NOTICE OF MEETING

CABINET

Tuesday, 9th February, 2016, 6.30 pm - Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, N22 8LE

MEMBERS: Councillors Claire Kober (Chair), Jason Arthur, Ali Demirci, Joe Goldberg, Stuart McNamara, Peter Morton, Alan Strickland, Bernice Vanier and Ann Waters

Co-optees/ Non Voting Members

Quorum: 4

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note that this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Although we ask members of the public recording, filming or reporting on the meeting not to include the public seating areas, members of the public attending the meeting should be aware that we cannot guarantee that they will not be filmed or recorded by others attending the meeting. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on.

By entering the meeting room and using the public seating area, you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

The chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

2. APOLOGIES

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be dealt with under

Item 17 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at Item 20 below).

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

A Member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

(i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
(ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A Member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct.

5. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN PRIVATE, ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AND THE RESPONSE TO ANY SUCH REPRESENTATIONS

On occasions part of the Cabinet meeting will be held in private and will not be open to the public if an item is being considered that is likely to lead to the disclosure of exempt or confidential information. In accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 (the "Regulations"), members of the public can make representations about why that part of the meeting should be open to the public.

This agenda contains exempt items as set out at **Item** *[18]* **: Exclusion of the Press and Public.** No representations with regard to these have been received.

<u>This is the formal 5 clear day notice under the Regulations to confirm that this Cabinet meeting will be partly held in private for the reasons set out in this Agenda.</u>

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 12)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 19 January 2016 as a correct record.

7. MATTERS REFERRED TO CABINET BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

None

8. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

9. THE COUNCIL'S BUDGET FOR 2016/17 (PAGES 13 - 80)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture. Report of the Chief Operating Officer.] This report sets out the latest position in respect of the Council's finances with the aim of finalising the budget proposals from Cabinet for the 2016/17 year for consideration and approval by the Council on 22nd February 2016. The report covers proposals in respect of the General Fund revenue account, the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), The Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) and the Capital Programmes for both the General Fund and the HRA.

10. FEES AND CHARGES (PAGES 81 - 120)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture. Report of the Chief Operating Officer.] This report considers the relevant factors affecting the review of fees and charges, identifies those services where an increase is being proposed and seeks: Approval to increase the fee or charge rate to those services where an increase is proposed in line with inflation (subject to de minimis levels). Member's agreement is sought where an alternative approach is being proposed.

11. REPORT TO AGREE THE ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/18 (PAGES 121 - 310)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children and Families. Report of the Interim Assistant Director for Schools and learning.]This report seeks agreement for:

1) The proposed admission arrangements for entry to school in the academic year 2017/18 for Haringey's community and voluntary controlled (VC), nursery, infant, junior, primary, secondary and sixth form settings.

2)The proposed admissions arrangements for in-year applications to community schools in Haringey 2017/18. In-year applications are applications which are received at any point throughout the year other than for reception or secondary school transfer.

3)Haringey's In-Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP) which all schools and academies must follow.

4)The co-ordinated scheme for admission to school in 2017/18 for the reception and secondary transfer admissions rounds.

12. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 – REQUEST TO COMMENCE PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER CONSULTATION - ST ANN'S AND TOTTENHAM GREEN WARD (PAGES 311 - 328)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Communities. Report of the Assistant Director for Environment and Community Safety.] The Council and other agencies have previously used a variety of legislative measures, to discourage groups of men from gathering and seeking illegal and unregulated work outside Wickes Store, N15, creating severe anti-social behaviour issues in the area. Cabinet will consider the use of a Public Spaces Protection Order under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to further mitigate against this Anti social behaviour.

13. TOTTENHAM HALE DELIVERY [DISTRICT CENTRE FRAMEWORK] (PAGES 329 - 822)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing and Regeneration. Report of the Tottenham Director.] Cabinet to consider details of the Council's approach to delivering a district centre at Tottenham Hale.

14. APPROPRIATION OF LAND AT THE OLYMPIA TRADING ESTATE FOR PLANNING PURPOSES (PAGES 823 - 830)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing and Regeneration. Report of the Director of Planning, Regeneration and Development.] Cabinet to agree the appropriation of land at the Olympia Trading Estate for planning purposes.

15. PROVISION OF INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES (PAGES 831 - 836)

[To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture . Report of the Assistant Director for Corporate Governance. Cabinet will be asked to approve the extension of the existing contract for the provision of internal audit services.

16. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS (PAGES 837 - 846)

To note delegated decisions taken by Directors during January 2016.

17. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

18. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Note from the Acting Democratic Services Manager

Item 19 and 20 allow for the consideration of exempt information in relation to Items, 15 and 3 respectively.

RESOLVED:

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as the items below contain exempt information, as defined under paragraph, 3, Part 1, schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972

19. PROVISION OF INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES (PAGES 847 - 850)

As per item 15.

20. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 2 above.

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Agenda Item 6

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD ON Tuesday, 19th January, 2016,

PRESENT:

Councillors: Claire Kober (Chair), Jason Arthur, Alan Strickland, Bernice Vanier and Ann Waters

164. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Leader referred to agenda item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted this information.

165. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor McNamara, Councillor Morton, Councillor Demirci and Councillor Goldberg.

166. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of late business received.

167. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations were put forward.

168. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN PRIVATE, ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AND THE RESPONSE TO ANY SUCH REPRESENTATIONS

No representations were received.

169. MINUTES

Cllr Engert asked for a correction to be made to the minutes, CAB 143. This was in relation to her 2 separate questions put forward on availability of funding for a swimming pool in Wood Green and the reduction in capital receipts if the Council has to hand back to the treasury unused RTB receipts. These two questions had been put together in the minutes as one question and would need to be separated with a response provided.

Subject to this amendment the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th December 2015 were agreed.

170. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

There were no deputations, questions or petitions put forward to the meeting.

171. BUDGET MONITORING 2015/16 - PERIOD 8

The Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture introduced the report which set out a range of indicators relevant to the Council's overall financial health. These included the forecast financial revenue and capital outturns for 2015/16 based on actual performance to 30th November 2015. The budget challenges outlined in the previous budget monitoring report, considered by Cabinet in November remained. Children's Services remained focused on reducing spend, including utilising the use of foster carers to bring down placement costs.

In terms of Adult Social Care overspend, there were measures in place to reduce spend including: care package reviews, contract re-negotiations, reducing dependency of existing clients on existing packages through re-aliment and Improving VFM for spot contracts.

The commitment to a co-production approach remained as this would bring the benefits of services transformation, but at this current time, would delay some savings being achieved. There would be another 3 year budget review to make sure the savings proposals coming forward were realistic as possible.

Also there would be actions taken to mitigate against the increasing cost of temporary accommodation. These actions will be assisted, in the long term, by Capital Strategy which will help push down and manage housing cost.

In response to Cllr Engert's question, concerning the reasons for the less than expected capital receipts for the current year, this was due, mainly, to not yet receiving the capital receipt for Apex House which was still expected for this current year but still could slip to the next financial year.

Agreed that Cllr Engert is provided with details, outside of the meeting, on the placement and duties, of the newly appointed air quality apprentice.

RESOLVED

1. To note the report and the progress being made against the Council's 2015/16 budget in respect of net revenue and capital expenditure;

2. To approve the budget changes (virements) as set out in Appendix 1;

3. To delegate to the Lead Finance Officer the authority to agree cash flow support for Alexandra Palace in support of the East Wing Restoration Project (Set out in paragraphs 9.7 to 9.10 of the interleaved report).

4. To maintain under review the key risks and issues identified in this report.

5. To note that a provisional outturn report will be brought to the March Cabinet meeting.

Reasons for decision
Members' involvement in financial monitoring is an essential part of delivering the Council's priorities.

The constitution requires Members to approve certain financial transactions such as virements according to approved limits.

Alternative options considered
This report proposes that the Cabinet considers the financial position for 2015/16 in line with existing procedures. It also includes enhanced financial information to give the Cabinet a more rounded view of the Council's finances.

A risk based approach to budget monitoring has been developed in order to manage the Council's finances at a time of economic and financial uncertainty including additional financial information.

At this stage of the year the impact of management action on the current years position is limited however, given the overall position and the further savings to be delivered in 2016/17 it is still as important that corrective action is identified to bring expenditure back into line with the budget.

172. 2016/17 BUDGET UPDATE

The Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture introduced the report which set out the issues arising from the recent Autumn Statement and Spending Review 2015 and provisional local government finance settlement with particular focus on their effect on the Council's budget for 2016/17. Cabinet noted that the impact on future years' budgets will be considered later in 2016 as the Council begin to review the MTFS for future years.

The Cabinet Member reported that the Local Government Finance settlement had, generally, not been kind to local authorities with a reduction in spending powers. Cabinet also noted that there would now be 4 year settlements to provide local authorities with more certainty to plan their budgets. Therefore the Council's early choice to take forward a three year MTFS and Corporate Plan had been the correct course of action to take.

The report was proposing to keep Council Tax fixed but due to the demand pressures in Adult social care, the Council would take forward an Adult's Services precept, meaning a 2% increase in Council Tax. This would be for specific use on Adult Social Care and reducing the pressure on care packages.

In regards to the impact of this in the savings programme of the Council, the Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture reiterated that these were still financially challenging times for the Local Authority and it was important to ad hear to the existing financial savings timetable.

In response to Cllr Engert's question on the use of the expected £1.7m income coming forward from the precept and keeping services open for local people, it was evident from the budget monitoring report that even with day care centres currently still open, there was a continuing budget pressure in Adults services to tackle. The additional £1.7m income, from the 2% precept, on a financial yearly basis, would provide the Council with the flexibility to support reducing spend arising from demographic pressures or to support the co production initiatives coming forward.

The Leader reminded Cabinet of the London and national funding issue with Adults Social Care Services; even with all local authorities applying the 2% precept for funding social care this would only fund £1 in every £3 for Adults Social Care and would not provide a sustainable financial future for Adult Social Care.

The Leader further reiterated that when taking forward changes in social care the Council has an obligation to fur fill better care outcomes for all adults in the borough.

RESOLVED

1. To note the outcomes arising from the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement and the impact on the Council's financial plans for setting the 2016/17 budget.
2. To agree that the Council should advise the Department for Communities and Local Government of its intention to consult on the implementation of the 2% Adult Social Care precept.

Reasons for decision

In February 2015, and following extensive consultation, the Council approved its Corporate Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) covering the period 2015 - 18. The Corporate Plan set out the Council's priorities, the MTFS outlined the overall financial strategy and the Workforce Plan outlined the workforce strategy for achieving those priorities.

As a result of the significant reductions to the Council's funding from central government grants, the MTFS required around £70m of approved saving proposals to deliver a balanced budget position in each of the three years' covered by the MTFS (2015 – 18).

Previous government Spending Reviews have provided information covering the financial years up to and including 2015/16; projections beyond that point have been made on assumptions based on national data and trajectories provided by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR).

Following the General Election in May 2015 a new Spending Review was necessary and the November 2015 announcement provided summary financial data for the period up to 2020.

On 17th December the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) provided much of the authority level detail necessary to update the information required to finalise the setting of the 2016/17 budget. Whilst the Council has already approved a three year MTFS, the Council must statutorily set an annual budget including agreeing the level of the Council tax for that year.

Alternative options considered

The Council has already approved a three year Medium Term Financial Strategy in February 2015 and we are not proposing to revisit the savings decisions made at that point in time as we still consider them to be the right ones. The approved savings for 2016/17 have been restated in Appendix B for ease of reference. A number of further alternatives have also been considered as set out below:

(i) The 2015/16 budget monitoring information indicates that there are some financial pressures (slippage) arising from the delivery of the 2015/16 saving proposals and consideration has been given to using reserves to cover the slippage in the short term. However, whilst it has been concluded that the use of reserves is an appropriate approach to dealing with slippage, and the Council will adopt this approach where it is agreed through the budget monitoring process, the Council has no evidence to suggest that it should change any of these savings plans however, we will be conducting further reviews in 2016/17. If these reviews identify that savings are unachievable then the Council will explore what different options are available to achieve the transformational changes that are required in the provision of Council services.

(ii) Further Service Savings - There has been consideration, as an alternative to raising Council tax, that the organisation could find more savings in its service base thereby reducing the service budget requirement. This was discounted because the services are already faced with a significant savings programme. Adding more savings to an already difficult programme would be detrimental to the achievement of outcomes already agreed in the Corporate Plan.

(iii) The option of raising Council tax has also been considered. Due to the significant pressures in Adults Social Care we are consulting on whether to

apply the Adult Social Care precept, announced by the government in the Spending Review. This would raise an estimated £1.7m. It is further possible to increase Council tax by up to 2% before a referendum is required. We are not proposing to implement this more general increase. This decision has been made because the Council's current level of Council tax is above the London average and there are concerns about the regressive nature of the tax.

173. PROPOSED CHANGES TO OUR APPROACH TO WELFARE ASSISTANCE

The Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture introduced the report which set out a proposed timetable for responding to welfare reform changes and signalled the Council's commitment to developing a more strategic approach to supporting those in financial hardship. The report also proposed some immediate changes to existing provision of financial assistance to ensure that these resources are prioritised where they can have the most impact.

The Cabinet Member continued to speak about the ideological nature of the Government's reforms, their negative impact, including the loss of benefits for 13,000 households in the borough. This meant the Council would need to ensure that it was offering assistance through its current welfare assistance schemes as effectively as possible .The report further discussed better aligning support funding with the DHP scheme to meet families that were most in need and there would be separate reports on the DHP and Support fund policy coming forward for key decisions in March.

RESOLVED

1. To note progress to date in preparing for welfare reform changes (paragraph 6.1) and agree the proposed timetable for developing our strategic response to welfare reform (paragraph 6.4).

2. To agree that when the current Support Fund contract ends on 31 March 2016, the existing scheme should be brought to an end, and that a proposal for how the Council will meet the needs of those who would have been eligible for support under the scheme is brought to the Cabinet Member for Resources in March 2016 for approval (paragraphs 6.34-6.38)

3. That subject to agreement of 3.2 above, to agree that the remaining resources for local welfare assistance held in reserves following the Support Fund closure should be aligned with other forms of assistance for those in financial hardship and that a clear plan is developed for how these resources will be targeted to meet existing and future support needs (paragraphs 6.34-6.38)

4. To agree that the Council reviews its Discretionary Housing Payment policy and as part of this review takes steps to improve the monitoring of support, ensuring that systems are in place to deliver support in line with agreed policies in a fair and consistent manner (paragraphs 6.39-6.40)

5. To note proposals to engage with the voluntary and community sector to develop a shared strategic response to welfare reform (paragraphs 6.43-6.45)

Reasons for decision
The existing contract for the Support Fund ends on 31 March 2016 and a decision is needed as to how to proceed following the end of the contract. Remaining resources for local welfare

assistance are limited and the Council needs to ensure that these resources are targeted efficiently and at the areas of greatest need.

The Discretionary Housing Payments policy is approved annually to take account of any national policy changes and local financial settlement. Any spend on DHP over and above the government allocation is at cost to the Council's General Fund. This policy will need to be reviewed and updated by the end of 2015/16 to take account of the Local Government Financial Settlement allocation and the changes that are due to come in through the Welfare Reform and Work Bill.

Decisions on the use of resources for local welfare assistance must be taken in the context of our longer-term response to the changes within the Welfare Reform and Work Bill. The magnitude of these changes for our residents will require the Council to have a clear strategic response in place and members are asked to agree the timetable and process for this.

Alternative options considered

Re-tender the Support Fund contract

An alternative option would be to retender the Support Fund contract, which is currently due to end on 31 March 2016. Although there is currently enough remaining in reserves to extend the contract for an additional year, this is not considered the best use of these resources as the Support Fund is expensive to administer and only supports a small proportion of those facing financial hardship. Retendering the existing contract would also be a resource intensive process and, given remaining resources would only support a new contract for a period of 1 to 2 years; this would not be an efficient use of Council resources. Continuing with an externally administered scheme also reduces opportunities to better coordinate existing resources.

Bring the existing contract in house

An alternative option would be to end the existing contract with Northgate and bring the Support Fund scheme in house. This would enable the scheme to be aligned with other forms of financial assistance and reduce the potential for duplication. However, there are likely to be significant administrative and set up costs associated with developing the scheme in house. Given the limited resources remaining within reserves it is not considered good value for money to use these resources to set up an in-house scheme which could only be supported for a limited period of time.

Do nothing

Doing nothing is not considered to be a viable option given the anticipated impact of welfare reform changes on demand for financial assistance and support in the borough.

174. WOOD GREEN INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AND AREA ACTION PLAN

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Regeneration introduced the report which outlined to Members the four broad development options for Wood Green and the emergent preference for one of the options for how regeneration might take place in Wood Green .The report further sought approval to carry out a first stage public consultation on these 4 growth options through publication of the draft of the Wood Green Area Action Plan: Issues and Options Report (the 'Wood Green AAP'). There would then later follow a second consultation process on the preferred option.

The report also sought Members approval to the revised budget to complete the Wood Green Investment Framework in order to put in place the necessary staff and resources to manage the project effectively through to completion of the AAP and to commence the implementation stage. The Investment Framework would be reported separately to Cabinet in due course.

Cllr Engert questioned the consideration being given to Cross Rail 2 in the plans when no decision by government had been made on this. In response it was noted that the plans for Wood Green were much needed and were at an early stage so amendments could be made according to changes in London and regional plans. However, it was important to include a transport plan for Wood Green and give consideration to the impact of Cross Rail 2 even at this early stage.

Cllr Engert further asked a question about whether GP services had been included in the plans to regenerate Wood Green. Councillor Strickland responded by setting out the importance being given to social infrastructure in Wood Green and the discussions already taking place with the community about schools, and health provision. The Council were alive to this issue and also speaking with the appropriate organisations.

Cllr Engert further asked questions about the community benefits of the AAP including a swimming pool for Wood Green. The Cabinet Member for Housing and Regeneration was happy to speak with Cllr Engert on the leisure provision but no commitments could be made about a swimming pool for the local area.

RESOLVED

1. To approve for Regulation 18 consultation purposes the publication of the draft Wood Green Area Action Plan: Issues and Options report (attached at Appendix 1) for a period of seven weeks commencing on 1st February 2016.

2. To note the consultation programme set out at Appendix 2.

3. To approve the revised expenditure budget and external funding plans to complete the Wood Green Investment Framework and AAP as set out in Section 6.

4. To agree a maximum additional Council contribution of £694,000 to finance the current shortfall to the end of March 2017.

Reasons for decision
Haringey faces considerable challenges in planning for long term growth. Following the publication London Plan 2015, the Borough's housing target has risen from 830 net new dwellings per year to 1,502. In parallel, the borough has a target to increase employment levels by 29% over the next 20 years.

The Wood Green area (which includes the Chocolate Factory and Clarendon Road sites) is identified in the London Plan and the adopted (2013) and emerging update to the Local Plan Strategic Polices DPD as a Growth Area able to accommodate a significant portion of the borough's future development needs. Significant development opportunities have already been identified in the emerging Site Allocations DPD for sites along the railway, Clarendon Road, Cobourg Road and the Council's own landholdings, including the Civic Centre, Station Road sites and the Wood Green Library site. However, at the moment there is no comprehensive long-term strategy for the future of the Metropolitan Town Centre and its hinterland to co-ordinate these development opportunities.

The Investment Framework and Wood Green AAP are required to ensure there is a clear and structured plan for delivering change within this area that delivers on Council's and the community's aspirations for the place and maximises the benefits to be achieved from new development and strategic investment in infrastructure.

Public consultation is an important statutory requirement in the preparation of the Local Plan and the documents cannot progress to the next stages in the plan-making process without carrying out appropriate consultation – for the AAP this will need to be in accordance Council's statutory duty to consult and the adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

Alternative options considered
If an Investment Framework and Area Action Plan were not developed and adopted, it is expected that the market will respond to increasing demand for residential and commercial development. This risks undermining the community and the Council's ability to secure managed change in Wood Green against a backdrop of a coherent spatial vision and would be likely instead to see more piecemeal development in the area.

Proceeding without an area specific planning policy framework also risks undermining the status of Wood Green as a Metropolitan Town Centre (in the London Plan), as the developers and investors respond to short term commercial demands which may not correspond with longer-term housing and employment growth aspirations.

Without clear and adopted area based planning policies and a coherent regeneration programme, the Council will have reduced control over future development of its own land and property assets in Wood Green, limiting what can be achieved in delivering the Council's housing and employment targets.

Options regarding the content and timetable for the production of Haringey's Local Plan, including the Wood Green Area Action Plan, were considered in January 2015 by Cabinet in the context of agreeing the revised Local Development Scheme. Therefore, no further options in respect of the preparation of an Area Action Plan or valid alternatives are considered in the context of preparing this report.

All local development plan documents must comply with the requirements of Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and Regulation 18 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Act 2012. There is therefore no alternative to progressing the statutory Development Plan Documents (DPD) other than in accordance with these provisions, Council's statutory duty to consult and its adopted SCI.

175. ST MARY'S CE PRIMARY EXPANSION - CHURCH LANE SITE

The Cabinet Member for Children and Families introduced the report which sought approval to award a contract for construction works to be undertaken on the St Mary's CE Primary School building located on the Church Lane site so the school can accommodate an additional form of entry as allowed under CSO 9.06.1.d and be ready to include additional pupils in September 2016.

RESOLVED

1. To appoint T&B (Contractors) Ltd in the amount of £686,663.60 for a contract period of 27 weeks. To allow timely delivery of the project to enable accommodation of an additional form of entry by September 2016.

2. To approve the issuance of a Letter of Intent not exceeding 10% of the contract sum.

Reasons for decision
To award a contract which will enable the timely mobilisation and construction works to St Marys CE Primary School Church Lane Site which aims to support the Council's requirement for additional school places from September 2016.

Alternative options considered
The proposed expansion of St Mary's CE Primary School is expected to support additional cohorts from September 2016. A do nothing option would not support local demand for additional pupil places.

Four contractors were invited to tender and therefore considered to undertake the required construction works at St Marys CE Primary School Church Lane site. The tenderers proposals were evaluated using a 60% quality and 40% price weighting and on this basis the recommended contractor is deemed to be the most economically advantageous tender representing the best value option to deliver the required works.

176. AWARD OF TENDER FOR SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE

The Cabinet Member for Children and Families introduced the report which detailed the outcome of an open tender process for the award of a contract for the provision of a School Nursing Service for one year to Whittington Health, the sole bidder for this contract. Cabinet noted that the School Nursing Service promotes and protects the health and well being of school age children and young people who attend mainstream schools in Haringey and school age children not in school.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the award in accordance with CSO 9.06.1(d) of the provision of a school nursing service contract to Whittington Health NHS Trust for a period of one year commencing 1st April 2016 at a value of £867,413 with an option to extend for a further period of up to one year.

2. To note that £150,000 of the first year's contract price relating to delivery of the school age immunisation element of the service will be funded by NHS England and the rest of that year's cost of £717, 413 for the school nursing service will be funded by the Council from the public health grant.

Reasons for decision
As a result of the procurement exercise, which was carried out in accordance with the Procurement Code of Practice, only one application was received, from the current provider of the school nursing service, Whittington Health NHS Trust.

The original contract length specified in the tender documentation was for two years with an option to extend for a period of up to three years. However, in order to re-align future service provision to support integrated services and to meet the medium term financial strategy, it is

now proposed to work with Whittington Health to redesign the service over the next one to two years.

Clarification has been sought from Whittington Health as to whether they would be prepared to accept the shorter one year contract term with a one year extension option and they have confirmed that they would.

Alternative options considered
The option of extending the existing contract was not available as the contract made no provision for an extension.

To withdraw from the tender process and not award the contract. This was not considered viable as this would cause considerable disruption to schools and interrupt the delivery of mandated services i.e. the school age immunisations programme and the National Child Measurement Programme.

177. INTER AUTHORITY AGREEMENT WITH CONSTITUENT BOROUGHS OF THE NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY

The Leader introduced the report which proposed agreement of the Inter Authority Agreement. This proposal had been put forward to all 7 constituent boroughs and would allow them to pay an equal and proportionate cost for waste and recycling. This agreement was needed before the end of January 2016 to allow the menu pricing to begin from April 2016 as per the previous Cabinet and Cabinet Member Signing decisions.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the appended IAA and grant approval for the legal document to be signed by the Chief Operating Officer, such signing to be upon confirmation that all parties have made like resolutions;

2. To agree to apportion the levy from 2016/17 onwards until the parties unanimously agree otherwise in accordance with the menu pricing mechanism (which forms part of the attached IAA);

3. To agree delegated authority for the Chief Operating Officer to approve any minor amendments to the finalised legal document before signing.

Reasons for decision
The IAA will formalise the existing governance arrangements and procedures for considering matters as they relate to the NLWA/borough interface. The detailed case for entering into the IAA is contained in the previous Cabinet and Cabinet Member Signing reports that have been approved up to 2012.

It is worth noting that where the revised IAA differs from the previously agreed document, this is predominantly in respect to the removal of certain obligations on the boroughs that had been deemed necessary to mirror the proposed NLWA contracts. Their removal serves to de-risk the agreement in key areas, in particular the commitment to guaranteed minimum tonnages for specific waste streams, against which any contractual liabilities would have been allocated to boroughs.

Further details of the key changes since the IAA was agreed in-principle in 2011, as well as the main responsibilities placed on the parties to the IAA under the revised text, and a summary of the rationale for the menu pricing system are contained in Appendix B.

Alternative options considered
The Council is not obligated to sign up to an IAA. In the absence of an IAA the constituent boroughs and NLWA would remain subject to the non-binding and less formal arrangements that currently govern the NLWA/borough interface, other than where specified by statute (i.e. the levy, NLWA power of direction).

The case for formalising the NLWA/borough interface has been outlined in detail in the previous Cabinet reports. Most significantly, not agreeing an IAA will mean retaining the current levying system, which is based on the statutory default (with limited agreed changes) and is recognised by all parties as being unfit for purpose.

178. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES

RESOLVED

To note the minutes of the following meetings:

- Cabinet member signing on the 7th December 2015
- Cabinet member signing on the 10th December 2015
- Leader's Signing on the 14 December 2015
- Cabinet member signing on the 5th January 2016
- Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee 5 October 2015

179. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS

RESOLVED

To note the delegated decisions taken by Directors in December 2015.

180. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None

181. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as the items contained exempt information, as defined under paragraph 3, of the local government act.

182. ST MARY'S CE PRIMARY EXPANSION - CHURCH LANE SITE

As per item 175.

183. SCHOOL NURSING TENDER

As per item CAB 176.

184. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

None

CHAIR:

Councillor Claire Kober

Report for: Cabinet 9th February 2016

Item number:

Title: 2016/17 Budget

Report authorised by: Tracie Evans – Chief Operating Officer

Lead Officer: Neville Murton – Lead Finance Officer.

Ward(s) affected: ALL

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key.

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. In accordance with the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) 1992, the Full Council must approve the budget for the forthcoming year and agree the Council tax for that year, by the statutory deadline of 11th March

1.2. The government published the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement on 17th December 2015 and the Cabinet meeting held on 19th January considered the implications of that announcement.

1.3. This report sets out the latest position in respect of the Council's finances with the aim of finalising the budget proposals from Cabinet for the year 2016/17 for consideration and approval by the Council on 22nd February 2016. The report covers proposals in respect of the General Fund revenue account, the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), The Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) and the Capital Programmes for both the General Fund and the HRA.

1.4. The report incorporates the results from the council's budget consultation, the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the latest financial information. It also reflects the detailed work undertaken by the Haringey Schools Forum whom have considered and proposed changes to the Formula for Financing Schools.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. The proposals set out in this report are based on our approved Medium Term Financial Strategy for 2015 -2018 that we agreed in February 2015. In planning over the medium term, we have tried to give some certainty about our priorities and how we would finance them. However, even at this stage of the process and despite our best endeavours, there remain uncertainties due to the failure of the Government to plan in a similar way.

2.2. For example, although we understand that the Government will continue with its proposals to mandate a 1% rent reduction for our tenants, the legislation

has not been enacted; and only in the last week of January did we hear about new proposals to exempt those in Sheltered or Supported Accommodation. We are having to make assumptions that reflect what we believe will happen, as to do otherwise would be disruptive for tenants and present an unnecessary risk to the Council's finances.

2.3. It is unacceptable that we have to work with these major uncertainties. However, this administration is determined to do everything within our power to set a realistic and robust budget for 2016/17. We know that this is an essential component to managing the risks facing the Council in light of continued funding reductions and I believe that the position set out in this report represents appropriate proposals for consideration at Full Council.

2.4. The budget monitoring report I presented to Cabinet last month highlighted the significant pressures we face to provide adult social care in Haringey. Like other London Boroughs, an ageing population is causing an increase in the demand for such services. As a result, in January, we consulted with residents on proposals to levy the Chancellor's 2% Adult Social Care precept, which would raise £1.7m and add £23.64 to a Band D council tax bill.

2.5. Although these additional funds are welcome, the Chancellor's precept comes nowhere near addressing the challenges we face in providing adult care. In my view, the Government is failing to properly fun adult social care and is seemingly pushing the problem down to local authorities. £1.7 million is a very small amount compared to the budget pressures we face – indeed we are already spending around £13 million more on adult social care this year than originally estimated. The scale of the cuts by the Government means that our services will have to change fundamentally. However, we will use the additional funds to further protect care packages and to support the outcomes that emerge from the co-production process to design a new model for social care in Haringey.

2.6. The proposals within the proposed budget have been rigorously scrutinised and I welcome the recommendations of Overview and Scrutiny, which will help to support efficient and effective management of the council's budget.

2.7. What is clear is that in 2016/17, the Council and our borough will continue to face challenging times. However, despite the failure of the Government to recognise the important role local authorities play in building strong communities, in Haringey we will continue to use the resources at our disposal to support economic growth and tackle inequality. This budget will see the seventh consecutive freeze of the council tax base rate; investment in each of Haringey's nine libraries, investment in our roads and pavements; and continued support for regeneration schemes that will draw in £1billion worth of external investment.

3. Recommendations

3.1. Cabinet are asked:

3.1.1 to approve, subject to any agreed amendments, the proposals set out in this report at appendix 1, including the 2% precept on Council Tax towards funding Adult Social Care pressures and submit them for consideration by the full Council at their meeting on 22nd February 2016 as Cabinet's 2016/17 budget proposals;

3.1.2 to propose approval to the Council of the 2016/17 General Fund revenue budget as set out in Appendix 1, including specifically a General Fund budget requirement of £255.627m but subject to the final decisions of the levying and precepting bodies and the final local government finance settlement;

3.1.3 to propose approval to the Council of the 2016/17 Housing Revenue Account budget as set out in Appendix 2;

3.1.4 to confirm and propose approval to the Council of the 2016/17 General Fund capital programme detailed in Appendix 3;

3.1.5 to confirm and propose approval to the Council of the 2016/17 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programme detailed in Appendix 4;

3.1.6 to approve the changes to the rent levels for General Needs Homes for Haringey tenants reflecting the expected regulations requiring a 1% rent reduction in 2016/17 and subsequent years'. This will reduce the average weekly rent from £106.62 to £105.55 as set out in paragraph 9.4 and Table 2;

3.1.7 to approve the changes to the rent levels for Sheltered/ Supported Housing tenants reflecting the expected, 1 year only, exemption from the government's rent reduction policy. This will increase the average weekly rent from £94.49 to £95.34 as set out in paragraph 9.8 and Table 3;

3.1.8 to approve the changes to service charges for leaseholders set out in Table 4;

3.1.9 To approve that rents for decanted properties are set at the appropriate Local Housing Allowance rate as set out in paragraph 9.14 and 9.15

3.1.10 to note the recommendation of the Chief Operating Officer (S151 officer) that any additional resources , including those generated from the improved taxbase identified in this report, should be initially held in a risk reserve to support the statutory review of the adequacy of reserves in the context of the 2015/16 overspend position;

3.1.11 to propose to the Council the indicative Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) for 2016/17 of £242.685m as set out in Appendix 5;

3.1.12 to approve the proposed changes to the Haringey Formula for Financing Schools as recommended by the Haringey Schools Forum and set out in paragraphs 8.13 – 8.14 for the secondary lump sum factor and, for the deprivation factor, option 2 set out in paragraph 8.19;

3.1.13 to approve the responses made to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommendations following their consideration of the draft budget proposals and as set out in Appendix 6;

3.1.14 to note that this report will be considered by the Council at its meeting on 22nd February 2016 to inform their decisions on the 2016/17 budget and the associated Council Tax for that year; and

3.1.15 to delegate to the S151 officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture, the power to make further changes to the 2016/17 budget proposals consequent on the publication of the final local government finance settlement or other subsequent changes up to a maximum limit of £1.0m.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. In February 2015, and following extensive consultation, the Council approved its Corporate Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) covering the period 2015 - 18. The Corporate Plan set out the Council's priorities, the MTFS outlined the overall financial strategy and the Workforce Plan outlined the workforce strategy for achieving those priorities.

4.2. As a result of the significant reductions to the Council's funding from central government grants, the MTFS required around £70m of approved saving proposals to deliver a balanced budget position in each of the three years' covered by the MTFS (2015 – 18).

4.3. Following the publication, on 17th December 2015, of the Provisional Local Government Finance settlement, Cabinet reviewed the impact of the settlement on the 2016/17 budget set out in the approved MTFS.

4.4. Taking all relevant factors into account, including in particular the outcomes from statutory consultation with business rate payers, further public consultation, the recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny committee meeting held on 25th January 2016 and any other subsequent changes, this report sets out Cabinet's final budget proposals which, if approved, will be sent for consideration at the Full Council budget setting meeting scheduled for 22nd February 2016.

4.5. The final budget report to the Council on 22nd February will also additionally include a number of requirements consequent on the proposals set out in this report and in particular:

- The formal Budget Resolution required in accordance with the LGFA 1992 as amended by the Localism Act 2011, which sets the Council tax for the forthcoming financial year;
- The Precept of the Greater London Authority (GLA) for 2016/17 in accordance with S40 of the LGFA 1992 which must be added to the Haringey Council element of the Council tax to give a total Council tax for each category (band) of dwelling in the Council's area;
- The formal assessment of the relevant basic amount of Council tax against the principles established by the Secretary of State for the purpose of determining whether any Council tax increase is 'excessive' and therefore is subject to referendum.
- Approval of the Cash Limits for 2016/17;
- The S151 Officers evaluation of the adequacy of the Council's reserves and the robustness of the estimates including the council's reserves policy;
- Approval of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) which has been formulated by the Corporate Committee and subject to the scrutiny review process

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. The Cabinet has considered or are asked to consider the following alternative options:

(i) The Overview and Scrutiny committee met on 25th January 2016 and the formal recommendations from that meeting have been reviewed by the Cabinet Member for Resources. Cabinet are asked to further

consider the recommendations and approve the proposed responses set out in Appendix 6.

(ii) The outcomes from all of the consultation activities and our consideration of all of the comments are summarised in this report.

(iii) The Cabinet have considered the extent to which further resources could be generated from an increase in the Council tax above the proposed 2% precept for Adult Social Care and, taking into account the impact on Council tax payers, the Cabinet is not proposing any further increase above the Adult Social Care precept of 2% set out in this report.

6. Background information

6.1. In January the Cabinet considered a number of proposed changes to the 2016/17 budget, which was initially set out in the 2015 – 2018 Medium Term Financial Strategy. These changes reflected an overall increase in government grant resources amounting to around £2.5m and a further increase in resources based on the proposal to apply the 2% Adult Social Care precept. This will be used to meet demographic and other pressures as set out below.

6.2. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement also raised the option for Council's to request a 'guaranteed' four year settlement subject to the production of an efficiency plan. The exact details of this offer are unclear; for example what the efficiency plan would include, who is authorised to request the offer, whether a request can be subsequently rescinded and the extent to which the financial allocations might need to be reviewed to take account of variables such as the Uniform Business Rate multiplier.

6.3. Consequently, we are intending to explore in detail the offer as it is developed with the intention to achieve as much financial planning certainty as possible from the government as this approach is consistent with that adopted by the Council in setting its MTFS for 2015 -2018 and its future intentions for strategic longer term financial planning.

6.4. It is also apparent that the whole approach to financing Local Authorities is changing; over the next Four years implementation of the proposals for Council's to retain 100% of Business Rates and the cessation of the existing Revenue Support Grant mechanism are likely to have profound effects for the way that Council's finances are set and this settlement is therefore likely to be the final one transacted under the existing arrangements.

6.5. The revised budget for 2015/16 was £266.4m. Table 1 below summarises the Council's 2016/17 budget position following the January 2016 report approved by the Cabinet.

Table 1 – Revised 2016/17 Budget Position at January 2016

	2016/17 Revised £000
Funding	
Core Grants	33,586
New Homes Bonus (NHB)	5,878
Revenue Support Grant	50,988
NHB returned funding - top slice	1,027
Council Tax	85,976
Retained Business Rates	19,404
Top up Business Rates	55,220
Contribution from/(to) Reserves	3,116
Total Funding Available	**255,195**

6.6. On a like for like basis this reflects additional resources of £4.179m over the level of resources assumed in the 2016/17 budget set out in the Councils approved MTFS.

6.7. Since that report was approved by Cabinet, the Chief Operating Officer (S151 Officer) has further approved, in consultation with the Lead Member for Resources and Culture, the Council taxbase for 2016/17 and, in accordance with the statutory requirements, notified that taxbase to the relevant bodies

6.8. The government's final settlement is expected to be announced in February which may make further changes to the provisional settlement. Changes arising from the publication of the final local government finance settlement should reflect minor technical adjustments and are not expected to have a material effect on the proposals made in this report.

6.9. In order to finalise the budget proposals in time for the scheduled Full Council meeting, the Cabinet is asked to delegate authority to the Chief Operating Officer (S151 officer) to agree any changes up to a level of £1.0m consequent on the final settlement or any further notified changes to government grants.

6.10. This will allow the Council meeting scheduled for the 22nd February to agree a full set of budget proposals reflecting all relevant financial information.

7. The Council's taxbase

7.1. Each year the council as Billing Authority is required to calculate the tax base for the Borough in order for it to calculate its own council tax but is also required to notify this figure by 31st January each year to any major

precepting authority (the GLA) as well as any levying body (Environment Agency, Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, North London Waste Authority, London Pension Fund Authority) in order for them to calculate and set their own budgets and determine the level of precept / levy to be made to Haringey.

7.2. The calculation of the council tax base is prescribed by regulations. Put simply, it is the aggregate of the estimated number of properties in each valuation band each year, subsequently adjusted to take account of the estimated number of discounts, disregards and exemptions which are likely to apply and any estimated increase / decrease in the list for the forthcoming year.

7.3. The Chief Operating Officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture, considered and approved a report setting out that the Council's taxbase for 2016/17 would be 72,175 (from 70,810 in 2015/16). The taxbase has increased over 2015/16 due to the combined effect of an increase in dwellings and a reduction in estimated numbers to be applied under the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) which was approved by the Cabinet in December 2015.

7.4. A small increase in taxbase was already projected in the 2015 -2018 MTFS, based on the proposed level of Council tax for 2016/17, excluding the levying of the Adult Social Care Precept, the increase in the taxbase results in additional resources of £1.2m. This report proposes to place this additional yield into a Risk Reserve (see section 11 below)

7.5. Similarly the latest position in respect of anticipated Business Rates (NNDR) income has been reviewed and now reflects a c£0.4m increase in the anticipated yield which has been added to the overall funding position.

8. Schools

Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB).

8.1. The DSB is made up of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), post 16 funding provided by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) and the Pupil Premium. As

the post 16 funding is calculated by the EFA and paid directly or passported to schools and academies the Cabinet is not required to make any decision on this funding.

8.2. The Local Authority is required to consult with the Schools Forum on the Dedicated Schools Budget. Reports on the proposed strategy for the year were presented to the Forum on 3rd December and 14th January. A further report is planned for the Forum meeting on 25th February. The following paragraphs set out in overview the proposals relevant to the DSB most of which are subject to Forum approval. However, the changes, set out in paragraphs 8.11 – 8.21, and which reflect proposals to amend the Haringey Formula for Funding Schools are made by the Forum for approval by the Cabinet.

8.3. A summary of the indicative DSB resources is included in Appendix 5

Pupil Premium.

8.4. The current rates for the Pupil Premium are £1,320 per eligible primary age pupil, £935 per eligible secondary age pupil, £1,900 for Looked After Children (LAC) and children adopted from care and £300 for children of service personnel. We have not been notified of any changes to these rates for 2016-17 and the Pupil Premium receivable in 2015-16 for schools in Haringey is therefore:

• Academies and free schools	£3.794m
• Maintained Mainstream	£11.347m
• Special Schools	£0.249
• LAC	£0.781m
• Alternative Provision and other	£0.110m
Total	£16.281m

8.5. For the first time in April 2015 three and four year olds in nursery provision were eligible for the Pupil Premium. This was paid at the rate of £0.53 per hour per eligible child and it is estimated that this will generate a total of £317k for Haringey children.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

8.6. The DSG is a ring-fenced government grant covering pupils aged 2 to 15 that can only be used for the purposes of the Schools Budget as defined in the School and Early Years Finance Regulations. The DSG is calculated in three blocks: The Schools Block (SB), the Early Years Block (EYB) and the High Needs Block (HNB), which are considered separately. Funding may be moved between blocks with the agreement of the Schools Forum.

8.7. The indicative DSG settlement was received at the time of the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement in December.

Schools Block.

8.8. The Schools Block covers the cost of all funding delegated to schools and academies as determined by the local funding formula. It is calculated using pupil numbers recorded in the census for mainstream settings in October 2015.

8.9. There has been a technical change at the National level to the calculation of the Schools Block in that funding for all academies and free schools was included in the grant as a lump sum in 2015-16. In 2016-17 the funding was built into the main allocation.

8.10. Overall there will be an increase of £2.901m in the Schools Block (SB) attributable to increasing pupil numbers and a slight increase in per pupil funding for the technical change mentioned above.

Haringey Schools Funding Formula.

8.11. Local Authorities (LAs) are required to keep their funding formula under review and following significant changes in 2013-14 and 2014-15 no material alteration was made for 2015-16. Schools Forum on 8th July 2015 appointed a sub-group to review the formula for 2016-17.

