and carers; 53 questionnaire responses, a further 21 written responses and 263 specific viewings of the webpage. A petition was also received with 169 signatures from the group 'Save Alexandra Road Crisis Unit'.

Looking to the Future

Asked what factor(s) councillors should take into account when making their final decision, two-thirds to three quarters thought continuity of care and quality of care the most important factors. Over two-thirds of those commenting on Alexandra Road Crisis Unit felt a mix of psychiatric user-led self help social groups and adult social care would best help support their futures rather than any one service on its own.

Of the services currently provided at Alexandra Road, respondents considered accommodation, the support of other with similar experiences and social activities were the top 3 most important things to people in crisis. A safe and secure environment, well-trained and friendly staff and home cooked nutritious food was important for 50-60%+ of residential home and bed-based respite respondents.

For Alexandra Road Crisis Unit respondents, the key services they think must be provided in the future are a safe place to go (over 80%); helping those in a crisis to manage their own mental health (79%); and information and advice (53%) followed by the support of other users/survivors (42%).

4b) How, in your proposal have you responded to the issues and concerns from consultation?

Just to be clear, there is no change to Haringey Council's eligibility criteria to access adult social care services, so if a vulnerable adult is assessed as needing services s/he will continue to receive services but, these services will be provided in the independent sector, or via the NHS, as appropriate to a person's needs.

NHS Haringey, the Council and Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust will be working closely with the market (including independent sector providers) to develop concrete, alternative and appropriate options should councillors ultimately decide to close the Unit. NHS Haringey and Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust are already working to develop alternative provision for people with mental health issues who experience crisis and have already started looking at the development of Crisis and Recovery Houses. Both the consultation outcomes and Unison concerns as set out above have been provided to NHS Haringey for consideration in coming to their decision around the proposal at the end of September 2011. Staffing matters raised by Unison are addressed in a separate EqIA.

We anticipate no apparent difficulties in working with the private and voluntary sector in being able to provide an appropriate intervention/placement where the primary need is social care, such as respite and dealing with crisis situations. Indeed the range of options available for users is anticipated to increase, with a strong provider base available already to ensure the Council is able to respond with appropriate care.

Please note, following the NHS and Community Care Act 1990, two thirds of all residential and community care services have been commissioned (planned and bought) by the Council in the independent sector. Haringey only purchases services from providers of care who are rated by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) as **Excellent** or **Good**. The CQC has recognised that our commissioning of residential and home care services is the best in London and that Haringey has performed in the top quartile nationally for the last two years.

4c) 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?

An update of the consultation (to date) was widely provided in March 2011 along with responses to Frequently Asked Questions.

June-August 2011 – letters have been sent to users, relatives and carers and others of drop-ins and residential care homes advising them of the position of the Cabinet decision on drop-in services and residential care homes; a separate letter to users, relatives, carers and others notifying them of the decision timetable for day centres and the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit and pointing to where full details of the consultation could be found and that they can attend or make representation.

Full details of the consultation are contained in a separate more detailed consultation report which accompanies the report to Cabinet. This has been widely made available beforehand.

Step 5 - Addressing Training

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?

It is important that all Officers involved in commissioning of services directly, or through the market development function and, where appropriate, some private organisations, must have received up to date, full, equalities training. This will be identified as a key action in section 8.

Step 6 - Monitoring Arrangements

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?

We will be using the Council's equalities monitoring form and reporting procedures to track the actual effects of the new delivery model when implemented and where adverse impacts are identified steps will be taken to address them. The form has been recently updated to include the new equalities protected characteristics identified by the Equality Act 2010.

Monitoring arrangements will include:

- Formal contract monitoring (as now), where formal contracts are in place.
- Quality assurance through Adult and Community Services new Accreditation Framework, which is currently being rolled out across all provider services
- Analysis of complaints

Engagement with providers will include:

- Monthly provider forums
- Ongoing work by Market Development.

- ***Who will be responsible for monitoring?***

The relevant Heads of Service will be responsible for monitoring the equalities impacts of the proposals. Commissioning will need to continue to ensure that providers are meeting the needs of their users, including those protected groups highlighted through this Equalities Impact Assessment are protected from any potential discriminatory practice, including ensuring an appropriately balanced staff group in terms of equalities strands.

- ***What indicators and targets will be used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy/service/function and its equalities impact?***

The 'personalisation' of social care process has built in systems for review, risk assessment and quality assurance for those clients who require an assessed service as a result of the proposals. Data relating to those clients will be collected and analysed by equalities strands.

- ***Are there monitoring procedures already in place which will generate this information?***

Standard equalities monitoring documentation already exists and will be used. This includes contract monitoring and performance management arrangements of external organisations

- ***Where will this information be reported and how often?***

This information will be reported quarterly to Adult and Community Services DMT.

Step 7 - Summarise impacts identified

Unit	Age	Ethnicity	Disability	Gender	
Alexandra Road Crisis Unit	Age - well over half of users of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit are aged between 31 and 50 (with 21.4% aged between 31 and 40; and 36.8% aged between 41 and 50), indicating a disproportionate impact when compared with the borough profile of age	Race - there is no disproportionate impact in terms of race, when comparing the race of users of Alexandra Road against the general population. It should be noted however that the highest proportion of users come from a White background (65.9%);	**All users are disabled**	Sex - there is a high proportion of females who use the crisis unit as compared to the general population/profile of females in Haringey. The proportion of Alexandra Road Crisis Road who are female is 62%, against the general population of females in Haringey of 49%.	No disproportionate Impact identified with regard to religion, sexual orientation and the other protected categories

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
People aged 31-50 / females accessing appropriate social care residential care and crisis/respite services	• Ensure care management staff plan with service users, families/carers and providers that the specific needs of user can be met when making placements.	Head of Adult Commissioning Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust	Ongoing •	Existing resources
Risks of higher need for other forms of support and care services in future	• Identifying non-traditional respite options and improving take-up of personal budgets • Commissioning more services in the independent sector • Developing a diverse market in services	Head of Adult Commissioning Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust	Ongoing	Existing resources
Risk of insufficient capacity in care home market to meet demand	• Commissioning and Market development work with existing and potential new providers in ensuring the right level of capacity (of the right quality) • Ensure capacity for specific disabilities requirements – working with people with mental health issues in crisis	Head of Adult Commissioning	Ongoing	Existing resources
Improve equality monitoring in relation to transformed services	• Ensure that all services users in transformed services are fully equality monitored against the Equality Act 2010 categories	Heads of Services	Ongoing	Existing resources

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?

On the Council's website after all the EqIAs has been approved and signed off.

Assessed by (Author of the proposal):

Name: Lisa Redfern

Designation: Deputy Director

Signature:

Date: 8th September 2011

Quality checked by (Equality Team):
Name: Arleen Brown
Designation: Senior Policy Officer
Signature: *A.J. Brown*
Date: 8th September 2011

Sign off by Directorate Management Team:

Name:

Designation:

Signature:

Date:

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 2

THE NEW DUTY – THE SINGLE EQUALITY DUTY

EQUALITY ACT 2010

Introduces the **Single Equality Duty** which covers all eight strands, namely **race, disability, sex, gender identity, pregnancy and maternity, religion/belief, age** and **sexual orientation** and which came into force on 06 April 2011.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 Public Sector Equality Duty states

(1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to –

> (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
> (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
> (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

(2) – A person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions must, in the exercise of those functions, have due regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) – Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –

> (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
> (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
> (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

(4) – The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

(5) – Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –

(a) tackle prejudice, and
(b) promote understanding.

(6) – Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act.

(7) – The relevant protected characteristics are – age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

(8) – A reference to conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act includes a reference to –

(a) a breach of an equality clause or rule;
(b) a breach of a non-discrimination rule.

THE COUNCIL'S EQUALITIES SCHEME 2010-2013 AND DELIVERY PLAN

The Council's current Equality Scheme includes the three existing equality duties, namely race, disability and gender as well as the additional equality strands, namely religion or belief, age and sexual orientation, introduced by the Equality Act 2006, The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006 and The Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007.

TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION

Types of discrimination by way of an overview only include

- direct discrimination that is when someone (falling within one or more of the equality strands) is treated less favourably than others in the same circumstances
- indirect discrimination is when a provision, criterion or practice is applied to all but which puts a person (falling within one or more of the equality strands) at a disadvantage
- victimisation is when a person (falling within one or more of the equality strands) is treated less favourably than others having complained about discrimination in some way whether by way of proceedings or providing information or the making of allegations
- harassment is where there is unwanted conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating the person's (falling within one or more of the equality strands) dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.

FOR INFORMATION

STATUTORY CODES OF PRACTICE

These are statutory codes relevant to each of the duties and whilst a breach of the code does not of itself make a person liable in any proceedings it will be taken into account by a court in certain types of proceedings. This means that

they are admissible in evidence and if any provision of one of the codes appears to a court or a tribunal to be relevant to any question arising in the proceedings it has to be taken into account.

The existing codes continue to have effect until revoked by the Secretary of State at the request of the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The Commission has the power to issue new codes.

The draft code of practice on the Public Sector Equality Duty is scheduled to be laid before Parliament in Summer 2011.

GUIDANCE

The Commission has also produced non statutory guidance which includes the guidance on how to complete the assessments

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 3 – List of private and voluntary sector run care homes in Haringey borough for mental health

Organisation	Total Capacity	Type	Provider Type	Quality Rating as at March 2010
Adrian House	**5** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Arbours Crisis Centre	**6** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Voluntary	**
Ashley House	**3** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Ashness House	**5** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)		***
Ashness House Care Home	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Ashness Two	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Belmont House	**9** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Cascade II	**5** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Chesterfield Gardens 44 & 60	**7** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Voluntary	**
Denron Lodge	**5** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
DRS (Annex) Care Home	**6** places	Care home only (learning disability + mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	private	**
DRS (Annexe 4) Care Home	**6** places	Care home only (learning disability + mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
DRS Annexe Care Home	**4** places	Care home only (learning disability + mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**

DRS Care Home	**4** places	Care home only (learning disability + mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	private	**
Earlham House	**7** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	***
Elsden House	**6** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Emmanuel House	**3** places	Care home not providing medicines or medical treatment (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Emmanuel House	**3** places	Care home not providing medicines or medical treatment (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Grove Park House	**5** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Hanom House	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	private	**
Hawthorn House	**3** places	mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia (3 places)		**NYR**
Jennifer Residential Care Home	**6** places	Care home only (learning disability + mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Laural House	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Melrose House	**6** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	***
Noble Lodge	**6** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Number Residential Care Home	**10** places	Care home only (learning disability + mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	***
Peregrine House	**35** places	Care home only (Physical disability over 65 years of age + Mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia - over 65 years of age + old age, not falling within any other category + physical disability)	Private	**
Prudential Care Home Limited	**5** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Prudential Care Home Ltd	**6** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia + Mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia - over 65	Private	**

		years of age)		
Prudential Care Home Ltd	**7** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Roseview Home	**6** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
St Ann`s Care Home Ltd	**3** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
The Avenue Care Home	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**NYR**
Venetia Residential Care Home	**11** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia + Mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia - over 65 years of age)	Private	**
Weka House	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**
Whittington House	**3** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	*
Wimbourne House	**4** places	Care home only (mental health, excluding learning disability or dementia)	Private	**

This page is intentionally left blank

ID .password	Password used by respondent	ID .name	Name, login or ID of respondent
	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)

Proposed closure of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit

Haringey Council is undertaking a programme of consultation about the future of some of the adult services it directly provides. The consultation takes place between 31st January and 30th April 2011.

The Council is facing unprecedented Government cuts to its budget and this will, along with other parts of the council have very serious consequences for adult social care services. Proposed changes include the closure of Council-run residential care homes, day and drop-in centres and mental health services, which we run with NHS Haringey and Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust, as appropriate.

NHS Haringey and the Council recognises the value and importance of these services but has no alternative than to consider their proposed closure as both organisations are no longer able to directly provide and/or pay for some health and adult social care services in future.

We want you to have your say about our proposals; and the future of the Alexandra Road Crisis Unit in Haringey where the current service would potentially cease. Please help us by completing this short survey. **The closing date for the survey is 30 April 2011**. Please start the survey on the next page.

Please note, the survey needs session cookies enabled on your browser, otherwise you may experience problems filling in the survey. We use session cookies to allow you to page through the survey without losing any information. No personal information is stored or obtained from your computer. If you're unsure how to enable session cookies, please visit www.haringey.gov.uk/cookies.

Q1 To what extent do you support our proposal to close Alexandra Road Mental Health Crisis Unit?

3 (5.7%)	Strongly support
0 (0.0%)	Support
0 (0.0%)	Neither support nor don't support
4 (7.5%)	Do not Support
46 (86.8%)	Strongly do not support

Q2 Please tell us the reason(s) for your answer:

50 (94.3%)

Q3 Do you understand why Haringey Council is proposing to close Alexandra Road?

30 (56.6%)	Yes
16 (30.2%)	No
6 (11.3%)	Not sure

Q4 If you do not understand the reasons, or are unsure, please tell us why?

28 (52.8%)

About the Future

The following questions are designed to help shape a future of services potentially provided by others to meet your needs.

Q5 **Which of the following do you think can help support you best in the future?**

1 (1.9%) Psychiatric services
3 (5.7%) Adult social services
2 (3.8%) User-led self-help social groups
37 (69.8%) A mixture of all three

Q6 **Which of the services currently provided at Alexandra Road do you feel are important to people in crisis? (**Please rate each of them from 1 to 5 with 1 being the least important and 5 being the most important)

	1	2	3	4	5
Accommodation	4 (7.5%)	3 (5.7%)	4 (7.5%)	5 (9.4%)	33 (62.3%)
Meals	4 (7.5%)	7 (13.2%)	9 (17.0%)	7 (13.2%)	23 (43.4%)
Social support (including the support of others with similar experiences)	5 (9.4%)	1 (1.9%)	3 (5.7%)	6 (11.3%)	32 (60.4%)
Education or training	5 (9.4%)	5 (9.4%)	8 (15.1%)	13 (24.5%)	17 (32.1%)
Physical activities	5 (9.4%)	3 (5.7%)	7 (13.2%)	13 (24.5%)	21 (39.6%)
Creative activities	6 (11.3%)	1 (1.9%)	6 (11.3%)	12 (22.6%)	23 (43.4%)
Housing, benefits and debt advice	4 (7.5%)	6 (11.3%)	10 (18.9%)	8 (15.1%)	20 (37.7%)
Social activities	3 (5.7%)	2 (3.8%)	6 (11.3%)	13 (24.5%)	24 (45.3%)
Help back into work	5 (9.4%)	9 (17.0%)	10 (18.9%)	10 (18.9%)	16 (30.2%)
Help to stay in work	6 (11.3%)	5 (9.4%)	7 (13.2%)	12 (22.6%)	17 (32.1%)

Q7 **Thinking about the Alexandra Road facility, which have helped you best achieve recovery and return home?** (Tick all that apply)

39 (73.6%) Accommodation
33 (62.3%) Meals
39 (73.6%) Social support (including the support of others with similar experiences)
16 (30.2%) Education or training
20 (37.7%) Physical activities
28 (52.8%) Creative activities
19 (35.8%) Housing, benefits and debt advice
29 (54.7%) Social activities
9 (17.0%) Help back into work
11 (20.8%) Help to stay in work
5 (9.4%) None of the above

Q8 **What services do you think must be provided for those in crisis in the future?** (Tick all that apply)

42 (79.2%) Help managing my own mental health
18 (34.0%) Help to stay in my own home
18 (34.0%) Housing, benefits and debt advice
22 (41.5%) The support of others users/survivors
Other, Please specify 11 (20.8%)
28 (52.8%) Information and advice
17 (32.1%) Getting involved in my local area
43 (81.1%) A safe place to go
8 (15.1%) Other

Q9 **What future support that's not listed would you like to see provided to people to help them achieve what they want to achieve?**

30 (56.6%)

Q10 **How do you think the current services could be provided differently?**

31 (58.5%)

Q11 **How do you think the services at Alexandra Road would be best provided in future?** (Tick as many as apply)

8 (15.1%) Clinic/ward within a local hospital

25 (47.2%) A local mental health charity

18 (34.0%) A national mental health charity

10 (18.9%) A local user/survivor-led group

21 (39.6%) Alexandra Road run by someone else

14 (26.4%) Other

Other, please specify 18 (34.0%)

Q12 **To what extent do you agree with each of the following statements?**

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I want a safe place to go when I'm feeling unwell/in crisis	46 (86.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I prefer a safe place that does not remind me of hospital	43 (81.1%)	3 (5.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)
I need respite	33 (62.3%)	10 (18.9%)	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I would like to be able to get involved in community activities like leisure and sports	22 (41.5%)	11 (20.8%)	10 (18.9%)	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
I would find it helpful to have advocacy support during any change to services	26 (49.1%)	11 (20.8%)	6 (11.3%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)
I want to go, or return, to work	16 (30.2%)	7 (13.2%)	16 (30.2%)	1 (1.9%)	1 (1.9%)
I want to go, or return, to college	13 (24.5%)	8 (15.1%)	17 (32.1%)	3 (5.7%)	1 (1.9%)
Volunteering could help me recover from mental health problems	19 (35.8%)	13 (24.5%)	12 (22.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Q13 **Use the space below to tell us any other ideas or suggestions about the future of mental health services for those in crisis in Haringey**

22 (41.5%)

About You

Puzzled as to why we ask you so many personal questions?

Well, we're not just being nosey. Asking personal questions can help to improve the services we deliver to the community. Diversity is a key strength of our borough, and the following questions will help us monitor what different groups of people think about a particular service or issue. We'll use this information to ensure people have their say and can influence decisions that affect them - regardless of their age, disability, gender, race, religion, belief or sexual orientation.

Remember that all the information you provide is confidential under data protection legislation; your information is not passed onto anyone else; it's not used to check nationality or citizenship status; and you're not obliged to provide information - but it is our duty to ask all the questions.

Q14 Where do you live now?

24 (45.3%)	Renting from the Council or a Housing Association	11 (20.8%)	Owned by myself or my partner
6 (11.3%)	Renting from a private landlord	5 (9.4%)	Sheltered Housing
		0 (0.0%)	Extra Care Housing
		5 (9.4%)	Other
	Other, Please specify	6 (11.3%)	

Q15 I am completing this survey as.....

5 (9.4%)	A person currently at Alexandra Road	2 (3.8%)	A social services employee
29 (54.7%)	Someone that's previously used Alexandra Road in crisis	0 (0.0%)	A health services employee
3 (5.7%)	A relative/unpaid carer for a user of Alexandra Road	0 (0.0%)	A medical practitioner
10 (18.9%)	A member of the public	3 (5.7%)	A mental health charity or other charity worker
		1 (1.9%)	Other
	Other, Please specify	3 (5.7%)	

Age

Q16 What is your age group?

0 (0.0%)	Under 19	3 (5.7%)	60-64
3 (5.7%)	20-24	2 (3.8%)	65-74
4 (7.5%)	25-29	0 (0.0%)	75-84
19 (35.8%)	30-44	0 (0.0%)	85-89
21 (39.6%)	45-59	0 (0.0%)	90+

Disability

Under the Disability Discrimination Act a person is considered to have a disability if she/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on her/his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Since 2005, people with HIV, cancer and multiple sclerosis (MS) are covered by the DDA.

Q17 Do you consider yourself to be a disabled person?

33 (62.3%) Yes

20 (37.7%) No

Ethnic Group

Below we are asking you to let us know which ethnic group best describes you? (Please tick one box from the appropriate section)

Q18 White

23 (43.4%) British

0 (0.0%) Greek Cypriot

1 (1.9%) Turkish

0 (0.0%) Gypsy

2 (3.8%) Irish

Other,please write in the box 4 (7.5%)

0 (0.0%) Irish Traveller

0 (0.0%) Turkish/Cypriot

0 (0.0%) Kurdish

5 (9.4%) Other

Mixed

3 (5.7%) White and Black Caribbean

1 (1.9%) White and Asian

0 (0.0%) White and Black African

0 (0.0%) Other

Other, please write in the box 0 (0.0%)

Asian or Asian British

0 (0.0%) Indian

1 (1.9%) Bangladeshi

0 (0.0%) Pakistani

0 (0.0%) East African Asian

0 (0.0%) Other

Other, please write in the box 0 (0.0%)

Black or Black British

3 (5.7%) African

6 (11.3%) Caribbean

2 (3.8%) Other

Other, please write in the box 1 (1.9%)

Chinese or other ethnic group

2 (3.8%) Chinese

0 (0.0%) Other

Other, please write in the box 0 (0.0%)

Gender

Q19 Are you?

17 (32.1%) Man

29 (54.7%) Woman

Gender identity

Q20 Does your gender differ from your birth sex?

1 (1.9%) *Yes*

40 (75.5%) *No*

Religion

Q21 Do you have a religion or belief that you would like to mention?

15 (28.3%)	No religion	4 (7.5%)	Muslim
20 (37.7%)	Christian	0 (0.0%)	Sikh
1 (1.9%)	Buddhist	1 (1.9%)	Rastafarian
0 (0.0%)	Hindu	2 (3.8%)	Other
1 (1.9%)	Jewish		
Please write in	2 (3.8%)		

Sexual orientation

Q22 How would you describe your sexual orientation?

37 (69.8%)	Heterosexual	2 (3.8%)	Gay
0 (0.0%)	Bisexual	3 (5.7%)	Lesbian

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey

Appendix 5a

THE STAFF CONSULTATION PROCESS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSALS TO CEASE PROVIDING SERVICES AT THE AEXANDRA ROAD CRISIS UNIT

On 20 December 2011 the Director of Adults Culture and Community Services (as was) wrote to all staff stating that due to the significant savings that had to be made, proposals were going to Cabinet on 21 December 2011 regarding a number of options to reorganise services, including options to close or cease a range of services.

On 21 December 2011 Cabinet gave the approval to commence formal consultation with stakeholder groups.

This paper focuses on the process that was applied in connection with the staff consultation process for Alexandra Road Crisis Unit.

The formal staff consultation process commenced on 31 January 2011 and was due to last until 30 April 2011 however this was extended until May 2011 in order to allow sufficient time for full responses to be received.

2 briefing sessions were held with the staff team. UNISON trade union representative also was present at these sessions. The dates are set out in the table below.

Unit	Posts	People	Briefing 1	Briefing 2
Alexandra Road Crisis Unit	19	16	8 February 2011	12 April 2011

At the sessions various issues were raised regarding ways in which staff could contribute to the consultation process about the proposals as well as the timetable and process that would be applied if Cabinet did agree that these Homes would be closed. The majority of the issues that were raised by staff focussed on matters to do with the value of the service to service users and the implications if the service closed and these have been encompassed in the Cabinet Report and the Service Consultation report that are going to Cabinet on 19 July 2011. Staff also raised questions about the timetable and likelihood of deployment and/or redundancy if approval was given. Council procedures regarding reorganisations were fully explained.

Staff were handed a leaflet at each of the first briefings. This leaflet confirmed the ways in which staff could contribute to the consultation process with contact details for trade union representatives and managers and the dates of Formal Trade Union Consultation meetings so that they could feed into these via their trade union representatives. It also set out ways in which staff could make enquiries about voluntary redundancy and redeployment as well as ways staff could access support that had been put in place for staff at them at

this difficult time. Specific questions were raised by the staff at this Unit in connection with developments that they had heard about with regard to Recovery Houses that they understood were being set up. Developments regarding services in the future have been fully outlined in the report that is going to Cabinet on 4 October 2011.

In addition to the above 6 Formal Consultation meetings were held between Senior Managers of the Department and Trade Union Representatives on 25 January 2011, 17 February 2011, 15 March 2011, 6 April 2011, 7 April 2011 and 26 May 2011.

The formal Trade Union Response to the proposals was submitted on 6 May 2011 and is attached.

Throughout the process the main focus for staff and trade union was the nature of the impact of the business changes on the various user groups. These comments and the response to them have been covered in the Cabinet and Consultation report that is going to Cabinet on 4 October 2011 in connection with the service changes.

Neither staff, nor trade union representatives, have raised any issues to do with the characteristics of the workforce that is affected by these potential closures.

We have done our best to work with staff during the course of the consultation to enable them to contribute to the consultation process, to come to terms with the impact of the proposals on them and to identify ways in which we can mitigate against compulsory redundancy by identifying those employees who have decided that they was to leave voluntarily as well as identifying suitable deployment for those that don't – should the proposals be agreed.

We have also emphasised the benefits to staff of the 'supporting changes' package that has been put in place in terms of dealing with change and other forms of staff support.

Haringey Local Government Branch, 14a Willoughby Road, London N8 0HR
Tel: 0208 482 5104/0208 482 5105/0208 482 5106/0208 482 5107 or 0208 489 0000 Ext. 3351/3320
Fax: 0208 482 5108 Minicom: 0208 482 5109
Email: abs1@haringeyunison.co.uk

UNISON COMMENTS ON PROPOSALS TO CLOSE PROVIDER SERVICES IN ADULT SOCIAL CARE

Introduction

UNISON opposes these cuts and we are also restating our opposition to all compulsory redundancies.

Due to the importance of these services and the scale of the cuts, all decisions relating to the closures should be made by the relevant council committee, not by managers.

Personalisation

We are concerned about the way in which personalisation appears to have been used to justify some of the closures, alongside the need to make financial savings. The Equalities Impact Assessments for the closures of the day centres, residential homes and the Home Care service all state the following:

"In line with the Putting People First programme, the Council is committed to delivering personalised care through self-directed support, with the aim of ensuring that vulnerable adults have greater choice, control over their care, and over their lives. The proposed changes are designed to respond to the changing needs of older people, people with learning disabilities and those with mental health needs by providing more cost effective, individualised care and support packages, with the aim of ensuring they are able to live more independently in the community."

Management should not try and confuse two separate issues. We are facing the decimation of services that are provided for some of the most vulnerable people in the borough. This has nothing to do with the transformation of social care. Users and carers affected by these closures have expressed major concerns about the fact that these services will no longer be available, and have made clear that they would like them to continue. We do not understand how they are being given more choice and control if the services they want are being taken away.

If these services are being closed because of cuts in central government funding, then management should be clear about that, and should refrain from trying to put some kind of "positive spin" on the situation by making tenuous links to personalisation. We sincerely hope that management do not believe that personalisation provides an opportunity to get rid of in-house services, and that the budget situation has provided a convenient excuse for making cuts that would have otherwise been difficult to get through. Personalisation should not be about ceasing to provide in-house services, particularly if those services are what people want. Rather, it should be seen as an opportunity to develop in-house services and make them more responsive to people's needs – to, in effect, "personalise" them.

The current government has published a document called *Think Locally, Act Personally* in which it states that it wants all service users to be on an individual budget by 2012/2013, with direct payments being the "preferred" mode of delivery. The key point here is that direct payments cannot be used to purchase in-house services, so this is clearly part of the government's plan to eradicate

public services, or at least reduce them to an absolute minimum. It would be extremely concerning if this council was contributing to this process and using budget cuts as an excuse to do so.
Also, it is very concerning that personalisation is being used to develop a market in social care services. So far, the evidence is that this has often created a privatised and unregulated care market offering low quality services and poor working conditions for staff. With the decimation of in-house services in Haringey, there is a risk that this will happen here. It is very difficult to see how this will give greater choice, control and independence in a positive way to service users.

We would be grateful for further details of how management think that these closures will contribute to the personalisation of social care in Haringey.

Alexandra Road Crisis Unit
This unit provides a residential service for people with mental health problems who are in crisis. Staff also provide a telephone helpline for people who have used the unit, which they can call when they need to (this receives around 700 calls a year). These services help to prevent hospital admission and therefore save money in the long run, as mental health hospital beds are extremely expensive. They also help to avoid excessive pressure being put on GPs (particularly the out-of-hours service) and other mental health professionals, who service users would be forced to contact if Alexandra Road was not available. Therefore, the cost of closing the unit is likely to be high in both financial and human terms. Hospital admissions are likely to increase, as is the pressure on other health services. People with mental health issues may be left without the support they need when they are in crisis, and this could potentially lead to them being put at risk. We believe that management have not fully assessed the potential impact of the service closing, and it seems that the impact of the helpline not being available has not been assessed at all.

Management have claimed that this unit is being shut because the NHS is withdrawing its part of the funding. However, it appears that this is not an NHS cut, but that the resources will be put into a new service that will be provided by the NHS and possibly run by a charity.

Please clarify what will happen to the council's part of the funding if the closure goes ahead.

The consultation on the closure has been run solely by the council, despite the fact that it claims that it is not making the decision to close, and regardless of the fact that council managers seem to have very little information about the situation. For example, we asked about who in the NHS was responsible for making the decision to withdraw funding from the unit, and management did not seem to be clear about this. We also asked about the proposals that the NHS had to replace the unit, and we were told that management had no knowledge of this. People who actually use the unit have started a campaign to save it, but they have faced similar barriers in their attempts to gain information from both the council and the NHS.

It appears that the consultation may not be real and meaningful. Consultation includes providing information, yet this has been in short supply. It is our belief that the NHS should have had a more prominent role in the consultation and that the whole process should have been more transparent and open, particularly with regard to who within the NHS made the decision to cut the funding, and the reasoning behind this. Service users should also be consulted on what will replace the unit, as this will have a significant impact on them.

Given that this is a council-run service that was recently rated as good by the Care Quality Commission one would expect council managers to have been vociferously and robustly making the case for maintaining funding to the NHS. I accept that this may be difficult, but we have not seen any evidence that a robust approach has been taken and we have not been given details of any representations that have been made. Therefore, please provide details of what approaches have been made to the NHS with regard to negotiating with them on this matter.

Although the details are somewhat vague, it appears that the NHS plans to introduce "recovery houses" which may be run by a charity, and that it has been claimed that these will be a

“replacement” for Alexandra Road to some extent. Campaigners have had difficulty obtaining any information from either the council or the NHS about this. It seems that Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT) managers have been giving out conflicting messages about this. On one hand, they have been saying that this service would operate on a similar basis to Alexandra Road, i.e. mainly to prevent hospital admission for people in crisis. On the other hand, they have also been claiming that it will be a service to support service users who are coming out of hospital. If the new service will be to prevent hospital admission, then it is difficult to see why Alexandra Road is being closed for the service it provides to simply be replicated in another setting, the only difference being that it will be provided solely by the NHS. If the new service is intended as a “step-down” from hospital for people who are not yet fully ready to live in the community, then this will be a very different service from Alexandra Road, and it would not be reasonable to describe it as a “replacement”. Service users are concerned that the new service will mainly be used as a way of getting people out of hospital earlier to save money. This will leave a huge and worrying gap in provision for people with mental health problems who are in crisis.

Local authorities, the NHS and the government constantly extol the virtues of choice, and the current personalisation agenda emphasises choice and control as its main principles. However, when it actually comes to listening to what people who use services actually want, organisations seem rather less keen on choice and control. Alexandra Road is highly valued by the people who use it. The service users themselves have said that they value the friendly and supportive atmosphere, the holistic approach, the promotion of independence and autonomy, the client-led care plans, the person-centred values, the feeling of safety and the opportunities for peer support. Most of all, they value the fact that the unit is in a community setting and homely environment, rather than a hospital. While they are staying there, they can keep up their roles in the community, e.g. by attending their jobs or voluntary work, continuing to study, maintaining their family roles and so on. It would be much more difficult to do this in a hospital setting. Even if they were physically based in the community, recovery houses would be an NHS service based on a medical model, and service users insist that this is not what they want. If this is their “choice”, and choice is as important as it is often claimed, then they should be listened to, and they should be allowed to have some control over the service that is provided.

We believe that there should have been full consultation on the introduction of this new service, as it is clearly linked to the closure of Alexandra Road and will have a significant impact on service users. It is concerning that these plans for a new service seem to have been progressed to a fairly advanced stage while consultation about the closure is supposedly taking place, which creates further doubt about whether the consultation is meaningful.

Management need to consider whether there will be any TUPE implications for staff at Alexandra Road, particularly if the service that is provided there is simply replicated in an NHS unit. If this is not applicable, management need to work with the NHS to ensure that staff from Alexandra Road are given the opportunity to apply for jobs in whatever new service is provided, given the level of knowledge and expertise they have.

In conclusion, many services are facing closure at the moment. Whilst UNISON opposes these closures, we accept that they are being caused by vicious cuts in central government funding. This closure is different. Alexandra Road Crisis Unit is highly valued by the people who use it, it does its job extremely well, and it saves money, yet it seems that it is being closed through choice because someone (it is not entirely clear who) wants the service to be provided in a different way. This is an unacceptable situation, and council managers need to take these matters up as a matter of urgency with the NHS. We believe that the consultation has not been meaningful and that it should be extended. The NHS should take an active role in this, and the consultation should include the proposal for recovery houses, as this is a change in provision that will have an effect on service users.

We do not seem to have been provided with the Equalities Impact Assessment for the closure of Alexandra Road, and we would be grateful if this could be provided.

684 Centre

This day centre provides a service for people with mental health problems, many of whom have complex needs and may be otherwise hard to engage. People who will not co-operate with other services will attend this centre and interact with the staff and each other, so the social aspect of it is very important to them as they would otherwise be extremely isolated. It also provides a service to people who have been discharged from hospital but are still vulnerable.

Staff work to improve service users' physical and mental wellbeing, and help them to take control of their own lives. Activities provided are based on what service users both want and need, and include therapeutic and creative activities. The centre runs a service to help people with mental health problems back into employment, and there has been some success with this. The routine of coming into the centre generally helps people move towards going to work or college. The centre also works with people with severe and enduring mental health problems, and staff work hard to motivate them. For example, if someone hasn't been in for a while, they will contact them if there is a new activity that they may like. Staff build up a rapport with users, and can spot the early warning signs if they are deteriorating or not taking their medication, and then contact their Care Co-ordinator.

There are around 250 people on the register for the centre. They have different patterns of attendance, but it is clear that staff do have reasonably regular contact with a significant number of people with mental health problems. They also stay in touch with people who have not been in for some time, and invite them to events, etc., so the support the centre offers goes beyond the numbers of people who attend regularly.

If the service is removed, many of the users are likely to end up extremely isolated. Due to a recent restructure in mental health services, many people with mental health problems have been discharged from secondary services and no longer have a Care Co-ordinator, so there is no-one else to monitor them other than staff at the centre. There could be a significant risk of service users coming to harm. The presence of the centre helps to prevent hospital admission and pressure on other services and therefore saves money in the longer term. As with the closure of Alexandra Road Crisis Unit, the closure of the 684 Centre is likely to result in more hospital admissions and more demand for other health services, and therefore greater cost. The proposal to close the centre is already affecting the users, and some them have started to deteriorate and become quite desperate.

Managers have apparently been saying that the service would have closed anyway in the longer term due to personalisation. However, personalisation is meant to be about choice, so it does not make any sense to say this – surely whether the service had remained or not would have been the choice of service users? Staff in the centre clearly said that they would have been more than willing to work with the personalisation agenda if at all possible, but they have not been given this opportunity.

Users have apparently been told that they can use the Clarendon Centre instead, but as this is in Hornsey it is too far for many of them to travel, and they also feel settled at the 684 Centre and like the services that are provided there.

Home Care

Management are proposing to close the Home Care service and replace it with a Reablement service. Current Home Carers will be offered employment in this service in order to minimise compulsory redundancies, but the proposal is that this will be an open ringfence. Please clarify why this is open rather than closed.

It is clear that the proposal for a Reablement service has been around for some time, and it is proposed to close the Home Care service in June/July 2011, which is when notice would be given to any displaced workers. Despite this, we still do not have any significant details in writing of the proposals for the new service, including job descriptions, working arrangements, etc., nor do we

have a timetable for its implementation. Many Home Carers are asking for voluntary redundancy, and may feel that they are being pushed into doing so because they cannot see any alternative opportunities for them. Others will eventually face the prospect of compulsory redundancy. There is a risk that the delay in providing details of the new service could lead to redundancies taking place when they could have been avoided. The Reablement service may also provide redeployment opportunities for other displaced staff in the council. Therefore, we would like the details of the proposals for this service to be provided as soon as possible.

We have been informed that service users are extremely worried about this change. They have become used to the staff who work with them, and losing this consistency will be very difficult for them. They are also concerned about the quality of service they will receive in future, and we believe that these concerns are well founded. Management have commented before on the "high" cost of the internal care service. The reason for the cost levels is that staff are decently paid, receive training and supervision, and have good working conditions. The benefit of this is a quality service that is highly valued by service users, with good levels of staff retention which enable consistency to be provided. In contrast, many private companies pay low wages, do not provide training and do not vet staff properly. They also try to cut visit times and suffer from high staff turnover, and the result is that vulnerable people end up receiving a poor quality service. It is important to point out that many high quality staff do work for private companies; the problem is privatisation in itself, and the cost-cutting that results from this.

UNISON opposes the shift towards greater use of private companies in the provision of Home Care.

Residential Care Homes

Whitehall Street

This provides both long-term residential and respite care, and carers and residents are extremely concerned about the loss of this service. In particular, carers of service users who attend the respite service are extremely worried about what will replace it. They rely on this service to give them a break from their caring responsibilities, and this enables them to carry on in this role. They are concerned that the level of respite they receive will reduce, which could cause them serious difficulties and could affect their ability to continue as carers.

Carers value the continuity and consistency of service that they receive from this home and they are concerned about standards in the private sector. It is also unclear what services are going to replace Whitehall Street, and there does not seem to be any details about this, which is a concern for both staff and parents/carers.

There have been references made to Whitehall Street being an "institutionalised" setting, although no information has been provided to support this claim. This sounds rather insulting, and ignores the fact that the service provides high quality care that is valued by parents/carers. The home is rated as "good" by CQC. The home used to be split into three distinct units, which enabled a more person-centred approach to be taken. However, in 2009 management turned the whole building back into one big unit; this could be seen as a move towards "institutionalisation", but it was a management decision so it seems rather unreasonable to be now describing the service in these terms.

Residential Homes for Older People

As with all the other staff groups we spoke to, the main concerns that staff in these services had were for the residents. They were particularly concerned about where the residents are going to go and the effect that the proposals are having on them now. They are becoming extremely anxious and upset, and some of them are trying to pack suitcases because they think they have to leave. Staff have worked extremely hard to build up relationships with them, to develop their confidence and self-esteem, and to improve their physical and mental health – all of this will be lost. The impact of moving home on older people's health and wellbeing can be severe, and management need to take this into consideration.

Drop-in Centres

These centres are extremely popular and there are often users waiting outside to get in when they open. They were described as being “like a lifeline” for the people who use them. If they are cut, then many people who currently attend will be very isolated, as this is they only significant interaction with other people that many of them have. Perhaps the most poignant evidence of this is the fact that when some users have died in the past, the only people who have been at their funeral are staff and other users from their drop-in centre. Some users who were previously very isolated have become friends, and meet each other outside of the centre. Some of the users have mental health issues, which could worsen if they are not able to attend. Staff in these centres provide a level of monitoring which is perhaps unofficial but that is also very important. They seek help from the appropriate professionals if they notice that someone is physically or mentally deteriorating; older people can deteriorate in a day or two and it is important that there is someone to notice this. If someone who attends regularly doesn’t come in, staff contact them or one of their relatives to see if they are okay and that they haven’t had a fall, for example.

Some users need a great deal of encouragement to eat – if they are left to their own devices at home, they may not eat at all. The centres also provide a form of respite for carers, and their loss will be a huge blow to them.

There are some users who will not engage if a social worker visits them at home, or who will not go to see the GP, but who will engage with such professionals if they come to visit them in the context of a drop-in centre.

The proposals for closure are already having an impact on service users, with some of them saying that they “want to die”.

It could be argued that these are preventative services – they spot problems early and seek the appropriate help for people, and they provide support that prevents deterioration. In this sense, the drop-in centres save money, as if it was not for their existence some of the people who attend would need much greater input from health or social care services. Therefore, these closures are likely to cost more than they save in the long run.

Day Centres

Although the day centres are services for which people need to be assessed, many of the issues are the same as those for the drop-in centres. As with the other services affected by these cuts, the main concern of staff was not for themselves, but about the impact on the service users, some of whom have been attending their centre for 10-15 years. Staff have noticed that the prospect of closure is affecting them already – they are suffering from low moods, they are becoming withdrawn and some of them have become visibly upset.

For service users who live alone, the centres may provide the only significant social contact they experience, and there is a risk of them becoming isolated. The centres also provide very important breaks during the day for informal carers, and the lack of a service may lead to them finding it difficult to cope. These services were described as being like “second family” to some people.

The centres provide regular monitoring of clients, and staff can often identify any changes at an early stage and inform the relevant professional or make a referral to an appropriate service. Staff make efforts to contact users (or their carers/next-of-kin) if they do not come in to the centre. If the centres close, there will be no-one to do this and there will be the clear risk of vulnerable people declining, or perhaps having a fall or suddenly becoming ill at home, without anyone being aware of this until it is too late.

The centres are the only place where some clients have a proper meal, and some of them will not eat unless they are prompted by staff. Without this input, there is a risk that service users will not eat adequate amounts of food, creating serious health risks.

With regard to the merger of The Haynes and The Grange, there is very little information available about this. This is a clear change, and although it is described as a merger, it will obviously include the closure of one of the sites. We need details about this proposal, particularly the implications for staff, as soon as possible. Staff members who may be potentially affected have raised concerns about the lack of information.

Chris Taylor
Assistant Branch Secretary/Adults and Culture Convenor
UNISON

This page is intentionally left blank

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet 20th December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Haringey's Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 and Voluntary Sector Commissioning & Funding Framework

Report authorised by :	Mun Thong Phung, Director, Adult and Housing Services

Lead Officer:	Lisa Redfern, Deputy Director, Adult and Community Services lisa.redfern@haringey.gov.uk 020 84892324

Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decision: Key

1. Issue under consideration

1.1 Steered and overseen by the Voluntary Sector Review Board, the Council has produced a Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 (Appendix 1), and draft Voluntary Sector Funding Framework (Appendix 2). The Funding Framework will set out how the Council will deliver on the Strategy in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for the residents of Haringey, in line with the Council's key priorities, within a challenging financial climate. Both the Strategy and the Framework have been consulted on.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 I am very excited about Haringey's new Voluntary Sector Strategy as its gives the Council and its voluntary and community sector colleagues an opportunity to work together on the matters that really count and that really concern us. I see the voluntary sector as having a pivotal role in helping to regenerate Tottenham and work with us to tackle our core priorities:

Haringey Council

unemployment; and delivering health and well-being; empowering communities; and working with young people to lead effective valued lives.

2.2 It is important to acknowledge that Haringey Council highly values the work of its Voluntary Sector and I, with Cabinet responsibility for this portfolio, am very passionate about the Voluntary Sector and its role in delivering better services and outcomes for Haringey's residents. It is vital that the Council encourages and supports the sector to become a strong strategic delivery partner; one that is able to deliver high quality, effective services against our key priorities.

2.3 The Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-16 sets out the Council's key priorities in working with the voluntary sector in Haringey so that they are able to be effective partners in identifying solutions to the shared challenges in maintaining services within a reduced public resourced envelope. The Funding Framework provides the mechanism for the Council to deliver our key priorities and outcomes, with added value for money and high quality, effective services for residents.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet agree the Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 and the Funding Framework having taken into account the outcome of the attached Equalities Impact Assessment (Appendix 4), which includes a detailed summary of the consultation.

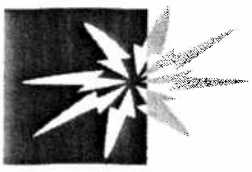
3.2 It is recommended that Cabinet agrees that the process of rolling out the framework will begin from January 2012.

3.3 Cabinet is asked to note that Directorates across the Council are expected to have due regard to the Funding Framework when working with the voluntary sector.

4. Other options considered

4.1 The Council has not previously had a strategy for the voluntary sector. The Voluntary Sector Strategy is intended to transform the way the Council works with the voluntary sector, to maximise delivery in accordance with the Council's key priorities and outcomes, achieving added value for money and high quality, effective services for residents. The existence of a Voluntary Sector Strategy will strengthen the ways voluntary sector services are funded and provide a proportionate and consistent approach across the Council.

5. Background information



Haringey Council

5.1 The Voluntary and Community Sector is defined as non-governmental organisations that are value driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It includes Voluntary and Community Organisations, charities, social enterprises, co-operatives and mutuals.

5.2 In 2010/11 the Council funded Voluntary Sector organisations to a value of approximately £15 million. Historically, funding of the voluntary sector has not always been consistent across the Council leading to, for example, duplication in funding for similar services. The Voluntary Sector Strategy will strengthen the ways voluntary sector services are funded and provide a proportionate and consistent approach. The Council is committed to ensuring that performance management is proportionate to the size of the organisation.

5.3 The Council has developed a five year Voluntary Sector Strategy for the period 2011-2016 following a period of consultation on the outcomes of the Strategy from November 2010 to February 2011. The development of the Strategy has been steered and overseen by the Voluntary Sector Review Board, chaired by the Cabinet Member for Adult and Community Services and involving voluntary sector members and other key stakeholders. A further six week consultation exercise took place during July & August 2011 on the draft Voluntary Sector Funding Framework. The Framework will set out how the Council proposes to deliver on the Strategy, in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for residents of Haringey within a challenging financial climate.

5.4 Voluntary Sector Strategy

5.4.1 The Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011 - 16 (attached at appendix 1) will support the Council to meet the challenges and opportunities that are emerging rapidly from fundamental changes to the public sector. By establishing the right funding mechanisms, the Council will be able to empower and strengthen the voluntary sector so they are better able to deliver effective services in areas of highest need and to address local inequalities to achieve improved outcomes for the residents of Haringey. The Voluntary Sector Strategy highlights the contribution that Voluntary Sector organisations can make to deliver the priorities for our borough, against the five key outputs of the Strategy. These outputs were consulted on from November 2010 to February 2011, and have been agreed as:

Outcome 1: A commissioning and funding framework that is needs-led and offers value for money: by establishing a robust financial relationship alongside innovative ways of funding services, supported by quality assurance and monitoring

Haringey Council

Outcome 2: A strong Voluntary Sector infrastructure: by developing a strategic structure that supports the work of the Voluntary Sector

Outcome 3: An effective Voluntary Sector voice: by ensuring that the needs and views of the Voluntary Sector are effectively championed

Outcome 4: People and communities empowered to take control of their lives: To support the development of valuable social networks, recognising the key role the Voluntary Sector has to play, to deliver high quality support and services

Outcome 5: Fairer access to assets and community spaces: by providing support to enable Voluntary Sector organisations to access and to share high quality premises

5.5 Voluntary Sector Funding Framework

5.5.1 Outcome 1 of the Voluntary Sector Strategy requires the Council to put in place a Funding Framework (a draft of which is attached at Appendix 2) which sets out the core principles for how the Council will support and work with the Voluntary Sector, including how the Council propose to fund its voluntary sector services in the future. Such a framework is critical to successful delivery of the Strategy.

5.5.2 Commissioning practices will be in line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders. Organisations will be asked to:

- Register their interest
- Complete an initial assessment form (or pre qualifying questionnaire where the Council is undertaking a formal tender for services)
- Complete a full proposal (or tender pack)

5.5.3 The Funding Framework is informed by the following guiding principles:

- **Contribution to priorities:** Funding should contribute towards achievement of Council priorities, fulfil a legislative requirement or build capacity in the Voluntary Sector

- **Service/Outcome basis:** Funding should relate to an activity or service to be provided. Monitoring and evaluation should be based on delivery of quantifiable outcomes, established at the start of funding. Funded activities will be expected to deliver those specified outcomes

- **Fair, open and transparent process:** The funding process should be open, fair and transparent

Haringey Council

- **Proportionate funding arrangements:** The funding process should involve an element of proportionality with less onerous processes and requirements for low values of funding, to reflect the lower risk involved

  Building on the principles already contained in the Haringey Compact and following consideration of the practice adopted in other authorities, funding will be split between strategic commissioning and small grants. It is proposed that each Council Directorate uses this framework for all future commissioning from the voluntary sector, clearly demonstrating links to Council priorities.

- **Commissioning** will be Directorate-led following the development of Directorate Commissioning Briefs. Where necessary, joint commissioning could take place. When setting out commissioning intentions, there will be an emphasis on working with local organisations in Haringey.