8.12. The group took account of a number of factors including The Department for Education's (DfE) expressed intention to introduce a national schools funding formula. The Government's Spending Review on 25 November announced that consultation on a national funding formula will begin in 2016 with the intention of introducing one for 2017-18.

8.13. Its deliberations concluded that there should be no general change to the 2016-17 funding formula; however, a proposal was made to remove the secondary lump sum (£74k) and retain this within the High Needs Block (HNB). The reason for the proposed change was the disproportionately high number of pupils with high needs taken by some secondary schools, with the resulting additional pressure on their delegated budget share, and a disproportionately low number taken by others.

8.14. To support the effect of this imbalance the proposal was to create a fund in the HNB to support schools taking high needs pupils above a threshold. The methodology would be different in the first year of operation.

a. In Year 1 (2016-17) the funding would be released to secondary schools proportionate to the numbers of Haringey children with statements/EH&CPs to the school roll (Years 7 to 11 only).
b. Subsequently, the funding will be released to secondary schools in the same way but only taking account of the numbers of year 7 students with statement/plans proportionate to the year group.

8.15. This phased approach will allow schools to redress the balance of their intake over time and recognise the efforts of schools that positively support children with additional needs.

8.16. The proposal was consulted on with all schools with the majority of replies coming from secondary schools. Secondary school responses by the deadline were evenly divided for and against the proposal, a late response was in favour. A particularly strong response against was received from Greig City Academy and a representative from the school spoke against the proposal at Schools Forum.

8.17. Schools Forum on the 3rd December considered the proposal and the responses to consultation and resolved to recommend the change to the Cabinet (18 in favour with 2 abstentions).

8.18. The data set for the 2016-17 funding allocation was released in mid-December. There were significant changes to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) with no Haringey child being in the most deprived band and a far higher proportion now in the lower bands. To retain the same factor value as in 2015-16 would have reduced the funding through deprivation factors from 12.4% to 9.2% and introduced unplanned turbulence between years in the lead up to the introduction on a national schools funding formula in April 2017.

8.19. Modelling was undertaken to minimise the year on year changes and two options were consulted on. Option 1 up-rated all factor values to allocate the resources released from IDACI whereas Option 2 first up-rated the IDACI value to allocate the 2015-16 IDACI quantum and then up-rate all factors to allocate remaining headroom.

8.20. Consultation with schools produced 36 responses which were considered by the Forum on 14th January. Of these 27 supported Option 2 and nine Option 1. Forum agreed to recommend Option 2 to Cabinet.

8.21. The Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) remains at the same level as last year (98.5%) and this will serve to act as a further control against any excessive turbulence in an individual school's budget as a result of the proposed formula changes.

High Needs Block (HNB)

8.22. The HNB is not driven by census data and is therefore not as buoyant as the other two. The resources available in the HNB have increased by £0.447m.

8.23. The HNB covers all funding for pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) other than that included in delegated mainstream school budgets. It includes funding for special schools, special units and alternative providers, funding for pupils placed in other local authority or private provision and centrally provided

services. It also incorporates funding for the extended duty of providing for students in FE establishments with SEN up to the age of 25. A significant concern is the uncertainty around the costs of the new responsibilities for students up to the age of 25 with SEN which began in September 2013.

8.24. A sub-committee of the Schools Forum meets to look at this area in detail and a report will be presented to Forum on 25th February looking at the pressures within the HNB and the plans for 2016-17 budgets and for containing expenditure within the resources available.

Early Years Block (EYB).

8.25. The EYB funds in Haringey:

a. The universal early years free educational entitlement for three and four year olds in nursery classes, nursery schools and the Private Voluntary and Independent sector. This includes the agreed number of full-time places.
b. The targeted funding for the two year old entitlement.
c. The childcare subsidy.
d. A contribution to the cost of the Early Years Team and centrally retained budgets that have been delegated in the Schools Budget.

8.26. Forum will be considering proposals for the allocation of the 2016-17 EYB (indicative at this stage) at its meeting on 25th February.

Longer Term Dedicated Schools Budget Strategy.

8.27. The 2015 Spending Review announced consultation in early 2016 on the introduction of a national funding formula for schools, early years and high needs costs from April 2017. This may either take the form of a specific allocation per school using the national formula or the aggregate of these sums allocated to local authorities with the final distribution being determined by schools forums. It is expected that this will affect the distribution of funds between local authorities and between schools.

8.28. The Spending Review highlighted the increase to 30 hours of childcare for 3 and 4 year olds with working parents. Upper and lower limits on earnings and hours will be applied to eligibility for the additional 15 hours. A headline announcement on investing over £1bn a year more in childcare for 2, 3 and 4 year old by 2019-20, was also made. The government plans to invest at least £50m capital funding to create additional nursery places and over £300m a year to increase hourly rates.

8.29. Funding for education budgets outside of the DSB will be cut nationally by £600m. As a result the role of LAs in working with schools will be reduced and a number of statutory duties removed.

9. Homes for Haringey and the HRA

Housing Rents

9.1. Since the introduction of Self Financing in April 2012, the main income to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) has been the rent and service charges of tenants. Rents in the past four years have been set in line with the Government's guideline rent increase. However, there has been a change of policy on the part of the Government. In July 2015, as part of the summer budget, the Government stated their intention to reduce social housing rents by 1% from whatever the rent actually was on 8th July 2015.

9.2. This is the first time in recent years that the Government has taken direct control of rents, and therefore there are no realistic options for the Council to consider, when setting rents for existing general needs housing tenants. The legislation has not yet received Royal Assent, but it is considered too complex not to implement the anticipated legislation. If the Council were to ignore the impending legislation, and only apply it once fully approved, it will probably have a rent reduction to apply retrospectively, including refunding overpaid rents.

9.3. The Council has adopted a current policy of putting rents up to target rents on empty properties, and it is proposed that this should continue (although these rents will also be subject to the 1% rent reduction).

9.4. The average rent for general needs housing, after application of the 1% rent reduction will fall from £106.62 per week to £105.55 per week (with effect from Monday 4th April 2016) and this will mean that there will be a rent loss of £2.681m from the anticipated budget for 2016/17. Table 2 below sets out the average weekly rents for 2016/17 by property size.

Table 2 – 2016/17 Average Weekly Rents (General Needs Housing)

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Properties	Current average rent 2015/16	Provisional average rent 2016/17	Proposed average rent decrease
Bedsit	131	£85.73	£84.87	-£0.86
1	4,228	£89.18	£88.29	-£0.89
2	5,242	£105.81	£104.75	-£1.06
3	3,819	£121.27	£120.06	-£1.21
4	594	£137.79	£136.41	-£1.38
5	100	£159.42	£157.82	-£1.59

6	12	£166.78	£165.11	-£1.67
7	2	£159.18	£157.59	-£1.59
8	1	£180.20	£178.40	-£1.80
Total	**14,129**	**£106.62**	**£105.55**	**-£1.07**

Sheltered/ Supported Housing

9.5. However, whilst the new approach on rent reduction applies to general needs housing, the Government announced on 27th January that it will put in place a year-long exception for all supported accommodation from the 1% rent reduction in the social rented sector.

9.6. The impact of this government exemption is to allow a rise in the rent for Sheltered/ Supported Housing in line with existing government guidelines of inflation (measured by the September Consumer Price Index (CPI) + 1%) which the Council has previously followed. Given that in September 2015 the CPI was in fact -0.1% the proposed rise in rents for these houses is actually 0.9%.

9.7. This has been done to give the Government time to study the findings of an evidence review that was commissioned by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Department for Communities and local Government (DCLG) into the various forms and definitions of supported accommodation. The exemption follows sustained efforts by a wide range of bodies including housing providers and Local Authorities to highlight the negative effect that the 1% rent cut would have on supported accommodation due to the increased costs that this type of provision attracts.

9.8. Therefore, Sheltered/ Supported housing rents would increase by £0.85 per week (0.9%) from an average of £94.49 per week to £95.34 per week as set out in Table 3 below. These units provide accommodation that is specially designed for older and disabled people who need support on a day to day basis.

9.9. More than 98% of existing residents in Sheltered / Supported housing already receive support to pay their rent in the form of Housing Benefit, the Council will work with the small number (less than 30) of residents where this is not the case to provide financial advice and support with budgeting to ensure that the impact is mitigated.

Table 3 – Sheltered/ Supported Rents 2016/17.

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Properties	Current average rent 2015/16	Provisional average rent 2016/17	Proposed average rent decrease
Bedsit	8	£83.71	£84.47	£0.75

1	1,271	£94.28	£95.13	£0.85
2	39	£103.11	£104.04	£0.93
3	2	£105.08	£106.02	£0.95
Total	**1,320**	**£94.49**	**£95.34**	**£0.85**

9.10. The Council agreed a 3 year budget for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) in February 2015. However, given the Government's decision to impose a 1% rent reduction for the next 4 years and the forced sale of Council houses to fund the extension of Right to Buy, this budget has become unsustainable, as the available funding is now expected to reduce by around 15% from the position assumed when the budget was set in 2015 over a 4 year period.

9.11. The Council is very limited in its options to stop a sharp fall in HRA income which means that to continue to deliver a balanced budget we will need to reduce expenditure on Housing. All HRA expenditure will be reviewed and challenged over the next 12 months. However, the rent loss in 2016/17 can be met in the first year of this new policy, by a reduction in the provision for bad debt (0.5m), and through a reduction in the HRA Capital Programme (£2.1m).

9.12. This will in turn allow the Council time to more fully explore the other options to balance the budget as part of the Business Planning process and hence return to setting a longer term budget during 2016-17.

Service Charges

9.13. In addition to rent, tenants also pay service charges. Tenants' Service charges are cost neutral. The charges must be set at a level that recovers the costs of the service, and no more than this. The proposed service charges for 2016/17 are set out in Table 4.

Table 4 – 2016/17 Service Charges

Tenants' service charges	Current Weekly Charge 2015/16	Proposed Weekly Charge 2016/17	Proposed increase	Projected Annual Income
Concierge	£15.29	£15.66	£0.37	£1,595,800
Grounds maintenance	£3.01	£3.16	£0.15	£1,291,100
Caretaking	£4.25	£4.29	£0.04	£1,664,500
Street sweeping (Waste collection)	£3.63	£3.56	-£0.07	£1,451,300

Light and power (Communal lighting)	£2.15	£2.19	£0.04	£1,015,500
Heating (average charge)	£10.15	£10.20	£0.04	£311,600
Integrated reception service (Digital TV)	£0.77	£0.77	£0.00	£353,200
Estates road maintenance	£0.49	£0.50	£0.01	£235,400
Bin and chute cleaning	£0.16	£0.16	£0.00	£64,300
Proposed tenants' service charge income 2016/17				**£7,982,700**
*Projected income is based on the number of tenants x weekly charge x 52 weeks x *99% (*Income recovery rate with 1% rent loss due to empty properties)*				

Rents for our own stock, when used as temporary accommodation

9.14. There is a significant decant programme underway, to support the current and future regeneration projects on housing estates. There is usually a long gap between the time when tenants move out, and the blocks are demolished. It is proposed to use these properties as temporary accommodation for people towards whom the Council has a duty to provide, when they are homeless. Such properties are occupied under licence, and excluded from becoming secure tenancies under the Housing Act 1985 Schedule 1 (4).

9.15. Rents are for licences and non secure tenancies are not restricted under the rent restructuring rules. The local authority can set appropriate rents, and it is proposed that rents in these properties are set at the appropriate Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rate.

9.16. The revised HRA budget for 2016/17 taking into account all of the above changes to rents and service charges is set out in Appendix 2.

10. General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programmes

10.1. Multi-year capital programmes were approved for both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) in February 2015. Currently the only proposed change is to the HRA programme – Decent Homes successor project, where the impact from the fall in housing rents has been reflected. Further changes to the council's capital programme(s) and associated funding are pending the exercise to review capital expenditure in the context of the Council's new Capital Strategy.

10.2. Appendix 3 and 4 sets out the 2016/17 capital programmes for the General Fund and HRA respectively. To the extent that additional schemes need to be approved in advance of a revised programme, Cabinet will be asked as part of

the scheme approval to add them, together with the associated funding requirement, into the relevant capital programme.

11. Reserves and Risk.

11.1. The Council's MTFS 2015 – 2018 relied on contributions from reserves in 2015/16 and 2016/17 of £4.220m and £3.116m respectively. A replenishment of reserves amounting to an estimated £3.047m was set out for the 2017/18 financial year meaning that, in total reserves would, all other things being equal, be around £4.289m lower at the end of 2017/18 than they were in 2015/16.

11.2. In the event the improved 2014/15 outturn position allowed the creation of a £2.2m risk reserve going into 2015/16. However during 2015/16 it has been necessary to utilise both the Risk Reserve of £2.2m in addition to the further application of some £5m of reserves approved by the Cabinet in December 2015.

11.3. The latest financial monitoring report considered by Cabinet and based on the P8 (November) position identified that, even after the application of the Risk and other reserves referred to above, there remains budget pressure of around £6m. The Cabinet Member for Resources and Culture has made it clear to officers that he expects them to take action to improve this position; however, it is probable that a further call on the Council's reserves will be necessary to balance the 2015/16 budget.

11.4. The Chief Operating Officer (COO) has a statutory duty to report on the adequacy of the Council's reserves when the Council sets its budget in February and, in doing so, account will be taken of the 2015/16 estimated outturn position. However, given the clear pressure on the Council's reserves the COO is strongly recommending at this stage that any additional resources that are generated for 2016/17 are held in a Risk Reserve to offset the significant financial pressures.

11.5. When taken together, the net draw down of reserves over the MTFS period of £4.289m offset by the £2.2m Risk Reserve from 2014/15 and the improved yield from the Council tax as a result of the higher taxbase (£1.2m as set out in para.7.4) would mean that reserves would be expected to be around £0.8m lower in 2017/18 than in 2015/16.

11.6. Given the extent of the projected overspend in 2015/16, and the additional need to utilise reserves as a strategy for managing those short term pressures, the COO is strongly of the view that this action is necessary in order to confirm the adequacy of the reserves when the budget is set.

12. Consultation – Summary of Responses Received

12.1. Statutory consultation took place with business rate payers during the week commencing 11th January 2016; a presentation was made to representatives

of the business community summarising the council's budget proposals. Attendees represented business groups such as: Tottenham and Green Lanes Traders Associations; Haringey Business Alliance and the Federation of Small Businesses. In addition there were individual representatives of a range of local businesses from property developers to individual traders. In general, business rate payers welcomed the Council's approach to growth and were positive about changes the the Council's policy on business rates. Business rate payers also recognised the need to fund social care appropriately but were neutral on the matter of a Social Care precept.

12.2. A consultation questionnaire seeking Council tax payer's views specifically on the proposed 2% Council tax precept for Adults Social Care together with the opportunity to reflect more generally on the Council's 2016/17 budget proposals was made available on-line following publication of the January Cabinet report. A total of 315 responses were received by the closing date.

12.3. In addition 5 further responses were received through a dedicated budget proposals email address..

12.4. The responses reflect a wide range of views from local residents. The outcomes from these consultation activities in relation to the 2% ASC precept are summarised below:

- When asked about whether residents agreed with the Council's proposal to raise the 2% Adult Social Care precept, 165 (52.4%) either strongly agreed or agreed.
- 121 (38.4%) either strongly disagreed or disagreed
- The remainder were either unsure (22) or did not respond (7)
- Overall therefore, 44 or 14% more responses were considered to be positive for a 2% precept for Adult Social Care than negative

12.5. Free text comments were also sought in respect of any more general observations on the budget. Overall there were 278 comments received reflecting a wide range of perspectives. These comments have also been analysed according to whether they were supportive of the proposal to raise a council tax precept of 2%, whether they were neutral unclear or whether they were against the proposal.

- Nearly half of the comments (123 or 44%) were broadly supportive of the proposal to raise council tax. Many of these respondents commented on the pressures on adult social care and recognised the funding shortfall facing the sector.

- 74 of the comments (27%) were against the proposed increase for a variety of reasons. Most of those who expressed a negative position indicated that they were strongly against it.
- Around 81 of the respondents either did not comment explicitly on the proposed council tax change or their comments did not make it clear whether they were in favour.
- It should be noted that around 75 respondents (27%) made it clear that they would prefer that the additional money raised was used differently. Most of these respondents suggested that the money should be used to keep open some or all of the day centres. A few wished for the money to be spent outside of Adult Social Care – in children's centres or parks.
- Of the 5 responses received via email 1 was received from SASH and 2 further submissions were in support of the SASH position.. The remaining 2 were specifically supportive of the proposals to precept the Council tax but both gave the view that they wanted other existing provision maintained rather than the additional resources being used more generally in support of the Adult Social Care budget.
- In particular the extensive SASH response expressed concern that the funding would be spent on meeting the needs of the elderly and not on other vulnerable groups in the population such as those with learning disabilities.

12.6. The main themes of all the consultation responses can be summarised as:

- More people who responded were in favour of raising a council tax precept for Social Care than not.
- There was significant support for the continuation of funding for day centres.
- There were a number of comments made suggesting that the Council should either make more efficiency savings or make other changes rather than increasing taxes..

12.7. The consultation responses have been analysed and can be found attached as appendices 7 (analysis of comments on-line), appendix 8 (SASH response) and appendix 9 (other emailed responses). :

The Council's Response

12.8. As set out in the Corporate Plan the Council is committed to enabling all adults to live long, healthy and fulfilling lives. This includes meeting the needs

of the most vulnerable while helping them to participate more fully in the community and remain as independent as possible.

12.9. However there are growing pressures on the Adult Social Care Sector arising from a range of factors including demographic changes, an increasing complexity of need and growing costs of providing care. The commonly used tools for assessing demographic pressures in Health and Social Care are: POPPI (projecting older people population information) and PANSI (Projecting Adults Needs and Services Information) – tools produced by Oxford Brookes University and the Institute of Public Care. These suggest a rising need for care across the population – not just among the very elderly. These tools suggest the following:

- A rise in the over 65 population of just under 5% increase and 3.2% increase in the working age population.
- A rise of around 3.98% in numbers of older people requiring some assistance with self care
- The number of people with some Mental Health problems will rise by 3.3%
- The number of people with severe Learning Disabilities will rise by 3.2%
- The number of people with Physical Disabilities such that they will require personal care will rise by around 300 or 4.2%

12.10. These models confirm that the pressures in expenditure we are seeing reflect the levels of need in the population. Specifically we are experiencing significant pressures in both Older People and Learning Disabilities services. The level of pressure is such that the comparatively small increase in funding provided by the 2% precept will not resolve the whole of the pressures in the system which means that the Council needs to continue with its ambitious transformation plans in order to ensure that there is a sustainable service over the medium and longer term.

12.11. However the Council does accept that the focus in the original proposal for consultation may have been too narrow. It will therefore be proposed that the funding should be used for care packages for Older People and Younger Adults with complex needs and learning disabilities.

12.12. A significant proportion of the consultation responses focused on day centre provision and a number of respondents wish to see those day centres, which are planned to close following the decision of Cabinet in November 2015, stay open as a result of the charging of the 2% precept. However the Council's position remains that this is not the best use of this funding as it would only meet the needs of existing service users and does not acknowledge or address the increase in numbers of vulnerable adults needing services.

12.13. The proposals agreed by Cabinet in November 2015 for the future of day services will enable more people to be supported within the community within

the same budget envelope and allows for a move away from segregated building based day opportunities and a chance to develop further access to mainstream activities in the community including local leisure, educational and employment opportunities with the Ermine Road Day Centre being retained and expanded to act as a physical hub for both the organisation and direct provision of day opportunities for all people with eligible needs. All individuals, following assessment of needs, will be allocated a personal budget (which in the case of new users may be funded from the 2% precept) and support will be on offer to manage personal budgets. Such a model is both more cost effective and more responsive to individual needs.

12.14. The funding of care packages rather than specific services moreover will provide more flexibility, choice and control for individuals and better meets our over-riding objectives of enabling adults to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.

12.15. For these reasons it is recommended that the Council uses the money raised by the 2% precept to fund care packages for Older People and adults with Learning Disabilities as set out in section 14 below.

13. Overview and Scrutiny

13.1. In addition the council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee met on the 25th January 2016 to scrutinise the council's budget proposals as set out in the 19th January 2016 Cabinet report. The committee raised a number of recommendations which have been considered and those recommendations together with a formal response from the Lead Member for Resources and Culture to those recommendations is included at Appendix 6.

14. Summary of Proposals for Council

a. The Council's approved MTFS for the period 2015 – 2018 set out a balanced budget for 2016/17 including the delivery of £24.746m of approved savings proposals (summarised in Appendix B of the 19th January 2016 Cabinet report) together with support of £3.116m from the Council's General Reserve. Those proposals remain the basis of the recommendations now being made for consideration and approval by the Council on 22nd February 2016.

b. The net additional resources of £2.5m arising from the government's Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement are proposed to be added to the Council's revenue budget in the following way:

- £1.3m to be added to the Adult Social Care budget in recognition of the additional Care Act responsibilities placed upon that service;
- £1.2m to be added to the centrally retained inflation provision to be allocated to services in support of the identified pressures arising from the

government's single tier pension proposals and the increased costs from the most recent pension fund revaluation.

c. It is further proposed that the 2% Adult Social Care precept be implemented. The additional yield of £1.7m from the proposed 2% Adult Social Care precept would be added to the Adult Social Care budget as required under the terms of the government's precept regulations and applied taking into account the need to meet the Council's statutory obligations to vulnerable adults in the most cost effective way.

d. This additional funding will be used to fund care packages to meet the needs of individuals. The money will be allocated in line with the budget pressures currently being experienced by the service. £600k will be allocated to care for Older People including those with complex needs (including learning disabilities) and will be used to fund a range of support in the community including the development of alternatives to residential care.

e. The remaining £1.1m will be allocated to younger adults with complex needs – primarily young people in transition (turning eighteen or leaving education) and people aged 18-64 with Learning Disabilities.

f. The additional yield of £1.2m from the increased Council taxbase to be placed into a Risk Reserve in order to provide cover against budget pressures in 2016/17.

g. The proposed changes to the Haringey Schools Funding Formula be implemented from 2016/17.

h. The HRA Rent be reduced by 1% from the July 2015 level in accordance with the expected government legislation except for the council's sheltered/ supported housing unit which are anticipated to be formally exempted from the government's proposed rent reduction policy.

i. The previously agreed Capital Programmes for the General Fund and the HRA be confirmed taking into account the amendments to the HRA programme required as a result of the reduction in rental income.

15. Statutory Officers comments

Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications:

a. This report is primarily financial in nature and no additional comments from the Chief Finance Officer are necessary at this stage.

16. Comments of the Assistant Director of Governance and legal implications:

a. The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Regulations) 2001 and the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules at Part 4 Section E of the Constitution, set out the process that must be followed when the Council sets its budget. It is for the Cabinet to approve the proposals and submit the same to the Full Council for adoption in order to set the budget. However the setting of

rents and service charges for Council properties is an executive function to be determined by the Cabinet.

b. The Cabinet will need to ensure that where necessary, consultation is carried out and equalities impact assessments are undertaken and the outcomes of these exercises inform any final decisions.

17. Equality comments

17.1 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:

- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

17.2 Ensuring a fair and equal borough is a priority for the Council and this is reflected in the objectives and performance targets set out in the 2015-18 Corporate Plan. Equality Impact Assessments (EQIAs) were developed and published in February 2015 against each of the five priorities in the Corporate Plan and linked explicitly to budget allocations.

17.3 Further EQIA's have been developed as new operating models, service and policy changes have been considered, consulted on and implemented during the first year of our three year Medium Term Financial Strategy, Corporate Plan and Workforce Plan. These are consulted on and published as each decision is taken or change implemented.

17.4 As more work is completed against Corporate Plan priorities which include new models of working, further EQIA's will be completed.

18. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 –.2016/17 General Fund Budget summary by Priority

Appendix 2 – 2016/17 HRA Revenue Budget summary.

Appendix 3 –.2016/17 General Fund Capital Programme.

Appendix 4 – 2016/17 HRA Capital Programme.

Appendix 5 – 2016/17 Indicative DSG.

Appendix 6 – Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommendations and proposed response.

Appendix 7 – Summary of Consultation Responses.

Appendix 8 – Consultation submission from SASH.

Appendix 9 – Additional responses to the Consultation by email

19. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

a. For access to the background papers or any further information please contact Neville Murton – Lead Finance Officer.

HARINGEY COUNCIL BUDGET PLAN TO MARCH 2017

	2015/16	Pre-agreed	Unavoidable	Pre-agreed	Pre-agreed	New	MTRR &	Slippage	2016/17
		Growth	Growth	Savings	Investment	Investment	Other fund adj.	from prev yrs	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Expenditure									
Priority 1	**55,244**		775	(7,025)					**48,995**
Priority 2	**85,867**			(8,189)		2,910			**80,588**
Priority 3	**27,096**			(4,225)					**22,871**
Priority 4	**8,106**		(700)	(50)	(100)				**7,256**
Priority 5	**14,967**			(1,550)	200				**13,617**
Enabling	**75,117**	(250)	8,300	(3,707)	750	1,702	1,328	(940)	**82,300**
Total Funding Requirement	**266,397**	**(250)**	**8,375**	**(24,746)**	**850**	**4,612**	**1,328**	**(940)**	**255,627**
Funding									
Core Grants	**36,025**						(2,439)	-	**33,586**
New Homes Bonus	**4,256**						1,622	-	**5,878**
Revenue Support Grant	**64,061**						(13,073)	-	**50,988**
NHB returned funding - top slice	**243**						784	-	**1,027**
Council Tax	**83,862**						3,325	-	**87,187**
Retained Business Rates	**18,968**						860	-	**19,828**
Top up Business Rates	**54,763**						457	-	**55,220**
Surplus/(Deficit) on Collection Fund	**-**						-	-	**-**
Contribution from/(to) Reserves	**4,219**						(2,306)	-	**1,913**
Total Funding Available	**266,397**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(10,770)**	**-**	**255,627**

Priority 1 – Enable every child and young person to have the best start in life, with high quality education

Priority 2 – Empower all adults to live healthy, long and fulfilling lives

Priority 3 – A clean and safe borough where people are proud to live

Priority 4 – Drive growth and employment from which everyone can benefit

Priority 5 – Create homes and communities where people choose to live and are able to thrive

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Appendix 2

HRA Summary	2015/16	Original from last Year 2016/17		Revised 2016/17	
	Budget £000s	Increase / (Decrease) £000s	Budget £000s	Increase / (Decrease) £000s	Revised
Rental Income	(84,134)	(1,397)	(85,531)	2,681	(82,850)
Non Dwelling Rents	(2,705)	(292)	(2,997)	0	(2,997)
Leasehold Service Charge Income	(7,141)	40	(7,101)	0	(7,101)
Tenant Service Charge Income	(9,978)	0	(9,978)	0	(9,978)
Miscellaneous Income	(6,486)	(126)	(6,612)	0	(6,612)
Housing Management Costs & NNDR	6,260	113	6,373	0	6,373
Supported Housing	350	16	366	0	366
Repairs & Maintenance	4,540	0	4,540	0	4,540
Bad Debt Provision	1,667	(145)	1,522	(500)	1,022
Service Charge Costs	7,304	146	7,450	0	7,450
Total Managed Accounts	**(90,323)**	**(1,645)**	**(91,968)**	**2,181**	**(89,787)**
Temporary Accommodation	(1,240)	(28)	(1,268)	0	(1,268)
Community Alarm & Supported Housing	141	(6)	135	0	135
Other Property Costs	2,084	(26)	2,058	0	2,058
Regeneration Team Recharge	805	0	805	0	805
New Build	2,200	0	2,200	0	2,200
Environmental Services Recharges	1,111	0	1,111	0	1,111
Housing GF & CDC Recharge	3,019	21	3,040	0	3,040
Adults Recharges	254	0	254	0	254
Capital	30,291	810	31,101	0	31,101
Management Fee	35,344	(925)	34,419	0	34,419
Total Retained Accounts	**74,009**	**(154)**	**73,855**	**0**	**73,855**
TOTAL HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT	**(16,314)**	**(1,799)**	**(18,113)**	**2,181**	**(15,932)**
Planned Opening HRA Balance	**(25,510)**		**(32,883)**		**(32,883)**
In Year Surplus	(16,314)		(18,113)		(15,932)
Capital Programme	8,941		26,534		24,353
Planned Closing Balance	**(32,883)**		**(24,462)**		**(24,462)**

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Appendix 3

General Fund Capital Budget - Proposed 2016/17

Capital Programme	Original 2015/16	Revised 2015/16	Original 2016/17
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adult Client Group Schemes	-	181	-
Housing Aids & Adaptations	949	2,149	949
Adults Capital Programme	**949**	**2,330**	**949**
Information Technology	1,150	1,611	150
Customer Services and Libraries F2F	4,400	5,104	2,951
IT Evergreening	-	487	-
Electoral Registration Transformation	-	5	-
Business improvement/Shared Service Centre	3,000	3,000	-
Alexandra Palace	900	966	4,300
Corporate Management of Property	800	1,139	750
Recreation projects	385	569	365
Leisure External Capital Works	229	229	-
Parking Plan	300	300	300
Parking CCTV Camera	234	234	-
Street Lighting CMS & LED	3,000	3,000	-
Street Lighting	400	400	400
Section 278 Highways Act 1980 works	-	49	-
Road Safety Improvement	150	150	150
Front Line Services S106 Schemes	-	472	-
BorRds, H'ways Resurfacing & Street Furniture	3,000	3,136	3,000
Sustainable Transport - Drainage	200	200	200
TFL - Corridors/Neighbourhoods	4,569	4,569	-
Chief Operating Officer Capital Programme	**22,717**	**25,620**	**12,566**
Devolved Schools Capital	550	534	550
PFI Costs	570	1,643	-
Repairs & Maintenance	1,000	1,082	1,000
Programme Contingency	1,000	1,540	1,000
Social Care Grants	100	50	-
Primary Capital Programme	1,400	1,995	800
Match Funded Projects	200	419	-
Electrical and ICT Infrastructure	250	50	250
School Expansion - Temporary	1,500	500	-
School Expansion - Permanent	1,380	2,035	8,680
Capital for 2 year old provision	200	527	-
Schools - roof works	1,000	1,351	500
St James' Projects	-	100	-
Youth & Young Adults	-	200	-
Childrens & Young People Capital	**9,150**	**12,026**	**12,780**
Compulsory Purchase Orders	500	500	500
Housing Combined with New Work	-	433	-
Housing GF Capital Programme	**500**	**933**	**500**
Energy Efficiency Programmes	-	925	-
Accommodation Strategy Phase 2	270	810	-
Hornsey Town Hall Redevelopment	300	561	-
Bruce Castle HLF	-	-	1,000
Ashley Road/Marsh Lane	600	600	-
Technopark	500	623	500
Keston Centre	200	200	-
Tottenham Regeneration	900	1,290	4,722
Green Lanes (OLF)	-	277	-
Alexandra Palace Landscaping	-	117	-
NPD Highways & Parking	1,193	1,193	685
GHR High Steet Landmarks	300	625	-
Opportunity Investment Fund	1,604	1,604	1,470
West Green Road Tropical Park	-	70	-
Wood Green Regeneration	275	275	-
Tottenham Heritage Buildings	110	110	510
StrategicAcquisitions	15,000	15,000	15,000
Low Carbon Zones Plan	-	243	-
Regeneration,Planning & Development	**21,252**	**24,523**	**23,887**
Total General Fund	**54,568**	**65,432**	**50,682**
Affordable Housing Projects	36,807	41,567	2,143
Housing Revenue Account (Council Dwellings)	55,267	59,196	49,853
Total Capital Programme	**146,642**	**166,195**	**102,678**

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Appendix 4

HRA Proposed Capital Programme 2016/17			
	2015/16	Original 2016/17	Revised 2016/17
Programme	£'000	£'000	£'000
Mechanical & Electrical	3,000	3,000	3,000
Asbestos Removal	160	160	160
Boiler Replacements	5,000	5,000	5,000
Lift Improvements	1,000	1,000	1,000
Structural Works	200	200	200
Capitalised Repairs and Minor Works	420	420	420
Extensive Void Works	300	500	500
Professional Fees	2,000	2,000	2,000
Decent Homes Works	32,938	0	0
Successor Programme	0	28,000	25,819
Estate Improvements	1,000	1,000	1,000
Energy Conservation	100	100	100
Planned Preventative Maint	3,269	2,673	2,673
Supported Living	750	750	750
Extensions & conversions	600	600	600
Fire Safety	3,000	3,000	3,000
Disabled Adaptations	1,200	1,200	1,200
Stock Survey	80	0	0
Aids and Adaptations (decent homes)	250	250	250
Total Bids for Mainstream Programme	**55,267**	**49,853**	**47,672**
Funding for Mainstream Programme			
HRA surplus	8,941	26,534	24,353
Decent Homes Grant	11,270	0	0
MRA	19,319	19,319	19,319
Leaseholder Contributions	2,000	2,000	2,000
RTB Receipts	2,439	2,000	2,000
Assumed C/fwd from PPM	1,500	0	0
Assumed C/fwd from Decent Homes	2,000	0	0
Usable Leaseholder Balances	7,798	0	0
	55,267	**49,853**	**47,672**

Project Programme			
Infill/small sites Ph 1 and Purchase Programme *	28,327	0	0
High Road West - Leaseholder Purchases	6,000	2,143	2,143
High Road West - Homeloss / Disturbance payments	2,480	0	0
ProjectsSub Total	**36,807**	**2,143**	**2,143**
Funding			
GLA Grant / Right to Buy Receipts	3,327	0	0
Capital Receipts	11,910	0	0
Borrowing (within Headroom)	21,570	2,143	2,143
	36,807	**2,143**	**2,143**
Borrowing Headroom			
Headroom remaining	**34,465**	**32,322**	**30,179**

***** Expenditure on Small sites & Infill Programme is provisional at this stage.
Awaiting final cost information from Contractors'

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Appendix 5

Dedicated Schools Grant 2015-16 and Indicative 2016-17 (Excludes 2 Year Old Funding).

	2015-16	2016-17	Change
Schools Block			
Pupil Numbers	31,156	33,059	1,903
Unit of Funding	£5,870.93	£5,913.42	£42.49
	£m	**£m**	**£m**
Formula allocation	182.914	195.492	12.578
Addition for Free Schools and Non Recoupment Academies	9.677		-9.677
Removal of Carbon Reduction Commitments			0.000
Addition for Newly Qualified Teachers	0.047	0.048	0.001
Schools Block DSG	192.638	195.540	2.902
Transfers to High Needs Block			
Capital Expenditure from Revenue Account	-0.489	-0.489	0
Contribution to top-ups for pupils with statements	-0.289	-0.289	0
In Year Fair Access	-0.338	-0.338	0
LAC Placements	-0.200	-0.200	0
Balance of CRC	-0.053	-0.053	0
Schools Forum 3 December 2015		-0.962	-0.962
Total Inter-block transfers	-1.369	-2.331	-0.962
Revised Schools Block Total	**191.269**	**193.209**	**1.940**
High Needs Block	**£m**	**£m**	**£m**
High Needs Block DSG	31.796	31.690	-0.106
Transfer from Schools Block (see Schools Block for details)	1.369	2.331	0.962
Adjustment with Early Years Block	-0.014	-0.014	
Revised High Needs Block Total	**33.151**	**34.007**	**0.856**
Indicative Early Years Block (to be updated by DfE with Jan data)			
Three and Four Year Old Funding			
3 and 4 Year Old Pupil Number to be updated after January Census (FTE)	2,450	2,450	0
Unit of Funding	£5,345.46	£5,345.46	0
Two Year Old Funding			

2 Year Old Pupil Number to be updated after January Census (FTE)	407	407	0
Unit of Funding	£5,016.00	£5,016.00	0

	£m	**£m**	**£m**
Indicative 3 and 4 year old allocation.	13.096	13.096	0
Indicative 2 year old allocation.	2.042	2.042	0
Indicative Pupil Premium	0.317	0.317	0
Adjustment with Early Years Block	0.014	0.014	
Early Years Block Indicative Total	**15.469**	**15.469**	**0**
Indicative DSG	**239.889**	**242.685**	**2.796**

Note:

1. The reported increase of £0.477m in the HNB resource is made up of a reduction of £0.505m in recoupment a reduction of £0.048m in top-up requirement and a reduction of £0.106m in the HNB allocation.
2. The DSG figure is before ‘recoupment’ for non-maintained settings.

Appendix 6

Overview & Scrutiny Committee Budget Recommendations

Recommendation	For Cabinet response / or Information request status
That Cabinet should ensure sufficient flexibility in adult care budgets to support where possible the outcomes of co-production exercises.	Agreed – this approach will be key to ensuring that the council continues to meet its statutory obligations to vulnerable adults in the most cost effective way.
That Cabinet should ensure a comprehensive financial risk register is maintained and updated, and considered at Cabinet on a quarterly basis.	Agreed – the format and the appropriate level of detail will be agreed with the S151 Officer.
That as part of financial risk management, Cabinet should consider and confirm a strategy to ensure adequate levels of reserves across the MTFS period.	Agreed – the S151 Officer will report formally on the adequacy of the council's reserves as part of the statutory budget setting report to Council on 22nd February. This review will be extended to cover the period of the MTFS when it is reviewed from May 2016 onwards.
That Cabinet should confirm arrangements for reviews of savings plans in 2016/17 (para 5.1.i) and ensure that OSC is consulted on the outcome of those reviews and any proposals made.	Agreed – Priority Boards will continue to exercise oversight of saving delivery plans and the outcomes from these arrangements will be set out in the regular quarterly budget monitoring reports that are considered by Cabinet and reviewed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
That Cabinet should consider further sources of income for the Council, and opportunities to maximise income from all sources, report and update OSC and Scrutiny Panels on income maximisation as appropriate.	Agreed – officers will be asked to consider the range of opportunities across the council and report their findings to the Cabinet. O&S Committee may additionally choose to incorporate reviews across individual areas into their work planning for 2016/17.
That individual Scrutiny Panels should monitor budgets in the priority areas they oversee through 2016/17, and report formally to OSC after Q2; and that OSC should formally consider overall budget performance after Q2 and make recommendations as appropriate.	Agreed – this can again be incorporated into the O&S Committee and scrutiny panel work planning for 2016/17 and I welcome this more focussed approach.