- **Small grants scheme (up to £5,000):** In order to continue to support small organisations, a small grants scheme will accompany the commissioning process. The grants will be allocated to new innovative projects, one-off purchases or development investment. Bids will be invited for small funding allocations with proportionate application requirements and monitoring arrangements

- **Longer term funding:** In order to promote stability and certainty, funding should be agreed for longer time periods where it represents good value for money to do so. There is an expectation that commissioning will result in funding being agreed for three years. However, the length of funding will ultimately be determined by the needs of the service or outcome, as set out in the Directorate Commissioning Brief

- **Full cost recovery:** When appropriate Voluntary Sector organisations should aim to recover the full cost of their funded activities by including a proportion of their overheads. This should eventually eliminate the need for 'core cost' funding and encourage sustainability

- **Reserves:** Voluntary Sector organisations are expected to comply with Charity Commission guidelines, and should have written policies on their minimum level of reserves.

- **Partnership working:** A dynamic and innovative response is needed to the challenges faced in providing both public and voluntary services. Opportunities for collaborative projects, sharing of resources or partnership working should be developed where possible in order to make best use of limited resources

Haringey Council

- **Value for money:** Funded organisations should demonstrate that good value for money is offered. This could be demonstrated through developing a clear strategy for maximising income from other sources and reducing the reliance on Council funding. Equally, value for money could effectively be built into contracts funding agreements as it should be assumed that no inflationary increments will be available during the life of the contract

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

6.1 The recommendations within the report are to be contained within existing resource allocations. Delivering value for money services will need to be a key consideration in the future funding of services from voluntary sector organisations, including ensuring robust and relevant activity information that demonstrates good outcomes to Haringey residents are being delivered.

7. Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

7.1 In reaching their decisions the Cabinet must have specific regard to the authority's public sector equality duty. The extent of the public sector equality duty on the Council, enforced by the Equality Act 2010, is set out in Appendix 3 to this report. In reaching their decisions members should take into account the attached full equality impact assessment included at Appendix 4 to the report. Members should note in particular section 3 of the attached equality impact assessment. Particular consideration must be given to those effects and to the proposals made to reduce or mitigate them. A summary of the equalities impact is also provided at section 8 of the report.

7.2. The decision of the Cabinet concerning the recommendation set out in the report must also be informed by and take into account the outcome of the consultation with service users, providers and other stakeholders. A summary of the consultation is contained at section 8 of this report. Further assessment of the consultation is contained within section 4 of the equalities impact assessment.

7.3 The equalities impact of the Strategy and Funding Framework will continue to be monitored and outcomes reported to members as appropriate.

7.4The commissioning process will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and with procurement law. Legal advice will need to be sought on the appropriate tender procedure for each Directorate Commissioning Brief.

Haringey Council

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 The Voluntary Sector Strategy and Funding Framework will assist with the Council's "duty to promote equality of opportunity" under the Equality Act 2010 (see appendix 3). Both the strategy and the framework will strengthen the relationship between the council and the provider as well as between the provider and the users of services, so that the Council is better informed of equalities impact of its commissioning going forward. The Council will therefore be in a stronger position to target its funding in line with council priorities.

8.2 Both the strategy and framework are supported by an Equalities Impact Assessment (see appendix 4). The Equalities Impact Assessment has examined how the strategy and framework will ensure equality of access to Council support and funding, across protected groups who use services provided by voluntary sector organisations. The affect of the strategy and framework will continue to be monitored for equalities purposes and any future findings of disproportionate impact will be mitigated as much as possible. Equalities assessments will be undertaken each time the Funding Framework is reviewed, informally on an annual basis and formally every two years.

8.3 Both the strategy and the framework were consulted on, with the strategy consultation period running from November 2010 to February 2011, and the framework consultation running from mid July to end August 2011. The consultations outcomes are in Section 4 of the Equalities Impact Assessment (see Appendix 4). Further detail about the consultation can be found at 8.7 and 8.8.

8.4 The key findings from the EQIA on the funding proposals are set out below. It should be noted that there was limited evidence available about the 1600 groups, in terms of the actual number of people they work with and the breakdown of their users across the equalities strands. However from the HAVCO Third Sector Mapping report completed in late 2009, valuable information about who groups consider to be their main 'beneficiaries' (ie who in the community they primarily work with – please refer to page 6 of the EQIA) has enabled a high level analysis of impact across the equalities strands:

- Age – there was no evidence found of likely disproportionate impact – positive impact is demonstrated in terms of the number of voluntary sector groups who say they work with vulnerable age groups (such as children, young adults and older people)
- Sex – there was no evidence found of likely disproportionate impact.
- Race - there appears to be evidence of under-representation of BME groups in terms of the 'beneficiaries' that voluntary sector groups say they work with. Haringey's BME population accounts for 48.8% of the

Haringey Council

total population, whereas only 25% of voluntary organisations appear to specifically target BME groups. It is acknowledged that BME groups do likely access other categories of service from voluntary sector organisations (refer to table 1 on page 6 of the EQiA).

- Disability – there generally was not found to be evidence of under representation across disability with the exception of people with mental health issues. On the evidence available there may be insufficient groups targeting people with mental health issues.
- Religion - there was no evidence found of likely disproportionate impact.
- Gender reassignment – it is not known how many people in Haringey are currently undergoing or have under gone gender reassignment, and further work is needed.
- No other particular disproportionate impact has been identified for any of the other equalities strands.

8.5 To promote equality of access and mitigate against disproportionate impact of our work with the voluntary sector we will:

Table 1

Issue	Action required
Ensure that disadvantaged and marginalised groups are appropriately targeted support and resources to voluntary sector groups.	Review third sector mapping – and re-map existing local voluntary sector provision of BME services, mental health services, and groups that work with people who have undergone gender reassignment When developing commissioning briefs, Directorates to pay due regard to equalities implications and ensure appropriate targeting of resources.
Maximise opportunities for voluntary sector organisations to deliver goods and services to residents – to become serious delivery partners	Ensure commissioning briefs use procurement methodology that are accessible to voluntary sector organisations
Risk of non-voluntary sector organisations or organisations outside Haringey getting contract awards	Ensure support to the local voluntary sector to maximise their skills in producing successful funding applications and tenders; as well as to secure funding available from other sources.
Impact on voluntary sector groups on funding as/when Council priorities change, in	Ensure commissioning briefs are mindful of the equalities impact of proposals, and mitigate where ever possible against any

Haringey Council

Issue	Action required
terms of ongoing funding arrangements	disproportionate impact.
Improve equality monitoring in relation to voluntary sector services	• Work with Voluntary sector partners to ensure assist the council with the collection of robust equalities monitoring information, to ensure that resources are appropriately targeted at those protected groups that are underrepresented. • Where the Council has contracts in place, this will be done through contract monitoring framework.
Training	All Officers involved in creating future funding proposals to VCS and, where appropriate, some external organisations, to receive up to date, full, equalities training.

8.6 It is advised that Council directorates should:

- Ensure that equalities information continues to be collected by voluntary sector organisations and analysed
- Continue to monitor the impact of the changed services to maintain good quality of provision and outcomes for all residents and users of services.
- Review the equalities information required from voluntary sector organisations within the contract and specification documentation, to increase the level of equalities information provided to the Council.

8.7 Consultation - both the strategy and the framework were consulted on, with the strategy consultation period running from November 2010 to February 2011, and the framework consultation running from mid July to end August 2011. The development of the strategy was overseen by a Voluntary Sector Review Board which met from August 2010 to July 2011, and was chaired by the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Health. Membership of the group also consisted of the Cabinet Member of Children and Young People's Services, the Cabinet Member for Resources, and representatives from voluntary and community organisations, including HAVCO, Haringey Race and Equality Council, and the Chair of the Community Link Forum. Council officers attended from Adult and Community Services, Children Services, Public Health, Corporate Policy and Performance, and Property Services.

8.8 A summary table of the themed findings from the consultation and our response is set out below:

Haringey Council

Table 2

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
Proposed changes to the structure of the strategy document, to set out strategic aims, with outputs and outcomes – HAVCO consultation report made 13 recommendations for change, including six that related to changing the structure of the strategy.	Preparation of the draft strategy was discussed at the Voluntary Sector Review Board, which included voluntary sector representation. It was felt that changing the structure may complicate the strategy with a level of detail that was not required for the strategy itself. However we made amendments to many aspects of the strategy as a result of the feedback from groups VIA HAVCO. The final draft of the strategy was agreed in July 2011 at the Board, at which VCS representatives were present, and agreed the final draft of the strategy.
Within both the strategy and the framework, there was general concern to ensure that resident involvement and engagement was essential, particularly to ensure community cohesion was promoted. It was noted that the VCS has a critical role to plan in supporting marginalised communities	Agreed – the Council wishes to promote social inclusion to support community engagement and cohesion (including targeted support for marginalised communities) and is working with partners to develop a set of principles to guide our work.
The practicalities of working with other strategic partners such as health, in a period of huge change, including delivering on joint commissioning priorities.	This is acknowledged. In the case of NHS Haringey, they have supported the development of the strategy and framework, and are also committed to its principles. Delivery of the strategy will be monitored through for example, the shadow Health and Well-being Board, as this is the key partnership arena for health and social care, including the GP Clinical Commissioning Group.

Haringey Council

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
Comments about a key focus in the strategy being about the Council's funding of the VCS, and the impact of working in a constrained funding environment.	The Council feels this emphasis is important in the current budgetary climate. It is recognised that funding from the Council has been reduced (particularly with the ceasing of the Area Based Grant by central government as at 31st March 2011), so it is important for the Council to be clear about how it will plan to spend its money in the future, including what will be available in the future. It is also recognised that voluntary sector organisations have had and will continue to have access to other sources of funding directly (i.e. not via the Council), and organisations need to be geared up to be able to access these when opportunities arise.
Links to other strategies across the Council, including the community engagement framework the Compact, and the inclusion/exclusion of other strategies within the Voluntary Sector Strategy itself.	The Council is committed to the principles of the Community Engagement. It is recognised that there are key stages within the commissioning cycle where this is more critical (such as in completing needs assessments and planning priorities). The Council is also committed to adhering to the Compact, however it is acknowledged that this was not possible, for example, following the Government's release of the Comprehensive Spending Review detail in mid December 2010, and the level of budget reduction that had to be achieved by 31st March 2011. Within the voluntary sector

Haringey Council

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
	strategy itself, it was felt not necessary to list every strategy across the Council, overarching strategic documents only were listed. However the Council is clear, that more detailed client or department specific strategies are recognised, especially where the voluntary sector is integral to the delivery of these.
Outcome 1 – commissioning and funding framework There was concern about how the strategy and framework will ensure local organisations are sustained where 'competition' for resources is introduced. A general theme in responses to both the strategy and the framework was that a focus should be on promoting local organisations, not encouraging other organisations to the borough. There was also concern about potential loss of funding and contracts to the private sector, and that the Council should support increased opportunities for voluntary sector organisations to deliver goods and services to residents. Encouraging innovation, and having robust quality assurance and proportionate monitoring was welcomed by respondents , in particular to focus resources on areas of need that directed to areas that reflect local aspirations	The Council acknowledges these concerns from the sector, and is committed to supporting local organisations in Haringey, however local groups must be able to demonstrate they are fit for purpose and able to deliver good outcomes for residents, as well as offer value for money, including added value. The Council welcomes and encourages voluntary sector organisations becoming serious service delivery partners and steps up to be more involved in the delivery of services, and recognises that local organisations are often best placed to deliver goods and services to residents, more so that the independent sector, because they understand and are committed to the communities they work with. The Council agrees, and critical to the success of the framework will be ensuring that commissioning briefs taken full account of local need (i.e. the joint strategic needs assessment) and community aspirations.

Haringey Council

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
Outcome 2 – Voluntary sector infrastructure – there were divergent views on having a single infrastructure organisation acting as the 'voice' of the sector. For example some organisations felt that the Council should not solely rely on an umbrella organisation when seeking views from the sector, including consultation.	The Council has commissioned an independent review of the infrastructure needs of the sector which is due to be completed in late December 2011. It is recognised that Haringey is a diverse borough and this is reflected in the make up of voluntary groups.
The importance of the voluntary sector involvement in decision making bodies (whether via an umbrella organisation or otherwise) was made.	The Council acknowledges this. Voluntary sector organisations are, and will continue to be involved in for example, adult social care partnership boards, as their input is valued.
Suggestions were made about utilising the expertise of existing organisations in supporting the development of the sector.	The Council welcomes this.
The function of an infrastructure organisation was considered important in terms of the support the sector is provided to ensure quality services are provided to residents.	The Council agrees, and this aspect is being considered as part of the review
Outcome 3 – an effective voluntary sector voice – it was generally felt that more direct communication with groups from the Council should be standard, as well as ensuring there is a role for groups on key decision making groups.	The Council recognises the key role for voluntary sector groups in supporting and influencing decision makers, and this will be promoted, whilst acknowledging the diversity of the sector and therefore the diversity of views on community need.
It was also felt that investment should be made available for small groups.	The commissioning and funding framework includes a 'small grants scheme'

Haringey Council

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
Outcome 4 – People and communities empowered to take control of their lives – it was generally thought that appropriate support and investment in volunteering infrastructure and management should be promoted, and that the role of the voluntary sector in supporting the development of social capital should be recognised.	The Council accepts and welcomes voluntary sector involvement in supporting the development of social capital as well as volunteering.
Outcome 5 – Fairer access to assets and community spaces – strong views were expressed about equality of access to community buildings, including where current lease arrangements may preclude for example, shared services.	The Council is undertaking a separate review of Council property assets (including community buildings) which is currently expected to be completed in Summer 2012. Comments from VCS have been provided to the relevant department.
Some comments were made on the consultation of the strategy. In particular that the consultation timing, and other consultations around specific funding of the voluntary sector in 2011, may have impacted on organisations securing funding from alternative bodies.	This is acknowledged. The strategy consultation (in terms of its timing) did start just prior to the government's announcement of the Comprehensive Spending review in December 2010. The announcements made in the CSR, had to be addressed by the end of that financial year. The impact on opportunities for other funding is regrettable, and we will work to avoid this happening in the future.
General comments about the commissioning and funding framework (not noted above under outcome 1): Timescales for implementation were thought to be too short. Full cost recovery – many organisations concerned about how	It is acknowledged that the introduction of full cost recovery represents many challenges to organisations. We recognise that organisations currently in receipt of core funding require a reasonable timescale to adjust to the proposed change.

Haringey Council

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
this will work in practice, the timing (and speed) of its introduction, particularly where organisations have been in receipt of 'core funding' and rely on this to sustain their organisation. Concern expressed that other sources of funding, including from the Council, have been secured on the basis that core costs are funded separately.	To mitigate against the uncertainty caused by the introduction of full cost recovery for those in receipt of core funding, the Council has delayed the introduction to Summer 2012, to allow for more work with groups to be undertaken. A separate Equalities Impact Assessment will also be undertaken specifically on organisations currently receiving this funding.
Commitment to consistency of process, both in terms of the procurement methodology and the approach to contract monitoring were welcomed.	Procurement methodologies will be confirmed with the publication of commissioning briefs, and will include how the performance management will be undertaken. As per the framework, the Council is committed to ensuring all arrangements are proportionate. The principles of the Compact will apply.
The framework was generally thought to be too long, and too wordy	The final draft of the framework has been condensed, particularly where duplication or wording confusion was identified through the consultation process.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 Not applicable

Haringey Council

10. Policy Implications

10.1 Both the Voluntary Sector Strategy Strategy and Funding Framework will help the Council to deliver on its priorities, including that of commissioning high quality efficient services. Having an effective Voluntary Sector, is crucial to the success on delivering key outcomes to the residents in Haringey, including:

- Communities feeling empowered and supported to be self reliant.
- Encouraging community involvement and volunteering
- Tackling health inequalities and promoting healthier lifestyles and independence.

10.2 This report also links to the following documents / strategies:

- Rethinking Haringey: One Borough, One Future
- Haringey Outcomes Framework
- Council plan (including departmental business plans)
- Key strategies

10.3 The Government published 'Best Value Statutory Guidance' in September 2011, setting out their expectations for Councils considering how they will work with and fund the voluntary sector (and small business) in the future. This can be found at Appendix 5.

11. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Voluntary Sector Strategy – 2011-2016
Appendix 2 – Commissioning and Funding Framework
Appendix 3 – Public Sector Equality Duty
Appendix 4 – Equalities Impact Assessment
Appendix 5 – Best Value Statutory Guidance

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1 No reason for confidentiality or exemption

Haringey Council

Haringey Council Voluntary Sector Strategy

2011-2016

Document control

Document details	
Document name	Haringey's Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016
Document version number	*3.0*
Document status	*Final*
Author	• *Jennifer Layne - Development and Support Officer, Voluntary Sector Team, Adults and Housing* • *Policy, Equalities and Partnerships Team*
Lead Officer	• *Susan Humphries – Manager, Voluntary Sector Team, Adults and Housing* • *Barbara Nicholls – Head of Commissioning and Strategy Planning, Adults and Housing*
Approved by	Voluntary Sector Review Board 1st July 2011
Scheduled review date	Reviewed annually until 2016

Version History		
Version	**Change/Reasons for Change**	**Date**
V0.1	*Initial draft consultation*	*07/10/10*
V0.2	*Second draft consultation*	*12/11/10*
V1.0	*Final draft version incorporating consultation feedback*	*31/03/11*
V2.0	*Final version*	01/07/11

Approval history		
Version	**Approving body**	**Date**
V0.1	*Voluntary Sector Review Board*	*07/10/10*
V0.2	*Voluntary Sector Review Board*	*12/11/10*
V1.0	*Cabinet member review*	*21/04/2011*
V1.0	*CEMB*	*10/5/2011*
V1.0	*CAB*	*26/5/2011*
V2.0	*Voluntary Sector Review Board*	*01/07/2011*
V2.0	*Final version published*	*15/07/2011*

This strategy has been developed by Haringey Council. It was subject to a period of consultation to obtain the views of partners across the strategic partnership.

A Voluntary Sector Review Board was set up to oversee the development of the strategy, and had its final meeting on 1st July 2011.

Members of the Voluntary Sector Review Board were:

- Cabinet Member for Adults and Community Services (chair)
- Cabinet Member for Children's Services
- Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability
- Representatives from:
  - Adults and Housing, Haringey Council
  - Children and Young People's Services, Haringey Council
  - Chief Executive's Service, Haringey Council
  - NHS Haringey
  - Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO)
  - Voluntary Sector partners

Alternative formats

This strategy is available on request in community languages, Braille, on tape, in large print and in a format accessible to people with learning disabilities.

For more information contact:

Susan Humphries or Barbara Nicholls
Adults and Housing, Haringey Council
40 Cumberland Road
Wood Green
London N22 7SG
Email: susan.humphries@haringey.gov.uk, or
barbara.nicholls@haringey.gov.uk
Tel: 020 8489 6905

Contents

		Page
1.	Introduction	5
2.	What is the Voluntary Sector in Haringey?	7
3.	Purpose of this strategy	8
4.	Scope of Strategy	9
5.	The national context	10
6.	The local context	11
	6.1 Haringey's population	11
	6.2 The Voluntary Sector in Haringey	12
	6.3 Equalities Impact Assessment and Compact Proofing	13
	6.4 Links with the Sustainable Community Strategy	14
	6.5 Links with other relevant strategies	14
7.	Vision	15
8.	Key outcomes of this strategy	16
	Outcome 1: A commissioning and funding framework that is needs-led and offers value for money	17
	Outcome 2: A strong Voluntary Sector infrastructure	18
	Outcome 3: An effective Voluntary Sector voice	19
	Outcome 4: People and communities empowered to take control of their lives	20
	Outcome 5: Fairer access to assets and community spaces	22
9.	Delivery and monitoring	23
Appendices		24
	Appendix 1: The national context	24
	Appendix 2: The Big Society: an overview	28
	Appendix 3: Social capital	32
	Appendix 4: The Haringey Compact Working Better Together	33
	Appendix 5: Haringey Compact: resolution process	34
	Appendix 6: Related National Indicators	35
	Appendix 7 – Best value: consultation on new draft statutory guidance	36
	Appendix 8: Glossary	37

1. Introduction

Haringey Council is committed to supporting the Voluntary Sector in the borough. We have developed this strategy to set out how we want to move forward with the Voluntary Sector to deliver essential and innovative services to improve the quality of life of the borough's communities. We have a strong commitment to promoting equality, tackling disadvantage and improving the life chances of our residents, especially those who the most vulnerable.

Haringey is, in demographic terms, an exceptionally diverse and fast changing borough. Some fifty per cent of our population overall and three-quarters of our young people are from ethnic minority backgrounds, and around 200 languages are spoken in the borough.

The borough has a large Voluntary Sector which provides a wealth of services. The Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO) report, Building a Thriving Third Sector in Haringey (May 2010) highlighted the wide diversity of the 1,600 Voluntary Sector organisations in the borough from small grassroots organisations to well established larger ones.

Haringey Council highly values the contribution the Voluntary Sector makes in providing a wide variety of services. In 2010/11 the council invested over £15 million in the Voluntary Sector through a combination of grants and commissioned projects to improve the health and wellbeing of residents.

Voluntary Sector organisations help to bring money into the borough to tackle poverty and disadvantage, promote education, address inequality and develop the borough's art, culture and heritage, as well as improving and protecting the environment. This is achieved through grants, fundraising, sale of goods and services, corporate sponsorship and donations. We recognise the role the council has in supporting and developing the Voluntary Sector, and there are already good examples of the sector working together independently of the council that could be built on.

As well as utilising many volunteers, the Voluntary Sector is a major local employer. One of the key characteristics of its employment profile is its flexible and part-time job opportunities, attracting large numbers of women and people often marginalised in the mainstream employment market.

Fundamental change is happening across the public sector, change that will give local councils and neighbourhoods more power to take decisions and shape their area; enable charities, social enterprises, private and public sector companies and employee-owned co-operatives to compete to offer high quality services; and enablement of people from all walks of life to play a more active part in society. Additionally, the current economic downturn provides many challenges for commissioning and grant aid and it is a certainty that there will be less funding available.

Against this background of rapidly emerging change and the challenges that this presents, the council has a unique opportunity to review how it delivers effective services to help meet areas of highest need and address local inequalities to achieve improved outcomes for residents.

We now need to find new, innovative and efficient ways to make best use of the resources we have available across the partnership. The future funding of the Voluntary Sector will be delivered through a commissioning and funding framework using a commissioning approach with clearly specified outcomes, and with the council seeking best and added value for money and high quality services for residents.

The council remains committed to supporting and developing Voluntary Sector providers, and to delivering preventative and wellbeing services to achieve partnership priorities.

Return to Contents page

2. What is the Voluntary Sector in Haringey?

"Voluntary Sector" can be defined in a number of ways. For the purposes of this strategy we are defining it as:

Not for profit independent, voluntary and community groups or organisations formed by local people, or those with a local interest, to improve the quality of lives for themselves and/or others in Haringey.

These include a range of registered charities; voluntary organisations; community groups; faith groups involved in social action; community interest companies, mutuals and co-operatives, social enterprises, and citizen-led organisations.

The Voluntary Sector in Haringey is diverse in terms of size, activity, demography and its differing roles. Haringey recognises that the Voluntary Sector is:

- A **strategic partner**: contributing to shaping local priorities and the development of plans to meet those priorities
- A **service deliverer**: improving services' outcomes through responding to local and diverse needs
- An enabler of **voice and community representation**: by encouraging and supporting local service users and citizens – especially those that are vulnerable and marginalised – to get involved in decision making
- A key contributor to **cohesion and equalities**: by building social capital and strong community networks.
- A **facilitator, co-ordinator and enabler** of social action

Return to Contents page

3. Purpose of this strategy

The council believes that if the conditions in which our residents are born, grow, live, work and age were improved and more equitably distributed, then everyone would have a better quality of life. We recognise the pivotal role the Voluntary Sector already plays in supporting communities.

This purpose of this strategy is therefore to help us meet the challenges and opportunities that are emerging rapidly from fundamental changes to the public sector, by establishing mechanisms that enable us to deliver effective services in areas of highest need and to address local inequalities to achieve improved outcomes for residents.

The council recognises that a thriving Voluntary Sector is essential for the delivery of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy. It also recognises that the work of Voluntary Sector organisations increases community leadership, cohesion, social capital (described in more detail in Outcome 4) and promoting co-produced services hosted by, for example, local voluntary sector organisations.

The strategy will also provide **a revised commissioning and funding framework which sets out the core principles for how the council will support and work with the Voluntary Sector, including how we will fund and commission services in the future.**

The strategy highlights the contribution that Voluntary Sector organisations can make to delivering the outcomes and priorities for our borough, and is informed by the following guiding principles:

- **Transparency**: There will be fair processes with clear decision making criteria
- **Efficiency**: We will work with Voluntary Sector organisations in a consistent way which aims to be fair and equitable, and ensures we achieve maximum value for money
- **Personalised**: We will involve the community in decision making and make sure funding reflects local aspirations
- **Partnership**: We will adhere to the principles of the **Community Engagement Framework** to make sure that people can have their say, are listened to, and are involved in making decisions, and to the Haringey **Compact** way of working which promotes good practice in partnership.

Return to Contents page

4. Scope of strategy

The strategy's vision is to support a strong Voluntary Sector in Haringey in an environment where all organisations can thrive, be engaged and play a role in supporting Haringey's communities.

Haringey Council recognises its community leadership role in implementing this vision whilst acknowledging and respecting the independence of the sector, and the fact that many groups operate autonomously from the council and its partners.

In recognition of our role, this strategy focuses on the full range of community and voluntary sector services that currently receive grant aid or provide commissioned services. However, it also aims to ensure that those organisations that do not have a funding relationship with the council are also supported to achieve their full potential, regardless of the age group and client group that organisations work with.

The council is building on existing strategies and strategic commissioning plans to ensure we have a Voluntary Sector Strategy which addresses engagement, social action, co-production and new roles in public service delivery as well as a restructured grant aid framework incorporating a commissioning-based approach.

Haringey Council is committed to reducing inequalities. By commissioning and funding high quality and cost effective needs-led services, informed by our joint strategic needs assessment and benchmarking against local, sub-regional and national information, and with our focus on agreed key priorities, we will begin to achieve this.

This strategy does **not** cover the relationship to or contractual relationships with the private sector and business.

Return to Contents page

5. The national context

There has been a drive from central government to create a local environment which will enable the Voluntary Sector to contribute and to thrive. Haringey is about to experience a fundamental change in the way services are delivered, alongside a reduction in funding. There is a clear intention to give residents more powers in making decisions about their communities and encouraging people to take an active role. This includes supporting the creation and expansion of co-operatives, mutuals, charities and the growth of social enterprise capacity, enabling them to play a greater role in the delivery of public services.

The Spending Review 2010 confirmed the government's intention to work with the financial sector, the voluntary sector and community groups to develop innovative equity investment opportunities in public services. This included:

- Additional support for the Civil Society organisations sector, including a short-term fund to help charities, voluntary groups and social enterprises make the transition to a tougher funding environment
- A National Citizen Service which will support young people from a mix of different backgrounds to develop skills and engage with their communities
- A Community First Fund to support new and existing small organisations in the most deprived areas
- A Big Society Bank to bring in private sector funding in addition to receiving all funding available to England from dormant accounts
- London Councils' repatriation of grants to local councils
- Personalisation of social care in adults and children with special educational needs.

It is recognised that some eighty per cent of Voluntary Sector organisations work in the health and social care field. We recognise that the council needs to support Voluntary Sector organisations in moving into a personalised care market place, through market development and stimulation, to enable them to respond to priorities that emerge from national and local commissioning arrangements across health and social care.

Further detail on the national context can be found in Appendix 1.

Return to Contents page

6. The local context

6.1 Haringey's population

In 2010, Haringey was the 13th most deprived borough in the country (18th in 2007) and the fourth most deprived borough in London (fifth in 2007).

- The population is one of the most ethnically diverse in the country.
- Fifty per cent of children are classified as in poverty, and there is a wide variation in educational attainment by ethnic group.
- Life expectancy has continued to rise in line with the national trend.
- Average life expectancy for men is 75.88 years, ranging from 71.68 years in Tottenham Green ward to 80.9 years in Fortis Green ward, but overall remains around two years below the national average. In addition, 2001 Census figures show that, by the age of 66, Haringey men will have developed a disability or long-term health condition.
- Average life expectancy for women is 82.43 years, ranging from 77.42 years in White Hart Lane ward to 89.51 in Stroud Green ward, and is slightly above the national average. However, 2001 ONS figures show that, by the age of 69.7, women will have developed a disability or long-term health condition.
- Cancer and heart disease account for most deaths.
- Infant mortality rates are high; and the level of low birth weight is high in the east of the borough.
- The rate of teenage pregnancies shows a continuing downward trend, although levels remain higher in mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities.
- There are high rates of emergency admissions to hospital and variation in quality outcomes in primary care. Alcohol misuse has risen in the last five years.
- In the year to September 2009:
    - the employment rate was 63.5%, down 0.9 percentage points over the year. This makes it the fourth lowest in London
    - the unemployment rate rose 1.4% to 9.1%, making it the 11th highest unemployment rate in London
    - economic inactivity rate (people of working age not actively seeking work) decreased by 0.2% to 30.1%, making it the third highest inactivity rate in London, significantly higher than the six-borough comparator average[1] (23.3%).
- It is recognised that older people living in Haringey after retiring from employment, for example, continue to be economically active.
- At May 2010, there were 9,721 claimant count unemployed people (6,605 men; 3,116 women), down 189 over the month but up 590 over

[1] The six borough comparator is comprised of: Brent, Hackney, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark and Waltham Forest. These are boroughs with similar characteristics to Haringey, as defined by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit.

the year, at 6.2%. This continues to be higher than the six-borough comparator (5.6%), London (4.3%) and England (3.9%) averages. The 25-34 age group was the highest in this category, and the highest ethnicity of claimant count unemployed was White.

- There will be an impact following recent government announcements of changes in benefits, including housing benefit, and the loss of education maintenance allowance.

6.2 The Voluntary Sector in Haringey

- Haringey has a large Voluntary Sector, believed to be around 1,600 organisations.
- Voluntary Sector organisations play a key role by providing services that are bespoke and flexible, meeting the needs of our diverse communities. These range from Registered Social Landlords and social enterprises to voluntary organisations, and may be branches of a national body as well as small, grassroots community groups.

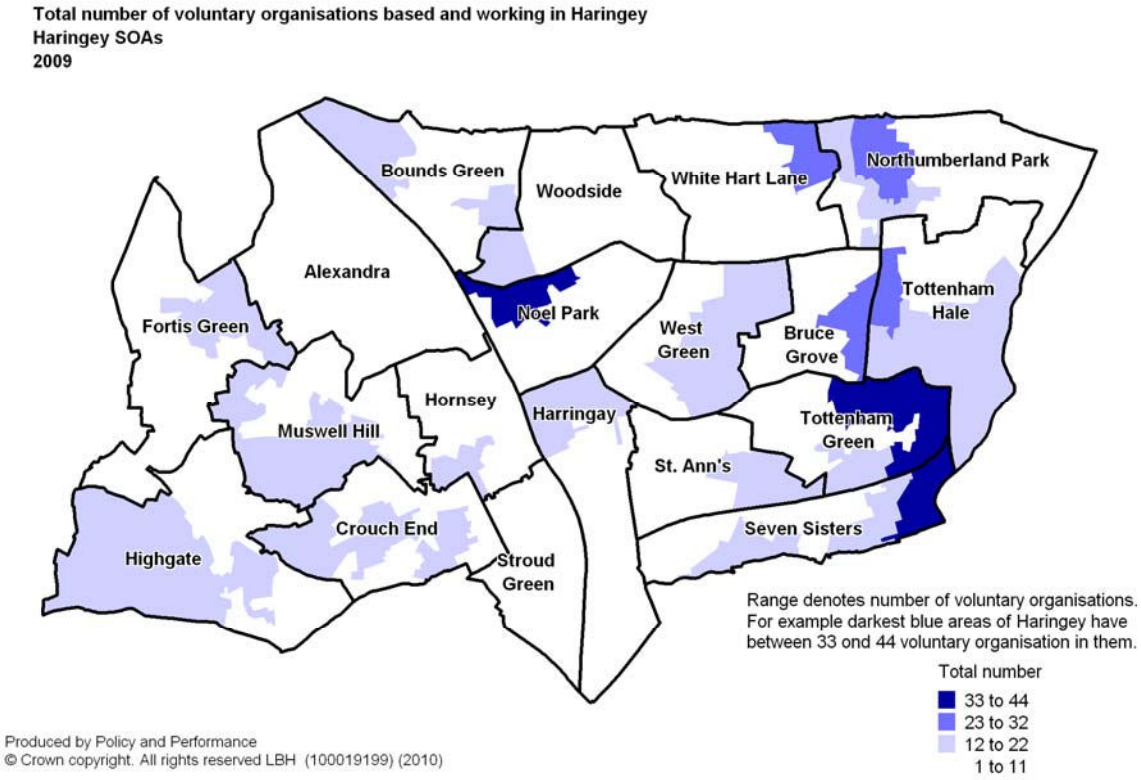
In autumn 2009, HAVCO conducted a survey of Voluntary Sector organisations which found that:

- The overwhelming majority of organisations in the Voluntary Sector are either voluntary organisations or community groups.
- Seventy per cent of Voluntary Sector organisations are described as micro or small organisations with incomes of less than £10,000 per year.
- Sixty-three per cent of these organisations have been established for over a decade and twelve per cent are faith groups.
- The sector employs some 5,100 full time equivalents.
- On average, individual volunteers in the borough give their time for seven hours per month, amounting to 217,000 volunteer hours per month and a total of 2.6 million volunteer hours per year.
- The approximate value of volunteering work is £25 million per annum.

A full version of the above information can be found in the Haringey: Our Place pages on the council's website.

Map 1 shows where Haringey's 1,600 Voluntary Sector organisations are based across the borough. The highest concentration of organisations is in the east of the borough in Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters wards, along with a particular concentration in an SOA in Noel Park in the centre of the borough.

Map 1: Haringey's 1,600 voluntary sector organisations, by ward, 2009



6.3 Equalities Impact Assessment and Compact Proofing

Throughout our work, we are committed to reflecting the full diversity of the community we serve and to promoting equality of opportunity for everyone.

Equalities screening has identified that full Equalities Impact Assessments (EqIAs) will be developed, that cover the five outcomes of the Strategy:

- Work has already begun on the EqIA for **Outcomes 1 to 4,** in particular for around the new funding arrangements.
- Work will begin on an EqIA for **Outcome 5: Fairer access to assets and community spaces** alongside the planned review of the use of community buildings

A full review of compliance to the Haringey Compact – Working Better Together has also been undertaken.

6.4 Links with the Sustainable Community Strategy

This strategy contributes to the work of all outcomes of the Sustainable Community Strategy:

- 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
- People and customer focused

6.5 Links with other relevant strategies

This strategy also contributes to all Haringey's existing key strategic documents:

- Children and Young People's Plan
- Greenest Borough Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Older People's Housing Strategy
- Regeneration Strategy
- Safer for all: Community Safety Partnership Plan
- Wellbeing Strategic Framework
- Procurement Strategy
- Asset Management Plan
- Child Poverty Strategy

HAVCO has produced the following documents which are integral to the development of this strategy:

- Survey of Third Sector organisations, 2010
- Towards 2012 and Beyond, A Volunteering Development Plan for Haringey, October 2009

The strategy has adopted the principles set out in Haringey's Community Cohesion Framework, that Haringey is a place where:

- There is equal opportunity to life's chances and a borough-wide commitment to work together to achieve equality and justice.
- Young people have hope and ambitions and the opportunity to realise them.
- There are positive relationships and common values across the diverse communities and people of Haringey.
- Everyone, regardless of background, belief or circumstances, feels part of the wider Haringey community, is respected and valued, and has the opportunity to contribute to the life of the community.
- There is trust and a sense of belonging across all communities.
- People are safe from harassment and crime and are free from fear of crime.
- The people of Haringey want to live here and are proud of the borough's diversity.

Return to Contents page

7. Vision

Voluntary Sector Strategy Vision

A sustainable and independent Voluntary Sector:

Working in partnership with public and private sectors to reduce inequalities and poverty, strengthen cohesion and building community leadership to improve the lives of residents of Haringey.

This strategy:

- supports the development of a robust and able Voluntary Sector that works in partnership with the council (and other strategic partners) to sustain the delivery of high quality local services
- encourages transparent and fair decision-making arrangements.

We are committed to the principles set out in the Haringey Compact **Working Better Together**. The compact promotes mutual respect and understanding between the public, private, voluntary and community sectors to enable them to work better together to develop local services to meet the social, economic, health and environmental needs of its local communities, and to tackle inequalities.

Return to Contents page

8. Key outcomes of this strategy

The emerging direction from central government is designed to open up public services to ensure that charities, social enterprises and co-operatives have a much greater role in the running of services. In this strategy we have five key outcomes for effective working with the Voluntary Sector which will enable the sector to play a bigger role in delivering more innovative, diverse and responsive public services.

Outcome 1: A commissioning and funding framework that is needs-led and offers value for money: by establishing a robust financial relationship alongside innovative ways of funding services, supported by quality assurance and monitoring

Outcome 2: A strong Voluntary Sector infrastructure: by developing a strategic structure that supports the work of the Voluntary Sector

Outcome 3: An effective Voluntary Sector voice: by ensuring that the needs and views of the Voluntary Sector are effectively championed

Outcome 4: People and communities empowered to take control of their lives: To support the development of valuable social networks, recognising the key role the Voluntary Sector has to play, to deliver high quality support and services

Outcome 5: Fairer access to assets and community spaces: by providing support to enable Voluntary Sector organisations to access and to share high quality premises

These are set out in more detail over the next pages.

Return to Contents page

Outcome 1: A commissioning and funding framework that is needs-led and offers value for money

To establish a robust financial relationship by developing innovative ways of funding services, supported by quality assurance and monitoring

We are committed to meeting the needs of people in a place which is remarkable for its diversity.

Our commissioning and funding framework will be designed to help the council take a more considered and consistent approach to funding and contracting with the voluntary and community and private sector. It will help us to ensure that we are providing high calibre services equitably and fairly, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable residents.

The commissioning and funding framework will set out the terms of an agreement which clearly explain what we expect from funded organisations and, in return, what they can expect from us. This will include consistency between council departments, transparent processes, efficient business relationships and personalised commissioning. This will also help to ensure that there is increased opportunity for the Voluntary Sector to maximise its opportunities for securing contracts for delivery of public services. Haringey already procures a range of goods and services for residents from external providers and suppliers. We want to ensure the Voluntary Sector can maximise its opportunity in securing contracts.

We will also use consistent quality assurance processes and joined up reporting requirements across all funding streams to enable us to most efficiently measure the effectiveness of commissioned services. We want high quality and equitable services (including preventative services) to focus on our most vulnerable residents.

At the time of completion of this strategy, the Coalition Government has just completed a consultation on Best Value: new draft statutory guidance, further details of which can be found at Appendix 7. The draft statutory guidance will be considered as part of developing the commissioning and funding framework.

To help us build on our ability to respond to needs and trends, we will review all current funding programmes incorporating the findings of an equalities impact assessment and compact proofing.

This outcome includes the following priority for 2011-2016:

1.1 To introduce a commissioning and funding framework in summer 2011.

Return to Contents page

Outcome 2: A strong Voluntary Sector infrastructure

To support the development of a strategic infrastructure that enhances good, high quality services and improved service delivery

In order for Voluntary Sector organisations to contribute successfully to the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy, the council recognises the need to invest in good quality, capacity building support.

This includes supporting the Voluntary Sector to develop new skills, partnerships and organisational models, enabling them to modernise and become more entrepreneurial, and innovative to take advantage of future opportunities.

This outcome includes the following priorities for 2011-2016:

2.1 To support the Voluntary Sector to develop and enhance consistently high quality services and improved service delivery.

2.2 To increase opportunities for communication and collaboration within the Voluntary Sector, and also between the Voluntary Sector and statutory agencies.

Return to Contents page

Outcome 3: An effective Voluntary Sector voice

To make sure that the needs and views of the Voluntary Sector are effectively championed

The Voluntary Sector has a wealth of experience and talent that can be of great benefit to those making policy in the statutory sector. The council acknowledges that listening to the voice of the Voluntary Sector invariably leads to improvements in the way policy and services are developed locally.

The Voluntary Sector has a key role in enabling the voice of the community, especially excluded groups, to be heard. This role includes encouraging and supporting local service users and citizens to get involved in decision making.

Representation on key decision making groups, including in the commissioning process, is acknowledged as good. The council wants to further support this area so that there is a continual cohort of trained Voluntary Sector representatives who have the legitimacy and support to fulfil this role effectively.

This outcome includes the following priorities for 2011-2016:

3.1 To support a cohort of Voluntary Sector representatives to fulfil their role effectively.

3.2 To continue to ensure that the Voluntary Sector is represented on key decision making groups.

Return to Contents page

Outcome 4: People and communities empowered to take control of their lives

To support the development of valuable social networks, recognising the key role the Voluntary Sector has to play in delivering high quality support and services

The aim of this outcome is to put in place measures to increase the skills and capacity of people and communities to:

- promote social action/capital with empowered people and communities who control their lives with developed and supported valuable local social networks
- build social capital and co-production to stimulate "social capital" in the borough (more detail on social capital can be found in Appendix 3)
- have the necessary skills to make their own decisions
- take responsibility for their own self-help and their own communities' civic life
- increase organised levels of volunteering in the borough
- promote opportunities such as Gift Aid to generate more income for borough's charities (whilst noting that some Voluntary Sector organisations in the borough are not registered charities).

In Haringey we have begun looking at how we support the development of 'social capital'. We believe there is an important role for the Voluntary Sector in supporting this. For example, we are piloting **Haringey Neighbourhoods Connect** which aims to support and increase neighbourhood level connections through a blend of social media, online tools and real work interactions. We also have a **Time Bank** operating in the east of the borough.

Volunteering is a powerful force for change, both for those who volunteer and for the wider community. While it is not solely undertaken within the Voluntary Sector, it is one of the largest providers of volunteering opportunities. The council recognises that volunteers form the lifeblood of many Voluntary Sector organisations, whether as trustees or as contributors to service provision and support.

HAVCO's Volunteering Development Plan – Towards 2012 and Beyond – states that:

> "It is no exaggeration to describe volunteering as the glue that keeps our community together. You can describe it as 'social capital', but in essence it simply means 'helping out'. Without thousands of people giving up their time to lend a hand all our lives would be poorer."

In order to meet the challenge of encouraging more people to volunteer, new ideas and incentives are required. One local authority, for example, is

planning to join forces with commercial rewards schemes to launch a "volunteer reward scheme vouchers" redeemable in supermarkets, high street shops and restaurants in return for time given to volunteering.

This outcome includes the following priorities for 2011-2016

4.1 To further develop neighbourhood networks, promoting citizen-led organisations.
4.2 To promote volunteering across the borough.
4.3 To make sure volunteer management is supported and promoted.
4.4 To make sure volunteering meets the needs of community.
(4.2-4.4 sourced from HAVCO's Volunteering Development Plan)

Return to Contents page

Outcome 5: Fairer access to assets and community spaces

To provide support to enable Voluntary Sector organisations to access and to share high quality premises

The council currently manages a portfolio of community buildings. These are local community facilities leased to organisations to meet the needs and provide services to the local community. This portfolio was recently the subject of a strategic review which concluded that it should be retained as the sector provides a valuable contribution to the priority areas identified in our Sustainable Community Strategy.

There has been significant political and community demand to offer a flexible and cost effective premises framework for the Voluntary Sector. However, the challenge lies in aligning the needs of the Voluntary Sector with council requirements and resources. We will be working with our partners and the Voluntary Sector to look at innovative ways of achieving this.

This outcome includes the following priorities for 2011-2016:

5.1 To review current use of council owned community buildings by Voluntary Sector groups, in the context of a wider review of council owned facilities.

5.2 To ensure, where possible, the realignment of use of community buildings and other council buildings, to maximise their use, and increase access to voluntary groups.

Return to Contents page

9. Delivery and monitoring

The strategy will be delivered through a set of SMART actions. This means that we have included in the delivery plan only those actions which meet the following criteria:

- **Specific** – well defined, with no misunderstanding
- **Measurable** – quantity, quality, time, cost
- **Achievable** – challenging but realistic
- **Resourced** – what is needed to complete the action, e.g. money, time staff
- **Time bound** – with a completion date

The Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 will have an accompanying Commissioning and Funding Framework, with a strategy delivery plan which describes the priorities for each outcome. Each outcome has a set of actions and a named lead responsible for ensuring that the action is implemented and for reporting on progress, and for bringing to the attention of the shadow Health and Wellbeing Board any difficulties in progressing the strategy along with proposed solutions. We anticipate progress on delivery will be reported to the shadow Health and Wellbeing Board on an annual basis.

The NHS White Paper, Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS, requires us to establish new statutory arrangements within local authorities – to be known as "Health and Wellbeing Boards" – to take on the function of joining up the commissioning of local NHS services, social care and health improvement. The Health and Wellbeing Board will therefore oversee and monitor the implementation of this strategy and of the commissioning and funding framework.

We will measure progress on the priorities through:

- monitoring the priorities and initiatives in this strategy
- reporting regularly to the Health and Wellbeing Board
- reporting to local groups and organisations representing the Voluntary Sector

Return to Contents page

Appendices

Appendix 1: The national context

Over the last ten years there has been a drive from central government to create a local environment which will enable the Voluntary Sector to contribute and to thrive. With the change in national government in May 2010 the public sector is about to experience fundamental change in the way services are delivered, alongside a reduction in funding. There is a clear intention to give residents more powers in making decisions about their communities and encouraging people to take an active role. This includes supporting the creation and expansion of co-operatives, mutuals, charities and social enterprises, enabling them to play a greater role in the delivery of public services.

The Spending Review 2010, published on 20 October, confirmed the government's intention to work with the financial sector, the Voluntary Sector and community groups to develop innovative equity investment opportunities in public services. It announced:

- Around £470 million support for the Civil Society organisations sector, including a £100 million short-term fund to help charities, voluntary groups and social enterprises make the transition to a tougher funding environment, to work with us to build a big society, and make the most of the opportunities it will bring. This will support those organisations most affected in the short term by public spending reductions.
- A National Citizen Service which will support young people from a mix of different backgrounds to develop skills and engage with their communities – sufficient to fund 10,000 places in 2011/12 and 30,000 in 2012/13.
- The Community First Fund which will support new and existing small organisations in the most deprived areas.
- The Big Society Bank will bring in private sector funding in addition to receiving all funding available to England from dormant accounts.

In September 2010, the Audit Commission published a report entitled Strategic financial management in councils. It suggests that councils can adapt the government's 2010 spending review framework for its commissioning framework by asking questions such as:

- How is this activity essential to achieving council priorities?
- How does this activity improve the wellbeing of local communities?
- Why does the council need to fund this activity?
- How can we focus this activity on people most in need?
- How can we provide this activity at lower cost?
- What can make this activity more effective?
- Which other local bodies could provide this activity?

- How can the private sector, third sector or citizens provide this activity, whole or in part?
- How can we make sure that payment to service providers links to achievement?

In October 2010, the Cabinet Office published:

- Public Bodies Reform – Proposals for Change. This list included the Commission for the Compact and the announcement that this will no longer be a Non-Department Public Body. Its duties were transferred from 1 April 2011 to Compact Voice and the Cabinet Office.
- Building a Stronger Civil Society, its strategy for voluntary and community groups, charities and social enterprises. The Civil Society described it as the first step towards helping civil society organisations grasp new opportunities arising from the massive devolution of power to local communities and reform of public services that underpins the Big Society. The aim of the strategy is to develop practical measures to support and strengthen the sector, so it can realise the opportunities being made available to it and the wider programme of reforms.
- Supporting a Stronger Civil Society, a consultation seeking views on improving support for frontline civil society organisations. It aims to end top down initiatives that filter spending through multiple layers, and help to make the support received more relevant and simpler to obtain. The consultation has now closed and publication of the response is awaited.

Published in November 2010, *Think Local, Act Personal* is an sector-wide statement of intent that makes the link between the Coalition government's vision for social care and the previous government's Putting People First agenda, setting out the way forward for personalisation and community-based support. April 2010 saw the publication of Design for life: laying the foundations for *Think Local, Act Personal*, a manifesto from a group of five organisations representing a wide range of those involved in social care and support. It puts forward seven specific ideas that the group believes would result in the sector feeling more supported and better able to move towards providing personalised care, despite the difficulties involved. The manifesto states that, "*Creating real power to put in the hands of individuals will require a 'no decision about me without me' approach to commissioning. But it will also mean supporting individuals and families to mutualise … A sign of this empowerment will be the health, security and visibility of 'user-led organisations' and 'carer-led organisations' at national, regional and local level.*"

The Equalities Act 2010 introduced new requirements:

- Creation of a new "general Equality Duty" for public authorities across all protected characteristics and expanding on the current three:
  - disability
  - gender reassignment
  - pregnancy and maternity

    - race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour and nationality
    - religion or belief
    - sex, and
    - sexual orientation.
- Consideration of how all council policies and practices affect all of the "protected characteristics"
- A requirement to begin reporting on gender pay by April 2011
- Reporting on the disability employment rate
- Tackling private sector discrimination through public procurement policies
- Developing and publishing equality objectives.

The Giving Green Paper consultation, launched in December 2010, focuses on social action – how levels of giving and mutual support in society can be increased and catalyse a culture shift that makes social action a social norm. Its primary purpose was to kick-start a debate which will feed into a White Paper on giving that the Cabinet Office aims to publish in spring 2011. However, research published in an Ipsos Mori/Hansard Society report in March 2011 suggested that only one in ten people say they will 'definitely' spend some time doing some form of voluntary work at some point in the next couple of years.

The Localism Bill, introduced to Parliament in December 2010, makes the legal changes needed for the government's proposals to shift power from central government to local government. The Bill has four main aims:

- Empowering communities
- Diversifying the supply of public services
- Strengthening accountability to local people
- Opening up government to public scrutiny.

The Bill will also give communities extra rights, including:

- The right to buy community assets (such as shops, pubs and libraries)
- To challenge how services are being run and to bid to take over these services
- Powers to start a local referendum on any issue.

In February 2011, the Department for Communities and Local Government announced a change in the use of community assets, with an end to 'clawback rights' that stopped community and voluntary groups selling or changing the use of community land or buildings that were funded by specific historic government grant programmes. Local communities will get the freedom to sell, rent or share community owned assets bought with central government money, such as council buildings, shops and business parks.

This followed a speech to the National Council for Voluntary Organisations in March when Mr Pickles challenged town halls to resist any temptation to 'pull up the drawbridge' and pass on disproportionate reductions in funding to the voluntary and community sector.

In order to reduce bureaucracy for councils, the Communities Secretary announced the scrapping of Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities, published in 2008, which spells out how councils should engage with the people in their area, how they should feed back information, and even a definition of what a 'local person' is. The change will remove barriers and burdens which Ministers believe currently forces councils to focus more on working to top down priorities than on serving their local communities.

A government consultation on Best value: new draft statutory guidance ran to 14 June 2011. Taken together with measures such as Community Right to Challenge in the Localism Bill, the guidance aims to reduce the barriers that often prevent voluntary organisations competing for local authority contracts. Both measures aim to promote local authority leadership in providing a level playing field for all, including local voluntary and community groups and social enterprises.

One of the deregulatory measures proposed in the Best Value consultation is the repeal of the duty to prepare a sustainable community strategy. These strategies were designed to provide the overall strategic direction and long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of a local area.

Details of the **Big Society** programme, announced on 18 May 2010, are set out in Appendix 2.

Return to Contents page

Appendix 2: The Big Society: an overview

1. What is the Big Society?

> *"The Big Society is about helping people to come together to improve their own lives. It's about putting more power in people's hands – a massive transfer of power from Whitehall to local communities."* Cabinet Office

The 'Big Society' is a flagship policy from the 2010 Conservative manifesto and forms part of the programme of the Coalition Government. The policy was launched by the Prime Minister shortly after the 2010 general election. A statement on the scope and ambition of the Big Society policy can be found on the Cabinet Office website.

The Office for Civil Society in the Cabinet Office has lead responsibility for the Big Society policy. The government's own overview of the policy has developed since the original May 2010 statements, and the Cabinet Office website is the best source of up to date 'official' views of what the Big Society programme aims to achieve.

Four flagship community projects were launched in July 2010, although Liverpool City Council subsequently withdrew from the programme in February 2011, stating that government cuts had threatened the future of many local volunteer groups.

2. Big Society agenda

The Cabinet Office describes the three key parts to the Big Society agenda as follows:

> **"Community empowerment:** giving local councils and neighbourhoods more power to take decisions and shape their area. Planning reforms lead by the Department for Communities and Local Government will replace the old top-down planning system with real power for neighbourhoods to decide the future of their area.
>
> **"Opening up public services:** our public service reforms will enable charities, social enterprises, private companies and employee-owned co-operatives to compete to offer people high quality services. The welfare to work programme, lead by the Department for Work and Pensions, will enable a wide range of organisations to help get Britain off welfare and into work.
>
> **"Social action:** encouraging and enabling people to play a more active part in society. National Citizen Service, Community Organisers and Community First will encourage people to get involved in their communities."

2.1 Community empowerment

These elements of the Big Society agenda are included in the Localism Bill currently in Parliament and due to be enacted in late 2011. They include:

- radical reform of the planning system to give neighbourhoods more ability to determine the shape of the places in which their inhabitants live
- new powers to allow communities to make the case for taking over buildings and 'community assets', and to bid to take over local authority services
- a new 'community right to challenge' and to request a local referendum be held on any issue, triggered by five per cent of the electorate of the area in question.

2.2 Opening up public services

This theme is now taking more centre stage compared with initial Government statements on the Big Society. The Government's wider plans for public service reform are set out in:

- Modernising Commissioning: increasing the role of charities, social enterprises, mutuals and co-operatives in public service delivery. Green Paper, published December 2010.
- The White Paper on Public Service Reform, published in July 2011, sets out how the Government believes it can improve public services by putting choice and control in the hands of individuals and neighbourhoods to make public services more responsive to people's needs. It includes five key principles:
  - Choice – wherever possible we will increase choice
  - Decentralisation – Power should be decentralised to the lowest appropriate level
  - Diversity – Public services should be open to a range of providers
  - Fairness – We will ensure fair access to public services
  - Accountability – Public services should be accountable to users and taxpayers.

The Government claims that the aim of the reform is to find new ways of delivering national public services, such as benefit payments, tax collection, services within the NHS, civil service administration, justice services like prisons and probation, and the provision of items such as driving licences.

2.3 Social action

The Office for Civil Society, part of the Cabinet Office, works across government departments to translate the Big Society agenda into practical policies, provides support to voluntary and community organisations and is responsible for delivering a number of key Big Society programmes.

The Big Society Bank
The Government is setting up a Big Society Bank to give social enterprises, charities and voluntary organisations access to greater resources. It will be set up using money from dormant bank accounts (estimated by the Financial Times at £50 million to £100 million) and will encourage investment in social change. The Prime Minister announced in February 2011 that UK banks would also be providing loans of £200 million. These sums remains small compared to the cuts in third sector funding.

National Citizen Service Pilots
The National Citizen Service (NCS) scheme will bring 16 year olds from different backgrounds together to take part in residential and home-based activities such as outdoor challenges and local community projects. The Cabinet Office will run pilots for National Citizen Service in the summer of 2011 and 2012, involving 10,000 young people.

Community Organisers
Over the lifetime of the current parliament, the Community Organisers programme will identify, train and support 5,000 people to act as community organisers to 'catalyse social action' in local areas.

Community First
This is described on the Cabinet Office website as 'a new fund that will encourage social action through new and existing neighbourhood groups'. The fund is intended to empower people in areas with high levels of deprivation and enable them to take more responsibility for their communities.

3. How are local strategic partnerships involved in the Big Society?[2]

According to Local Government Development and Improvement, local strategic partnerships (LSPs) and other local partnership bodies have long provided a forum for dialogue and joint action between public bodies, third sector organisations, and local community groups and the wider community. While LSPs are seldom referred to in current Big Society rhetoric, they provide an existing focus for Big Society activity.

Discussions at partnership meetings may be the source of new ideas for use of community assets, or for alternative forms of service provision, and an effective forum for airing issues of local public concern.

LSPs themselves may want to consider taking on a form of legal status as a mutual, community interest company, or not-for-profit body.

They also have a role in encouraging transparency of data amongst LSP partners, along with effective communication to the public.

[2] Extract from the Local Government Development and Improvement website

As Big Society initiatives are rolled out (including the new ‘community rights’ in the Localism Bill), LSPs and other local partnerships may find that they have a growing role in mediating between different community interests, or where different parts of the Big Society do not agree on the way forward. There may be times when a LSP is well placed to try and build consensus between conflicting local views.

Appendix 3: Social capital

Social capital is about the ability of people to work together for common purposes in groups and organisations in a culture of trust and tolerance. It is a concept that can be used flexibly to respond to local issues. In Haringey, we propose the concept as: “people and communities being actively in control of their own lives and having the skills to make their own decisions and take responsibility for their own self-help and their own communities’ civic life”.

To achieve greater social enablement and increased social capital, we need to work with people in a different way so that they have the skills and capacity for everyday, enriching lives. This means putting into place new measures to increase the capacity in communities.

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

We aim to explore innovative models of support to meet the aspirations of our communities.

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

Return to Contents page

Appendix 4: The Haringey Compact Working Better Together

A Compact is an agreement that sets out the shared principles for partnership working between voluntary, community, public and private sector organisations.

The Haringey Compact *Working Better Together* was developed to strengthen this working relationship so that services can be well planned and of the highest quality.

The six key principles underpinning the Compact are designed to challenge all partners to seek meaningful ways of partnership working. These are:

1. Promoting partnerships
2. Improving volunteering
3. Valuing the role of Black and Minority Ethnic and community groups
4. Recognising the role of young people
5. Using resources effectively – funding, procurement and premises
6. Improving liaison – communication and engagement

The Compact Proofing Toolkit is a practical, condensed version of *Working Better Together,* designed to turn the Compact principles into reality. It is an aide memoire, designed to remind users of all the key points you should think about doing ***before*** and ***during*** the planning of any successful inclusive partnership working.

For further information about Haringey's Compact please contact:

Compact Project Manager, Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO)
Unit 336, Lee Valley Technopark Ashley Road
London N17 9LN
Tel: 020 8880 4087
Email: pp@havcoharingey.org.uk
Web: www.havcoharingey.org.uk
or
Development & Support Officer, Voluntary Sector Team, Haringey Council,
1st Floor, 40 Cumberland Road
Wood Green
London N22 7SG
Tel: 020 8489 2293
E-mail: jennifer.layne@haringey.gov.uk
Web: www.haringey.gov.uk

Return to Contents page

Appendix 5: Haringey Compact: resolution process

Haringey's Compact, *Working Better Together*, provides a framework to support partnership working between organisations in the statutory sector and those in the Voluntary Sector. The Compact enables differences to be aired in a mutually supportive framework.

The Compact's resolution process aims to:

- Support the early acknowledgement of (potential) disagreements
- Facilitate their speedy and fair resolution
- Encourage good practice and promote positive relationships.

Principles of the Haringey Compact Resolution Process

- As far as possible, disagreements over the application of the framework should be resolved directly between the parties involved.
- Strict confidentiality applies (within organisations) while the resolution process is under way. Any agreement should include a statement covering the elements of the dispute that may be public.
- The parties remain in control of the process and any settlement agreed, and retain any rights to other forms of redress (e.g. via an organisation's established complaints procedure; Ombudsman, etc).
- This process only applies to parties that are signatories to the Haringey Compact. In the case of partnerships where not all members are signatories to the Haringey Compact, it will be assumed that the partnership itself is a Compact signatory and agrees to its principles.

The resolution process comprises three stages:

1. **Informal:** a discussion with the partners attempts to resolve the problem amicably
2. **Formal** (to take no longer than 15 working days): the Haringey Compact Implementation Group contacts both parties to try and resolve the issues
3. **Appeal** (to take no longer than 20 working days): A multi-agency resolution group examines the case and puts forward recommendations.

If a disagreement cannot be resolved within this framework, there are a range of further options including the Ombudsmen for Health and for Local Government, the Compact Mediation Service and, only after careful consideration, legal action.

Return to Contents page

Appendix 6: Performance monitoring and assessment

The council's Rethinking Haringey: One Borough, One Future paper, published in January 2011, sets out our commitment to promoting equality, tackling disadvantage and improving the life chances of residents, especially those who are the most vulnerable. Activity to help us work towards this vision is grouped under **five outcomes**:

- **Thriving:** Regenerating the borough; creating opportunities for employment and educational attainment; tackling low income and poverty; providing a balance of different types of homes which offer quality, affordability and sustainability
- **Sustainable:** Tackling climate change and managing our environmental resources more effectively; ensuring an attractive, clean, sustainable environment
- **Healthier:** Tackling health inequalities amongst children and adults; promoting healthier lifestyles and independence
- **Safer:** Reducing the incidents and fear of crime and anti-social behaviour; safeguarding children and adults
- **Empowered:** Promoting opportunities for community involvement and volunteering; enabling self reliant communities

Linked with the five outcomes are a series of **priority areas of need** against which we will report our performance on a quarterly basis.

The council has now developed an **outcomes based performance framework** for 2011/12 onwards. A sharper focus on achieving key council priorities and outcomes is at the heart of the new approach.

This **joined-up approach to performance reporting** – established in the Haringey Outcomes Framework, rolled out through the council plan, directorate business plans, embedded in policy and strategy development, and based on evidence from business intelligence data – will help us to ensure that our approach, and the services we commission to deliver services to residents, is effectively focused on reducing inequality by offering a range of high quality, value for money services.

While the Voluntary Sector contributes to the majority of the outcomes and many of the priorities, this strategy focuses on those key service measures that are relevant to the areas of work that the council currently funds in the sector. However, these service measures will be reviewed over time and will be subject to change to ensure that they are fit for purpose.

Return to Contents page

Appendix 7 – Best value: consultation on new draft statutory guidance

1. Best value authorities are under a general duty of best value to "make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness." Under the duty of best value, therefore, authorities should consider overall value, including environmental and social value, when reviewing service provision.

2. To achieve the right balance – and before deciding how to fulfil their Best Value duty – authorities are required to consult a wide range of local persons, including local voluntary and community organisations and businesses. This should apply at all stages of the commissioning cycle, including when considering decommissioning services.

3. Authorities should be sensitive to the benefits and needs of voluntary and community sector organisations (honouring the commitments set out in local Compacts) and small businesses. Authorities should seek to avoid passing on disproportionate cuts and in particular:

    - An authority intending to reduce or end funding or other support to a voluntary and community organisation that will materially threaten the viability of the organisation or the service it provides should give at least three months' notice to both the organisation involved and the public/service users.
    - An authority should actively engage the organisation as early as possible on: the future of the service; any knock-on effect on assets used to provide this service; and the wider impact both on service users and the local community.
    - Authorities should make provision for the organisation or wider community to put forward options on how to reshape the service or project. Local authorities should assist this by making available all appropriate information, in line with the Transparency Code of Practice.

Links to the consultation
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/bestvalueconsult
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/bestvalueequalities

Return to Contents page

Appendix 8: Glossary

Big Society
Taking the Conservative manifesto definition as seminal, a Big Society is one where "the leading force for progress is social responsibility, not state control".

Civil Society
The full range of civic and social organisations or institutions which form the basis of a functioning democracy. Civil society groups advocate and take action primarily for social development and public interest.

Citizen-led organisations
These are organisations that are run by and controlled by individuals and which support individual empowerment over how services are delivered to local communities.

Compact
Established in 1998, the Compact is an agreement between Government and the voluntary and community sector in England. It recognises shared values, principles and commitments and sets out guidelines for how both parties should work together, although it is not legally binding.

Co-production
Co-production means involving citizens in collaborative relationships with more empowered frontline staff who are able and confident to share power and accept user expertise. It refers to active input by the people who use services, as well as – or instead of – those who have traditionally provided them.

Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations (HAVCO)
Haringey's local council for voluntary service, launched in 2003, aims to serve Haringey's voluntary and community sector by promoting, representing and supporting its diverse needs.

Scrutiny Review
Scrutiny Reviews are investigations by Councillors into areas of policy or delivery of Council services on issues of concern to the Council.

Select Committee
A parliamentary committee appointed for some special purpose.

Social capital
The ability of people to work together for common purposes in groups and organisations, often through volunteering.

Spending Review
The Spending Review is a Treasury-led process to allocate resources across all government departments, according to the Government's priorities. Spending Reviews set firm and fixed spending budgets over several years for each department. It is then up to departments to decide how best to manage and distribute this spending within their areas of responsibility.

Sustainable Community Strategy
Local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well-being of their areas. Through the Sustainable Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. However, the requirement to produce a sustainable community strategy may be repealed as a result of the government's consultation on on Best value: new draft statutory guidance.

Voluntary Sector
"Voluntary Sector" can be defined in a number of ways. For the purposes of this strategy we are defining it as:

- "Not for profit independent, voluntary and community groups or organisations formed by local people, or those with a local interest, to improve the quality of lives for themselves and/or others in Haringey.
- "Also described as the Third Sector, these include a range of registered charities; voluntary organisations; community groups; faith groups involved in social action; community interest companies and social enterprises."

Well-being Partnership Board (WBPB)
Until January 2011, the WBPB had the lead in promoting and delivering a Healthier Haringey for all people aged 18 years and over in Haringey. It was one of the thematic boards sitting under the Haringey Strategic Partnership. It has now been formally disbanded, following the creation of a Haringey shadow Health and Wellbeing Board (sHWB).

Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)
The NHS White Paper, Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS, requires us to establish new statutory arrangements within local authorities – to be known as "Health and Wellbeing Boards" – to take on the function of joining up the commissioning of local NHS services, social care and health improvement. Since April 2011, Haringey has establish a shadow Health and Wellbeing Board as a transitional arrangements pending new legislation set out in the Health and Social Care Bill currently before Parliament.

Return to Contents page

Haringey Council

Haringey Council Commissioning & Funding Framework Guide for the Voluntary Sector

Sustainability – moving towards a commissioning model

DRAFT

Document control

Document details	
Document name	Commissioning & Funding Framework
Document version number	*V1.0*
Document status	*Draft*
Author	*Barbara Nicholls*
Lead Officer	*Barbara Nicholls*
Approved by	*Cabinet*
Scheduled review date	*December 2013*

Version History		
Version	**Change/Reasons for Change**	**Date**
V0.1	*Initial draft*	*10th May 2011*
V0.2	*Second draft*	*15th July 2011*
V1.0	*Final*	*30th November 2011*

Approval history		
Version	**Approving body**	**Date**
V0.1	*CEMB*	*10th May 2011*
V0.1	*CAB*	*26th May 2011*
V0.2	*Voluntary Sector Review Board*	*1st July 2011*
V1.0	*Final for Cabinet*	*20th December 2011*

IMPORTANT NOTE

The proposals contained within this funding framework are subject to any future changes (including budget constraints)

To take account of changing policy and legislation this Framework will be informally refreshed on an annual basis and formally reviewed every two years.

CONTENTS

		Page
	Statement of Intent	4
1.	Introduction	6
2.	Scope of the Commissioning Framework	8
3.	Key elements of our approach	9
4.	Core principles of the Commissioning and Funding Framework	15
5.	Timescales for implementation	12
	Appendix A – Details of the Commissioning Process	13

Voluntary Sector - Statement of Strategic Intent

This commissioning and funding framework sets out Haringey Council's strategic intent for Haringey's Voluntary Sector which will determine our approach to relationships, commissioning and funding. Our aspiration is for a fairer Haringey with partners working together to address the inequality and improve the life chances of residents, especially in the more deprived parts of the Borough.

Haringey's Vision for the Voluntary Sector

A sustainable and independent Voluntary Sector:

Working in partnership with public and private sectors to reduce inequalities and poverty, strengthen cohesion and building community leadership to improve the lives of residents of Haringey.

Defining the Voluntary Sector

The "Voluntary Sector" can be defined in a number of ways. For the purposes of the Council's Strategy we have defined it as:

Not for profit independent, voluntary and community groups or organisations formed by local people, or those with a local interest, to improve the quality of lives for themselves and/or others in Haringey.

These include a range of registered charities; voluntary organisations; community groups; faith groups involved in social action; community interest companies, mutuals and co-operatives and social enterprises.

In Haringey we value:

- A Voluntary Sector that is independent, varied, organic and reflective of Haringey's diverse community;
- A Voluntary Sector which advocates for residents and both supports and challenges the Council in addressing identified needs through positive and constructive relationships; and
- Strategic partners helping to achieve community outcomes, in particular
  - Fairness and equality;
  - Access and voice for vulnerable and seldom heard residents; and
  - Cohesive, active and empowered citizens.

We now face a public sector funding challenge which will impact on the Voluntary Sector and therefore we need:

- Clarity about the basis upon which the Council engages with Voluntary Sector Organisations;

- Value for money from relationships with the Voluntary Sector, including positive partnerships, effective and efficient delivery of contracts, or no relationship where there is nothing to be gained from having one;
- Fair, transparent and consistent approaches to Voluntary Sector commissioning and funding arrangements across the Council;
- **Transparency**: There will be fair processes with clear decision making criteria;
- **Efficiency**: We will work with Voluntary Sector organisations in a consistent way which aims to be fair and equitable, and ensures we achieve maximum value for money;
- **Personalised**: We will involve the community in decision making and make sure funding reflects local aspirations; and,
- **Partnership**: We will adhere to the principles of the **Community Engagement Framework** to make sure that people can have their say, are listened to, and are involved in making decisions, and to the Haringey **Compact** way of working which promotes good practice in partnership.

We will enable this to happen by:

1. **Communicating and committing to deliver our strategic intent:**
   - Complying with the Haringey Compact while acknowledging that in some instances the scale and pace of public sector shrinkage might make this difficult for consultation arrangements, funding and (de)commissioning processes, and premises commitments;
   - Ensuring we communicate the nature of the challenges and, where possible, work out solutions with the Voluntary Sector;
   - Being honest and not making false promises: and,
   - Providing information which is readily available to the Council and which would be helpful to Voluntary Sector organisations e.g. Borough statistics and upcoming procurements and funding opportunities.

2. **Having constructive relationships with organisations whether we fund them or not:**
   - Starting from the position that the Voluntary Sector is independent of the Council and has its own reasons for being which are valid;
   - Valuing and respecting the Voluntary Sector for what it has to offer;
   - Engaging in dialogue and partnerships where it is mutually beneficial to do so;
   - Being clear about the nature of relationships - consultative, partnership, regulator etc;
   - Being honest about the financial context within which we are operating;
   - Recognising that the Council has a role to play in encouraging a market where local organisations (or consortia of local organisations) have the opportunity and incentive to deliver services;
   - Encouraging Voluntary Sector organisations to work together where it would be beneficial to do so; and
   - Strengthening links with elected Members.

1. Introduction

The Council's Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 was developed in 2010/11, and sets out the Council's priorities for working with the community and voluntary sector in a time of fundamental change in the public sector nationally. Reductions in the amount of money available to Councils for investing in the voluntary sector means that we must rethink the way in which we fund and work with voluntary sector partners. The Council needs to achieve best value for money and concentrate its resources to those functions and organisations that can deliver the best possible outcomes for the residents of Haringey.

This Commissioning and Funding Framework sets out the Council's intentions to move to a commissioning model for funding of the Voluntary Sector, with a central principle of enabling the sector to play a significant role in delivering more innovative, diverse and responsive public services.

This will result in some changes and opportunities for increased funding for organisations delivering specific services linked to acknowledged Council priorities. The need for services from some currently funded groups will reduce and therefore some organisations may not be successful in applying for future funding. Advice and support for alternative external funding sources will be available to all organisations.

Our commitment in delivering this commissioning and funding framework

We will endeavour to:

- Facilitate the engagement of local community groups in the Commissioning Process;
- Develop a future investment approach, looking at external sources of investment and funding, and give priority to commissioning services from organisations that can also source external funding for their activities;
- Support the sustainable development of voluntary organisations by signposting and facilitating access, where possible, to external and non-public sector sources of funding;
- Give priority to local Haringey organisations where appropriate, but also look at sub-regional commissioning with other local authorities where it makes sense to do so;
- Support the sustainable development of Voluntary organisations by maintaining, where possible, longer term funding;
- Recognise the importance of infrastructure and volunteering to the Voluntary Sector and where appropriate provide support to continue its development;
- Capacity build within the sector, to help organisations gear up to deliver Council services and projects;
- Allocate funding, contracts and other resources against clear, relevant and consistent criteria.;
- Commission services with targeted investment and outcomes-based contracting;

- Ensure that procurement and contracting processes are transparent and fair, facilitating the involvement of the broadest range of providers, including considering sub-contracting and consortia building where appropriate;
- Work with GP Clinical Commissioning Groups and other commissioning organisations around joint commissioning opportunities with the voluntary sector;
- Accept the principle of full cost recovery, in funding voluntary and community organisations, to help them to meet the true cost of providing services;
- Give honest and timely feedback to funded organisations about successes or deficiencies in performance;
- Work towards the alignment of policies and systems across and within funding agencies;
- Ensure prompt payment of small grants and contracts;
- Give timely information to voluntary and community groups about funding opportunities and decisions (before the end of the current grant/contract period); and,
- Design application and performance management systems that are proportionate and meet the needs of smaller voluntary and community groups.

2 Scope of the Commissioning Framework

This Framework sets out the approach the Council will use to allocate resources to the voluntary sector.

The commissioning process can be defined as:

The process of assessing needs, procurement, allocating resources, defining priorities and choices, determining how they are best delivered, overseeing implementation and delivery, evaluating impact and learning from the process.

This Framework has been designed to apply to the commissioning of the Council's services that have been identified as being potentially suitable for delivery by the Voluntary Sector. The framework will be applied by all Directorates in the Council who currently grant fund the Voluntary Sector. It also replaces the procedures applying to the Core Grants Programme.

Links to Haringey COMPACT

This Commissioning Framework has been written taking into account the Haringey COMPACT Guidance.

The Council is committed to the development of relationships with the Voluntary and Sector, particularly **local** Voluntary Sector organisations, and will adhere to Compact guidance in our partnerships with the Voluntary Sector.

Links to Equalities and social inclusion

As a public authority, Haringey Council is required by law to carry out equal opportunities monitoring of everything we do to make sure that all sections of the community have access to the Council whether in terms of jobs or services.

The council's Equal Opportunities Policy has a standard monitoring form which covers all the nine protected characteristics (Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Marriage and Civil Partnership, Sex (formerly Gender), Race, Religion or Belief and Sexual Orientation) identified in the Equality Act 2010.

The Council wishes to promote social inclusion in Haringey by introducing a coordinated approach to its work and is working with partners to develop a set of principles to guide our work.

A full Equality Impact Assessment on the Commissioning and Funding Framework and its effect has been undertaken and can be found at **[insert weblink once finalised].**

3 Key elements of our approach

Key to this commissioning and funding framework is that Council funding should be allocated according to strategic objectives and resident priorities. It is clear that changes are needed to modernise the funding relationship the Council has with the voluntary sector in order to meet current challenges.

In February 2011 the Council agreed a set of criteria against which commissioning and funding of the voluntary sector will be allocated. These are set out in the table below:

Criteria	Rationale
Link to strategic priorities e.g. - **council priorities** - **Sustainable Community Strategy Outcomes** - **agreed HSP thematic board outcomes**	How this activity is essential to achieving council and partnership priorities
Link to statutory obligations	Why the council needs to fund this activity
Maximise outcomes: link into performance measures	How this activity improves the health and wellbeing of local communities
Impact / effect / improvement(s) of service delivery to local community	• How we can focus this activity on people most in need • What can make this activity more effective • Other local bodies exist which could provide this activity e.g. the private sector, third sector or citizens could provide this activity, whole or in part • How we make sure that payment to service providers links to achievement
Maximise value for money: including long- and short-term financial savings	How we can provide this activity at lower cost
Local connection/presence in Haringey	Support local organisations and businesses where appropriate.

Each Directorate in the Council will be responsible for developing a commissioning brief, setting out details of their commissioning proposal, and how this will be procured. Commissioning briefs will be linked to the criteria set out above.

The commissioning framework will apply to funding allocations over £5,000 per annum

4 Core principles of the Commissioning and Funding Framework

The following principles form an integral part of this Commissioning and Funding Framework.

Contribution to priorities
Funding allocations must contribute towards achievement of Council priorities, fulfil a legislative requirement or build capacity in the Voluntary Sector.

The Council values Haringey as a community with active citizens, engaged and involved in service delivery. We will encourage and support communities to take the lead themselves without intervention from the Council. We want to promote volunteering and active communities with services being provided on a more local level, better suited to local needs.

The Council will be seeking to deliver the right balance of universal, targeted and specialist services to meet the needs of the community which have a positive impact on reducing inequality – we want to make the best use of our key strategic borough-wide information to ensure that everyone has access to the services they need whether these are provided by the Council or another organisation; and that those who are most in need get the most benefit from our limited resources.

Service / Outcome basis
Funding should relate to an activity or service to be provided.
Monitoring and evaluation should be based on delivery of quantifiable outcomes agreed at the start of funding. Funded activities will be expected to deliver the agreed specified outcomes.

Fair, open and transparent process
The commissioning and funding process should be fair, open, and transparent across the Council.

Proportionate funding arrangements
The funding process will be proportionate with less onerous processes and requirements for small amounts of funding, to reflect the lower risk involved.

We want to continue to support small and emerging organisations, as well as those Voluntary Sector organisations who may not be eligible to enter into the commissioning process. A Small Grants Scheme will be available for new innovative projects, one-off purchases or development investment that are able to demonstrate clear links to Council priorities. Annual bids will be invited for small funding of up to £5,000. These arrangements will be covered by a funding agreement with reduced requirements and monitoring.

Commissioning of services and projects will be Directorate-led following the development of Directorate Commissioning Briefs. These will provide the specification of the Council's requirements. Where necessary, joint commissioning will take place

with one Directorate acting as the lead commissioner. Full details of the Commissioning Process can be found at Appendix A.

Longer term funding
In order to promote stability, and where it represents good value for money to do so, there is an expectation that commissioning will result in funding being agreed for three years. However, the length of funding will ultimately be determined by the needs of the service or outcome, as set out in the Directorate Commissioning Briefs. It is noted that, where Council funding (for example a ring-fenced grant received by the Council) are confirmed on an annual basis, longer-term agreements will not be possible.

Full cost recovery
The Council recognises Full Cost Recovery as an integral part of commissioning services. When submitting commissioning bids, organisations should identify all project costs, both direct and indirect, that the funding is intended to cover. Full Cost Recovery will not apply to the Small Grants Scheme.

Reserves
Voluntary Sector organisations are expected to comply with Charity Commission guidelines, and should have written policies on their minimum level of reserves.

Partnership working
Opportunities for innovative and collaborative projects, sharing of resources or partnership working should be developed where possible in order to make best use of limited resources.

We will also encourage, or ask for explicitly where appropriate, Voluntary Sector organisations to consider entering into consortia arrangements when submitting commissioning bids.

The Council firmly believes that partnership working can improve outcomes for local people. We want to ensure we work closely with other public sector agencies, and in doing so create more localised and joined up public services.

Value for money
Services delivered by the Council will be required to demonstrate clear value for money and to operate in the most efficient manner delivering clear outcomes. Some services that are currently delivered by the Council will be commissioned from other efficient and cost effective providers such as social enterprises, voluntary and community organisations, or the private sector.

Organisations receiving funding to deliver services will need to demonstrate that good value for money is offered, in particular demonstrating added value. Organisations are encouraged to demonstrate this by having a clear strategy for maximising income from other sources and reducing the need for Council funding.

5 Timescales for implementation

The following table sets out the implementation plan of the framework

Finalised framework agreed	20th December 2011
Roll-out framework across the Council • Directorates to develop Commissioning Briefs • Templates to be finalised • Timescales for commissioning to be considered and published as soon as possible	Start: 1st January 2012 Note – the rollout of the framework across Directorates will be dependent on when current funding rounds are due to finish/expire
Set up Small Grants programme process and templates.	Start: 1st April 2012

Appendix A – The Commissioning Process

1. Aims of the Commissioning Process/Small Grants Scheme

Commissioning will be undertaken on the basis that all stakeholders want the best services available for the residents of Haringey.

Voluntary sector organisations often play two distinct roles in the commissioning process, as partners and as providers:

- **Partners** –involved in the assessment of needs and design of services as well as monitoring and evaluation. They represent services users, either specific groups of users, but also acting as representatives for particular sections of the community (including those who do not use their service); and,
- **Providers** –involved in a contractual relationship with the Council (with the exception of small grants) whereby their capacity to deliver is assessed through formal processes and are monitored against outcomes.

The identification of services capable of being delivered by the Voluntary Sector is therefore extremely important. The Council will endeavour to build on and refresh existing in-depth needs assessment (Haringey's joint strategic needs assessment) to establish funding priorities for Haringey which will then be scored through a matrix which considers for example;

- Evidence of Need;
- Evidence of Community Demand;
- Alignment with Haringey Council Priorities;
- Cross cutting impact;
- Evidence of other sources of income;
- Evidence of local presence
- Evidence of existing service provision in delivering good outcomes;
- Gaps in current provision; and,
- Likelihood of achieving significant impact.

All funding allocations will contribute to the Council's Priorities **[insert a link]**

Commissioning will be Directorate –led following the development of Directorate Commissioning Briefs. These Briefs will provide a specification for each area of funding and will ask organisations to demonstrate how their proposed activities will contribute to the desired outcomes and priorities which the Council has determined.

The Small Grants Scheme is intended to target new innovative projects, one-off purchases or development investment. Annual bids will be invited for small funding of up to £5,000. These arrangements will be covered by a funding agreement with reduced requirements and monitoring.

2. Eligibility of funding

Long term funding through strategic commissioning will depend on various factors:

- Whether the service to be funded is provided by an organisation whose work is already established within the defined service area to be commissioned;
- Security of a service area with providers known and working together;
- Whether the organisation is addressing a defined priority identified by the Council;
- Funding is for outputs/outcomes to be agreed before the start of the contract;
- The Council will develop a clear definition of acceptable core costs within a context of full cost recovery;
- The outputs/outcomes are measurable;
- The organisation has satisfactorily developed quality assurance measures; and
- The service area is dynamic and innovative, with new service providers still emerging and funding the organisation will fulfil a legislative requirement.

Voluntary organisations will need to demonstrate that they:

- Have the proper skills to manage the effective use of funds and can comply with agreed financial arrangements (including the submission of budgets and accounts);
- Have a clear constitution incorporating democratic and effective management arrangements;
- Have in place monitoring information to reflect the take up of their service and actions to address inequality;
- Have clear systems to seek feedback from users on the quality of service they provide and can demonstrate they have taken action to respond to feedback they have received;
- Have a clear strategy for maximising income from other sources with commitments to try to secure additional external funding;
- Can provide suitable monitoring and evaluation procedures in respect of the work undertaken by the organisation;
- Conform to equal opportunities policies in employment and service delivery;
- Have made their best effort to implement any statutory duties that the Council is required to implement, and can demonstrate how the work of the organisation contributes to these objectives;
- Have ensured that access to the services they provide meet the requirements of the Eqaulity Act 2010 on disability;

- Are able to demonstrate that steps are taken to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons and reflect non discrimination for all sectors of the community (race, religion; disability; sex; age; sexual orientation, gender identity) when performing the functions of the organisation. In particular, developing systems to deal with incidents of discrimination and harassment for all groups;

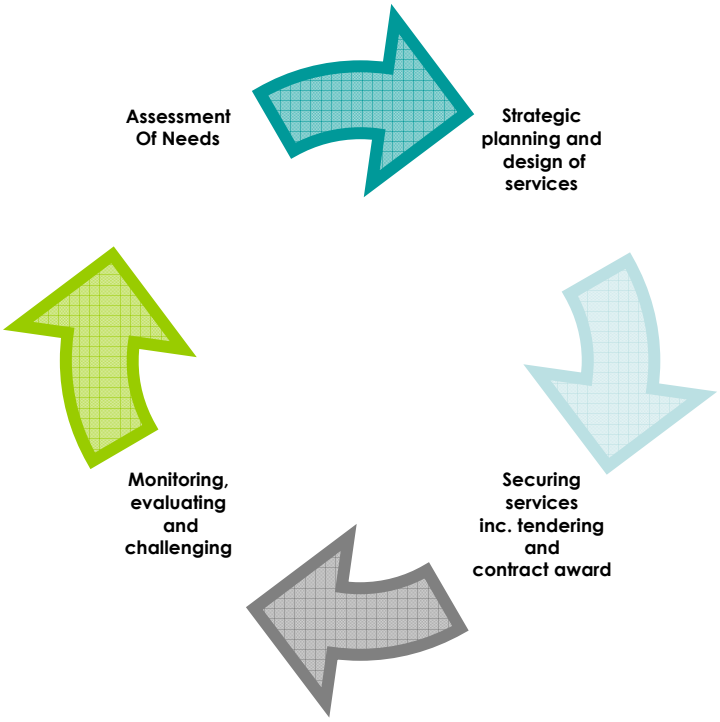
- Work with Council to source External funding, that meets borough priorities; and

- When working in collaboration with other organisations (consortia), ensure due diligence in governance arrangements including safeguarding of assets and appropriate risk management.

3. The Commissioning Cycle

Commissioning follows a regular and continuous cycle, with monitoring and evaluation feeding into the assessment of needs in the next cycle. It also includes the process of decommissioning, which should ensure that resource allocations align with changing needs and priorities. De-commissioning can happen at any point in the cycle as a result of changing priorities, new evidence of what works, or changes to funding circumstances that make it necessary to review current provision.

Below is a very basic version of the commissioning cycle, cut down to its essential elements. There may be additional stages depending on the type of service being commissioned, however all commissioning cycles should include these stages as a requirement.



The stages in the cycle are set out in more detail below, and include detail about the Council's proposed approach.

3.1 Assessment of Needs

Information is continually gathered to inform the commissioning process. This may include: needs analysis, service and market mapping, value for money, finance and performance benchmarking, service users' views and aspirations, stakeholders' views and policies, best practice, policy, priorities, resources.

3.2 Strategic Planning and Design of Services

Directorate Commissioning Briefs will set out the commissioning intentions and will ensure that funding contributes to delivering priorities.

Each Council Directorate will develop a Directorate Commissioning Brief drawing on the information gathered during the Assessment of Needs stage. The Brief will address Council and Directorate priorities and set out a specification asking organisations to demonstrate how they will contribute to the need or business case and outcomes and priorities required. The Commissioning Brief will indicate the duration of funding and the process and assessment criteria that will be used to assess proposals. The Commissioning Brief will indicate any associated budget.

The Commissioning Brief will indicate the method of commissioning, in line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders. This can range from negotiations with current providers (for contracts with a total value of less than £5,000) through to a full open bidding process. The method of commissioning will depend on the value of the contract, which is determined by factors such as the outcomes to be achieved, the extent of the provider market and the length of time for which funding will be available.

The value of a contract is calculated as the sum total of each year's funding, plus any extension. For example, a 3 year contract with an annual value of £5,000 has a contract value of £15,000. If this contract had an option to extend for 1 year, then it would have a contract value of £20,000.

Commissioning Briefs will be published on the Council's website, where possible, for at least six weeks to enable any interested organisation to prepare their application.

(a) Registering your interest

Organisations will be asked to register their interest in a either by 'Compete4' or other agreed method. Compete4 is the Council's electronic procurement system. Full instructions on how to register an interest will be given in the Brief. Organisations wishing to put forward a proposal should first ensure they meet the eligibility criteria for funding as set out in the Brief.

(b) Initial Assessment

Organisations may be invited to complete an initial assessment depending on the commissioning process used. This assessment will ask organistions for example to provide certain key information and evidence about their Organisation, around Health & Safety, Equality, Diversity, Finance and Environmental issues. Commissioners will assess the information and evidence provided this stage and invite successful Organisations to submit a full proposal. Where the Council is undertaking a formal tender for services, this is known as a Pre-Qualifying Questionnaire (PQQ).

(c) Full Proposal form

Organisations who have passed the initial assessment stage will be invited to submit their application. Where there is no initial assessment stage, Organisations will move straight to this stage of the process. Where possible, at least six weeks will be available for the completion of proposal forms from the date the Council's Commissioning Brief is published.

(d) Appraisal of the Proposals

Commissioners will assess the proposals received against assessment criteria as set out in the Commissioning Brief. These criteria will consider:

- Eligibility criteria and document completeness
- The proposal itself e.g. how it addresses the commissioning intention, whether the project costs are reasonable, evidence of partnership working, track record of delivery, ability to deliver, value for money/added value for money etc.

(e) Commissioning Decision

Directorates will develop suitable decision-making processes involving an appraisal with recommendations that are reported to senior managers within the Directorate before becoming the subject of an Executive Decision. Commissioning decisions should be based on achieving added value for money.

(f) Notification of results

All Organisations who have submitted proposals will be informed of the decision as soon as possible and will receive feedback on their proposal if unsuccessful. Organisations wishing to comment on the Commissioning decision should write to the Commissioner in the first instance, in line with the Council's Complaints Procedure.

(g) Contract Award

Directorate Commissioners will issue a contract to the successful organisation(s) . The terms and conditions of contract will be proportionate to the level of funding. The commissioned activities will be delivered from the start date of the contract and will be monitored, reviewed and evaluated in line with the terms set out in that contract. Funding will cease at the end of the contract.

The Council maintains a database of grants and funding allocations to voluntary sector organisations which will be used to support the commissioning process and to eliminate the risk of duplicate funding.

(h) Notice Periods

The Council believes that in the interests of supporting the development of a strong, confident and independent Voluntary Sector, funded organisations should receive adequate notice if it becomes clear during the contract period that their funding will be altered significantly or not continued, especially where they employ staff.

A standard minimum notice period of three months will apply regardless of length of the funding agreement, covering notification to Organisations of the agreement to be renegotiated or terminating early. The Council expects funding agreements to last for their full time period, unless exceptional circumstances (such as a change in legislation or further reductions to Central Government funding) arise.

3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Directorate Commissioners will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and evaluating services as they are delivered in accordance with the terms in the contract. Directorate Commissioners will also be responsible for keeping Commissioning Briefs under consideration. If significant alterations are required, (for example, due to changing priorities or needs) it is expected that the Commissioning Brief will be revised in consultation with relevant stakeholders and agreed and published as described above.

Reviewing Commissioning Briefs will enable Commissioners to give an evaluation of the services and an indication of the likelihood that the services will continue, alter or cease, at least one year from the end date of the contract (for a three year agreement). Where services are to continue, the commissioning process will re-commence as detailed above. All Organisations, as before, will have the opportunity to apply.

The Council encourages Organisations to develop ‘exit strategies’ to handle the transition between funding streams particularly for fixed term funding.

3.4 Small Grants Scheme (up to £5,000)

The Council recognises that many smaller or emerging organisations may not be able to take on commissioned services or activities through the process outlined above. The Council recognises that many of these voluntary organisations continue to fulfil a vital role in our local community and require only a small amount of support to carry out that role or develop their activities. A Small Grants Scheme will be available for new innovative projects, one-off purchases or development investment. Annual bids will be invited for small funding of up to £5,000. Bids will need to demonstrate clear links to Council priorities. These arrangements will be covered by a funding agreement with reduced requirements and monitoring.

It is important to note that religious or political activities and commercial or business activities (excluding social enterprise) will not be eligible for grant funding under the

Small Grants Scheme. The Council will not accept bids for grant funding to cover spend that has already taken place.

Small Grant Scheme applications will not need to consider Full Cost Recovery and will be administered annually by relevant Directorates, reflecting corporate and directorate priorities.

The recommended timescale for the Small Grants Schemes are as follows:

Invite applications	Month 1
Receive applications	Month 3
Evaluation of applications by Directorates	Month 3
Recommendation and approval process	Month 4
Applicants informed of outcome including reason for the decision	Month 4
Grant payment made to successful applicants	Month 5

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX 3

THE NEW DUTY – THE SINGLE EQUALITY DUTY

EQUALITY ACT 2010

Introduces the **Single Equality Duty** which covers all eight strands, namely **race, disability, sex, gender identity, pregnancy and maternity, religion/belief, age** and **sexual orientation** and which came into force on 06 April 2011.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 Public Sector Equality Duty states

(1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to –

> (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
> (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
> (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

(2) – A person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions must, in the exercise of those functions, have due regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) – Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –

> (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
> (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
> (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

(4) – The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

(5) – Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –

(a) tackle prejudice, and
(b) promote understanding.

(6) – Compliance with the duties in this section may involve treating some persons more favourably than others; but that is not to be taken as permitting conduct that would otherwise be prohibited by or under this Act.

(7) – The relevant protected characteristics are – age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

(8) – A reference to conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act includes a reference to –

(a) a breach of an equality clause or rule;
(b) a breach of a non-discrimination rule.

THE COUNCIL'S EQUALITIES SCHEME 2010-2013 AND DELIVERY PLAN

The Council's current Equality Scheme includes the three existing equality duties, namely race, disability and gender as well as the additional equality strands, namely religion or belief, age and sexual orientation, introduced by the Equality Act 2006, The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006 and The Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007.

TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION

Types of discrimination by way of an overview only include

- direct discrimination that is when someone (falling within one or more of the equality strands) is treated less favourably than others in the same circumstances
- indirect discrimination is when a provision, criterion or practice is applied to all but which puts a person (falling within one or more of the equality strands) at a disadvantage
- victimisation is when a person (falling within one or more of the equality strands) is treated less favourably than others having complained about discrimination in some way whether by way of proceedings or providing information or the making of allegations
- harassment is where there is unwanted conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating the person's (falling within one or more of the equality strands) dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.

FOR INFORMATION

STATUTORY CODES OF PRACTICE

These are statutory codes relevant to each of the duties and whilst a breach of the code does not of itself make a person liable in any proceedings it will be taken into account by a court in certain types of proceedings. This means that

they are admissible in evidence and if any provision of one of the codes appears to a court or a tribunal to be relevant to any question arising in the proceedings it has to be taken into account.

The existing codes continue to have effect until revoked by the Secretary of State at the request of the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The Commission has the power to issue new codes.

The draft code of practice on the Public Sector Equality Duty is scheduled to be laid before Parliament in Summer 2011.

GUIDANCE

The Commission has also produced non statutory guidance which includes the guidance on how to complete the assessments

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX 4

HARINGEY COUNCIL

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM

Service: Adults and Community Services
Directorate: Adult and Housing Services
Title of Proposal: Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016; and Voluntary Sector Commissioning and Funding Framework
Lead Officer (author of the proposal): Lisa Redfern
Names of other Officers involved:
Barbara Nicholls
Susan Humphries
Jennifer Layne

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.

1.1 Aims and objectives

This Equalities Impact Assessment has examined how the strategy and framework will ensure equality of access to Council support and funding, across protected groups who use services provided by voluntary sector organisations. It will seek to initially illustrate the gaps between the different strands in terms of access to funding and support from the Council to voluntary sector organisations.

1.2 Background

Steered and overseen by the Voluntary Sector Review Board, the Council has produced a Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016 (Appendix 1), and draft Voluntary Sector Funding Framework (Appendix 2). The Funding Framework sets out how the Council will deliver on the Strategy in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for the residents of Haringey. The Strategy and the Framework have been consulted on.

The Voluntary Sector Strategy is intended to transform the way the Council works with the voluntary sector, to maximise delivery in accordance with the Council's key priorities and outcomes, achieving added value for money and high quality, effective services for residents. The Voluntary Sector Strategy will strengthen the ways voluntary sector services are funded and provide a proportionate and consistent approach across the Council.

The Voluntary and Community Sector is defined as non-governmental organisations that are value driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It includes Voluntary and Community Organisations, charities, social enterprises, co-operatives and mutuals.

In 2010/11 the Council funded Voluntary Sector organisations to a value of approximately £15 million. The Voluntary Sector Strategy will strengthen the ways voluntary sector services are funded, reducing duplication in terms of funding from both the Local Authority and the NHS and provide a more proportionate and consistent approach. The

Council is committed to ensuring that performance management is proportionate to the size of the organisation.

The Council has developed a five year Voluntary Sector Strategy for the period 2011-2016 following a period of consultation on the outcomes of the Strategy from November 2010 to February 2011. The development of the Strategy has been steered and overseen by the Voluntary Sector Review Board, chaired by the Cabinet Member for Adult and Community Services and involving voluntary sector members and other key stakeholders. A further six week consultation exercise took place during July & August 2011 on the draft Voluntary Sector Funding Framework. The Framework will set out how the Council proposes to deliver on the Strategy, in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for residents of Haringey within a challenging financial climate.