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Appendix 7 – Consultation Responses to 2% increase for Adult social Care

		Positive/Neutral/Negative Comments		
No	**Consultation Response**	**Pos**	**Neut**	**Neg**
1	Although, it will not bring in sufficient funds to cover for the impact of the cuts , it at least gives some form of evidence to suggest that the LA cares for its most vulnerable section of the community. It may also give an opportunity if used effectively to enable the LA to think creatively about service delivery in this area.	X		
2	Social Care is in crisis and demand is rising.		X	
3	I have been appalled by Haringey Council's proposals to cut much needed services for vulnerable adults, including the closure of day centres for people who are highly dependent and have reduced mental capacity. I expect Haringey to take advantage of the chance to increase council tax by 2% in order to ameliorate the effects of this policy by halting closures.	X		
4	Not happy about the increase as pay is frozen and everything else goes up.			X
5	Adult social care services in Haringey are facing crisis and funding is essential	X		
6	Adult Social care services must not be cut or reduce		X	
7	In case you had not noticed most people in Tottenham are poor. I know that in Muswell Hill where you live there is load of money and your houses are worth millions; but we don't all live in your world.			X
8	Happy with an additional tax provided I know where the money is going and approve of that service!	X		
9	I think it is really important that vulnerable adults and the elderly are supported.	X		
10	I do not see that the case for an increase is made and with some years working in local government, I would want a stronger focus on seeing what savings can be made.			X
11	Like everything else this will start at 2% and before we know it care costs will rise and in future we will find ourselves paying over the odds as we do for every scheme initiated by both the government and the council. Rates are a prime example we used to pay a minimal amount now we pay1600 a year council tax. I am against paying anything else I pay my taxes to the government and the elderly have paid in taxes many for 50-60 years it is not our fault the government has mismanaged peoples taxes and funds. They find billions of pounds to spend on arms for war but are unable to find monies for the elderly and vulnerable people. I am against paying the 2% because I know that care costs will rise and we will be paying 10 - 15% if not more before we know it. We are already struggling to ,pay our mortgage and bills, the Bank of England is saying mortgage			X

	rates are set to rise this will be another bill where we have to find extra funds as well as the rising costs of utilities - we have to live.			
12	In the absence of central funding this option is one of the few open to the council, and therefore has to be utilised.	X		
13	Adult services is underfunded - we should be increasing revenue as much as we can to support the most vulnerable	X		
14	The people who benefit from these services are in great need. Those of us who can afford to pay a bit more, should do so. One day it could be us who needs them.	X		
15	It's a small increase for each household but it would improve the care services for older people in the borough if properly managed.	X		
16	I am concerned that Haringey is still not making sufficient efficiency savings without cutting back services. Telling people that the authority has been up against government cuts is misleading as most London authorities have been in the same boat. Haringey SHOULD be improving Adult Social Care but MUST work more SMART. The fact remains that when you look at the table of Council Tax costs for 2015/16 across all London Boroughs from the London Councils website, Haringey continues to charge one of the highest amounts despite escalating revenue from a big surge in population in areas such as Tottenham Hale. Haringey is the fifth most expensive band D authority in the whole of London. The Council MUST work much harder to improve this.			X
17	The government cuts are so severe as to put vulnerable people at risk. We need assessments and support for day care centres that face closure.		X	
18	Essential to maintain services in this area in the face of central government vandalism.		X	
19	Seems reasonable to increase funding in this area	X		
20	Vital for many people, to let them live with a modicum of dignity & prevent unnecessary hospital admissions.		X	
21	Many people at risk (vulnerable) will suffer more from the short term cuts. In the long term this will entail much more cost to repair the damage caused by the short term cuts proposed. What provision has been made for the day care centre services, including basic foot care, lunches and social engagement, being made available elsewhere? For example Abyssinia Court is now self managed. Can this idea be extended to cover other day care centres under threat of closure?		X	
22	Adequate funding for adult social care is important in itself but also to free up scarce hospital beds.		X	
23	Vulnerable adults need this support. What sort of society are we if people with dementia, sensory disabilities etc. have	X		

	minimal support. The precept would not be a large amount; I am sure most people would be happy to pay it.			
24	Elderly people are increasing in numbers in the borough and the more preventative social facilities that can be provided the better to keep them independent and therefore less of a state burden in the long run.. Keeping the Haven Centre is vital to reduce isolation amongst the users and to continue its base for the Foot care service vital to keep elderly on their feet.		X	
25	Any chance of some extra cash in the budget for social care is welcome as so much is now at stake for the most vulnerable people of the borough with the intended cutbacks	X		
26	The council tax is already quite expensive and I feel this will just encourage further increases each year. It was also a promise in the election that council tax wouldn't increase so I don't understand how this has now changed, should you not have an understanding of the borough you are trying to manage before making promises you cant keep?			X
27	Essential to keep these services running		X	
28	There is no alternative to the rich people's government policies.		X	
29	The council tax is too much already			X
30	Many people are finding it financially difficult now. Wages, particularly in the public sector have falling in real terms.			X
31	It is a travesty what central government has done to the welfare state, including social care services. If we can assist those who need it by paying an additional 2% on council tax then I am willing to do so.	X		
32	I am not a fan of council tax and feel there could be fairer system. That being said, I do feel that cuts council funding by central government do present a special set of circumstances. The council should clearly communicate, post the money being spent, the effect/value it has had - something all councils should be better at in general. In the longer term, I am in favour of the council expanding its revenue base through development.	X		
33	The council tax has been frozen for 6 years and this is a long time. I understand people do not want to see costs increase but we need to protect Adult Social Care and if we choose not to, what does this say about our society in Haringey. For me it would say we do not care and are totally selfish and I do believe that the majority of people do care. We simply have to agree to this increase to protect some of the most vulnerable in our society. I will be most disappointed, if the decision is not to agree to the increase.	X		
34	These services are vital to support people who are often without other sources.		X	
35	The Council wastes enough money as it is			X
36	Use the inflated amounts the council raise from penalising motorists			X
37	I believe that the extra funds raised should go towards keeping day centres for elderly people open.	X		

38	The council tax if expensive enough			X
39	Keep the centres open by preference.		X	
40	Spending cuts should be made right across the board.			X
41	It should be used to save the centres that the Council is currently considering closing. Not for any other purpose.	X		
42	Council tax is already to high and there is waste every where. If you want to spend more in one area you will have to get the money from somewhere else than my wallet. Your recent <strange logo> "Haringey" campaign was a colossal waste of money. If you have cash for that type of thing, then don't come after my money.			X
43	Desperately needed, may need some of it for hardship fund for households on lower incomes to bear the additional cost of council tax rise,	XX		
44	I FEEL THAT CARE OF THE ELDERLY OR SOCIALLY VULNERABLE SHULD BE FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT, BUT IF THIS PLAN IS TRULY THE ONLY VIABLE OPTION, THEN PERHAPS IT SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED.	X		
45	Adult social care is vital in modern society, and helps keep people from using the overloaded NHS.		X	
46	Vulnerable people need as much help as possible	X		
47	Obviously any increase in funding to any area of social care is a good thing but I have no idea if Adult Social Care Services are the more worthy.	X		
48	My understanding was that the residents of Haringey have voted overwhelmingly for local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable to be saved and not closed as the Council continues to propose. I therefore think the money raised through the council tax precept should be used to save as many of the centres as possible and not simply added into the existing care package budget (currently £62m).	XX		
49	I work in research and policy for an older people's charity, so am hugely aware of the funding gap faced by social care. Although I strongly disagree with the 'social care precept' as a government policy and do not believe it is the best or most sustainable way to fund social care in the long-term, the need for additional funding is so acute that I am fully behind Haringey using the powers they have been given. I would, however, be keen to see more information from the Council on exactly what they plan to spend the precept money on (commissioning new services, increasing capacity from existing providers, increasing the fees paid to providers, improving quality of care, etc.).	X		
50	I would like to know why the facility for over ^% years old been remove at the new river sport centre?		X	
51	I would need to know precisely how the money is to be spent and a guarantee that the money will be spent in the way specified	X		
52	I think the money should be used to support and keep open, local day care centres.	XX		

53	I would prefer the 2% precept to be spent on saving local day centres for the elderly and the vulnerable which under current Council plans are due to be closed. I do not want the money to be absorbed into provision for adult care services	XX		
54	I think that the Centres should not be closed as they provide a way for people with adult care needs to continue to connect with the community, reducing social isolation.	XX		
55	It's the right thing to do.	X		
56	Obviously no one wants an increase that's been driven by central Government cutting the grant to local councils forcing them to raise the Council Tax or cut services. Adult Social care is a vital service and the Centres should be saved rather than disbanded and a new ad-hoc system put in place.			X
57	The council tax is already too high and the council need to learn to budget for these services.			X
58	People need to plan for their own care and should not be down to the council tax payer. Why are people not making provision in old age?			X
59	These services should be and are funded by other taxes. Council tax should be used for service that benefit all that live in the borough, not for a minority which the government should be focusing more on.			X
60	I'd like to see evidence that the money is only being used for this purpose.	X		
61	Council tax is already so high and i think council should manage it well to us it for the adult care too!! I actually think council tax should be reduced.			X
62	With ageing population, the demand for care is increasing		X	
63	Adult social care has been overlooked these last year's and might be severely cut, which is appalling.		X	
64	In the current circumstances, it appears to be the only way to provide such essential services.	X		
65	To be used to continue adult social care.	X		
66	Money is also needed for child care	XX		
67	The elderly are living longer in increasing numbers hence care of the elderly is a growing need!		X	
68	Council tax is already too high - should find a way of paying for this out of existing budget.			X
69	Social care is a priority		X	
70	I believe it is crucial that day services for all vulnerable adults remain open and do not believe closing them will be cost effective. As well as offering social and developmental support to the users they also provide some respite to the carers of these people at risk. This is often the only break these carers wil have. If closed the pressure on these carers will increase and put an extra burden on other support services ie Health and mental health. Ultimately these pressures could lead to a real breakdown in their support and put more pressure on care homes and hospitals.	XX		

71	I agree with the proposed rise Council Tax (CT) of 2% in principle to cover the ever increasing cost of Social Care. My issues with this CT rise is to do with effect that this 2% increase would have on those residents currently on benefits and whom contribute albeit at a reduced rate, and whose benefits have been savaged in line with central governments revolution of the benefits system AND whether it is possible to claw more blood from those on benefits without compounding to the misery of those on benefits which has propensity to see an increase in those able to manage their Council tax, which doubtless will see an increase in Council tax arrears and an increase in enforcement administrative and Court fees, not least the impact on peoples health, all of which have also to be paid for by the Council Budget. I see no issue with the increase in Council Tax of 2% provided that it is intended for those that can afford to pay.	X		
72	Adult Social care already have £62m, while extra money is always needed, while everywhere else has to tighten their belts and indeed Care for the elderly has been consistently reduced, I believe it is criminal use any money raised that could save such valuable and needed service to be used elsewhere. If I am asked to pay more I should have a say where, we are supposed to be in a democracy		X	
73	This has to be paid for somehow		X	
74	The adult day centres provide a lifeline to those with severe needs and particularly their carers, who otherwise face a life of drudgery. Home visits do NOT provide the same level of support as they do not allow the carer significant time away from the home.		X	
75	KEEP THE DAY CARE CENTRES OPEN INSTEAD		XX	
76	Additional money raised was meant to save elderly centres so is misleading to then spend on something else! I'm sure you can make cuts elsewhere to support adult social care such as not squandering on a new logo and marketing!	XX		
77	Am already struggling under burden of taxes and rates. If rates were to increase I think there are higher priorities than this eg education.			X
78	Why close the day centres when then they waste money making wide pavements in Wood Green High Road which was not necessary.		XX	
79	Do not close care centres!		XX	
80	An increase to an existing budget would be in danger of becoming swallowed up and used inefficiently. Much better to use the money to save services which have been earmarked for closure, such as day centres. In these you will know existing running costs and can plan more effectively.	XX		
81	I believe the 2% needs to go to local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable to be saved and not closed, as the Council committed to before this new suggestion of it supporting Adult Social Care. I believe that Adult Social Care	XX		

	should be reviewed and funded nationwide by Central Government in tandem with an urgent review of National Health Service funding. A specially targeted increase in Income Tax should then be implemented to bring these services to an acceptable level to make them fit for purpose. Current lack of funding is often causing considerable misery for all concerned.			
82	Our current taxes are sufficient compared with other boroughs			X
83	Not clear where the extra funds would actually be spent. As a relatively small extra fund compared with the overall budget, this extra money should be earmarked for a specific activity, where it will make a real difference. Suggest using this 2% specifically to support adult care day centres.	XX		
84	among many others I'd prefer the money to be used to keep open the local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable.	XX		
85	Do not think any increases would be applied to Adult Social Care services.			X
86	Money should be found through savings within the administration of the council and curtailing expenses which are not vital for the running of the various Adult Social care services.			X
87	I agree that the money should be used to provide social care to as many people as possible. If the current money isn't enough to expand care beyond those who already receive it then I think this money should be used to fund new people.	X		
88	We need to be putting more money into care services, as our elders live longer, they'll require more help. They've paid their taxes for their entire lives and deserve to be looked after in their later years.	X		
89	I am unable to increase my income. So why should you keep increasing the council tax. keep within your budget. I have to.			X
90	Adult Social Care is underfunded and demand will rise with the abolition of the ILF. Haringey has a reputation for being one of the worst boroughs to live in if you are disabled. Not only are disabled people inadequately supported, live in care workers are paid well below the minimum wage for a very important job. Both groups of people deserve better.		X	
91	We have other issue that need resolving before this one.			X
92	ONLY if it is used to protect Day Care Centres	XX		
93	many elderly people look at this social care service as a life line		X	
94	People will suffer if there is no support		X	
95	I would like to see the extra money used to secure the future of local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable.	XX		
96	Because you are not saving the care centres. I don't believe in just adding this money into care packages is a good use of the money. I probably would not have as much problem with this (as it boils down to a difference of opinion) if I saw evidence of general good spending. For example, every few weeks I need to call Veolia as my waste has not been collected, it is astonishing the way our money has been wasted on the waste of money		X	

	spent on a re-branding project, and the number of paving stones which are damaged.			
97	Adult care centres should not be closed - contrary to the Council's proposal. Payments of care fees to private companies of around £700 per person per week is throwing money into a bottomless pit. Everything should be done to enable adults to remain at home.		X	
98	I think the money should be spent on day care centres not adult social care services	XX		
99	The Council need to be more efficient and find this money themselves. It is unfair to increase household outgoings by statute. I am unable to recover the monies by the same means from my employer.			X
100	I want local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable to be saved and not closed.		XX	
101	The priority for any additional spending should be local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable, which I understand are under threat.	XX		
102	Are you kidding me???? My boyfriend in Battersea pays £29 a month for 2 people (in a 3 bedroom house I'd like to add). And their services actually WORK. I pay £45 on my own, on a low income in a glorified bedsit. I don't know what you're doing with the funds you have but definitely you're doing it wrong somewhere!!!			X
103	It depends what support means. The council has been keen to close social care support centres. If this reverses that then I'm happy to pay more. If it means continuing the cuts and spending the money on expanding other social care services, that would be irresponsible and I would not support it	XX		
104	The money should be spent on care for the elderly, not enough is being done for them. Pick ups for the elderly so that they can attend coffee mornings, carers to visit the elderly once a week, they deserve more services like this.	X		
105	I agree money should be raised but to save day care centres not simply add it to the care packages budget	XX		
106	We already pay one of the highest tax in the country for poor services and it has been so for very many years. Maybe Haringey should put its house in order first and would find the money it needs through better management and less waste of taxpayers money!			X
107	This money should be used to ensure that existing centres are funded. This would better help working families and communities.	XX		
108	Save local day care centres for vulnerable adults, including the elderly. If we don't save them now , it will cost more in the future to make proper provision for these people.		XX	
109	I am not a pensioner with a massive income, but since I do not claim pension credit, I have to pay council tax. Slightly fed up			X

	with paying for those who put nothing into the system. My income is approx £12k and I only have a reasonable lifestyle because I don't pay rent.			
110	Haringey council tax is already too high to justify services offered. Council should seek savings (cut PR campaigns, rebranding, council magazine) and not increase taxes			X
111	Think it will just get lost in the system with no obvious benefit			X
112	I don't know enough about the services provided to give an informed answer		X	
113	Because Adult Social Care Service needs our support.	X		
114	I believe it is essential to provide support for Adult Social Care services and and willing to pay for this.	X		
115	Use efficiency to save money e.g no further road humps, no more silly initiatives like 20 mph road signs			X
116	But I would like it to go towards keeping centres open.	XX		
117	Spending has to adjust to the broad profile of the boroughs residents		X	
118	It should be used to keep existing Day Centres for the elderly and vulnerable open. it should not be added into Care Packages where it will just get lost and eaten up by suppliers.	XX		
119	Should be used to prevent closure of existing essential day care facilities for the vulnerable.	XX		
120	I do not think the council tax should be raised to finance social care without more information on how it is to be spent. I have in mind that the council intends to take away, or at least reduce in real terms, the financing of existing care homes, which seems to me a very bad decision. The council has a very bad record on social care and I think that more could be done to cut costs elsewhere in order to finance social care.		X	
121	Although the increase might adversely affect less well off council tax payers, it has to be recognised that there is a crisis in social care and that it is something we all might need at some point in our lives. This is not an ideal solution as it results from the drastic cuts Tories have made to council budgets and from austerity in general which penalises the wrong people.	X		
122	We already pay a very high level of Council Tax....this should only be considered when we are at or below the average council Tax for London.			X
123	Social care is woefully underfunded as it stands and gov cuts have created a social care crisis.		X	
124	I want local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable to be saved and not closed,		XX	
125	I understand that the social care budget needs to be increased but would prefer the local authority to fund it by making savings elsewhere.			X
126	It's essential that any community takes care of it's elderly vulnerable adults, or those costs will increase in other forms e.g. hospitals, relatives having to give up work and claim benefits, which is likely to increase the number of adults needing social care, creating ever increasing circles of need and		X	

	cost on many levels.			
127	We need to look after our at risk adults. We need to keep existing facilities open and also increase the support		XX	
128	This is essential to mitigate some of the cuts to adult social care already made.	X		
129	I believe any increased funds should be divided between adult social care services and keeping open local day care centres for elderly and vulnerable people, rather than closing them, as support for both is equally important.	XX		
130	The elderly and disabled need support		X	
131	You can cut the CEO's package and all the other parasite advisers that operate outside of this banana republic council with the highest council tax in London for the worst services provided...			X
132	Money should be spent on day care centres for elderly and vulnerable people		XX	
133	Any increase of the Adult Social Care should be done by reducing existing waste and unnecessary expenses in other sectors of the budget.			X
134	Local residents overwhelmingly want local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable to be saved, and not closed		XX	
135	I've worked in the NHS in neighbouring boroughs and realise the importance of Adult Social Care services in providing safe and stimulating and learning environments for vulnerable people and also in providing much needed support for their families/carers.		X	
136	I feel that the Council Tax is already too high.			X
137	Council taxes are already too high			X
138	Until such time as the Council stops wasting money on self-publicity,such as the Haringey People, and the redesign of the logo and wasteful projects like the recent introduction of the 20mph zone which was not want wanted by the majority of residents and won't be enforced the council should receive no further funds.			X
139	I agree only if this money is used specifically to keep open Adult Day Care Centres, particularly for the Elderly.	XX		
140	You could make savings in other areas, such as sacking so many of your useless employees.			X
141	The alternative doesn't bear thinking about. The care would go into private companies whose main motif is profit.		X	
142	The extra money should be used to keep those centre's due to be closed OPEN.	XX		
143	This area of care is possibly neglected versus other areas		X	
144	With an aging population and continuing social deprivation, it is important that society spends time and money on looking after the more vulnerable people in the area.		X	
145	Our elderly are isolated and lonely as it is and we need to tackle this problem better and keep day centres open so they have a		X	

	place to meet and socialise. Loneliness contributes to mental and physical ill health they need company and centres to go to!			
146	This is a short term solution. The better path would be to get rid of this dreadful conservative government and restore the central government grant so that Local Authorities can be more adequately funded. It is the responsibility of LA's to meet local needs and these will vary with there being, in many cases, greater need in the North and West of the country than in the South. Nevertheless there are vulnerable communities locally that need to be better provided for: the elderly poor, those with physical disabilities, learning disabilities and complex needs and the young unemployed and under-employed. From each according to their ability to each according to their need. Why be ashamed of that! An increase in a general, progressive tax like income tax would be a start. And perhaps those who are elderly, like me, and who are relatively well off should make an appropriate contribution - eg: pay £100 pa for their 65+ Freedom Pass and no longer receive the free winter fuel subsidy. We need a fair means test to ensure that those who need are appropriately subsidised and those who do not, are not.		X	
147	It's hard enough living and working a 56 hour week every day of my life to pay rent as I can't afford to buy, plus now you want to raise council tax as well? How am I supposed to afford it? I'm on an above average wage, and yet live hand to mouth each week and can't afford to buy my own place at 33 years old! YOU should THINK about LOWERING COUNCIL TAX NOT RAISING IT!!			X
148	Any extra funds raised by an increase in council tax should be used to maintain existing care services for the elderly in Haringey	X		
149	You should use the money to keep the existing local day care centres open and not close them as you have planned to. This would keep a lot more people happy and in the community to which they want to belong. You should not be closing them.	XX		
150	Adult Care Services should be funded in the same way as all other services and should not be used as the thin end of the wedge to increase the Council Tax			X
151	Council tax in Haringey is already one of the highest in the country. I don't want to see Adult Social Care services suffer but I feel the money could be raised in other ways. Can the council justify spending £86,000 on a rubbish logo re-brand? Or £20,000 on a film promoting the borough's strengths?! Why have councillors had their special allowances hiked by 6.6%? A ridiculous waste of money in these times.			X
152	I don't want to see adult social care service suffer, but Haringey's council tax is already ridiculously high. I would have more sympathy for you when you say money is tight if the council hadn't spent £86,000 on a pointless rebrand; £20,000 on a promotional film; or increased councillors' special allowances by 6.6%. Complete waste of money			X

153	Only agree if money if spent on adult care. Trouble with money going to council is that after 1st year money goes elsewhere!	X		
154	Haringey already receives enough for these services and should use the monies carefully.			X
155	This increase would be very thinly spread and not make a substantial difference to Adult Social Services, whereas keeping the facilities open for the elderly and vulnerable would have very clear benefits	XX		
156	The council tax is high enough.			X
157	Provided this increase is absolutely used to provide care for the elderly in Haringey I consider this a just and rightly deserved decision.	X		
158	I would rather agree to a small increase to keep the borough clean. There has been a marked deterioration in cleanliness of the streets in South Tottenham. I collect each and every day tins and plastic bottles in front of my house and along Philip Lane. I cannot find many old and poor people in the part where I live. If somebody moves to this area, it is young families and they would suffer by paying more council tax.	XX		
159	It is needed, but should be spent largely on local day care centres.	XX		
160	I believe that these services should be already under the local authority's payment umbrella without having to ask the populous whether an increase is the correct way to go. I agree that these services need to be paid for, just unhappy that the Council Tax I pay has to be increased to cover it. Maybe the top levels of management at Haringey could consider a pay cut?			X
161	These services help protect some of the most vulnerable in our society and need to be protected for persons now and in the future.		X	
162	There is a great need for better care for the elderly, and those with mental health problems, so any money raised should be used to improve these services		X	
163	Contradicts the will of parliament in making cuts. If parliament had intended that budgets were maintained by increasing taxation it could have done so.			X
164	No entirely sure how this increase in Council Tax would have a direct impact on provision.		X	
165	It is totally unnecessary as Haringey is one of the richest boroughs in the country. Under the Freedom for Information Act shown in The Times newspaper, Haringey was 4th in the whole country in the amount of millions it had stored in Icelandic banks. Over £26 million some years ago. Therefore, it is ridiculous to propose increasing council tax being such a rich borough. They also pay their staff top wages, as was stated in the press recently - having numerous staff on over £100,000 per year with massive pensions. The chief executive was the 2nd highest earner in London, 2nd only to the chief executive of Westminster in London. So how they have the audacity to put council tax up with all these funds is unacceptable. Their waste in the borough is so transparent and they have never been held			X

	to account for their diabolical over spending in so many areas of the borough that are totally unnecessary.			
166	The additional money raised should be used specifically to keep the day care centres for the elderly open, and not included in the general Adult Social Care services.	XX		
167	Provided it is guaranteed the money will be spent on adult social care	X		
168	Existing funds could be spent more intelligently			X
169	I am a pensioner, too many increases everywhere. Haringey has a very bad history of giving out bonuses and overinflated redundancy payments, plus Haringey does not take responsibility for it excess spending. I suggest the council tax remains unchanged until the country is a better financial position.			X
170	The council doesn't provide value for money now and the council tax is the highest monthly bill for most households. It should review how it's using its existing funds. There is so much waste			X
171	To keep day care centres open	XX		
172	I feel,that the money should be used for the day care centres for the elderly	XX		
173	Finance for these services must be found, one way or another.	X		
174	I don't get much in the way of services. Why should I subsidize other people.			X
175	Solidarity with my fellow pensioners.		X	
176	Provided the increased tax is used to retain adult day centres and improve other services rather than be used to pay for additional users	XX		
177	Please save the adult care day centres, and the day care centres for autistic and other special needs people		XX	
178	I think that anything that provides help to Adult Care services is a good thing	X		
179	Whilst I appreciate the need to raise adult social care funds, at a time when public sector workers are getting less than 1% pay rises, this seems unreasonable to raise council tax by 2%. Perhaps you could reconsider in line with public sector pay rises?			X
180	the Day Care Centres are a lifeline for many families.		XX	
181	My elderly, bed-ridden neighbour relies on adult social care services so I have seen first-hand the issues here		X	
182	I think central government cuts to councils are terrible but you have to try to prevent older residents of Haringey suffering.		X	

183	The decision to spend £86000 or whatever it is on a new logo (and rolling the entirely inappropriate result out will only cost more) underlines the fact that this administration is not fit for purpose. THAT money should have gone on Adult Social Care Services. If the Council was spending money wisely, I would feel more positive about 2%. But what I see is disaffected, disillusioned staff who seem to spend a disproportionate amount of time on office politics, sick leave or planning how to leave their employment whilst retaining maximum pension benefits; underfunding in some areas, poor administration and a startling lack of competence in others; wasteful policies driven by political ends; and incomprehensible decisions about how to spend money, never highlighted more clearly than by this farcical rebranding exercise. The services only deteriorate. I don't see any point in giving more money to this administration. They should first cut marketing, PR and consultancy spend and have a spending review driven by common sense.			X
184	Any money raised by increasing council tax by 2% should spent on keeping open local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable rather than adding the money into the already large budget for care packages where it will be swallowed up, often by privately run companies.. Loneliness is the one of the very worst sides of modern day life and so many people have no family or friends to turn to for company. These centres can give them something to live for, rather than trapping them in their homes with nothing but the TV for company.	XX		
185	Won't you use the increase to ensure that adult care centres are kept open? Surely this is the priority! I am very confused by the way. Everything gets 'dressed up' so we don't really know what's going on.	XX		
186	A civilized society should be providing for its vulnerable citizens, especially the elderly		X	
187	There are plans to close the Day Care Centres. The money raised from this additional taxation should be used to keep them open. Other OAP funding amounts to £62m, so the amount raised from the additional 2% levy wouldn't significantly add to that - indeed it may give Central Government the excuse they want to reduce their contribution by a similar amount!	XX		
188	The tories are trying to force cuts in services beyond the point of reason		X	
189	Money should be used to redevelop day opportunities for adults with disabilities	XX		
190	People need to be cared for.		X	
191	The new money raised should be spent on keeping open day centres especially those for dementia care. My mother attended one and it was a godsend for her and me	XX		
192	Spend the money on day centres not social care packages	XX		
193	Agree, but wish it could affect higher bands more than lower.	X		
194	I don't think any increase should be spent solely on adult social	X		

	care			
195	I think it is an important and worthwhile investment of funds that will save Haringey money in the long run (i.e. reduce hospital admissions and pressure on emergency services).	X		
196	ASC desperately in need of more money to provide a proper service	X		
197	There are other areas that such a sum could be raised			X
198	Something is really wrong with the tax system in UK! Council tax should be paid by the rich house owner, but not by the poor tenants, who are burly surviving to pay very high rent on the properties in London, like no where in the World. Think about it			X
199	Adult Social Care should be funded by the Government and not by increasing our council tax. Any increase in council tax should be used to continue to provide local services for children and families, such as youth centres, keeping libraries open etc	X		
200	The precept should be ringfenced for adult care centres, which are essential to the quality of life of those they serve and their families.	XX		
201	Concerns that some residents are not getting adequate health and social care so if the increase will help to provide those services then I am willing to pay the 2 percent Council Tax increase next financial year.	X		
202	The existing centres should be supported adequately	XX		
203	Although I agree with the strong need for additional help in adult social care, the brunt always lies with the tax payer. I believe the root problem lies not with how much resources that are available but the management of these resources. If better managed, and in likely cases 'less corruption', council tax does not need to be raised. Unfortunately if the tax is increased, next year or the subsequent years we will be told that there it STILL not enough money for desperate departments and taxes will need to be increased. Throwing (tax payers) money into a bucket with a hole in is never the answer.			X
204	Agree with increasing the Council tax and also supporting adult social care services but not convinced by the manner in which the Council intend to utilise the funding to best effect.	X		
205	The cuts have fallen disproportionately on adults and older people. I think that the Council should increase council tax by the full legal amount ie up to 4% to compensate for the lost services to some extent.		X	
206	Council already too high			X
207	Central government cuts have impacted on local authority resulting in less finances for social care. However demand increases and us more complex. Need to raise revenue	X		
208	The increase should be available to help to keep much needed day services open.	XX		
209	I disagree with the proposed allocation of this money. I want the money used to be spent of local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable- these are essential to our community and need to be kept open for these people	XX		

210	It's about 2 weeks food for my wife and I. It starts to be significant.			X
211	The council should seek other resolution to generate money In order to save centres; increasing council tax means more expenses for low income families			X
212	Haringey has an stinging population who contribute towards paying council tax they should have some benefit in return		X	
213	Think it is very important to keep the day care centres open		XX	
214	I would like to support this increase in money but it should go towards maintaining centres which support the elderly and vulnerable. These centres enable these people to leave their own homes and enjoy the company of others. They can also provide a welcome break for their carers.	XX		
215	Adult care services need proper funding because of an increase in the number of aged and retired people		X	
216	With a growing need for elderly support it is essential that a Labour Haringey provide as much support for this group as possible. Having a dedicated fund to ensure that no facilities are lost to the Tory budget constraints is a good way of demonstrating Labour's commitment to ordinary people who cannot afford expensive private care.		X	
217	We have a duty as a society to look after all members of that society. As our elected management body we must have faith and trust that you are managing our borough, and those in it, correctly. Therefore, if you say that you require additional funds and provided you are confident that those funds are being correctly used, then you should have them.	X		
218	I agree that we should help those Adults who need extra care. It will also help those local residents who are full time carers. I hope that when I am in need of help that it will be available to me. It is a sad state of affairs when us tax payers have to pay even more money to solve a problem that the government have caused.	X		
219	The Day care centres that have been closed are vital if adults are going to be able to remain in their own homes. People with autism or dementia are particularly in need as they are very stressful for carers to look after. They themselves also have a right to a fuller life.		XX	
220	Why the increase?		X	
221	I disagree with any raise in council tax. Haringey Council needs to cut waste and use its money more efficiently. If the Council does decide go ahead with this rise the additional funds should be used to keep local day centres for elderly and vulnerable people open.	XX		
222	You should use the money raised to maintain the Day Care Centres and not close them. Local Residents have said they want these Centres saved.	XX		
223	This should be applied to keep open day centres so there is somewhere for some of the most needy in our community to go. The money should not be lost in the general adult care	XX		

	budget!			
224	The elderly are increasing in numbers and will continue to increase due to the post war 'baby bulge'. Many elderly people are alone and are extremely lonely. The day centres and facilities for the elderly are vital for their well being and, in many circumstances, their health.		X	
225	I think Haringey needs to save as many services for elderly and vulnerable people, especially the day care centres which are threatened by spending cuts.		X	
226	The vulnerable in society need our care, this is how we should all behave as members of a humane, thoughtful and caring society. But from an economic point of view, if we take all emotions out of it, it will be more expensive in the long-term when more social workers and district nurses are required to visit these vulnerable people in their own homes, or more hospital beds will be taken up with frail and elderly patients whose deterioration has not been spotted and arrested through early intervention through being at a day centre. The UK is a wealthy society, but there are many within our society who need our collective care, we must be judged by how we attend to the needs of these members of our society. Furthermore, those of us who are fortunate enough to be fit and well at present, may not always be so. Do you want to be cast adrift at your most vulnerable, or would you feel better knowing that there is provision for you at a time you need it most? Please think of the long term cost to all of society, both the financial and also the human cost, this is a short term view to save money, and will cost us all dear in the end.		X	
227	The current cuts in services are hitting the most vulnerable in our community. The small rise in council tax will at least alleviate some of the challenges faced by this group of people.	X		
228	The money would be much more effectively spent on keeping day care centres open. It could, for example, keep the Grange open so providing much needed dementia day care in the east of the |Borough	XX		
229	What else can you do? It's not a welcome precedent, and could lead the way to further increases in the future. And why should the money have to come out of local people's pockets when adult social care is clearly a concern of central government's? They are just off-loading the financial burden onto local government while at the same time trying to look good. However, the potential loss of services for vulnerable adults and their carers doesn't bear thinking about.			X
230	Myself and my husband live in a small studio flat and already pay more than 10% of the cost of our rent in council tax. While I value community spaces for social care, I do not feel making the average and less than average earner pay for such community help is fair or the responsibility of them to pay for it.			X
231	The money raised should be used to keep open the local day care centres which are already providing the services necessary	XX		

	and appropriate for area. There is no reason why any extra money raised should be swallowed up into some vague, amorphous, Labour-run Haringey Council sump!			
232	It is crucial to retain these services and if this is the only way, then so be it.	X		
233	These services are very important. Government should fund them but if they won't then I don't see what else you can do.	X		
234	The council tax is already one of the highest in the country, so I do not want to pay more. This money should come from the government.			X
235	Adult Social Care services are absolutely essential, particularly those that involve socialising. Keeping people at home and isolated is just a storage method. Making lives sociable and making people feel that someone cares - or even notices - whether they live or die is essential. This should be a priority, even if it doesn't grab headlines.		X	
236	The council needs to stick to its commitment not to raise tax before 2018. There is no reasonable basis for this decision. The council needs to cut costs and take decisions to live within its means and not assume that hard pressed tax payers support further rises. Haringey's tax is one of the highest in London due to the inability of the council to exercise restraint.			X
237	I want my tax to help my fellow residents to get the care they need.	X		
238	Use to help save closure of existing care centres	XX		
239	I have put 'unsure' as I am in favour in principle but only if Haringey council hypothocate the increased funds generated and maintain the existing day care and drop in centres for those suffering from dementia and autism. As I understand it Haringey intend, irrespective of receiving additional funds by increasing the Council Tax, to continue to close these centres ignoring all representation from members of the public. So, YES if Haringey will use the additional funds to maintain the running of these centres but a definite NO if the money is to disappear into a large black hole of the general budget to be used we know not how.		X	
240	The electorate was not asked to vote for swinging reductions in local government funding and reductions in non-legally required services as part of any party's manifesto at the General election. This dedicated precept would appear to be the only way to preserve these services	X		
241	We pay too much council tax already. Find the money elsewhere please if that is your priority.			X
242	As someone who can afford an extra 2%, I am more than happy to contribute to social care services. I am concerned about the rise being imposed on those without as much disposable income - but have decided it is overall more progressive to implement the raise than do nothing at all - which will affect a larger proportion of vulnerable adults in need of care.	X		
243	The Council tax is high enough, no need to increase it any further			X

244	I would like this money to fund local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable.	XX		
245	I specifically want it used to protect day care centres from closure. I have a relative who is both old and disabled. I want transparency so I know the funds are not diverted. I want this to be a ring-fenced budget not to be spent elsewhere. On no account must there be any increase in expense payments to any councillors.	XX		
246	Those who are vulnerable in society should be looked after by the rest of society - and particularly by the Council that is supposed to exist to co-ordinate services for residents in the borough. I am horrified that the Council has stripped away so many vital services and I think they should be reinstated. I think Councillors should start making decisions on the basis of putting themselves in the shoes of the most vulnerable in society and what they need to have a decent life.		X	
247	I agree with the proposal to increase the Haringey element of the council tax by 2% in order to provide support for Adult Social Care services, BUT with the added commitment by the Council that funds to maintain adult Day Centres plus the Day Centres for the Elderly are GUARANTEED TO BE PAID FOR BY THE NEWLY RAISED MONEY. I totally disagree with the shortsighted plan to abolish these Day Centres which provide an invaluable back up to work you fund for care of the Elderly and vulnerable Residents of Haringey. You must recognise that by providing these amenities up till now the Council has a real responsibility to maintain what you have earlier promised. You are reneging on Haringey Residents who have paid their rates and local taxes over the past years, and should not to have to depend on the outrage of other Residents such as myself to persuade you to recognise your responsibilities. I say emphatically, DO NOT divert the proposed council tax increases into the overall Care of the Elderly monies at the expense of destroying the Day Centres. Signed by	XX		
248	I know that councils are stretched - and that keeping sensual services to the vulnerable. the elderly, education and waste removal is important. And guest, I see the council wasting precious taxpayers money on the redesign of the logo and charging exorbitant parking charges - and business rates. I have no confidence that any extra money gained through rates will be spent wisely		X	
249	Essential service that saves lots of money and resource in other areas if functioning effectively & efficiently. However, extra money will be wasted if implementation is not carefully planned in partnership with NHS Trusts.		X	

250	We welcome and agree the Council's proposal to accept the Government's 2% social care precept. The largest share of the savings agreed by the Council in November 2015 was from adult social care services with damaging impacts on users and their carers and families. The precept has the potential to be used to reduce some of the most damaging impacts. However we do not agree that the precept funds are spent on care packages as proposed. These new funds would be much more effectively spent on keeping day care centres open. We strongly believe that the day centres support users to stay healthier longer in the community, delay the need for much costlier services, delay residential or nursing care and avoid unnecessary hospital admissions. In the long term, as the Council try to plan, they are very cost effective, notwithstanding the wellbeing benefits to users. We therefore propose that the funds from the precept are used to keep the day care services for people with dementia, that is they should be used to keep the Grange Day Care Centre open providing much needed dementia day care in the east of the Borough. Dementia is a national area of priority, and locally services supporting people with dementia should also be made a priority. We would also support the use of the precept funds to keep as many of the other day centres *as possible open.*	**XX**		
251	I think it is essential that the increase should be spent on ALL those reliant on the Council's Adult Social Care Services - particularly the most VULNERABLE, those with LEARNING DISABILITIES, AUTISM and THE ELDERLY - should benefit from the support provided by this increase in Council tax.	**X**		
252	money should be spent to save local day care centres for the elderly and vulnerable.	**XX**		
253	The money could be spent on keeping day care services for vulnerable and elderly open	**XX**		
254	Adult social care services are extremely important, especially for people with dementia or learning disabilities. I would be happy to contribute an additional 2% of tax to ensure these services can be provided in Haringey. I just want to stress that the council needs to carefully consider how the additional money is spent, ensuring that it capitalises on the existing infrastructure and services already available in Haringey to allow for effective use of these additional resources.	**XX**		
255	We already pay one of the highest rates in the country.			**X**
256	Happy to pay a little more to keep open day centres for the elderly and vulnerable. Not happy that it should go into the general care package pool.	**XX**		
257	What in Adult Social Care is the money going to. From experience the service only go to office staff wages.			**X**

	there is enough money it is just mismanaged			
258	Council tax is already very high and i'm finding it hard to survive on a low salary as it is and keep on top of my bills, I can't take any more financial hits.			X
259	There has not been an increase in Council Tax for some time now, and if this is the only way to pay for Adult Social Care services, then so be it.	X		
260	Please use the funds for keeping the specialist dementia Grange Day Care centre open and retaining the current staff at the Haynes Day care centre. My mother attends the Haynes Day Care centre which is a massive part of her life. I feel if the current structure of the Haynes is changed it will be incredibly damaging to my mothers compromised quality of life. Someone that suffers with Alzheimers needs consistency, stability, kindness and love, all of which the current staff at the Haynes provide.	XX		
261	My council tax is already high, people are struggling to find jobs.			X
262	The government should be helping more.		X	
263	Support for these services is crucial so we need to do our bit to help	X		
264	Haringey council has been profligate with council taxes for too long to be trusted with a rise, at a time when many in this poor borough are the working poor. The expensive non essential rebranding of the logo exercise proved that Haringey Council's priorities are at odds with common sense in such a stricken economic climate.			X
265	I would like the Grange Day Centre in White Hart Lane to stay open as my Dad whose 87 years of age goes there and there are only two specialist day centres in the whole Haringey Borough that deals with dementia. The Grange Daycentre provides my Dad with a respectful good quality of life and as his carer I don't know how we will cope without it. The staff there are excellent and provide good quality care to people like my Dad.		XX	
266	It is important to support the most vulnerable people, but it should be on a voluntary basis		X	

267	I agree as things stand at the moment, but think that adult social care should be centrally funded.		X	
268	Social care has been underfunded in Haringey for several years. This is chance to partially remedy this.	X		
269	The council made a commitment in February 2014 not to raise council tax until March 2018. Now only two years later and having imposed only one freeze it is proposing to break its promise. The council has no obligation to impose a 2% rise using the voluntary social care precept. The council could and should have taken more action to curb its budget and honour its commitment. Shame on it for failing to do so. Another example of politicians never having the integrity and decency to stand behind commitments that they have made.			X
270	Self-evident. Vulnerable people can depend on social care and closing the centres/service to save 2% on council tax, looks callous to me. Don't understand why this Labour Council considers improving their advertising (pretty new website and posters in gym) more important than basic human need. Thought the Labour Party was set up to help people rather than property but of course I could be "wrong"....	X		
271	Adult social care is something extra to other services which needs this money.		X	
272	I have felt for some time that Haringey needs to take a much stronger stand against government cut backs, and I have believed that the Council Tax should be increased each year.	X		
273	Firstly, I have only heard of this through the Liberal Democrats communication. I have not had anything from Haringey Council and so the "Consultation" is not really as such! Secondly, Labour do not plan on using the money to save the centres that are already open. This is in contrast to what the community have said they want. I would like to have full information on this and a proper consultation before any increase is applied. Thanks Javeria		X	
274	It will raise enough money to cover services.		X	
275	It is suggested that this increase may provide interim support whilst services are redesigned. How can we be assured that the redesign will be properly managed and costed? I have little faith in the Council's ability to manage this exercise in the best interests of Haringey residents. Especially as sever thousands of		X	

	pounds were spent on a totally unnecessary rebranding exercise. This money would have been better invested in local services. Does the council plan to engage consultants to undertake the redesign? Will they be engaged at hugely exhorbitant daily rates that which will substantially reduce the money raised by the precept.			
276	Yes, provided that the money is used to keep day centres open rather than going into the general fund. It is vital that vulnerable people should have an opportunity to socialise safely. Their wellbeing is greatly improved by doing so.	**XX**		
277	This is a complete absurd! I don't believe institution in charge of spending this money will do this accordingly to my expectations! Why don't you make this increase as choice for taxpayers so whoever wants to participate can pay more. I'm not interested and know better way to waste my money!			**X**
278	I am happy to see the rise in council tax, but think that this is not the best way to spend it. Protecting the day care centres for the elderly & vulnerable would be a much better use of the money.	**XX**		

Number of Positive (X)	62	22%	
Number of Positive (XX)	61	22%	
Number of Neutral (X)	67	24%	
Number of Neutral (XX)	14	5%	
Number of Negative	74	27%	

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Appendix 8

Haringey Council 2016-17 Budget and Social Precept Consultation

SUBMISSION FROM SAVE AUTISM SERVICES HARINGEY

DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURES ON SOCIAL CARE?
EVIDENCE PLEASE

SAVE AUTISM SERVICES HARINGEY (SASH) is a group of parents and carers of adults with autism in Haringey (including some with learning disabilities, mental health problems, epilepsy and other complex needs). Some of us have professional experience of health and social care; some are involved in voluntary organisations active in this field; all of us have personal experience of the difficulties of securing appropriate care and support for people with autism in Haringey. We have close links with Haringey Autism, the local branch of the National Autistic Society, with Haringey People First, which represents people with learning disabilities in the borough, the Haringey Carers Forum and the Social Care Alliance of Haringey.

http://saveautismservicesharingey.co.uk/

- **The council is consulting on proposals to raise a new social care tax and spend the revenue on the elderly and not on other vulnerable groups such as adults under 65 with learning disability, physical disability and mental illness**

- **The Council justifies this because demographic pressures are causing the numbers of elderly with high needs to increase, costing the Council an extra £3m a year**

- **Despite the additional money, the Council will not spend it on saving the daycentres it plans to close. Some of these centres are for autism and learning disability**

- **In the Council's summer consultation, residents overwhelmingly opposed the closure of daycare for vulnerable adults**

- **The Council has provided no evidence to show that demographic pressures are the most important factor shaping the needs of Haringey's elderly service users**

- **Trends in the use of adult services are not caused by demographic pressures alone or in the main. They are caused by several different factors**

- **For example, homecare use among the elderly in Haringey has increase since 2010. But so has homecare use among adults with learning disability**

Haringey LONDON

- **Daycare use in the same period has fallen among the elderly but risen dramatically among adults with learning disability**

- **Focusing additional social care revenue entirely on the elderly because of demographic pressures is not supported by evidence.**

- **The Council's revised three year budget, that forms part of the present consultation, provides sufficient funds to save the daycentres schedules for closure**

Haringey Council has agreed to consult residents regarding a proposal to raise council tax by an additional 2% - the social care precept - to provide funds for threatened social care services. Unfortunately, it is proposing to allocate these funds entirely to defray costs arising from 'demographic pressures' resulting from an ageing population. The Council intends to continue its programme of closures of day centres and other services for people with autism and learning disabilities, as well as those with dementia and mental health problems.

Officers have a legal duty to provide Councillors with sufficient information to make informed policy decisions. But senior Council officers have failed to provide evidence-based information on the demographic basis of the new budget plans – or details of alternative provisions for vulnerable service users and their families and carers once daycentres are closed.

Demographic pressures

In his Report to the Cabinet on 19 January, the Lead Finance Officer asserts that 'demographic change means people are living longer and often therefore requiring more support in their later years' and also recognises that there 'continues to be a small increase in the numbers of people with very complex needs who require significant amounts of support'. But this Report provides no further detail of the numbers involved and no analysis of the relative cost implications of meeting the needs of these increasing populations.

An examination of the Council's annual returns to the Department of Health provides some information about the demand for homecare and daycare, two services that are affeted by the current closure plans.

- *Homecare*: between 2010-11 and 2013-14, the number of clients over 65 receiving services increased by 40%, whilst the number of LD clients rose by 25%.
- *Daycare:* over the same period, the number of elderly clients fell by 25% (215 to 190), while the number of LD clients increased by 125% (155 to 280). (Data taken from *Personal Social Services: Expenditure and Unit Costs, England, Final Release: Activity Data by CASSR* for years 2010-11, 2011-2012, 2012-13, 2013-14).

The apparent divergence between the demands of different groups for home and day care services confirms the complexity of the relationship between levels of need and demographic changes. However these figures confirm a growing level of need among the LD population for day care services – and contradict frequent claims by Council officers that there has been no increase in demand for daycentres from adults with LD in recent years.

Despite the Council's claim that demographic trends are likely to result in increased demands for services from the elderly, this is not supported by reports on *adult service assessments* carried out between 2010/11 and 2013/14:

- 'Over 65s': completed assessments *fell* from 1220 to 1055 (25%)
- 'Other assessed needs': assessments *fell* from 685 to 545 (20%) (see *Personal Social Services* data above)

Again, these figures confirm the complexity of the relationship between demographic factors and demand for services – but the Council makes no attempt to quantify or analyse these complexities. (It is unfortunate that the DH no longer collects data in a way that provides some transparency in this area; there is, however, nothing to suggest that the trends of the previous four years have not continued over the past 12 months.)

Ignoring the needs of people with learning disabilities

The Report asserts that needs can be met by 'early help, independent living and community-based support'. For clients with severe LD and complex needs, who may present challenging behaviour – only individuals with 'severe' or 'critical' needs are currently eligible for social care services – 'preventive' or simple 'supportive' measures are very unlikely to be relevant. If it is to be effective, 'early intervention' is likely to involve additional expertise and higher expense.

The Council plans to exclude people with learning disabilities who are currently in residential care from attending residual day care services at Ermine Road. This will inevitably result in a dramatic increase in workload for residential staff, without providing additional resources or training.

Councillor Peter Morton, Cabinet member for health and wellbeing, has rejected suggestions that the Council take advantage of funding provided under the *Building the Right Support* programme (set up in response to the Winterbourne View scandal) to avert day-centre closures. Disparaging day centres as 'institutional settings' he proposes non-existent 'community provisions' as a suitable alternative. Yet day centres may provide a key link in a network of community support that can prevent the sort of crisis that is still leading to admission to Winterbourne View-type institutions (while the lack of such provisions is delaying discharge from such institutions).

A call to re-examine the new social care funds

In addition to reconsidering the use of the council tax precept, Haringey should also take advantage of the Better Care Fund to support the needs of those with autism and learning disabilities as well as the elderly. For example, Richmond Council and the local clinical commissioning group are using BCF money to support two clubs for autistic adults (*Think Autism: case studies,* LGA, 2015, p.8)

Appendix A to the Report calculates improved BCF spending for the three year starting in 2017 as £0.4m, £3.8m and culminating in £6.7m in 2019-20 (discussed further in para 6.44).

Given the degree of budgetary slippage planned for 2015-16 and 2016-17 (5.1(i)), the use of reserves within the medium-term budget, and the use of incrementally increasing BCF money starting in 2017, the restructuring of the planned and additional money to save some of the daycentres is a viable and humane alternative to the current programme of closures – see below.

The Council should be aware of the two active legal challenges from service users threatened by day centre closures. If the Council continues with its current plans, it should be prepared for further challenges, with all the damaging publicity and costs that such actions inevitably entail, whatever the outcome.

Comparison of budgets

P2 New opportunities for LD budget compared with additional social care funds on Appendix A of the Report, showing sufficient money to cover P2 savings plus surplus.

	£000s		
Priority 2	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**
13. New opportunities for LD: reduce use of building based daycare some centres (up to 3) closed More community based opportunities	950	1330	-

	£000s				
Additional social care funds	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**
social care precept		1.8	3.8	6.2	9
improved BCF			0.4	3.8	6.7
BCF from CCG budget (indicative)*		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
total		**2.3**	**4.7**	**10.5**	**16.2**

*Assumption that small portion of CCG's BCF budget (£0.5m) allocated to LD needs

APPENDIX NINE – ADDITIONAL EMAIL RESPONSES TO THE CONSULTATION

To whom it may concern

I am writing to you regarding the proposal to raise additional funds of £1.7 to cover the short fall of funding for Adult Social Services caused by horrendous cuts imposed by central government.

As you are aware, these cuts are already seriously affecting services for the elderly and those with autism and learning disablities, and other vulnerable adults in our community.

While this will be an additional burden on households, it is important that vulnerable Haringey residents are properly supported and cared for. I urge you to request that the money raised should go towards supporting their day Centres.

Day centres like the Grange serves dementia patients and the Haven has a lunch club, situated close to Age UK Haringey. It gives support to people from all over Haringey including Highgate and Stroud Green; it should not be lost. The Haynes Dementia Centre at Hornsey Central will not close but would be the only one in Haringey.

There are also day centre closures planned for those with autism and learning disabilities. Most of the adults attending these services have done so for many years and have established firm relationships and friendships as well as accessing developmental and social activities from which they benefit.

I urge you to reconsider these closures and to use this additional funding to support the most vulnerable in our community

Dear Sir/Madam

I welcome the idea of a 2% addition to council tax to ameliorate the cuts in social care. But I think it is wrong to devote this extra 2% entirely to the elderly. Use of day care centres by autistic people and those with learning disabilities has increased recently and they need services just as badly.

I do think that the Council needs to work hard to save at least some of the day care facilities being cut. There is a possibility that some of these could be re-provided in under-utilised community buildings, in particular Winkfield Road and Wolves Lane, and that this would help to make more community centres viable for other sections of the population. The Council needs to map provision of existing lunch clubs, exercise classes, gardening opportunities etc which are suitable for vulnerable adults and see how choices and integration with 'ordinary' people could be offered in ways that enhance the availability of community facilities for everyone. But for severely autistic people there is no substitute for continuity and familiarity and it would be tragic, as well as very expensive, if some people ended up in residential care because they and their carers cannot cope with change and uncertainty.

. Dear sir/madam

I would like to submit the following submission about the above consultation

I agree with SASHs submission which I attach This for me counters the Councils reasoning over how they would spend this precept . These are the main facts with full arguments in the attached document :

- **The council is consulting on proposals to raise a new social care tax and spend the revenue on the elderly and not on other vulnerable groups such as adults under 65 with learning disability, physical disability and mental illness**

- **The Council justifies this because demographic pressures are causing the numbers of elderly with high needs to increase, costing the Council an extra £3m a year**

- **Despite the additional money, the Council will not spend it on saving the daycentres it plans to close. Some of these centres are for autism and learning disability**

- **In the Council's summer consultation, residents overwhelmingly opposed the closure of daycare for vulnerable adults**

- **The Council has provided no evidence to show that demographic pressures are the most important factor shaping the needs of Haringey's elderly service users**

- **Trends in the use of adult services are not caused by demographic pressures alone or in the main. They are caused by several different factors**

- **For example, homecare use among the elderly in Haringey has increase since 2010. But so has homecare use among adults with learning disability**

- **Daycare use in the same period has fallen among the elderly but risen dramatically among adults with learning disability**

Focusing additional social care revenue entirely on the elderly because of demographic pressures is not supported by evidence.

The Council's revised three year budget, that forms part of the present consultation, provides sufficient funds to save the day centres schedules for closure

The Council appears to be doing this for idealogical reasons and because they have already made their decision about closing day centres. p

I would add that this consultation has hardly been advertised and intentions over Budget spend are not clearly stated .

I stogly urge the Council reconsider its decisions and put money towards

these invaluable day centres

To: Haringey Council

I write in support of a 2% precept on the Council Tax to fund Adult Social Care. I support, in entirety, the submission from Save Autism Services, (Haringey) who make a full and cogent argument for funding to be made available for adult daycare services .

The SASH paper states that 'Councillor Peter Morton, Cabinet member for health and wellbeing, has rejected suggestions that the Council take advantage of funding provided under the *Building the Right Support* programme (set up in response to the Winterbourne View scandal) to avert day-centre closures. Disparaging day centres as 'institutional settings' he proposes non-existent 'community provisions' as a suitable alternative. Yet day centres may provide a key link in a network of community support that can prevent the sort of crisis that is still leading to admission to Winterbourne View-type institutions (while the lack of such provisions is delaying discharge from such institutions).' This is extremely concerning both from the point of view of seeking funding and from the rigid position taken regarding the value of daycare settings for people with learning disabilities or dementia. Could it be that this has more to do with an ideological position where the Council ceases to provide direct services?

As a resident and taxpayer, my view is that funds raised through the precept should be applied to daycare services and that all funding sources and government grants must be pursued. Not to do so would be a gross dereliction of public responsibility to our most vulnerable residents.

I have also heard the argument put forward that the £1.7m raised is not significant enough to plug the gap. That may be true, but hat doesn't mean yo shouldn't do it.

Other local authorities are raising the Council Tax by 3.99% because of the crisis in adult social care.

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Report for: Cabinet 9th February 2016

Item number: **10**

Title: Review of Fees and Charges 2016-17

Report authorised by: Tracie Evans – Chief Operating Officer

Lead Officer: Neville Murton – Lead Finance Officer

Ward(s) affected: ALL

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key.

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. The Council's income policy requires an annual review of the level of the fees and charges levied upon service users with a view to ensuring that income is maximised commensurate with the full recovery of costs.

1.2. This report considers the relevant factors affecting the review of fees and charges, identifies those services where an increase is being proposed and seeks:

- Approval to increase the fee or charge rate to those services where an increase is proposed in line with inflation.
- Member's agreement where an alternative approach is being proposed.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1. It is important that, as part of our on-going financial planning, we comply with the Council's policy to review annually our fees and charges taking account of issues such as the general economic climate and the Council's overall financial position.

2.2. Taking all relevant factors into account I believe that the increases in fees and charges proposed in this report are appropriate. I therefore commend this report to the Cabinet.

3. Recommendations

3.1. The Cabinet is asked:

- Taking into account the findings of equalities assessments as set out in section 8 of the report and available in full at Appendix A, to agree the proposed fees and charges to be levied by the Council with effect from 1 April 2016, unless otherwise stated, and as detailed in the appendices;

Haringey LONDON

- To delegate approval for any necessary changes to allotment charges to the Cabinet Member for Environment following the Priority 3 review, as detailed in paragraph 8.33 of the report
- Note that it is anticipated that the proposed changes to fees and charges will allow the achievement of 2016-17 income budget, as opposed to delivering further additional income as in previous years.

4. Reasons for Decision

4.1. It is a requirement to review fees and charges annually. The financial position of the Council supports the view that levels of fees and charges should be maximised taking into account all relevant factors including the effect on service users and any consequent demand for services.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. This report summarises the conclusions after consideration of a range of alternative approaches dependent on particular services and relevant factors. As such a range of alternative options ranging from no increase to differentiated rates of increases have been considered and reflected in this report.

6. Background information

6.1. The Council's policy in relation to varying external income rates reflects that:

- Service managers should review the level of fees and charges annually as part of the financial and business planning process;
- Charges should generally increase by RPI as a minimum and also seek to maximise allowable income;
- A full list of proposed charges should be presented to Cabinet by the end of March each year.

6.2. CIPFA have recently published guidance on income generation activities - 'A Practical Guide for Local Authorities on Income Generation 2015' which provides useful guidance and best practice in setting fees and charges. This publication has been used by officers to inform the proposed approach set out in this report.

6.3. The setting of fees and charges, along with raising essential financial resources, can contribute to meeting the Council's objectives. Through the pricing mechanism and wider market forces, outcomes can be achieved and services can be promoted through variable charging policies and proactive use of fees to promote or dissuade certain behaviours. In the main, fees and charges should be set at a level where the full cost of provision is recovered through the price structure. However in many circumstances those charges are reduced through subsidy to meet broader Council priorities.

6.4. This report meets the requirements of the Council's external income policy for the 2016-17 financial year and as such contains details of the current and proposed levels of fees and charges to take effect as set out during that year.

7. Review of Fees & Charges

7.1. Some fees and charges are set by statute and cannot be changed, such as the amount charged for a marriage or civil partnership ceremony or for a Birth Certificate. Many fees and charges, for example residential care or Building Control, can only recover relevant costs. The level of other fees and charges are at the discretion of the Council.

7.2. The Council also has a set of strategic and policy objectives, and fees and charges should be set in accordance with such objectives.

7.3. The principles underpinning the Council's external income policy are that all fees and charges are reviewed annually and income is maximised within current service and policy objectives. The competitiveness of the market in which the service operates and the effect of price on demand and overall income yield should be considered. Some services are restricted to cost recovery.

7.4. As a minimum, unless there is good reason not to, which should be explained, fees and charges should be increased by a minimum of RPI (currently 1%) and for those fees and charges where this is the case a general approval is sought within this report with the detailed increase being shown in the relevant appendices.

7.5. In some cases where a 1% increase would give a very small cost increase and/ or result in a charging rate that would be difficult to administer e.g. a resultant 36p charge might require disproportionate effort of maintaining change floats etc. we have asked services to take account of factors such as the last time a rise was imposed (i.e. an assessment of the compounded inflationary rate) and make appropriate proposals; the proposed rate can be seen in the appendix.

7.6. The government's inflationary target remains at 2%. Annual average inflation during 2013 and 2014 was 3.05% and 2.37% respectively. During 2015 annual inflation (i.e. the 12 month rolling level of inflation) has generally fallen still further as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Annual RPI Inflation Jan. to Dec. 2015

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	TbC

Average Jan to Nov 2015 = 1.0%

7.7. A comparison of independent (i.e. non-governmental) forecast of inflation in August 2015 suggested average inflation of 2.8% in 2016 suggesting a return to higher average inflation over the course of 2016. However, the current impact of suppressed oil prices is a significant component in determining short term inflationary movement and the latter part of 2015 has not seen inflation rises as predicted and the 2.8% forecast may prove to be optimistic.

7.8. A number of fees and charges cannot be set by the Cabinet. Regulation 2(6) of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities)(England) Regulations 2000 provides that charges for certain approvals, consents, permits and licenses (e.g. licensing/planning/consent under the Highways Act 1980) may not be made by the Executive (Cabinet). These fees are set by the Council's Regulatory Committee

and a separate report will be prepared for that committee before the start of the financial year.

8. Service Specific information

8.1. The Appendices 1 – 12 detail the services' fees and charges, showing the 2015-16 rate and the proposed 2016-17 rate with the uplift, if any, applied. Each service proposal is also summarised below.

8.2. Housing storage charges are currently under review and revised proposals, if any, will be brought to Cabinet for approval at a later date.

Adult Services (See Appendix I)

8.3. Charges for the provision of adult care are mean tested on an individual basis in accordance with section 14 of the Care Act 2014, which takes into account both income and assets possessed by the individual. This may or may not include an individual's residential home depending on whether the individual is receiving residential or community care. Charges are limited to cost recovery only. The increases are generally in line with inflation of 1% but due to rounding to the nearest 5 or 10 pence for small price items, some price increases may show an increase of lower than 1%

8.4. The attached Appendix I lists the charges for facilities provided internally by the Council and represents the maximum (with the exception for emergency response and meals on wheels where flat charge applies) that the service can charge depending on the outcome of the individual mean test. In the majority of cases within the Borough, the charges paid by an individual are well below the listed maximum charge. Costs for facilities provided by external suppliers are paid by the Service and the individuals are personally assessed and charged according to the outcome of the mean tests up to the maximum of the costs incurred by the Council.

8.5. In the case of emergency response, individuals receiving housing benefit will have the service provided free of charge. In the case of meals on wheels, the increase of 1% is very small and because of the issue of cash collection and on rounding to 5 or 10 pence, the proposal is to keep the current price unchanged.

8.6. The budgeted income for 2016-17 is £9.1m and the current projected budgeted income shortfall in 2015-16 is below 3%.

8.7. The service is currently predicting a collection rate of around 84% of its charges for 2015-16. Debts for the service currently stand at just over £6m. Around 25% of this is secured through legal charges whilst the remainder is unsecured.

8.8. The service is proposing a number of increases in the charges for residential and day care services. An equalities screening has been completed for the proposed changes. The service increases are of 1% and are therefore considered to be of low impact. Although the nature of the service provided means they will impact upon those with the protected characteristics, the proposed increases will only affect service users with capital above the upper charging limit who are required to meet the full cost of their care. The overall impact of the proposed service charge increase is therefore assessed to be low.

Traffic Management (See Appendix II)

8.9. These are charges relating to residents parking permits, CPZ pay and display and CPZ Stop and shop. Charges are made in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. The Secretary of State recommends that authorities set charges at levels which are consistent with the aims of the authority's transport strategy, including its road safety and traffic management strategies. Charges should not be designed to raise revenue.

8.10. Overall, charges are increasing by 2.5% as agreed in the 2014-15 medium term financial plan and reflected RPI at the time.

8.11. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed in relation to this proposed fee change. The EqIA notes that the proposed changes are not anticipated to have a disproportionate impact in relation to groups with the protected characteristics. The increase in annual charges proposed is modest, therefore whilst there may be a greater impact for those on low incomes, the overall impact of the policy change is judged to be low.

Libraries (See Appendix IIIa) & Culture (See Appendix IIIb)

8.12. The Library Charges (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 stipulate the items and services that may be charged for. Charges are at the discretion of the authority, and the authority may make different provision for different cases including different provision in relation to different persons, circumstances or localities.

8.13. There can be no charge for the loan of written material (section 8 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964). Price increases are proposed for reservations. No price increases are proposed for cd/dvd rentals as the service is experiencing a decline in these activities as a result of an advance in media technology. Additionally, no increases are proposed for late fines and photocopying and printing as these are already high compared to other local authorities. This year's price changes follow last years' 4.9% average price increases.

8.14. An equalities screening tool has been completed in relation to the proposed change in library services fees. The service is proposing a small increase to the fee for reservation of books. All core library services remain free. The change has therefore been assessed as having a minimal impact and is not anticipated to impact disproportionately on any of the protected groups.

8.15. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed for the proposed changes to fees in Cultural Services. Fee increases have been kept at less than 4% and are considered affordable compared to other boroughs. All other services and access to the museum remain free. The changes have therefore been assessed as having a minimal impact and are not anticipated to impact disproportionately on any of the protected groups. The service will continue to collect feedback from service users and monitor any barriers to use.

Garage Rents (See Appendix IV)

8.16. An increase in Garage rents was agreed in principle by Cabinet in December 2014 as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. There has been no increase in garage rents for over eighteen years and it is proposed that in the future these are

reviewed annually alongside all other fees and charges. The current standard weekly charge is £7.78, with some higher and some lower charges. Market rents for garages in Haringey are generally about £15 per week in the east of the borough and over £20 in the west so this would indicate that there will still be a demand for Council garages after an increase in fees. The Council currently has waiting lists for all areas of the borough with garages awaiting letting and repair. It is proposed that a weekly increase of £4.92 is applied to all current charges and on following the principle of rounding to the nearest 5 or 10 pence, the increases to current charges range from £4.90 to £4.96.

8.17. It is also proposed to create a new charge of £15 per week if a garage is let for use as a storage.

8.18. The service intends to eventually apply market rates for all garages. The proposed initial increases for 2016/17 will provide valuable market data to the Council on the demand and price elasticity of garages across the different areas of the borough and inform future pricing decisions to maximise income.

8.19. A total 'saving' of £500,000 was agreed as part of the review of garage fees and the increases within this report are expected to deliver £270,000 of this amount, with the remainder to be delivered through the ongoing review of charges and usage.

8.20. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed in relation to the proposed changes. The proposed changes could impact disproportionately on residents that are more reliant on parking provision due to mobility issues, such as elderly and disabled residents. However, disabled parking provision is widely available on Homes for Haringey estates and is prioritised for residents. In addition, the service is proposing to increase the reduction currently available for disabled and elderly residents from £2 to £4 per week to mitigate the impact of the rent increase.

Asset Management (See Appendix V)

8.21. Most rents for commercial properties are set through commercial negotiations with the tenant as part of the initial lease and subsequent rent reviews. The rents are set using nationally agreed RICS formulae taking into account variables such as location, size and condition of the property. The rent payable at the time of entering into a lease is very much dependent on market forces driving best consideration and once agreed is usually fixed for periods of up to 5 years before review. All other charges such as room hire have increased by inflation.

8.22. Increases in professional fees for valuation activity to internal and external organisations and minimal inflationary increases to room hire and staff parking are proposed. Concessions will continue to be offered for room hire for charities and partners and for blue badge holders and those with temporary medical conditions for parking charges. An equalities screening tool has identified no adverse impacts and therefore a full EqIA is not required.

Court Costs (See Appendix VI)

8.23. Legislation under the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 and the Non-Domestic Rating (Collection and Enforcement) Regulations 1989

defines that the cost of summons and a liability order is reasonably incurred. The cost of summons and liability orders is reviewed annually to ensure it remains fair and reasonable. Following a challenge in the High Court the cost of Council Tax summons in Haringey have been reviewed by Grant Thornton. They found the charges were reasonable in that they recover the costs and they also made some recommendations regarding our processes for calculating the charge.

8.24. Due to timing differences, the costs of summons for 2016-17are derived from the most recent Revenue Outturn form which is 2014-15. There is no proposed change for the 2016/17 charge reflecting the fact that, during the review by Grant Thornton an updated calculation, taking into account some of the process improvements recommended, was carried out and the next expected change will be for 2017/18 based on 2016/17 Revenue Outturn form.

8.25. An equalities screening tool has been completed in relation to the proposed fee changes. The proposed changes could impact any liable person regardless of circumstances and is therefore not anticipated to impact disproportionately on the protected groups. A full equalities impact assessment has not been carried out.

Adult Learning (HALS) (See Appendix VII)

8.26. The proposed increase of 2% is based on peer group benchmarking, learner feedback and understanding of the market. The service is of the view that the market will bear a rise of 2% without any fall off in demand. . Members are asked to note that, as in previous years, the proposed fee increases will only be applied from the start of the 2016/17 academic year, as opposed to the financial year.

8.27. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed. The only group that might be affected by the increase are older learners. In mitigation HALS will maintain the two key subsidies that can benefit particularly older learners: a) 50% discount for those in receipt of state benefits including pension; b) a further 10% for registered carers.

Waste (See Appendix VIII)

8.28. The trade waste service has been developed over the past 5 years through the Veolia contract from a position where the Council had no market share. In 2015/16 the contract has, for the first time, reached a position where costs are being recovered. Fees are set in consultation with Veolia who manage the joint partnership for commercial waste and the proposed increase is primarily based on market information.

8.29. The service is proposing for 2016/17 an average increase of nearly 6% across all services due in part to escalating disposal charges. The increased charge will continue to enable the full recovery of the costs of the service and will also contribute to achieving the income target set out in the business plan.

8.30. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed with reference to the proposed changes. The proposed changes are not expected to have a disproportionate impact on any protected group and will be monitored through compliance data.

Parks Services (See Appendix IX a) including Events (See Appendix IX b)

8.31. The Council operates in a competitive market, particularly for major events that take place in Finsbury Park. Prices were last reviewed in January 2014 and kept constant in 2015/16. However market research indicates that competing parks are planning price increases and thus an increase of 3% is proposed for commercial events.

8.32. A review of car parking charges in Finsbury Park in comparison with street parking in the vicinity has been conducted. Current charges in the Park's car park are much lower than the streets around it and in order to harmonise them it is proposed that charges are increased and operational hours extended. Most of the charges for each band are being doubled. It is noted that these parking charges are made in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, and that charges should be set at levels which are consistent with the aims of the authority's transport strategy, including its road safety and traffic management strategies. Charges should not be designed to raise revenue.

8.33. The allotment service is currently under review as part of the Priority 3 More Than Parks Project. In conjunction with the Allotment Forum an investigation is underway into the viability of a devolved management approach for Allotment Management in the Borough. Under this model, fees and charges would be set by the Cabinet Member for Environment, in consultation with Allotment Site Management who will have devolved responsibility for this and an income target to meet. New charges do not need to be set until January 2017.

8.34. It may be that this solution is not workable for some of the sites and therefore it is possible that some site management will be devolved and other sites directly managed by the Council. In the event that some sites remain it may well be that allotment charges have to increase to ensure that full cost recovery of all service cost are achieved. It is therefore recommended that any increase in fees and charges should be delegated to the Cabinet Member for the Environment to agree during 2016.

8.35. The power to charge for allotments is covered by section 10 Allotments Act 1950. Land let by the Council under the Allotments Acts 1908 to 1931 for use as an allotment shall be let at such rent as a tenant may reasonably be expected to pay in accordance with the terms of the tenancy.

8.36. The school swimming service has been transformed for the start of the 2015/16 academic year; the new service is of a significantly higher quality with 3 teachers delivering lessons compared to 2 previously which has led to increases in the cost and quality of the service. It is now offered exclusively within the refurbished facilities at Tottenham Green and Park Road Pools. Due to increased costs of the service, the school swimming charge to Schools is proposed to increase from £148 to £160 per child.

8.37. An equalities screening tool has been completed in relation to the proposed fee increases for parks services. The majority of the proposed fee increases are small and are therefore expected to have a low impact. A comprehensive concessionary scheme is already in place to ensure equality of access for those who may otherwise struggle to access the services. The changes are therefore not anticipated to impact disproportionately on any of the protected groups.

8.38. An equalities screening tool has been completed in relation to the proposed fee increase for parks events. The proposal relates to fees which are covered by the Outdoor Events Policy. The existing policy has been drafted to ensure that there is no adverse impact on any of the protected groups. Community groups connected to parks are offered free access and there is a small grants scheme available for other community groups. The changes have therefore been assessed as having a minimal impact and are not anticipated to impact disproportionately on any of the protected groups.

Registrars (See Appendix X)

8.39. Many fees are set by the General Register Office, and were last revised in April 2014. These cannot be changed by the Council. The Council can however set fees for discretionary services. The Registrars service is proposing to make a number of changes to their charges to better recover costs in light of the overall market, as they are in competition with other boroughs / providers, and to stimulate demand. The proposals attached aim, as a minimum, to enable current income to be achieved whilst providing a comprehensive service.

8.40. The service is proposing to increase some fees to bring them in line with neighbouring boroughs. Some fees will be reduced to increase access to services.

8.41. Statutory fees, set in accordance with the Marriage and Registration Acts, apply to the following services: birth, deaths and still birth registrations; entering a notice of marriage in a marriage notice book; attending a marriage at a register office; signing of the civil partnership schedule and giving notice to a registration authority under the Civil Partnership (Registration Abroad and Certificates) Order 2005, article 17(2) (certificate of no impediment).

8.42. Non statutory fees may be set by the local authority as follows: attendance of a Registrar (or deputy registrar) and Superintendent Registrar (or Deputy Superintendent Registrar) at an approved premises for a marriage ceremony; attendance of a civil partnership registrar at an approved premises for a civil partnership registration; non refundable booking fee for a wedding or civil partnership ceremony; attendance of a Superintendent Registrar or deputy Superintendent Registrar at a private Citizenship ceremony; application fee for the Nationality Checking Service.

8.43. **Marriage/civil partnership ceremonies:** the Marriage Act 1949 (as amended) and the Civil Partnership Act 2004 make provision for local authorities to approve premises for the purpose of marriage and civil partnership ceremonies. The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Approved Premises) Regulations 2005 enables the Council to determine a fee to cover the costs of providing for the prescribed personnel to attend the formalities; such fee must reasonably represent the costs of

provision. Under the regulations it is permissible for the authority to set different fees for different cases or circumstances.

8.44. **Citizenship ceremonies:** the British Nationality (General) Regulations 2003 made under the British Nationality Act 1981 as amended, require local authorities to make available or make arrangements for premises at which citizenship ceremonies may be conducted. The Council must comply with this requirement although the Secretary of State may make a payment to a local authority for carrying out this duty. However additionally, under schedule 1 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 the Council is able to provide facilities or make arrangements in addition to those which it is required to provide or make, and may make a charge for the provision of the additional service provided the charge does not exceed the cost of its provision.

8.45. **Nationality Checking Service and Immigration Advice Service:** provision of these services are authorised by section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (general power of competence). Section 93(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 enables the Council to charge for the provision of discretionary services provided that the income from charges made for the service does not exceed the costs of provision.

8.46. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed owing in order to consider the impact of the proposals on the diversity of the service's customers. The EqIA notes that the impact of the changes are generally neutral. However, increased provision of services outside normal working hours may slightly impact staff with children. In mitigation the service will ensure that staff are given adequate notice where they are needed, and the service is also recruiting additional casual staff to ensure wedding cover. The new fees will also have a positive impact in terms of increased access to the service, particularly for people that may wish to get married outside of normal hours.

Regulatory Services (See Appendix XI)

8.47. These charges relate to Pest Control, Mortuary, Environmental permits and Local Authority Pollution Prevention Control (LAPPC) mobile plant charges. Fees are permissible by Acts of parliament. Environmental Permit fees are set by statute and may change in January 2016 following which our fees will be amended accordingly. Fees have been compared to the market and the costs of the service, and as a result, some fees have increased, for example the concessions offered for Pest Control services. These concessions are lower than the marginal cost of the service and as a result a proportionate increase to better reflect the costs of the service to 35% of full cost is proposed (i.e. a 65% discount rate).

8.48. Some Mortuary fees are proposed to increase based on market data showing that our fees are lower than neighbouring boroughs. Other fees which are in line with the market have been increased by RPI.

8.49. The service is proposing to increase pest control charges to a more competitive market rate. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) has been completed and notes that it is possible there will be an indirect risk of adverse impact through the increase in fees and charges to those from the protected groups since these groups are disproportionately represented in lower income groups. Mitigation is provided

through the use of concessionary rates which, although also increasing, still provide a reduced cost to those on means tested benefits against the full cost of the service and remain competitive with adjacent boroughs. Other fee changes in regulatory services have been subject to equalities screening. These changes will have a low impact overall and are not expected to have a disproportionate impact on any protected groups. A full EqIA is therefore not required in relation to these changes.

Building Control (See Appendix XII)

8.50. Charges are required to be set so that the Building Regulations service breaks even over a 3 year period.

8.51. As part of the budget process last year, the service undertook a detailed review of fees and charges. This resulted in a schedule that reflects the actual costs of delivering the service and was benchmarked against other planning authorities. It is proposed that fees and charges remain the same as 2015/16 (with the exception for demolition notice fees) which had implemented an increase of 4% from 2014/15

8.52. An equalities screening has been completed in relation to the proposed changes. The proposed increase to the demolition notice fee is intended to enable the service to address the time taken to deal with notices. The proposed fee increase is low and is not anticipated to impact disproportionately on any of the protected groups.

9. Contribution to strategic outcomes

9.1. Maximising the Council's resources, in particular in the current financial climate, is a key part of the Councils Medium Term Financial Strategy. In addition the review of fees and charges has taken into account the Council's strategy and policies regarding that particular service.

10. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

10.1. There are a number of areas where the service is advising that it has been unable to meet its current budgeted income level. For these areas there are two options available; either:

- Fee levels could be increased without a commensurate increase in the level of the income budget; this would seem to be justified if the effect on ***demand*** from a fee increase is considered to be unaffected. In this case a fee increase could be applied which might have the effect of making the current budget level more achievable; or
- If the level of fees is discouraging demand then an increase in fees would tend to worsen the achievement of income. In this case an increase in fees would appear to be counterproductive.

10.2. In either case a decision to not increase the service's income target would be neutral on the overall budget position.

10.3. **The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted on this report.**

10.4. Certain fees for services provided by local authorities are prescribed in the parent legislation or in regulations made under the parent legislation. In such instances the Council has no discretion as to the level of the charge.

10.5. There is a further range of services where specific legislative provisions allow authorities to decide whether to charge and how much.

10.6. In addition, section 93 Local Government Act 2003 permits local authorities to charge for discretionary services, provided that there is no alternative power allowing the local authority to charge and provided that there is nothing in the parent legislation preventing the local authority from charging for these discretionary services. Where the Council charges for such discretionary services, it has a duty to secure that, taking one financial year with another, the income from charges does not exceed the costs of provision. Section 93 permits the Council to charge only some persons for providing the discretionary service and also permits the Council to charge different persons different amounts for providing a service.

10.7. In instances where the section 93 Local Government Act 2003 charging powers for discretionary services do not apply, the Council may be able to rely upon charging powers under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (general power of competence). Similarly, under this provision, the Council may not recover more than the cost of providing that service. Recovery is assessed taking one year with another.

10.8. In reviewing fees and charges, services need to demonstrate that they have had due regard to the overarching Public Sector Equality Duty as set out in the Equality Act 2010.

10.9. Certain fees may not be set by the Cabinet. Regulation 2 (6) of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 provides that decisions on certain approvals, consents permits and licenses (for example premises licences; licenses for street trading) cannot be made by the Executive (Cabinet). Likewise, charges for such approvals, consents permits and licenses may not be made by the Cabinet. These fees will be set by the Regulatory Committee.

Equalities Comments

10.10. The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to:

- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

10.11. The proposed fee changes set out within this report have all been subject to equalities screening. Where the screening process has identified a potential

disproportionate impact for the protected groups, a full EqIA has been completed. The results of the equalities screening and EqIA process are highlighted for each of the proposed changes in section 8 of this report.

11. Policy Implication

11.1. The Council's income policy requires that an annual review takes place and this report together and, where relevant. This report meets that policy obligation.

12. Use of Appendices

Appendix I	Adult Services
Appendix II	Traffic Management
Appendix III a	Libraries Charges
Appendix III b	Cultural Services Charges
Appendix IV	Garage Rents
Appendix V	Asset Management
Appendix VI	Court Summons
Appendix VII	Adult Learning (HALs)
Appendix VIII	Neighbourhood Action – Waste Collection
Appendix IX a	Parks Services
Appendix IX b	Parks Events
Appendix X	Registrars
Appendix XI	Regulatory Services (excl. Licenses etc. set by Reg. Committee)
Appendix XII	Building Control

Appendix A	Links to Equalities Screening Tools & Impact Assessments (EqIA): http://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/equalities/equality-impact-assessments/equality-impact-assessments-2015-16 The link contains the following appendices:

Appendix A1	Adult Services – EqIA
Appendix A2	Traffic Management – EqIA
Appendix A3a	Libraries Charges - Equalities Screening Tool
Appendix A3b	Cultural Services Charges - EqIA
Appendix A4	Garage Rents - EqIA
Appendix A5	Asset Management - Equalities Screening Tool
Appendix A6	Court Summons - Equalities Screening Tool
Appendix A7	Adult Learning (HALs) - EqIA
Appendix A8	Neighbourhood Action – Waste Collection - EqIA
Appendix A9a	Parks Services - Equalities Screening Tool
Appendix A9b	Parks Events - Equalities Screening Tool
Appendix A10	Registrars - EqIA

Appendix A11	Regulatory Services - Equalities Screening Tool
Appendix A12	Building Control - Equalities Screening Tool

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Appendix I **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
Emergency Response - Weekly Monitoring only	3.69	3.70	0.19%
Emergency Response - Weekly Monitoring and Visiting	6.28	6.35	1.16%
Osborne Grove Nursing Home - Weekly Nursing Care	1,108.93	1,120.00	1.00%
Linden Residential Home - Weekly Residential Care	1,013.18	1,023.30	1.00%
Winkfield Resource Centre - Sessional Drop-in	51.15	51.65	0.98%
Winkfield Resource Centre - Sessional Day Care	40.92	41.30	0.93%
Clarendon Day Centre - Sessional Day Care	40.92	41.30	0.93%
Haynes Day Centre - Sessional Day Care	40.92	41.30	0.93%
Grange Day Centre - Sessional Day Care	40.92	41.30	0.93%
Haven Day Centre - Sessional Day Care	40.92	41.30	0.93%
Meals on Wheels - Per meal	3.40	3.40	0.00%

Appendix II **Traffic Management**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	2016/17 New Charges (3) £	Change (4) %
Resident Visitor Permits			
1 Hour residents standard	£0.30	£0.30	0.0%
2 Hour residents standard	£0.65	£0.70	7.7%
Daily resident standard	£3.40	£3.50	2.9%
Weekend permit standard	£8.30	£8.50	2.4%
2 Week permit standard	£13.40	£13.70	2.2%
1 Hour residents concessionary	£0.20	£0.20	0.0%
2 Hour residents concessionary	£0.30	£0.30	0.0%
Daily resident concessionary	£1.60	£1.60	0.0%
Weekend permit concessionary	£3.60	£3.70	2.8%
2 Week permit concessionary	£6.70	£6.90	3.0%
Traders Permits per day charge	£7.80	£8.00	2.6%
Traders Permits monthly	£139.30	£142.80	2.5%
Business Permit	£267.30	£274.00	2.5%
Car Club Permit	£133.70	£137.00	2.5%
Doctors Permit	£267.30	£274.00	2.5%
Resident Permits			
CO2 based			
1st resident permits			
Up to 100 CO2 g/km - including electric vehicles)	£22.30	£22.90	2.7%
101-150 CO2 g/km	£55.70	£57.10	2.5%
151-185 CO2 g/km	£111.40	£114.20	2.5%
186 CO2 g/km and over	£167.10	£171.30	2.5%
2nd and further vehicles			
Up to 100 CO2 g/km - including electric vehicles)	£22.30	£22.90	2.7%
101-150 CO2 g/km	£89.10	£91.30	2.5%
151-185 CO2 g/km	£144.80	£148.40	2.5%
186 CO2 g/km and over	£222.80	£228.40	2.5%
Engine Size based pre 23rd March 2001			
1549cc or less	£55.70	£57.10	2.5%
1550cc to 3000cc	£111.40	£114.20	2.5%
3001cc and above	£167.10	£171.30	2.5%
2nd and further vehicles			
1549cc or less	£89.10	£91.30	2.5%
1550cc to 3000cc	£144.80	£148.40	2.5%
3001cc and above	£222.80	£228.40	2.5%
Spurs Day Resident Permit	£0.00	£20.00	
Spurs event day visitor permit	£2.10	£2.20	4.8%
Administration Fee for changes/reissue	£11.10	£11.40	2.7%
Monthly residents	£22.30	£22.90	2.7%
Courtesy car residents	£22.30	£22.90	2.7%
Companion Badge	£22.30	£22.90	2.7%
Car Park Season Ticket 4 sites	£237.30	£243.20	2.5%
Car Park Season Ticket 4 sites	£142.60	£146.20	2.5%
Highway Licences			
Scaffolding			

Appendix II **Traffic Management**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	2016/17 New Charges (3) £	Change (4) %
(Includes Site Inspection Fee)	£362.00	£371.10	2.5%
Revisit Fee - per visit	£33.40	£34.20	2.4%
Emergency Inspection	£78.00	£80.00	2.6%
Hoarding			
(Includes Site Inspection Fee)	£362.00	£371.10	2.5%
Revisit Fee - per visit	£33.40	£34.20	2.4%
Emergency Inspection	£78.00	£80.00	2.6%
Container			
(£80.00 per week for storage on carriageway)	£167.10	£171.30	2.5%
Revisit Fee - per visit	£33.40	£34.20	2.4%
Mobile Crane			
(includes £60.00 Inspection fee)	£401.00	£411.00	2.5%
Revisit Fee - per visit	£33.40	£34.20	2.4%
Oversail Crane	£612.70	£628.00	2.5%
Revisit Fee - per visit	£33.40	£34.20	2.4%
Access Bar markings (white lines)	£189.40	£194.10	2.5%
Crossovers - Inspection/Estimate Fee	£278.50	£285.50	2.5%
T/TMO's	£3,341.80	£3,425.30	2.5%
Emergency TMO	£257.50	£263.90	2.5%
Suspensions - Admin charge	£78.00	£80.00	2.6%
per bay per day charge	£16.80	£17.20	2.4%
per			
Skip Licence	£78.00	£80.00	2.6%
Materials Licence	£78.00	£80.00	2.6%
Combined Skip/Materials Licence	£89.10	£91.30	2.5%
Pay & Display CPZ/ Stop & Shop	£1.30	£1.30	0.0%
	£2.10	£2.10	0.0%
	£3.30	£3.30	0.0%
Car Parks	£1.20	£1.20	0.0%
	£2.30	£2.30	0.0%
	£7.00	£7.00	0.0%
Garman Rd	£0.90	£0.90	0.0%
	£2.20	£2.20	0.0%
	£3.30	£3.30	0.0%
Bury Road Car Park	£2.20	£2.20	0.0%
	£1.10	£1.10	0.0%
	£66.00	£66.00	0.0%
	£261.80	£261.80	0.0%
Spurs Event Day Tarriff	£10.50	£10.50	0.0%

Appendix III a

Library Services

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4)
Reservations (items already in stock)	£0.70	£0.70	0.0%
Reservations (items not in stock)	£1.50	£2.50	66.7%
Reservations (over 60s)		£0.70/£1.50	0
Overdue books – per item per day (except DVDs).	£0.22	£0.22	0.0%
Overdue books – per item per day (except DVDs). Over 60s.	£0.11	£0.12	9.1%
Maximum overdue charge per item (except DVDs) – standard charge	£6.60	£6.60	0.0%
Maximum overdue charge per item (except DVDs) – Over 60s charge	£3.30	£3.30	0.0%
Lost ticket replacement	£2.20	£2.20	0.0%
Lost ticket replacement for over 60s and under 16s	£1.10	£1.10	0.0%
DVD/Blu-ray: Blockbuster per loan for two days	£2.00	£2.00	0.0%
DVD/Blu-ray hire: films per loan for one week	£1.20	£1.20	0.0%
Multi DVDs (sets of 4 or more) per loan for one week	£2.00	£2.00	0.0%
Music CD hire per loan for one week.	£0.50	£0.50	0.0%
Music CD hire per loan for one week. Over 60s.	£0.25	£0.25	0.0%
Spoken Word (Talking Books) per loan for 3 weeks	£1.00	£1.00	0.0%
Small Ads per 3 weeks	£3.00	£3.00	0.0%
Lost or damaged items: Out of print books	£18.50 £12.40 £6.40	£18.50 £12.50 £6.50	0.0% 0.8% 1.6%
Lost or damaged items: Out of production DVD/Blu-ray	£12.40	£12.50	0.8%
Photocopying charges	B&W A4 10p per sheet Colour A4 50p per sheet	B&W A4 10p per sheet Colour A4 50p per sheet	0.0% 0.0%
Printing charges (from public network)	B&W A4 15p per sheet Colour A4 50p per sheet	B&W A4 15p per sheet Colour A4 50p per sheet	0.0% 0.0%
FAX (per sheet)	Outgoing (UK) 1.1 International 1.6 Incoming 1.1	Outgoing (UK) 1.1 International 1.6 Incoming 1.1	0.0% 0.0% 0.0%
Average			2.9%

Appendix III b

Cultural Services

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
BRUCE CASTLE MUSEUM & ARCHIVES SERVICES			
Room Hire			
1. Community rate	£145	£150	3.4%
2. Corporate rate	£280	£290	3.6%
3. Overtime	£60	£60	0.0%
Photocopying by Archive staff A4 B&W per page	£0.40	£0.40	0.0%
Photocopying by Archive staff A4 Colour per page	£1.50	£1.50	0.0%
Photocopying by Archive staff A3 B&W per page	£1.00	£1.00	0.0%
Photocopying by Archive staff A3 Colour per page	£3.00	£3.00	0.0%
Digital scan by Archive staff	£2.50	£2.50	0.0%
Provision of information on CD by Archive staff	£3.50	£3.50	0.0%
Minimum charge for remote orders and paying by cheque	£6.00	£6.00	0.0%
A4 microfilm printout from External Bureau	£0.50	£0.50	0.0%
A3 microfilm printout from External Bureau	£1.00	£1.00	0.0%
Camera licence fee (per day) - for personal phones/cameras used to take photos of documents	£5 per day	£5 for up to 10 images	
Average			0.6%
New charges			
Weddings - 3 hour room hire for wedding ceremonies		£350	
School workshops - taught session for up to 30 children		£40 £30 - self-led £50 for non-Haringey schools	
Children's parties 2 hr hire incl. facilitator		£160	

Appendix IV **Garage Fees**

Services that we charge for (1) Per week	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Numbers	Change (4) %
Part A				
Status				
Currently Let	£4.00	£8.90	241	123%
	£4.25	£9.20	49	116%
	£5.00	£9.90	7	98%
	£5.10	£10.00	2	96%
	£5.78	£10.70	1	85%
	£5.83	£10.75	67	84%
	£6.81	£11.70	2	72%
	£7.07	£12.00	9	70%
	£7.46	£12.40	86	66%
	£7.78	£12.70	573	63%
	£8.67	£13.60	2	57%
	£8.95	£13.90	1	55%
	£9.04	£14.00	14	55%
	£9.14	£14.10	1	54%
	£0.00		1	
Total			1,056	

Garages let vary in charges depending on demand, locations and sizes
The above table group garges currently let by charges they currently pay.