1.3 The Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011-2016

The Voluntary Sector Strategy 2011 - 16 (attached at appendix 1) will support the Council to meet the challenges and opportunities that are emerging rapidly from fundamental changes to the public sector. By establishing the right funding mechanisms, the Council will be able to empower and strengthen the voluntary sector so they are better able to deliver effective services in areas of highest need and to address local inequalities to achieve improved outcomes for the residents of Haringey. The Voluntary Sector Strategy highlights the contribution that Voluntary Sector organisations can make to deliver the priorities for our borough, against the five key outputs of the Strategy. These outputs were consulted on from November 2010 to February 2011, and have been agreed as:

Outcome 1: A commissioning and funding framework that is needs-led and offers value for money: by establishing a robust financial relationship alongside innovative ways of funding services, supported by quality assurance and monitoring

Outcome 2: A strong Voluntary Sector infrastructure: by developing a strategic structure that supports the work of the Voluntary Sector

Outcome 3: An effective Voluntary Sector voice: by ensuring that the needs and views of the Voluntary Sector are effectively championed

Outcome 4: People and communities empowered to take control of their lives: To support the development of valuable social networks, recognising the key role the Voluntary Sector has to play, to deliver high quality support and services

Outcome 5: Fairer access to assets and community spaces: by providing support to enable Voluntary Sector organisations to access and to share high quality premises

1.4 Funding Framework

Outcome 1 of the Voluntary Sector Strategy requires the Council to put in place a Funding Framework (a draft of which is attached at Appendix 2) which sets out the core principles for how the Council will support and work with the Voluntary Sector, including how the Council propose to fund its voluntary sector services in the future. Such a framework is critical to successful delivery of the Strategy.

Commissioning practices will be in line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders. Organisations will be asked to:

- Register their interest
- Complete an initial assessment form (or pre qualifying questionnaire where the Council is undertaking a formal tender for services)

- Complete a full proposal (or tender pack)

The Funding Framework is informed by the following guiding principles:

- **Contribution to priorities:** Funding should contribute towards achievement of Council priorities, fulfil a legislative requirement or build capacity in the Voluntary Sector

- **Service/Outcome basis:** Funding should relate to an activity or service to be provided. Monitoring and evaluation should be based on delivery of quantifiable outcomes, established at the start of funding. Funded activities will be expected to deliver those specified outcomes

- **Fair, open and transparent process:** The funding process should be open, fair and transparent

- **Proportionate funding arrangements:** The funding process should involve an element of proportionality with less onerous processes and requirements for low values of funding, to reflect the lower risk involved

  Building on the principles already contained in the Haringey Compact and following consideration of the practice adopted in other authorities, funding will be split between strategic commissioning and small grants. It is proposed that each Council Directorate uses this framework for all future commissioning from the voluntary sector, clearly demonstrating links to Council priorities.

- **Commissioning** will be Directorate-led following the development of Directorate Commissioning Briefs. Where necessary, joint commissioning could take place. When setting out commissioning intentions, there will be an emphasis on working with local organisations in Haringey.

- **Small grants scheme (up to £5,000)**: In order to continue to support small organisations, a small grants scheme will accompany the commissioning process. The grants will be allocated to new innovative projects, one-off purchases or development investment. Bids will be invited for small funding allocations with proportionate application requirements and monitoring arrangements

- **Longer term funding:** In order to promote stability and certainty, funding should be agreed for longer time periods where it represents good value for money to do so. There is an expectation that commissioning will result in funding being agreed for three years. However, the length of funding will ultimately be determined by the needs of the service or outcome, as set out in the Directorate Commissioning Brief

- **Full cost recovery:** When appropriate Voluntary Sector organisations should aim to recover the full cost of their funded activities by including a proportion of their overheads. This should eventually eliminate the need for 'core cost' funding and encourage sustainability

- **Reserves:** Voluntary Sector organisations are expected to comply with Charity Commission guidelines, and should have written policies on their minimum level of reserves.

- **Partnership working:** A dynamic and innovative response is needed to the challenges faced in providing both public and voluntary services. Opportunities for

collaborative projects, sharing of resources or partnership working should be developed where possible in order to make best use of limited resources

- **Value for money:** Funded organisations should demonstrate that good value for money is offered. This could be demonstrated through developing a clear strategy for maximising income from other sources and reducing the reliance on Council funding. Equally, value for money could effectively be built into contracts funding agreements as it should be assumed that no inflationary increments will be available during the life of the contract

Step 2 - Consideration of available data, research and information

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?***

Haringey Council is committed to target the use of its resources in line with a comprehensive evidence base which informs our priorities for how we work with and fund the voluntary sector . This will allow us to better focus our resources on meeting community need.

2.1 Mapping of Haringey's Third Sector (HAVCO

Specific equalities information about the people using or accessing services from the 1600 groups in Haringey is not available, however the key research document used in completing this equalities impact assessment is the HAVCO commissioned research: 'Mapping of Haringey's Third Sector' (TSO) completed in late 2009 and launched in early 2010.

This mapping established that Haringey has a large voluntary sector – believed to be around 1,600 organisations. Some general conclusions are summarised below:

- The overwhelming majority of organisations in the Voluntary Sector are either voluntary organisations or community groups.
- 70% of Voluntary Sector organisations are described as micro or small organisations with incomes of less than £10,000 per year.
- 63% of these organisations have been established for over a decade and 12% of them are faith groups.
- The Sector employs some 5,100 full time equivalents.

Part of the TSO mapping including asking organisations to identify who their main 'beneficiaries' were – that is who was most likely to use their services. Organisations were invited to tick all that applied to them. From the list of categories set out in the table below. Of the 1600 groups identified in the mapping, 1043 provided responses.

From the report it is not possible to determine the numbers of people who use these categories of service. Rather the table below shows the percentage of the 1043 groups who responded, who consider their main beneficiaries to be from the list below:

Table 1 – Third Sector Mapping – main beneficiaries of voluntary sector services in Haringey

Category of service that groups felt were their main beneficiary	**number of groups**	**percentage of total respondents**
Animals	7	0.67%
Carers	29	2.78%
Care Leavers	13	1.25%
Children	388	37.20%
Faith Communities	225	21.57%
General Public	316	30.30%
Migrants	56	5.37%
LGBT (Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender)	22	2.11%
Men	51	4.89%
Offenders	24	2.30%
Older People	218	20.90%
Other TSOs	355	34.04%
Parents and Families	92	8.82%
People from BME groups	217	20.81%
People with a disability / special needs	209	20.04%
Addiction	24	2.30%
Financial Support	169	16.20%
Learning Disabilities	36	3.45%
Mental Health	47	4.51%
Refugee and Asylum seekers	45	4.31%
Socially Excluded	56	5.37%
Tenants	61	5.85%
Unemployed people	148	14.19%
Crime Victims	18	1.73%
Women	82	7.86%
Young People	379	36.34%
Other	58	5.56%
Not stated	4	0.38%
total responses across all categories	**3349**	
total respondents	**1043**	

Source: HAVCO TSO mapping, 2009, p18

The TSO report does urge some ‘caution’ with the outputs of this aspect of their survey, however some general conclusions were reached:

Figure 1

- Haringey's Third Sector has a strong focus on working with children, young people and families. Haringey's TSO's are more likely to focus on children. Young people and families than the national average (NSTSO).
- Similar messages are reflected in NSTSO data for Haringey which found similar groups for the main beneficiaries of TSO's including the general public (33%), children aged 15 or under (27%), people from BME communities (24%) and young people (22%) as the most frequent responses.
- Beneficiaries often benefit from the same TSO more than once and from more than one TSO. It is therefore very easy to 'double count' and even 'triple count' beneficiaries – there are over 186,000 beneficiaries counted from our survey responses alone. Responses to our survey should therefore be interpreted with caution. When extrapolating the total number of beneficiaries from our sample, taking outliers out of calculations, estimates suggests that around 60% of Haringey's population – around 135,000 people – have benefited directly from Third Sector activity. Whilst it is difficult to arrive at an exact figure, it is clear to see the enormous scale and reach of the sector and it is reasonable to assume that a sizeable proportion of Haringey residents have benefited from TSO intervention.

Source: HAVCO TSO mapping, 2009, p19

2.2 Other sources of information

Other sources of information have been used including Haringey's standard population profile which is based on the Office of National Statistics estimates. Some data information has been accessed from the Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)

According to Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates, Haringey's population in 2010 was 225,000. This makes Haringey the 23rd most populated borough in London (out of 33 boroughs) and accounts for 2.9 per cent of the London population.

There are other population projections estimates produced by the Greater London Authority (GLA) which estimates the population of Haringey as 238,470, however for the purposes of this document the ONS estimates will be used throughout.

2.3 Funding of the voluntary sector

The Third Sector mapping (TSO) mapping looked at income sources for the sector, this is shown ion the table below:

Table 2 - Income sources of voluntary sector organisations 2009

Income Source	Percentage of respondents receiving some funding from this source
Local Government (e.g. LB Haringey)	36%
Other fundraising activities	24%
Individual Donations	23%
Membership income	21%
Trading income	18%
Charitable trusts	14%
National Lottery Funding such as Big Lottery	12%
Public Donations	11%
Central Government	8%
Sponsorship	5%

Source: HAVCO, 2009, p31

It is acknowledged that public sector funding cuts have impacted on the amount of available funding from the Council, with reductions implemented in early 2011 across all Council Directorates, however the table still gives a flavour of the level of financial support organisations receive from the Council.

The Council recognises that it needs to do more to ensure equity of access to as many voluntary organisations as possible, with only a small proportion of the 1600 groups in Haringey accessing Council funding.

In 2010/11 the Council funded approximately 250 voluntary sector groups, with many having been in receipt of Council funding year on year for a long period of time. This figure also includes funding that was available in 2010/11 through the Area Based Grant funded 'Making The Difference' fund which ceased on 31st March 2011. In 2010/11, from this fund, 126 awards were made to community groups, including tenants associations and neighbourhood groups, of generally between £200 and £5,000. The 250 groups funded in 2010/11 represented just under 16% of the 1600 groups in the borough. Analysis of funding to voluntary sector partners in 2011/12 is presently ongoing, and is a key activity in this EQiA action plan

2.4 Age

Haringey's age profile can be seen in the table below and is compared to London:

Table 3

Age Group	Haringey	%	London	%
All Ages	225000		7825200	
0	4100	1.8	127900	1.6
1-4	14200	6.3	458500	5.9
5-9	13900	6.2	456900	5.8
10-14	10600	4.7	406800	5.2
15-19	11000	4.9	418500	5.3
20-24	15300	6.8	556300	7.1
25-29	22300	9.9	744000	9.5
30-34	24400	10.8	756800	9.7
35-39	21400	9.5	677900	8.7
40-44	19700	8.8	631100	8.1
45-49	16800	7.5	553100	7.1
50-54	12300	5.5	443100	5.7
55-59	9300	4.1	357800	4.6
60-64	8300	3.7	334100	4.3
65-69	6100	2.7	244200	3.1
70-74	5600	2.5	215900	2.8
75-79	4500	2.0	177200	2.3
80-84	2700	1.2	133400	1.7
85-89 / 85+	1600	0.7	85200	1.1
90+	1000	0.4	46400	0.6

Source: ONS 2010 mid year estimates

According to the 2010 ONS Mid Year Estimates, Haringey has a slightly younger age profile to London as a whole. Those aged 25-29 and 30-34 form the two largest groups in the borough, 9.9% and 10.8% respectively.

Younger people
According to the 2010 MYE, there were 53,800 children aged between 0 and 19 living in Haringey, which is 24% of the Haringey population, the same proportion as London and England and Wales. Children aged 0-4 are the largest age group in 0-19 year olds, 8.1% of the Haringey population.

Older people
According to the 2010 MYE, there were 21,500 adults aged 65 years and over, which is 9.6% of the Haringey population, slightly less than London (11.5%) and much less than England & Wales (16.2%). Those aged 75+ make up 4.4% of the Haringey population.

HAVCO TSO mapping
The TSO mapping demonstrated (refer table 1 on page) that the main beneficiaries of voluntary sector activity includes – note groups were able to select more than one 'beneficiary' grouping:

- Children (aged 15 or under) with 41% of groups considering this age group to be a key beneficiary
- Young people (aged 16-24) with 37% of groups considering this age group to be a key beneficiary
- Older people (aged 60+) with 30 % of groups considering this age group to be a beneficiary

From this available information therefore, it can be seen that whilst the population of children, young people and older people are respectively, 1.8%, 4.9% and 13%, the proportion of voluntary sector groups who say they work specifically with these groups is significantly more than this.

Table 4

Age bands	Numbers of residents in these age bands	percentage of <u>total</u> population	% of responding groups that consider these age groups a beneficiary
0-14	42800	19.0	41%
15-24	26300	11.7	37%
60+	29800	13.%	30%

- *Notes – the number of groups that responded was 1043 groups, and groups could select more than one beneficiary group – refer 1 on page*
- *Source, HAVCO TSO mapping, 2009*

It is also clear that people from these age bands are likely accessing groups because they have another need that is not specific to their age, for example older people may be on tenants associations, and children and young people may access groups that offer support to Parents and Families.

It is therefore concluded that there is no evidence of disproportionate impact based on 'age'. There is positive impact evident with the number of groups working with age specific.

2.5 Sex

The male-female ratio in Haringey is very even with the ONS (2010) figures split at 50.7% for males and 49.3% for female.

Table 5

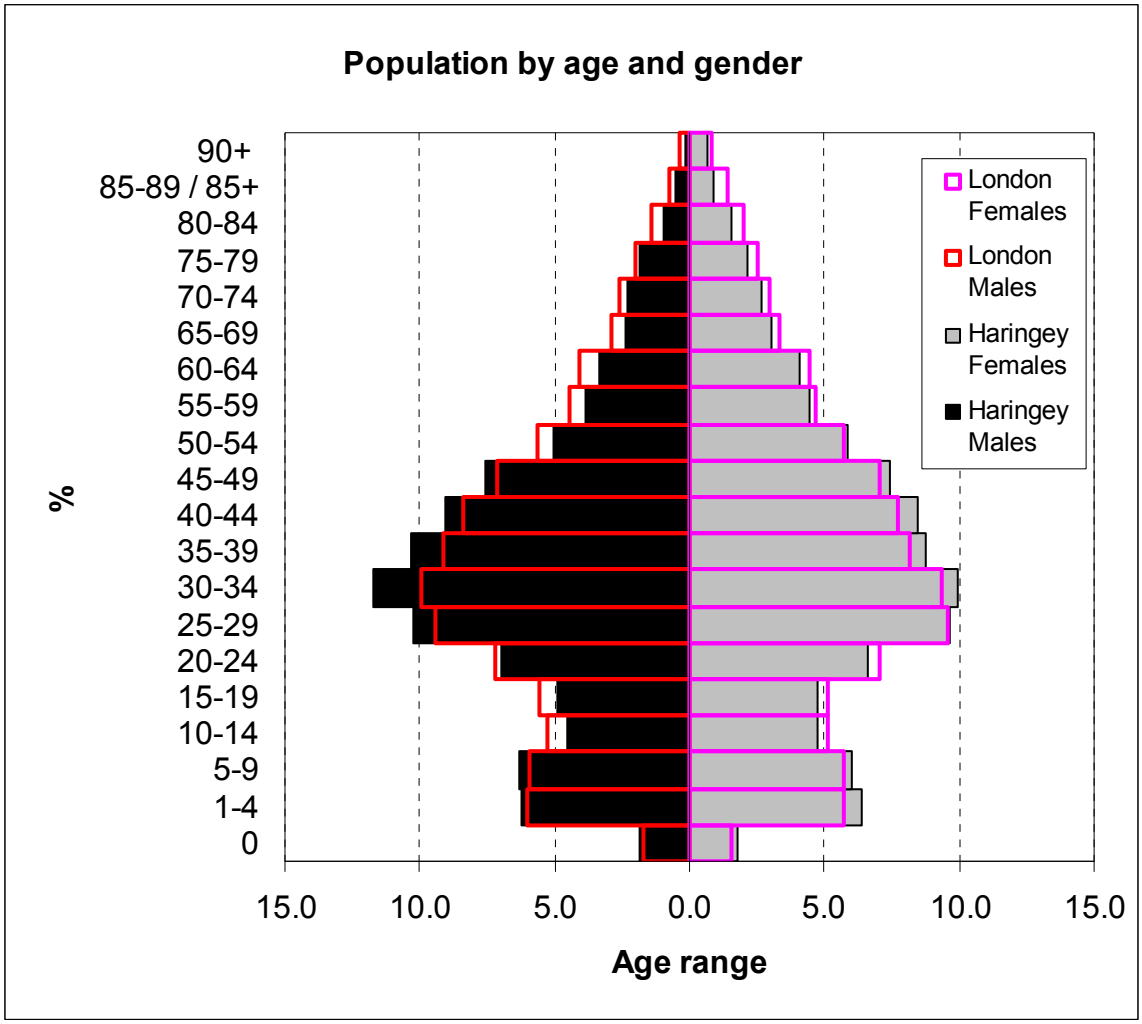
Age Group	Haringey Male	Male %	Haringey Female	Female %
All Ages	114100		110900	
0	2100	1.8	2000	1.8
1-4	7100	6.2	7100	6.4
5-9	7200	6.3	6700	6.0
10-14	5200	4.6	5300	4.8
15-19	5600	4.9	5300	4.8
20-24	8000	7.0	7300	6.6
25-29	11700	10.3	10700	9.6
30-34	13400	11.7	11000	9.9
35-39	11800	10.3	9700	8.7
40-44	10300	9.0	9400	8.5

45-49	8600	7.5	8200	7.4
50-54	5800	5.1	6500	5.9
55-59	4400	3.9	4900	4.4
60-64	3800	3.3	4500	4.1
65-69	2700	2.4	3400	3.1
70-74	2600	2.3	3000	2.7
75-79	2100	1.8	2400	2.2
80-84	1100	1.0	1700	1.5
85-89 / 85+	600	0.5	1000	0.9
90+	200	0.2	700	0.6

Source: ONS 2010 mid year estimates

This data can also be represented as a chart (see below), which should the most populace age group in Haringey is 30-34

Chart 1



Source: ONS 2010 mid year estimates

The HAVCO TSO mapping demonstrated (refer table 1, page 6) that the main beneficiaries of voluntary sector group activity includes – note groups were able to select more than one 'beneficiary' grouping :

- Services specifically for Women, with 7.9% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary.
- Services specifically for Men, with 4.9% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary.

The table below shows the percentage of Haringey population who are male or female, and the number of groups who say they provide a service to specifically men or women

Table 6

Gender	Borough profile	Percentage of total population	Number of groups who responded	percentage of total respondents
Male	114100	50.7	51	4.89%
Female	110900	49.3	82	7.86%

- *Notes – the number of groups that responded was 1043 groups, and groups could select more than one beneficiary group – refer 1 on page*
- *Source, HAVCO TSO mapping, 2009*

Whilst the proportion of groups who say they provide a service specifically based on gender is low, it is also assumed that across the other main activity areas offered by the voluntary sector, both men and women would clearly access the range of other services available from the voluntary sector, as per the list of categories in table 1 on page 6.

There is therefore no evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact.

2.4 Race

According to the 2009 ONS experimental mid year estimates, 48.7% of Haringey's population are from Black or Minority Ethnic groups (i.e. non White British), the top 3 BME are ; Other White 11.9%, Black African 8.1% and Black Caribbean 6.6%.

The ethnic diversity of an area can be measured using Simpson's Index. It takes into account the number of individuals in categories present, as well as the number of categories. London boroughs dominate this index with Slough in nineteenth; the only non – London borough in the top twenty. Applying the Simpson's Diversity Index to the 2001 Census, Haringey ranks as the 5th most diverse borough in London (behind Brent, Newham, Hackney and Ealing) and the country with a score of 3.95, considerably higher than the London average of 2.66.

The table below show shows the ethnic breakdown of Haringey compared to London

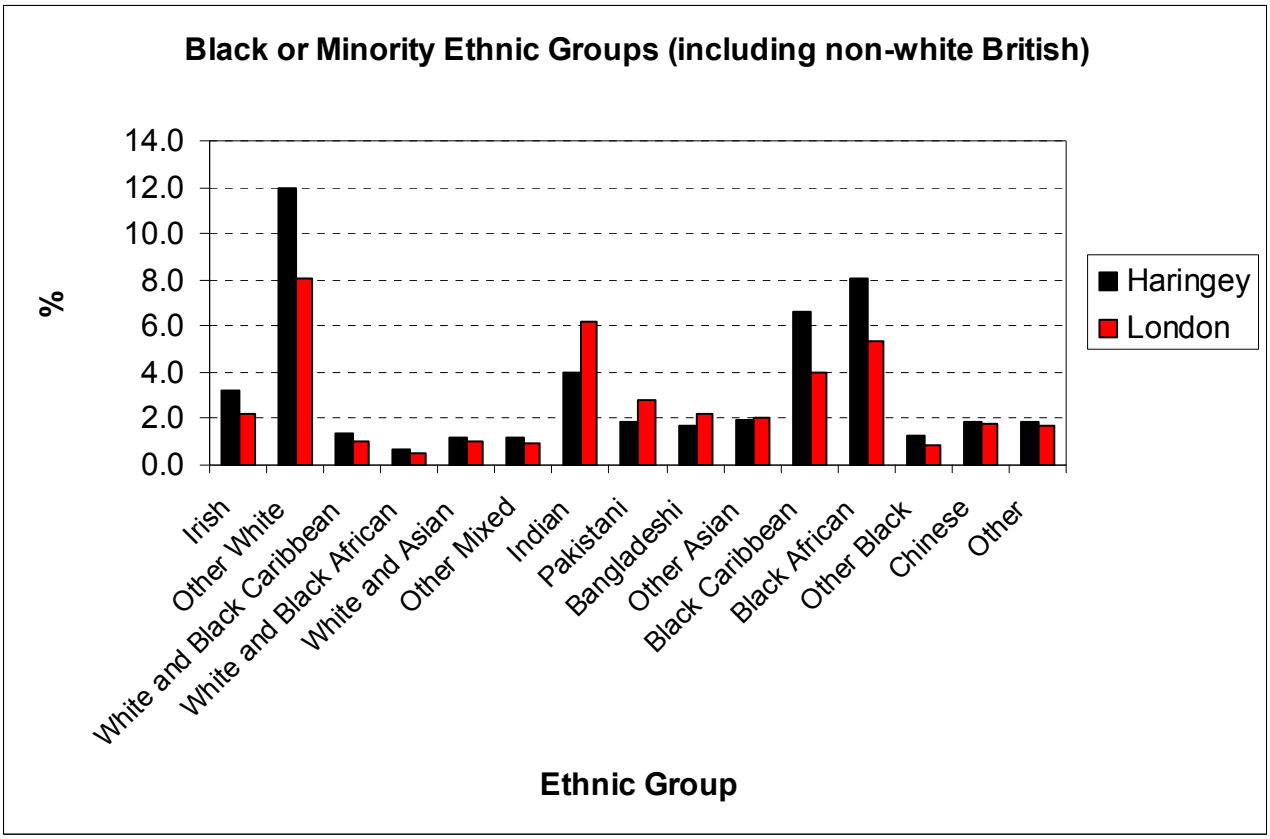
Table 7

2009 Mid Year Ethnicity Estimates					
		Haringey		London	
5 Ehtnic Groups	16 Ethnic Group	Total	%	Total	%
Total	Total	225500		7753600	
White	British	115600	51.3	4614600	59.5
	Irish	7300	3.2	169100	2.2
	Other White	26900	11.9	622300	8.0
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	3000	1.3	78800	1.0
	White and Black African	1500	0.7	42200	0.5
	White and Asian	2700	1.2	79400	1.0
	Other Mixed	2700	1.2	73900	1.0
Asian or Asian Brirtish	Indian	9000	4.0	480000	6.2
	Pakistani	4300	1.9	215100	2.8
	Bangladeshi	3800	1.7	168000	2.2
	Other Asian	4400	2.0	157400	2.0
Black or Black British	Black Caribbean	14900	6.6	308200	4.0
	Black African	18200	8.1	412300	5.3
	Other Black	2800	1.2	64000	0.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Chinese	4200	1.9	137600	1.8
	Other	4300	1.9	130700	1.7

Source: 2009, Experimental Ethnicity Mid Year Estimates, ONS

The Chart below is shows the percentage of Black or Minority Ethnic groups living in Haringey

Chart 2



Source: 2009, Experimental Ethnicity Mid Year Estimates, ONS

The TSO mapping demonstrated (refer table 1, page 6) that the main beneficiaries of activity by groups includes – note groups were able to select more than one 'beneficiary' grouping:

- People from BME communities, with 25% of groups considering BME groups to be a key beneficiary

- Socially excluded people, with 22% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary. There is no particular definition given on what this might mean, therefore it is not known whether this includes specific work with this equality strand.
- Migrants, with 5.7% of groups considering people who move to the UK to be a main beneficiary. It is not clear on where people (who have migrated to the UK and live in Haringey) originate from and therefore what their race is.
- Refugees and asylum seekers, with 4.3% of groups considering people who are in the UK as a refugee or asylum seeker to be a main beneficiary. It is not clear the where people (who have migrated to the UK and live in Haringey) originate from and therefore what their race is.

The table below summarises BME groups population profile:

Table 8

BME group	Haringey Total	%
Non white British (Irish, and other white)	34200	15.2
Mixed	9900	4.4
Asian or Asian British	21500	9.5
Black or Black British	35900	15.9
Chinese or other	8500	3.8
TOTAL	110000	48.8

Source: 2009, Experimental Ethnicity Mid Year Estimates, ONS

There appears to be some inequality of access to voluntary sector services by BME groups. Whilst it is recognised that people from BME groups are very likely to access voluntary sector services from other categories, from the evidence available, there appears to be a need to ensure promotion of equality of access, and targeted Council support to organisations that work with BME groups, as only 25% of groups have specifically identified that one of their key beneficiary groups are people from BME communities.

2.5 Disability

2.5.1 Children

According to the Borough profile 23.9% (53,800) of Haringey's population are children up to the age of 16. The Children and Young People's plan in 2009, identified that it is projected that approximately 3100 of these have a disability, with around 700 of these children having complex disabilities. The Children and Young People's Service in Haringey supports 225 children with disabilities (including learning disabilities) or 7.3% of all children thought to have disabilities in the borough and 0.4% of all children in the borough. This is shown on the table below.

Table 9

	Total population of children in Haringey	53800						
	projected numbers of children with disabilities in Haringey	proportion of total population of children			numbers of children with disabilities supported by CYPS as at December 2011	proportion of children with disabilities supported by CYPS against the projected numbers of children with a disability in the borough	proportion of children with disabilities supported by CYPS against the total population of children	profile of children (up to 16) in the population
Projected numbers of children with disabilities in the borough	3100	5.8%		Children	225	7.3%	0.4%	23.9%
of which, projected numbers of children with complex disabilities	700	1.3%						
Source	*Children and Young People's Plan 2009*	*Borough Profile*			*framework-i*			

The TSO mapping demonstrated (refer table 1 on page 6) that the main beneficiaries of activity by groups includes – note groups were able to select more than one 'beneficiary' grouping :

- ‘Disabilities and Special needs’, with 20% of voluntary sector organisations considering this group to be a main beneficiary.
- ‘Children’, with 41% of voluntary sector organisations considering this group to be a main beneficiary
- ‘Parents or families’, with 8.8% of voluntary sector organisations considering this group to be a main beneficiary
- Learning Disabilities, with 3.5% of voluntary sector organisations considering this group to be a main beneficiary.

On review of the base data, the voluntary sector organisations who selected Disabilities and Special Needs or Learning Disabilities, some are known to work primarily with adults and some with children (or both); therefore it is not possible to ascertain the exact proportion of groups that work specifically with children with disabilities. This is more apparent when looking at groups whose primary beneficiary is identified to be ‘Children’ or ‘Parents or Families’.

However on the basis of the evidence that is available there does not appear to be evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact. An estimated 5.8% of children in the borough are thought to have a disability, of which 1.3% of are thought to have a complex disability. The proportion of voluntary sector groups who have identified their main beneficiary as working with either children, parents or families or people with disabilities would suggest that there is a positive amount of provision of services from the voluntary sector.

2.5.2 Adults 18-64

According to the borough profile the population of adults aged 18-64 is projected to be a total of 149,800 or 66.5% of the total population and 87.4% of the total adult population over the age of 18. The number of adults 18-64 with disabilities in the borough is estimated to be about 7.8%, including learning disabilities, physical disabilities and mental health issues (excluding ‘common mental health disorders, such as low level depression and anxiety), This is shown on the table below.

Adults with disabilities who receive social care represent 12.4% of the total population of all adults projected to have a disability. Adult social care provided services to 2390 adults aged 18-64 in 2010/11.

Table 10

Numbers of adults aged 18-64 predicted to have:	projected number of adults 18-64 expected to have a disability	Proportion of total popn of adults 18-64	Proportion of total of all adults 18 and over			numbers of adults 18-64 supported by ASC at some point in 2010/11	proportion of adults 18-64 (against the total number of adults who used services) supported by ASC in 2010/11	Proportion of adults 18-64 against the total number of adults 18-and over projected to have a disability) supported by ASC 2010/11	Haringey popn profile	Haringey popn profile (adults over 18 only)
a psychotic disorder	3230	2.2%	1.9%		Adults 18-64	2390	44.8%	6.9%	66.5%	87.4%
a depression	14,067	9.4%	8.2%							
moderate physical disability	10,643	7.1%	6.2%							
a serious physical disability	2,852	1.9%	1.7%							
a learning disability	3,871	2.6%	2.3%							
Sources	*JSNA 2009 (MH) PANSI (LD and PD)*	*Borough Profile*				*framework-i*	*framework-i*			

The TSO mapping demonstrated (refer table 1, page 6) that the main beneficiaries of activity by groups includes – note groups were able to select more than one 'beneficiary' grouping :

- Disabilities and Special needs, with 20% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary.
- Learning Disabilities, with 3.5% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary.

- Mental Health, with 4.5% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary.

There are also some groups that say one of their main beneficiary groups includes people who care informally for relatives who for example have disabilities or are physically frail.

- Informal carers, with 2.8% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary

As noted under the section on Children with Disabilities, on review of the base data, the voluntary sector organisations who selected Disabilities and Special Needs or Learning Disabilities, some are known to work primarily with adults and some with children (or both); therefore it is not possible to ascertain the exact proportion of groups that work specifically with adults with disabilities.

As with the previous equalities strands, it is likely that adults with disabilities access a range of services from voluntary sector organisations, that have not specified people with disabilities as a key beneficiary of their services.

However on the basis of the evidence that is available there does not appear to be evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact on people with either learning disabilities or physical disabilities. However there may be insufficient groups targeting people with mental health issues. This may result in there be a disproportionate impact on this protected group.

2.5.3 Older people 65+

The population of older people (aged 65+) in Haringey is 21,500, representing about 9.6% of the total population or 12.6% of the adult (aged 18+) population. The table below sets out projected numbers of older people who may have disabilities – note some people may experience more than one disability or condition. Older people projected to have a long term condition in the borough is just over 10,500 people, accounting for about half the population of the older people

Table 11

Numbers of older people predicted to have a:	Project-ed number of older people expecte d to have a disabilit y	Proport-ion of total popn of older people	Propor t-ion of total of all adults 18 and over		Numbe r of older people suppor ted by ASC in 2010/1 1	Proport-ion of older people (against the total number of adults who used a service) support ed by ASC 2010/11	Proport-ion of older people (against the total number of older people projected to have a **limiting long term illness**) support-ed by ASC 2010/11	Haringe y popn profile	Haringe y popn profile (adults only)
learning disability	436	2.0%	0.3%		2984	56.0%	28.3%	9.6%	12.6
depression	1,833	8.5%	1.1%						
severe depression	568	2.6%	0.3%						
dementia	1,398	6.5%	0.8%						
longstandi	478	2.2%	0.3%						

ng health condition caused by a stroke									
longstanding health condition caused by a heart attack	1,017	4.7%	0.6%						
be unable to manage at least one 'mobility' activity on their own	3,769	17.5%	2.2%						
limiting long-term illness	10,530	49.0%	6.1%						
Sources	*POPPI*	*Borough Profile*				*framework-i*	*framework-i*		

The TSO mapping demonstrated (refer table 1, page 6) that the main beneficiaries of activity by groups includes – note groups were able to select more than one 'beneficiary' grouping :

- Older people, with 21% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary. There is no particular definition given on what this might mean, therefore it is not known whether this includes specific work with this equality strand.
- Disabilities and Special needs, with 20% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary.
- Informal carers, with 2.8% of groups considering this group to be a main beneficiary

As with the previous equalities strands, it is likely that older people with disabilities access a range of services from voluntary sector organisations, that have not specified people with disabilities or older people as a key beneficiary of their services.

Older people, as a proportion of the total population (9.6%) or total adult population (12.6%), have benefit of groups considering older people to be a key beneficiary of service in 21% of groups. There is on balance no evidence of any disproportionate impact for older people with disabilities.

2.6 Religion

According to the 2001 Census 50.1% of Haringey state their religion as Christian. This is lower than the London figure of 58.2%.

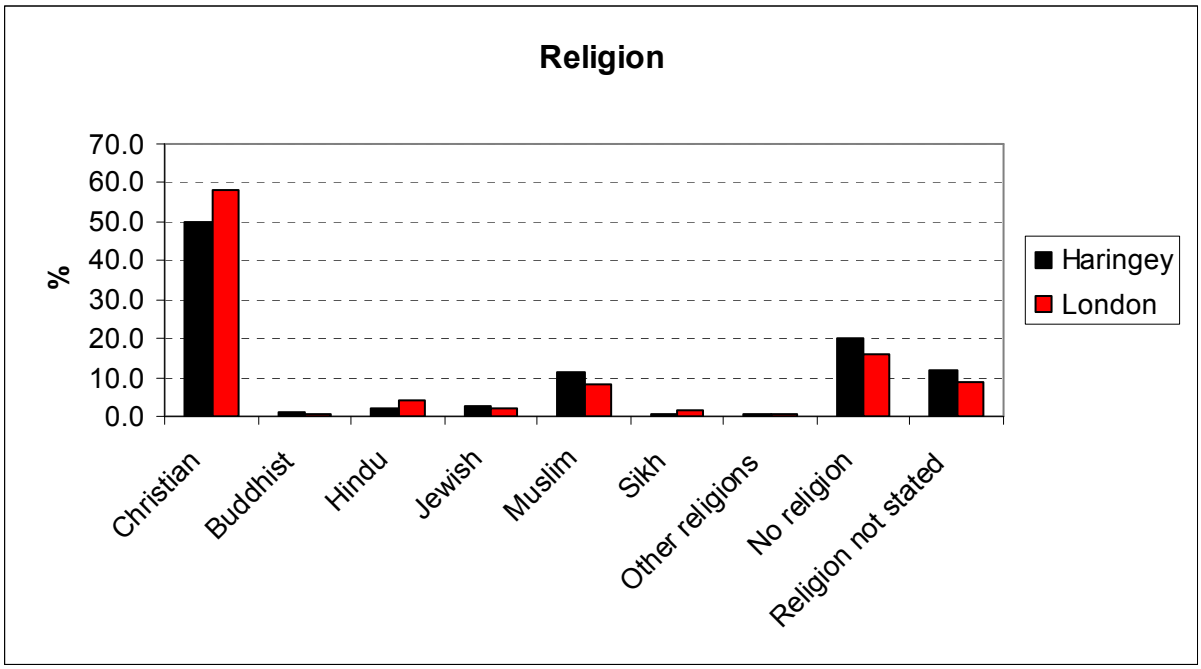
12.1% of Haringey ticked the 'religion not stated' box. This was the highest proportion in the country.

Table 12

Religion	Haringey	%	London	%
All people	216507		7172091	
Christian	108404	50.1	4176175	58.2
Buddhist	2283	1.1	54297	0.8
Hindu	4432	2.0	291977	4.1
Jewish	5724	2.6	149789	2.1
Muslim	24371	11.3	607083	8.5
Sikh	725	0.3	104230	1.5
Other religions	1135	0.5	36558	0.5
No religion	43249	20.0	1130616	15.8
Religion not stated	26184	12.1	621366	8.7

Source, 2001 Census

Chart 3



Source, 2001 Census

The TSO mapping (refer table 1, page 6) did show 21.6% of voluntary sector groups considered one of their main beneficiary groups to be 'Faith Communities'). Details on what activity/services are provided to this protected group are not known. Minority religions (non-Christian) represent about 36.3% of the population.

On the basis of the evidence that is available there does not appear to be evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact on religion.

2.7 Gender reassignment

It is not known how many people in Haringey are currently undergoing or have undergone gender reassignment.

The TSO mapping did show 2.11% of voluntary sector groups considered one of their main beneficiary groups to be 'LGBT' (Lesbian Gay Bisexual or Transgender). Details on what activity/services are provided to this protected group are not known.

It is therefore a recommendation that further work is undertaken with voluntary sector partners in how they are or can support access to their services.

2.8 Sexual orientation

The Office for National Statistics conducted an 'Integrated Household Survey' in September 2010, which provided a national profile of sexual orientation. This can be extrapolated to Haringey's population.

Table 13

	National profile	Projected Haringey profile
Lesbian	0.5%	1125
Gay	1.0%	2250
Bisexual	0.5%	1125
Heterosexual	94.5%	212625
Other	0.5%	1125
Unknown	3.0%	6750
TOTAL	**100.0%**	225000

Source: ONS, integrated Housing Survey, September 2010

The TSO mapping did show 2.11% of voluntary sector groups considered one of their main beneficiary groups to be 'LGBT' (Lesbian Gay Bisexual or Transgender). Details on what activity/services are provided to this protected group are not known.

The total number of projected individuals to be LBGT is 2.0% or 2.5% if the category of 'other' is included. On the basis of the evidence that is available there does not appear to be evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact on LGBT.

2.9 Marriage and Civil Partnership

The TSO mapping did not specifically identify any voluntary sector organisations that work with 'marriage and civil partnership'. However disproportionate impact has been identified for this equalities strand.

2.10 Maternity and Pregnancy

In 2009/2010 there were 4356 births in Haringey.

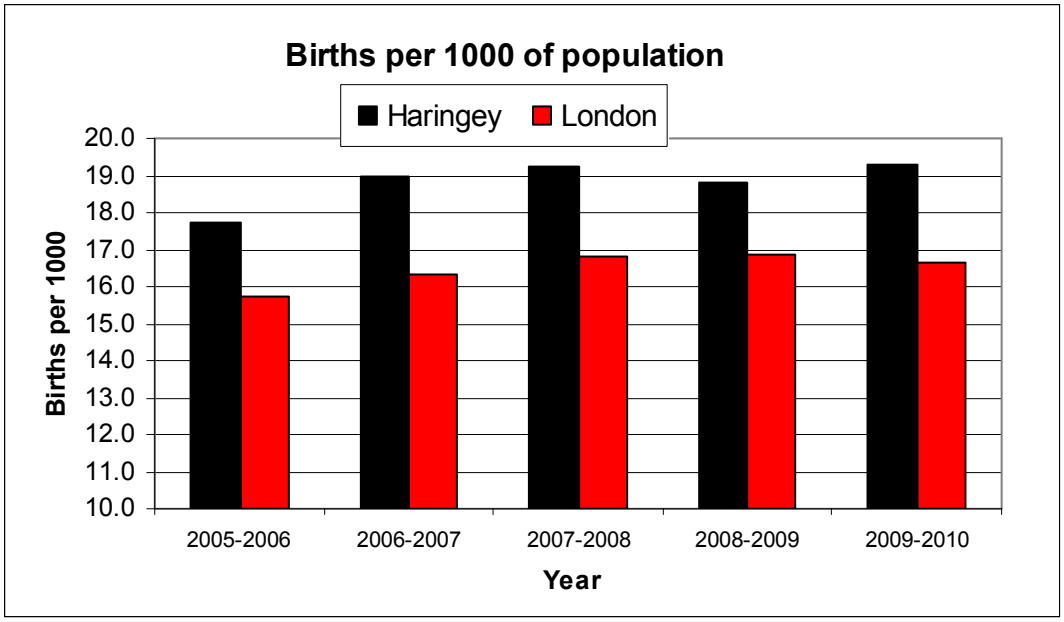
Total births in Haringey have been steadily increasing since 2005 (with the exception of 2008/2009). The birth rate (births per 1000 of the population) in Haringey has been consistently higher than London in this period.

Table 14

Year	Haringey Births	London Births
2005-2006	3980	117927
2006-2007	4275	123341
2007-2008	4325	127640
2008-2009	4234	130840
2009-2010	4356	127729

Source: 2005-2010 Mid Year Estimates, ONS

Chart 4



Source: 2005-2010 Mid Year Estimates, ONS

The number of babies born (as at 2009-2010) as a proportion of the total population (225,100) is about 1.9%

The TSO mapping did not specifically identify any voluntary sector organisations that work with maternity and pregnancy. The mapping (refer table 1, page 6) showed that voluntary sector groups considered around 8.82% of their beneficiary group to be 'parents and families'. There is no particular definition given on what this might mean, therefore it is not known whether this includes specific work with this equality strand.

On the basis of the evidence that is available there does not appear to be evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact on maternity and pregnancy.

2 b) What factors (barriers) might account for this under/over representation?

It is difficult to assess whether the voluntary sector strategy and commissioning and funding framework will have any disproportionate impact against each of the equalities strands.

2.3.1 Age
There was no evidence found of under-representation

2.3.2 Sex
There was no evidence found of under-representation

2.3.3 Race
It has been identified that there may be some inequality of access to voluntary sector services by BME groups. However it is likely that people from BME groups are access other services from the voluntary sector. Further work is needed to fully understand what, if any disproportionate impact there may be.

2.3.4 Disability
It has been identified that there may be a lack of access to services from the voluntary sector for mental health users, Further work is needed to fully understand what, if any disproportionate impact there may be.

2.3.5 Religion
There was no evidence found of likely under-representation

2.3.6 Gender Reassignment
It has been identified that there may be a lack of access to services from the voluntary sector for mental health users, Further work is needed to fully understand what, if any disproportionate impact there may be.

2.3.7 Sexual Orientation
There was no evidence found of likely under-representation

2.3.8 Marriage and Civil Partnership

There was no evidence found of likely under-representation

2.3.9 Maternity and Pregnancy
On the basis of the evidence that is available there does not appear to be evidence to suggest any disproportionate impact on maternity and pregnancy.

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?	Increase barriers?	Reduce barriers?	No change?
Age			X
Sex			X
Race		X	
Disability		X	
Gender reassignment		X	
Sexual orientation			
Marriage and Civil Partnership			X
Maternity & Pregnancy			X

3.2.1 Impact on Age: From the available evidence, there does not appear to be a disproportionate impact on Age.

3.2.2 Impact on Sex: From the available evidence, there does not appear to be a disproportionate impact on Sex.

3.2.3 Impact on Disability:
Possible inequality of access has been identified for people with mental health issues, where based on the projected numbers of people with mental health issues having lower access to services from the voluntary sector, who identify mental health users as one of their main beneficiaries. However it is difficult to assess, as the numbers of people who use the services available are not known.

3.2.4 Impact on Race:
Possible inequality of access has been identified for people from Black or Minority Ethnic groups, where based on the projected numbers of people from BME groups having lower access to services from the voluntary sector, who identify BME groups as one of their main beneficiaries. However it is difficult to assess, as the numbers of people who use the services available are not known.

3.2.5 Impact on Religion: From the available evidence, there does not appear to be a disproportionate impact on Religion.

3.2.6 Impact on Gender Reassignment:. Possible inequality of access has been identified for people who have are going through or have undertaken gender reassignment. However this is difficult to assess as there is no known data source of the number of people who have undergone gender reassignment.

***3.2.7 Impact on Sexual orientation*:** From the available evidence, there does not appear to be a disproportionate impact on Sexual Orientation.

3.2.8 Impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership: From the available evidence, there does not appear to be a disproportionate impact on Marriage and Civil Partnership

***3.2.9 Impact on Maternity & Pregnancy*:** From the available evidence, there does not appear to be a disproportionate impact on Maternity and Pregnancy

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 outcome of the analysis of available evidence set out in part 2 of this EQIA, shows that certain protected areas may benefit from more targeted funding, where possible, taking into account that organisations may get funding from other sources. There are limitations to the data analysis, in that the available evidence taken from the HAVCO Third Sector Mapping report shows only the number of voluntary organisations that consider categories of users as a prime beneficiary of their service(s), not the numbers of people who actually access them.

Targeted support, including funding opportunities, may need to be directed at the protected groups of BME groups, disability (specifically mental health), as well as people who have undergone or plan to undergo gender reassignment. However more work is required to understand the level of community need and aspiration, and who currently uses existing services, particularly in respect of gender reassignment.

As Directorates implements the Funding Framework and develop/publish Commissioning briefs, all subject to equalities impact assessments, it will be appropriate to develop, for example, outcomes and scoring criteria within the briefs that target under-represented protected groups, thereby increasing the procurement opportunities for those voluntary sector groups who work with these under-represented groups, as well as improving the economy and regeneration of Haringey.

Other targeted work with such groups (outside of procurement opportunities) should be prioritised by Directorates, through ensuring appropriate ‘voice’ on decision making bodes, and supporting capacity building with the sector. It will be imperative that any future needs assessment of the voluntary sector continuously identifies gaps in data, so that we are able to increase our knowledge of the groups that the voluntary sector represents.

The Funding Framework aims to promote equality of opportunity. By refocusing Council support resources to key priorities areas, there is a potential for a disproportionate impact on groups who at present have contracts with the Council - we will need to continue to monitor the equalities impact to assess this. The council is under a continuing obligation to monitor the equalities impact of its practices. The Funding Framework (see pg 14) will result in commissioned organisations also being under a duty to monitor information to reflect the take up of their service and actions to address inequality and this data collection will assist the council in its monitoring going forward.

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?

We do not envisage that there are barriers arising from the introduction of the Voluntary Sector Strategy and its Funding Framework. It is intended to ensure improved equality of access to support and funding from the Council, and enable the Council to target those groups of users (and therefore the voluntary groups that work with them) who at present are disadvantaged by current arrangements.

However, there will be continuous monitoring through contract monitoring of organisations that have a funding relationship with the Council, through ongoing consultation with service users via organisations such as the Haringey LINk and other stakeholder groups. We will use the feedback from these in the years to come to identify areas that will need market development, and where necessary, corrective measures will be put in place.

Step 4 - Consult on the proposal

4 a) Who have you consulted on your proposal and what were the main issues and concerns from the consultation?

Both the strategy and the framework were consulted on, with the strategy consultation period running from November 2010 to February 2011, and the framework consultation running from mid July to end August 2011. The development of the strategy was overseen by a Voluntary Sector Review Board which met from August 2010 to July 2011, and was chaired by the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Health. Membership of the group also consisted of the Cabinet Member of Children and Young People's Services, the Cabinet Member for Resources, and representatives from voluntary and community organisations, including HAVCO, Haringey Race and Equality Council, and the Chair of the Community Link Forum. Council officers attended from Adult and Community Services, Children Services, Public Health, Corporate Policy and Performance, and Property Services.

4.1 Voluntary Sector Strategy Consultation – November 2010 – February 2011

Information about the consultation on the strategy was advertised on the Haringey Council's consultation website and through the HAVCO (Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations) website. HAVCO also advertised the consultation via an e-mail-shot, including to 550 VCS organisations via a special electronic notice dedicated to the consultation, as well as three articles about the consultation via 'e-voice', HAVCO's bi-weekly electronic bulletin.

As the main umbrella body with the borough, HAVCO also supported the Council's consultation with a number of focus groups and meetings. The meetings were held as follows:

22nd November 2010	Presentation of the Strategy by Haringey's Commissioning and Contracts Manager at the Children and Young People's Theme Group, a VCS network.
15th December 2010	Discussions with community representatives from Haringey Community Link Forum
13th January 2011	Presentation of the Strategy Head of Adult Commissioning at the Wellbeing Theme Group, a VCS network.
18th January 2011	HAVCO focus group
20th January 2011	HAVCO focus group

Through HAVCO's support of the consultation process, approximately 135 voluntary and community sector organisations engaged in at least one of the five meetings above.

In addition, the strategy was further discussed as follows:

6th January 2011	Haringey Infrastructure Development Project (HIDP)
13th January 2011	Discussions with HAVCO's Trustees at their Special Board Meeting.

4.1.1 Responses

The Council received three substantive responses to the consultation, one from HAVCO (on behalf of 135 organisations who participated in their focus groups and meetings), as well as two direct responses from other organisations

4.1.2 Comments on the strategy

The VCS welcomed the introduction of a strategy for the sector that sets out the Council's intentions in terms of working with the sector.

Feedback about the definition of the voluntary sector definition, the purpose and scope of the strategy, the national context and the vision of the strategy

In general, according to the HAVCO submission, organisations expressed some concern that the strategy needed more substance. Groups expressed, via HAVCO, that whilst they supported the Council's vision, it was difficult to see how the strategy could support the 1600 known organisations that exist in the borough. There were three key areas of concern:

(a) Is the Council able to articulate its own direction within the 'new' environment
(b) Concerns about how the strategy focused on the funding relationship between the Council and the sector, with the sector being seen as service providers.
(c) The process of developing the strategy was seen as top-down from the Council, rather than bottom up from the sector itself.