Appendix V

Asset Management

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
Ad Hoc Fees for professional Valuation Services	£49.10	£49.90	1.63%
Staff Car Parking	£309.00	£316.00	2.27%
Room Hire – Civic Centre / River Park House	£22.50 - £81.80 per hour dependent upon room requirements.	£22.90 - £83.20 per hour dependent upon room requirements.	Average 1.74%
Schools FM - annual support charge	*£1000 fixed + £2 per pupil*	*Managed centrally*	
Hall Hire – Woodside House:	£48.10 - £71.60 per hour	£48.90 - £72.80 per hour	Average 1.65%
Hornsey Town Hall Rooms			
- Day Rate (Commercial)	£613.80	£624.25	1.70%
- Day Rate (Community)	£306.90	£312.10	1.69%
- Day Rate (Town Hall Square)	£102.30	£104.10	1.76%
Neighbourhood Resource Centre	£7.20-£30.70 per hour	£7.35-£31.20 per hour	Average 1.82%

Appendix VI

Court Summons costs

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
Council tax/NDR Summons and Liability Order charges			
Council tax summon costs	£102.00	£102.00	0.0%
Council tax Liability Order	£13.00	£13.00	0.0%
NDR summon costs	£175.00	£155.00	2.9%
NDR liability order (15/16 charges included in summon costs)	£0.00	£25.00	0.0%
Average			0.7%

Appendix VII **Adult Learning (HALS)**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
Community Learning (ASL)			
CL: Arts	£250.00	N/A	
CL: Languages short course	£90.00	N/A	
CL: Languages long course	£250.00	N/A	
CL: Wellbeing	£74.00	£75.50	2.0%
CL: Creative media and digital tech	£250.00	N/A	
CL: Microsoft Applications for Beginners	£250.00	£255.00	2.0%
Adult Skills Budget (ASB)			
ASB: Counselling - Short	£170.00	£173.50	2.0%
ASB: Counselling Long	£515.00	£525.00	2.0%
ASB: Business Skills (SAGE/Bookeeping)	£230.00	£235.00	2.0%
ASB: ESOL (per hour)	£4.50	£4.60	2.0%

Appendix VIII **Commercial waste collection and bin hire**

Refuse

Charge Description	2015/16 charges	2016/17 charges	Changes
Sack – refuse	£1.35	£1.50	11.1%
Heavy duty sack – refuse*	£1.60	£1.75	9.4%
1100 litre bin – refuse	£16.95	£17.45	2.9%
660 litre bin – refuse	£10.15	£10.50	3.4%
360 litre bin – refuse	£5.80	£6.00	3.4%

Recycling

Charge Description	2015/16 charges	2016/17 charges	Changes
Sack – recycling	£0.85	£0.95	11.8%
Cardboard bundle tape	£0.85	£0.95	11.8%
1100 litre bin – recycling	£8.45	£8.90	5.3%
660 litre bin – recycling	£5.05	£5.30	5.0%
360 litre bin – recycling	£2.80	£2.95	5.4%

Household Bulk Waste Bin Hire

Charge Description (Per week)	2015/16 charges	2016/17 charges	Changes
Bulk refuse bin hire	£2.75	£2.80	1.8%
Bulk recycling bin hire	£0.00	£0.00	0.00%

FPNs

FPN Type	Current fine level in Haringey	Allowed Range	Discount for early payment
Highways Act, 1980, various offences for example unauthorised marking of the highway, obstruction, skip offences	£100	Fixed - Government	£50
EPA Section 87 littering	£80	£50-£80	£50 (not used)
EPA Section 47 Receptacles for Comr	£110	£75-£110	£60 (not used)
CoPA Section 5 - Waste Carrier	£300	Fixed - Government	£180 (not used)
EPA Section 34 - Fail Waste Transfer I	£300	Fixed - Government	£180 (not used)
Health Act Section 7 Smokefree Indivic	£50	Fixed - Government	£30
Health Act Section 6 Smokefree Signa	£200	Fixed - Government	£150
LLA Section 34 Breach of St Trad. Lice	£100	Fixed - Government	£60
LLA Section 38 Unlicensed Street Trad	£150	Fixed - Government	£90
Community Protection Notice FPN	£100	Up to £100 if appropriate	
Public Space Protection Order FPN	£100	Up to £100 if appropriate	

Appendix IX a **Parks Services**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
ALLOTMENTS			
Allotment per 25m2 per year	£ 6.50	See notes	
Pension / Disabled concession 50% Discount	£ 3.30	See notes	
Out of Borough Surcharge	£ 9.30	See notes	
Water Charge per 25m2 per year	£ 3.00	See notes	
SPONSORSHIP			
Tree Sponsorship (All Areas)	£ 210.00	£ 220.00	4.8%
Stainless steel, surface mounted bench plaque	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	0.0%
Woodfurn Tudor Oak Bench 1.4m:	£ 599.00	£ 620.00	3.5%
Parklane hardwood seat 1.8m	£ 650.00	£ 670.00	3.1%
PARKS - SPORTS PITCHES			
Standard			
Grade A Pitches per Match	£ 91.00	£ 100.00	9.9%
Grade A Pitches per Match - ex VAT	£ 89.00	£ 98.00	10.1%
Grade B Pitches per Match (or Grade A without Changing)	£ 75.00	£ 83.00	10.7%
Grade B Pitches per Match - ex VAT (or Grade A without Changing)	£ 73.00	£ 80.00	9.6%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing	£ 58.00	£ 64.00	10.3%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing- ext VAT	£ 57.00	£ 63.00	10.5%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7)	£ 20.40	£ 22.00	7.8%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7) - ex VAT	£ 17.00	£ 19.00	11.8%
9v9 Soccer per Match	£ 32.40	£ 36.00	11.1%
9v9 Soccer per Match - ex VAT	£ 27.00	£ 30.00	11.1%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match 11 v 11	£ 40.00	£ 44.00	10.0%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match- ex VAT 11 v 11	£ 39.00	£ 43.00	10.3%
Junior Changing	£ 23.00	£ 25.00	8.7%
Active 1			
Grade A Pitches per Match	£ 73.00	£ 80.00	9.6%
Grade A Pitches per Match - ex VAT	£ 60.00	£ 66.00	10.0%
Grade B Pitches per Match (or Grade A without Changing)	£ 66.00	£ 73.00	10.6%
Grade B Pitches per Match - ex VAT (or Grade A without Changing)	£ 55.00	£ 61.00	10.9%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing	£ 43.00	£ 47.00	9.3%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing- ext VAT	£ 36.00	£ 40.00	11.1%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7)	£ 14.40	£ 16.00	11.1%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7) - ex VAT	£ 12.00	£ 13.00	8.3%
9v9 Soccer per Match	£ 21.60	£ 24.00	11.1%
9v9 Soccer per Match - ex VAT	£ 18.00	£ 20.00	11.1%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match 11 v 11	£ 27.00	£ 30.00	11.1%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match- ex VAT 11 v 11	£ 23.00	£ 25.00	8.7%
Junior Changing	£ 8.00	£ 9.00	12.5%
Active 2			
Grade A Pitches per Match - ex VAT	£ 60.00	£ 66.00	10.0%
Grade B Pitches per Match - ex VAT (or Grade A without Changing)	£ 54.00	£ 59.00	9.3%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing- ext VAT	£ 35.00	£ 39.00	11.4%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7)	£ 13.20	£ 15.00	13.6%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7) - ex VAT	£ 11.00	£ 12.00	9.1%
9v9 Soccer per Match	£ 21.60	£ 24.00	11.1%
9v9 Soccer per Match - ex VAT	£ 18.00	£ 20.00	11.1%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match- ex VAT 11 v 11	£ 22.00	£ 24.00	9.1%
Active 3			
Grade A Pitches per Match - ex VAT	£ 53.00	£ 58.00	9.4%
Grade B Pitches per Match - ex VAT (or Grade A without Changing)	£ 48.00	£ 53.00	10.4%
Grade B Pitches Per Match no changing- ext VAT	£ 32.00	£ 35.00	9.4%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7)	£ 12.00	£ 13.00	8.3%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7) - ex VAT	£ 10.00	£ 11.00	10.0%
9v9 Soccer per Match	£ 19.20	£ 21.00	9.4%
9v9 Soccer per Match - ex VAT	£ 16.00	£ 18.00	12.5%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match- ex VAT 11 v 11	£ 19.00	£ 21.00	10.5%
Australian Rules Football per Match- ex VAT	£ 72.00	£ 79.00	9.7%
Australian Rules Football per Match - ex VAT	£ 60.00	£ 66.00	10.0%
Rugby & Gaelic Football per Match	£ 43.00	£ 47.00	9.3%
Rugby & Gaelic Football per Match - ex VAT	£ 36.00	£ 40.00	11.1%

Appendix IX a **Parks Services**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
PARKS - REGULAR BOOKINGS			
Standard			
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training 4-10 clients 1 x session per week annual fee	£ 250.00	£ 260.00	4.0%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training 4-10 clients 2+ x sessions per week annual fee	£ 350.00	£ 360.00	2.9%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training 11-20 clients 1 x session per week annual fee	£ 500.00	£ 520.00	4.0%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training - 11-20 clients 2+ x sessions per week annual fee	£ 650.00	£ 670.00	3.1%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training - 21- 30 client 1 x session per week annual fee	£ 650.00	£ 670.00	3.1%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training - 21- 30 client 2+ x sessions per week annual fee	£ 750.00	£ 770.00	2.7%
Wolves Lane Nursery Cafe Area/Meeting Room per hour			
Wolves Lane Classroom per hour	£ 15.00	£ 20.00	33.3%
Active 3			
Training Area per session- Adult	£ 40.00	£ 44.00	10.0%
Training Area per session - Adult - Block booking	£ 34.00	£ 37.00	8.8%
Training Area per session- Junior	£ 29.00	£ 32.00	10.3%
Training Area per session Junior - Block booking	£ 24.00	£ 26.00	8.3%
MUGA 's & Outdoor Netball/Basketball Courts per session	£ 11.00	£ 12.00	9.1%
Try Tag Rugby per week	£ 39.00	£ 43.00	10.3%
Motorcycle Training on hard ball areas per day	£ 34.00	£ 37.00	8.8%
South American Football	£ 11.00	£ 12.00	9.1%
Forest School activites per head	£ 1.10	£ 1.20	9.1%
Environmental activiites per session	£ 11.00	£ 12.00	9.1%
Wolves Lane Nursery Cafe Area/Meeting Room per hour	£ 33.00	£ 35.00	6.1%
Parks Car Parking			
Commercial Event Car Parking	£ 10.00	£ 11.00	10.0%
Coach Parking	£ 51.00	£ 53.00	3.9%
Car Parking as per Finsbury Park Signage			
Car Parking per day	£ 10.00	£ 20.00	100.0%
In Borough Schools/Education Use			
Active 3			
School Swimming - per child per year	£ 148.00	£ 160.00	8.1%
Tennis Courts - Schools per hr per ct	£ 3.40	£ 4.00	17.6%
Football	£ 22.00	£ 24.00	9.1%
Activities not requiring a mark out	£ 13.00	£ 14.00	7.7%
Rounders pitch initial markout	£ 56.00	£ 62.00	10.7%
Rounders remark	£ 8.00	£ 9.00	12.5%
Rounders hire	£ 13.00	£ 14.00	7.7%
Running Track Hire (100 m 6 lane)	£ 79.00	£ 87.00	10.1%
100m Track Remark	£ 61.00	£ 67.00	9.8%
Running Track Hire (50m 6 lane)	£ 39.00	£ 43.00	10.3%
50m Track Remark	£ 31.00	£ 34.00	9.7%
Running Track Hire (200m 6 lane)	£ 157.00	£ 173.00	10.2%
200m Remark	£ 121.00	£ 133.00	9.9%
Running Track Hire (400m 8 lane 100 m straight)	£ 202.00	£ 222.00	9.9%
400 m remark	£ 147.00	£ 162.00	10.2%
	£ 7,938.40	£ 8,395.20	5.8%

Appendix IX b **Parks Events**

ACTIVITY	2015/16 Application fee	2016/17 Application fee	Change %
Application Fee			
Community & Charity			
Very Small	£25	£ 26.00	4.0%
Small	£25	£ 26.00	4.0%
Medium	£50	£ 52.00	4.0%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£50	£ 52.00	4.0%
Large	£50	£ 52.00	4.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£100	£ 103.00	3.0%
Funfair and Circus			
Small	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Medium	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Large	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Finsbury Park - Large	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events			
Small	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Medium	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Large	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)			
Small	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Medium	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Large	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Commercial Events			
Small	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Medium	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Large	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Major	£120	£ 124.00	3.3%
Booking Fee			
Community & Charity			
Very Small	£25	£ 26.00	4.0%
Small	£25	£ 26.00	4.0%
Medium	£50	£ 52.00	4.0%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£50	£ 52.00	4.0%
Large	£50	£ 52.00	4.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£500	£ 515.00	3.0%
Funfair and Circus			
Small	£125	£ 129.00	3.2%
Medium	£500	£ 515.00	3.0%
Large	£500	£ 515.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£500	£ 515.00	3.0%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events			

Appendix IX b	**Parks Events**			
Small	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Medium	£1,250	£	1,288.00	3.0%
Large	£2,500	£	2,575.00	3.0%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£50	£	52.00	4.0%
Medium	£100	£	103.00	3.0%
Large	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Commercial Events				
Small	£125	£	129.00	3.2%
Medium	£1,250	£	1,288.00	3.0%
Large	£2,500	£	2,575.00	3.0%
Major	£6,000	£	6,180.00	3.0%
Operational day fee/basic hire fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£25	£	26.00	4.0%
Small	£50	£	52.00	4.0%
Medium	£100	£	103.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£145	£	149.00	2.8%
Large	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£2,500	£	2,575.00	3.0%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£400	£	412.00	3.0%
Medium	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Large	£700	£	721.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£800	£	824.00	3.0%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£1,250	£	1,288.00	3.0%
Medium	£4,000	£	4,120.00	3.0%
Large	£8,000	£	8,240.00	3.0%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£125	£	129.00	3.2%
Medium	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Large	£3,500	£	3,605.00	3.0%
Commercial Events				
Small	£1,250	£	1,288.00	3.0%
Medium	£5,000	£	5,150.00	3.0%
Large	£25,000	£	25,750.00	3.0%
Major	£240,000	£	247,200.00	3.0%
Extra Event Days Fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	N/A	£	15.00	N/A

Appendix IX b **Parks Events**

Small	N/A	£	25.00	N/A
Medium	N/A	£	50.00	N/A
Finsbury Park - Medium	N/A	£	70.00	N/A
Large	N/A	£	250.00	N/A
Finsbury Park - Large	N/A	£	1,250.00	N/A
Funfair and Circus				
Small	N/A	£	80.00	N/A
Medium	N/A	£	100.00	N/A
Large	N/A	£	140.00	N/A
Finsbury Park - Large	N/A	£	160.00	N/A
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	N/A	£	625.00	N/A
Medium	N/A	£	2,000.00	N/A
Large	N/A	£	4,000.00	N/A
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£40	£	15.00	-62.5%
Medium	£150	£	50.00	-66.7%
Large	£1,050	£	550.00	-47.6%
Commercial Events				
Small	£375	£	31.25	-91.7%
Medium	£1,500	£	125.00	-91.7%
Large	£7,500	£	625.00	-91.7%
Major	£72,000	£	6,000.00	-91.7%
Grounds Deposit				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£0	£	-	
Small	£100	£	103.00	3.0%
Medium	£300	£	309.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£300	£	309.00	3.0%
Large	£600	£	618.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£600	£	618.00	3.0%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£1,000	£	1,030.00	3.0%
Medium	£2,000	£	2,060.00	3.0%
Large	£3,000	£	3,090.00	3.0%
Finsbury Park - Large	£3,000	£	3,090.00	3.0%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Medium	£2,000	£	2,060.00	3.0%
Large	£4,000	£	4,120.00	3.0%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£100	£	103.00	3.0%

Appendix IX b	**Parks Events**			
Medium	£300	£	309.00	3.0%
Large	£600	£	618.00	3.0%
Commercial Events				
Small	£250	£	258.00	3.2%
Medium	£1,000	£	1,030.00	3.0%
Large	£5,000	£	5,150.00	3.0%
Major	£10,000	£	10,300.00	3.0%
Environment Impact Fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£0	£	-	
Small	£0	£	-	
Medium	£100	£	105.00	5.0%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£100	£	105.00	5.0%
Large	£300	£	310.00	3.3%
Finsbury Park - Large	£1,000	£	1,030.00	3.0%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£200	£	205.00	2.5%
Medium	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Large	£600	£	620.00	3.3%
Finsbury Park - Large	£750	£	775.00	3.3%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Medium	£1,000	£	1,030.00	3.0%
Large	£2,000	£	2,060.00	3.0%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£0	£	-	
Medium	£500	£	515.00	3.0%
Large	£1,000	£	1,030.00	3.0%
Commercial Events				
Small	£100	£	105.00	5.0%
Medium	£400	£	410.00	2.5%
Large	£2,000	£	2,060.00	3.0%
Major	£10,000	£	10,300.00	3.0%
Other costs	**Core Cost**			
Core Cost				
Finsbury Park - Road closure per half day	£270	£	278.00	3.0%
Event Signage per location per week	£25.00	£	26.00	4.0%
Event / Promotional Banners per location per week	£50.00	£	52.00	4.0%
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	£75	£	77.00	2.7%

Appendix IX b **Parks Events**

Private Event - not open to the public - Licensed per sq m	£150	£ 155.00	3.3%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	35% / stall rate		
Utilities Charged as per usage plus 10% management fee	Actual plus 10%		
Disruption Charge as per reasonable costs for each event	By negotiation		
Setup / set down			
Finsbury Park - Road closure per half day			
Event Signage per location per week			
Event / Promotional Banners per location per week			
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed	50% per day		
Private Event - not open to the public - Licensed	50% per day		
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	20% of event rate		
Utilities Charged as per usage plus 10% management fee			
Disruption Charge as per reasonable costs for each event			
Booking Fee			
Finsbury Park - Road closure per half day			
Event Signage per location per week			
Event / Promotional Banners per location per week			
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed	£ 120	50% per day	
Private Event - not open to the public - Licensed	£ 240	50% per day	
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	£ 300	20% of event rate	
Utilities Charged as per usage plus 10% management fee			
Disruption Charge as per reasonable costs for each event			
Ground Deposit			
Finsbury Park - Road closure per half day			
Event Signage per location per week			
Event / Promotional Banners per location per week			
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed	£ 500		

Appendix IX b **Parks Events**

Private Event - not open to the public - Licensed	£ 3,000	
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	£ 2,000	
Utilities Charged as per usage plus 10% management fee		
Disruption Charge as per reasonable costs for each event		

Appendix X **Registrars**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4)
Births, Marriages & Deaths - Statutory fees cannot be changed			
Statutory marriage & civil partnership services held in the register office	£ 50.00	£ 50.00	0.0%
Designation of a private premises as an approved premise. Council and council linked premises charged advertising cost only (currently £0)	£ 200.00	£ 200.00	0.0%
Civil Partnership Conversion appointment	£ 45.00	£ 45.00	0.0%
Civil Partnership Conversion initial appointment - if having a ceremony	£ 27.00	£ 27.00	0.0%
Notices for marriage & civil partnership	£ 35.00	£35.00 or £47.00	0.0%
Birth, death, marriage & civil partnership certificates	4.00 at time of Registration, 7.00 in a current Register or 10 in a full		0.0%
Attending religious buildings for marriage and civil partnership ceremonies (CHURCH)	£ 90.00	£ 90.00	0.0%
Religious building certification inc religious venues for civil partnerships	28 (worship) 120 (marriage)	28 (worship) 120 (marriage)	0.0%
Public search of records	£ 18.00	£ 18.00	0.0%
Marriage, civil partnership or civil partnership to marriage conversion ceremonies held in the Civic Suite:			
Ceremony Room:			
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday	£ 110.00	£ 120.00	9.1%
Friday	£ 150.00	£ 160.00	6.7%
Monday to Friday from 6pm to 8pm	£ 230.00	£ 460.00	100.0%
Monday to Friday from 8pm to 11pm	£ 400.00	£ 660.00	65.0%
Saturday AM	£ 230.00	£ 240.00	4.3%
Saturday PM from 1pm to 6pm	£ 280.00	£ 240.00	-14.3%
Sunday up until 6pm	£ 320.00	£ 660.00	106.3%
Saturday and Sunday from 6pm to 11pm	£ 500.00	£ 900.00	80.0%
Bank Holidays	£ 350.00	£ 1,100.00	214.3%
Weddings between 11pm and 8am - Any day at the Civic Centre - Any room	£ 1,000.00	£ 3,000.00	200.0%
Valentines Day Monday to Friday	£ 150.00	£ 160.00	6.7%
Valentines Day Saturday	£ 230.00	£ 240.00	4.3%
Council Chamber			
Council Chamber Monday to Friday up until 6pm	£ 230.00	£ 240.00	4.3%
Council Chamber Monday to Friday from 6pm to 11pm	£ 460.00	£ 850.00	84.8%
Council Chamber (Saturdays) AM	£ 350.00	£ 400.00	14.3%
Council Chamber (Saturdays) PM 1pm to 6pm	£ 460.00	£ 400.00	-13.0%
Council Chamber (Saturdays 6pm to 11pm)	£ 650.00	£ 1,200.00	84.6%
Council Chamber (Sundays up until 6pm)	£ 525.00	£ 850.00	61.9%
Council Chamber (Sundays and Bank Holidays from 6pm to 11pm)	£ 700.00	£ 2,000.00	185.7%
Bank Holidays (up until 6pm)	£ 525.00	£ 1,500.00	185.7%
Marriage, civil partnership or civil partnership to marriage conversion ceremonies held in Committee Rooms			
Committee Rooms Monday to Friday	£ 110.00	£ 120.00	9.1%
Committee Rooms Saturday	£ 150.00	£ 160.00	6.7%
Committee Rooms 1+2 combined and Canteen (Monday to Friday)	£ 200.00	£ 240.00	20.0%
Marriage, civil partnership or civil partnership to marriage conversion ceremonies held at approved premises, for example Alexandra Palace, Bruce			
Week day - before 6pm	£ 440.00	£ 500.00	13.6%
Saturday - before 6pm	£ 460.00	£ 500.00	8.7%
Sunday - before 6pm	£ 525.00	£ 550.00	4.8%
Bank Holidays - before 6pm - Bank Holidays	£ 900.00	£ 900.00	0.0%
Sunday before Bank Holidays - completed before 6pm	£ 525.00	£ 550.00	4.8%
Easter Sunday and Monday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day and national events causing a bank holiday to be called before 6pm	£ 900.00	£ 1,000.00	11.1%
Weekday - 6pm to 11pm	£ 650.00	£ 1,000.00	53.8%
Saturday - 6pm to 11pm	£ 650.00	£ 1,000.00	53.8%
Sunday - 6pm to 11pm	£ 700.00	£ 1,100.00	57.1%
Bank Holidays - 6pm to 11pm	£ 1,500.00	£ 1,500.00	0.0%
Any day - 11pm to 8am any day	£ 2,000.00	£ 3,000.00	50.0%
Easter Sunday and Monday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day and national events causing a bank holiday to be called - between 6pm and 11pm	£ 1,500.00	£ 1,500.00	0.0%
Additional Fees - non Statutory			
Notices given outside Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm	£ 15.00	£ 15.00	0.0%
Issue of Birth, Marriage or Death certificate on day of request (admin fee)	£ 12.00	£ 15.00	25.0%
One hour service handwritten certificate (admin fee)	£ 25.00	£ 30.00	20.0%
One hour service printed certificate	£ 12.00	£ 20.00	66.7%
Ceremonies late attendance fee - if more than 20 minutes late from agreed arrival time	£ 50.00	£ 75.00	50.0%
Silver Ceremony Enhancement for Civic Suite weddings	£ 10.00	£ 10.00	0.0%
Gold Ceremony Enhancement for Civic Suite weddings	£ 30.00	£ 30.00	0.0%
Ceremony planning fee away from the Civic Centre (per hour)	£ 205.00	£ 210.00	2.4%
Booking fee	£ 50.00	£ 120.00	140.0%
Postage fee	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0.0%
Postage fee recorded or overseas	£ 5.00	£ 6.00	20.0%
Issuing of a letter on request	£ 15.00	£ 25.00	66.7%
Renewal of marriage vows / naming / commitment ceremonies in Civic Suite			
Ceremony Room:			
Monday to Friday (inclusive of VAT)	£ 230.00	£ 230.00	0.0%
Saturdays (inclusive of VAT)	£ 300.00	£ 300.00	0.0%
Sundays (inclusive of VAT)	£ 350.00	£ 480.00	37.1%
Monday to Friday from 6pm to 11pm	£ 350.00	£ 480.00	37.1%
Bank Holidays and between 6pm and 11pm at weekends	£ 600.00	£ 660.00	10.0%
Renewal of marriage vows / naming / commitment ceremonies away from the Civic Centre			
Monday to Friday (inclusive of VAT)	£ 540.00	£ 560.00	3.7%
Saturdays (inclusive of VAT)	£ 600.00	£ 560.00	-6.7%
Sundays (inclusive of VAT)	£ 690.00	£ 610.00	-11.6%
Bank Holidays (inclusive of VAT)	£ 1,000.00	£ 960.00	-4.0%
Sunday before Bank Holidays (inclusive of VAT)	£ 1,000.00	£ 610.00	-39.0%
Easter Sunday and Monday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day and national events causing a bank holiday to be called	£ 1,000.00	£ 1,560.00	56.0%
Nationality checking service			
Single Applicant	£ 55.00	£ 55.00	0.0%
Child	£ 30.00	£ 40.00	33.3%
Follow up visit	£ 25.00	£ 30.00	20.0%
Citizenship Ceremonies			
Private Citizenship Ceremony Monday to Thursday. Ceremonies at approved premises charged at wedding fees plus VAT	£ 130.00	£ 145.00	11.5%
Private Citizenship Ceremony Friday	£ 180.00	£ 190.00	5.6%
Private Citizenship Ceremony Saturday	£ 275.00	£ 290.00	5.5%
Statutory fee per Citizenship Ceremony attendee	£ 80.00	£ 80.00	0.0%
Average			30.2%

Appendix XI **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
Pest Control			
Domestic Treatment for Rats	£ 118.70	120	1.1%
Commercial Per treatment for rats	£ 178.00	Price on request	0.0%
Concession Per treatment for rats	£ 32.75	42	28.2%
Domestic Per treatment for mice	£ 118.70	125	5.3%
Commercial Per treatment for mice	£ 176.00	Price on request	0.0%
Concession Per treatment for mice	£ 32.75	43.75	33.6%
Wasps - Domestic one nest	£ 95.15	75	-21.2%
Wasps - Domestic per additional nest	£ 39.90	41	2.8%
Wasps - Commercial Ladders not required One nest	£ 203.60	P.O.A	0.0%
Wasps - Commercial Ladders required One nest			
Wasps - Comercial per additional nest	£ 39.90	P.O.A	0.0%
Wasps - Concession	£ 32.75	75	
Cockroaches - Domestic (Course of 3 Treatments)	£ 178.00	180	1.1%
Cockroaches - Commercial	£ 252.70	price on request	0.0%
Cockroaches - Concession	£ 32.75	62.3	90.3%
Fleas - Domestic	£ 118.70	120	1.1%
Fleas - Commercial	£ 257.80	price on request	0.0%
Fleas - Concession	£ 32.75	42	28.3%
Pharaoh's Ants - Domestic (single dwelling)	£ 128.90	135	4.7%
Pharaoh's Ants - Commercial	£ 128.90	price on request	0.0%
Pharaoh's Ants - Concession	£ 32.75	50	52.7%
Bed bugs - Domestic	£ 233.25	236	1.2%
Bed bugs - Commercial	£ 254.75	Price on request	0.0%
Bed bugs - concession	£ 32.75	82.6	152.2%
Stored Product Pests - Domestic	£ 128.90	130	0.9%
Stored Product Pests - Commercial	P.O.A		
Stored Product Pests - Concessions	£ 32.75	remove	
Pigeons - All clients Treatment and/or proofing	n/a		
Squirrels - Domestic	£ 128.90	130	0.9%
Squirrels - Commercial	£ 128.90	P.O.A	0.0%
Squirrels - Concessions	£ 32.75	Remove	
Other Pests - Domestic	£ 128.90	130	0.9%
Other Pests - Commercial			
Other Pests Concession	£ 32.75	Remove	
Assessment visit only no treatment carried out		P.O.A - % of total treatment cost subject to minimum missed visit charge	
Missed visit and additional visit charge			
Domestic	£ 32.75	£40	22.2%
Commercial	£ 32.75	POA	0.0%
Concession	£ 19.45	£24	23.4%

Appendix XI	Regulatory Services			
Drain Examinations Per examination (unless cases of formal action or involving rodent infestation) excluding use of closed circuit TV inspection.	£	161.65	POA	0.0%
Domestic	£	257.80	POA	0.0%
Commercial	£	234.30	POA	0.0%
Regulatory Services . . Continued				
Not for profit charges SLA Rodent control. Per treatment for rats and mice	£	123.90	123.9	0.0%
Wasps One nest	£	139.65	139.65	0.0%
Per additional nest	£	37.80	37.8	0.0%
Cockroaches (Quotes Available)	£	178.50	178.5	0.0%
Fleas (Quotes Available)	£	151.20	151.2	0.0%
Pharaoh's Ants	£	139.65	139.65	0.0%
Bed Bugs (Quotes Available)	£	200.55	200.55	0.0%
Stored Product Pests	P.O.A			
Pigeons	P.O.A			
Not for Profit Squirrels	£	123.90	123.9	0.0%
Not for Profit Other Pests	P.O.A			
Missed visit and additional visit charge	£	30.45	30.45	0.0%
Drain Examinations Per examination (unless cases of formal action or involving rodent infestation) excluding use of closed circuit TV inspection	£	179.55	POA	
Mortuary				
Reception of Bodies from Other Authorities (A) For Post Mortem Examination (PME) assistance and retention (a) Reception between 08:00 and 16:00 Mon to Fri	£	257.80	260.4	1.0%
(b) Reception outside times in (a) above	£	357.00	360.6	1.0%
(c) Additional charge to (a) or (b) Special Post Mortem Examination	£	592.35	598.3	1.0%
(d) Additional Charges for 2nd or subsequent Post Mortem	£	481.85	650	34.9%
(B) For retention of bodies with no PME assistance (a) Reception between 08:00 and 16:00 Mon to Fri	£	80.85	81.65	1.0%
(b) Reception outside times in (a) above	£	119.70	120.9	1.0%
For retention of bodies for National Assistance Burials beyond date of referral to Authority concerned. (Per week or part thereof)	£	93.10	94	1.0%
Charge for visit of Police Officers for Street Duty Awareness Training (including necessary protective clothing)	£	18.45	no longer required	
Storage of body			Free for first 10 days then £12 per day	
ESTABLISHMENT CHARGE (Percentage of cost of works unless other stated)				
1.For works in default of owner following failure to comply with legislative requirements	30% + VAT			0
2. For works by agreement	20% + VAT			0
3. For arrangement of Burials or Cremations	30% + VAT			0
4. Supervision of works only	30% of cost of work			0

Appendix XI	Regulatory Services				
5. Application for consent to the operation of a loudspeaker in contravention of Section 62 (1) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974	£	187.25			no longer required
OFFICER TIME – reports, consultations and investigations					
Minimum charge for up to 2 hours	£	141.20		142.6	1.0%
Charge per hour after first 2 hours	£	70.60		71.3	1.0%
Health Education Training					#DIV/0!
Level 2 Award in Food Safety in Catering (per person per course)	£	62.40		65	4.2%
Health Certificates (no vat applicable)					#DIV/0!
Food - one Copy	£	126.85		126.85	0.0%
Sampling requiring analysis					
Regulatory Services . . Continued					
Movements of bodies					
Certification for sealing of coffins for dispatch overseas - first two hours	£	137.10	POA		0.0%
Plus per hours thereafter					
Freedom from Infection Certificate for movement of bodies outside UK	£	82.86	poa		0.0%
Private Water Supplies					
Risk assessment minimum charge for up to 2 hours	£	137.10		142.6	4.0%
Risk Assessment each additional hour	£	69.60		71.3	2.4%
Authorisation	£	100.00	£	100.00	0.0%
Investigation -	£	100.00	£	100.00	0.0%
Sampling Visits:					
Sample taken under S.10 routine compliance	£	25.00	£	25.00	0.0%
Sample Analysis - check Monitoring	£	100.00	£	100.00	0.0%
Sample Analysis -Audit monitoring	£	500.00	£	500.00	0.0%
Contaminated land					
Application for information in respect of potentially contaminated sites.	£	66.50		75	12.8%
Copy of documents and files.	Price on application				
(*) ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (statutory fees & charges - reveiwed periodically by Government may be subject to change)					Fees are subject to a statutory review by DEFRA
Application Fees					
Standard process		1579		1579	and may change in January 2016.
Additional fee for operating without a permit		1137		1137	but until the review
reduced fee activity (except VRs)		148		148	will remain at 2015/2016 levels
PVR1&11 combined		246		246	
Vehicle refinishers (VRs) & other reduced fee activities		346		346	
Reduced fee activity: Additional fee for operating without a permit		68		68	
mobile screening and crushing plant		1579		1579	
for the 3rd to 7th applications		943		943	
for the 8th and subsequent apps		477		477	
Where an application for any of the above is for a combined Part B and waste application, add an extra £297 to the above amounts					

Appendix XI	**Regulatory Services**		
Annual Subsistence charge			
Standard process low	739 (+99)*	739 (+99)*	
standard process medium	1111 (+149)*	1111 (+149)*	
Standard process high	1672 (+198)*	1672 (+198)*	
reduced fee activities L/M/H	76/151/227	76/151/227	
PVR1&11 combined L/M/H	108/216/326	108/216/326	
vehicle refinishers L/M/H	218/349/524	218/349/524	
Mobile screening and crushing plant for 1st and 2nd permits L/M/H	618/989/1484	618/989/1484	
for the 3rd-7th permit L/m/H	368/590/884	368/590/884	
8th-subsequent permits L/M/H	109/302/453	109/302/453	
Late payment fee	50	50	
** the additional amounts in brackets must be charged where a permit is for a combined Part B and waste installation*			
Where a Part B installation is subject to reporting under the E-PRTR Regulation, add an extra £99 to the above amounts			
Regulatory Services . . Continued			
Transfer and Surrender			
Standard process transfer	162	162	
Standard process partial transfer	476	476	
New operator at low risk reduced fee activity	75	75	
Surrender: all Part B activities	0	0	
Reduced fee activities: transfer	0	0	
Reduced Fee Activities: partial transfer	45	45	
Temporary transfer for mobiles			
first transfer	51	51	
repeat following enforcement or warning	51	51	
Substantial Change			
Standard process	1005	1005	
Standard process where the substantial change results in a new PPC activity	1579	1579	
Reduced fee activities	98	98	

LAPPC Mobile Plant charges					
Number of permits	**Application Fee 2015-16**	**Subsistence Fee 2015/16**			
		Low	**Medium**	**Medium**	**High**
1	1579	618	989	989	1484
2	1579	618	989	989	1484
3	943	368	590	590	884
4	943	368	590	590	884
5	943	368	590	590	884
6	943	368	590	590	884
7	943	368	590	590	884
8 and over	477	189	302	302	453

Appendix XII **Building Control**

Table 1 - Householder pre-application advice services:

Services that we charge for (1)	2015/16 Charge (2) £	Proposed 2016/17 charge (3) £	Change (4) %
Building Control pre-app meetings on site	Flat rate of £90 +VAT (If the customer then uses our Building Control Service, £45 (50% of the fee) would be discounted from the relevant Building Control fee.	£90 + vat per hour (this 'flat' fee to be changed to £90 per hour)	

Table 8 - updated charges for Building Control services

SCHEDULE A

Extension <10m²	£440.00	£440.00	No change
Extension 10m² - 40m²	£525.00	£525.00	No change
Extension 40m² - 60m²	£600.00	£600.00	No change
Over 60m²	Building Control Charge based on estimated cost of work	Building Control Charge based on estimated cost of work	No change
Loft Conversion without dormer(s)	£440.00	£440.00	No change
Loft Conversion with dormer(s)	£600.00	£600.00	No change
Detached garage 30m² - 60m²	£440.00	£440.00	No change
Recovering roof (per dwelling)	£265.00	£265.00	No change
Replacement of windows/doors for every five windows or part thereof	£200.00	£200.00	No change
Electrical works (non competent person)	£265.00	£265.00	No change
Green Deal works	£180.00	£180.00	No change
Shop Fitout each 100m² or part there of	£255.00	£255.00	No change
New Shop front (up to 10m)	£220.00	£220.00	No change
NEW BUILD DWELLINGS (houses and flats, three stories without basements)			
1 new dwelling	£700.00	£700.00	No change
2 - 5 dwellings (per additional dwelling - in addition to the charge for one dwelling)	£220.00	£220.00	No change
6 - 20 new dwellings (per additional dwelling over 5 - in addition to the charge for five dwellings (plan charge - £514.50+VAT and inspection charge £1,470+VAT))	£183.00	£183.00	No change
Over 20 dwellings	Estimate required, individually assessed charges to be determined - please contact Building Control (0208 489 5504) for quote	Estimate required, individually assessed charges to be determined - please contact Building Control (0208 489 5504) for quote	No change

Appendix XII **Building Control**

ALL OTHER WORKS Estimated cost of works			
up to £2000	£200.00	£200.00	No change
up to £5000 (£2,001 - £5,000)	£225.00	£225.00	No change
£5001 - £10,000	£280.00	£280.00	No change
£10,001 - £20,000	£390.00	£390.00	No change
£20,001 - £30,000	£500.00	£500.00	No change
£30,001 - £40,000	£600.00	£600.00	No change
£40,001 - £50,000	£710.00	£710.00	No change
£50,001 - £60,000	£820.00	£820.00	No change
£60,001 - £70,000	£930.00	£930.00	No change
£70,001 - £80,000	£1,010.00	£1,010.00	No change
£80,001 - £90,000	£1,110.00	£1,110.00	No change
£90,001 - £100,000	£1,210.00	£1,210.00	No change
£100,001 - £120,000	£1,315.00	£1,315.00	No change
£120,001 - £140,000	For estimated cost over £120k individually assessed charges to be determined - please contact Building Control (0208 489 5504) for quote	For estimated cost over £120k individually assessed charges to be determined - please contact Building Control (0208 489 5504) for quote	No change
Table 9 - Additional charges			
Completion Certificates	£45.00	£45.00	No change
Copy Documents	£20.00	£20.00	No change
Copy Plans A3 (where permissable) - first page	Individually determined	Individually determined	No change
Subsequent page(s)			No change
Research fee	£35.00	£35.00	No change
Surveyor hourly charge (08:00 - 1	£90.00	£90.00	No change
Surveyor hourly charge (18:00 - 0	£135.00	£135.00	No change
Technical Support charge	£45.00	£45.00	No change
Table 9- Proposed new Building Control services.			
Dangerous Structures	This charge will be based upon an hourly rate of £90 or £135 if the dangerous structure is dealt with outside normal office hours	This charge will be based upon an hourly rate of £90 or £135 if the dangerous structure is dealt with outside normal office hours	No change
Demolition Notices	Set fee of £180	Increase set fee to £200	11%
Safety at Sports Grounds	To be charged at full cost recovery based on the hourly rate of staff	To be charged at full cost recovery based on the hourly rate of staff	No change

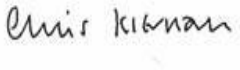
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Report for: Cabinet - 09 February 2016

Item number: **11**

Title: Determination of the council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2017/18

Report authorised by: Chris Kiernan, Interim Assistant Director, Schools and Learning



Lead Officer: Eveleen Riordan, Interim Joint Head of Education Services - ext. 3607 eveleen.riordan@haringey.gov.uk
Carlo Kodsi, Team Leader Admissions - ext. 1823, carlo.kodsi@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. To continue to meet statutory requirements the Cabinet are requested to determine the proposed admission arrangements for the school year 2017/18. These arrangements are in respect of the borough's community and voluntary controlled schools (VC). Recommendations below (paragraph 3) also ask Cabinet to agree to their publication on or before 15 March 2016 on the council's website, such details to include advice on the right of objection to the Schools Adjudicator.

1.2. The proposed admission arrangements for community and voluntary controlled (VC) **primary** schools included a proposed change to the sibling priority criterion which would restrict sibling priority to those children living within 0.5 miles of the school if the family moves home between admission of the first child to the school and any subsequent children. Those families who have not moved since the last sibling was admitted or for whom the last sibling was admitted prioir to September 2017 would be exempt from this restriction.

1.3. On 29 October 2015 the Cabinet Member for Children and Families agreed that statutory consultation is carried out between 13 November 2015 and 31 December 2015 on the proposed admission arrangements.

1.4. This report provides details on and an analysis of the representations received on all of our admission arrangements and makes recommendations on those proposed admission arrangements at paragraph 3 below.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 As a result of a very full consideration of all this, the paper recommends to Cabinet that we should not change the sibling criterion and the full range of reasons is given in the paper. The Consultation responses were fairly evenly divided for and against, but with a slightly greater proportion supporting a change to the criterion and with the single most responses coming from the N8 area.

2.2 However the reasons for deciding against the change are that the EqIA assesses the likely results of such a change as impacting adversely on protected groups, and the fact that the numbers seeking places in reception classes in future years is now projected to diminish so that the pressure on oversubscribed schools will reduce. Indeed there are still places in current Reception classes in Muswell Hill and Crouch End.

2.3 To address some of the concerns raised in the consultation we will be establishing more ways for concerned parents to inform the authority if they believe that other parents are using fraudulent ways of getting their children into their chosen school.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Cabinet are asked to:

- Agree the recommendation set out in this report not to proceed with a change to the sibling criterion for the borough's primary community and VC schools;

- Determine the Council's admission arrangements for the academic year 2017/18 as set out in Appendices 1- 6. These appendices include a retention of the existing sibling criterion for **primary** community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools for the academic year 2017/18 (Appendix 2);

- Determine that the co-ordinated schemes for Reception and Year 7 admissions remain unchanged from 2016/17;

- Agree the in-year fair access protocol (IYFAP) as set out in Appendix 5 to come into force from 1 March 2016

- Agree that the determined arrangements for all maintained primary and secondary schools in the borough are published on Haringey's website by 15 March 2016 with an explanation of the right of parents, under the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-

ordination of Admission Arrangements) Regulations 2012, to object to the Schools Adjudicator in specified circumstances[1].

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The School Admissions Code 2014 requires all admission authorities to determine admission arrangements every year, even if they have not changed from previous years and thus a consultation is not required. Regulation 17 of the School Admissions Regulations 2012 also requires admission authorities to determine admission arrangements by 28 February in the determination year.

4.2. In addition, the Regulations require the admission authority (in this case the local authority) to publish on its website by 15 March in the determining year the determined arrangements of all maintained primary and secondary school and academies in the borough, advising the right to object to the Schools Adjudicator, where it is considered that the arrangement do not comply with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions code 2014.

4.3. Haringey consults on its admission arrangements annually irrespective of whether or not there is a proposed change to the arrangements. This is to ensure transparency and openness on the contents of the admission arrangements and to allow parent/carers and other stakeholders to make representations which can then be considered as part of the determination of the arrangements.

4.4. This year we consulted on one material change to the admission arrangements for the borough's **primary** community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools. This change is to the sibling over subscription criterion with the change seeking to limit admission of sibling(s) to any oversubscribed school **if** the home address changes between admission of the first child and subsequent child(ren) and that change is to a distance further than 0.5 miles when measuring home to school distance. This change would only apply where the first child is on roll at the school on or after 1 September 2017.

4.5. The proposed change to the criterion was to seek to ensure that local places are available for local families and to guard against any parent or carer that may seek to rent a home close to a school on a short term basis in an attempt secure a school place at that school, thereafter returning to their permanent address which is some distance from the school, and so limiting the number of places available to local children in future years when the sibling(s) of that first child are admitted under the current sibling criterion.

4.6. In beginning the consultation we were aware of the risk that the change might bring i.e. that it *may* impact on those families where a change of address is outside of their control (e.g. if they are in temporary accommodation or are being evicted by a landlord) or due to an unforeseen change in circumstances necessitating a house move e.g. the breakdown of

[1] Paragraphs 19 – 24 of the Regulations

a relationship. We were also aware that it could also potentially influence a family's decision to move home for other more personal reasons such as a preference for a smaller or larger home. An equalities impact assessment (EqIA) is included at Appendix 8 and has ascertained that the proposed change will be likely to have an impact on protected group of race and sets out whether there are steps that can be taken to mitigate against such an impact. The findings of the EqIA are summarised below in paras 6.42 to 6.45.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. Consultation on the proposed change to the sibling criterion arises as a result of views from parents and carers in the borough that local places should, as far as possible, be retained for families that continue to live locally to a school after their first child has been admitted on roll at that school. We have heard a number of concerns over several years from families who have told us that they have been unable to access a local school under the distance criterion because a proportion of its roll is filled with children of families who no longer live locally but who have benefited from the sibling criteria which prioritises admission for their second and any subsequent children.

5.2. So as to seek wider views on whether a change to the sibling criterion should be made a decision was taken in October 2015 (via a Cabinet Member signing) to consult on a change that would ensure some retention of local places for local families by limiting admission of siblings when the family no longer lives in the area local to the school. We undertook to consider representations received through this consultation and to balance these alongside other material considerations, including the findings of an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and the continued supply of and demand for school places across the borough and any other measures we could enhance or introduce that would support the offer of places to families whose only or main residence is a local one.

5.3. While there are other ways admission arrangements can influence the allocation of school places set out in the Schools Admissions Code 2014 (e.g. designated catchment areas or identified feeder schools) no alternative criterion were being considered at the time of the consultation or when writing this report.

5.4. There is a statutory requirement on all admission authorities to determine their admission arrangements each year and for those arrangements to be consulted on if there is a proposed change or at least once every 7 years if there has been no change in that period.

6. Background information

6.1. For ease of reference the following information is included in paragraph 6:

Introduction	Paragraphs 6.2 – 6.8
Nursery	Paragraph 6.9
Secondary transfer	Paragraph 6.10
In Year applications	Paragraph 6.11
Sixth form	Paragraph 6.12
In Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)	Paragraph 6.13
Proposed change to the sibling oversubscription criteria	Paragraphs 6.14 to 6.41 inclusive and referred to in other paragraphs
Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)	Paragraphs 6.42 – 6.45 and referenced throughout the report
How we seek to ensure places are allocated fairly	Paragraph 6.46
Address verification procedures	Paragraph 6.47 – 6.57
Conclusion	Paragraphs 6.58 – 6.74

6.2. Ensuring there is a transparent and objective school admissions process is a statutory and integral part of the Council's work. Oversubscription criteria must be reasonable, clear, objective, procedurally fair, and comply with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation. Admission authorities must ensure that their arrangements will not disadvantage unfairly, either directly or indirectly, a child from a particular social or racial group, or a child with a disability or special educational needs, and that other policies do not discourage parents from applying for a place for their child.

6.3. The council is the admissions authority for community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools within the borough and so is responsible for determining the admission arrangements for these schools.

6.4. Academies, foundation schools and voluntary aided schools are their own admissions authority; they must consult on and then determine their own admissions arrangements by 28 February 2016. The council has a statutory duty to monitor the arrangements determined by own admitting authority schools to ensure compliance with the School Admissions Code 2014. This report does **not** deal with admission arrangements for any academies, foundations or voluntary aided schools.

6.5. All schools must have admission arrangements that clearly set out how children will be admitted, including the criteria that will be applied if there are more applications than there are places at the school.

6.6. Admission authorities are responsible for admissions and must act in accordance with the School Admissions Code 2014 (hereafter referred to as

the Code), the School Admission Appeals Code (2012), other laws relating to admissions, and relevant human rights and equalities legislation.

6.7. The proposed arrangements for the following settings are the same as those arrangements agreed for the school year 2016/17 (agreed 2014):

- Nurseries
- Secondary transfer
- In-year admissions for Haringey community and VC schools
- Sixth Form

Consultation

6.8. We received a limited number of representations in respect of the proposed arrangements for the settings in para 6.7 above when compared with the representations received in respect of a change to the sibling criterion. A summary of the representations is set out below.

Nurseries

6.9. The representations received in respect of nurseries were broadly in agreement with the admission arrangements. Several representations said that nursery and reception arrangements should be the same so that children could move from nursery to reception within the same school. Reference was made to the lack of funding and enormous cuts that Children's Centres have been subjected to. One representation wanted more nurseries to be opened that are attached to schools while one representation argued that full time working parents don't use school nurseries because of the need for a greater number of hours a week child care.

Secondary transfer - (community schools)

6.10. Representations received to the admission arrangements for our community secondary schools were broadly supportive with some parents and carers asking that a revised sibling criterion (for families that move) be applied to secondary schools too. One representation argued that a sibling criterion shouldn't apply at all to secondary schools because children of this age are more independent, including in travel to school. One representative said that Haringey residents should be given priority (which would be illegal) while another said that catchment areas should be designated. There are also a representation asking for priority to siblings of sixth formers and siblings of former pupils.

In year arrangements

6.11. One representation argued that families should not take their child out of a local school if they moved as it was destabilising for school and pupil. There were other representations seeking clarity on the in year admissions and any sibling criterion; otherwise the representations generally made no comment on this part of our arrangements.

Sixth form

6.12. Some representations asked that those who have previously attended the school at years 7 – 11 should be given priority to the sixth form if they

achieve the required GCSE or other grades. A representation said that children should have access to a local school and one representative asked for the admission arrangements for sixth forms to be in plain English.

IYFAP

6.13. We also consulted on our in year fair access protocol (IYFAP). The protocol seeks to ensure vulnerable children without a school place are placed quickly and equitably across all of the borough's schools and primary and secondary IYFAP panels meet regularly to implement the protocol and place children. There is one change proposed for the protocol – at paragraph 23 it states that in cases where a child does not return to their previous Haringey school, that school will have the value of one child debited from their comparative IYFAP statistics, to reflect the loss of that child from the school's roll. A small number of representations were received in respect of the protocol. This is set out in Appendix 5 to this report but in summary the representations support the provisions of the protocol and acknowledges that it works well in supporting a swift entry of hard to place and vulnerable young people onto a school roll.

Proposed change to the primary sibling oversubscription criterion

6.14. The increase in Haringey's population and the rising popularity of some Haringey schools has meant there has been a rising pressure for places at some of our primary schools. In some oversubscribed schools there are a minority of parents moving away from the local area after their first child has been admitted to a local school but subsequently gaining admission for their younger children under the current sibling admissions criterion, thereby reducing the number of places available for local applicants when their first child is due to start reception.

6.15. We have consulted on limiting prioritisation under the sibling criterion to those families who continue to live locally **after** their first child has been admitted to the school. Under this change families who move away (further than 0.5 miles) from the local area once they have secured a place for their first child would not gain priority for any subsequent child(ren) under the new criterion.

6.16. The proposed change to this criterion included an exemption for children who already have sibling(s) at a community or voluntary controlled school as of 31 August 2017. The proposed criterion would allow for siblings of existing pupils at oversubscribed schools not to be affected as the council recognises that the decision to change address was made on the basis that under the existing criterion places for younger siblings were secure. This criterion, if agreed, would therefore only take effect where the first child in the family joins a school on or after 1 September 2017.

6.17. The change was proposed with the aim of providing a better balance between maintaining a family link for families with children already at Haringey schools and ensuring as far as possible that there continues to be places available for local families at local schools.

6.18. Some families in the borough believe that introducing a maximum home to school distance linked to siblings (which is a criterion already evidenced in other authorities' admission arrangements e.g. Wandsworth and Hackney, and with Waltham Forest[2] consulting on a similar change for 2017/18), will ensure the ongoing availability of places for local families and act as a deterrent to any short-term rental to gain access to a particular school.

6.19. Following the Cabinet Member for Children and Families' approval on the 29 October 2015, a statutory consultation was carried out from the 13 November 2015 to 31 December 2015 to invite views on all proposed arrangements including the proposed change to the primary sibling criterion. Representations received as part of the consultation are set out below. These representations are balanced against other material considerations including the potential impact of a change on the protected groups[3], demand for and supply of school places and any other admission procedures that might have an impact on how applications are processed.

Proposed admission arrangements for community primary and VC schools 2017/18[4]

6.20. We have received a total of 239 representations both for and against the community primary and VC arrangements, with a greater proportion of the responses supporting a change to the sibling criterion. Headline information shows that the responses can be broadly categorised into the following three groups:

In favour of change	Opposed to change	Neutral
56%[5]	44%	1%

6.21. Below is a summary of what the representations told us, depending on whether the representation was in favour of, opposed to or neutral in respect of the proposed criterion change. A comprehensive report setting out the representations received can be viewed at Appendix 9. It is the information contained in this Consultation Report that has been used to inform this Cabinet report and the information in paras 6.22 to 6.24 below contains only a summary of these representations.

6.22. <u>In favour of the proposed change to the criterion</u>
Those stakeholders who supported a change to the criterion made a number of representations. There was an agreement that the criterion change would help to secure local places for local children and was fair; that the criterion change would tackle fraudulent applications and that older siblings should be offered a school place in a new school local to the family's new address. Stakeholders told us that parents who move out of a local area should have to reapply for their school places and that local children shouldn't be denied a school place in favour of siblings living much further away. It was felt that

[2] Waltham Forest is consulting on a criterion that proposes that children with a brother or sister on roll in Reception to Year 6 at the time of the proposed admission up to a distance of 0.5 miles from the school if the family has moved since the last sibling was offered a place.
[3] Protected groups or "characteristics are set out in The Equalities Act 2010
[4] Appendix 8 of this report provides a full analysis of the representations received.
[5] Numbers rounded up

local pupils and families can contribute more to a school and local families would alleviate traffic issues and encourage walking to school. some parents and carers felt that the sibling criterion should also apply to secondary schools, that the distance defined as “local” should be reduced to 0.3miles, and that the policy should be applied retrospectively i.e. should apply to families with a child in the school before 2017. Finally some stakeholders put forward information that they knew of many families who had engaged in fraudulent activity although no further evidence on this was submitted as part of their submission.

6.23. Opposed to the proposed change to the criterion

Those opposed to the criterion change have said that it is impractical, that it will penalise those who want to move to a larger property, that it will lead to multiple drop offs for parents and that the distance of 0.5 miles should be increased. We have been told that only the wealthy can afford family homes in the “right catchment area” and that it is unfair to parents that divorce/spilt up and are forced to move or who have to rent or are in temporary accommodation. Stakeholders have told us that a change would penalise families who have based decisions on existing rules and that it won’t help prevent people to deliberately make a temporary move. It will disadvantage families who are forced to move through unreasonable landlords, rising rents or when they are given notice to move. There has also been concern expressed that families are forced to move because of expanding families, domestic violence and rising rents/house prices. There is concern that the criterion will inflate house prices close to (0.5 miles) oversubscribed schools, that faith schools will continue to take the siblings of local families, that faith schools are maintained but exclude some, that 0.5 miles is too random and should be linked to demand for an individual school and that the proposal is too blunt. A one mile distance has been suggested and there is concern that the proposal discriminates against larger families and is unfair to those who don’t already live near a school. Finally we have been told that Siblings should always get priority and that the criterion would result in indirect discrimination as those less established communities in the borough are likely to rent and those who rent are more likely to be from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Neutral to the change to the criterion

6.24. Neutral representations included a plea that it shouldn’t apply to secondary schools, that 0.5 miles was too generous, that the criterion change doesn’t go far enough and doesn’t tackle “previous fraudsters”. We also received representations that the stopping of renting a second home should be a priority, that the criterion should only apply to out of borough moves, that exceptions should be made for children from vulnerable families and that there should be priority catchment areas for those parts of the borough where fewer families get their first preference.

6.25. Below is a consideration of whether the benefits of the proposed change outweigh the potential disadvantages that might be caused to impacted families. The proposed change would significantly reduce the likelihood of younger siblings gaining admission to a school where the family have subsequently moved some distance away from the school following the admission of the older sibling(s) where the older sibling was admitted after

September 2017. However, if the existing policy is retained, some local families will continue to be disadvantaged by families who retain sibling priority for places at local schools despite having moved away.

6.26. In determining whether or not to proceed with a change to the criterion relating to siblings the consultation carried out provides one of a number of material considerations. The consultation provided the opportunity to seek stakeholder views on changing the sibling criterion to limit admission where a change of address occurs between the admission of siblings.

6.27. Paragraphs 6.22 to 6.24 above set out the representations received categorised into those supporting, those against and the neutral representations we received. Appendix 9 to this report contains a more detailed analysis of the representations. Below is a headline analysis of those representations followed by an analysis of other material considerations including the findings from the EqIA, the demand for and supply of places in the borough including furthest distance offered, location of oversubscribed schools, council strategies and policies, and consideration of the benefits and losses if the change to criterion is made.

6.28. A greater proportion of respondents (56%) were in favour of a change to the criterion but there were a significant proportion of respondents who opposed the change (44%).

6.29. The highest return rate for the consultation came from those living in N8. 31% (74) of the 239 respondents live in N8, while 22% of the respondents live in N10. Together these postcodes make up 53% of the returns. The third highest return was from N22 (39 responses – 16%) raising the percentage of representations from these three postcodes to 69% of the overall responses.

6.30. Our records show that the following schools are our most heavily oversubscribed (i.e. year on year over a five year period there has consistently been more first place preferences for the school than there are places available in the reception year (published admission number or PAN):

Planning Area	Schools
1	Rhodes Avenue Primary N22, Coldfall Primary N10, Muswell Hill Primary N10
2	Coleridge Primary N8, Weston Park Primary N8, St Aidan's VC Primary N4, St Michael's CofE Primary N6
3	Chestnuts Primary N15, South Haringey Infant N4, St John Vianney RC Primary N15
4	Lea Valley Primary N17
5	Belmont Infant N22

Table 1: Schools oversubscribed year on year based on first place preferences only

6.31. We have a number of other schools that are very popular and are consistently oversubscribed when taking into account total preferences made, but the schools set out above have been oversubscribed for the last five years in every single year, taking into account first place preferences only.

6.32. The location of our oversubscribed schools reflects very broadly the location of our highest number of responses from a postcode perspective. This is not unexpected as it will be families in those areas that feel the greatest pressure in securing a school place or preference given the popularity of the schools local to their home address.

6.33. An analysis of responses by postcode shows a split between those from the same postcode with no consensus of opinion on the criteria in discrete areas across the borough. Table 2 below sets this out.

Respondent	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion / No	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
E2	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
N10	20	7	1	7	18	**53**
N11	3	1	1	-	4	**9**
N15	4	-	-	-	-	**4**
N17	2	-	-	1	1	**4**
N19	3	1	-	1	-	**5**
N2	6	1	-	-	1	**8**
N22	12	7	-	2	11	**32**
N4	2	1	-	2	2	**7**
N6	3	2	-	2	-	**7**
N8	37	8	1	6	22	**74**
No response	8	3	2	7	15	**35**
Total	**100**	**31**	**5**	**29**	**74**	**239**

Table 2 - Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

6.34. The responses by postcode show that in those areas where our most heavily oversubscribed schools are (N10, N8, N22, N15 and N4) the responses are split:

Postcode	Number of heavily oversubscribed schools	For	Neutral	Against
N10	2	27	1	25
N8	2	45	1	28
N22	2	19	0	13
N15	2	4	0	0
N4	1	3	0	4
N17	2	2	0	2
N6	1	5	0	2

Table 3: For and against change to the sibling criterion by postcode (Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

6.35. The above table shows that it is primarily in the N8 area where the proportion of respondents in favour of the proposal is significantly higher than those against the proposal – 45 respondents in favour (60% of the total N8 respondents) compared with 28 against (38%). To a lesser extend there is also disparity in the representations coming from an N22 postcode – 19 supporting the proposal and 13 against it.

6.36. Balanced against the responses below is:

a) An analysis of the current availability of places in the borough, including those areas where schools are popular and oversubscribed, and

b) the distance that local families are being allocated a school place. In terms of supply of reception places, as of 8 January 2016 the following reception places were available in the following post codes (where schools are oversubscribed).

Postcode	Reception Vacancies as at January 2016	Vacancies as at National Offer Day - after all preferences had been offered	Vacancies as at National Offer Day - after both preferences and allocations had been offered
N4	4	0	0
N6	0	0	0
N8	2	7	0
N10	6	15	0
N11	0	0	0
N15	23	96	70
N17	83	185	153
N22	28	63	2
Grand Total	146	366	225

Table 4: Reception vacancies in oversubscribed postcodes in the borough (source: Education Services data as of January 2016)

6.37. Given the above vacancies which although concentrated in the east of the borough, do show some capacity in those areas where pressure is high, it does suggest that the dissatisfaction expressed from families is not that they cannot get a local school places, but rather that they cannot get a school place in a particular school.

6.38. In terms of furthest distance offered, table 5 below sets out the furthest distance offered for our most oversubscribed schools as well as the distance offered to the furthest sibling. These figures are also categorised into Planning Areas.

Most heavily oversubscribed schools (Oversubscribed from only 1st preferences for the past 5 years)	Planning Area	Average distance of children offered under Sibling criterion (miles)	Distance of furthest offer under Sibling criterion (miles)	Number of children offered under Sibling criterion living further than 2 miles from the school
Coldfall	PA1	0.5636	3.361	2
Muswell Hill		0.3580	1.7139	0
Rhodes Avenue		0.4232	0.7817	0
Coleridge	PA2	0.6014	3.6932	4
St Aidan's VC		0.4738	1.7169	0
St Michael's CofE (N6)		0.5227	1.8443	0
Weston Park		0.4479	1.2789	0
Chestnuts	PA3	0.5003	1.5763	0
South Harringay Infant		0.5498	2.087	1
St John Vianney RC		0.6930	1.9052	0
Lea Valley	PA4	0.6395	3.5823	1
Belmont Infant	PA5	0.2768	1.4206	0

Table 5: further distance offered (source – Education Services data)

6.39. The final column in table 5 above also sets out the number of families where the sibling being offered a place lives more than 2 miles from the school. A reasonable home to school walking distance is set out in the Education Act 1996 (section 444). The Act defines walking distance as: "in relation to a child who is under the age of eight, means 3.22 kilometres (two miles). This distance is measured "by the nearest available route" while the distances we have quoted above are as the crow flies. Nonetheless the above table gives a very good indication of the small number of families who live more than two miles from the school their children attend and are hence no longer considered to live within a reasonable walking distance of the school.

6.40. In the Cabinet Member signing report (October 2015) that recommended consultation on the sibling criterion we set out the number of places per planning area that would have become available *if* the sibling criterion had been applied to reception admissions for September 2015 entry. The total was 88 places across the borough, with 29 of those places being made available in Planning Area 2 (Crouch End/Highgate/Hornsey/Stroud Green). The report set out the necessary health warning to the 88 places figure – that we aren't able to ascertain the reason for each of the 88 moves and whether there is an element of choice, necessity, a result of changes beyond the family's control or if any of the moves was based on using an address to secure an advantage in accessing a school place.

6.41. The paragraphs below under the subheading "Address verification" (para 6.44 onwards) sets out enhanced measures we are seeking to introduce to remove any ways in which families might try to use an address to gain an advantage. These measures are part of our ongoing work in Education

Services to ensure that every single school place in the borough is offered based on the highest standards of fairness and equity.

EqIA

6.42. The EqIA concluded that race would be the protected characteristic that would be most impacted upon by any change to the criterion. We know that there could be a number of reasons for a change of address between admission of first child and subsequent sibling (list not exhaustive):

- Downsizing or upsizing through choice or circumstance
- Relationship breakdown
- Move to secure an improvement in living conditions
- Changes in private rental agreement
- Economic changes
- Temporary housing change
- Move to gain advantage to a school place

6.43. Whilst a change in the sibling criterion might address those who secure an address solely for access to a school place, such a change in criterion would also place restrictions on those who want to move for family and personal reasons as well as for those for whom a move is outside or limited by their control.

6.44. Most critically there would be an impact on those families in the rented sector where tenure is not wholly controlled by the tenant and where a sudden move can be enforced as opposed to chosen. Using Household reference persons data from the 2011 Census we can determine the type of housing tenure by ethnicity within Haringey. From this we can conclude that the most vulnerable group with regards to security of housing tenure are likely to be “Other White”. Over 50% (or 11,640) of the “Other White” households in Haringey are in privately rented accommodation. This is a far higher percentage than those in the other ethnic categories. This category has the highest representations in the following groups - Polish (9,179), Turkish (7,359), Other Western European (6,337), European Mixed (5,946) and Other Eastern European (5,156). Also included are Kurdish (2,045) and Baltic States (1,013).

6.45. There is little mitigation that could be carried out to lessen or remove the impact on this protected characteristic save for the use of a social criterion to allow admission of a child to a particular school where it can be shown that a change in home address was enforced by circumstances outside the family’s control. The reality and time constraints of applying this criterion in a fair and consistent way however would be considerable and open to both abuse and to unfairness in its application.

How we seek to ensure school places are allocated fairly and transparently

6.46. 26 of the 236 responses we received to the consultation told us that they were concerned that applicants were gaining places through the use of a short-term rental address. In recent years Admissions have also been made aware of representation from residents that priority of admission should be given on the basis of length of residence or a minimum period of residence. It is not currently proposed to make any revisions to give priority to an applicant based on the time spent at an address and there would be concerns about the legality of such practice in relation to the Code as well as the potential to discriminate against those for whom a move is forced, as well as against the freedom of families to move within or outside of a local area to satisfy their own lifestyle requirements. New arrivals in the area should not be disadvantaged from having equal access to a local school place and it is considered that the council's enhanced processes to verify permanent addresses as set out below in para 6.48 (address verification) will significantly address the concerns about the alleged practise of short term rentals.

Address verification procedures

6.47. Haringey Council must operate an equitable address verification policy for all school admission applications. Haringey's policy is set out on page 11 of our Primary Admissions Booklet and includes an explicit warning that rigorous checks are carried out to verify the information provided on an application form and that if any conflicting information comes to light later in the process that the offer of a place may be withdrawn. Parents must sign a declaration on the application form confirming the accuracy of the information they have provided and Haringey must be satisfied that the address given is the family's permanent home address[6].

6.48. The issues of short term renting and/or giving potentially false or misleading information to secure a school place are not new to Haringey or to any admission authority. However, there have been increased concerns raised about these matters over the past year, albeit almost exclusively from N8 residents in the area of heavily oversubscribed schools such as Coleridge and Rokesly Infants. These schools have seen a reduction in their cut off distance[7] primarily because the area immediately surrounding these schools has become more densely populated with families of reception aged children requesting a place at their local school. Another contributing factor has been the small rise in the number of children with siblings attending these schools.

6.49. These factors together with postings on social media regarding sufficiency in the N8 area has caused concern amongst parents, including parents of pre-school aged children, in the area aiming to seek access to local school places.

6.50. There has been an increasing amount of anecdotal evidence submitted to the council on the alleged practise of moving temporarily to gain access to a preferred school. All allegations from the public are investigated within the constraints of the information made available and the contingencies of

[6] Home address is defined as the child's only or main address.
[7] Cut of distance is defined as the distance of the last child offered a place at the school

Education Services. However on many occasions such evidence is anecdotal and is not backed up by information that means that further investigation can be carried out. Further it is not always apparent (and nor should it be) that allocation of a school place may not be based on a sibling of on home to school distance but rather on the higher criteria of special needs (SEN), looked after children (LAC) or social/medial criterion.

6.51. The council aims to secure the highest verification procedures and to continually strengthen practise and wording to secure this. Currently the council includes wording in the Admissions Booklet (page 11) to emphasise that only a permanent home address will be used, specifically that:

a) The address given on the application form must be the one at which the child is living permanently on the closing date for applications

b) Parents are not permitted to use a temporary address to secure a school place for the school. An address of another family member or another adult such as a childminder will not be accepted. Proof of address will be sought if there is any doubt about the validity of the address given and may be the subject of further investigation

c) If a family move into a property temporarily to increase the chances of gaining a school place, Haringey will use the permanent residence for the purpose of the application.

6.52. In acknowledgement of the concerns raised from local residents on the issue of short term rentals, Haringey Council will ensure that officers will continue to work closely with and seek to enhance practices with the school admission staff in our schools to ensure additional address verification processes continue after places have been offered. Where discrepancies arise after offers have been made, officers will provide assistance to schools in advising on the sufficiency of evidence for the withdrawal of a school place.

6.53. For any oversubscribed school(s) where the issue of short term rentals or the false use of addresses is considered to be a particular risk, officers will use information from schools about commonly used addresses and will interrogate council tax records to determine where families may have moved into a property in recent months. Checks are already run across addresses to see if they have been used by families in previous years and to understand if applications from such addresses are likely to be the subject of legitimate applications or the use of an address to secure advantage. Such applications will be subject to more intensive scrutiny with detailed enquiries about the address history of a family as appropriate. The actions outlined above, whilst constituting a continuing strengthening of practice, do not represent a change in admissions policy and do not require formal consultation.

6.54. It should be noted that an objection to another London borough authority's rejection of the use of a temporary address was referred to the Schools

Adjudicator[8] who rejected the appeal and upheld the local authority's stance on not accepting a temporary address for the purposes of allocating a school place. The council takes its responsibilities in seeking to ensure fairness in the school admissions process very seriously and is doing all it can to discourage the actions of a small minority of applicants that seek to use methods that secure an advantage in accessing a school place.

6.55. The Schools Adjudicator has recently published her report for the period September 2014 to August 2015. The report records the progress made by admission authorities in England in complying fully with the School admissions code on consulting, determining and publishing their arrangements to promote fair access for all children. Paras 166 – 168 of the report are concerned with fraudulent applications. The report, while acknowledging that the number of known fraudulent cases across England remains very small in terms of reported numbers of cases, does set out a 53% increase in the number of offers withdrawn across the country when compared with previous years.

6.56. Haringey's verification checks are an ongoing process from the point at which an application is made and we are able to address suspected fraudulence at this early stage before the offer of a place is made. The view of the local authority remains that one school place fraudulently offered is one school place too many and we have set out above how we intend to continue to look at and strengthen procedures with the aim of eradicating the success of any application that is fraudulently made.

6.57. The Schools Adjudicator (para 167) makes reference to the range of measures local authorities use to check for fraudulent applications and refers to "at least one local authority having established a protocol that includes a formal referral form for use by any member of the public, anonymously if they wish". In addition to all of the checks we carry out and which have been referenced above, we will look at whether a formal referral form (sometimes referred to as an 'address of convenience referral form') would be of benefit to supplement the whistle blowing advice we currently set out in page 11 of the Primary Admissions Booklet (2016) and develop such a form if appropriate. Such a form may help to meet the gap between anecdotal evidence we receive in writing and verbally from parents on possible fraudulence (but where no evidence to substantiate this is provided to us) and the hard evidence we need to investigate those instances where potential fraudulent applications have been able to pass our other verification checks.

Conclusion

6.58. Having listened to parents and carers setting out their concerns on the availability of local school places and how those places are offered a decision was taken (October 2015) to consult on a change to the sibling oversubscription criterion that would limit admission of sibling(s) to a school in cases where the family have moved out of the local area (0.5 miles was

[8] Case reference ADA2584 – parent objection to admission arrangements in Richmond upon Thames

determined as local having used an average distance of the furthest distance offered for all of our oversubscribed schools). We wanted to gather views from families about whether or not there should be a control on sibling admissions in instances where the family had moved and to hear views on how such a change might impact on families both in terms of the offer of a school place for their child and the impact on those families who move for reasons other than seeking to secure an advantage in accessing a particular school.

6.59. The representations received from this consultation form an important consideration in whether or not a change to the sibling criterion. A greater proportion of the respondents were in favour of a change – 56% supported the change while 44% opposed it. The greatest proportion of respondents came from the two parts of the borough where families are most vocal about the ability to access a local school – N8 and N10. However, despite this, there are, as of January 2016, reception vacancies in almost of those parts of the borough where our schools are oversubscribed, including N10 and N8. Only in N6 and N11 are there currently (January 2016) no reception places available but there is easy access from these postcodes to areas where there are places available and where the distance is significantly below the 2 miles reasonable travelling distance as set out in the 1996 Education Act (see para 6.36 above). The availability of these places suggests that the dissatisfaction families are telling us about is more focused on accessing particular schools more than it is about accessing local schools.

6.60. Further, detail on distance offered shows that local families are able to access local school places. For example, if we take N8 as an example we find the following - our records show that of the 472 on time applicants living in N8, only 26 were not offered one of their preferences on National Offer Day 2015. In accordance with our published admissions arrangements, these children were allocated places at the closest schools to their homes with available places. The furthest distance at which places were allocated was 1.51 miles and the average distance at which N8 residents were allocated places was 0.89 miles. These distances drop between national offer day (16 April) and the commencement of the autumn term for the reception intake. As at 23 November 2015 the furthest distance allocated for N8 residents is 0.54 miles and the average is 0.37 miles

6.61. The inability to offer a place at oversubscribed schools to all those families who want a place cannot on its own be viewed as a failure in how school places are provided across the borough.

6.62. Consideration has also been given to what the impact on protected groups would be if a change to the sibling criterion was adopted. The EqIA accompanying this report concludes that race and would be the group that would be most impacted upon by a change to the criterion. Those living in rented and temporary accommodation are the group least likely to be able to control their home address over a long period and 2011 Census information shows that the most vulnerable group with regards to security of housing tenure are likely to be “Other White”.

6.63. Over 50% (or 11,640) of the “Other White” households in Haringey are in privately rented accommodation. This is a far higher percentage than those in the other ethnic categories. As at the 2011 Census “Other White” residents in Haringey constituted some 58,552 people. The most prevalent ethnicities were Polish (9,179), Turkish (7,359), Other Western European (6,337), European Mixed (5,946) and Other Eastern European (5,156). Also included are Kurdish (2,045) and Baltic States (1,013). Figure 8 of the EqIA shows that the highest proportion of Other White residents are in east of borough wards, but that they are represented across all wards. A further breakdown shows the following - data from the 2011 census sets out that Haringey’s Other White population ranges from 1,739 in Muswell Hill to 4,369 in Seven Sisters and is 2,165 in Crouch End, N8.

6.64. In conclusion, the greatest impact of a sibling criterion change would be likely to be on this group within which there will be a proportion of families who through economic circumstance, choice, family separation or evicted though no fault of their own are some of the most vulnerable families in the borough and who could be further disadvantaged in being able to access school places at a single primary school for all of their children. This will inevitably lead to further stress and destabilisation for these families and for their children for whom a school community represents a critical constant and a supportive environment at a time when other aspects of their lives are less settled.

6.65. Current school roll projections show a flattening in demand for places in the coming years, although demand is not evenly spread across the borough and those parts of the borough where regeneration will come forward in the next ten years will continue to see a rise in reception place demand. In contrast some parts of the borough that have seen rising rolls for the last ten years are projected to begin to see an overall flattening and then decline in the demand for reception places. This factor is likely to contribute to a reduction in the oversubscription pressure felt on some of our most oversubscribed schools in recent years, more specifically in N8, N22 and N10.

6.66. Early figures for reception entry in September 2016 (based on figures taken at January 2015 and January 2016 from the data we hold in Education Services) do appear to show a very slight decrease in the number of applications we have received for the 3350 reception places we have available each year. However, this early indication comes with a note of caution as at the time of writing this report the deadline for submission of reception applications had only just passed (15 January 2016) and data upon which we have based this conclusion needs to be verified and the number of out of borough applications for Haringey reception places established. We also remain mindful of the “late” applications that we inevitably receive between 15 January and 1 September 2016 as families move into the borough and seek a school place.

6.67. The borough’s Corporate Plan sets out (Priority 1) that every child and young person should have the best start in life with high quality education. In Haringey we have made enormous strides in supporting this priority

evidenced by the number of our schools that are good or outstanding and the results that our children and young people achieve at the end of each key stage through the primary and secondary phases. This report has set out the potential impact of a sibling criterion change on those families who are forced to move between admission of children to school and the impact that this is likely have on either a) parents/carers being expected to drop off and pick up at two schools, and the resultant potential watering down of the level of commitment that a family can give to a school when their primary aged children are in more than one setting, or b) the impact of uprooting a settled child from a primary school to move them to a school nearer to a new home address to ensure that siblings are kept together. Such an impact doesn't support Priority 1 of the Corporate Plan and could potentially affect the desired outcomes of this priority for a small number of our most vulnerable families.

6.68. Finally, at the end of August 2015 the Minister of State for Schools, Nick Gibb, declared his intention that said he wants to give siblings an automatic right to attend the same state school for the first time. Mr Gibb told The Sunday Telegraph that he wanted to make the sibling rule mandatory so that local authorities would have to offer places to brothers and sisters. While no further announcement on how this commitment might be taken forward in an enforceable way under the provisions of the Admissions Code, it does provide evidence that the direction of travel for future revisions to the Admissions Code would be to place siblings in one school and so an adoption of a criterion that sought otherwise would need rethinking at the point when such an amendment is made.

6.69. Taking all these factors into account, it is recommended Cabinet determine the school admission arrangements for 2017/18 without the proposed changes to the sibling admission criterion for community and voluntary controlled (VC) primary schools. This would mean that the sibling criterion would remain the same as it has been for the years 2015/16 and as is proposed for 2016/17.

6.70. These admission arrangements, with particular reference to the sibling criterion, will be kept under review and data gathered as part of Education Services work to monitor offer to siblings where the address has changed and to seek to ascertain the impact of the measures set out in paras 6.47 – 6.54 above. The full arrangements are set out in full in Appendices 1- 4 of this report.

6.71. In addition, Cabinet is recommended to determine the schemes for co-ordination of Reception and Year 7 admissions for 2017/18, which remain unchanged from those determined for 2016/17.

6.72. Cabinet is also recommended to agree the in-year fair access protocol to come into force from 1 March 2016. The protocol ensures hard to place children are given a school place without delay and is a statutory requirement set out in the School Admissions code 2014 (paras 6 and 3.9 – 3.15 of the Code).

Academies

6.73. The governors of the following academies have set out they would like to follow the admission arrangements determined by the Local Authority:

Primary

- Noel Park
- Harris Academy Phillip Lane
- Trinity Primary Academy
- Brooke House Primary

Secondary

- Heartlands High School
- Woodside High School

6.74. Up until the academic year 2016/17 Alexandra Park School follows the admission arrangements for the borough's secondary community schools. However, the governors at the school have consulted on their own admission arrangements for the academic year 2017/18 as they wanted to seek views on a criterion for children of staff and look at extending their year 7 – 11 admission arrangements to years 12 and 13. Once the school's governors have agreed their admission arrangements these will be published on the council's admission web pages along with the admission arrangements of all free schools, academies and voluntary aided schools.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. Ensuring we have a transparent and objective school admissions process with oversubscription criteria that is reasonable, clear, objective and compliant with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation, underpins Priority 1 in the Corporate Plan which seeks to enable every child to have the best start in life with access to high quality education.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

8.1. There are no direct financial implications as a result of this report. Following Schools Forum and the Cabinet decisions last year a centrally retained budget for IYFAP placements in years 10 and 11 has been created by reducing secondary school budget shares.

Assistant Director of Corporate Governance

8.2. The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted on the production of this report and comments as follows;

8.3. The current School Admissions Code ("the Code") came into force on 19 December 2014 issued by the Department for Education under section 84 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. The Code is to be read alongside the School Admission Appeals Code, as well as the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012 ("the Regulations") as amended

by the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 ("the Amendment Regulations"). The Regulations came into force on the 1st February 2012 and the Amendment Regulations came into force on the 19th December 2014. The Code and the Regulations and the Amendment Regulations apply to admission arrangements determined in 2014 and later years. In determining its admission arrangements for 2017/2018 the council has a statutory duty as an admission authority to act in accordance with the Regulations and with the relevant provisions of the Code. It must also as a result of its duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct which is prohibited by or under the Act, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations in relation to persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

8.4. As part of determining its admission arrangements, the council must set an admission number for each school's "relevant age group" i.e. the age group at which pupils are or will normally be admitted to the school.

8.5. Where changes are proposed to admission arrangements, the Code requires the admission authority to consult for a minimum of 6 weeks . between 1st October and 31st January on their admission arrangements that will apply for the following academic year. Where the admission arrangements have not changed from the previous year there is no requirement to consult, subject to the requirement that admission authorities must consult on their admission arrangements at least once every 7 years, even if there have been no changes during that period.

8.6. In relation to consultation the authority must consult with parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen; other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed admissions; all other admission authorities within the relevant area; whichever of the governing body and the local authority who are not the admission authority; any adjoining neighbouring local authorities where the admission authority is the local authority and in the case of faith schools, the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination. The authority must also for the duration of the consultation publish a copy of the full proposed admission arrangements (including the proposed PAN) on its website together with details to whom comments should be sent and the areas on which comments are not sought.