The HAVCO submission suggested 13 recommendations for the strategy which included re-working the structure of the strategy itself. In particular the draft strategy we consulted on had 5 'outputs', VCS via HAVCO recommended changing these to strategic aims, supported by outputs, with relevant outcomes.

More general feedback included:

- Recognising the role that the voluntary sector has in promoting community cohesion and therefore ensuring this is referenced within the strategy.
- The Council should ensuring the involvement of the community in decision making and ensuring funding reflects local aspirations and needs.
- With reference to the 'National Context', some concern about national initiatives being implemented in Haringey (such as the proposed 'National Citizen Service' announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review in 2010) – what this would this mean to existing groups. A view was expressed that the focus should be on supporting and capacity building of existing groups, rather than encouraging more groups to the borough.
- More emphasis was suggested on the importance of the VCS in supporting marginalised communities.
- Issues were raised pertaining to funding, and that there is a need to ensure the strategy takes account of funding changes and how this might impact on services that are provided to residents in Haringey.
- Concern was expressed about how the Council would be able to keep to principles of the Community Engagement Framework given the exacting time constraints of meeting budget reductions the Council has to make.
- Some comments were received about how some key strategic partners (such as NHS Haringey) would be able to engage with the delivery of the strategy given the significant reconfiguration requirements for organisations such as the PCT.
- Reference to the £15 million of Council funding into the voluntary sector – a breakdown was requested.

- Questions were raised about inclusion/exclusion of certain strategic documents being referenced within the strategy.
- The Local context – the summary borough profile was not thought to be helpful or did not include relevant information – for example the economic activity of older people.

Feedback on Output One (now Outcome 2) – A strong Voluntary Sector Infrastructure

Feedback included:

- It was said that the diversity of organisations and their views on need in terms of the communities they work with, could not always be reliably expressed through a single infrastructure organisation
- An opposing view suggested that having one quality infrastructure organisation would best serve the needs of VCS organisations. This would help ensure that quality services could be developed (including appropriate governance, quality and compliance); provide quality and targeted support to small groups as well as medium/large groups; provide fund raising and tending support and other business services (such as community accountancy); and improve communication and networking between VCS organisations.
- It was also suggested that larger organisations could be identified and tasked with further developing their areas of expertise, working for example within a geographical cluster, thus supporting spread of good practice and collaboration between organisations.
- A role was identified in working with residents to develop mechanisms for evaluating services, such as peer to peer research, mystery shopping and other evaluative methods.

Feedback on Output Two (now Outcome 4) – People and communities empowered to take control of their lives.

Feedback included:

- Promotion of volunteering was welcomed, however it was felt incentives and funding would be required.
- It was felt that strong volunteering infrastructure was needed to be maintained, with a clear point of contact.
- Along a similar theme, it was felt that investment in volunteer management to ensure good practice can be supported and promoted – a suggestion was made that a coordinating role could be looked at, working across statutory health and social care, as well as VCS organisations, building on current momentum and increasing the range of opportunities/reviewing existing schemes – eg employer supported volunteering, time-banking and so on
- It was agreed that promoting social capital, to help communities be in control of their lives was important; it was also seen as important to recognise the key role of the VCS in supporting the development of social capital through delivering high quality support and services to meet local needs.
- It was suggested that training and development could be looked at, for example, in supporting new kinds of social capital – such as co-operatives and mutuals.

Feedback on Output Three (remains Outcome 3) – An effective Voluntary Sector Voice

Feedback included:

- It was said that in order to ensure the diversity of the sector is recognised, the Council should do more to communicate directly with organisations, and not just rely on nominated community representatives (including umbrella organisations).
- In terms of being able to act as a reliable 'community voice', it was felt that VCS representatives should continue to be supported in being on key decision making groups, and include training for representatives to be able to fulfil their roles effectively. It was felt that resources should be protected to support the running of networks and forums across the borough, and that the local Compact could be supported through a Champions Network.
- It was said there is a key role for VCS organisations in supporting the development of citizen-led 'Neighbourhood Networks', and that the Council could promote and facilitate community leaders / champions on a geographical basis to support neighbourhoods.
- It was felt that investment should be made available for small local community groups.

Feedback on Output Four (now Outcome 1) – A commissioning and funding framework that is needs-led and offers value for money

Feedback included:

- Concern was expressed that the development of a commissioning and funding framework should not disadvantage the voluntary sector through loss of funding and contracts to the private sector, or to organisations that are not local.
- A commitment to consistency quality assurance processes and proportionate reporting requirements was generally welcomed.
- It was asked where 'prevention' would be considered, given the focus suggested around working with the most vulnerable.
- It was acknowledged that in the current financial climate, value for money must be a given, It was suggested that creatively employing new technologies could empower residents to inform commissioning discussions.
- It was felt that such a framework could be the vehicle to 'open up public services' ensuring a shift in power to local communities and businesses.
- It was agreed that innovative ways of funding services, supported by quality assurance and proportionate monitoring were essential. In particular, it was said, transparency in processes, developing efficient business relationships, involving residents in decision making was essential to ensure that resources are directed to areas that reflects local aspirations.

- It was felt that the Council should support increased opportunities for VCS to secure contracts to deliver goods and services to Haringey residents, including support to navigate tendering processes, as well as support residents in for example establishing social enterprises to deliver services.

- It was asked that the Council ensure consistency across Council departments, in the way that the VCS is funded and commissioned.

Feedback on Output Five (remains Outcome 5) – Fairer Access to assets and community spaces

Feedback included:

- Strong views were expressed about access to community buildings, with a suggestion that such access should be linked to the delivery of good outcomes that meet community need.
- It was said that some lease / tenancy arrangements prevent VCS organisations in being innovative and creative about reducing overheads and progressing shared service arrangements. For example leases may preclude sub-leasing, meaning that co-location of organisations (and achieving value for money) may not be achievable.
- It was suggested that the Council could develop a shared approach to ownership of assets, and provide opportunities for VCS organisations to own, access and/or share high quality premises.
- It was suggested that assets used by the VCS should be fit for purpose and deliver maximum benefit for the local community.
- It was said that a list should be developed of VCS property needs and ensure this is taken into consideration when planning usage. This might include buildings/facilities that may no longer be required for Council use.
- Longer term leases of community assets was supported generally to enable groups to, for example, attract capital investment.

4.1.3 Comments on the consultation

Some general themes emerged about the consultation itself. These are set out below:

- It was suggested that the Council should ensure that when consulting on proposals to do with the voluntary sector,that individual groups are able to comment and feel empowered to do so. It was said that the Council should not just to rely on an umbrella organisation. It was expressed this could be carried out through surveys, email shots and focus groups, but directly by the Council. It was said this would ensure community needs where most accurately reflected.
- Conversely, it was felt that an online consultation was not adequate as a means of ascertaining views.
- Personalisation in social care, both for children's and adults services, and the fact the most VCS organisations (some 80% quoted) work in the health and social care field needs to be taken account of.
- Concern expressed that due to the timing of the consultation on the strategy (and proposed funding reductions for voluntary organisations in early 2011) voluntary sector organisations may have been disadvantaged in terms of other funding opportunities (such as Big Lottery Transition Fund).
- General wording changes were suggested and these were accepted as improving the content of the strategy.

4.2. Funding Framework Consultation – July to end August 2011

Information about the consultation on the Commissioning and Funding Framework was advertised on the Haringey Council's consultation website and the HAVCO (Haringey Association of Voluntary and Community Organisations) website, including through HAVCO's bi-weekly electronic bulletin.

4.2.1 Responses

We received eight substantive responses from organisations, including HAVCO. We asked groups to comment on the framework, both in terms of structure and content.

4.2.2 Comments on the framework

The majority of respondents welcomed the Funding Framework, in particular that the Council was committed to a more transparent way of working with the sector, where delivery of good outcomes for Haringey residents was promoted.

General comments on the Content of the framework

It was felt that the timescales for implementation of the framework were to fast (originally scheduled for implementation from autumn 2011), and that where appropriate (depending on the funding stream), transition arrangements would need to be considered carefully.

There was concern that Haringey based VCS organisations already have experience of losing work to larger regional or national organisations and wanted commitment to supporting voluntary organisations with a substantial presence in Haringey.

Feedback on the statement of strategic intent, introduction, purpose and scope of the framework, modernising our approach to commissioning, and underlying principles

Feedback included the following:

- It was noted and welcomed that all commissioning should be driven by the principles of being needs led and offer value for money.
- The principles of improved consistency and equity were generally welcomed, in particular that these would promote equity of access to financial resources and contribute to the effective and efficient use of those resources.
- The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment must inform how commissioning opportunities for the sector is arranged.
- Some concern was expressed about ensuring appropriate risk assessments are undertaken (where organisations may be at risk of losing funding), including how the Council proposes to mitigate these risks.
- Concern was expressed about ensuring the independence and autonomy of the sector would be maintained.
- It was said that consultation should be supported and underpinned by appropriate research.
- Questions were asked about the tension between EU procurement law (where no distinction is made between sectors such as private versus voluntary) and how this sits the Council's explicit intention to support the voluntary sector. There were queries about how the Compact fits in.
- It was felt that confusion was created with references to funding of *organisations* where as commissioning is about funding services to meet needs.
- It was felt that references to commissioning being proportionate to size of any contract with the Council, was confusing, as commissioning is a cycle. It was felt that proportionate arrangements should be applied to the procurement and performance management arrangements.
- It was felt that references to value for money, should refer to 'added value' it was also suggested that quality and effectiveness should be a key principle, that are outcome based and supported by evidence.
- It was said that local people and local organisations should be supported to have the best possible chance of securing funding.
- Concern was expressed about what, if any, the mechanisms would be in dealing with external to the borough organisations, without local connection or long term commitment to engagement with local people.

- It was through to be essential for the framework to be clear how it underpins and links to other Council strategies.
- The principle of full cost recovery was generally supported as a principle, however concern was expressed by some respondents about what this would mean in respect of current funding (mainly core grants funding). The key concern was that other sources of funding, whether Council or external, had been secured by organisations without core costs included. It was suggested that supporting organisations through a transition would be essential.
- Whilst welcomed, in respect of Council commitments to 'prompt payments', some respondents pointed to mixed experience with the Council, with the potential problems of instability and uncertainty for some groups.
- It was said that the Council should be more explicit about what is meant by 'social enterprise', due to a lack of national definition. The question was asked about whether this does or should include community interest companies, consortia etc. A working definition was welcomed.

Feedback on the commissioning process, 'small grants scheme' and market development

Feedback included the following:

- Organisations were generally pleased that the Council would use 'simple clear and efficient' template documents.
- The introduction of 'commissioning briefs' was thought to be positive
- It was thought that regardless of size of funding available, a consistent approach (in terms of process) should be followed, which would support organisations in building the capacity in developing as sustainable organisations.
- It was said that more emphasis should be made on how residents of the borough would be involved in commissioning decisions.
- There was concern about the 'competition' for available funding between organisations within the borough, but also outside organisations, and the risk of closure of Haringey based organisations.
- Conversely, it was welcomed that the Council was committed to opening up competition for available funding, where maintaining 'failing' or 'ineffective' organisations on a long term basis was not in the best interests of residents.
- It was felt there should be more information about what is meant by effective monitoring a review, including being clearer about monitoring arrangements at the beginning of the funding cycle, and where information is required in the life of the contract, such requests would be reasonable and sufficient time respond.
- In addition it was felt that where a funding is awarded for an agreed period (such as two or three years), that this should not be changed. Some concern was about what might be meant by early notice being given because of 'exceptional circumstances'.
- It was said that it help for Council departments to coordinate their performance management approach, including joint monitoring where appropriate.
- In regards the small grants scheme, it was suggested that a minimum level of funding (as well as the maximum level already stated) be set out, and that the timescales proposed within the draft were too short and therefore unrealistic.
- It was said that 'decommissioning' should be explicitly stated to ensure organisations are clear that funding may not be 'for life'.
- It was recommended that transparency at the needs assessment and provider market review stage of the process should be paramount, including publishing details of individuals and organisations who participated and contributed to the process. It was said this would help breakdown perceptions by some organisations that it was a 'closed shop'.

- It was queried how the framework would be practically applied to areas where joint commissioning (eg between health and social care) are appropriate, and could be used to support the work of the shadow Health and Well-Being Board.

Feedback on timescales

Feedback included the following:

- There was general concern expressed by organisations about the speed of implementation proposed within the draft framework, and the risk of destabilising the sector.
- There was a suggestion that phasing the implementation over a period of time (three years was suggested) to allow time for organisations who may be decommissioned through this process to identify alternative funding sources.

Feedback on the structure of the framework

Feedback included the following:

- It was generally felt that the framework was too long, and it was many pages in before it was clear what document intended to do.
- It was felt by some respondents that the framework was perhaps too wordy, with too much 'jargon' which may be difficult for smaller or newer voluntary sector organisations to understand.

4.2.3 Comments on the consultation

There was general concern expressed by organisations about the consultation period being six weeks, and its timing over the summer

4 b) How, in your proposal have you responded to the issues and concerns from consultation?

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
Proposed changes to the structure of the strategy document, to set out strategic aims, with outputs and outcomes – HAVCO consultation report made 13 recommendations for change, including six that related to changing the structure of the strategy.	Preparation of the draft strategy was discussed at the Voluntary Sector Review Board, which included voluntary sector representation. It was felt that changing the structure may complicate the strategy with a level of detail that was not required for the strategy itself. However we made amendments to many aspects of the strategy as a result of the feedback from groups VIA HAVCO. The final draft of the strategy was agreed in July 2011 at the Board, at which VCS representatives were present, and agreed the final draft of the strategy.
Within both the strategy and the framework, there was general concern to ensure that resident involvement and engagement was essential, particularly to ensure community cohesion was promoted. It was noted that the VCS has a critical role to plan in supporting marginalised communities	Agreed – the Council wishes to promote social inclusion to support community engagement and cohesion (including targeted support for marginalised communities) and is working with partners to develop a set of principles to guide our work.
The practicalities of working with other strategic partners such as health, in a period of huge change, including delivering on joint commissioning priorities.	This is acknowledged. In the case of NHS Haringey, they have supported the development of the strategy and framework, and are also committed to its principles. Delivery of the strategy will be monitored through for example, the shadow Health and Well-being Board, as this is the key partnership arena for health and social care, including the GP Clinical Commissioning Group.
Comments about a key focus in the strategy being about the Council's funding of the VCS, and the impact of working in a constrained funding environment.	The Council feels this emphasis is important in the current budgetary climate. It is recognised that funding from the Council has been reduced (particularly with the ceasing of the Area Based Grant by central government as at 31st March 2011), so it is important for the Council to be clear about how it will plan to spend its money in the future, including what will be available in the future. It is also recognised that voluntary sector

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
	organisations have had and will continue to have access to other sources of funding directly (i.e. not via the Council), and organisations need to be geared up to be able to access these when opportunities arise.
Links to other strategies across the Council, including the community engagement framework the Compact, and the inclusion/exclusion of other strategies within the Voluntary Sector Strategy itself.	The Council is committed to the principles of the Community Engagement. It is recognised that there are key stages within the commissioning cycle where this is more critical (such as in completing needs assessments and planning priorities). The Council is also committed to adhering to the Compact, however it is acknowledged that this was not possible, for example, following the Government's release of the Comprehensive Spending Review detail in mid December 2010, and the level of budget reduction that had to be achieved by 31st March 2011. Within the voluntary sector strategy itself, it was felt not necessary to list every strategy across the Council, overarching strategic documents only were listed. However the Council is clear, that more detailed client or department specific strategies are recognised, especially where the voluntary sector is integral to the delivery of these.
Outcome 1 – commissioning and funding framework There was concern about how the strategy and framework will ensure local organisations are sustained where 'competition' for resources is introduced. A general theme in responses to both the strategy and the framework was that a focus should be on promoting local organisations, not encouraging other organisations to the borough. There was also concern about potential loss of funding and contracts to the private sector, and that the Council should support increased opportunities for voluntary sector organisations to deliver goods and services to residents. Encouraging innovation, and having	The Council acknowledges these concerns from the sector, and is committed to supporting local organisations in Haringey, however local groups must be able to demonstrate they are fit for purpose and able to deliver good outcomes for residents, as well as offer value for money, including added value. The Council welcomes and encourages voluntary sector organisations becoming serious service delivery partners and steps up to be more involved in the delivery of services, and recognises that local organisations are often best placed to deliver goods and services to residents, more so that the independent sector, because they understand and are committed to the communities they work with.

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
robust quality assurance and proportionate monitoring was welcomed by respondents , in particular to focus resources on areas of need that directed to areas that reflect local aspirations	The Council agrees, and critical to the success of the framework will be ensuring that commissioning briefs taken full account of local need (i.e. the joint strategic needs assessment) and community aspirations.
Outcome 2 – Voluntary sector infrastructure – there were divergent views on having a single infrastructure organisation acting as the 'voice' of the sector. For example some organisations felt that the Council should not solely rely on an umbrella organisation when seeking views from the sector, including consultation. The importance of the voluntary sector involvement in decision making bodies (whether via an umbrella organisation or otherwise) was made. Suggestions were made about utilising the expertise of existing organisations in supporting the development of the sector. The function of an infrastructure organisation was considered important in terms of the support the sector is provided to ensure quality services are provided to residents.	The Council has commissioned an independent review of the infrastructure needs of the sector which is due to be completed in late December 2011. It is recognised that Haringey is a diverse borough and this is reflected in the make up of voluntary groups. The Council acknowledges this. Voluntary sector organisations are, and will continue to be involved in for example, adult social care partnership boards, as their input is valued. The Council welcomes this. The Council agrees, and this aspect is being considered as part of the review
Outcome 3 – an effective voluntary sector voice – it was generally felt that more direct communication with groups from the Council should be standard, as well as ensuring there is a role for groups on key decision making groups. It was also felt that investment should be made available for small groups.	The Council recognises the key role for voluntary sector groups in supporting and influencing decision makers, and this will be promoted, whilst acknowledging the diversity of the sector and therefore the diversity of views on community need. The commissioning and funding framework includes a 'small grants scheme'
Outcome 4 – People and communities empowered to take control of their lives – it was generally thought that appropriate support and investment in volunteering infrastructure and management should be promoted, and that the role of the voluntary sector in supporting the development of social capital should be recognised.	The Council accepts and welcomes voluntary sector involvement in supporting the development of social capital as well as volunteering.

Summary of themed findings from the consultation on the strategy and framework	Local Authority Response
Outcome 5 – Fairer access to assets and community spaces – strong views were expressed about equality of access to community buildings, including where current lease arrangements may preclude for example, shared services.	The Council is undertaking a separate review of Council property assets (including community buildings) which is currently expected to be completed in Summer 2012. Comments from VCS have been provided to the relevant department.
Some comments were made on the consultation of the strategy. In particular that the consultation timing, and other consultations around specific funding of the voluntary sector in 2011, may have impacted on organisations securing funding from alternative bodies.	This is acknowledged. The strategy consultation (in terms of its timing) did start just prior to the government's announcement of the Comprehensive Spending review in December 2010. The announcements made in the CSR, had to be addressed by the end of that financial year. The impact on opportunities for other funding is regrettable, and we will work to avoid this happening in the future.
General comments about the commissioning and funding framework (not noted above under outcome 1): Timescales for implementation were thought to be too short. Full cost recovery – many organisations concerned about how this will work in practice, the timing (and speed) of its introduction, particularly where organisations have been in receipt of 'core funding' and rely on this to sustain their organisation. Concern expressed that other sources of funding, including from the Council, have been secured on the basis that core costs are funded separately. Commitment to consistency of process, both in terms of the procurement methodology and the approach to contract monitoring were welcomed. The framework was generally thought to be too long, and too wordy	It is acknowledged that the introduction of full cost recovery represents many challenges to organisations. We recognise that organisations currently in receipt of core funding require a reasonable timescale to adjust to the proposed change. To mitigate against the uncertainty caused by the introduction of full cost recovery for those in receipt of core funding, the Council has delayed the introduction to Summer 2012, to allow for more work with groups to be undertaken. A separate Equalities Impact Assessment will also be undertaken specifically on organisations currently receiving this funding. Procurement methodologies will be confirmed with the publication of commissioning briefs, and will include how the performance management will be undertaken. As per the framework, the Council is committed to ensuring all arrangements are proportionate. The principles of the Compact will apply. The final draft of the framework has been condensed, particularly where duplication or wording confusion was identified through the consultation process.

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 final draft Voluntary Sector Strategy was considered by the Voluntary Sector Review Board in July 2011. Membership of the Review Board is noted the beginning of this section, and included sector representatives. The Review Board agreed the final draft of the strategy, and it has been available on the Council's website.

This EIA along with the Cabinet Report detailing final proposals and the Council's response to the issues raised through the consultation will be made publicly available on the Council's website.

Do you envisage the need to train staff as a result of the implementation of this policy/service/function? If so, what plans have you made?

Step 5 - Addressing Training

It is important that all Officers involved in commissioning of services directly and, where appropriate, voluntary sector organisations, must have received up to date, full, equalities training. This will be identified as a key action in section 8.

Step 6 - Monitoring Arrangements

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?

We will be using the Council's equalities monitoring form and reporting procedures to track the actual effects of the new delivery model when implemented and where adverse impacts are identified steps will be taken to address them. The form has been recently updated to include the new equalities protected characteristics identified by the Equality Act 2010.

Monitoring arrangements will include:

- Formal contract monitoring (as now), where formal contracts are in place.
- Quality assurance by Directorates
- Analysis of complaints

Engagement with providers will include:

- Monthly provider forums
- Ongoing work by Commissioners.

- ***Who will be responsible for monitoring?***

The relevant Directorate leads will be responsible for monitoring the equalities impacts of the proposals. Commissioners will need to continue to ensure that voluntary sector providers are meeting the needs of their users, including those protected groups highlighted through this Equalities Impact Assessment are protected from any potential discriminatory practice, including ensuring an appropriately balanced staff group in terms of equalities strands.

- ***What indicators and targets will be used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy/service/function and its equalities impact?***

  Standard equalities monitoring documentation already exists and will be used. This includes contract monitoring and performance management arrangements of external organisations.

Contracts with providers will need to be strengthened to ensure that improved equalities information is provided by organisations so that the Council can be confident that voluntary sector organisations are delivering good outcomes to residents in Haringey, and value for money services.

- ***Are there monitoring procedures already in place which will generate this information?***

Standard equalities monitoring documentation already exists and will be used. This includes contract monitoring and performance management arrangements of external organisations

- ***Where will this information be reported and how often?***

This information will be reported at least annually to Directorates management teams.

Step 7 - Summarise impacts identified

In the table below, summarise for each diversity strand the impacts you have identified in your assessment

Age	Disability	Race	Sex	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity
No evidence of likely under-representation	It has been identified that there may be a lack of access to services from the voluntary sector by people with mental health issues	It has been identified that there may be a lack of access to services from the voluntary sector by people from BME groups	No evidence of likely under-representation	No evidence of likely under-representation	No evidence of likely under-representation	It has been identified that there may be a lack of access to services from the voluntary sector by this group	No evidence of likely under-representation	No evidence of likely under-representation

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
Ensure that disadvantaged and marginalised groups are appropriately targeted with appropriate support and resources to voluntary sector organisations.	Review third sector mapping – and re-map existing local voluntary sector provision of BME services, mental health services, and groups that work with people who have undergone gender reassignment When developing commissioning briefs, Directorates to pay due regard to equalities implications and ensure appropriate targeting of resources.	Head of Adult Commissioning, ACS Directorates	Summer 2012 Ongoing	Within existing resources. Within existing resources.
Maximise opportunities for voluntary sector organisations to deliver goods and services to residents – to become serious delivery partners	Ensure commissioning briefs use procurement methodology that are accessible to voluntary sector organisations	Directorates	Ongoing	Within existing resources
Risk of non-voluntary	Ensure support to the	Commissioners – Adult	Ongoing	Existing resources

Issue	Action required	Lead person	Timescale	Resource implications
sector organisations or organisations outside Haringey getting contract awards	local voluntary sector to maximise their skills in producing successful funding applicationsand tenders; as well as to secure funding available from other sources.	Services (including voluntary sector)		
Impact on voluntary sector groups on funding as/when Council priorities change, in terms of ongoing funding arrangements	Ensure commissioning briefs are mindful of the equalities impact of proposals, and mitigate where ever possible against any disproportionate impact.	Directorates	Ongoing	Existing resources
Improve equality monitoring in relation to voluntary sector services	• Work with Voluntary sector partners to ensure assist the council with the collection of robust equalities monitoring information, to ensure that resources are appropriately targeted at those protected groups that are underrepresented. • Where the Council has contracts in place, this will be done through contract monitoring framework.	Commissioners – Adult Services (including voluntary sector)	Ongoing	Existing resources

Issue	Action required	Lead person	Timescale	Resource implications
Training	All Officers involved in creating future funding proposals to VCS and, where appropriate, some external organisations, to receive up to date, full, equalities training.	Deputy Director, Adult and Community Services.	Ongoing	Within existing resources.

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?

Assessed by (Author of the proposal):

Name: **Barbara Nicholls**

Designation: **Head of Adult Commissioning**



Signature:

Date: **12th December 2011**

Quality checked by (Equality Team):

Name: **Arleen Brown**

Designation: **Senior Policy Officer**

Signature: A.J. Brown

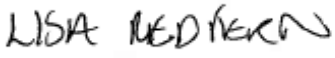
Date: **12th December 2011**

Sign off by Directorate Management Team:

Name: **Lisa Redfern**

Designation: **Deputy Director, Adult and Community Services**

Signature:



Date: **12th December 2011**

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 5 – Best Value Statutory Guidance – published 2nd September 2011

1. Best Value authorities are under a general Duty of Best Value to *"make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness."*

2. Under the Duty of Best Value, therefore, authorities should consider overall value, including economic, environmental and social value, when reviewing service provision. As a concept, social value is about seeking to maximise the additional benefit that can be created by procuring or commissioning goods and services, above and beyond the benefit of merely the goods and services themselves.

3. To achieve the right balance – and before deciding how to fulfil their Best Value Duty – authorities are under a Duty to Consult4 representatives of a wide range of local persons; this is not optional. Authorities must consult representatives of council tax payers, those who use or are likely to use services provided by the authority, and those appearing to the authority to have an interest in any area within which the authority carries out functions. Authorities should include local voluntary and community organisations and small businesses in such consultation. This should apply at all stages of the commissioning cycle, including when considering the decommissioning of services. In the interests of economy and efficiency, it is not necessary for authorities to undertake lifestyle or diversity questionnaires of suppliers or residents.

4. Authorities should be responsive to the benefits and needs of voluntary and community sector organisations of all sizes (honouring the commitments set out in Local Compacts) and small businesses.

5. Authorities should seek to avoid passing on disproportionate reductions - by not passing on larger reductions to the voluntary and community sector and small businesses as a whole, than they take on themselves - and in particular:

   - An authority intending to reduce or end funding (where 'funding' means both grant funding and any fixed term contract) or other support to a voluntary and community organisation or small business should give at least three months' notice of the actual reduction to both the organisation involved and the public/service users.
   - An authority should actively engage the organisation and service users as early as possible before making a decision on: the future of the service; any knock-on effect on assets used to provide this service; and the wider impact on the local community.
   - Authorities should make provision for the organisation, service users, and wider community to put forward options on how to reshape the service or project. Local authorities should assist this by making available all appropriate information, in line with the government's transparency agenda.

Links to the guidance -
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/bestvaluestatguidance

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 16

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet	Item Number :	

Title:	Childcare Sufficiency Assessment and Action Plan 2011-14

Report Authorised by:	Libby Blake Director of Children & Young People's Service Libby Blake 8/12/11

Lead Officer:	Ros Cooke, Head of Early Years

Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions: Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The purpose of this report is for Cabinet to note the key findings of the Council's 2011 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) and to agree the key priorities to be addressed in the subsequent CSA Action Plan 2011-14 and related childcare priorities.

1.2 A description of the work on the development of other linked Early Years priorities is included in this report to provide a complete picture of the programme being undertaken to facilitate the provision of sufficient, sustainable high quality for childcare in Haringey.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1. Without good affordable childcare many parents who want to work are unable to do so. Changes in benefit and tax credits, pressure on local authority budgets, increasing unemployment and outward migration from Central London all impact on the demand for and affordability of childcare. Parents with disabled children face particular difficulties. This plan aims to address these gaps in provision.

3. Recommendations

3.1. That Members note the key findings from the 2011 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

3.2. That Members agree the key priorities to be addressed in the subsequent CSA Action Plan 2011-14

3.3. That Members note and agree the related childcare priorities.

4. Other options considered

4.1. No other options were considered as the priorities identified are part of the statutory duties of the Council under the Childcare Act 2006.

5. Background information

5.1. Under the Childcare Act 2006, local authorities have a duty to secure sufficient childcare to enable parents to work, or to undertake education and training leading to work. A core element of this duty is to complete a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment every three years which assesses the supply of, and demand for, childcare in the local authority and identifies any gaps in provision. In producing the assessment, local authorities must comply with the Childcare Assessments Regulations 2007, and have regard to the statutory guidance 'Securing Sufficient Childcare' (published March 2010).

5.2. The first assessment was published in April 2008 and a Childcare Sufficiency Action Plan was produced. The second assessment was published in April 2011 and the Action Plan is attached as Appendix 1.

5.3. The sufficiency assessment is the first step towards the Council meeting its statutory duty of securing sufficient high quality childcare in the local area to meet the needs of working parents and parents undertaking education or training leading to work. It is an analysis of the local childcare market looking at the supply and demand for childcare which enables the Council to identify gaps and to plan the action needed to meet the duty to secure sufficient childcare.

5.4. The assessment is based on quantitative data from the Family Information Service relating to the supply of childcare, and consultation with parents and carers, childcare providers, and children and young people.

5.5. A range of initiatives are underway which clearly link with the provision of sufficient, sustainable childcare in Haringey and are informed by the Sufficiency Assessment. These include the review of free full time nursery class places, the implementation of the Haringey early years single funding formula, and the increase and further development of work on Local Authority childcare fees.

5.6. This report sets out the key findings of the 2011 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, the gaps identified, the current context of local government budget reductions and the links with other work on fees and free full time places in early years.

5.7. The key findings of the 2011 CSA are:

I. The supply of childcare for children under 5 years old varies across the Borough in terms of the number of places available, the quality, and the pattern of types of childcare available. There are childcare places currently not used across all types of settings, particularly amongst childminders. Within the east of the Borough data indicated that childcare settings in the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) and maintained sectors generally had vacancies, whilst in the west of the Borough, PVI and maintained provision was full.

II. At the time of the assessment there would appear to be a good supply of breakfast and after school provision available across the Borough. However there were areas of high demand and other areas where settings had vacancies.

III. Parents indicated that they were satisfied with the childcare they currently had in place. Respondents felt that the quality of childcare their children received is high and well located. The majority of respondents did not feel that there was a good choice of or access to holiday play schemes. The feeling of the majority of respondents was that their childcare costs were unreasonable.

IV. The CSA indicated that the greatest need for future childcare in both a year and three years time is for before and after school services. However with the building of a considerable amount of new family dwellings and the known influx of families to the Borough we anticipate that there will be an increased demand for all types of childcare, particularly in the east of the Borough.

V. Parents of disabled children and children with special educational needs felt that there was insufficient appropriate after school care and would like to make more use of after school provision. The majority of parents expressed the view that they would like their children to attend childcare settings in the holidays and after school where there are pre-established relationships between the staff and child.

5.8. The gap analysis carried out as part of the CSA identified gaps with regard to age,

type of childcare, geography, and specific need;

I. Availability of childcare for children under 5 – there is evidence of over provision of childminding places across the borough, while parents have indicated a future demand for more provision of free 15 hour nursery places known as the Early Years Free Entitlement (EYFE) and nursery places for children under 3.

II. Availability of childcare for children over 5 – local factors such as the increase in new homes and migration of families into the Borough indicate a rising need for school places and subsequent before and after school childcare. This is particularly so in the Tottenham and Wood Green areas.

III. Affordability – parents said that childcare costs are high. In the East of the Borough they indicated a need for more affordable childcare for those families on low incomes, particularly for childcare for children under 3.

IV. Specific needs gaps – parents of children with a disability or special educational need indicated that there was insufficient appropriate after school care

5.9 Six priority areas for action were identified through analysis of the childcare sufficiency assessment and with due regard to our Statutory Duties under the Childcare Act 2006. We considered the gaps in provision and variation in take up across the borough and what further work will be needed to ensure we understand the reasons behind this. We also looked at what the Local Authority can do to enable the market to better match the needs of parents, concentrating on those areas where our actions will have greatest impact. Following this, the childcare sufficiency action plan was developed in consultation with stakeholders and partners to outline the detailed actions to address the priorities from the CSA.

5.9.1 The introduction of the Early Years Single Funding Formula has impacted on some private, voluntary and independent providers' ability to continue to offer the EYFE for 3 &4 year olds. A direct result of this has been that a few providers have left the scheme affecting the provision of free places in some areas.

5.9.2 The Government have indicated that in future schools will be able to charge parents for any nursery provision over and above the Early Years Free Entitlement for 3&4 year old (EYFE), which has not been possible previously. Work is taking place to plan for the expansion of part time nursery places and create guidance for schools who wish to charge fees for the additional hours.

5.9.3 There are also a number of changes to housing benefits and tax credits planned over the next 3 years:

- A reduction in childcare tax credit of 10% from April 2011.
- Parents will be able to claim up to 70% of their childcare cost, based on a maximum childcare cost of £175 per week for one child and up to £300 per week for two or more children. However payments to families earning over

£40,000 per year will be reduced. The recent increase to Haringey Local Authority childcare fees means that the cost of a place for children under 3 is more than £175 per week.

- The baby element of Child Tax credit has been removed
- A cap on housing benefits is likely to increase the outward migration of families from Central London boroughs to Outer London boroughs such as Haringey, which would increase the demand for childcare provision, conversely the loss of public sector jobs may reduce the demand for childcare provision.

5.9.4 The impact of delivering the saving required by Council's Local Government budget reductions has been:

- An increase in childcare fees for children under 3 in children's centre childcare provision from September 2011 to align the cost of provision and income and the reduction in subsidy for childcare to children's centres. Further work is being undertaken to review the impact of the rise in fees on families ability to take up of places.
- Reductions in sustainability grant funding to voluntary and community sector organisations
- The cessation of Council managed delivery of after school and holiday childcare. However transition funding was provided to schools for 2011-12 to support the continued delivery and sustainability of after school and holiday provision.

5.10 A review of children's centre childcare places will be undertaken in December 2011 to monitor the take up of places since the introduction of the increase to fees. Initial feedback would seem to show a fall in take up during the first term after the fee rise with the risk that nurseries will fail to meet their income targets. Further work is taking place to relate fees charged to family income. Alongside this, work is also taking place to:

5.10.1 Review the allocation of 560 full time nursery places in schools funded through the dedicated schools' grant. These places are allocated to schools across the Local Authority. However there have been no set criteria for their allocation or use. We are reviewing where the places are and who has been using them with a view to rationalising them against clear criteria based on need. It has become apparent while undertaking the review that the funding for the full time places may well be absorbed if the number of children who are eligible to take up a 15 hour free nursery place EYFE increases. At this time only 77% of those who could take a free 15 hour place do so. The Government expects 90% take up and funds the Local Authority at this rate. Should the take up in Haringey increase, as we are working to deliver, much of the funding that is taken by the 560 full time places would need to be used for the extra children taking up their EYFE.

5.10.2 Continue work to increase fee income, developing a fee structure that relates to family income, ensuring a robust structure for Local Authority childcare and

reviewing the impact on take up of the fee increases so far.

5.10.3 Plan for an increase to the number of targeted places for vulnerable two year olds within the Two Year Old programme from 2013. Planning for 2 year olds is being closely aligned to the overall expansion of the delivery of the free entitlement of 15 free hours for 3&4 year olds.

5.11 The childcare sufficiency action plan has been developed in consultation with stakeholders and partners and outlines the detailed actions to address the priorities from the CSA. **The proposed priorities arising from the CSA and related work are as follows:**

Priority 1. Improve the take up of 15 hour free entitlement for 3&4 year olds, ensuring all families are aware of the scheme and can access a place if they wish to towards the national expectation of 90% take up.

Priority 2. Monitor and support the availability and take up of childcare provision across the Borough

Priority 3. Work with providers of childcare to ensure the affordability and sustainability of childcare

Priority 4. Work with Partners and providers to improve the provision of appropriate after school and holiday childcare for children with disabilities or special educational needs

Priority 5. Plan for the expansion of the Two Year Old Programme

Priority 6. Monitor the impact of the Council's budget reductions on the local childcare market and monitor the impact of wider government changes to welfare and benefits.

5.12 In creating actions to address these priorities we have considered the following:

- Tracking the take up of childcare in children's centre provision to monitor the impact of the increase to fees
- Maximising the take up of the childcare element of the Working Tax Credit
- Maintaining business support to childcare providers
- Supporting the development of after school and holiday provision through schools and PVI providers ensuring the provision of specialist training to support work with children with disabilities and or special educational needs
- Targeting work with families of children with disabilities and/or special educational needs to match demand and supply
- Investigating reasons for vacant places with childminders and preferences of parents for group settings

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

6.1 There are a number of financial issues raised in this report which need to be considered:

- The regulatory position allowing schools to levy charges on parents for early years provision outside of the statutory entitlement of 15 hours per week has now been enacted and the Council will want to consider providing guidance on appropriate charging rates to provide some parity across settings;

- Currently, childminders in Haringey are not supported through the Early Years Single Funding Formula (EYSFF) as none have achieved the relevant quality standards necessary to enable participation – a funding mechanism will need to be developed for childminders within the EYSFF should they be part of the strategy for increasing take up of the Early Years Free Entitlement (EYFE) which is implied in the report;

- The report (para 5.10.1) refers to a review of the 'full time Nursery places in schools' – it should be noted that these full time places are 'Free' to parents at the point of delivery and that a consultation on the reallocation and reduction of these places, in order to support an expansion in the EYFE from the current 77% to at least the 90% level funded through the DSG, was issued to stakeholders during the w/e 2/12/2011;

- The government has previously announced its intention to extend free early education provision to 140,000 disadvantaged 2 year olds – a further extension to 260,000 disadvantaged families from September 2013 was announced in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement.

6.2 However, there is significant uncertainty around the funding mechanism for the resources necessary to achieve this. In particular the government has claimed that in 2012-13 funding for all Local Authorities to build up to the new entitlement has been increased from £64m (2011-12) to £223m (2012-13) and that this has been routed through the Early Intervention Grant (EIG) it has further suggested that this will rise to £331m (2013-14) and £380m (2014-15) and is currently consulting on the most appropriate mechanism for distributing these resources given that the future of EIG after 2012-13 is unknown.

6.3 Despite the announcement of an additional £159m in 2012-13 an increase of only £85m nationally is evident from announced EIG allocations – the increase for Haringey being only £287,000. It is therefore unclear how any substantial increase in Haringey could have been achieved even before the latest announcement which does not bring any clarity over the funding route.

7 Head of Legal Services and legal implications

7.1 The Acting Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the contents of the report. Section 3 of the Childcare Act 2006 states that local authorities must make arrangements to secure that early childhood services in their area provided in an integrated manner which is calculated to (a) facilitate access to those services and (b) maximise the benefit of those services to parents, prospective parents and young people. The local authority must take steps (a) to identify parents or prospective parents in the authority's area who would otherwise be unlikely to take advantage of early childhood services that may be of benefit to them and their young children and (b) to encourage those parents or prospective parents to take advantage of those services.

7.2 Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 requires that local authorities must secure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents in their area who require childcare in order to enable them to take up or remain in work or undertake education or or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

7.3 Section 11 of the Childcare Act 2006 requires that local authorities must prepare assessments of the sufficiency of the provision of childcare (whether or not by them) in their area. The assessments must be prepared at intervals not exceeding three years.

7.4 The Department for Children, Schools and Families (now the Department for Education) has issued Securing Sufficient Childcare Statutory guidance for local authorities in carrying out their childcare sufficiency duties. Local authorities must have regard to the guidance when carrying out their sufficiency responsibilities.

7.5 In reaching a decision on the proposals due consideration must be given to the authority's public sector duty. Due consideration should be given to the responses set out in the CSA including those from the focus groups. Members attention is also drawn to section 8 of the report.'

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 The aim of the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment is to assess the supply of and demand for childcare in the borough and to identify any gaps in provision for which action is required. This includes consideration of whether any issues identified are specific to, or particularly affect, certain groups. Actions to address any such issues are then included in the CSA Action Plan

8.2 The views of parents and carers are central to the CSA. Over 15,000 questionnaires were sent out and a total of 784 parent/carer questionnaires were completed and returned. Focus groups were held with parents/carers who were Turkish, Kurdish, Somali and Polish, parents whose children had a Special Educational Need or disability and teenage parents. We also gathered the views of school aged children and young people. An Equality Impact Assessment will be undertaken early in 2012 to assess the take up of early education by those groups identified as not attaining as

well as the rest when analysing pupil outcomes at the Early Years Foundation Stage and Key Stage 2. Further work will then be targeted to ensure that those families are able to support their children's development to progress as well as their peers.

8.3 Amongst the participants in the focus groups with Turkish, Kurdish, Somali, and Polish parents/carers, use of full day childcare (8am-6pm) was low, as the majority of the parents were full-time mums. Their use of formal childcare was mainly nursery classes at school and playgroups. A view shared by most of the participants was that having information about childcare available in community languages would be helpful. This will be a consideration in future communications activity, such as the action identified under priority one of the CSA Action Plan – Ensure parental awareness of the provision of the Early Years Free Entitlement and the importance of early education for young children.

8.4 The main messages from the focus group with parents of children with SEN or disabilities were:

- Use of childcare was generally low.
- The majority of parents felt that there was a lack of appropriate after school club childcare places for disabled children.
- The majority of parents wanted to make more use of after school clubs to provide them with a break and support them when they go back to work.
- Parents were also concerned about availability of appropriate places in holiday play schemes to meet the needs of disabled children or children with Special Educational Need.

Childcare provision for children with disabilities and SEN is one of the five priorities in the CSA Action Plan, with a range of actions that sit underneath it. Please see the plan for details of these actions.

9. Policy Implications

9.1 Work to secure sufficient childcare links to a number of key Council priorities and contributes to the Child Poverty agenda.

9.2 Links to Children and Young People's Plan 2011-12 priorities:

- Give every child the best start in life
- Reducing inequalities
- Ensuring children, young people and their families access services in a timely and appropriate manner

9.3 Links to Council priorities:

- Priority 3 - Encouraging lifetime well-being, at home, work, play and learning
- Priority 4 - Promoting independent living while supporting adults and children when needed
- Priority 5 - Delivering excellent, customer focused, cost effective services.

9.4 Links to Council strategies:

- Children and Young Peoples Plan
- Financial Planning Strategy
- Wellbeing Strategic Framework
- Regeneration Strategy

10 Use of Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1 – CSA Action Plan 2011

11 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1 The Haringey Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2011

Haringey Childcare Sufficiency Action Plan 2011- 2014

Introduction to the action plan

This Childcare Sufficiency Action Plan has been designed using evidence from Haringey's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) which was produced in 2011. The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment will be fully reviewed every three years, with the next review due to take place in 2014. The Action Plan focuses on those areas in Haringey where there is evidence of market failure, and seeks to ensure that the actions and objectives are achievable and realistic. The Action Plan will be updated annually, with the next update in 2012.

The Action Plan is focused on contributing to improvements in outcomes for children, young people and families. It prioritises the local authority's market management role, as commissioners and brokers, and seeks to involve key partners in the implementation of actions. It aims to identify the links for underachievement with the take up of early education and childcare for identified groups in order to support better outcomes for all children.

The Action Plan links to a number of other strategic priorities, including:

1.1 The Children and Young People's Plan 2011-12 priorities;

- Give every child the best start in life
- Reducing inequalities
- Ensuring children, young people and their families access services in a timely and appropriate manner

1.2 Child Poverty Strategy and Action Plan – aims to ensure that council services and local partners are working in a joined up way to reduce child poverty in the borough and ensure that today's children do not become the parents of poor children tomorrow.

1.3 Early Years Policy – acknowledges that the availability and quality of all Early Years provision directly affects outcomes for children.

The Action Plan was developed through a workshop with stakeholders held in October 2011. It prioritises five main areas where we will focus action:

Priority 1. Improve the take up of the Early Years Free Entitlement (EYFE), ensuring all families are aware of the scheme and can access a place if they wish to
Priority 2. Monitor and support the availability and take up of childcare provision across the Borough
Priority 3. Work with providers of childcare to ensure the affordability and sustainability of childcare
Priority 4. Work with partners and providers to improve the provision of appropriate after school and holiday childcare for children with disabilities or special educational needs
Priority 5. Plan for the expansion of the Two Year Old Programme
Priority 6. Monitor the impact of the Council's budget reductions on the local childcare market and monitor the impact of wider government changes to welfare and benefits.

The implementation of this action plan will be monitored by the Children and Young People's Service on a yearly basis. This is the Council's second Action Plan and represents our continued steps in reducing the gaps in childcare provision across the borough.

Priority 1. Improve the take up of the EYFE, ensuring all families are aware of the scheme and can access a place if they wish to.

Actions	Milestones	Target dates	Lead Officers
Map take up of EYFE	Collate available data of provision and match with population census of children under 5 and known expansion of housing stock.	March 2012	EY Commissioning Manager
Ensure parental awareness of the provision of EYFE and the importance of early education for young children	• Create and publish leaflets for parents • Create briefing packs for professionals as part of targeted outreach • Publicity campaign across Haringey and on FISD • Monitor the number of 2 year olds taking up a EYFE place as they become 3	March 2012 ongoing March 2012 July 2012	EY Commissioning Manager Communications Lead Officer
Increase the number of settings able to provide the EYFE in relationship to identified need	• Complete a review of free full time places • Provide targeted business support to support expansion • Recruitment drive	Review by Dec 2011 – places available from Sept 2012 On going	EY Commissioning manager

Explore possible provision of EYFE by childminders	• Investigate interest of childminders in providing free entitlement • Review demand from parents for use of childminding places to access entitlement • Create childminding networks to support the quality of provision	Dec 2011 March 2012 April 2012	Childminding Co-ordinator Childminding co-ordinator

Priority 2. Monitor and support the availability and take up of childcare provision across the Borough

Actions	**Milestones**	**Target dates**	**Lead officers**
Review the impact of the Early Years Single Formula Funding (EYSFF)	• Consult all providers through provider forums • Review findings of consultation • Create report for Cabinet	Summer 2012 December 2012	Finance Manager EY Commissioning Manager

Audit the available places across the Borough and match to need	• Establish systems to regularly collect and collate parents' views about childcare • Collate data from termly headcount with information from parents • Create an action plan to support the delivery of sustainable places that meet the childcare needs of parents	Autumn On going - annually Autumn/spring term - annually	EY Commissioning Manager
Monitor the take up of childcare places in LA children's' centre provision	• Termly mapping exercise • Analyse and map against key events such as the increase in fees		EY Commissioning Manager

Priority 3. Work with providers of childcare to ensure the affordability and sustainability of childcare

Actions	Milestones	Target dates	Lead officers

Provide more support for parents going into work	• Develop checklist with Job Centre Plus for Advisers to use • Meet with Job Centre Adviser every 6 months for updates	Spring 2012	EY Commissioning Manager
Develop a better understanding of childcare needs of parents	• Establish better systems for collecting the views of parents on a regular annual cycle • Analyse information and develop action plan	January 2012/ June 2012/January 2013/June 2013	EY Commissioning Manager
Understand after school club supply of places following changes to local authority schemes in 2011	Collect data from schools and analyse results	Spring 2012	EY Commissioning Manager
Improve knowledge of location of childcare vacancies across age groups and geographical location	Analyse childcare audit data & information from Early Years Team working with providers	Annually	Business Support Officer
Continue to review the cost of childcare	• Collect views of providers • Collect data re take up of places • Collect views of parents	Jan 2012	Business support officer

Review the impact of increases to the fees for LA childcare in children's centres	• Monitor take up of places and vacancies in all cc childcare • Develop fee structure that relates to family income in children's centres		

Priority 4. Work with Partners and providers to improve the provision of appropriate after school and holiday childcare for children with disabilities or special educational needs in consultation with parents/carers

Actions	Milestones	Target dates	Lead Officers
Continue to review short break provision so that children and young people are accessing a range of universal, targeted and specialist services enabling them to gain new skills through short break services.	Parent/carers on going meetings; Analysis from feedback from children, young people and parents/carers and providers.	March 2012	Head of Additional Needs and Disabilities

Ensure parental feedback on Short breaks is fed back to providers, informs commissioning and improves outcomes for children.	Set up and deliver a disability register for parents Haringey Involve Parents/carers' Forum to deliver termly events for parents / carers	March 2012	Head of Additional Needs and Disabilities
Increase the number of childminders offering after school club provision	Create register of childminders that attended Disabled children access to childcare (DCATCH) training Market the register to professional staff and partners in Children's Services to provide a brokerage Offer DCATCH childminders support and development opportunities	January 2012 Spring 2012 Summer 2012	CM Coroordinator EY team and Additional Needs and Disabilities team CM Co-ordinator

Priority 5. Plan for the expansion of the Two Year Old Programme

Actions	Milestones	Target dates	Lead officers
Identify projected numbers of vulnerable 2 year olds	Government targets Yearly figures identified and planned for	November 2011 January 2012	EY Lead for Vulnerable Children
Map two year old places to identify gaps and available space for expansion	Collect & collate data on present provision Collect & collate data on predicted need Map available space for expansion Ensure providers are registered with Ofsted for under 3 provision Map provision from 2 - 5 across sector	April 2013	Finance Manager/Early Years Lead for vulnerable children EY Place Planning Working party
Produce an action plan to ensure creation of new places where needed in high quality settings	Action plan	May 2012	Early Years Place Planning Working Party Early Years Lead for vulnerable children

Further develop tracking processes for children moving from the two year old programme to the EYFE	Roll out tracking process for all PVI settings to use and align with those of schools Investigate options including use of estart working with childcare providers Develop the compatibility of IT systems for the two year old programme and the EYFE	Spring 2012 Summer 2012	EY Commissioning Manager EY Lead for Vulnerable children Early Years Advisory Teachers Information and Data Management Officer

Priority 6. Monitor the impact of the Council's budget reductions on the local childcare market and monitor the impact of wider government changes to welfare and benefits.