8.7. It is the responsibility of the authority to ensure that admission arrangements are compliant with the Code. Arrangements mean overall procedures, practices, criteria and supplementary information to be used in deciding on the allocation of school places. In drawing up the admission arrangements, the authority must ensure that the practices and the criteria used to decide the allocation of school places are fair, clear and objective and comply with the relevant legislation including equalities legislation. Members' attention is drawn to the Equality and Community Cohesion Comments at section 8.4 of the report. Parents should be able to look at a set of arrangements and understand easily how places for that school will be allocated. It is for the authority to decide which criteria would be the most suitable according to

local circumstances. The proposed admission criteria for 2017 -18 for Nursery, Reception and Juniors, Secondary Transfer and Sixth Form can be found at Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 6 to this report respectively.

8.8. The Code requires that the council must have a Fair Access Protocol, agreed with the majority of schools in its area to ensure that – outside the normal admissions round- unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a place at a suitable school as quickly as possible. Members will see the Proposed Fair Access Protocol at Appendix 5

8.9. The proposed admission arrangements and the consultation undertaken on them would appear to be in compliance with the Code and the Regulations.

Equality

8.10. The council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:

- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not

8.11. An equality impact assessment (EqIA) has been carried out to help inform decision makers over the potential impact of maintaining the existing primary school oversubscription for 2017/18, and not proceeding with the proposal to change the criterion that was consulted upon back in the autumn.

8.12. The EqIA highlighted the potential for a significant adverse impact for some groups of residents if the criterion was changed, in particular:

- Larger sized families with multiple children could have been negatively affected by no longer being guaranteed entry for all their children in the same school.
- Impact particularly among those families who rent as opposed to own their property, who are likely to move location more regularly. This includes those groups in temporary accommodation and the high representation of some ethnic groups in the rented housing market.

8.13. There is however an appreciation of the current anxiety felt by (in particular parents and carers in N8) many families in Haringey about accessing a local school place that led to this consultation proposal in the first place. The EqIA identifies that this should be reduced whilst maintaining the existing criteria through:

- projected school rolls that show a decline in demand for school places in some of the currently most oversubscribed parts of the borough leading to a potential increase in furthest distance offered;
- the local authority's commitment to strengthen and supplement the measures it takes to identify potential fraudulent applications.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. The following appendices support this report:

Appendix 1 Admission criteria for nursery 2017
Appendix 2 Admission criteria for reception and junior admissions 2017
Appendix 3 Admission criteria for secondary transfer 2017
Appendix 4 In-year admissions 2017
Appendix 5 In-year Fair Access Protocol
Appendix 6 Admission criteria for sixth form 2017
Appendix 7 EqIA admission arrangements 2017
Appendix 8 EqIA primary sibling oversubscription criterion
Appendix 9 Consultation report

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. This report contains no exempt information.

Background

1. The Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998.
2. The Education Act 2002.
3. The Education and Inspections Act 2006.
4. Education and Skills Act 2008.
5. The School Admissions Code (December 2014).
6. The School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014
7. The School Admissions (Infant Class Sizes) (England) Regulations 2012.
8. The School Admissions (Appeals Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012.
9. The Education Act 2011.
10. The School Admissions Appeals Code (2012).
11. School roll projections sourced from the GLA
12. School roll information, including admission information from data held within Education Services

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Appendix 1

Starting Nursery in Haringey in September 2017

Admission Criteria for Nursery Classes in Community Primary Schools and St. Aidan's VC School

Children may have a part-time place in a nursery centre or a class attached to a school in the September following their third birthday. If there are more requests than part-time places available, the admission rules (over-subscription criteria) explained below will be used to decide which children will be admitted. There is no right of appeal against the decision to refuse admission of children to nurseries.

Parents/carers should note that admission to a nursery class in a school does not guarantee a place in the reception class at the same school. Parent/carers must complete their home authority School Admissions Application Form, which will be available on line, by 15 January in the academic year their child turns four.

Admission Criteria for part time places

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. **Children in Care/Looked After Children**

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. **Social/Medical**

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

3. **Brother or Sister (sibling)**

Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission. A sibling is a full brother or sister, a step/half brother or sister, a foster brother or sister or an adopted brother or sister living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

4. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated is children whose home address is closest to the school measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications whose home address is exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth, the nursery centre or the school will go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence

Appendix 2

Admission Criteria for Reception and Junior Admissions 2017

Oversubscription criteria

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care/ Looked After Children

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

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

3. Linked school

This rule applies only to junior school admissions. Applicants attending an infant school will be prioritised under this rule for admission to the linked junior school. The Linked infant and junior schools in Haringey normally share the same names (e.g. Rokesly Infant School is linked to Rokesly Junior School) with the exception of St Peter-in-Chains Infant School and St Gildas' Junior School.

4. Brother or Sister (sibling)

Children with a brother or sister already attending the school or linked infant/junior school and who will still be attending on the date of admission.

5. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated is children whose home address is closest to the school, measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications whose home address is exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth, we will ask community schools to go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence.
(ii) A sibling is a full brother or sister, a step/half brother or sister, a foster brother or sister or an adopted brother or sister living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.
(iii) The sibling criterion also applies to children attending the linked infant or junior school.
(iv) Haringey measures distance in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system. Measurements by alternative systems or to other points will not be taken into account in any circumstances. Where applicants have identical distance measurements, priority amongst them will be determined at random using a computerised system.

Deferred entry - before compulsory school age

Children will normally be admitted to the reception year in the September following their fourth birthday. In line with the Admissions Code, parents can defer their child's entry to the reception year until later in the school year, where they have been offered a place at a school to start before they are of compulsory school age. Where entry is deferred, the school will hold the place for that child and not offer it to another child. However, entry cannot be deferred beyond the point the child reaches compulsory school age nor beyond the beginning of the final term of the Reception Year. Parents can also request that their child attends part-time until he/she reaches compulsory school age.

Summer born – Children educated outside their chronological age group

Paragraph 2.17 of the School Admissions Code (2014) states that the parents of a summer born child may choose not to send that child to school until the September following their fifth birthday and may request that they are admitted out of their normal age group – to reception rather than year 1.

The Council, as the admission authority for Haringey community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools will make a decision on the basis of the circumstances of the case and in the best interests of the child concerned. This will include taking account of the child's individual needs and abilities and to consider whether these can best be met in reception or year one. It will also involve taking account of

- the parents' views
- information about the child's academic, social and emotional development
- where relevant their medical history and the views of a medical professional
- whether they have previously been educated out of their normal age group
- whether they may naturally have fallen into a lower age group if it were not for being born prematurely, and
- the potential impact on the child of being admitted to year one without first having completed the reception year.

The views of the head teacher will be an important part of this consideration.

Parents should write to the Council giving reasons for their request. This should be accompanied by a paper application form for that child's actual age group. The application will be processed and a school place will be secured. This place can later be withdrawn if the request for delayed admission is approved. Parents who are granted their request must then make a fresh application which will be considered in accordance with the school's oversubscription criteria in the event of oversubscription. The decision will be reviewed once the child has started school at intervals agreed by the family and the school.

Parents have a statutory right to appeal against the refusal of a place at a school for which they have applied. This right does not apply if they are offered a place at the school but it is not in their preferred age group.

Admission Numbers

The admission numbers for Haringey community primary schools (and St Aidan's VC Primary) for the 2017/18 school year will be as follows:

School	Admission number	School	Admission number
Alexandra	60	Mulberry	90
Belmont Infants	56	Muswell Hill	60
Bounds Green	60	North Harringay	60
Bruce Grove	60	Rhodes Avenue	90
Campsbourne	60	Risley Avenue	90
Chestnuts	60	Rokesly Infant	90
Coldfall	90	St Aidan's VC	30
Coleridge	120	Seven Sisters	60
Crowland	60	South Harringay Infant	60
Devonshire Hill	60	Stamford Hill	30
Earlham	60	Stroud Green	60
Earlsmead	60	Tetherdown	60
Ferry Lane	30	Tiverton	60
Highgate	56	Welbourne	90
Lancasterian	58	West Green	30
Lea Valley	60	Weston Park	30
Lordship Lane	90	The Willow	60

The governing bodies at the following schools have asked Haringey to set and apply their admission arrangements on their behalf

School	Admission number
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	60
Noel Park Primary	60
Trinity Primary	60

Appendix 3

Admission Criteria for Secondary Transfer 2017

Oversubscription criteria

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care/ Looked After Children

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

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

3. Brother or Sister (sibling)

Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending in years 7-11 on the date of admission.

4. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated is children whose home address is closest to the school measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications whose home address is exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available and the next child to be offered is from a multiple birth, we will ask community schools to go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence.

(ii) A sibling is a full brother or sister, a step/half brother or sister, a foster brother or sister or an adopted brother or sister living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

(iii) Haringey measures distance in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system. Measurements by alternative systems or to other points will not be taken into account in any circumstances. Where applicants have identical distance measurements, priority amongst them will be determined at random using a computerised system.

Admission Criteria to Hornsey School for Girls for 2017

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care/Looked After Children

Girls who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

Girls who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Siblings

Girls with a sister already attending the school and who will still be attending in years 7-11 on the date of admission. A sibling is a full sister, a step sister, a foster sister or an adopted sister living at the same address as the girl for whom the application is being made.

4. Distance

Girls whose home address is closest to the school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child’s home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breaks

The tie-breaker to decide between two applications that cannot be separated otherwise for all criteria is children whose home address is closest to the school measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child’s home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications that live exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available and the next girl to be offered is from a multiple birth, we will ask the school to go over their published admission number.

The admission numbers for Haringey community secondary schools for the 2017/18 school year will be as follows:

Gladesmore Community School 243 places

Highgate Wood School 243 places

Hornsey School for Girls 162 places

Northumberland Park Community School 210 places

Park View Academy 216 places

The governing bodies at the following schools have asked Haringey to set and apply their admission arrangements on their behalf

Heartlands High School 216 places

Woodside High School 240 places

Appendix 4

Arrangements for In-Year Admissions 2017

Parents living in or outside of Haringey applying for a place in a Haringey school need to complete and return an In-Year Admissions Application Form to the Haringey School Admissions Service.

Haringey parents applying for schools outside of the borough need to apply directly to the borough the school is located in.

Oversubscription criteria

Primary, Infant and Junior community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools

The criteria set out in Appendix 2 will be applied

Secondary community schools

The criteria set out in Appendix 3 will be applied

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Appendix 5

In-Year Fair Access Protocol for Haringey Schools

Introduction

1. The School Admissions Code requires local authorities to have in place a fair access protocol which all local schools and Academies must adhere to.

2. Its aims are to:

   - acknowledge the real needs of vulnerable young people who are not on the roll of a school and to ensure that an appropriate placement is identified quickly and pupils are on roll within 15 days of the panel

   - seek to find an alternative placement or support for those on roll of a school where it can be demonstrated that they are at risk of permanent exclusion

   - fairly share the admission of vulnerable students across all schools and Academies (where the panel agree that another mainstream school place should be identified)

   - arrange such admissions openly through a process which has the confidence of all

   - record the progress and successes of the young people placed through this panel

This protocols reflects the LA's responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people as well as educational attainment

3. It is essential to the success of IYFAP that all Head teachers and governing bodies agree to the aims, principles and procedures and give their fullest support.

4. All schools recognise their collective responsibility for all pupils and accountability for some and will work collaboratively to manage pupils with challenging behaviour, involving multi-agency support, accessed where appropriate. All members will work together to secure commitment to the inclusion agenda and to reduce exclusions from schools.

Students within the scope of this scheme

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

   - children from the criminal justice system or Pupil Referral Units who need to be reintegrated into mainstream education;

- children who have been out of education for two months or more;
- children of Gypsies, Roma, Travellers, refugees and asylum seekers;
- children who are homeless;
- children with unsupportive family backgrounds for whom a place has not been sought;
- children who are carers;
- children with special educational needs, disabilities or medical conditions (but without a statement or education, health and care plan);
- those permanently excluded;
- where children who are out of school where there is evidence that they were at risk of exclusion prior to leaving their last school;
- children removed from school and unable to find a place after a number of fixed term exclusions;
- pupils ready for reintegration from the Pupil Support Centre or secure units;
- those who are at risk of permanent exclusion.

6. The Fair Access Panel will also administer the process for managed moves.

7. Schools must inform the School Admissions Service of any pupil who they are going to refer for a managed move. Subject to paragraph 8, the receiving school will be agreed and recorded at the meeting and progress reports be taken to every panel until the pupil is on roll at the new school or it is determined that they should remain at their original school.

8. Schools may refer a child at risk of permanent exclusion for the panel to consider a managed move. However, if it is agreed that a managed move is in the best interests of the young person, the placement must be agreed between the substantive and receiving school and the family. This may happen outside the panel meeting. In every case, the Admissions Service must be informed,

9. There are dedicated arrangements for children with statements of Special Educational Needs (SEN) or Education, Health and Care plans and this protocol does not override those arrangements. However, it has been agreed that pupils who are placed through those arrangements will be noted by the IYFAP panel (see later section).

Composition and frequency of the panel

Secondary

10. A panel, consisting of a minimum of 3 secondary Head teachers (or their designated representative), will meet once a month (or as necessary) to ensure prompt and fair allocation of young people to schools. Heads will be notified of their designated meetings at the beginning of the academic year,

11. The Head of Education Services or another designated LA Officer will chair the panel.

12. In the event that the placement decision is not unanimous, the designated Head teachers will decide.

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

14. The membership of the panel can include as necessary, a representative of children's social care, educational psychology service, youth offending service, children missing education, children in care, the police and any other relevant professional supporting a case.

Primary

15. A panel, consisting of three primary Head teachers (or their designated representative), will meet once a half term, (or as necessary) to ensure prompt and fair allocation of young people to schools.

16. The Head of Education Services or another designated LA Officer will chair the panel.

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

The decision-making process

18. Cases will be brought to the panel by the Haringey Admissions Service which will be the point of referral. The cases must be submitted under one of the categories given in paragraph 5 above and the child must be without a school place.

19. The Panel will be administered by the Haringey Admissions Service which will provide data for the current and previous school year (figures to be based on actual figures where IYFAP pupils have been admitted).

20. The following data will be provided at each panel:

- The number of pupils on roll at each school in each year group
- The number of vacancies at each school in each year group
- The number of pupils that have been admitted to each school in each year group through the 'normal' in year admissions process since the last panel
- The number of pupils that have been admitted to each school in each year group through the Fair Access admissions process since the last panel
- The total number of pupils that have been admitted to each school in each year group through the Fair Access admissions process in the last academic year and the number of schools or Academies (if any) that have failed to admit
- Background/ pupil history/ information, where available and where consent has been confirmed
- The number of students with statements of Special Educational Need allocated over number through the SEN procedures.

21. The placement panel for Children in care will continue to determine the most appropriate placement for each young person and their case will be presented for the panel to ratify. In order to ensure that CIC are admitted to school quickly, they will be placed before the panel and it will not be possible for these cases to be brought back to the panel for reconsideration.

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

- preferences made and views of parents/carers and the view of the pupil (including religious affiliation)
- the admissions criteria
- the published admission number and number of forms, of entry so placements can be made proportional to the number of forms of entry
- the number of students admitted through IYFAP in the previous and current academic year
- the needs of the student, where this is known
- any capacity/capability reasons why the school may not be able to respond to the needs of the student
- the individual context of a school in relation to recently excluded students

- whether the applicant has previously attended a Haringey school.

- it will be the presumption that wherever possible pupils will return to a school if they have previously been on roll there.

23. In cases where a child does not return to their previous Haringey school, that school will have the value of one child debited from their comparative IYFAP statistics, to reflect the loss of that child from the school's roll.

- This debit will apply regardless of whether the child was originally admitted to that school via the IYFAP protocol.

- In cases where the child was previously permanently excluded and is being re-integrated into mainstream school this debit will not apply.

- In cases where the child previously attended more than one Haringey school the debit will be applied solely to the school which the child most recently attended.

Note

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

24. Where an alternative educational placement is determined most suitable to meet the needs of a young person, this provision will be identified in principle by the Inclusion Service, following assessment, and ratified by the panel.

25. Decisions will be reached by consensus, whenever possible, with the chair mandated to take appropriate action where this has not proved possible.

Implementation of the decisions

26. Decisions regarding placement of students under the Fair Access protocol will be made by the panel, and will be final.

27. *Admission must take place within **15** school days of the school receiving notification of the decision.*

28. In exceptional circumstances, the allocated school may request that the panel reconsider their decision at the next meeting. This will only be possible where the school has prior knowledge of the specific young person which was not known to the panel at the time of decision, which makes the placement inappropriate. This request must be made in writing to the Chair within **5** school days of the school receiving notification of the decision. The formal offer letter will be sent on the 6th day.

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

30. It is recognised that there is usually little available information about the young people who are being admitted in-year to school. The Admissions Service will try to acquire as much educational information as practical to accompany in-year admissions to assist smooth integration to the school.

Risk assessments

31. Risk assessments will be undertaken as necessary by the referring body.

Relationship with appeals

32. Where young people are admitted to a school above the planned admission number in any year group under the protocol, this should not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources of the school.

33. Appeal panels will be made aware of the conditions of the scheme, and that the admission of an additional student under this scheme is different from a school voluntarily exceeding its admission limit. Panels will also be made aware that any decision made to allow appeals will place further pressure on the school's resources.

34. A school placement made through IYFAP shall not remove a parent/carer's right to appeal for a school place elsewhere.

Monitoring the operation of the Protocol

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

36. The anonymised details of all decisions will be made available to the Director and Lead Member to demonstrate that the Protocol is being effective.

37. This will include any school or Academy that has not taken a pupil on roll within 15 days of the decision being notified.

38. Details of any school or Academy who has not taken a pupil on roll within 15 days of the decision will also be available at the next IYFAP meeting.

39. On the 16th day the Head of Education Services will contact in writing the Headteacher of any school or Academy that has failed to admit within the agreed timeframe to request an on roll date.

40. If the school or Academy fails to provide an on roll date, within agreed timescales, then the direction process will apply as set out in the School Admissions Code and in accordance to the Department for Education advice: “Fair Access Protocols: Principles and Process”.

41. The protocol will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Local Authority, in conjunction with Head teachers/ principals, in order to assess its effectiveness in ensuring that unplaced children are being allocated places at schools/ academies or in alternative educational provision on an equitable basis.

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Appendix 6

Admission Criteria for Sixth Form 2017

Hornsey Sixth Form College

All students are invited to attend an informal discussion about their subject choice. General entry requirements are:

A/S and A2 Level
A minimum of 5 GCSE passes at A*-C including English and Maths. Some subjects have specific entry requirements and for further study a grade B in that subject at GCSE may be required.

Level 3 Vocational/ BTEC
A minimum of 4 GCSE A*-C. There is scope for these students to retake GCSE English and Maths if required in this pathway.

Progression to year 13
Students automatically progress from year 12 to year 13 if they have attained at least 3 D grades at AS levels an. Students who do not achieve this will need to have a formal meeting with the Director of Learning and subject teachers to consider guidance for more appropriate courses if applicable. We are committed to ensuring the needs of our students to enable progression are in place for all pathways.

Admission priorities
Where the number of eligible external applicants for a course of study exceeds the places available then admission will be determined in accordance with the following priority of admission criteria:

1. Students who have a statement of Special Educational Needs or Educational Health and Care Plan specifically naming the School.

2. Students who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements or special guardianship order.

   A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accomodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22 (1) of the Children Act 1989.

3. Students who will have a sibling attending the college at the point of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters ,stepbrothers and stepsisters and adopted brothers and sisters They must also be living at the same address as the applicant.

4. Students whose home address (i.e. their only or main residence) is closest to the college l.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the student's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the college, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Highgate Wood School

Minimum number of students to be admitted from outside the school = 10

All students will be invited to an informal discussion about their subject choice. The general entry requirements are as follows:

AS and A2 Level
At least five GCSE passes at A* - C, with specific requirements for particular subjects based upon the national statistical guidance for successful outcomes. We consider ourselves to be an open access Sixth Form and so the criteria are matched to what is required to ensure positive outcomes. Full details for different subjects are available on the website: http://highgate.digitalbrain.com/highgate/web/post16/main/

Level 3 BTEC/OCR National
At least five GCSE passes at A* - D with at least three of these at C or better including in the relevant subject(s). These courses are equivalent to 2 A levels and are in Business Studies and New Media Arts. Students are expected to take one AS level alongside.

GCSE Maths & English
Applicants require a high D to be admitted to these courses. It is not expected that a student will need to follow both courses.

Extended Project
Applicants will need to have an average of GCSE A grade across their GCSE results to be admitted to pursue an extended project and this will be alongside a programme of 4 AS levels.

Admission priorities
Where the number of eligible external applicants for a course of study exceeds the places available then admission will be determined in accordance with the following priority of admission criteria:

1. Students who have a statement of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Care Plan specifically naming the school.

2. Students who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements or special guardianship order.

   A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accomodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22 (1) of the Children Act 1989.

3. Students who will have a sibling attending the school at the point of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters ,stepbrothers and stepsisters or adopted brothers and sisters. They must also be living at the same address as the applicant.

4. Students whose home address (i.e. their only or main residence) is closest to the school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the student's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school , calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The Haringey Sixth Form College

Haringey Sixth Form College is now a 16-19 Academy and as such it has an Admissions Policy which has been directly agreed with the Department for Education (DfE)

Different types of courses have different entry requirements. The College will provide courses at Entry to Level 3 and will be fully inclusive. The total number of students to be admitted in September 2017 = 550

To study AS/A levels

Students must have a minimum of 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C which must include English and Maths. The number of AS levels that are studied will be determined by the number of GCSE passes at grade C or above and the grades achieved. Some subjects have particular entry requirements such as a grade B or higher in English and/or Maths or in the subject to be studied.

Level 3 Vocational programmes
BTEC Level 3 students will need to have 4 or more GCSEs at Grade A*- C or an equivalent Level 2 qualification such as a BTEC First at merit or distinction. GCSE English and Maths at grade D or above is also required. However, some vocational programmes may require a Grade C or above in English and/or Maths.

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

Level 1 programmes
BTEC Introductory Diploma, students will need to have GCSEs at Grade E-G or an equivalent qualification and have an interest in the chosen vocational area.

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

GSCE English and Maths
Please note: In line with Government Policy from September 2013, all students who have not achieved a Grade C in GCSE Maths and/or English by the end of their Secondary Education, are required to continue studying these subjects Post 16 until they achieve this minimum grade. This is therefore a requirement for students applying to study at the Sixth Form College.

Students with Statements of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Care Plans will be required to study these subjects at a level in line with their ability.

Priority rules
The closing date for applications will be the last day of the spring term. The Sixth Form College will normally be able to offer places to all applicants provided they meet the minimum entry requirements for the course applied for, and equal priority will be given to all applications received by this date. In the event that there are more applicants than places by this date, priority will be given in the following:

1. Young people who have statements of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Care Plan

2. Students who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements or special guardianship order.

   A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accomodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22 (1) of the Children Act 1989.

3. To students on roll in Year 11 at one of the following partner schools:

   - Gladesmore Community School
   - Heartlands High School
   - Northumberland Park Community School
   - Park View School
   - Woodside High School

All applications received after the last day of the spring term will then normally be considered purely on a ‘first-come-first-served’ basis.

Equality Impact Assessment – Appendix 7 to 9 Feb 2016 Cabinet Report

Name of Project	Admission Arrangements 2017/18	**Cabinet meeting date** ***If applicable***	09 February 2016
Service area responsible	Education Services		
Name of completing officer	Carlo Kodsi Team Leader School Admissions Nick Shasha, School Place Planning Lead	**Date EqIA created**	January 2016
Approved by Director / Assistant Director	Chris Kiernan, Acting Assistant Director, Schools and Learning Chris Kiernan	**Date of approval**	21/01/2016

The Equality Act 2010 places a '**General Duty'** on all public bodies to have '**due regard'** to:

- **Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act**
- **Advancing equality of opportunity between those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them**
- **Fostering good relations between those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them.**

In addition the Council complies with the Marriage (same sex couples) Act 2013.

Haringey Council also has a '**Specific Duty'** to publish information about people affected by our policies and practices.
All assessments must be published on the Haringey equalities web pages. All Cabinet papers MUST include a link to the web page where this assessment will be published.

This Equality Impact Assessment provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities outlined above, for more information about the Councils commitment to equality; please visit the Council's website.

Stage 1 – Names of those involved in preparing the EqIA	
1. Carlo Kodsi, Team Leader School Admissions	5.
2. Nick Shasha, School Place Planning Lead	6.
3. Eveleen Riordan, Interim Head of Education Services	7.
4. Ben Ritchie, Policy and Equalities Officer	8.

Stage 2 - Description of proposal including the relevance of the proposal to the general equality duties and protected groups. Also carry out your preliminary screening (Use the questions in the Step by Step Guide (The screening process) and document your reasoning for deciding whether or not a full EqIA is required. If a full EqIA is required move on to Stage 3.

This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) accompanies the Cabinet report Determination of the Council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2017/18 **which recommends maintaining the existing primary school oversubscription criterion for 2017/18 and not introducing a change to the sibling criterion.**

In that report Cabinet are asked to:

- Agree the recommendation set out in this report not to proceed with a change to the sibling criterion for the borough's primary community and VC schools;
- Determine the Council's admission arrangements for the academic year 2017/18 as set out in Appendices 1- 6. These appendices include a retention of the existing sibling criterion for **primary** community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools for the academic year 2017/18 (Appendix 2);
- Determine that the co-ordinated schemes for Reception and Year 7 admissions remain unchanged from 2016/17;
- Agree the in-year fair access protocol (IYFAP) as set out in Appendix 5 to come into force from 1 March 2016

- Agree that the determined arrangements for all maintained primary and secondary schools in the borough are published on Haringey's website by 15 March 2016 with an explanation of the right of parents, under the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) Regulations 2012, to object to the Schools Adjudicator in specified circumstances

The Local Authority has a duty to put in place admission arrangements that comply with the mandatory provisions set out in the School Admissions Code 2014. These consist of Admissions Criteria and a Coordinated scheme and aim to provide a clear admissions system and oversubscription criteria which are transparent to those parents applying for a school place.

The Council is the admissions authority for community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools within the borough and therefore is responsible for determining the admission arrangements for these schools. Academies, foundation schools and voluntary aided schools are their own admissions authority; they must consult on and then determine their own admissions arrangements. The Council has a statutory duty to monitor the arrangements determined by own admitting authority schools to ensure compliance with the School Admissions Code. The Council is the coordinating authority for all schools in the Borough (except independent fee paying schools) and will send out school place offer letters to all Haringey residents where a school place has been applied for in any given year.

The school admissions framework is intended to ensure that the school admissions system is fair to all children regardless of race, ethnicity, gender or ability.

> "In drawing up their admission arrangements, admission authorities **must** ensure that the practices and the criteria used to decide the allocation of school places are fair, clear and objective. Parents should be able to look at a set of arrangements and understand easily how places for that school will be allocated" page 7, para 3 - School Admissions Code 2014.

The Code provides admission authorities with some flexibility to determine and implement their own admission arrangements through local consultation, in order to meet circumstances in their area. However, the purpose of the framework is to aim to ensure that unlawful and unfair arrangements are not adopted and that the needs of all children are met.

As in all boroughs, some schools are more popular than others and inevitably some parents will not secure a place at their preferred school. However the Local Authority has ensured that the proposed Haringey Admission arrangements 2017 are compliant with all areas of the Admissions Code, are equitable and transparent and include measures to actively promote fairness.

Haringey LONDON

Proposed Admission Criteria

The proposed admission criteria for 2017 vary slightly according to the type of provision (nursery[1], primary, secondary etc) they apply to – the criteria for all these settings can be viewed in appendix 1 through to appendix 3. However the main principles for Haringey community and VC schools are set out below:

Statement of Special Education Needs - Where a child has a statement of Special Educational Needs/Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP) which names the school, they will be admitted in accordance with section 324 of the Education Act 1996.

If the number of applicants without statements of educational needs/ECHP naming the school is higher than the number of places available, the following rules are applied, in the order of priority to decide who will be offered a place:

1. **Looked After Children** – Children in the care of a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

2. **Social Medical** - Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications are supported by a written statement from a relevant independent professional and assessed at a SocMed panel.

3. ****Linked school** - This rule applies only to junior school admissions. Children attending an infant school will be prioritised under this rule for admission to the linked junior school.

4. **Siblings** - Children who will have a sibling attending the school at the point of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters, adopted brothers and sisters or stepbrothers and stepsisters. They must also be living at the same address as the applicant[2].

[1] In the case of nurseries, the Authority is responsible for admissions but these are managed by schools with nurseries and nursery centres.

[2] Please see proposed change to the Primary sibling oversubscription criteria in Appendix 2 and a separate pre-consultation EQIA in Appendix 8

5. **Distance -** Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school. Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Proposed Pan London Co-ordinated Scheme 2017/18

Haringey Council's coordinated scheme is developed in line with the Pan London recommendations and sets out the procedures that all schools for which Haringey is the admitting or coordinating authority agree to sign up to.

In-Year Fair Access Scheme

The 2017/18 arrangements also contain an In-Year Fair Access Scheme which acknowledges the need to deal with vulnerable young people who are not on the roll of a school, quickly and sympathetically. This scheme also fairly shares the burden of admitting vulnerable students across all schools and academies, taking account of their resources to support each student.

Relevant Legislation

According to the Equality Act 2010 an admission authority must not discriminate on the grounds of disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation against a person in the arrangements and decisions it makes as to who is offered admission as a pupil. This Act contains limited exceptions to the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief and sex. Schools designated by the Secretary of State as having a religious character (faith schools) or single sex schools are exempt as they are allowed to make a decision based on religious belief or sex respectively.

Admission authorities are also subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty and therefore must have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations in relation to persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

Stage 3 – Not relevant for this EQiA – Intentionally blank

Stage 4 – Scoping Exercise - Service data used in this Equality Impact Assessment

The School Admissions Code, states that personal information that does not directly relate to the application of the admissions criteria **cannot** be collected through the admissions process. These regulations are in place to ensure that unlawful discrimination cannot take place based on this personal information.

Given the above, it is not possible to complete a full analysis of equalities data relating to the proposed admission arrangements for entry into any academic year, including the year 2017/18.

Information below provides information on the current statutory school age population in Haringey schools.

Data Source (include link where published)	What does this data include?
Figure 1 Age as of January 2015 (see appendices)	Figure 1 shows that there is no significant difference between age groups and the current trend of year on year increasing cohorts coming through the key stage one year groups.
Figure 2 Gender as of January 2015 (see appendices)	Figure 2 shows that within the school population there is a not a significant difference between the sexes; the percentage difference in the primary sector is 2.2% with slightly more boys. In the secondary sector the difference is slightly more pronounced at 2.4%.
Figure 3 Disability as of January 2015 (see appendices)	The data indicates that Primary children in Haringey with a SEN statement or EHC plans are in line with the London average (both 1.7%) though at a slightly higher percentage than the England average (1.4%). The

	percentage of Secondary school children with statements or EHC plans is higher in Haringey (3.0%) than in England (1.8%) or London (2.1%). The proportion of Primary school children in Haringey with SEN support (12.8%) is marginally lower than across England (13%) and London (13.2%). At Secondary level there are large differences with 20.8% of Haringey children receiving SEN support compared to 12.4% across England and 13.3% across London.
Figure 4 Ethnic composition of Primary and Secondary pupils, Haringey and England as at January 2015 (see appendices)	The table shows that there are significant differences in the ethnic composition of both the primary and secondary cohorts at Haringey primary and secondary schools compared to England averages. The most significant differences are a far smaller proportion of White British pupils compared to England (20% and 18.9% in Haringey compared to 68.9% and 72.1% in England) and a far higher proportion of Any Other White background pupils (25.6% and 26.3% in Haringey compared to 5.8% and 4.4% in England). Haringey also has a far larger proportion of Black Caribbean and Black African pupils compared to the England average. Although Haringey's proportion of Bangladeshi pupils is higher than the England average, the proportion of Pakistani and Indian pupils is lower than the England average. There is not any major variation of ethnic groups between Haringey's primary and secondary school indicating the school population is indicative of the borough population.
Figure 5 – Religion or belief (see appendices)	Religion or belief is not covered by the PLASC school census which means that we don't have access to records for 2015. The best alternative proxy is the Haringey data derived from the England and Wales Census 2011 data on religion by age. Data on the appropriate age groups (0-4 and 5-7) has been combined

	to provide an approximation of the likely religious or belief profile of Reception aged children in Haringey. The notional number is based upon the known sample size of Reception aged pupils in Haringey (3,240) multiplied through the distribution of religion or belief from the 2011 Census. It is a synthetic estimate. The data suggests that 39.7% of Haringey's 0-70 population is Christian, 20.9% state no religion and a further 19.3% are Muslim.

Stage 5a – Considering the above information, what impact will this proposal have on the following groups in terms of impact on residents and service delivery: Positive and negative impacts identified will need to form part of your action plan.				
	Positive	**Negative**	**Details**	**None – why?**
Sex				All primary and all but one of the secondary schools within the borough are coeducational. For all of these schools, the gender of the pupil is not a factor of the admission arrangements.
Gender Reassignment				
Age	The policy applies equally			

	to all children of statutory school age as defined by the Admissions Code 2014.			
Disability	Section 324 of the Education Act 1996 requires the governing bodies of all maintained schools to admit a child with a statement of special educational needs/EHCP that names their school. These children are placed in the relevant school before all other places are allocated. Where a child with a disability or special educational need is to attend a Special School, allocation of places is through a specialist panel and are outside of the scope of these admission arrangements.			
Race & Ethnicity	The Local Authority has a	In the proposed		

	duty to ensure the proposed arrangements do not unfairly disadvantage any child based on race Translated applications are available on request for those who do not have English as their first language and face to face workshops are held for parents of prospective applicants to support their application process.	arrangements, children arriving into the borough after the application date, which will include migrants from other countries, will have their applications dealt with as a late application. However, this approach is seen as fair and necessary and is endorsed by the School Admissions Code.		
Sexual Orientation	All schools included in the arrangements have to admit pupils regardless of sexual orientation			
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)				For community and VC schools, religion is not a factor of the admission arrangements. The governing bodies of faith schools are the

				admitting authorities for these schools and the admissions criteria are therefore outside of these arrangements. Faith schools are allowed to set objective criteria relating to faith, in line with the mandatory provisions of the Schools Admission Code.
Pregnancy & Maternity	In addition to the criteria set out in Section 1, if only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth, the Local Authority would ask community schools to go over their published admission number. This aspect of the criteria ensures that multiple birth families are not disadvantaged by the proposed arrangements.			

Marriage and Civil Partnership (note this only applies in relation to eliminating unlawful discrimination (limb 1))				

Stage 6 - Initial Impact analysis	Actions to mitigate, advance equality or fill gaps in information
	Training - Staff in the Haringey School Admissions Team are provided with yearly refresher training in line with the Admission arrangements, which addresses any changes to either the criteria or coordinated scheme. **Monitoring -** The Head of Education Services will be responsible for monitoring. The School Admissions Return to Department for Education (DfE) is an Annual report which sets outs information on the effectiveness of the admission arrangements e.g. number applicants who received one of their preferences for a school place. The annual report to the Office of Schools' Adjudicators (OSA) monitors the fairness of the admission arrangements. This information will be reported to the DfE and the OSA annually. Two main mechanisms will be used by the DfE to provide feedback on how effective the measures in the revised Codes and regulations have been and to inform future policy development. In producing his annual report for the Secretary of State, the Schools Adjudicator will take account of the reports he will receive from each local authority on the legality, fairness and effectiveness of local admission arrangements. **Appeal arrangements** - Admission arrangements are subject to an appeal process that gives parents the right to appeal for a place at a school where they have been refused that place. The process is also used to hold admissions authorities to account and ensure that the arrangements are applied. A panel that is independent of the local authority determines the appeal. **Support services for application -** Access to face to face contact with council officers for parents across the borough to support the application process

Stage 7 - Consultation and follow up data from actions set above	
Data Source (include link where published)	**What does this data include?**
Where changes are proposed to admission arrangements, the admission authority must first publicly consult on those arrangements. Consultation must be for a minimum of 6 weeks and must take place between 1 October and 31 January in the year before those arrangements are to apply. This consultation period allows parents, other schools, religious authorities and the local community to raise any concerns about proposed admission arrangements. Admission authorities must consult with: a) parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen; b) other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed arrangements; c) all other admission authorities within the relevant area (except that primary schools need not consult secondary schools); d) whichever of the governing body and the local authority who are not the admission authority; e) any adjoining neighbouring local authorities where the admission	The consultation received 239 responses. There was a strong bias of responses from western wards in the borough. Of the 204 responses that provided postcode information, 62% were from either N8 (36%) or N10 (26%). Only 4% of responses (2% each) came from N15 and N17. **Reception and Junior Admission arrangements comments** They were 103 responses to this question on proposed reception and junior admissions arrangements. 42 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 16 respondents were broadly not in favour. They were 60 responses to the question on the proposed Pan-London co-ordination of reception and junior admissions arrangements. 30 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 5 respondents were broadly not in favour. **Nursery Admission arrangements comments** They were 80 responses to this question on proposed nursery admissions arrangements. 46 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 6 respondents were broadly not in favour.

authority is the local authority; and f) in the case of faith schools, the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination. The Cabinet Lead member gave approval on 29 October 2015 to consult on our proposed admission arrangements, (including the proposed change to the primary sibling oversubscription criterion set out in the other EqIA), such consultation to take place between 6 November 2015 and 18 December 2015 inclusive.	**Secondary Admission arrangements comments** They were 90 responses to the question on proposed secondary admissions arrangements. 35 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 9 respondents were broadly not in favour. They were 58 responses to the question on the proposed Pan-London co-ordination of secondary admissions arrangements. 30 respondents were broadly in favour whilst 3 respondents were broadly not in favour. **In-year Admission arrangements comments** They were 37 responses to this question. 22 respondents were broadly in favour whilst 2 respondents were broadly not in favour. **In-year fair access protocol comments** They were 36 responses to this question. 22 respondents were broadly in favour. No respondents stated they were not in favour. **Sixth Form Admission arrangements comments** They were 35 responses to this question. 23 respondents were broadly in favour. 3 respondents were broadly not in favour.

Stage 8 - Final impact analysis

The proposed admission arrangements for 2016/17 do not differ materially from the arrangements for previous years and we therefore do not consider that there are any new or specific Equalities issues to emerge from these general admissions arrangements. We continue to monitor and assess the impact of any changing trends – please see Stage 6 above.

Stage 9 - Equality Impact Assessment Review Log

Review approved by Director / Assistant Director		Date of review	
Review approved by Director / Assistant Director		Date of review	

Stage 10 – Publication

Ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Appendices (Data Tables)

Figure 1 Age as of January 2015

Year group	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total
Reception	3,240		3,240
Year 1	3,172		3,172
Year 2	3,245		3,245
Year 3	3,196		3,196
Year 4	2,944		2,944
Year 5	2,947		2,947
Year 6	2,888		2,888
Year 7		2,361	2,361
Year 8		2,216	2,216
Year 9		2,211	2,211
Year 10		2,325	2,325
Year 11		2,214	2,214
Grand Total	**21,632**	**11,327**	**32,959**

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

Figure 2 Gender as of January 2015

	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total
Female	10,579	5,511	16,090	48.9%	48.7%	48.8%
Male	11,053	5,816	16,869	51.1%	51.3%	51.2%
Grand Total	21,632	11,327	32,959	100%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

Figure 3 Disability as of January 2015

	Pupils with statements or EHC plans			
	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Primary Reception to Yr 6 (%)	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Secondary Yrs 7-11 (%)
Haringey	400	1.7%	383	3.0%
London	12,310	1.7%	10,150	2.1%
England	61,970	1.4%	58,100	1.8%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

	Pupils with SEN support			
	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Primary Reception to Yr 6 (%)	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Secondary Yrs 7-11 (%)
Haringey	3,012	12.8%	2,662	20.8%
London	96,570	13.2%	64,500	13.3%
England	587,635	13%	369,035	12.4%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

Figure 4 - Ethnic composition of Primary and Secondary pupils, Haringey and England as at January 2015

	Haringey (%)		England (%)	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Any other White background	25.6%	26.3%	5.8%	4.4%
White British	20%	18.9%	68.9%	72.1%
White Irish	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Gypsy/Roma	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Traveller of Irish heritage	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Black Caribbean	8.5%	9.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Black African	16.7%	15%	3.7%	3.3%
White and Black Caribbean	3.1%	3.3%	1.5%	1.3%
White and Black African	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Bangladeshi	2.7%	3.0%	1.7%	1.6%

Indian	1.0%	1.3%	2.8%	2.8%
Pakistani	0.8%	1.0%	4.3%	3.9%
White and Asian	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%
Chinese	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Any Other Black background	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Any Other Asian Background	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.6%
Any Other ethnic group	6.5%	6.9%	1.8%	1.5%
Any Other Mixed Background	3.9%	4.8%	2.0%	1.6%
Unclassified	1.2%	2.6%	0.7%	1.3%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

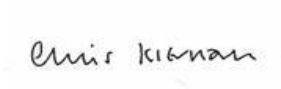
Figure 5 – Religion or belief

Religion or belief	Religion or belief is not covered by the PLASC school census which means that we don't have access to records for 2015. The best alternative proxy is the Haringey data derived from the England and Wales Census 2011 data on religion by age. Data on the appropriate age groups (0-4 and 5-7) has been combined to provide an approximation of the likely religious or belief profile of Reception aged children in Haringey. The notional number is based upon the known sample size of Reception aged pupils in Haringey (3,240) multiplied through the distribution of religion or belief from the 2011 Census. It is a synthetic estimate.		
		Percentage (%)	*Notional Number*

	Christian	39.7%	*1,288*
	No religion	20.9%	*676*
	Religion not stated	12.3%	*397*
	Muslim	19.3%	*625*
	Jewish	5.6%	*183*
	Hindu	1.0%	*32*
	Buddhist	0.8%	*25*
	Sikh	0.3%	*9*
	Other religion	0.2%	*6*
	Total	100%	*3,240*

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

Equality Impact Assessment – Appendix 8 to 9 February 2016 Cabinet Report

Name of Project	**Proposal to change the Primary sibling oversubscription criterion for 2017/18**	**Cabinet meeting date** ***If applicable***	9 February 2016
Service area responsible	Education Services		
Name of completing officer	Carlo Kodsi Team Leader School Admissions Nick Shasha, School Place Planning Lead	**Date EqIA created**	January 2016
Approved by Director / Assistant Director	Chris Kiernan, Acting Assistant Director, Schools and Learning 	**Date of approval**	27/01/2016

The Equality Act 2010 places a '**General Duty'** on all public bodies to have '**due regard'** to:

- **Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act**
- **Advancing equality of opportunity between those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them**
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In addition the Council complies with the Marriage (same sex couples) Act 2013.