Actions	Milestones	Target dates	Lead Officers

Undertake an Equality Impact Assessment to assess; • Take up of early education and childcare by different groups • the impact of the increase in fees on families ability to take up childcare The impact of government changes to take up of childcare	• Map the take up of early education places and childcare for identified under achieving groups against children's attainment at the EYFSP/ Key Stage 2 Understand which groups do not take up early education and or childcare and the reasons	March - April 2012	Childcare Co-ordinator and EYFSP Manager
Plan further work to encourage target groups to access early education for their children	• Outreach work with community groups • Workshops for parents in target groups	Ongoing from May 2012	Children's Centres Early Intervention Co-ordinators Early Years Advisory Team

This page is intentionally left blank

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet 20 December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Proposals to expand Belmont Infant and Junior schools, Lancasterian Primary school and Welbourne Primary school from two forms of entry to three forms of entry.

Report authorised by	Libby Blake Director, Children and Young People's Service Libby Blake 7/12/11

Lead Officer:	Eveleen Riordan – Deputy Head of Admissions (Place Planning) Ext 5019 eveleen.riordan@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: all, but primarily the wards within which the three schools are located - West Green ward, Northumberland Park ward and Tottenham Green ward, and also wards surrounding these three wards.	**Report for Key/Non Key Decision:** Key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The 2011 School Place Planning Report (agreed by Cabinet in July 2011) proposed a first round of consultation on the possible expansion of Belmont Infant and Junior schools (West Green ward), Lancasterian Primary school (Northumberland Park ward) and Welbourne primary school (Tottenham Green ward) from two to three forms of entry (fe). Expansion of school(s) within the borough is required to address an increasing birth rate and an increasing demand for primary school places at Haringey schools. Without the provision of additional school places in the borough we have previously estimated that we would run out of the required number of reception places to meet projected demand by 2011/12. In the short term we have managed this projected shortfall by using 'bulge' (one off) classes to meet increasing demand. In addition, for the academic year 2011/12 we are in the process of opening a further three bulge (one off) classes to meet a surge in late applications to the borough for reception places.

1.2 Consultation on the possible permanent expansion of Belmont, Lancasterian and Welbourne primary schools was carried out between 12 September and the 2 November 2011. The expansion of any or all of the schools, if they were to go ahead, would take effect with the reception intake in September 2013.

Haringey Council

1.3 This report sets out the responses to the public consultation on the proposed expansions, provides the most up-to-date information on school rolls across the borough and sets out detail on the one free school that has been approved by the Department for Education (DfE) to provide 60 additional reception places in the borough with effect from September 2012.

1.4 The report will recommend that we proceed to publication of statutory notices on all three of the above primary schools and will set out why we are making that recommendation.

1.5 If the recommendations in this report are agreed, a further report will be brought to Cabinet in March 2012 outlining the results of the statutory notice consultation stage (consultation on statutory notices would take place in January 2012) and making a final recommendation as to whether or not any of the expansions should proceed.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 Almost without exception, birth rates are continuing to rise across London, leading to a continuing demand for reception places in primary schools. Since the early 1990s there has been a rising trend in births in Haringey. There are now no spare reception places in the schools that are the subject of this report and, without expansion, we know that we will not be able to meet the demand for places for children who have already been born and who we can reliably predict will require a school place at these or other Haringey schools in the coming years

2.2 We have a statutory responsibility to ensure that all children of Reception age have a place at school. We can only do this by the creation of new schools or the expansion of existing ones. We have no control over the approval of free schools seeking to open in the borough so although we know that E-ACT has been given the go-ahead by the Government to open a two form entry primary school from next year we do not as yet know the location. I therefore support the recommendation that we proceed to statutory notices on all three of the schools that are the subject of this report so that we can continue to plan confidently for sufficient school places for all those children who live in the borough and who require one.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Members are asked to:

3.2 Note the feedback from the first round of stakeholder consultation (paras. 5.17 – 5.26 and Appendices 3 - 5)

3.3 Note the analysis of other factors influencing the provision of and demand for school places in Haringey (paras. 5.1 to 5.16 below)

3.4 Note that we will not have enough school places to meet projected demand if we do not plan for additional reception places in the borough.

Haringey Council

3.5 Note the provision of 60 additional school places from September 2012 as a result of the DfE's approval of E-ACT's proposal to provide a primary free school in the borough and the impact that this has on our need to provide additional school places (paras. 5.13 – 5.16 below)

3.6 Agree the recommendations that we proceed to the publication of statutory notices on the proposed expansion of Belmont Infant and Junior schools, Lancasterian Primary school and Welbourne Primary school. While this report recommends the publication of statutory notices on all three primary schools, we may, once we have established the location of free school provision for 2012, publish a further statutory notice(s) withdrawing our intention to expand one or more of the above primary schools. The publication of statutory notices would mark the commencement of a further four week consultation period with stakeholders and would take place in January 2012.

3.7 Agree to preliminary design work as required on the potential expansions concurrently with the consultation on statutory notices, such design work to ensure that, in the event that any of the expansions go ahead, the project(s) can be delivered within the required timescale. It is recommended that we will only undertake RIBA stages A, B and C until we have certainty on which school(s) will definitely be expanded. Detailed design will be the subject of in-depth consultation with the school(s) if the expansion(s) go ahead.

4. Other options considered

4.1 As part of the decision to provide additional spaces through either bulge classes or permanent expansions, an officer Pupil Place Steering Group considered the entire primary estate and assessed each school's suitability against a series of gateways which included, among other things, physical suitability, school standards, local demand and capacity and the school's leadership. The Group also looked at potential sites for new school provision. The group made recommendations based on detailed and carefully considered evidence for the most appropriate and sustainable way in which additional places could be provided – for the expansion of three schools. The detailed work that the group carried out was used as an evidence base to determine the most appropriate schools to expand and this information then informed this report. Because of the detailed work that had already gone into determining how and where any expansions should be, no other options for expansion were considered at the time of the writing of this report.

5. Background information

5.1 The annual School Place Planning Report 2011 (agreed by Cabinet in July 2011) outlined in detail that borough birth rates and school rolls are increasing year on year leading to a year on year reduction in the number of surplus reception places that we have in the borough at the start of the academic year each September. Overall surplus capacity at reception class level fell from 7.58% in 2005/6 to 1.94% in 2010/11. The GLA

Haringey Council

projections indicated that demand would outstrip supply in September 2011/12 leading to a deficit in reception places (short by -3.32% places). At the time of publication of School Place Planning Report 2011, we were able to accommodate everyone who had applied on-time by the 15th January deadline, as well as all late applicants who applied before the 4th April. The creation of additional reception places 'bulge' (one-off) were provided at Lancasterian and Alexandra Primary Schools and contributed towards ensuring that we meet our statutory requirement to provide enough school places for all school age children within our borough.

5.2 However, despite the provision of two additional bulge classes, it became clear in September 2011 that there was still unmet demand, which was predominantly created by newly arrived families and their children to the borough after offer day (when the offer of a reception place is made to families) on 4 April 2011. As a result of these late applications the authority are working closely with two primary schools to provide up to two more bulge classes to address this unmet demand. These additional bulge classes are being provided at South Harringay Infant School and Welbourne Primary school. We are continuing to monitor the situation and the bulge provision planned may be updated over the next two or three months.

5.3 **Reception Rolls and the Demand for Reception Places**
The demand for reception places in the borough is rising (see Appendix 8) with applications to Haringey primary schools up from 2662 on-time applications for reception admission in September 2007 to 2952 on-time applications for admission in September 2011 – this represents an increase equivalent to 9.6 additional reception classes. The figure for September 2011 reception applications does not include the 512 'late' applications that we received between offer day on the 4 April 2011 and 6 October 2011. Since the start of this academic year on the 5 September 2011 we have continued to receive further late applications from families who want a reception place in one of the schools in our borough.

5.4 The percentage increase in the demand for reception places between 2007 and 2011 is 10% (30% if you include late applications). When looking at rising demand, we have plotted actual births against actual demand for a reception place in the corresponding school year. For example, of the 4022 births in 2005/06, 2982 required reception places when they reached school age in the school year 2010/11. The number of surplus school places available across all of our schools in that year was 59 or 1.94% of the total number of reception places across the borough.

5.5 We need to ensure that there is a balance between assisting schools with their long term financial planning by reducing the number of vacant places against allowing some real scope for parental preference and the DCSF (now the DfE) have previously accepted that this can be met by allowing for around a 5% surplus capacity at entry across all schools. This surplus capacity is not evenly distributed across the borough however, and, in the planning areas (PAs) in which the three schools

Haringey Council

which are the subject of this report sit - PA12, PA10 and PA8 – we are now in a position where the surplus capacity hovers at or close to 0%. Appendix 9 sets out the planning areas (PAs) for the borough which are used when we plan for school places across the borough.

5.6 Looking at population figures and demand for school places we have previously (2009) predicted that we would run out of reception places by the academic year 2011/12. In fact we ran out of places as early as 2010/11 when we had to open a 'bulge' (one off) class at Seven Sisters Primary. This early deficit in reception places is, in part, a reflection of the large number of children who seek a school places for their child after the closing date for reception applications and after 'offer' day when reception places are allocated.

5.7 For September 2011 entry we began a permanent expansion at Rhodes Avenue primary school. In addition a new free school, Eden Primary, in Muswell Hill also provided an additional 30 places. We also created two bulge (one off) classes at Lancasterian Primary and at Alexandra Primary for September 2011. Despite the addition of these extra places, September 2011 still saw us fall short of the number of places required to meet demand. While the figure by which we fell short varied on an almost daily basis, it was around 150 places in late September 2011. We have addressed this shortfall by arranging to open a further two bulges classes at Welbourne Primary, South Harringay Infants, and to keep bulge provision under review.

5.8 We currently have the capacity for up to 3,160 reception children across all of our primary schools (including free school places & 2 bulge classes). However, the published admission number (PAN) for reception is 3,100, as bulge classes are not included in this total.

5.9 **Borough birth rates**

The birth rate for Haringey is also rising – we can see this from the actual figures that plot our birth rates dating from 1991/2 and through to 2009/10 (the latest available birth rate figures). The Greater London Authority's (GLA) Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) provide us with population projections that show what our birth rate is expected to be, right up until 2017/18. Their projections suggest that the birth rate in the borough will continue to rise, as indeed birth rates are expected to rise across London and the south-east (birth rates in London have steadily risen for the last 21 years). DMAG's birth rate projections are revisited year on year and follow the Office of National Statistics (ONS) national trend going forward. Last year, the projections were modified to give a higher projected birth rate, which was later found to be an underestimate for London. For the 2011 round of projections, the GLA will follow a new higher trajectory that shows several years of fertility increases. In the last 5 years projected demand for Reception pupils has been slightly overestimated. Demand for Reception age pupils and actual show a 2.8% over estimation for January 2011 (September 2010 entry) - a difference of 86 places, a 0.2% over estimation for January 2010 (September 2009 entry) -a difference of 6 places, a 1.5% over estimation

for the January 2009 projected roll- a difference of 44 places, a 2.9% over estimation for the January 2008 projected roll- a difference of 89 places and a 2.5% over estimation for January 2007- a difference of 75 places.

5.10 Our most up to date known birth rate (not a projection) is for those children who will enter reception in 2013/14 and shows that the birth rate for the corresponding year (2008/9) was 4191. This represents a rise of 414 births since 2000/01. To test the projections, we have examined the retention rates over the past 10 years to compare the number of children we retain from birth to reception against the 2010 GLA projections. Over the past 10 years the retention rate has declined from over 80% in the mid 1990s to its lowest ever of 74% in 20010/11. Based on an estimate on the lowest retention rate of 74%, we would expect to see 3101 reception children. However, the average retention rate over the past 8 years has been 76%, which could generate up to 3185 reception age children in 2013/14 i.e. a very similar figure to that which the GLA are predicting for that year -3183. A graph showing births, reception rolls and the borough's PAN is set out in Appendix 7 of this report.

5.11 **The Economic Situation and changes to how housing benefit is calculated**

Britain officially entered a recession on the 23 January 2009 when the Office for National Statistics (ONS) reported that the economy had shrunk through the last two quarters of 2008[2]. Our School Place Planning Reports over the last three years have acknowledged that the economic climate is a factor for consideration in planning for future school place demand. We have spoken with the GLA for their advice on the potential impact of any economic downturn on both birth rates and school rolls in the capital. They have advised that an economic downturn on its own cannot be a reason not to expand a good school. Our local evidence shows that there has been a sharp increase in births in the borough since 2005. This sharp increase follows a steadier increase that we have seen year on year for the last twenty-one years. Latest actual figures for births show an increase of 414 births between 2000/01 and 2008/9. Those children born in 2008/9 will enter reception classes in September 2013/4 and they represent a rise of approximately 9.8% on those born in 2001/2 and who entered reception in 2006/07. Latest national birth figures across England for 2010 show that births were up by 22% when compared with 2001. So, while there has been a downturn in the economy, our birth rate has not shown any decrease.

5.12 We have also carried out some initial work on the impact to the borough on changes to the national housing benefits system. As a result of these changes we expect that, by 2016, less than half of our borough (49%) will contain at least 25%[3] of properties that are at a rent that does not exceed the maximum housing benefit payable. In plotting the location of those

[2] Source: The Guardian 26 January 2009

[3] Source: Center for Housing and Planning Research: University of Cambridge with additional analysis by Shelter, January 2011

Haringey Council

wards where some affordability remains, we anticipate that by 2016 only White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park, West Green, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Hale, St Ann's and parts of Harringay wards will remain affordable to those who are receiving housing benefits. Although it is still too early to say with absolute certainty as we have not been able to measure actual impact, the likely impact of these changes is to drive those receiving benefits into certain wards, and all of those wards are in the eastern part of the borough. We will seek to establish the effect that this has on the demand for school places in those wards, as well as other impacts, including whether there is an increased mobility in those wards as a result.

5.13 **Legislation changes that affect how school places can be provided**
There has been a recent change in how new school provision can be provided. The Education and Inspection Act 2006 (section 7) already allows local authorities to invite proposals for a new school where the need for one has been identified in their authority. Section 8 of the Act sets out the circumstances where a new community school can be provided.

5.14 However, further recent legislation provides further opportunity for the creation of new schools - The Academies Act 2010 makes provision for 'free schools' to be set up. Free schools are all-ability, state-funded schools, set up in response to parental demand. These schools can be set up by charities, universities, business groups, educational groups, teachers, faith groups and groups of parents. The Department for Education (DfE) assesses applications for free schools and determines whether they meet the DfE's criteria. We were aware that the DfE were considering at least three applications from external providers who wished to provide free school places in the borough with effect from September 2012. We were further advised by the DfE that they would announce on the 1 October 2011 which, if any, of the providers, were successful in their bid to provide Haringey free school places for the academic year beginning September 2012.

5.15 The announcement by the DfE on the provision of any free school places for September 2012 was delayed until 10 October 2011. Until this date we have had to continue to plan for additional provision to meet expected demand on the basis that there would not be any external provision from any providers. The tight statutory timetable for the expansion of Haringey primary schools meant that we had to carry out a first round of public consultation before we knew if there would be free school place provision in the borough for 2012.

5.16 Following the DfE's announcement on the 10 October 2011 we now know that one school provider has been approved by the DfE to provide 60 reception places in a single location in our borough with effect from September 2012. The provider that has been approved by the DfE is E-ACT. As a multi-academy sponsor, E-ACT seeks to work with individual schools, local authorities and the Government to set up high quality all-ability schools. However, while the DfE approved E-ACT, they did so

Haringey Council

without E-ACT having a named and secured site at which these places will be provided. As a result, while we now know that E-ACT will provide 60 reception places for September 2012 entry, we do not know where in the borough they will be provided. E-ACT has always set out an intention to provide places in the Tottenham area. However, without the certainty of knowing in which ward these places are to be provided, we remain in a position that we need to plan for expansions to meet demand in those areas where we have identified that we will not have enough reception places if we do not increase the number of places that are currently available.

5.17 **An overview of the consultation responses**
The views gathered as a result of the recent stakeholder consultation are set out below, together with an analysis of the impact of the free school provision that we now know will be provided in the borough for September 2012 entry.

5.18 Consultation on the possible expansion of the Belmont, Lancasterian and Welbourne primary schools was carried out with stakeholders between the 12 September 2011 and the 2 November 2011 (just under a seven week period). **The full details of how the consultation was conducted are included at Appendix 1 to this report.**

5.19 Our consultation was broad and wide and we were keen to reach and engage with all stakeholders for their opinions. These views form an important part of the decision making process as well as, if any expansion does eventually go ahead, identifying areas of concern from the school community and beyond that we can seek to address, where possible, from the very earliest stages.

5.20 The consultation literature and comments at public meetings set out very clearly that all feedback received is one of the very important factors in helping us to determine whether or not the expansion(s) should go ahead. However, the consultation responses are not the only determining factor in deciding how to proceed – the most up-to-date available data on school rolls, birth rates, demand and the number and location of any free school places are also important in informing how we proceed with the provision of additional school places in the borough.

5.21 The responses we received covered a wide range of issues and areas, and, almost without exception, similar concerns were raised across all three schools. Almost all of the concerns and queries raised are covered in the FAQs at Appendix 11 to this report and at Appendix 2 (summary of Q & A sessions from all of the public meetings.

5.22 The number of responses for each school, who they were from and the issues that were raised is set out in more detail in Appendices 3 – 5. Appendix 2 also sets out a list of frequently asked questions and answers in respect of the consultation. The questions and answers summary from the public meetings set out our further responses to the comments that were made to the officer panel.

Haringey Council

5.23 In summary, the total number of responses was received across all three schools -

Lancasterian – 72 responses
Belmont – 127 responses
Welbourne – 12 responses

5.24 Those who expressed views **against** the proposed expansions cited reasons including:

- Disruption to school life and pupils during construction works (including health and safety for those in the school and for local residents).
- The impact of a larger school on the quality and standard of the children's education.
- The unique sense of community that a two form entry school has and which is evident across all three schools will be lost as part of the expansion.
- There will be a negative impact on surrounding schools as a result of expansion at any one of the three schools.
- Other schools (specifically Noel Park) are being reduced in terms of intake, but it would make economic sense to retain their annual intake number and even increase it.
- An expansion to a 3 form entry school will mean the loss of the small schools grant (specifically raised at Belmont) and so the school will lose out financially.
- A new school should be built to accommodate increasing demand
- The impact of the expansion on the relationship with the Vale and those Vale pupils has not been fully considered and The Vale was not consulted at an early enough stage in the process (The Vale provides facilities at Lancasterian Primary and Belmont Infant and Junior schools). Also, the Vale was not specifically mentioned in any of the consultation literature.
- An increase in traffic and congestion in the local area
- In the current economic climate the building/expansion works will be under-resourced/financed.
- Any expansion will mean the loss of outdoor/green space.
- Improving standards at surrounding schools is more cost effective.

5.25 Those in **favour** of the expansions cited the following reasons:

- The importance of allowing children school places close to their homes.
- There is a need for more school places in the area.
- Families will have a wider choice of local schools available to them
- A larger school would allow more children to benefit from the excellent school that already exists.
- A larger budget for the school allowing greater versatility.

Haringey Council

5.26 There were also a number of impartial views on the proposed expansions. A full breakdown of the responses and what they said is included at Appendices 3 – 5.

5.27 The breakdown of responses at Appendices 3 – 5 set out that a number of Governing and other Bodies made comments on the possible expansions of the schools. These included The Vale Governing Body, Downhill's Primary Governing Body, and the South East Tottenham Network Learning Community, Lancasterian Primary School's Governing Body and the Diocese of London Board for Schools. All of these bodies set out concerns and objections to the proposed expansion of the schools, with the exception of the Diocesan Board's comments in respect of Belmont Primary which set out that they "agreed" with the expansion. In respect of The Vale's concern, detailed consultation on how any expansion would be physically delivered within the school community will only occur once a definite decision has been taken on which schools to expand. The Council are committed to working closely with The Vale to ensure that the special and particular needs of their pupils, staff and all other stakeholders are fully considered as part of any future consultation and will be engaged with at the earliest opportunity. We have reassured the school's Head Teacher that she will be kept informed at the earliest opportunity of future developments in the expansion of either Belmont or Lancasterian (where The Vale have provision).

Conclusions

5.28 Birth rates in our borough are on an upward trajectory and demand for reception school places is tracking this trajectory very closely. Our overall PAN (planned admission number) across all of the borough's primary schools is in the process of being overtaken by demand for reception places meaning that we will not have enough reception places if we do not increase the number of reception places that are currently available. For the academic year 2011/12 we received 3,317 applications (this includes both on-time and 'late' applications) up to and including the 23rd November 2011 (from Haringey residents only, and not including those outside of the borough who requested a place in one of our schools) for the 3,160 available places. When including out of borough applications, this figure increases to 3731.

5.29 We have carefully considered how best to provide additional reception places and, in doing so, we have had regard to the Place Planning Principles that are set out in our annual report (see Appendix 6). We know that there is unmet demand in the areas close to where we are planning expansion of the three schools. Further we know that those three schools are popular and successful, well led and oversubscribed.

5.30 We have consulted widely on the possible expansion of the three schools and we know that there is a significant body of opposition to the expansions, particularly (but not exclusively) within the school community. We are also aware that there are those in the community that support the proposed expansions.

5.31 Finally we now know that 60 free school places will be provided in the borough for September 2012 which will go some way to easing the pressure on the demand for school places that we have seen and that we project will increase. However, we do not currently know the exact location of these free school places and we also know that, in the longer term, they will not be sufficient to meet the projected demand that will arise in the next few years from families of children who have already been born.

5.32 In examining all of these considerations we have been conscious that we need to make a fair and balanced decision on how we proceed based on all of the information before us. We know that if we ignore the evidence that we do not have enough primary places in the borough to meet projected demand, that we will not be able to offer a place to every child who requires one. However, if we were to expand a school or schools and the demand for places did not rise or were to fall we could seriously impact upon the viability of local schools, seeing them short of pupils and therefore of funding.

5.33 On balance, based on a careful analysis of the most up-to-date school rolls, birth rates (actual and projected) and the acknowledged uncertainty about the location of the free school provision in the borough for 2012, it is recommended that we proceed to the issuing of statutory notices on all three of the schools that are the subject of this report – Belmont, Lancasterian and Welbourne. In issuing statutory notices we are setting out our intention that we wish to proceed with all three expansions. Once we know the location of the free school places we will be able to, if we deem it necessary, issue a further statutory notice(s) in respect of one of more of the schools setting out that we do not wish to expand. We would be unlikely, in the short term, to expand a school close to new free school provision as it may lead to a surfeit of school places in that area. In the absence of a firm location for the provision of free school places we have no option but to continue with plans to expand our schools in known areas of demand to ensure that we have enough places in the right area to meet demand.

5.34 We have listened very carefully to all stakeholder opinion and comments. However, on balance, there is nothing that we have heard that can outweigh the need to increase the number of school places in the borough to meet future increasing demand and to ensure that all children in the borough have access to a school place once they reach the statutory school age.

5.35 The publication of statutory notices mark the start of a four weeks period of stakeholder consultation and would take place in January 2012.

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

6.1 This report concerns the proposed expansion of 3 primary schools at Belmont, Lancasterian and Welbourne; there are a number of financial issues which are relevant for Members to consider. The total estimated

capital cost of adaptations to each school, to accommodate the additional forms of entry is currently estimated at £8.8m.

6.2 The Council's capital programme for 2012-13 onwards is currently under preparation, and provisional budgets for these three proposed expansions have been included, subject to the approval of these schemes following the completion of the statutory approval process.

6.3 The funding to support these projects is however dependant on announcements of capital allocations by the DfE, which are expected before the end of December 2011. Whilst there is considerable uncertainty about government policy in relation to the future management of capital investment in schools, recent announcements have indicated that the pressures on pupil places, particularly in London, have been recognised, and there is a reasonable prospect of the funding announcements in December giving priority to areas of need, including Haringey. A recent one off increase in funding in 2011-12 gave the Council an additional £1.3m of capital grant, which is currently earmarked towards the funding package for these schemes.

6.4 Once the actual capital allocations for 2012-13 are known, adjustments to the capital programme may be needed to ensure that these proposals if approved are given priority as they are in support of the statutory duty to provide sufficient places.

6.5 It is important to ensure that the Council's contractual commitments are managed within the overall approved budget, and that these schemes are able to progress to completion within the required timescale; this may mean that other planned works to support improvements and enhancements to the condition of other schools within the estate are delayed to future years.

6.6 In terms of revenue implications, the predicted increase in the school population which underpin the need for expansion at these schools will over time drive an appropriate increase in the level of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) for the Council and subsequently for each school. The Council works with its schools to manage the short term impacts of increasing rolls on each school's budget within the Haringey Formula for Financing Schools.

6.7 In terms of the uncertainty surrounding Free Schools in the borough, it should be noted that the capital and revenue funding for these schools is provided directly by the government. There is however, a potential impact on the Council's resources in respect of the Local Authority Central Services Equivalence Grant (LACSEG) dependant upon the outcome from the recent government consultation.

6.8 This report notes the potential impact of increasing numbers of Free Schools and how they could impact on the need for additional places; in particular it raises the possibility of withdrawing from the statutory

consultation should it become clear that the additional places are not needed at these schools.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 The Acting Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of the draft report.

7.2 Paragraph 2.65 of the Department for Children, Schools and Families (now the Department for Education) statutory Schools Admission Code 2010 states that for admission to the 2011-2012 school year, and subsequent years, admission authorities for primary schools must provide for the admission of all children in the September following their fourth birthday. When determining the arrangements for primary schools that admit children below compulsory school age, the admission authority must make it clear that:

a) the arrangements do not apply to those being admitted for nursery provision including nursery provision delivered in a co-located children's centre;

b) parents of children who are admitted for nursery provision must apply for a place at the school if they want their child to transfer to the reception class;

c) attendance at the nursery or co-located children's' centre does not guarantee admission to the school; and

d) parents can request that the date their child is admitted to the school is deferred until later in the school year or until the child reaches compulsory school age in that school year;

e) parents can request that their child attends part-time until the child reaches compulsory school age.

7.3 Sections 18 to 24 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (the 'EIA') provides for alterations to schools. Section 19 relates to the publication of proposals to make alterations.

7.4 The School Organisation (Prescribed Alteration to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 made under section 18 of the EIA provide that those bringing forward statutory proposals to expand a school must consult with interested parties and in doing so have regard to the Secretary of State Guidance. Schedule 5 to the Regulations sets out the information to be included and provided in relation to the proposals. Regulation 5 relates to school capacity which includes proposals for the enlargement of schools.

7.5 The Department for Children, Schools and Families (now the Department for Education) Guidance Expanding a Maintained School by Enlargement or Adding a Sixth Form A Guide for Local Authorities and Governing Bodies contains both statutory and non statutory guidance for those considering publishing proposals to expand a school under section 19 of the EIA 2006,

those deciding proposals and also for the information for those affected by proposals for the expansion of a school.

7.6 Due consideration should also be given to responses received as a result of the consultation before any final decision is reached concerning the proposals outlined. The details and results of the consultation are set out in Appendices 1 to 5 to the report. Further due consideration must also be given to the authority's public sector equalities duties before such a final decision is reached taking into account the outcome of the attached equality impact assessment attached at Appendix 10.

8 Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 Providing local school places to meet local demand helps to contribute towards the development of sustainable communities.

8.2 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIAs) for each school is attached to this report at Appendix 9. The EqIAs show that the expansion proposals at Lancasterian and Belmont Primary Schools could potentially have a negative impact for disabled pupils who attend the Vale school. The issues raised during consultation require the design plans to pay particular attention to play space, and access to and around the school to meet the needs of the disabled pupils. It is recommended that the Vale is consulted with closely throughout the various stages of the construction to ensure that the expansion is fully accessible for pupils at the Vale on completion.

8.3 The EqIA for Welbourne Primary School shows that the school expansion proposals could potentially have a negative impact on race. The school has a high proportion of children of Black & Minority Ethnic origin, including disproportionately high numbers of Black Caribbean and Congolese children, both of which groups have levels of attainment at KS2 that is significantly below the Haringey average. It is therefore important that provision and support for these students is maintained throughout the process of expansion and beyond.

9 Policy Implications

The proposed expansion of the three schools that are the subjects of this report has been recommended following carefully consideration of all material factors including the need for additional school places in the borough, the areas of the borough where that need is evident, the most effective way to increase the number of school places that we currently have, and an assessment of the schools that have the management and performance to carry an expansion forward successfully. By providing additional places that we project will be required we are planning to meet the projected demand for future places from both children who have already been born and for those children that it has been projected will be born over the coming years. This underpins the Council's Children and Young People's Strategic Plan 2009 – 2020 which seeks to develop sustainable schooling (under the priority of Enjoy and Achieve) and empower families and communities through the provision of local school places (under the priority of achieving economic wellbeing).

Haringey Council

10 **Use of Appendices**

10.1 The following appendices are attached to this report –

Appendix 1 – Summary of the consultation process
Appendix 2 - A summary of the Q & A sessions from all of the public meetings at the three schools
Appendix 3 – Summary of the Belmont consultation responses received
Appendix 4 – Summary of the Lancasterian consultation responses received
Appendix 5 – Summary of the Welbourne consultation responses received
Appendix 6 - Haringey's Place Planning Principles
Appendix 7 – The demand for borough reception places between 2007 and 2011
Appendix 8 – Graph showing births, reception rolls and the borough's PAN
Appendix 9 – A map showing the Planning Areas (PAs) used to plan for school places in the borough
Appendix 10 Equalities Impact Assessments for all three schools
Appendix 11 – Frequently asked questions about school expansions in Haringey (and responses)

11 **Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

11.1 The following documents were used in the preparation of this report:

- School Place Planning Report 2011
- ONS birth data
- GLA birth and school roll projections

Haringey Council

Appendix 1 – Summary of the consultation process

The consultation took a number of forms. A consultation booklet for each of the three schools – Belmont, Lancasterian and Welbourne – was prepared. The booklets outlined in detail why the Council are thinking of expanding each of the three schools, and included information on school rolls and the lack of reception places in the local area. The booklets also set out clearly how interested parties could have their say on the possible expansion, included details of public meetings at each school, and signposted the annual School Place Planning Report 2011 which sets out more background on why more reception places are needed in the borough. Translations of the booklets were requested by Lancasterian (Somali, Polish) and Welbourne (Somali, Polish and Turkish). Hard copies and electronic versions of the translations were sent to the two schools that requested them.

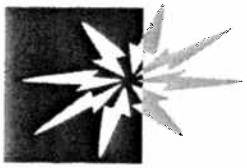
In addition to the booklets, fliers were produced for each of the three expansions and were delivered to local homes and businesses around the affected schools. The fliers were delivered to homes that lay within and also beyond the furthest distance that the school was able to offer a place on offer day in 2011. The fliers were also sent to local children's centres to capture parents who might not yet have a school aged child but who might be interested in commenting on the provision of additional places in the local area.

Posters were sent to all local libraries across the borough publicising the consultation.

Pres releases on the expansions were put into the August/September edition of Haringey People which is delivered to every home in the borough. A dedicated web page was sign posted in all of the consultation documents - www.haringey.gov.uk/schoolexpansions From this web page it was possible to go to a webpage directly related to each school and complete an online questionnaire expressing views and opinions on the expansion.

Six public meeting were held – two at each of the three affected schools. A minimum of four council officers attended each public meeting and Cllr Reith (Lead member for Children and Young People's Service) attended one of the meetings at each of the three schools. Council came from different areas of expertise to answer questions covering, among other things, admissions, school rolls, school organisation, building works, school standards and town planning. Two meetings were held at each school to capture parents and carers at the end of the school day and also to capture parents, carers, local residents and others who would not be able to attend during the school day. Full details of the public meeting and a summary of the questions asked and the responses given are included at Appendix 2 to this report.

The following table summarises the stakeholders that were consulted and how they were consulted:



Haringey Council

Stakeholder	Comment
Head teacher (SMT) and governors	Officer attendance at full governing bodies and or/meeting with the head.
Affected schools	Consultation booklet for all members of staff and families in the school
Surrounding schools	Email to the head and the Chair of Governors attaching the consultation booklet and fliers for each school
Schools across the borough	Information via the Council's Educomms system
Children's Centres	Email to all managers of children's centres around the schools being considered for expansion and fliers sent to all Children's Centres for distribution to parents and staff
Dioceses	Email outlining details of the consultation and with electronic version of the booklet attached and links to the consultation webpage
Trade unions	Email outlining details of the consultation and with electronic version of the booklet attached and links to the consultation webpage
MPs	Email outlining details of the consultation and with electronic version of the booklet attached and links to the consultation webpage
Councillors	Email outlining details of the consultation and with electronic version of the booklet attached and links to the consultation webpage. Ward members of the wards in which the schools are located were also advised of the consultation when the Cabinet agreed to it back in July 2011.
Local residents and businesses	Fliers to local houses and businesses (sent beyond the furthest distance offered on offer day to ensure that those currently unlikely to be offered a place based on distance are captured)
Local resident groups	Sent via Haringey Federation of Residents Associations to 40 residents groups across the borough
Libraries	Posters in all of the borough's libraries

Haringey Council

Appendix 2 – a summary of the questions asked and responses given at each of the public meetings

Dates of meetings
20 September 3.30 – 4.30pm and repeated at 6 – 7pm – **Lancasterian**
21 September 2.30 – 3.30pm and repeated at 6 – 7pm – **Belmont**
27 September 3.30 – 4.30pm and repeated at 6 – 7pm – **Welbourne**

Belmont meeting 2.30pm 21 September 2011

Present:

(BE)	Belinda Evans	Head of Youth, Community and Participation (Chair)
(JD)	Jennifer Duxbury	Head of Admissions and School Organisation
(ER)	Eveleen Riordan	Deputy Head of Admissions
(NC)	Nigel Cushion	Transformation Coordinator
(BB)	Barbara Breed	Head of Learning
(Cllr Reith)	Councillor Reith	Lead Member, Children and Young People's Service
(CL)	Carlene Liverpool	Admissions Officer (Minutes)

Around 60 parents/carers and representatives from local community were present at the consultation meeting.

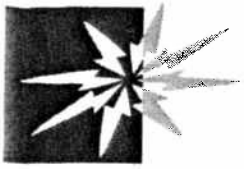
Minutes:

ITEM		Owner
1.0	**Introductions**	
	Belinda Evans explains the purpose of the Public Meeting is to hear the views of the audience and respond to any questions raised.	BE
	After introductions, a member of the audience asked whether Nigel Cushion is a consultant/self-employed and queried whether his company would benefit financially from the expansion.	
	Nigel Cushion explained that he is self-employed and is working for the Local Authority.	NC
	Barbara Breed: makes a short presentation with the use of slides which sets out the case for expanding Belmont Infant School. It focuses on the rising birth rate and demand for school places in the borough and the lack of any surplus spare spaces in the area around Belmont. It concludes that if we do not increase the number of reception places that we have in the area we will not have enough to meet future demand.	BB

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
2.0	**Consultations**	
	Summary of questions and answers,[4]:	
	1. Why was a class room at Bounds Green shut? *Historically Bounds Green school had struggled to fill as a 3fe (3 from entry school) school. It still carries surplus capacity in the upper year groups but fills very well as a 2fe.*	JD
	2. Bounds Green school has the infrastructure to take an additional form of entry. *Providing additional capacity at Bounds Green school will not serve the need identified in this local area.*	JD
	3. Where is Noel Park Primary School? *Shows the school's location on the Planning Map provided in the presentation.*	JD
	4. Noel Park has spaces and is a 3fe school, surely that school can serve this area? *I will come back to this point. Belmont Infant school is currently carrying one too many pupils (each class should be 28 but one of the classes has 29). Reception places in this local area are in very high demand. .*	JD JD
	5. Can we have clarification around the Local Authority opening schools? *Government legislation stipulates how Local Authorities can open new schools.*	BB
	6. Have you conducted research on how the quality of education is impacted upon by expansions? *We have every confidence that an expansion will be successful because this is an outstanding school. There have been a significant number of expansions across the borough in recent years and there is no evidence to suggest that the standards in schools we have expanded have fallen. When deciding on which schools should be expanded, a number of factors are considered including where the places are needed, the feasibility of providing an expansion on site and the strength of leadership & management at the school. We have every confidence in the leadership & management in this school to be able to carry an expansion forward successfully.*	BB
	7. Which schools have expanded recently in the borough? *Coleridge went from 2fe to 4fe. Rhodes Avenue has just gone from 2fe to 3fe. Tetherdown went from 1fe to 2fe. Coldfall went, over time, from 1fe to 3fe.*	
	8. Was the funding from Building Schools for the Future used?	
	9. There were schools expanded in Tottenham. My understanding is that they did not go on an upward	BB

[4] Where a response to a question is not listed it is because the debate in the room and further questions from the audience continued before a response could be given.



Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	trajectory.	
	10. The reason this school is special is because of its intimacy. More children will stretch resources.	
	11. If you bring more children in reception, are you going to bring year 1 and year 2 children in at the same time as well?	
	12. What are the downsides of expansion?	
	Expansions involve incremental increases of children. For example, there will be an increase of 30 children in the first year of expansion, followed by another increase of 30 in the second year. The downside would be if an expansion were not managed correctly. However, we have thought very carefully about what schools could be expanded and we have every confidence in the leadership & management in this school to be able to carry an expansion forward. We are also confident that there is local need and demand to fill an expanded school in this area.	NC NC NC
	13. We have a good outdoor curriculum. If the expansion goes ahead, we will lose space and there will be more children in a smaller space.	
	A basic survey assessment has been carried out on the site to establish whether or not the site can accommodate an extra form of entry *It is possible that a reconfiguration of space can enhance the learning environment. Architects will work with all stakeholders to ensure that we make the best use of space and provide for all needs. In terms of the final on-site organisation of space, this will be determined by the leadership & management team of the school.*	BB BB
	14. We work in partnership with The Vale school. In your budgeting, will there be funding for The Vale students?	
	Where additional places are identified for Vale pupils the relevant funding will need to be identified. The new design at the Inclusive Learning Campus has created an environment that appropriately meets the needs of the children resulting in a better overall space.	
	15. Weren't millions of pounds spent on the Inclusive Learning Campus?	
	16. Physically, where are you going to put these classrooms?	NC
	Explains that there are no detailed plans at this stage, but that plans would be developed only if a decision to go ahead with the expansion is made. Any plans will be developed in close conjunction with the school community and only once a firm decision to expand is made.	ER
	17. Has the LA conducted a long-term study on the psychological trauma a large school can have?	
	No.	JD
	18. You said earlier that we were treated as an inner city	

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	school. However, inner city schools receive more funding. We are being misled.	
	Did I say inner city school? Haringey is not funded on the basis of being an inner city school. From my experience, you have to prepare children for change. When I was a Headteacher, I found that children were not detrimentally affected by the building works going on around them.	Cllr Reith
	19. In 4 or 5 years time, how are these children going to cope?	
	There is no research to suggest that a 3fe school negatively impacts upon children.	Cllr Reith
	20. Where are you going to put additional children? The corridors are already congested. This is a small local community school.	JD
	21. You talk about maximising space. Where are the classrooms and extra play space going to come from?	
	Reiterates that there are no plans at this stage and advises that a reconfiguration of the existing space can positively enhance the learning environment.	Cllr Reith
	22. In relation to the slideshow presentation, what are the actual figures/projections for PA 12?	
	The School Place Planning report provides detailed information on projections and rolls for each planning area. We are expecting additional children in this area.	
	23. How much weight will the public consultation have with the decision makers?	NC
	All views expressed as part of the consultation process will go into the LA's report top Cabinet, scheduled for the 8 November 2011. Councillors (members) will ultimately make a decision on whether the expansion should go ahead. Members will also take into account the announcement from the Department of Education (DfE) on free schools, with the announcement due on 1st October 2011.	JD
	24. If the community does not want the expansion, are you going to listen?	JD
	Cllr Reith – as a Cabinet member I need to weigh up all views, including, for example, those from residents as well as from those within the school community. We have a duty to ensure that every child resident in the borough has a school place. We also do not want children to have to travel far to school. If the views you are expressing outweigh the reasons for expansion and if a free school is approved in the local area, we would not expand.	JD
	25. There are spaces at Noel Park?	
	Cllr Reith- Noel Park has issues around classroom space as they cannot currently take 30 children per class.	*Cllr Reith*
	Noel Park is not a 3fe school.	
	26. If we (parents/teachers) say no, what happens? All will suffer because of this expansion.	

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	Cllr Reith- there are a number of groups that have a legitimate stake in this consultation. Parents are one of those groups, but they are not the only group. A basic survey assessment was carried out on the site to establish whether or not the site can accommodate an extra form of entry. However, looking in more detail it may not be possible to expand. During the Rhodes Avenue consultation, many parents expressed similar concerns. However, the school is managing the transition well. 27. **Where will expansion be built and how much space will it take up?** *Any plans will be developed in close conjunction with the school community to ensure that the design matches the needs of the children. The expansion will not go beyond the current footprint of the cartilage of the site.* 28. **There is already additional provision in Haringey. North Harringay's PAN was reduced.** *There is a specific demand for school places in this area. We know that children want to come here.* 29. **North Harringay has a new Headteacher. Should they receive a good Ofsted report, demand may increase.** *That school would not service parents in this community.* 30. **The PDC was a school but has now closed. Why not move Belmont Infant to the PDC?** *The PDC is currently in use and occupied by Council officers.* 31. **Chair of finance –The presentation has not spoken to our concerns. The emotional views expressed here by our parents are based on fact. As governors, we have an open mind, but it would have been better if you had come to us with plans. I asked Steve Barns how we might dealt with sudden loss of revenue. I am disappointed that 6 months later, I have not had a response. As governors, we gave you a long list and you not have addressed our concerns in your presentation** *Cllr Reith- plans have to justify expenditure. If we came here with plans you would think that the expansion is going ahead. The space can be rearranged without quality being lost.*	
	Summary	
	The next steps in the process was summarised and the meeting closed at 3.25pm.	

Haringey Council

Belmont meeting 21 September 2011 6pm

Present:

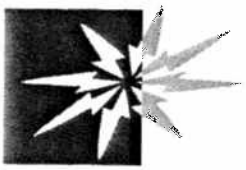
(BE)	Belinda Evans	Head of Youth, Community and Participation (Chair)
(JD)	Jennifer Duxbury	Head of Admissions and School Organisation
(SB)	Steve Barns	Property Manager
(ER)	Eveleen Riordan	Deputy Head of Admissions (Place Planning)
(NC)	Nigel Cushion	Transformation Coordinator
(BB)	Barbara Breed	Head of Learning
(CL)	Carlene Liverpool	Admissions Officer (Minutes)

Around 20 parents/carers and representatives from local community were present at the consultation meeting.

Minutes:

ITEM		Owner
1.0	**Introductions**	
	Belinda Evans explains that the purpose of the Public Meeting is to hear the views of the audience and respond to any questions raised. She also sets out the case for expanding Belmont Infant School, focusing on the rising birth rate and demand for school places in the borough and the lack of any surplus spare spaces in the area.	BE
2.0	**Consultations**	
	Summary of questions and answers,[5]: **1 Why can only free schools provide new places? Have you sought the council's opinion and where is this legal advice stated?** *Yes, the issue has been reported to members. It is believed to be stipulated in the Academies Act 2010 but this will be clarified after the meeting.* After the meeting it was clarified that under the provisions of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Section 7, a local authority may publish a notice under the section inviting proposals for the establishment of certain types of new schools. However, the current consultation relates to the expansion of existing schools. Identified local need in Haringey was spread across a wide geographical location and a single school in one location could not effectively address the demand that was identified.	JD JD SB

[5] Where a response to a question is not listed it is because the debate in the room and further questions from the audience continued before a response could be given.



Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	2 Is it possible for us to convince you not to go ahead with the expansion? Will you act on what we say or is this an information exercise?	SB
	All views will go into the LA's report to members, along with other material considerations (which include birth rates and the number of reception applications). Members will make a decision based on the information in that report.	SB ER
	3 Will you build 8 new classrooms? Where will they go? What's the plan?	
	There are no detailed plans at this stage as it is costly and the decision on whether or not to expand the school has not yet been made - plans would be developed only if the decision to go ahead with the expansion is taken. School expansions have been done successfully elsewhere in the borough. Architects will work with all stakeholders to ensure that we make the best use of space and provide for all needs.	SB SB SB
	4 Will there be a consultation as part of that process?	
	Yes.	BB
	5 There is no guarantee that playground space won't be built upon?	
	The architects will focus on ensuring, among other things, that the site meets the standards set out in the relevant guidance for play space.	JD
	6 Is it irrelevant whether the school can be physically expanded?	
	Any expansion would not encroach onto Belmont Recreational ground which is established public open space.	
	If we have to put an additional 7 classrooms on site, there may be a need to build on some of the existing playground space, but the school would be looked at as a whole and space reconfigured to ensure that the end design met all needs.	ER
	7 In light of the current economic climate, will you be expanding on the same budget?	ER
	We cannot say that the same budget used on other schools will be used here.	JD
	8 Is the budget affected by pupil numbers?	
	Pupils bring with them an allocation of funding so, yes, the budget is affected by pupil numbers.	
	9 Specialist staff are required for children of different abilities. How are we going to supervise all of these children?	
	An increase in pupils will generate an increase in revenue. This extra funding can be used to pay for Specialist/extra teachers. This will be determined by the school's Senior Leadership Team.	BE
	10 Funding for children with Special Education Needs must be factored in.	
	11 Is that revenue guaranteed even if we don't fill classes?	BB
	We know that families want to come here. Your reception places could be filled from children on the current waiting list.	

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	12 Demand may be high because we have an intimate school environment. 13 What is involved in the first stage of consultation? Do you take into account the size of the building? *A basic feasibility survey has been carried out on the site to establish whether or not the site can accommodate an extra form of entry* 14 Is that public? *No, this work was carried out at officer level. This first stage of public consultation involves an* initial consultation to seek the views of all *stakeholders. The second stage of consultation will only take place if Cabinet agree that the expansion should go ahead. Only following a positive decision by members to expand will, a more detailed feasibility study will be carried out and plans begin to be worked up with involvement from all stakeholders.* 15 Have you reduced any schools by a form of entry? For viability reasons, we sometimes have to reduce a school's Pan. Noel Park's PAN is being brought down from 81 to 60 with effect from September 2012. 16 Chair of Finance – I understand that more children bring more revenue. We are a small school and experience a diseconomy of scale. We need to be financially prudent. If we do not fill these 90 places, what support is going to be given to make sure we do not fall into a budget deficit? *As we do not have a representative from finance here today, we will take this point back to them.* 17 This is good school because it is small; if you expand you will lose what is special about it. If you can get the site right and maintain the standards and keep the schools separate, I would support the expansion. *Some separate infant and junior schools make the decision to federate when a Headteacher leaves. In the case of South Harringay Infant & Junior School, the governors decided not to federate. This decision is taken by the governing body of the school and is not one imposed on a school by the Council. When Ofsted judges a school as outstanding, its size is not alluded to as one of the determining factors. Research is generally inconclusive about the size of a school and its effect on standards but there is an overall conclusion that it is the strength of the school's Senior Leadership Team that determines whether it is good or not. .* 18 What will schools gain by the expansion? What can you guarantee when you are not sure of the funding? *It is possible that a reconfiguration of space can enhance the learning environment. A case study is the Willow primary school the total square meterage of the outdoor space is slightly smaller. However, the actual physical space has been designed to more appropriately meet the needs of the children that use it,*	NC BB BB BB NC BB JD

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	resulting in a better overall space. You may wish to visit the school to look at its design. 19 Will building works be carried out during term time? *It will be up to the leadership & management team of the school, in liaison with the Council to manage the change process. From my experience as a Headteacher managing changing whilst building works were being carried out at my school, we used the experienced to inform project work. It became part of the students' learning journey. Our role is not to prevent change but to facilitate change.* 20 At the moment we can offer an outdoor learning classroom. If you add another 30 children, we will no longer be able to do this. *Outdoor learning is vital for children; We will work with staff to develop your outdoor learning space.* 21 You are basing expansion on the excellent leadership & management, but people come and go. You are dumping a lot on them. *Leadership & management was one of the factors we took into account. When I was a Headteacher, I received a lot of support from the property and contracts team.* 22 Ex parent/parent governor - the space at Belmont is not adequate at the moment. Children with Special Educational Needs require more support, and they will be swamped by a bigger school. Some these children require sensory provision, but they will be distracted all day by noise around them as a result of the building works. How will they manage? *At Moselle (a special school in the borough), there was co-ordination between the building work and the school's timetable and its delivery. The building works were conducted at times when the students would be least impacted upon. The acoustics of the school were also improved as part of the work. The old space at Moselle was not being used to the maximum. The new building size may mean that total square meterage is slightly smaller, but that the resultant building and grounds is more closely matched to the pupils' needs.* 23 The parents/governors do not support the proposal for expansion. How many people need to oppose this, before a u-turn made? *This is not a ballot, it is a consultation. We are keen to hear your views and we will report all views received to members who will make the final decision. Other factors such as births and demand will also be considered as part of the decision making process.* 24 Is this a tick box exercise, or will our views be taken seriously. 25 Seven Sisters has been reduced, please could you explain why? *No this is not a tick box exercise – it is a genuine consultation to*	JD JD JD

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	gather the views of the whole community. There are pupils in this area that need a school place. Providing more places at Seven Sisters will not meet the local need here. Seven Sisters works well as a 2fe school and has filled up. There is currently no demand for additional places. This area is where the unmet demand is. **26 When will we know if you are going ahead with the expansion? When will building works start?** *The councillors (members) will make a decision on whether or not to proceed to the next round of consultation when they meet in Cabinet on the 8 November 2011. If Cabinet agrees that more local places are needed, there will be a second round of consultation in November and December 2011. The final decision will be taken by Cabinet on the 7 February 2012. If the expansion goes ahead it will be a phased delivery with the first reception cohort starting in September 2013. The whole building will not be completed by 2013.* *The first phase of building work to the infants (internal and external) will take place over approximately 9-12 months. The junior classroom alterations will last for approximately 1 year to 15 months.* **27 I was a teacher at a school undergoing building works, and I left because of the constant drilling. I could not cope with it for 9 months.** **28 Many teachers drive and parking has to be factored in. If there is no additional parking space, then you will not attract teachers.** **29 Are you looking to expand 3 schools or 1?** **30 Broadwater Farm is that in the mix?** *The 3 schools, Welbourne, Lancasterian and Belmont Infant & Junior schools serve their own communities. The free school element remains unknown. We will not know whether a free school has been approved until 1st October. This may have an effect on the recommendation made by officers to members and the decision made by Cabinet. If an expansion were to go ahead, any planning application would look at the impact of traffic (pedestrian and vehicular) on the school and the local environment and assess how traffic claming measures could be put into effect to minimise any impact. Broadwater Farm is not part of this particular expansion consultation.*	
	Summary	
	A summary of the next steps was given and the meeting was closed at 7.15pm.	

Haringey Council

Lancasterian Meeting 20 September 2011 3.30pm

Present:

(BE)	Belinda Evans	Head of Youth, Community and Participation (Chair)
(JD)	Jennifer Duxbury	Head of Admissions and School Organisation
(ER)	Eveleen Riordan	Deputy Head of Admissions
(NC)	Nigel Cushion	Transformation Coordinator
(BB)	Barbara Breed	Head of Learning
(SB)	Steve Barns	Property Manager
(CL)	Carlene Liverpool	Admissions Officer (Minutes)

Around 150 parents/carers and other representatives were present at the consultation meeting.

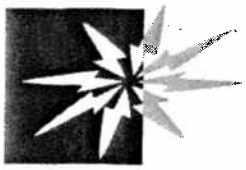
Minutes:

ITEM		Owner
1.0	**Introductions**	
	Belinda Evans explains the purpose of the Public Meeting is to hear the views of the audience and respond to any questions raised. Barbara Breed: makes a short presentation with the use of slides which sets out the case for expanding Lancasterian Primary School. It focuses on the rising birth rate and demand for school places in the borough and the lack of any surplus spare spaces in the area around Lancasterian. It concludes that if we do not increase the number of reception places that we have in the area we will not have enough to meet future demand.	BE BB
2.0	**Consultations**	
	Summary of questions and answers,[6]: **32. Explain what a free school is?** *Free Schools are state-funded schools set up by local people or organisations. Haringey's first free school (Eden Primary) opened in September 2011. The school takes 50% of students from the Jewish faith and 50% that are non-Jewish* **33. The LA has a duty to keep schools stands high, how will you ensure that children are not negatively affected by the expansion works?** *There have been a significant number of expansions over the years and there is no evidence to suggest that the standards in schools we have expanded have fallen. When deciding on which schools should be expanded, a number of factors are*	BB BB

[6] Where a response to a question is not listed it is because the debate in the room and further questions from the audience continued before a response could be given.

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	included such as where the places are needed, the feasibility of providing an expansion on site and the strength of leadership & management at the school. We have every confidence in the leadership & management in this school to be able to carry an expansion forward.	NC
	At Gladesmore and Alexandra Park (secondary schools) standards have sustained and improved during and after the period when building works were taking place.	NC
	34. **Where are these children going to go?** *There no concrete plans as we are still in the phase of determining whether or not an expansion should go ahead. However, any future plans will be developed in partnership with the school so that we can achieve high standards and retain the school's uniqueness. The LA has to adhere to government guidelines in any building programme.*	BE
	35. **The expansion at Broadwater Farm has affected standards. The children returned to school 2 weeks late.**	NC
	36. **Broadwater Farm has just been built, why not have 3 forms of entry (fe) there. It used to be a 3fe school which was a disaster, so why consider it here?** *Explains that the LA is in a period of consultation and no decision has been made.*	NC
	The concept at Broadwater Farm is different. The creation of the Inclusive Learning Campus (ILC) enhances the integration model.	BE
	37. **Does that mean room for another class?** *The ILC new building size may mean that total square footage is slightly smaller, but the building is closely matched to the new curriculum.*	
	38. **I know people who work at The Willow and the school is not a fit working model.** *Explains he has worked with the school and the school is functioning very well.*	NC
	39. **Will Lancasterian involve an expansion or a new design?** *For Lancasterian we are consulting on a proposed expansion. The visions are different for the Lancasterian project when compared with The Willow.*	NC BE
	40. **We need to see plans before we can make a decision. The school is already working at optimum capacity. You cannot take away play space and expect to create a happier environment.** *If the expansions are agreed by Cabinet, parents will be able to see draft plans as they are developed and have the opportunity to put forward their views through a further round of consultations.*	BB JD
	41. **At present the school does not have enough space in the dining hall.**	JD

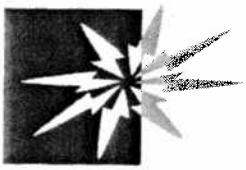


Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	It is possible that a reconfiguration of space can enhance the learning environment. Architects will work with all stakeholders to ensure that we make the best use of space.	JD
	42. You should have come with plans at the beginning? *If we had come with plans, we may have also received a critical response. Besides, those plans will not be developed until we are sure that we are going ahead with the expansion.*	JD
	43. If expansions go ahead, will the school have enough teachers? *Every child brings additional revenue to the school. The extra money will be used to pay for teachers and teaching assistants. Jane (Head) and her Senior Leadership Team will decide how that money is spent.*	JD
	44. What is the legal age for children to start school? *Explains that it is the term after their 5th birthday.*	
	45. Where do children age 5 go? *Haringey prefers children to start in reception. However, they can start school the term after their 5th birthday – which would mean that they would go straight into year 1.*	
	46. If you don't expand, how else will Haringey provide school places? *New government legislation means that Local Authorities are no longer allowed to open up brand new schools. Free Schools (explained in the consultation document) can also provide extra places.*	JD
	47. If the birth rates are increasing, then your only option is to expand. *There are various options. The LA prefers in the long-term to expand rather then create additional spaces through bulge ('one off') classes. There is also the option of Free School(s), which, if approved, will generate additional spaces.*	BE
	48. If the government has the power, why can't they say that all schools must increase by 1 form of entry? *We have looked at every school in terms of, among other things, leadership & management and local demand for places. Lancasterian had a bulge class this September which completely filled from people who had expressed a preference on their primary school application from to come to this school.#*	JD BE
	49. If all the stakeholders such as governors, parents and staff are against the expansion, what will happen? *All views will go into the LA's report. The councillors (members) will make a decision on whether the expansion will go ahead when they meet in Cabinet on the 8 November 2011. Members will also take into account the announcement from the Department of Education (DfE) on free schools, which takes place on 1st October.*	BB JD

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	Cabinet will make a final decision, assuming we proceed to a second round of consultation in November/December 2011, on 7th February 2012.	ER
	50. Can the LA be pro-active with free schools? *Free schools submit their applications directly to the DfE. However, some do approach the LA for a discussion. In some cases, we read about them in the local press and invite them to discuss their plans with us.*	JD BB
	Cabinet will want to see a full analysis on all the factors, and a comprehensive report will be submitted.	NC
	51. How much outdoor play space would be sacrificed? **52. Northumberland Park is one of the most deprived wards in the UK. The area is already densely populated and planning are allowing more and more developments to be built in the area** **53. How many primary schools are there in the borough?** BB-63	
	54. How many children are applying for Lancasterian? How many are on the waiting list? Could they not apply for places at other schools? *Parents can apply to any school they wish. I do not have the waiting list or numbers of children applying to hand.*	NC
	There is a housing shortage across London. The Mayor of London's housing target for Haringey sets out that 680 new homes should be built annually. Planners are required to deliver these homes through developments in the borough. In determining where any houses should go a number of factors will be taken into account, including the number of expected school aged children that will result from the development.	JD
	55. The PDC closed in April, the building is empty, and so why is that not being used? *The PDC is a building that may become available in the future. Providing schools there will not serve this area (Northumberland Park).* *Most of the rooms in the PDC are still in use.*	
	56. An expansion may create additional classrooms, but what happens to PE space? Obesity is a problem in this area. *Where space does not meet government guidelines, the expansion will not take place. A curriculum analysis in relation to building design can enhance the curriculum.*	
	57. If you increase the number of children by 50% this will affect play space. Integration with the Vale children will become impossible. **58. Jane (Headteacher) expressed concern that the**	



Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	expansion will negatively impact on the inclusive working practices of the school. 59. A teacher added that the timetable is already difficult to ensure integration. 60. Deputy Headteacher – What are the DfE guidelines? *Explains that Building Bulletin 99 sets out simple, realistic, non-statutory area guidelines for primary school buildings, by providing minimum areas for all types of space in primary schools.* 61. Some parents are not filling in their application forms on time, the LA needs to provide workshops to support these parents. *The LA is working hard to get the message across through visits to schools, children's centres, posters, and the Haringey People magazine. There are also designated offers that work with vulnerable families.* 62. Parents have every faith in the staff and leadership and management team at Lancasterian. However, the LA can't keep adding more pressure. A line needs to be drawn. The majority of parents are against this proposal. After the presentation the representative of a child with ADHD expressed concern about how the building work would affect the intervention that takes place with her child, such as the social skills group.	
	Summary	

Haringey Council

Lancasterian Meeting 20 September 2012 – 6pm

Present:

(BE)	Belinda Evans	Head of Youth, Community and Participation (Chair)
(JD)	Jennifer Duxbury	Head of Admissions and School Organisation
(ER)	Eveleen Riordan	Deputy Head of Admissions
(NC)	Nigel Cushion	Transformation Coordinator
(BB)	Barbara Breed	Head of Learning
(Cllr Reith)	Councillor Lorna Reith	Lead member, Children and Young People's Service
(SB)	Steve Barns	Property Manager
(Cllr Reith)	Councillor Lorna Reith	Lead Member, Children and Young People's Service
(CL)	Carlene Liverpool	Admissions Officer (Minutes)

Around 20 parents/carers and other representatives were present at the consultation meeting.

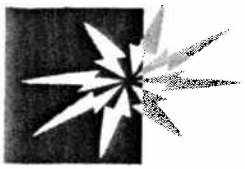
Minutes:

ITEM		Owner
1.0	**Introductions**	
	Belinda Evans explains the purpose of the Public Meeting is to hear the views of the audience and respond to any questions raised. Barbara Breed: makes a short presentation with the use of slides which sets out the case for expanding Lancasterian Primary School. It focuses on the rising birth rate and demand for school places in the borough and the lack of any surplus spare spaces in the area around Lancasterian. It concludes that if we do not increase the number of reception places that we have in the area we will not have enough to meet future demand.	BE BB
2.0	**Consultations**	
	Summary of questions and answers,[7]: **1) It is aspirational that you are working to ensure that every child goes to a local school. But I don't accept that children to have live in the local area. Have you brought down the planned admission number at Seven Sisters?** Yes children do travel to school. **2) Why can't they travel to Seven Sisters?** *Seven Sisters is a 2 forms of entry (fe) with some year groups of 3 fe. In terms of geographical area, Seven Sisters would not meet the needs of*	JD JD

[7] Where a response to a question is not listed it is because the debate in the room and further questions from the audience continued before a response could be given.

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	families in this area. Lancasterian is a popular school. We want to plan for children in the local area instead of letting them travel to school. Seven Sisters has additional capacity but it will not help this area. If demand were to pick up in that area, it could increase to 3fe again.	SB
	Cllr Reith – a lot of development is taking place in Tottenham Hale as families move in, it is anticipated that demand in that area will increase in time.	Cllr Reith
	3) **Which schools in PA 10 can be expanded?** *Work on possible expansions has been carried out in collaboration with various colleagues. We have looked at every school in terms of, among other things, leadership, management and demand. Lancasterian had a bulge class this September, which filled from people who wanted to come to this school and who had expressed it as a preference on their application form. .*	JD
	The initial analysis work suggested that there were very few spare spaces in this Planning Area. 4) **Where are these children going to go? Where are these classes expected to go?**	SB
	Explains that there are no detailed plans at this stage, but that plans would be developed only if a decision to go ahead with the expansion is made. 5) **There must be plans?**	NC
	Any plans will be developed in close conjunction with the school community and only once a firm decision to expand is made. 6) **Lancasterian has a strong community ethos. Does expansion mean knocking down buildings? How are 7 extra classrooms going to fit on this site?**	NC
	A basic survey assessment has been carried out on the site to establish whether or not the site can accommodate an extra form of entry. The result for Lancasterian would be that it would be possible to physically expand the school if required. Architects have not been enlisted at this stage. This will happen if Cabinet agree to expand the school. 7) **Then what is the point of this consultation?**	JD
	Firm plans can not be undertaken at this stage because it will be costly. Should the expansion go ahead, then firm plans will be drawn. 8) **How will play space be provided on site? Some of the Vale students are in wheelchairs? Access and egress is very bad at the moment.**	NC
	9) **Where are the extra classrooms going to go? At present, the use of the hall is tightly shared amongst the students.**	SB
	A feasibility study has been undertaken. The additional classrooms will be put into the site sympathetically. 10) **If a high level study has been undertaken, you must have a good idea of what can be done?**	SB
	The details of how this will be achieved must be done in partnership with the schools.	



Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	11) Lancasterian is a unique special school with a high level of intervention. If you take away place space it will lose its uniqueness. The type of child that comes here needs a small school.	NC
	12) It is not about money, it is about meeting the needs of children. *It is possible that a reconfiguration of space can enhance the learning environment. Architects will work with all stakeholders to ensure that we make the best use of space and provide for all needs.*	NC
	13) My son benefits from the intimacy at Lancasterian. I am worried that an expansion will comprise the physical and intimate community. *A physical expansion does not have to mean that the school will lose its ethos. a strong Leadership & Management team will ensure that the ethos remains.*	NC
	14) A SENCO teacher asked where the intervention for children with disabilities would take place. *A case study is the Willow primary school the total square footage is slightly smaller. However, the actual physical space has been designed to more appropriately meet the needs of the children that use it resulting in a better overall space.*	
	15) What other successful expansions have taken place across the borough?	
	16) I am more worried, if we are talking about remodelling the existing space, the huge building works would destabilise my child's education? The strength of this school is its stability. Some of the students here cannot cope with significant change. The needs of vulnerable children must be considered.	ER
	17) The area is already densely populated and planning area allowing more and more developments to be built in the area. Why are education and planning not talking? *There is a rising birth rate across London and the south-east, but so far we have managed to avoid the use of porta cabins as classrooms. From a town planning perspective, there must be material grounds for refusing planning applications. The Mayor also sets the borough a housing target (currently 680 new homes a year) to address the housing shortage that exists across the capital and work towards ensuring that everybody has the opportunity to have a home that they can call their own. In the local area, Spurs originally submitted a planning application with the view to creating approximately 400 units of housing on part of their current site. following negotiations this was reduced to 200 which is likely to result in a demand for further school places locally. We will deal with this demand as and when these units are delivered on site. as part of prudent planning we need to ensure that we have enough local places to meet future demand.*	ER ER BB BB
	18) Jane (Headteacher) - how did we invite the local community? *ER- we widely leafleted roads around the local area and made press releases.*	BB
	19) Has Mulberry primary school been expanded recently? *ER – No.*	JD

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	BB – Mulberry is a 3fe school which has a sense of community and intimacy. 20) Mulberry's SATs results are poor. *BB – Mulberry's SATs results include children of all abilities, including those with autism.* 21) What is happening with the PDC? *BB –the building is still occupied and in use. I work there.* *JD- New government legislation means that Local Authorities are very limited in being able to open up brand new schools. Free Schools (explained in the consultation document) can also provide extra places.* 22) If extra children attend the school where will additional money come from to fund the teacher's salaries? the *SB – every child brings additional revenue to the school. The extra money will be used to pay for teachers and teaching assistants.* 23) Can you guide us through what happens next?	SB ER

12 September to 17 October This is the stage that we are at now.	Initial consultation to seek views of all stakeholders
21 November – 19 December 2012	Second round of consultation (assuming Cabinet decide to proceed to this stage)
7 February 2012	Cabinet decides whether the expansion should go ahead
February 2012 – February 2013 (approx)	Regular and detailed discussions with the school, governors and parents on how the expansion can be delivered – this stage will include a planning application for any building works required as a result of the planning application.
September 2013	Expansion would begin with a first intake with 28 children into reception

	JD BE
24) It is obvious that the recommendation for this expansion will go ahead. *The councillors (members) will make a decision on whether the expansion will go ahead when they meet in Cabinet on the 8 November 2011. Members will also take into account the announcement from the Department of Education (DfE) on free schools, which takes place on 1st October. No decision has been made at this stage.* 25) Can we vote yes or no?	JD ER

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	Parents can express their views via the consultation document. Hard copies can be provided after the meeting or you can respond to the consultation on –line.	JD
	26) How will members know our feeling and responses? *All views will go into the LA's report. The report will be in the public domain, 5 working days before the Cabinet meeting on the 8 November 2011.* **27) Is the Cabinet meeting open to members of the public?** No. **28) Jane (Headteacher) - you know that staff and governors are against this proposal. Is that the same at Welbourne?** *We haven't had public meetings with Welbourne yet and will be in a better position to respond once we have met their community.* *We can answer that question better next week once the public meeting at Welbourne has taken place.* At the close of the meeting Phil DiLeo urged parents to consider all the impacts of the case for expanding or not expanding and reminded everyone that the consultation is a response to the need for more school places in the local area and more generally across the borough.	SB
	Summary	

Haringey Council

Welbourne Meeting 27 September 2011 3.30pm

Present:

(JD)	Jennifer Duxbury	Head of Admissions and School Organisation (Chair)
(JM)	Jon McGrath	Capital Programme Director
(ER)	Eveleen Riordan	Deputy Head of Admissions
(SB)	Steve Barns	Asset Manager
(NC)	Nigel Cushion	Transformation Coordinator
(LR)	Lorna Reith	Councillor
(PD)	Parveen Duggal	Headteacher
(KS)	Katarzyna Sroka	Project Support Officer (Minutes)

Around 20 parents, carers and representatives of local community were present at the consultation meeting.

Minutes:

ITEM		Owner
1.0	**Introductions**	
	JD made introductions and briefed the meeting attendees on purpose of today's consultations.	JD
2.0	**Consultations**	
	Members of public expressed the following concerns: **1. What are the planning implications of the project?** There is no final decision on the school's expansion yet and it would not be a good use of public money to draw up detailed plans at this stage as we do not yet have any certainty that the expansion will go ahead. If the expansion does go ahead the role of the construction team will be to work closely with the school, parents and other stakeholders in working on detailed plans for the proposal. Only once this has been agreed will a planning application be submitted. **2. Current lunch facilities are not big enough for higher number of pupils.** The expansion would provide a good opportunity to improve the school's building conditions. If the expansion does go ahead the design team will work on how to adapt the space to meet the needs of higher number of pupils who would use it. **3. Concerns regarding reduced access to school, problems with parking spaces during school's hours.** The school will work closely with the planning team and the school and local community to minimise impact on all stakeholders. Any planning applications would be accompanied by, among other things, a traffic assessment which would look at how the local area would cope with additional vehicles and pedestrian movements to	JM SB ER JD/JM

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	the school and how parents and carers entered and left the school premises.	
	4. When the expansion will take place and what impact will have expansion works on school's hours? If the Council decide after this round of consultation that additional local school places are still needed, a second round of public consultation will take place in November and December 2011, and final decision on whether or not to proceed will take place in February 2012 (with the final decision being made by the Council's Cabinet). The most noisy and heavy construction works are generally programmed to take place during the school's summer holidays, although it is impossible to finish all works in that time. Building works during term time are planned very carefully around the school day to keep the school operational and to minimise disruption. The children's health and safety is paramount in all of this planning.	JD JM
	5. More pupils will require more staff. Are there plans to employ new members of staff? More pupils mean more funding for the school and new staff will be employed by the school's management and leadership team headed by Parveen Duggal (Headteacher). There will be opportunities to employ new teachers, family support officers etc.	ER
	6. What other schools in the borough have been expanded? There are numbers of schools across the borough that have been through or are going through expansion process. These include Rhodes Avenue Primary, Coleridge Primary, Mulberry Primary, Broadwater Farm Inclusive Learning Campus and others.	
	7. Higher number of pupils can cause behavioural problems. It will have an impact on teachers. Our experience in Haringey has shown that additional pupils in a school do not lead to an increase in behavioural problems. Welbourne Primary is very well managed school and this is one of the (many) reasons we are thinking about expanding this school. The new funding going to the school as a result of the increased number of pupils would give the school opportunity to create a larger, senior leadership team and set down practices that ensure that every child continues to be treated as an individual.	JM
	8. Did the expansion plans take into account new housing development in the area? The decision to consult on expansion was preceded by detailed research. The Local Authority looked closely at birth rates (existing and projected), the number of reception applications forms and school rolls to determine local preferences. The annual School Place Planning Reports sets out this in more detail. As a part of this	JD

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	work new housing developments planned across the borough were considered, although the expansion we are looking at for 2013 are primarily response to a rising birth rate and increased demand for school places. As a part of the 2012 Annual Report we will look more closely at demand arising from, among other things, development at Tottenham Hale and Heartlands. Also the Department for Education's announcement on free schools that were successful in their applications for provision will be known soon (1st October 2011). Any new free schools will also provide additional spaces to meet demand in the borough. **9. What will my child lose?** Any school expansion does provides an opportunity to improve building and teaching conditions, including addressing issues that the school currently has with heating and dining space. It is an opportunity to reconfigure the existing space to make better use of the inside and outdoor space. The school's senior leadership and team have the opportunity to use this reconfiguration to support not only pupils, but entire families and local community.	
3.0	**Summary**	
	JD informed that the report for Cabinet is being prepared shortly and will be presented to members on the 8 November 2011. Members will make the ultimate decision on whether or not a second round of consultation goes ahead (which would happen in November / December 2011 if it is required). The Cabinet will make a final decision on whether or not to expand school(s) in the borough up to 3 form entry in February 2012.	JD

Haringey Council

Welbourne Public Meeting 27 September 2011 6pm

Present:

(JD)	Jennifer Duxbury	Head of Admissions and School Organisation (Chair)
(JM)	Jon McGrath	Capital Programme Director
(ER)	Eveleen Riordan	Deputy Head of Admissions
(SB)	Steve Barns	Asset Manager
(NC)	Nigel Cushion	Transformation Coordinator
(BB)	Barbara Breed	Head of Standards
(PD)	Parveen Duggal	Headteacher
(KS)	Katarzyna Sroka	Project Support Officer (Minutes)

Four parents, carers and representatives of local community were present at the consultation meeting.

Minutes:

ITEM		Owner
1.0	**Introductions**	
	JD made introductions and briefed the meeting attendees on purpose of today's consultation.	JD
2.0	**Consultations**	
	Members of public expressed following concerns:	
	10. What sort of things has been taken into account when planning school expansion?	ER
	The decision to consult on expansion was based on detailed research. The Local Authority looked closely at birth rates, reception applications numbers and school rolls to establish parental' preferences and where additional places would be needed. This is set out in more detail in the annual School Place Planning Reports. Demand as a result of new housing developments across the borough is also monitored, although demand arising from development will be addressed more fully in the 2012 Place Planning Report.	
	The Department of Education decisions on any new free schools in the borough will be known shortly (1st October 2011). Free schools would also provide places to meet demand.	ER
	11. By how many pupils are we currently over-subscribed for reception places?	JD/JM
	Currently there are 120 applications that we cannot offer a place to.	
	12. Are there plans to expand other schools in the borough?	
	There are numbers of schools across the borough that have been through or are going through an expansion process. These include Rhodes Avenue Primary, Coleridge Primary, Mulberry Primary and Broadwater Farm Inclusive Learning Campus.	JM/NC

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	13. More pupils mean less indoor and outdoor space. Any expansion would provide an opportunity to address the school's building condition. If the expansion were to go ahead the Council's design team would work on how to adapt the space effectively to meet the higher number of pupils. The outdoor area can be reconfigured to be used more effectively and efficiently and to better meet the needs of the pupils. Initial research at Welbourne shows that there is sufficient space to accommodate higher number of pupils.	JD
	5. Residents raised concerns regarding how public consultation was publicised. Leaflets had not been delivered to flats at Hanover Road. Residents also expressed that fliers that were printed only in English has inhabited responses from non-English speaking residents and parents. The leaflet delivery will be evaluated, but the Council are confident that they did leaflet well beyond the current catchment's area of the school. Booklets (longer documents explaining why the Council are thinking about expanding) were also printed in additional languages when requested by the Headteacher (Somali, Turkish and Polish).	JD JM
	14. Will the class size remain at 30 pupils? According to the law the class size cannot be bigger then 30 pupils.	BB/NC
	15. Are there plans to expand Earlsmead Primary? The Earlsmead site is too small to expand the school. The school can only open bulge (one off) classes to address increasing demand.	
	16. Higher number of pupils can cause behavioural problems. It will have an impact on teachers. The Council's experience and wider research does not conclude that more pupils in a school lead to an increase in behaviour problems. Welbourne Primary is very well managed school and this was one of the reasons we have selected it as a school we are thinking of expanding. New funding going to the school as a result of higher number of pupils would provide the opportunity to enlarge and strengthen the Senior Leadership Team and every child will continue to be treated as an individual.	JM
	17. When the expansion will take place and what impact will have expansion works on school's hours? The Council's decision on whether or not to expand the school will be taken no later than in February 2012. The noisiest and heaviest construction works would take place during the school's summer holidays and the building work would be planned around the school day. This is why school building works take longer than other building projects – as the work is	JM JM

Haringey Council

ITEM		Owner
	tailored around the running of the school and the health and safety of children and of all those who use the school is paramount in how this is planned. **18. How does Council will choose the contractor?** The contractors must go through tender process. During this process the contractors are ask to provide evidence on how they are going to provide value for money, high quality and safe service. The school's Senior Leadership Team would help with the appointment of any contractor. **10. Are workers CRB checked and how Local Authority monitors that?** The Council asks contractors to provide copies of employees' CRB certificates. It is the contractor's duty to keep log of all employees and visitors present at the construction site and this is enforced very carefully. **19. Where is the money come from?** The expansion projects would be funded from central government money allocated to the Council. **11. A local resident expressed his concerns regarding the current lack of lightning at the local car park (safety issues) in the school area.** This will be reported to the relevant Council section (Highways).	JM JD
3.0	**Summary**	
	JD informed that a report for the Council's November Cabinet will shortly be prepared. The Cabinet decision on whether or not to expand Welbourne Primary to 3 form entry will be taken no later than February 2012 (and possibly as soon as November 2011 if the Cabinet decide that the expansion should not go ahead).	JD

Haringey Council

Appendix 3

Responses to Belmont Infant & Junior Consultation (running from 17th October to the 2nd November)

124 individuals or families responded to the Belmont Infant & Junior consultation and **3 'others'** i.e. The Governing Body of the Vale, The Governing Body of Downhills Primary School and the Diocese of London Board for Schools, making a grand total of **127 responses. One petition with 111 signatures** was received during the statutory period which ran from 17th October to 2nd November.

The responses from individuals/families/'others' (127) were:

Strongly Support	6 (4%)
Support	13 (11%)
Neither support nor do not support	4 (3%)
Do not support	15 (11%)
Strongly do not Support	85 (67%)
Don't Know	3 (3%)
No response	1(1%)

Of the 127 responses, the figures can be summarised as;

Type of response	Number of responses*1	Number of Belmont Infant & Junior Parents	Other *	Unknown
Online questionnaire	60	39	28	0
Consultation booklet questionnaire	59	44	8	0
Written representations (emails/letters)	7	0	7	0
Recorded Telephone conversation	1	0	1	0
Objections	100	68	33	0
Supporters	19	14	5	0
Impartial	3	2	1	0
Don't know/ Missing (i.e. didn't tick the box on the questionnaire indicating their opinion)expansion)	5	0	2	3
Total	127	83	41	3

*local residents, parent of a child not yet at school age, member of staff at another Belmont Infant & Junior school, A member of the governing body at Belmont Infant/Junior school, A member of the governing body at another school – Downhills primary school and Lordship Lane,

*1- please note that some parents/carers or other stakeholders may have completed the on-line or paper questionnaire form more than once.

Haringey Council

OBJECTIONS

Overall, 100 individuals/families expressed opposition to the proposal. The main points made were:

- Increase in traffic and congestion.
- No concrete plans have been provided.
- Concerns that in current economic building works will be under-resourced/financed.
- School functions well because it is small. This will be damaged by the enlargement.
- An expansion will mean a loss of outdoor/green space.
- Noel Park & North Harringay's Published Admission Numbers have been reduced. This undermines the argument for expansion.
- Improve the standards at Noel Park and North Harringay. This will be more cost effective.
- Disruption during construction works (including health and safety implications, and impact on local residents.)
- Impact on quality of the children's education.
- Impact on partnership with The Vale
    - Disruption of building work on children with Special Educational Needs
    - Loss of space and the implications on access/egress & health and safety.
    - Expansion will have a negative impact on inclusion.

IN FAVOUR

Overall, 19 individuals/families expressed support for the proposal and the following main points were made:

- The importance of allowing children school places close to their homes
- That a larger school would allow more children to benefit from an excellent school
- A disagreement with any plans for a free school in the area as it will divide the community and will be disadvantageous for children from poorer backgrounds
- Belmont provides a wonderful ethos based on fairness and diversity and it would be terrible if other young children in the area were not given the opportunity to be part of this.

IMPARTIAL

3 respondents were impartial about the proposal, and made the following observations:

- Agree with expansion in principle. However, a) the school should not lose any of its outside space (b) the teaching of the current pupils must not adversely affected by building work. Would want to know more about the plans.
- There are advantages such as: 1) more local children can access local provision, 2) families have wider local choice and 3) capital work will enhance the school premises. Examples of disadvantages are: 1) the impact on other

local schools- such as Noel Park & Downhills 2) the general impact of a larger school on the children already attending and 3) the impact on children with different abilities.

- What is the number of applications across this area over the last few years, especially at Infant school level?
- What is waiting list numbers for schools and how have these changed during the year and for what reason?
- Does the type of housing affect demand for schools?
- What is the experience of other schools going from 2forms of entry to 3forms of entry?

RESPONSES OTHER THAN FROM INDIVIDUALS/FAMILES

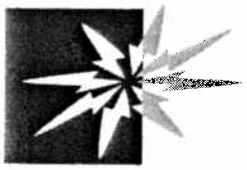
Three representations were received from the following groups: 1) The Governing Body of the Vale, 2) The Governing Body of Downhills Primary School and 3) the Diocese of London Board for Schools. One was opposed. One raised several concerns and did not formally oppose or support the proposals to expand and one was in (overall) support of the expansion.

The main objections from The Governing Body of Downhills Primary School were:

- There are no new housing developments planned.
- Any expansion of Belmont would result in a net loss of pupils to Downhills and other neighbouring schools.
- The development of the Free School in the locality and the possible expansion of Belmont could negatively impact the school.
- There is a large site at the rear of the Downhills Primary School which could be developed enabling the school to expand.

The main concerns from The Vale Governing Body were:

- During the "feasibility" studies, there was no discussion with Headteacher of Vale or staff representatives about the needs of the Vale students and the potential impact on the partnership prior to the consultation.
- The consultation document did not mention the school as a stakeholder.
- If expansions were to proceed, the issue of space for small groups and separate spaces for therapy work and medical intervention would have to be considered.
- An expansion would mean building upwards or on play space. Both of these scenarios have an impact on accessibility for the Vale pupils.
- The vale pupils have physical disability affecting mobility and spatial/perceptual awareness. They are either wheelchair users or have walking aids to move independently and require more space than the average mainstream child.
- A smaller playground with more children is potentially dangerous for the Vale pupils.
- Parking facilities are currently not suitable and requires carefully management to ensure safety for all members of the school community. Further pupils will exacerbate the current situation, adding to the existing risks, both within the car park and in the streets outside the school.



- The Vale building includes a demountable class, especially designed to meet the needs of physically disabled pupils, providing access to the mainstream school. Any further construction would need to consider this.
- Levels of funding available for the Inclusive Learning Campus and Rokesly (examples of successful change) are unlikely to be replicated for this proposed expansion and may not be sufficient to generate a positive impact.

A representation in (overall) support of the proposal from the London Diocese Board for schools was submitted. The Diocese said:

Belmont

"We would agree this should expand."

Haringey Council

Appendix 4

Responses to Lancasterian Consultation (running from 17th October to the 2nd November)

69 individuals or families responded to the Lancasterian consultation and **3 'others'** i.e. The Governing Body of Lancasterian Primary, The Governing Body of the Vale School, and the Diocese of London Board for Schools making a grand total of **72 responses.**

The responses from individuals/families/'others' (72) were:

Strongly Support	4(6%)
Support	8(11%
Neither support nor do not support	3 (4%)
Do not support	5 (7%)
Strongly do not Support	47 (65%)
Don't Know	5 (7%)
No response	0

Of the 72 responses, the figures can be summarised as;

Type of response	Number of responses*1	Number of Lancasterian Parents	Other*	Unknown
Online questionnaire	6	3	3	0
Consultation booklet questionnaire	62	49	13	0
Written representations (emails/letters)	4	0	4	0
Objections	52	35	17	0
Supporters	12	11	1	0
Impartial	3	3	0	0
Don't know (i.e. didn't have a firm opinion either for or against expansion)	5	3	1	0
Total	72	52	19	0

* parent of a child/ren not of school age, member of staff at Lancasterian Primary School, a member of the governing body at Lancasterian Primary school, local residents, a pupils at another school, A representative of a local community group – Ruskin Road Residents Association, the Diocese of London Board for Schools

Haringey Council

OBJECTIONS
Overall, 49 individuals/families expressed opposition to the proposal.

The main points made were:

- Concerns about the limited amount of existing outdoor space and implications of an expansion creating a loss of outdoor/green space.
- Concerns about over crowding and lack of existing space in school.
- Disruption during construction works.
- Impact on quality of the children's education.
- Increase in traffic.
- Reduction in interventions for children with learning disabilities.
- Impact on the Vale students
- School does not have infrastructure to accommodate an expansion.
- The present size of the school provides a supportive space to disadvantaged children who live with overcrowding.
- A 3 form of entry school would comprise the supportive environment on offer.

IN FAVOUR
Overall, 12 individuals/family expressed support for the proposal, and the following main point was made:

- The importance of allowing children school places close to their homes.
- To satisfy a demand for places in the local area.

IMPARTIAL/ No firm Opinion
Overall, 8 individual/families was neither for nor against the proposal. The main point made was:

- There are advantages and disadvantages. Advantage) more funds can be invested in the school. Disadvantage) overcrowding in the classrooms, impact on local community, adverse affect on children's education and health & safety implications.

RESPONSES OTHER THAN FROM INDIVIDUALS/FAMILES

Three representations were received from the following groups: 1) The Governing Body of Lancasterian Primary 2) The Governing Body of the Vale, School and 3) the Diocese of London Board for Schools. Two were opposed and one raised several concerns and did not formally oppose or support the proposals.

The main objections from The Governing Body Lancasterian Primary School were:

- An expansion would build on play space which is shared with The Vale children. Concerned that the Vale children will be put at risk with an increase of mainstream children in the playground.

- Increase in traffic and congestion. Neighbouring streets are already unable to cope.
- Proposals seem rushed, why wasn't more classes incorporated into Inclusive Learning Campus?
- Seven Sister's PAN has been reduced and staff made redundant.

A representation in objection to the proposal from the London Diocese Board for schools was submitted. The Diocese said:

Lancasterian Primary School

- "We understand at present there are surplus places in Tottenham and our concern is that if the demand for places does not materialise as you expect then there could be a budget deficit at a number of schools which are not full. As the pupils are in greater need of support it is important that existing schools run at full capacity so that resources can be allocated to their needs."

The main concerns from The Vale Governing Body were:

- During the "feasibility" studies, there was no discussion with Headteacher of Vale or staff representatives about the needs of the Vale students and the potential impact on the partnership prior to the consultation.
- The consultation document did not mention the school as a stakeholder.
- If expansions were to proceed, the issue of space for small groups and separate spaces for therapy work and medical intervention would have to be considered.
- An expansion would mean building upwards or on play space. Both of these scenarios have an impact on accessibility for the Vale pupils.
- The vale pupils have physical disability affecting mobility and spatial/perceptual awareness. They are either wheelchair users or have walking aids to move independently and require more space than the average mainstream child.
- A smaller playground with more children is potentially dangerous for the Vale pupils.
- Parking facilities are currently not suitable and requires carefully management to ensure safety for all members of the school community. Further pupils will exacerbate the current situation, adding to the existing risks, both within the car park and in the streets outside the school.
- The Vale building includes a demountable class, especially designed to meet the needs of physically disabled pupils, providing access to the mainstream school. Any further construction would need to consider this.
- Levels of funding available for the Inclusive Learning Campus and Rokesly (examples of successful change) are unlikely to be replicated for this proposed expansion and may not be sufficient to generate a positive impact.

Haringey Council

Appendix 5

Responses to Welbourne Consultation (running from 17th October to the 2nd November)

10 individuals or families responded to the Welbourne consultation, and **2 'others'** i.e. South East Tottenham Network Learning Community and the Diocese), making a grand total of **12 responses.**

The responses from individuals/families/'others' (12) were:

Strongly Support	6 (50%)
Support	3 (25%)
Neither support nor do not support	0
Do not support	3 (25%)
Strongly do not Support	0
Don't Know	0
No response	0

Of the 12 responses, the figures can be summarised as;

Type of response	Number of responses*1	Number of Welbourne Parents	Other*	Unknown
Online questionnaire	6	2	4	0
Consultation booklet questionnaire	4	1	3	0
Written representations (emails/letters)	2	0	2	0
Objections	3 (of which 2 were written representations)	1	2	0
Supporters	9	2	7	0
Impartial	0	0	0	0
Missing (i.e. didn't tick the box on the questionnaire indicating their opinion)	0	0	0	0
Total	12	3	9	0

* parent of a child/ren at another school, member of staff at Welbourne, local resident, representative from a local community group - Tynemouth Area Residents Association (TARA)

OBJECTIONS

Overall, 3 individuals/families/'others' expressed opposition to the proposal. The main points made were:

- Currently not enough teachers/support staff for children already attending the school.
- Building works will disrupt management of school.
- Lack of space at Welbourne.
- Informed that a new development in Tottenham Hale would include a new school.
- Play space will be reduced.

RESPONSES OTHER THAN FROM INDIVIDUALS/FAMILES

Two representations were received, 1) from the South East Tottenham Network Learning Community which represents 13 schools – (St Ignatius, Pembury House, Coleraine Park, Welbourne, Gladesmore, Earlsmead, The Green, Mulberry, Tiverton, Stamford Hill, Ferry Lane, Crowland, and Bruce Grove) and 2) the Diocese of London Board for Schools. Both did not support the proposals to expand Welbourne Primary School.

The main objections from the **South East Tottenham Network Learning Community** were:

- Schools in South East Network are not full carrying surplus capacity, particularly in the upper year groups. An expansion at Welbourne could facilitate a loss of more pupils through older siblings transferring to the school.
- As small schools do not benefit from economies of scale, any loss in pupils will adversely affect the school's finances, resources, staffing and standards.
- Potentially, schools may be forced to mix age ranges in classes. This is not the best way to raise standards.
- Schools in the South Network are seeing an increase in the number of families wishing to leave the area, some due to the troubles in Tottenham over the summer.
- As this is already surplus capacity in surrounding schools, all available places need to be filled before expanding Welbourne.
- Concerned that pupil projections are not accurate.

An objection from the **Diocese of London Board for Schools was** submitted. The main objections and concerns of this objection were:

- Schools in the area are not full carrying surplus capacity. It is not clear what effect an expansion at Welbourne will have no surrounding schools such as The Green, Earlsmead and Ferry Lane.

IN FAVOUR

Overall, 6 individuals/families expressed support for the proposal, and the following main points were made:

- The importance of allowing children school places close to their homes.
- That there is a need for school places in the area.
- That a larger school would allow more children to benefit from an excellent school.
- Improvement to current school building.
- Larger budget and greater versatility.

Haringey Council

Appendix 6 – Haringey's Place Planning Principles (as set out in the annual Place Planning Report)

1) Seek to meet demand for places within local communities, having regard for the role of schools at the heart of sustainable communities;
2) Seek to make all our schools popular and successful. Where expansion is needed to meet demand for places, we should favour the expansion of schools where there is proven demand and well-established and successful leadership and management;
3) Have regard to the impact of any changes on the viability and standards at existing and new schools;
4) Bring forward proposals that make best use of scarce capital resources.
5) Work towards more schools having at least 2 forms of entry when building any new schools and through active support for federation of schools to help give each school the capacity to meet our aspirations.

Haringey Council

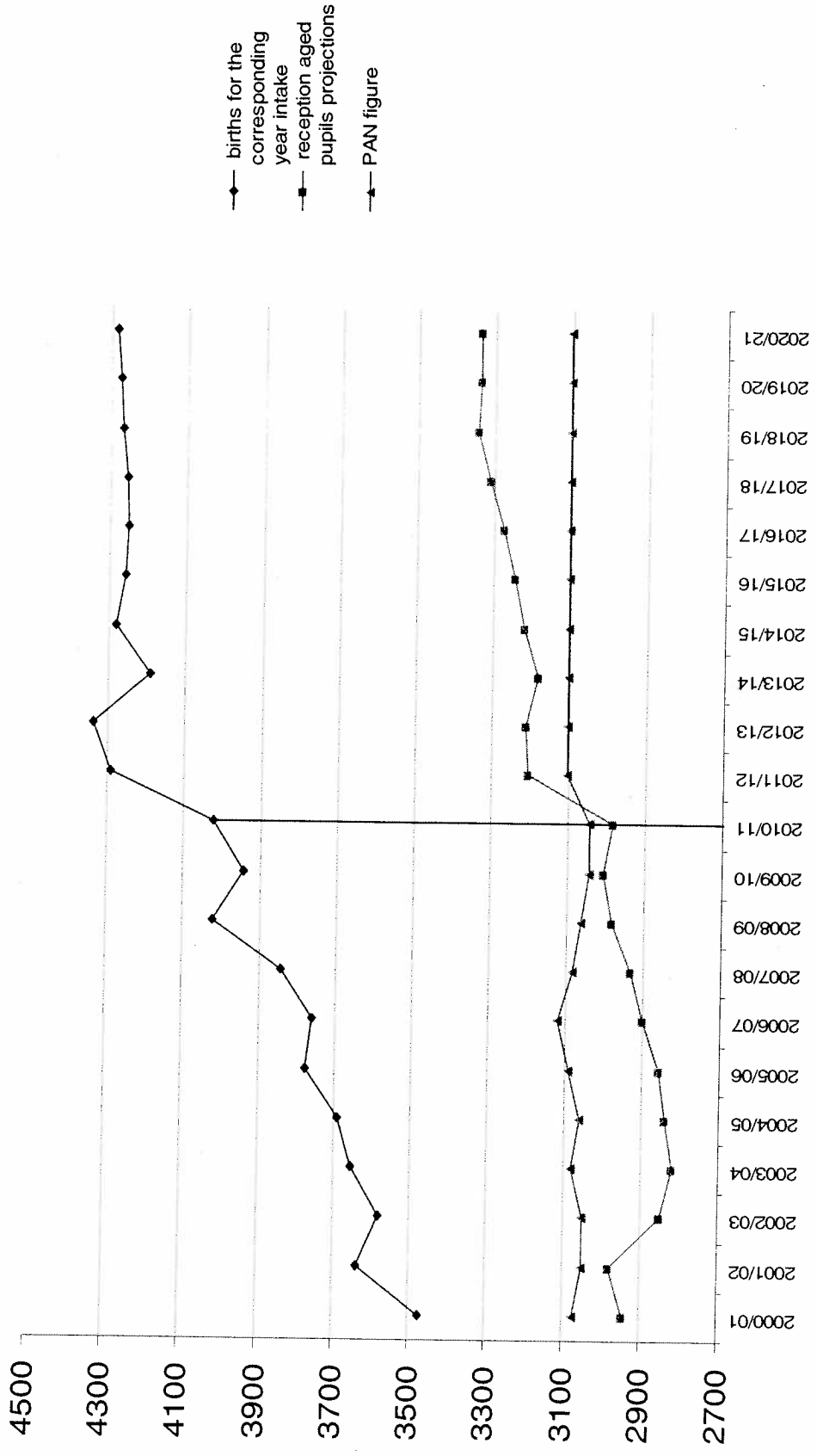
Appendix 7- The demand for reception places

Intak Year	No. of pupil applications	Percentage Increase
intake Sept 07	2662	
intake Sept 08	2775	4%
intake Sept 09	2807	1%
intake Sept 10	3059	9%
intake Sept 11*	2952	-3%

* In addition, Haringey has received just over 500 late applications for the reception 2011 intake. **These late applications are not included in the 2011 entry figure of 2952.**

Haringey Council

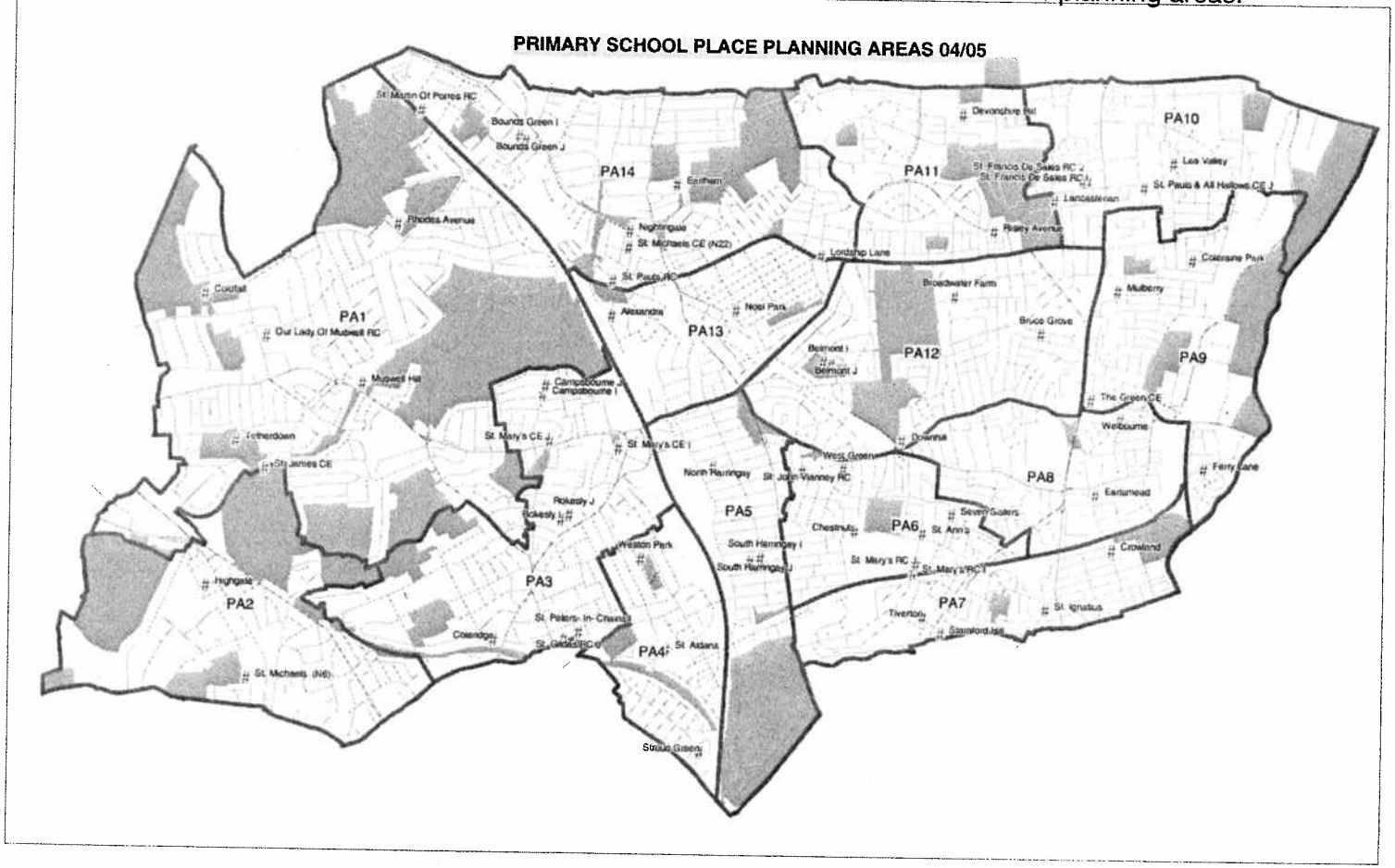
Appendix 8 – Graph showing births, rolls and PAN



Haringey Council

Appendix 9 - Detailed information about each planning area

To enable manageable analysis and planning, primary school roll data is provided in localities. Dating from the 2005, report the borough has been split into 14 planning areas. Each corresponds to one or more wards (the Greater London Demography system does not permit more than 14 areas). This appendix contains detailed demographic and trend data for each of the 14 planning areas.



Appendix 10 – Equality Impact Assessments on all three schools

Appendix 11 – Frequently asked questions on school expansions

Frequently asked questions about school expansions in Haringey

1. **Why are there no plans to show how any expansion would be physically delivered on site?** – We are at the very earliest stage of consulting on the possible expansion of any one or more of three primary schools. No decision has yet been taken on whether or not we will proceed with any of the expansion(s). Once a decision has been taken by the Council's Cabinet to proceed with any of the expansions, the Council will begin a long and interactive dialogue with the school and other stakeholders to decide how the expansion(s) can best be delivered to meet the needs of the children, and to deliver the curriculum in the most effective way for each individual school. There will be further opportunity to comment at this later stage, as well as during the consideration of any planning application that is required as part of the works required to expand the school.

2. **Why does the school(s) need to expand?**
A combination of a sharp rise in the birth rate, migration and increased housing, has created the need to provide additional primary school places in Haringey and across almost all of London. These primary schools have been selected as potential schools to expand from two-form to three-form entry to accommodate the increasing primary aged population that we are seeing in the borough. Any expansion would be incremental with effect from September 2013 – that is, the expansion would start with the reception class(es) and, year on year, the expanded 3 forms of entry would move up the school until, by 2019, the whole school is three form.

3. **Will the school need to close during the building work?**
No – all building works will be planned carefully in close dialogue with the school to ensure that works are scheduled to be as non-disruptive as possible. The building site will be a secure, self-managed area and the school staff, pupils, parents and visitors will have no access to the building site at all. Planning for this will take place only once a decision to expand has been taken,

4. **Will three-form entry mean the school(s) will not be as friendly or will lose the very special sense of community that is the reason for choosing the school in the first place?**
Schools with strong senior leadership teams (SLT) have been chosen because the local authority has confidence that the staff and Governors will make every effort to ensure that the ethos of the school doesn't change and that new staff are carefully recruited to

ensure that the school's friendly approach continues. Further, the wider range of staff as a result of additional appointments to deliver an additional class will bring with it an opportunity for the SLT to recruit a broader level of expertise and specialisms within its staff which can be used to enhance the teaching and learning delivered at the school.

5. **Will the extra school places created be for local children?** – Yes, we have planned to ensure that any extra places created are close to the area where there is identified additional need. Our aim is to ensure that there are enough places to allow children to attend a local school if they chose to do so. We are required to follow school admissions rules as set out in The Admissions Code 2010 in allocating places within any school.

6. **Why have you chosen the schools you have?** - When deciding which schools are suitable for expansion, the council considered sites for a new school as well as considering every primary school within the borough. The schools that we are currently consulting on were chosen on the basis of a number of requirements including proximity to the area of need, demand for places at the school, site suitability, and performance. This is set out on page 2 of the consultation documents under the heading "why are we thinking of expanding..."

7. **Will class size increase beyond 30?** – No, government legislation on Key Stage 1 class sizes limits the number of infant children in a class to 30 pupils per teacher.

8. **Are you just providing classrooms? What about the other spaces pupils need?** – The council will work closely with any school's Senior Leadership Team to ensure that all appropriate accommodation is provided to enable them to deliver an effective curriculum in a way that suits the needs of the school concerned.

9. **What role do 'free schools' play?** – Free schools are new schools that can be set up by a wide range of proposers. On the 10 October the Department for Education (DfE) announced that one proposer – E-ACT – should proceed to the next stage of the free school process to provide a two form entry primary school in Haringey, currently planned for the Tottenham area. The DfE have told us that they will shortly write to the Council to formally seek our views. As of 18 October 2011 we do not have a confirmed site for where this school will be located within the borough. When determining where best to provide additional places in the borough as a result of expansions, information on free school places and their location and number is an important consideration.

10. **Why don't you build a new school?** – Under the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Section 7, a local authority may publish a notice under the section inviting proposals for the establishment of certain types of new schools. However, Haringey is currently

considering the expansion of existing schools. This is because identified local need in Haringey is spread across a wide geographical location and a single school in one location could not effectively address the demand that has been identified. There are strong educational benefits in building on the success of one or more of our two popular and high performing schools where there is an established and strong Senior Leadership Team.

Agenda Item 18

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet - 20th December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Disposal of Council Property –63 Lawrence Road N15 and adjoining Land

Report authorised by :	Lyn Garner - Director of Place and Sustainability Signed: Date: 12.12.11

Report Author:	Olayinka Jawando, Development Surveyor Corporate Property Services Tel: 020 8489 2179 E-mail olayinka.jawando@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: Tottenham Green	Report for: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 Disposal of the Council's freehold interest in 63 Lawrence Road (Site A), the car park and yard (Sites C & D) and the adjoining land to the rear (Site B) for the best consideration that can reasonably be obtained in pursuance of the Council's regeneration objectives as outlined in the Planning Brief adopted in 2007.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 The proposed disposal will assist with the Council's objectives for the regeneration of Lawrence Road and generate capital receipts to support the capital programme

Haringey Council

3. Recommendations

3.1 Agree to divest 63 Lawrence Road from the Commercial portfolio and declare it along with the apportioned area of the car park and yard and the adjoining land to the rear as surplus to requirements.

3.2 Authorise the Head of Corporate Property Services in consultation with the relevant officers and Members to dispose of the Council's freehold interest in 63 Lawrence Road (Site A), the car park and yard (Sites C & D) and the adjoining land to the rear (Site B) for the best consideration that can reasonably be obtained ensuring that the development of the site contributes to the aims of the planning brief and recent planning statement (October 7th 2011) and helps secure the overall regeneration of the Lawrence Road area.

3.3 The site to be offered in the first instance to Newlon Housing Trust as they are at an advanced stage of negotiation with the private landowners of 45, 47 & 49 Lawrence Road.

3.4 In the event that terms cannot be agreed with Newlon Housing Trust, the Council to consider other disposal options with the adjoining private landowners in pursuance of its regeneration objectives for the wider Lawrence Road area.

4. Other options considered

4.1 Retention of 63 Lawrence Road within the Council's commercial portfolio - However, in view of the Council's regeneration aspirations and the increase in crime in the area, this is an opportunity to include the Council's land which is key to unlocking the development potential of the estate to secure the desired regeneration outcome of a deprived area.

4.2 Sale of Site 'B' to Nos. 25-31 Bedford Road as additional garden land. However, this would not demonstrate optimal use of the site's potential, which has a far greater development value if included in the overall redevelopment of the estate as part of the regeneration of Lawrence Road.

5. Background information

5.1 The Council owns the freehold interest in the four parcels of land Sites A, B, C & D shown on the attached plan (appendix 1). However, Site 'A' is subject to a long lease for 80 years with circa 43 years left unexpired.

5.2 Lawrence Road has been identified in Haringey's Unitary Development Plan as an area suitable for mixed-use development; employment and residential which is a major change from past plans in which the area was identified for employment use only.

Haringey Council

5.3 Historically, the Council owned the freehold industrial estate comprising Nos. 45, 47, 49, 63 and 67 Lawrence Road together with the car park & yard but over the years has sold off its freehold interest in all but 63 (together with part of the car park and an apportioned area of yard albeit subject to rights of way) to the incumbent tenants. No. 67 is currently on the market for sale for redevelopment.

5.4 Take up of the industrial buildings on Lawrence Road has been in decline since the late 1980's when the UK clothing industry begun to move to Eastern Europe and China to take advantage of cheap labour costs. Ultimately, the local market could not compete and has been in decline ever since. In 2005, 34% of the buildings were vacant, with vacancy rates continuing to rise as leases expired.

5.5 With the predominant employment uses being industrial and the resultant business closures, the street has become quieter during the day with little or no evening activity or residential population, and consequently little natural surveillance at night. As a result, there have been reports of burglary, vandalism, street robbery and other anti-social behaviour (particularly at night). Thus, there has been an increase in crime and fear of crime on the road, due to a lack of evening use, and security and safety measures.

5.6 63 Lawrence Road is an industrial unit forming part of the Council's commercial portfolio owned freehold by the Council but subject to a long lease with circa 43 years left unexpired. The property suffered severe fire damage in August 2011.

5.7 The owners of 45 & 47-49 Lawrence Road have approached the Council with a view to agreeing to a land assembly incorporating the Council's land within redevelopment proposals of their site.

5.8 Negotiations were at an advanced stage with Origin Housing Association which led to a pre-application meeting with the Council's Planning Service in July 2009 for a mixed-use development comprising a residential development providing 50% affordable housing (by habitable room) of which 30% would be for intermediate housing and some commercial use which was considered acceptable. However, these negotiations have now ceased with terms now being discussed with Newlon Housing Trust who are in talks with the leaseholder of 63 Lawrence Road to acquire the leasehold interest and have approached the Council to acquire its freehold interest to subject to planning.

5.9 Regardless of with whom negotiations are had, Site 'A' (owned freehold by the Council but subject to a leasehold interest with circa 43 years unexpired is key to unlocking the comprehensive development potential of a large part of the

Haringey Council

site if not the whole site. The value of the Council's interest would therefore reflect its redevelopment potential.

5.10 Exempt.

5.11 There are no strategic operational reasons for the retention of this property in its current use, as occupancy of industrial premises on Lawrence Road has been in decline for some time now (34% vacant as at 2005 with vacancy rates continuing to rise as leases expire) prompting Lawrence Road being identified in Haringey's Unitary Development Plan as an area suitable for mixed-use development; employment and residential and the adoption of a Planning Brief Supplementary Planning Document in 2007.

5.12 There are some outstanding land ownership issues between the Council and the other private landowners on the site that need to be resolved but a decision to dispose can be made subject to resolution of these issues.

Land rear of 63 Lawrence Road N15 – Site 'B'

5.13 The Council owns the freehold on the land rear of 63 Lawrence Road measuring approximately 0.10378 acres (420 m^2). The site is a rectangular, landlocked and overgrown piece of land that runs between the back of 63 Lawrence Road and the rear properties of 25-31 Bedford Road containing protected Sycamore trees. The preservation of this overgrown section of land will need to be sensitively considered and addressed within any future proposals by the Council in disposing of its interest in the land.

5.14 The site has no development potential on its own other than as additional amenity land for the benefit of the Nos. 25-31 Bedford Road with limited development potential even when included in the wider redevelopment proposals of 63 Lawrence Road and adjoining privately owned sites (45, 47 & 49 Lawrence Road) due to the protected trees the removal of which would be fraught with difficulty. It is therefore likely that the site will be included as private amenity space to facilitate a comprehensive development of the wider area.

5.15 Exempt.

Car Park and Yard – Sites C & D

5.16 As part of the sale of units 45, 47-49 and 67 to negate the Council being responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the common parts (car park and yard), the Council included in each title part of the car park as dedicated parking spaces and part of the yard subject to rights of way being granted and reserved for the benefit of the other units.

Haringey Council

5.17 Sites C & D are the car park spaces and share of the yard (subject to rights of way) reserved for inclusion in the eventual sale of 63 Lawrence Road.

5.18 Both sites are of de minimis value as site 'C' is subject to rights of way for the benefit of the other privately owned units and site 'D' is too small to accommodate any development but would enhance the overall development value of the Council's combined land ownership by increasing its overall percentage of developable.

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

6.1 Exempt.

6.2 A sale of 63 Lawrence Road will however, result in a loss of a revenue income of circa £7,700 per annum to the commercial portfolio.

6.3 The Chief Financial Officer comments that the disposal is part of the Council's regeneration plans for the area and is considered to be key in unlocking the development potential of the estate of which the property forms part and any sale being subject to planning approval.

6.4 Exempt.

7. Comments of the Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

7.1 Subject to the resolution of the issues referred to in paragraph 5.12 of the Report the Council has the power to dispose of the freehold reversionary interest in 63 Lawrence Road (Site A), the land adjacent to the rear (Site B), the car park and yard(Site C and D) under section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 provided that the disposal is for best consideration.

7.2 Any disposal including Site C and D would be subject to agreement by the owners of 45, 47/49 and 67 Lawrence Road as it may be beneficial for the rights (agreed in a Parking Deed but not yet executed by all parties) referred in the paragraph 5.16 of the Report to be varied or disregarded to facilitate any development of this area.

7.3 Regard should be given in any sale contract for the benefit and burden of the Parking Deed referred to in paragraph 7.2 to be assigned to any buyer if the parties proceed to execute the agreement.

8. Comments of the Deputy Director of Community Housing

8.1 The Community Housing Service supports the disposal of the Council's freehold interest in this site to enable the wider regeneration of Lawrence Road. The Service would seek to maximise the level of affordable housing provision in line with current policy and in recognition of the importance of the site in relation to the regeneration of Tottenham. The Council land should be

Haringey Council

offered for sale to a Registered Provider subject to the purchaser demonstrating that it has acquired the remaining (legal) interest of the site 45-49 Lawrence Road N15 prior to exchange of contracts.

9. Comments of the Assistant Director for Planning, Regeneration and Economy

9.1 The Lawrence Road Supplementary Planning Document adopted in October of 2007 identifies the area as being suitable for mixed-use development for both residential and employment uses in order to maximise potential of the site and make more efficient use of previously developed land.

9.2 Support will be provided for development proposals on Lawrence Road that positively contribute to it becoming a vital and high quality mixed use neighbourhood with more homes, some more public open space and some new community facilities. More sustainable homes, some more public open space and some new community facilities. More sustainable employment floorspace will be required and supported, (whilst accepting there could be an overall loss of employment floorspace). Some new retail will be supported nut only on West Green Road to compliment and strengthen and this local centre.

9.3 Please refer to Appendix 2 for a copy of the Planning Statement provided by the Assistant Director of Planning on the 7th October. The planning statement sets out the vision for the whole of Lawrence and addresses those planning elements for consideration to any future development scheme within the planning brief area. A map is included to identify Council ownership within the planning brief site boundary and also the site area coming forward for development by the National Asset Management Agency (NAMA) in 2012/13.

9.4 In principle, the Planning and Regeneration Service is in agreement to the release of the Council's freehold interest in both 63 Lawrence Road (Site A), the adjoining land to the rear (Site B) and the car park and yard (Site C&D). This being for the best consideration that can be reasonably obtained in pursuance of the Council's regeneration objectives for the site.

9.5 Any future planning applications for the site will be subject to planning policy as and when details are submitted. This includes National Planning Policy, the recently published London Plan (2011), Haringey's adopted Unitary Development Plan (2006), the emerging Core strategy and the Lawrence Road Supplementary Planning Document (2007).

9.6 Development of the site will be taken forward in consultation with local Councillors and the community through the planning process.

10. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

Haringey Council

10.1 Capital receipts from these disposals will support Council objectives benefiting the wider community in Haringey.

11. Policy Implications

11.1 The property/site also forms part of the Council's planned capital receipts programme for 2011/12, which will generate additional capital receipts to help underpin the Council's capital programme.

11.1 The disposal of the property/site in this report will help underpin and kick start Council's regeneration aspirations for Lawrence Road which has been identified as being in urgent need of regeneration due to the increasing level of vacant and redundant buildings and to reduce crime, the fear of crime, and anti-social behaviour in a deprived area of the borough. This approach reflects the Council's adopted Lawrence Road SPD which aims to strengthen the road's competitiveness, attract investment, create safer communities, provide sustainable transport and housing and improve the overall environment.

12. Use of Appendices

12.1 Appendix 1 contains a location plans (BVES A4 1817ae).
12.2 Appendix 2 contains the Planning Statement for Lawrence Road and associated map.

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

13.1 Background Documents

Asset Management Plan 2009-12 (Link: Asset Management Plan: Haringey Council

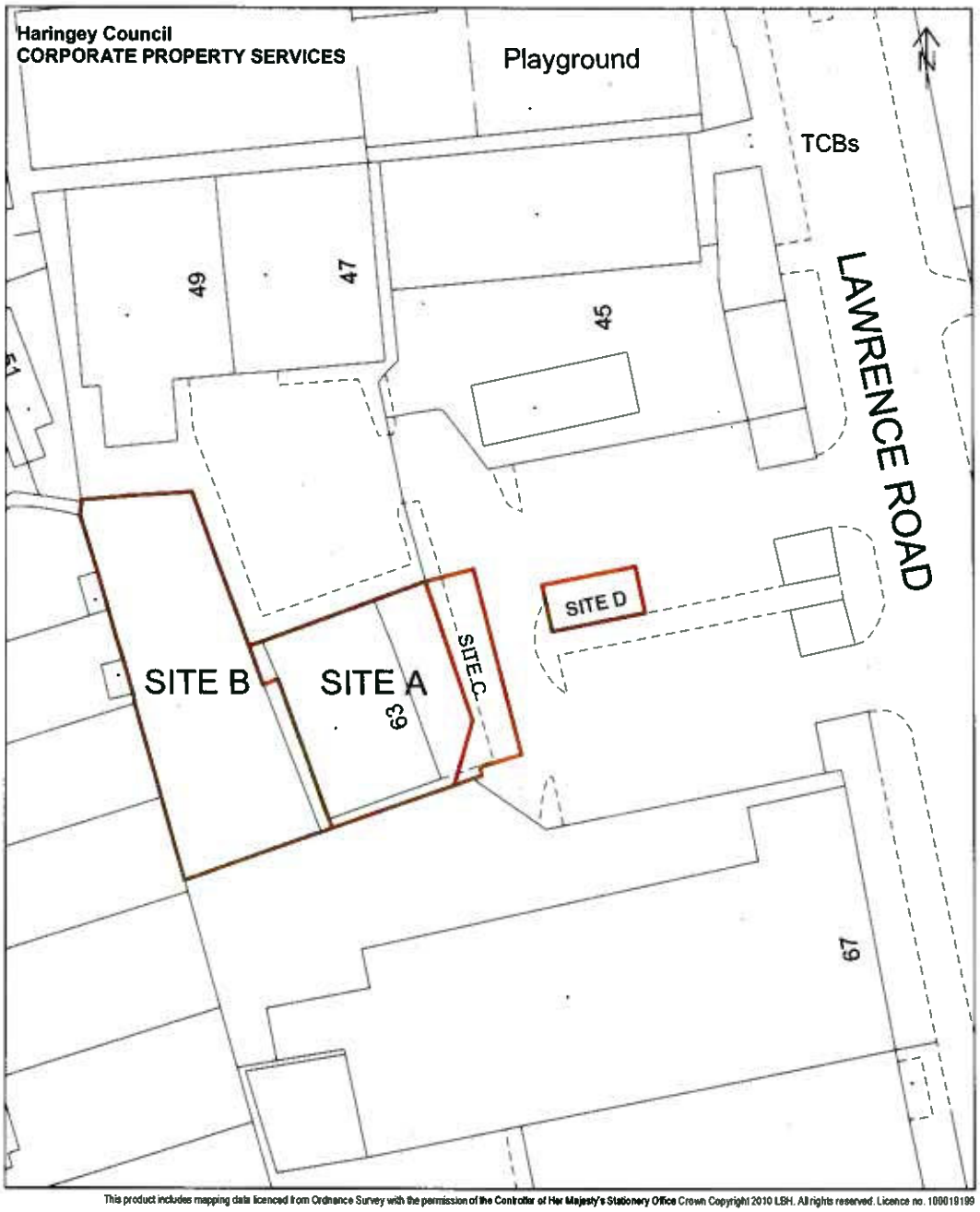
Other background documents are exempt.

13.2 The report contains exempt information. Exempt information is contained in Appendix A and is **not for publication.** The exempt information is under the following category (identified in amended schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972):-

S(3) Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person including the authority holding the information.

Haringey Council

Appendix 1



This product includes mapping data licenced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright 2010 LBH. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100019199

63 Lawrence Road & associated land
Tottenham
LONDON
N15

HARINGEY COUNCIL - REMAINING FREEHOLD OWNERSHIP

CPM No.

Overlay : Corporate - misc.

Plan produced by Janice Dabinett on 06/05/2011

Site A - 0.0293ha 63 Lawrence Road, subject to lease
Site B - 0.0442ha land rear of 63 Lawrence Road, incl land held under possessory title
Site C - 0.0080ha proportion of yard associated with 63 Lawrence Road, subject to rights of way
Site D - 0.0039ha parking spaces associated with 63 Lawrence Road

Site Area (hectares) :

Scale 1:500

Drawing No. BVES A4 1817ae

Haringey Council

Appendix 2

Planning Statement - Lawrence Road

Additional Planning Statement – Marc Dorfman @ 7-10-11

Area Vision

Haringey Council will support development proposals for Lawrence Rd that positively contribute to it becoming a vital and high quality mixed use neighbourhood with more homes, some more public open space and some new community facilities. More sustainable employment and employment floorspace will be required and supported, (whilst accepting there could be an overall loss of employment floorspace). Some new retail will be supported but only on West Green Road to compliment and strengthen this local centre.

The Council is keen for development to be progressed quickly that meets these overall area aims.

The following planning statement vision and elements should be read with the existing approved planning brief (October 2007). This statement relates to the whole planning brief area i.e. 1-3 Lawrence Yard, 78-80 Lawrence Rd and 45- 113 Lawrence Rd. It does not contradict the brief. It addresses more clearly areas of policy demand in order to give the development industry more certainty and it takes into account changes in national planning policy and funding to affordable housing, consultation with local councillors in advance of wider community consultation and the recent temporary uses that are now occupying some buildings in the brief area.

Planning Statement Elements

Support for mixed residential must be shown including tenure and build types - and a respect for Clyde Rd Conservation Area must be shown. Traditional homes of 2-4 storeys as well as flats (5-7 storeys) will be expected. A minimum of 300 new units is expected across the planning brief area (including the NAMA site - 1.5 hectares - 52 per cent of the planning brief area). Small and large units are expected - Council standards to be respected.

London Housing Design Standards (GLA) to be respected. Code 4 Sustainable Homes will be expected. BREEAM very good for non-residential buildings.

The Council's adopted Planning Policy on Affordable Housing will need to be respected and addressed. There will be recognition of the reduction of affordable grant. The Council will seek a mix of social rent, affordable, rent and intermediate homes. An open book viability study will be required and off site contributions will be considered though this will need to include land purchase and construction and tenure costs.

Respect for mixed uses both within some blocks and on different sites will be required. Retention of some employment uses on whole sites needs to be considered. Strong viable businesses should be retained and supported (whilst poor amenity impact ameliorated) or supported to be relocated in Haringey/North London. Retail only on West Green Road to support and strengthen local centre. Neighbouring amenity between retained and new

Haringey Council

employment uses must be addressed
Some increase in public open space will be required preferably linked to existing POS in north west corner of brief area. This space should be a minimum of 120m2 across the whole planning brief area. Schemes coming forward without providing this will be required to make a fair contribution to the actual provision of this POS. Gardens and some of the open space should be designed to be a managed ecological area and designed for growing food.

Community uses could include - a school, health facility, faith building, cultural building and / or community meeting space. Schemes/sites coming forward without any of these will be required to make a contribution to their provision on other sites on the basis of at least a minimum physical land/space contribution of a flexible multipurpose community meeting place and POS. S1o6 contributions (funding) will be expected towards health, school, employment/training, per cent for art/culture, S1o6 management, area/neighbourhood management. POS will also be a minimum land provision and this must be provided, laid out and there must be contribution to ongoing management.

Retention of existing public parking is required - but this could be redesigned/relocated.

"Parking within homes" will be preferred over street parking which should be minimised

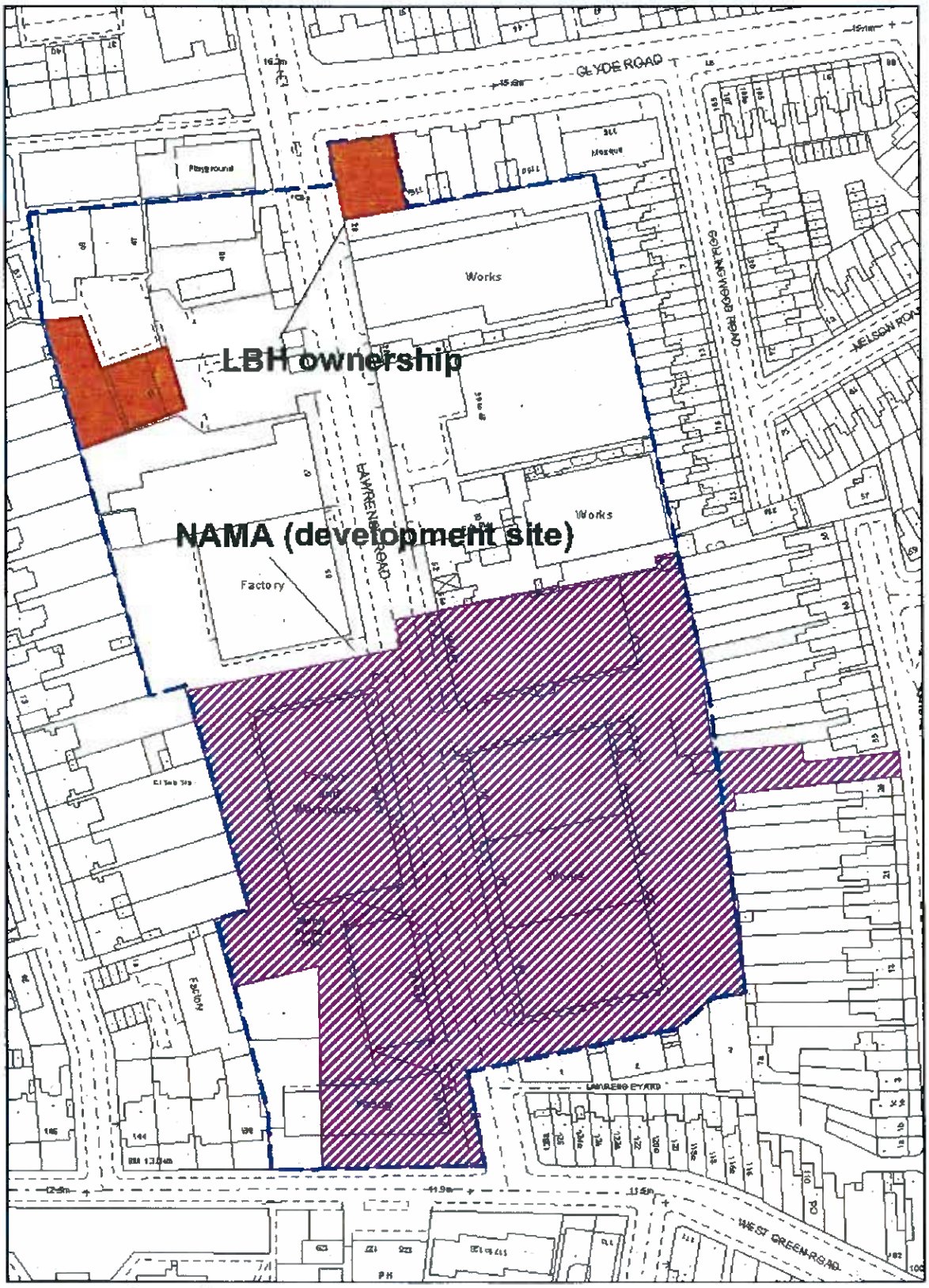
Area Urban Design and building designs must ensure the new residential has good child play space and quality incidental open space – this and the POS and gardens/amenity space for housing should recognise and make provision for bio diversity and ecology. The boulevard feel and trees of Lawrence Road are to be retained and enhanced - and there should be no dominance of the area design by new roads for cars. "Home zone" design concept is preferred. The aim should be to make the design of the neighbourhood unique, of very high quality and be very pedestrian and cycle friendly.

Management of area/neighbourhood is very important - design and management mechanisms to prevent anti social behaviour/crime and support neighbourhood inclusion, cleaning and area responsibility must be demonstrated. Schemes should demonstrate the promotion of neighbourhood "over looking" and "defensible space" - but not "fortress designs". Scheme design, development and area management to be developed in consultation with local councillors, community and the Council.

Quality of sustainable design and environmental management is also required.

Marc Dorfman
AD Haringey Planning and Development

Haringey Council



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved LBH 100019199 (2011)

MINUTES OF THE CHILDREN'S SAFEGUARDING POLICY AND PRACTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 2011

Present: Mrs. Corrick (lay member), Cllr Davies, Cllr Hare and Cllr Rice

Apologies Councillor Amin

Also Present: Marion Wheeler, Sylvia Chew, Iain Low, Phil De Leo, Deirdre Cregan, Michelle Robson.

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTON BY
CSPAP C25	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE** Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Amin.	
CSPAP C26	**URGENT BUSINESS** There were no items of urgent business for the Committee to consider.	
CSPAP C27	**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** There were no declarations of interests put forward.	
CPAPC 28	**MINUTES** The minutes of the 13 September were agreed as an accurate record of the meeting. The minutes of the joint meeting between the Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee and the Corporate Parenting Committee were tabled. It was agreed that any comments or amendments be put forward to the clerk.	All to note
CSPAP C29	**SAFEGUARDING DISABLED CHILDREN IN HARINGEY** When recently considering the Safeguarding and Looked after Children Action Plan, the Committee had remarked on the low number of disabled children in Haringey subject to a child protection plan and had wanted to find out more about the safeguarding of disabled children in Haringey. This was to be assured that the disabled children that needed the attention of the safeguarding service were being identified. The Head of Services to Children & Young People with Additional Needs & Disabilities attended the meeting and presented a briefing paper on	

how the service worked to safeguard disabled children living in Haringey. The service was mainly responsible for disabled children with high levels of need (tier 3 and 4 on the threshold of need). Work with disabled children involved a multi agency approach due to the range and complexity of support required by the child. The briefing note contained information about :

- How disabled children are referred to the service
- The evaluation of safeguarding referrals received by the team
- The connections made with safeguarding services and bodies
- How the DFE guidance is followed
- The development of practices and policies for schools and professionals working with disabled children
- Engagement with present and past users of the service to develop and continually improve services to disabled children

The vulnerability of disabled children was a key concern of the Committee and the Head of Children & Young People with Additional Needs & Disabilities presented a leaflet that had recently been publicly distributed. This leaflet contained the telephone numbers to contact if there was concern about the care of a disabled child.

The Committee further learnt that the service were continually self evaluating the care given to disabled children through the completion of case reviews, and having challenging discussions about the attention given to a disabled child . This was to allow better practices to be developed and inform training to schools and professionals.

In relation, to disabled children that were subject to a child protection plans, there was analysis of their journey, through this care process with an analysis of the thresholds of need considered by the service and an examination of the quality assurance work being undertaken by the Children's service.

The Committee gained an understanding about the current tools used by professionals to support their communication with severely disabled children. These were a range of symbol cards in use by local authority and health professionals.

The Committee were provided with information on the number of disabled children subject to a child protection plan in Haringey with some comparisons provided with other borough's figures.

The Committee asked information about parents that employ carers or have family members help with the care of their disabled children, and if they have a completed CRB checks on the people working with their children given the intensive responsibility they have for them and as they will likely receive direct payments for this care. The Committee noted that legally, the Council could not dictate to a parent that a CRB check was needed for an external carer or family member helping care

	for their disabled child. However when working with parents there were sensitive approaches employed to ensure that parents understood the importance of them and that CRB checks were completed. There were currently no parents employing carers or family members without a CRB check. The Council would also ask parents receiving direct payments to complete a pro forma on what services and activities they were spending funding on and the Council were able to audit bank accounts to ensure funding was being spent appropriately. Questions were asked by the Committee about the engagement with disabled children of different ages. It was noted that the type of communication method would depend on the child's age, physical ability, and language ability. The service was always self evaluating and challenging the approach taken with a disabled child to ensure that it was equal to non disabled child. The Police were more guarded about recommending the use of symbols for communicating with disabled children as there could be legal challenges later on if this evidence was relied upon in a court process. This was a current partner debate in the policy forum attached to the LSCB. Further understanding was sought on the thinking behind the compilation of statistics relating to London Boroughs and their disabled child population set out in the briefing note. It was noted that the boroughs listed were those that had provided a response to the survey. However there would be a further response sought from North London boroughs with their responses added to the table and provided to Members as an update. There was a further query on the percentages shown for the disabled child populations and whether the percentage range could be increased to 10,000 to enable fuller comparisons to be made with other boroughs. The Head of Services to Children & Young People with Additional Needs & Disabilities agreed to examine the feasibility of this. The Committee recognised that there was rigorous care process involved with children that had high complex needs as a child protection issue was less likely to be apparent. This led to discussion about disabled children that met tier 2 and 3 of the threshold of need. It was noted that information on children with a disability or special need meeting these lower thresholds of need could be extrapolated from existing data bases. However the Committee would also need to keep in mind that children could be assessed as having a special need or disability after they had come into contact and assessment with the Safeguarding Service. The Chair of the Committee felt that there should be an audit exercise focused on children with disabilities that met threshold of need at tier 2 and 3 to enable the Committee to get an understanding of the type of services and support they were receiving. This would help give further confidence to the Committee that the number of children with a disability subject to a child protection plan was right. The Head of Services to Children & Young People with Additional Needs & Disabilities agreed to	Phil Di Leo HC/ Phil Di Leo

	meet with the Independent Member of the Committee to compile a proposal for this audit for the Chair to consider.	
CSPAP C30	**BEST PRACTICE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WORK** The Committee received a presentation from Deirdre Cregan, Domestic Violence Co-ordinator, and Michelle Robson, Senior Practitioner for Domestic violence on the subject of Domestic Violence. The presentation enabled the Committee to obtain a more focused view about domestic violence which was currently a factor in 70% of child protection cases. This finding had led to the movement of the Domestic Violence team from the Policy section of the Council to Children's services. Previously in 2001 a best value review had found a lack of co-ordinated of services for women escaping domestic violence. This led to the establishment of Hearthstone a centre for survivors of Domestic Violence providing support with housing and access to services. Since 2002 there has been a strong policy message in the borough about the zero tolerance of domestic violence. There has been training programmes with partners and agencies to raise awareness of Domestic Violence. MARAC (Multi agency risk assessment conference) was established in 2008 to enable a co-ordinated multi agency response to cases where there was risk of significant harm to an individual. The Committee further learnt that Domestic Violence: • Is gender based violence • Has a far reaching impact on families • Can be seen as a non crime as the violence has to result in serious injuries i.e. ABH for prosecution to occur • Although there was a positive arrest policy it was felt by Domestic Violence practitioners that this was not well embedded as a practice • There was prevalence of domestic violence amongst young people and in particular Committee noted that 1 in 5 teenage women reported violence from a partner. • A government survey into attitudes about domestic violence indicated that domestic violence was still seen as acceptable in relationships. The Committee asked if there were any statistics on domestic Violence involving the elderly and it was noted that there was now further research being carried out into elderly abuse as there was a current lack of services available to older victims reporting abuse. The organisation which was responsible for addressing reports of elderly abuse was SOVA (Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults) The Independent Member reported that, prior to carrying out her audit of referrals which involved 2 year olds and where domestic violence was a factor , she had gathered some valuable insight and knowledge from the	

	co-ordinator and Practitioner on Domestic Violence which had informed the audit which members were to consider in the next item.	
CSPAP C31	**EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC** The press and public were excluded from the meeting for consideration of the following item as it contained exempt information as defined in Section 100a of the local government Act 1972 (as amended by Section 12A of the local government act 1985) paras 1&2 namely information relating to any individual, and information likely to reveal the identity of an individual.	
CSPAP C32	**AUDIT OF REFERRALS OF UNDER 2 YEAR OLDS WHERE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WAS A FEATURE** The Independent Member of the Committee introduced her report which set out the findings into referrals involving children under the age of 2 where domestic violence was a factor in their referral to the Safeguarding Team. A positive finding of the audit was the support being given to mothers to leave a violent relationship. Although after care arrangements for mothers was continuing to improve, the Safeguarding Service acknowledged the need to continue to focus on this area as feelings of isolation experienced in a new setting could often be a trigger for returning to a violent partner. The service was looking to encourage involvement in Children Centre services and instigating introductions to community based organisations to help mothers feel independent and supported. On a wider scale there was continuing work with Solace to develop long term practices for safeguarding children living in house holds where domestic violence was featured. Although the sample of cases looked at was not significant in number, as this was a qualitative audit, the impact of a first child in a relationship was noted to be a key introduction point to domestic violence. Other risk factors, seen in the cases analysed for Social Workers to be aware of, were if the mother was not in close distance to her family and if there was a significant age gap between the father and mother of the child. In the cases which involved unborn babies there was good evidence seen of midwives speaking with the mothers and detecting if problems in the relationship were of a violent nature. The midwives knew the appropriate services to refer the mother to. The Committee learnt that when the Police receive a call in Haringey reporting domestic violence notification is provided to the Domestic Violence team. When the Police are visiting the address they will check if there are children living in the home and report this to the domestic violence team. If there are no children seen at the address but there is reason to believe that there are children living there, the Domestic	

	Violence team will get the address details and make a visit to the property. In general the quality of work on the cases was good. There were 10 cases which the Independent Member made comments on for follow up action and there would be a response provided by the Head of Safeguarding at the next meeting on the actions being taken.	SC
CSPAP C33	**EXEMPT MINUTES** The exempt minutes of the 13 September 2011 were agreed as a correct record.	
CSPAP C34	**NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT BUSINESS** None	
CSPAP C35	**ANY OTHER BUSINESS** The Committee agreed to cancel the next scheduled meeting on the 12th December and defer the potential items on the CAF Action Plan, progression of case referrals from the July audit to the meeting on the 26 January 2012.	

Cllr Reg Rice

Chair

MINUTES OF THE CABINET PROCUREMENT COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2011

Councillors Reith and Strickland

Apologies Councillor Bevan, Kober and Goldberg

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTON BY
PROC22.	**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE** Apologies for absence were received from Cllrs Bevan, Goldberg and Kober. Cllr Strickland attended as a substitute. The Committee resolved that Cllr Reith chair proceedings.	
PROC23.	**URGENT BUSINESS** There were no items of urgent business.	
PROC24.	**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** There were no declarations of interest.	
PROC25.	**MINUTES** **RESOLVED** That the minutes of the meeting held on 6 October 2011 be approved and signed.	**HLDMS**
PROC26.	**DELEGATION OF AWARD FOR LOT 7 CDM CO-ORDINATOR OF THE CONSTRUCTION RELATED CONSULTANTS SERVICES FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT** The Committee considered a report seeking approval to delegate the award of one of the 11 Lots of construction disciplines incorporated in the Pan London Construction Related Consultants Services 2011 framework (CRCS 2011). Haringey was the lead authority for this collaborative procurement approach undertaken as part of the North London Strategic Alliance and the Committee had approved the implementation strategy and action plan for the framework in November 2010. This report constituted the first of two reports seeking the award of various Lots of construction consultancy services, with the appointment of Lot 7 CDM co-ordinators needing to be awarded earlier to fit in with one of the programmes of work. A subsequent report would be submitted to the Committee in January 2012 covering the award of the remaining Lots. **RESOLVED** • That approval be granted to delegate the award of Lot 7 CDM co-ordinators framework agreement within the Construction Related	**Dir CR**

	Consultants Services 2011 (CRCS 2011) to the Director of Corporate Resources.	
PROC27.	**INSTALLATION OF SOLAR PANELS ON COUNCIL BUILDINGS USING THE SOLAR PV INSTALLATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND SOLAR PV COMPONENTS FRAMEWORK LET BY BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL** The interleaved report was the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as it contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information). The Committee considered a report updating on implementation of the procurement strategy for the solar photovoltaic installation programme agreed by Cabinet in July and centred on the intended use of frameworks let on behalf of Birmingham City Council. The Committee noted with disappointment the recent government announcement on the reduction of feed in tariffs from 12 December 2011 thereby necessitating the Council placing a hiatus on installations until the market was able to realign with the new tariffs. A second government review of tariffs was planned in due course. It was intended that by virtue of having a framework already in place, the Council would be in a good position to proceed once the market readjusted and installations became viable again. The Committee noted that the framework agreement did not obligate the Council to commit to a programme of works within a set timescale. It was also noted that the anticipated expenditure relating to installation work at key sites in the borough as listed within the exempt appendix was indicative and could be subject to change post December. **RESOLVED** • To note the intended use of the Management, supply and installation of energy efficiency and renewable energy and heat measures framework, let by Buy For Good Community Interest Company on behalf of Birmingham City Council, for the installation of solar photovoltaic arrays for any number and combination of the sites listed in the exempt appendix of the interleaved report. • To note the intended use of mini-competition through the Supply of solar photovoltaic system components framework, let by Buy For Good Community Interest Company on behalf of Birmingham City Council, for the purchase of solar panels and associated equipment for any number and combination of the sites listed in the exempt appendix of the interleaved report. • To note each call off will constitute an individual contract, and that each contract will be submitted for award by the Director of Place and Sustainability, following budgetary approval from the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Carbon Reduction, on recommendation from an investment board, set up to assess the financial viability of the installation.	**Dir P&S** **Dir P&S** **Dir P&S**

PROC28.	**MUNRO WORKS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE - FIRE REINSTATEMENT WORKS** The interleaved report was the subject of a motion to exclude the press and public from the meeting as it contained exempt information relating to the business or financial affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information). The Committee considered a report seeking approval for the award of contract for fire reinstatement and improvement works to four units at Munroe Works industrial estate following a fire in one of the units in 2005. Due to the interconnected nature of the units, roof replacements improvement works would be undertaken to all units in addition to the necessary fire reinstatement works to bring them all to lettable standard. The Committee noted that the tender bid proposed for acceptance did not include a general contingency sum which would need to be held separately. Confirmation was also provided that a further analysis had been undertaken on the two lowest tenders owing to a certain disparity in the fixed prices put forward. This additional check had reaffirmed that the preferred contractor constituted the best value for money and that the disparity reflected the competitive nature of the construction market at the current time. **RESOLVED** • That approval be granted to award the contract for fire reinstatement and improvement works to Units 1, 4, 5 and 6 Munroe Works, Cline Road, Bounds Green, London N11 to Mulalley & Company Ltd on the terms and conditions set out in the exempt appendix to the interleaved report.	**Dir P&S**

CLLR REITH

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 20

Haringey Council

Report for:	Cabinet – 20 December 2011	Item number	

Title:	Delegated Decisions and Significant Actions

Report authorised by :	Assistant Chief Executive

Lead Officer:	Xanthe Barker (Tel. 020 8489 2957)

Ward(s) affected: Not applicable	Report for Key/Non Key Decision: For information

1. Describe the issue under consideration

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Not applicable

3. Recommendations

That the report be noted.

4. Other options considered

Not applicable

5. Background information

Haringey Council

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions) decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

6. Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

7. Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

10. Policy Implications

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

11. Use of Appendices

The appendices to the report set out 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.

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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.

Haringey Council

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 Xanthe Barker on 020 8489 2957.

CORPORATE RESOURCES AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE SERVICE

Significant decisions - Delegated Action 2011/12 – November 2011

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	28.10.11	Approval for award of contract under CSO 9.07 re: Infrastructure Programme Storage Area Network (SAN) Upgrade – Phase 2.	For the Director of Corporate Resources to award the contract for HP Storage Area Network hardware, which includes three years ongoing support and maintenance. £165,947.46
2.	01.11.11	Decision taken under urgency procedures or delegated authority re: Capital Carry Forwards 2010-11.	Delegation authority given by June Cabinet Report 'Financial Outtturn 2010/11'. Total Carry Forward Requests relating to underspends against the previously approved Capital Programme 2011/12 - £12,042,000

Delegated Action

Type			Number
Request for waiver of CSO 8.02 under CSO 10.01	Legal online research provider DCR 31.10.11	Under £20,000	1
Request for waiver of CSO 8.02 under CSO 10.01.2 (a)	London Energy Project, Statement of Requirements, Supplier Evaluation DCR 10.11.11	£10,500 (to be fully reclaimed)	1
Request to award contract as allowed under CSO 9.07.1	Legal online research provider DCR 18.11.11	£18,040	1

Submission authorised by:

J. Parker 2/12/11

Julie Parker
Director of Corporate Resources

DIRECTOR OF (insert name of Directorate)

Significant decisions - Delegated Action 2011/12 – October and November 2011

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Delegated Action

Type			Number
6.05	Training in Restorative Approach	£13,050	1

Submission authorised by:

Libby Blake 7/12/11

Director, CYPS

DIRECTOR OF ADULT AND HOUSING SERVICES

Significant decisions - Delegated Action – November 2011

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	30.11.11	Delegated authority – Frameworki Systems Development Team establishment changes	
2.			
3.			
4.			

Delegated Action

	Number
09.11.11: Supporting People : Hanover Housing Association	
24.11.11: London Boroughs of Barnet, Enfield and Haringey and Voiceability Advocacy	
28.11.11: LBH and Smarter Energy Solutions Ltd contract/waiver solar PV array on Hostels	
30.11.11: SP contract Sanctuary Housing	
30.11.11: SP contract St Ignatius Housing Association Ltd	
30.11.11: Catch 22 Young People	

Submission authorised by: _____

Mun Thong Phung - Director of Adult and Housing Services

Date: 1st December 2011

By virtue of paragraph(s) 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is exempt

This page is intentionally left blank