Haringey Council also has a '**Specific Duty'** to publish information about people affected by our policies and practices.

All assessments must be published on the Haringey equalities web pages. All Cabinet papers MUST include a link to the web page where this assessment will be published.

This Equality Impact Assessment provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities outlined above, for more information about the Councils commitment to equality; please visit the Council's website.

Stage 1 – Names of those involved in preparing the EqIA	
1. Carlo Kodsi, Team Leader School Admissions	5.
2. Nick Shasha, School Place Planning Lead	6.
3. Eveleen Riordan, Interim Joint Head of Education Services	7.
4. Ben Ritchie, Policy and Equalities Officer	8.

Stage 2 - Description of proposal including the relevance of the proposal to the general equality duties and protected groups. Also carry out your preliminary screening (Use the questions in the Step by Step Guide (The screening process) and document your reasoning for deciding whether or not a full EqIA is required. If a full EqIA is required move on to Stage 3.

This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) accompanies the Cabinet report Determination of the Council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2017/18 **which recommends maintaining the existing primary school oversubscription criterion for 2017/18 and not introducing a change to the sibling criterion.**

Currently for community and voluntary controlled (VC) primary schools, priority for a school place is given to all siblings (1) of children already attending the school. Priority school admissions for siblings includes circumstances when there has been a change of address after the first child has been offered a place at the school, even when that change of address is to a location further away from the school than previously.

[1] Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission regardless of their current address

The key rationale behind the existing policy for school oversubscription and the sibling's priority is that it helps ensure that parents can send all of their children to the **same** primary school if they chose to do so.

Some local families of pre-school aged children, particularly in the N8 area have expressed concern that the current sibling criterion enables applicants to secure a reception school place for their first child and then move out of the local area, but continue to take priority over local families for any future applications for younger children in their family. A particular challenge for the Council is families who opt to rent property close to oversubscribed schools in order to secure a place at the school and who then move away or revert to a permanent address elsewhere. While this practice may be underpinned by genuine reasons for families renting temporary accommodation, it can lead to a reduction in the number of places available to local families in subsequent years.

In October 2015, the Council consulted with residents on whether there would be any merit in changing the Primary sibling oversubscription criterion for 2017/18. If implemented this change would have applied to our primary community schools and to those free schools/academies who choose to follow our admissions arrangements. The potential changes to the sibling criteria which were put forward in the consultation would have meant that where any family who moved further than 0.5 miles away from the school after admission of a child, the sibling criterion wouldn't apply in determining the admission of any subsequent child(ren) in the family.

The Cabinet Report recommends not proceeding with the changes to the primary school oversubscription and siblings criterion that were consulted upon, and to keep the existing siblings priority in our oversubscription criterion for 2017/18. This is because:

- There is current sufficiency (and surplus) of reception places in the borough, including in those parts of the borough where parents/carers are telling us that they cannot access a local school;
- There is likely to be a disproportionate impact upon a protected group if the criterion were adopted and this group already contains some of the borough's most vulnerable families;
- Projections indicate a reduction in demand for places in the next ten years, particularly in those parts of the borough where schools are oversubscribed. This will ease the pressure locally to provide school places for local families;
- The Admissions Service continually look at strengthening their verification checks to identify any potential fraudulent applcaitions and will introduce further measures to ensure these measures are as robust as they can be, thereby minimising or eradicating the potential to gain advantage to a school place using an address that is not the child's only or main residence.

This EQIA assesses the impact of keeping the existing primary school oversubscription siblings criterion for different groups of residents, and makes a comparison to what the potential impact would be if the Council were to take forward the changes that were consulted on. In Section

6 it also puts forward measures that will be put in place alongside our existing oversubscription schools admission policy to help mitigate adverse impacts on particular groups, and promote good relations and equality of opportunity for local school admissions for all groups going forward.

Stage 3 – Not relevant for this EQiA – Intentionally blank

Stage 4 – Scoping Exercise - Service data used in this Equality Impact Assessment

The School Admissions Code, states that personal information that does not directly relate to the application of the admissions criteria **cannot** be collected through the admissions process. These regulations are in place to ensure that unlawful discrimination cannot take place based on this personal information.

Given the above, it is not possible to complete a full analysis of equalities data relating to the proposed admission arrangements for entry into any academic year, including the year 2017/18.

Information below provides information on the current statutory school age population in Haringey schools.

Data Source (include link where published)	**What does this data include?**
Figure 1 Age as of January 2015 (see appendices)	Figure 1 shows that there is no significant difference between age groups and the current trend of year on year increasing cohorts coming through the key stage one year groups.
Figure 2 Gender as of January 2015 (see appendices)	Figure 2 shows that within the school population there is a not a significant difference between the sexes; the percentage difference in the primary sector is 2.2% with slightly more boys. In the secondary sector the difference is slightly more pronounced at 2.4%.

Figure 3 Disability as of January 2015 (see appendices)	The data indicates that Primary children in Haringey with a SEN statement or EHC plans are in line with the London average (both 1.7%) though at a slightly higher percentage than the England average (1.4%). The percentage of Secondary school children with statements or EHC plans is higher in Haringey (3.0%) than in England (1.8%) or London (2.1%). The proportion of Primary school children in Haringey with SEN support (12.8%) is marginally lower than across England (13%) and London (13.2%). At Secondary level there are large differences with 20.8% of Haringey children receiving SEN support compared to 12.4% across England and 13.3% across London.
Figure 4 Ethnic composition of Primary and Secondary pupils, Haringey and England as at January 2015 (see appendices)	The table shows that there are significant differences in the ethnic composition of both the primary and secondary cohorts at Haringey primary and secondary schools compared to England averages. The most significant differences are a far smaller proportion of White British pupils compared to England (20% and 18.9% in Haringey compared to 68.9% and 72.1% in England) and a far higher proportion of Any Other White background pupils (25.6% and 26.3% in Haringey compared to 5.8% and 4.4% in England). Haringey also has a far larger proportion of Black Caribbean and Black African pupils compared to the England average. Although Haringey's proportion of Bangladeshi pupils is higher than the England average, the proportion of Pakistani and Indian pupils is lower than the England average. There is not any major variation of ethnic groups between Haringey's primary and secondary school indicating the school population is indicative of the borough population.

<table>
<tr>
<td><u>Figure 5 – Religion or belief (see appendices)</u></td>
<td>Religion or belief is not covered by the PLASC school census which means that we don't have access to records for 2015. The best alternative proxy is the Haringey data derived from the England and Wales Census 2011 data on religion by age. Data on the appropriate age groups (0-4 and 5-7) has been combined to provide an approximation of the likely religious or belief profile of Reception aged children in Haringey.

The notional number is based upon the known sample size of Reception aged pupils in Haringey (3,240) multiplied through the distribution of religion or belief from the 2011 Census. It is a synthetic estimate.

The data suggests that 39.7% of Haringey's 0-70 population is Christian, 20.9% state no religion and a further 19.3% are Muslim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><u>Figure 6 – Identification of schools/areas likely to be affected by overscubscription (see appendices)</u></td>
<td>The oversubscription siblings criterion for primary school admissions only affects those schools where places are over-subscribed. Although the number of school applications per school change from year to year it is helpful to clarify where in the borough our over-subscribed schools tend to be located year on year.

Figure 6 highlights those schools (in bold and italics) that have had more first place preferences than places in each of the last five years. The majority of these schools are in Planning Areas[2] 1 and 2.

A list of all the schools potentially affected by this policy are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Preferences per space available (First preferences)</th></tr>
<tr><th>PA</th><th>PAN</th><th>School</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>90</td><td>Rhodes Avenue Primary School</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

[2] The borough is divided into five planning areas for the purposes of planning for school places. Further details on planning areas can be found at www.haringey.gov/schoolplaceplanning

1	30	***Eden Primary***	
1	90	***Coldfall Primary School***	
1	60	***Muswell Hill Primary***	
2	120	***Coleridge Primary School***	
2	30	***Weston Park Primary School***	
2	30	***St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled School***	
2	60	***St Michael's CofE VA School (N6)***	
3	60	***Chestnuts Primary School***	
3	30	***St John Vianney RC Primary School***	
3	60	***South Harringay Infant School***	
4	60	***Lea Valley Primary School***	
4	58	***Lancasterian Primary School***	
4	90	***St Francis de Sales RC Infant School***	
5	56	***Belmont Infant School***	

Figure 7 – Housing Tenure by ethnicity (see appendicies	Using Household reference persons data[3] from the 2011 Census we can determine the type of housing tenure by ethnicity within Haringey. Data in Figure 7 suggests that the most vulnerable group with regards to

[3] HRPs provide an individual person within a household to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person

Figure 8 – Ethnic group by ward **Figure 9 – Ethnicity of those in temporary accommodation**	security of housing tenure are likely to be "Other White". Over 50% (or 11,640) of the "Other White" households in Haringey are in **privately rented accommodation**. This is a far higher percentage than those in the other ethnic categories As at the 2011 Census "Other White" residents in Haringey constituted some 58,552 people. The most prevalent ethinicities were Polish (9,179), Turkish (7,359), Other Western European (6,337), European Mixed (5,946) and Other Eastern European (5,156). Also included are Kurdish (2,045) and Baltic States (1,013). It is concluded therefore that "Other White" group of residents in private rented accommodation are likely to be particularly disadvantaged if there were to be changes to restricting the sibling oversubscription criteria that were consulted on. They are particularly vulnerable to unplanned changes in residence in the private rented sector that are outside of or limited by their control. Figure 8 Ethnic group by ward (see Appendices) shows that there is a clear concentration of the Other White ethnic group in the eastern wards of the borough. Wards in the east have an Other White population of between 2,954 and 4,369 whilst those in the west have only between 1,739 and 2,165. Of the borough's total Other White population of 58,552, some 44,504 (or 76%) reside in eastern wards compared to 14,048 (24%) in western wards. Figure 9 shows the distribution of those in temporary accommodation (TA) in Haringey by ethnicity. It shows that across the borough there were almost 11,000 individuals (10,746) residing in temporary accommodation. People residing in temporary accommodation are unlikely to have a large degree of tenure security and maybe forced to move around the borough (and even out of borough) at short notice. Along with the "Other White" group identified above those in TA with multiple siblings attending Haringey primary schools are at strong likelihood of being unfairly disadvantaged by the proposed sibling oversubscription criteria. In addition they may also be of low or no income and face greater hurdles in securing accommodation near their children's school in the private rented sector should they attempt to.

Figure 10 – Reception places borough wide: projections **Figure 11 and 12: GLA projections for planning area 1 and 2**	Data from the 2015 School Places Planning Report and reproduced in Figure 10 in the Appendices establishes that the demand for reception places across the borough is due to reduce over the period 2014/15 to 2024/25. This is also the case in Planning Areas 1 and 2 (see Appendices 10 and 11) which cover the N8 and N10 postcodes. A reduction in demand for reception places over the coming years is anticipated to lead to reduced oversubscription pressure on those schools that are currently most affected (many of which are in the N8 and N10 postcodes: Planning areas 1 and 2).

Stage 5a – Considering the above information, what impact will this proposal (continuing with the existing sibling oversubscription criteria policy, and not proceeding with changes consulted upon) have on the following groups in terms of impact on residents and service delivery: Positive and negative impacts identified will need to form part of your action plan.				
	Positive	**Negative**	**Details**	**None – why?**
Sex				
Gender Reassignment				
Age	Continuing with the existing sibling criteria policy will ensure parents and carers with siblings of different ages across the borough will be able to secure school places at the same school as their other siblings currently attending the school.	In specific parts of the borough (e.g. some areas of N8) where schools are oversubscribed, some parents and carers with children of reception age that are not able to utilise the sibling priority may not secure the nearest school place to their home address. However analysis for admission in September 2015 has shown that families who have not secured one of the preferences set out on their application form **are** still offered a local school place within a reasonable distance, and projections		

		anticipate an overall decrease in demand for reception places that should decrease oversubscription pressures		
Disability				No impact – exceptional social or medical criteria would still apply meaning children with a disability would be considered under a higher oversubscription criteria than and sibling criterion. Disabled children and those without an Education Health and Care Plan or statement of special educational needs *may* also covered by the Fair Access Protocol. The Fair Access Protocol ensures that a school place will be found quickly for such who require a place outside of the normal admission round.
Race & Ethnicity	One group that would potentially be disadvantaged by a criterion change are those in private rented sector housing who may have limited stability of tenure – a high proportion of private rented sector tenants are from			

	particular BME groups. Under the existing policy, if families are forced to move e.g. due to tenancy ending or other factors they do not have to send younger children to a different school as a result of moving away from the school that older children attend. This enables all siblings to attend the same primary school in these circumstances should their families choose this option.			
Sexual Orientation				
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)				No impact – proposed policy would impact children of all faiths equally. Faith (VA) schools set own admissions criteria and are not the subject of consultation on this change.
Pregnancy & Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnership (note this only applies in relation to eliminating unlawful discrimination (limb 1))				

Stage 6 -	Actions to mitigate, advance equality or fill gaps in information
	The following measures would be put in place alongside our existing oversubscription schools admission policy to help mitigate adverse impacts on particular groups, and promote good relations and equality of opportunity for local school admissions for all groups going forward: • **School place planning -** Schools that continue to be over-subscribed and are rated as Good or Outstanding by OFSTED are likely to be given consideration for expansion should sufficient long-term demographic evidence suggest this would be prudent. Please see the our School Place Planning Principles for more details (see page 78 of the 2015 School Place Planning report). **Exception to the sibling oversubscription criterion** - exceptional social or medical criteria applies meaning some children could be considered under a higher criterion than the sibling criterion if there is associated evidence from a professional as to why only one school can meet a child's needs in the way that no other school can. Vulnerbale children without a school place may also covered by the Fair Access Protocol. The Fair Access Protocol ensures that a school place will be found quickly for such who require a place outside of the normal admission round. There may be potential to allow for further exceptions to the sibling criteria through social evidence in some instances if it is felt that the policy unfairly discriminates against a particular group or protected characteristic. Such exceptions would need to comply with the provisions of the Admissions Code 2014. • **Alternatives offered when first school place preference is oversubscribed and unavailable** - Haringey Council will aim to offer one of the alternative preferences listed on the application in line with the equal preference system operated through the Admission Code 2014. If it is not possible to offer a place at any of the preferences listed on the application form then the nearest school with an available place will be offered. • **Tackling fraud and system abuses** - Haringey Council will be enhancing our address verification procedures to guard against short-term rentals and school place system abuse. How this will be achieved will be set out in more detail in the Cabinet report.

Stage 7 - Consultation and follow up data from actions set above	
Data Source (include link where published)	**What does this data include?**
In October 2015, the Council consulted with residents on a proposed change to the primary sibling oversubscription criterion for 2017/18. If implemented this change would be applied to our primary community schools, our single voluntary controlled school and to those free schools/academies who choose to follow our admissions arrangements. The potential changes to the sibling criteria which were put forward in the consultation would have meant that where any family who moved further than 0.5 miles away from the school after admission of a child, the sibling criterion wouldn't apply in determining the admission of any subsequent child(ren) in the family. Where changes are proposed to admission arrangements, the admission authority must first publicly consult on those arrangements. This consultation period allows parents, other schools, religious authorities and the local community to raise any concerns about proposed admission arrangements. Admission authorities must consult with: a) parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen; b) other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed arrangements; c) all other admission authorities within the relevant area (except that primary schools need not consult secondary schools);	The consultation received 239 responses. There was a strong bias of responses from western wards in the borough. Of the 204 responses that provided postcode information, 62% were from either N8 (36%) or N10 (26%). Only 4% of responses (2% each) came from N15 and N17. • The consultation has 239 responses to the main survey and an additional 13 "ad-hoc" responses i.e. via email. • The consultation has a strong geographical bias from western wards in the borough. Of the 204 responses that provided postcode information, 62% were from either N8 (36%) or N10 (26%). Only 4% of responses (2% each) came from N15 and N17. • Overall, 55% (131) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the proposal to change the sibling oversubscription criteria. • 43% (103) of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the proposal to change the sibling oversubscription criteria. • 2% (5) respondents didn't have an opinion or didn't respond to this question • Some 15 themes were identified by respondents to the open text question: "Please use the space below for any other comments you would like to make about the proposed change to the sibling admission criterion"

d) whichever of the governing body and the local authority who are not the admission authority; e) any adjoining neighbouring local authorities where the admission authority is the local authority; and f) in the case of faith schools, the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination. To ensure as wide a consultation as possible we provided details of the proposed admission arrangements in the following ways: • through the Schools Bulletin which is distributed to the head teacher and chair of governors of every school in the borough • to all children's centres in the borough • to all registered nurseries and child minders and any other early years providers • on the Council's online primary and secondary admissions page • via information in all libraries across the borough • to all councillors • to both MPs with constituencies in Haringey • to the diocesan authorities • to all residents' groups that the Council hold information for • other groups, bodies, parents and carers as appropriate	• Those themes were: Fraud / Local community / Secondary / Radius / Disruption or Distance / Traffic / Large families / Siblings / Divorce or Single parents / Policy introduction / Policy should apply immediately / Policy unfair or unfair to poor / Proposal is fairer / Buying property / Renting or Renters

Stage 8 - Final impact analysis

Given the analysis from this EqIA and the results from the consultation survey the overall impact of changing the sibling over subscription criteria is considered to be more negative than positive and discriminatory to those groups set out in Stage 2 of this EqIA. There is an appreciation of the anxiety felt by (in particular parents and carers in N8) many families in Haringey about accessing a local school place and this has led to this consultation. However we believe the consequences of the proposed sibling over subscription criteria outweigh any potential benefits that might be gained, particularly having regard to a) the ability of residents to access local schools (although not always a school of preference); b) the impact on the rented sector and those in temporary accommodation and the over-representation of a protected group within this sector; c) projected school rolls that show a decline in demand for school places in some of the currently most oversubscribed parts of the borough leading to a potential increase in furthest distance offered; d) the local authority's commitment to strengthen and supplement the measures it takes to identify potential fraudulent applications.

Recent research suggest the following numbers of local school places would have been freed up had the proposed over subscription criteria been adopted for September 2015 reception entry: 29 in Planning Area 2 and 88 across the whole borough (including those 29 in Planning Area 2). It has not been possible to establish without question the reason for any of the moves among these 88 families and there is no evidence to suggest that the move was in any way linked to securing an advantage in a school place in any of the 88 moves. In contrast it is considered that a far larger number of children across the borough *could* be negatively affected by no longer being guaranteed entry for their children in the same school as their siblings, particularly among those families who rent as opposed to own their property.

We will undertake mitigating actions that will accompany the existing oversubscription criteria - please see Section 6.

We also anticipate that lower demand projections that will go some way to addressing any potential or actual adverse impacts of the existing policy.

Stage 9 - Equality Impact Assessment Review Log

Review approved by Director / Assistant Director		Date of review	

Review approved by Director / Assistant Director		Date of review	

Stage 10 – Publication
Ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Appendices (Data Tables)

Figure 1 Age as of January 2015

Year group	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total
Reception	3,240		3,240
Year 1	3,172		3,172
Year 2	3,245		3,245
Year 3	3,196		3,196
Year 4	2,944		2,944
Year 5	2,947		2,947
Year 6	2,888		2,888
Year 7		2,361	2,361
Year 8		2,216	2,216
Year 9		2,211	2,211
Year 10		2,325	2,325
Year 11		2,214	2,214
Grand Total	**21,632**	**11,327**	**32,959**

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

Figure 2 Gender as of January 2015

	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total
Female	10,579	5,511	16,090	48.9%	48.7%	48.8%
Male	11,053	5,816	16,869	51.1%	51.3%	51.2%
Grand Total	21,632	11,327	32,959	100%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

Figure 3 Disability as of January 2015

	Pupils with statements or EHC plans			
	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Primary Reception to Yr 6 (%)	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Secondary Yrs 7-11 (%)
Haringey	400	1.7%	383	3.0%
London	12,310	1.7%	10,150	2.1%
England	61,970	1.4%	58,100	1.8%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

	Pupils with SEN support			
	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Primary Reception to Yr 6 (%)	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Secondary Yrs 7-11 (%)

Haringey	3,012	12.8%	2,662	20.8%
London	96,570	13.2%	64,500	13.3%
England	587,635	13%	369,035	12.4%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

Figure 4 - Ethnic composition of Primary and Secondary pupils, Haringey and England as at January 2015

	Haringey (%)		England (%)	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Any other White background	25.6%	26.3%	5.8%	4.4%
White British	20%	18.9%	68.9%	72.1%
White Irish	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Gypsy/Roma	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Traveller of Irish heritage	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Black Caribbean	8.5%	9.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Black African	16.7%	15%	3.7%	3.3%
White and Black Caribbean	3.1%	3.3%	1.5%	1.3%
White and Black African	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Bangladeshi	2.7%	3.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Indian	1.0%	1.3%	2.8%	2.8%
Pakistani	0.8%	1.0%	4.3%	3.9%
White and Asian	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%

Chinese	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Any Other Black background	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Any Other Asian Background	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.6%
Any Other ethnic group	6.5%	6.9%	1.8%	1.5%
Any Other Mixed Background	3.9%	4.8%	2.0%	1.6%
Unclassified	1.2%	2.6%	0.7%	1.3%

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

Figure 5 – Religion or belief

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015 / National Schools Census

Religion or belief is not covered by the PLASC school census which means that we don't have access to records for 2015. The best alternative proxy is the Haringey data derived from the England and Wales Census 2011 data on religion by age. Data on the appropriate age groups (0-4 and 5-7) has been combined to provide an approximation of the likely religious or belief profile of Reception aged children in Haringey.

The notional number is based upon the known sample size of Reception aged pupils in Haringey (3,240) multiplied through the distribution of religion or belief from the 2011 Census. It is a synthetic estimate.

	Percentage (%)	*Notional Number*
Christian	39.7%	*1,288*
No religion	20.9%	*676*

	Religion not stated	12.3%	*397*
	Muslim	19.3%	*625*
	Jewish	5.6%	*183*
	Hindu	1.0%	*32*
	Buddhist	0.8%	*25*
	Sikh	0.3%	*9*
	Other religion	0.2%	*6*
	Total	100%	*3,240*

Figure 6 Identification of schools/areas likely to be affected by this policy

Preferences per space available (First preferences)							
PA	**PAN**	**School**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
1	90	***Rhodes Avenue Primary School***	1.22	1.47	1.38	1.49	1.63
1	30	***Eden Primary***	0.00	1.03	1.80	1.27	1.40
1	90	***Coldfall Primary School***	1.32	1.22	1.01	1.30	1.29
1	60	Bounds Green School	0.90	1.15	0.95	0.95	1.22

1	60	***Muswell Hill Primary***	1.28	1.40	1.12	1.53	1.20
1	30	St James' CofE Primary School	0.93	1.00	1.27	1.70	1.17
1	60	Tetherdown Primary School	1.68	1.65	1.58	1.12	1.00
1	30	St Martin of Porres RC Primary School	1.07	1.60	1.30	1.47	1.00
1	60	Our Lady of Muswell RC	0.68	0.80	0.83	0.53	0.55
2	120	***Coleridge Primary School***	1.68	1.52	1.49	1.67	1.72
2	30	***Weston Park Primary School***	1.67	1.63	1.53	1.90	1.57
2	30	***St Aidan's Voluntary Controlled School***	1.93	1.80	1.30	1.97	1.33
2	60	***St Michael's CofE VA School (N6)***	1.55	1.37	1.48	1.28	1.17
2	60	St Peter-in-Chains RC Infant School	0.90	0.97	0.77	0.97	1.10
2	90	Rokesly Infant School	0.86	0.84	0.66	0.78	1.01
2	60	St Mary's CofE Infant School	1.03	1.02	0.83	0.85	0.90
2	60	Campsbourne Infant School	0.72	0.78	0.97	0.90	0.82
2	56	Highgate Primary School	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.64	0.73
2	60	Stroud Green Primary School	0.50	0.57	0.40	0.65	0.70
3	60	***Chestnuts Primary School***	1.70	1.17	1.27	1.28	1.20

3	30	***St John Vianney RC Primary School***	1.63	1.40	1.57	1.50	1.13
3	60	***South Harringay Infant School***	1.07	1.30	1.07	1.37	1.10
3	30	St Ann's CofE Primary School	0.70	0.73	1.10	0.73	1.07
3	60	St Mary's RC Infant School	0.85	1.02	1.10	0.90	1.02
3	30	Stamford Hill Primary School	0.77	0.80	0.63	0.63	0.80
3	30	West Green Primary School	0.73	0.77	0.57	0.63	0.73
3	60	Crowland Primary School	0.57	0.65	0.42	0.53	0.72
3	60	Seven Sisters Primary School	0.77	0.67	0.85	0.65	0.58
3	60	St Ignatius RC Primary School	0.72	0.75	0.88	0.25	0.57
3	60	Tiverton Primary School	0.62	0.78	0.88	0.77	0.47
4	60	***Lea Valley Primary School***	1.37	1.52	1.65	1.47	1.13
4	60	Earlsmead Primary School	0.95	1.10	0.77	1.27	1.05
4	58	***Lancasterian Primary School***	1.02	1.34	1.09	1.05	0.97
4	30	Holy Trinity CE Primary School	0.83	0.97	0.73	0.80	0.90
4	60	Devonshire Hill Primary School	0.62	0.90	0.82	0.82	0.87
4	90	***St Francis de Sales RC Infant School***	1.09	1.12	1.04	1.01	0.84

4	30	Ferry Lane Primary School	0.77	1.07	0.87	0.87	0.83
4	90	Risley Avenue Primary School	0.57	0.72	0.56	0.90	0.80
4	90	Mulberry Primary School	0.78	0.96	0.86	0.77	0.80
4	90	Welbourne Primary School	0.74	0.61	0.74	0.76	0.76
4	60	Bruce Grove Primary School	0.97	0.88	0.67	0.77	0.68
4	60	St Paul's & All Hallows CofE Infant	1.05	0.92	0.63	0.68	0.67
4	60	Harris Primary Aca. Coleraine Park	0.37	0.38	0.48	0.47	0.42
4	60	Harris AcademyTottenham	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.15
4	60	Brook House Primary School	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.10
5	56	***Belmont Infant School***	1.46	1.91	1.57	1.63	1.82
5	30	St Paul's RC Primary School	0.67	1.13	1.17	1.40	1.47
5	60	North Harringay Primary School	0.83	1.08	0.93	1.07	1.05
5	60	The Willow	0.73	0.92	1.12	1.28	0.93
5	90	Lordship Lane Primary School	0.67	0.51	0.91	0.87	0.91
5	60	Noel Park Primary School	0.87	0.90	1.05	0.83	0.88
5	60	Alexandra Primary School	0.62	0.70	0.50	0.57	0.87

5	60	Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	0.87	0.80	0.78	0.88	0.85
5	30	St Michael's CE Primary (N22)	0.50	0.83	0.67	0.70	0.80
5	60	Earlham Primary School	0.62	0.78	0.53	0.67	0.52
5	60	Trinity Primary Academy School	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.40	0.45

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

Figure 7 – Housing Tenure by ethnicity

Tenure by ethnic group by age - Household Reference Persons (LC4201EW) Source: 2011 Census	All categories: Tenure	Owned or shared ownership: Total	Owned or shared ownership: Total (%)	Rented or living rent free: Total	Rented or living rent free: Total (%)	Rented: Private rented or living rent free	Rented: Private rented or living rent free (%)
Ethnic Group							
All categories: Ethnic group	**101,955**	**41,136**	**40%**	**60,819**	**60%**	**33,577**	**33%**
White: Total	**66,732**	**29,733**	**45%**	**36,999**	**55%**	**23,820**	**36%**
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	39,977	21,157	53%	18,820	47%	11,259	28%
Irish	4,053	1,904	47%	2,149	53%	921	23%
Other White	22,702	6,672	29%	16,030	71%	11,640	51%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	**4,014**	**1,180**	**29%**	**2,834**	**71%**	**1,361**	**34%**
Asian/Asian British	**8,330**	**4,048**	**49%**	**4,282**	**51%**	**2,455**	**29%**
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	**18,489**	**5,043**	**27%**	**13,446**	**73%**	**4,190**	**23%**
Other ethnic group	4,390	1,132	26%	3,258	74%	1,751	40%

Figure 8 –Ethnic group by ward

Ethnic group by ward (QS201EW) Source: 2011 Census		Other White	% Other White
East/West	**Ward**		
East	**Bounds Green**	3,719	6.4%
East	**Bruce Grove**	3,502	6.0%
East	**Harringay**	3,757	6.4%
East	**Noel Park**	3,823	6.5%
East	**Northumberland Park**	2,991	5.1%
East	**Seven Sisters**	4,369	7.5%
East	**St Ann's**	4,165	7.1%
East	**Tottenham Green**	3,756	6.4%
East	**Tottenham Hale**	3,378	5.8%
East	**West Green**	3,729	6.4%
East	**White Hart Lane**	2,954	5.0%
East	**Woodside**	4,361	7.4%
West	**Alexandra**	1,892	3.2%
West	**Crouch End**	2,165	3.7%
West	**Fortis Green**	2,100	3.6%
West	**Highgate**	2,161	3.7%
West	**Hornsey**	1,987	3.4%
West	**Muswell Hill**	1,739	3.0%
West	**Stroud Green**	2,004	3.4%

Figure 9 – Ethnic Group of those in temporary accommodation

Ethnic group of those in temporary accommodation Source: Haringey Council 2015 (OHMS)	**Number**	**%**		**Number**	**%**
Black African	2,202	20.5	Black Caribbean and White	110	1.0
Any Other Ethnic Group	1,320	12.3	British Asian	99	0.9
Other White European	916	8.5	White Irish	86	0.8
Black Caribbean	790	7.4	Chinese	83	0.8
No Response	759	7.1	Other Black	74	0.7
Black British	681	6.3	Mixed Black African/White	68	0.6
White Turkish	642	6.0	Pakistani / UK Pakistani	58	0.5
White British	564	5.2	East African Asian	57	0.5
Unknown (data take on)	385	3.6	Indian or UK Indian	46	0.4
White Kurdish	377	3.5	Mixed Black	34	0.3
Other White	354	3.3	White Greek Cypriot	34	0.3
Bangladeshi/UK Bangladeshi	298	2.8	Irish Traveller	16	0.1
Other Asian	192	1.8	Mixed Asian and White	16	0.1
White Turkish Cypriot	179	1.7	Traveller	12	0.1
Mixed Other	156	1.5	**Total**	**10,746**	**100%**
Refused	138	1.3			

Figure 10– Reception places borough wide

Intake year	Actual (2008/9-2014/15) & Projected (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	Number of school places across borough	% of reception surplus	Deficit/surplus No. of places	Equivalent Form of Entry
2011/12	3,198 (actual)	3,280*	2.5%	82	3fe
2012/13	3,259 (actual)	3,290**	0.9%	31	1fe
2013/14	3,139 (actual)	3,230***	2.8%	91	3fe
2014/15	3,181 (actual)	3,350****	5.0%	169	6fe
2015/16	3,224 (projected)	3,350	3.8%	126	4fe
2016/17	3,155 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	195	6/7fe
2017/18	3,120 (projected)	3,350	6.9%	230	8fe
2018/19	3,104 (projected)	3,350	7.3%	246	8fe
2019/20	3,125 (projected)	3,350	6.7%	225	7/8fe
2020/21	3,142 (projected)	3,350	6.2%	208	7fe
2021/22	3,156 (projected)	3,350	5.8%	194	6fe
2022/23	3,164 (projected)	3,350	5.6%	186	6fe
2023/24	3,168 (projected)	3,350	5.4%	182	6fe
2024/25	3,172 (projected)	3,350	5.3%	178	6fe

Source: 2008/09-2014/15 January PLASC counts. 2015/16 – 2024/25 GLA School Roll Projections 2015

* includes 180 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Alexandra, Welbourne, Lancasterian, South Harringay, Seven Sisters and the Triangle children's centre

** includes 120 reception places created through additional bulge class provision: Bounds Green, Weston Park, The Triangle children's centre and Earlsmead

*** includes bulge class at Weston Park (+1fe)

****includes bulges class at St James (+1fe), bulge class at Noel Park (+1fe), bulge class at St Mary's CE (+1fe) and additional 2fe at Harris Academy Tottenham (new school)

Figure 11: GLA projections for planning area 1

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2010/11	532	449	450	1
2011/12	568	510	510*	0
2012/13	546	540	540**	0
2013/14	506	509	510	1
2014/15	604	541 (actual)	540***	-1
2015/16	646	562	540~	-22
2016/17	638	534	540>	-6
2017/18	540	511	540	29
2018/19		496	540	44
2019/20		488	540	52
2020/21		478	540	62
2021/22		468	540	72
2022/23		457	540	83
2023/24		445	540	95
2024/25		436	540	104

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015 / *From September 2011 Rhodes Avenue was expanded from 2fe to 3fe and Eden Primary school took its first reception cohort of 30. / **For September 2012 Bounds Green took a bulge class / *** For September 2014 St James CE took a bulge class / ~ For September 2015 St James CE took a bulge class
>For September 2016 Bounds Green is expanding to 3FE

Figure 12: GLA projections for planning area 2

Year	Number of Births for the equivalent school year	Actual (2009/10-2014/15) & Projection (2015/16-2024/25) reception aged pupils	School Capacity	Surplus/Deficit of places
2009/10	712	614	626	12
2010/11	708	617	626	9
2011/12	747	630	626	-4
2012/13	669	675	686*	11
2013/14	735	634	656**	22
2014/15	737	650 (actual)	656***	6
2015/16	696	629	656~	27
2016/17	678	578	656	78
2017/18	668	571	656	85
2018/19		561	656	95
2019/20		560	656	96
2020/21		556	656	100
2021/22		549	656	107
2022/23		540	656	116
2023/24		530	656	126
2024/25		523	656	133

Source: 2009-2015 January PLASC counts and GLA School Roll Projections 2015

*Weston Park took a bulge for September 2012 and a year 1 bulge class was accommodated at St Mary's CE in September 2013 / **Weston Park took a bulge for September 2013 / *** St Mary's CE accommodated a bulge class for September 2014 / 0~ For September 2015 St Mary's CE is permanently expanding from 2FE to 3FE

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Title: **Appendix 9 -** Analysis of Proposed School Admission Arrangements for 2017/18

Report authorised by : Eveleen Riordan, Interim Joint Head of Education Services

Lead Officer: Nick Shasha (School Place Planning Lead), 020 8489 5019, nick.shasha@haringey.gov.uk

1.1 Introduction

Haringey Council consults on admission arrangements for it's community and voluntary controlled (VC), nursery, infant, junior, primary, secondary and sixth form settings every year. This year we have also invited comments on a proposed change to our sibling oversubscription criteria.

1.2 Admission Arrangements links to Priority 1 of Haringey's Corporate Plan – enable every child and young person to have the best start in life, with high quality education.

1.3 As this report is an appendices itself all data tables and charts are embedded into this document rather than in a separate document.

1.4 This paper seeks to provide an analysis of responses to the consultation in order to inform robust decision making.

2. Executive summary

- The consultation has 239 responses to the main survey and an additional 13 "ad-hoc" responses via –email
- The consultation has a strong geographical bias from western wards in the borough. Of the 204 responses that provided postcode information, 62% were from either N8 (36%) or N10 (26%). Only 4% of responses (2% each) came from N15 and N17.
- Overall, 55% (131) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the proposal to change the sibling oversubscription criteria.
- 43% (103) of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the proposal to change the sibling oversubscription criteria.
- 2% (5) respondents didn't have an opinion or didn't respond to this question
- Some 15 themes were identified by respondents to the open text question: "Please use the space below for any other comments you would like to make about the proposed change to the sibling admission criterion"
- Those themes were: Fraud / Local community / Secondary / Radius / Disruption or Distance / Traffic / Large families / Siblings / Divorce or Single parents / Policy introduction / Policy should apply immediately / Policy unfair or unfair to poor / Proposal is fairer / Buying property / Renting or Renters

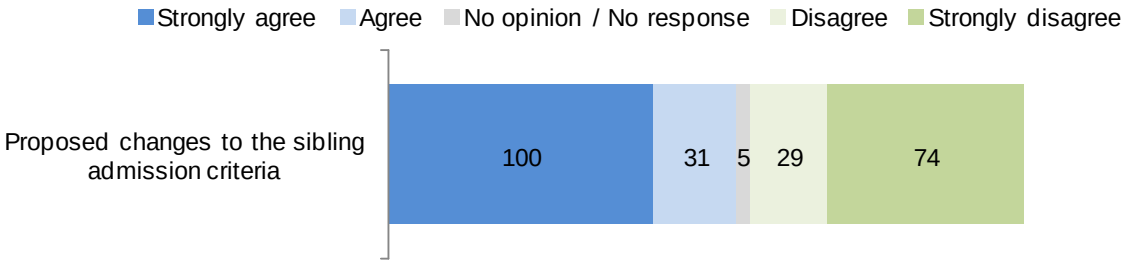
3. Proposed changes to the sibling admission criteria for community and voluntary controlled (VC) primary schools

Currently for community and Voluntary Controlled (VC) primary schools priority for a school place is given to all siblings of children already attending the school regardless of their current address. The council is proposing to change the sibling admission criterion for community and voluntary controlled (VC) primary schools so that priority is given to:

"Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission, whose home address is no more than a distance of 0.5 miles from the school. Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission, whose home address is more than 0.5 miles from the school will also receive priority where the child's home address has not changed since the last sibling was offered a place or the last sibling was admitted prior to September 2017."

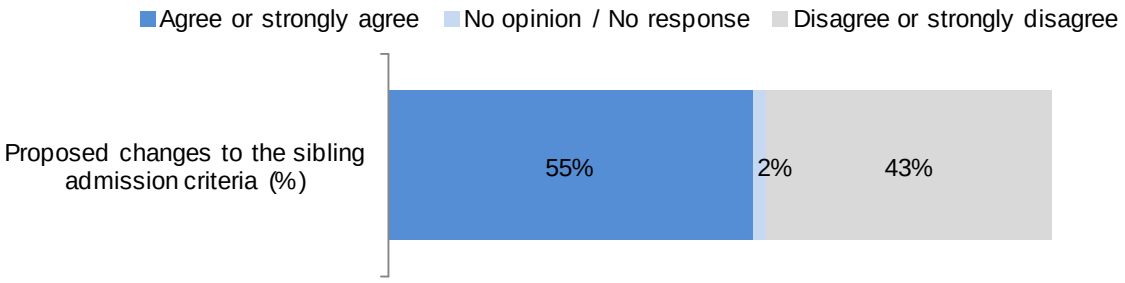
Question 1: Do you agree or disagree with the proposed change as described above?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



Question 1 (Aggregated): Do you agree or disagree with the proposed change as described above? (%)

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



Question 1 – Breakdown by respondent type

Respondent	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion / No response	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Teacher	8	1	-	2	4	**15**
Headteacher	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Parent	90	29	4	25	63	**211**
Governor	7	-	-	1	4	**12**
Other	4	1	-	-	4	**9**
Total	**109**	**31**	**5**	**28**	**75**	**248**

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015
Note: Respondents could answer more than one category, i.e. teacher and parent.

Question 1 – Breakdown by postcode

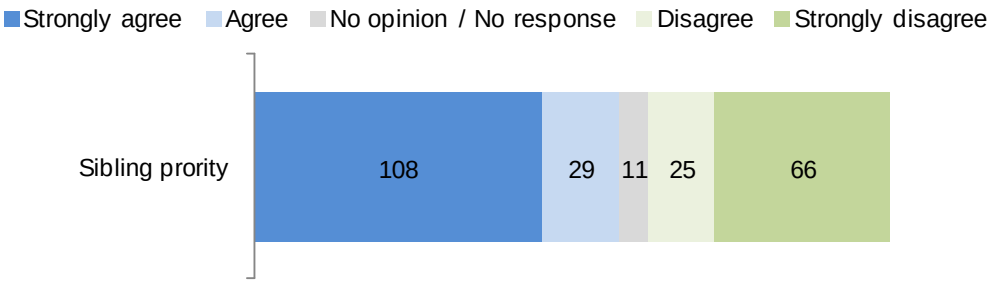
Respondent	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion / No response	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
E2	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
N10	20	7	1	7	18	**53**
N11	3	1	1	-	4	**9**
N15	4	-	-	-	-	**4**
N17	2	-	-	1	1	**4**
N19	3	1	-	1	-	**5**
N2	6	1	-	-	1	**8**
N22	12	7	-	2	11	**32**
N4	2	1	-	2	2	**7**
N6	3	2	-	2	-	**7**
N8	37	8	1	6	22	**74**
No response	8	3	2	7	15	**35**
Total	**100**	**31**	**5**	**29**	**74**	**239**

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

As part of this change, the council is proposing to still give priority to children with a sibling(s) admitted prior to September 2017. Families who currently have siblings at the school would therefore continue to receive priority irrespective of where they live.

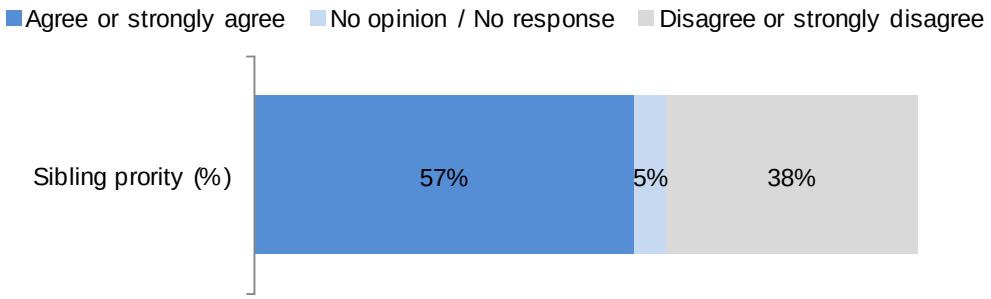
Question 2: Do you agree that children with a sibling admitted prior to September 2017 should continue to receive priority?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



Question 2 (Aggregated): Do you agree that children with a sibling admitted prior to September 2017 should continue to receive priority? (%)

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



4. Themes on the proposed changes to the sibling admission criteria

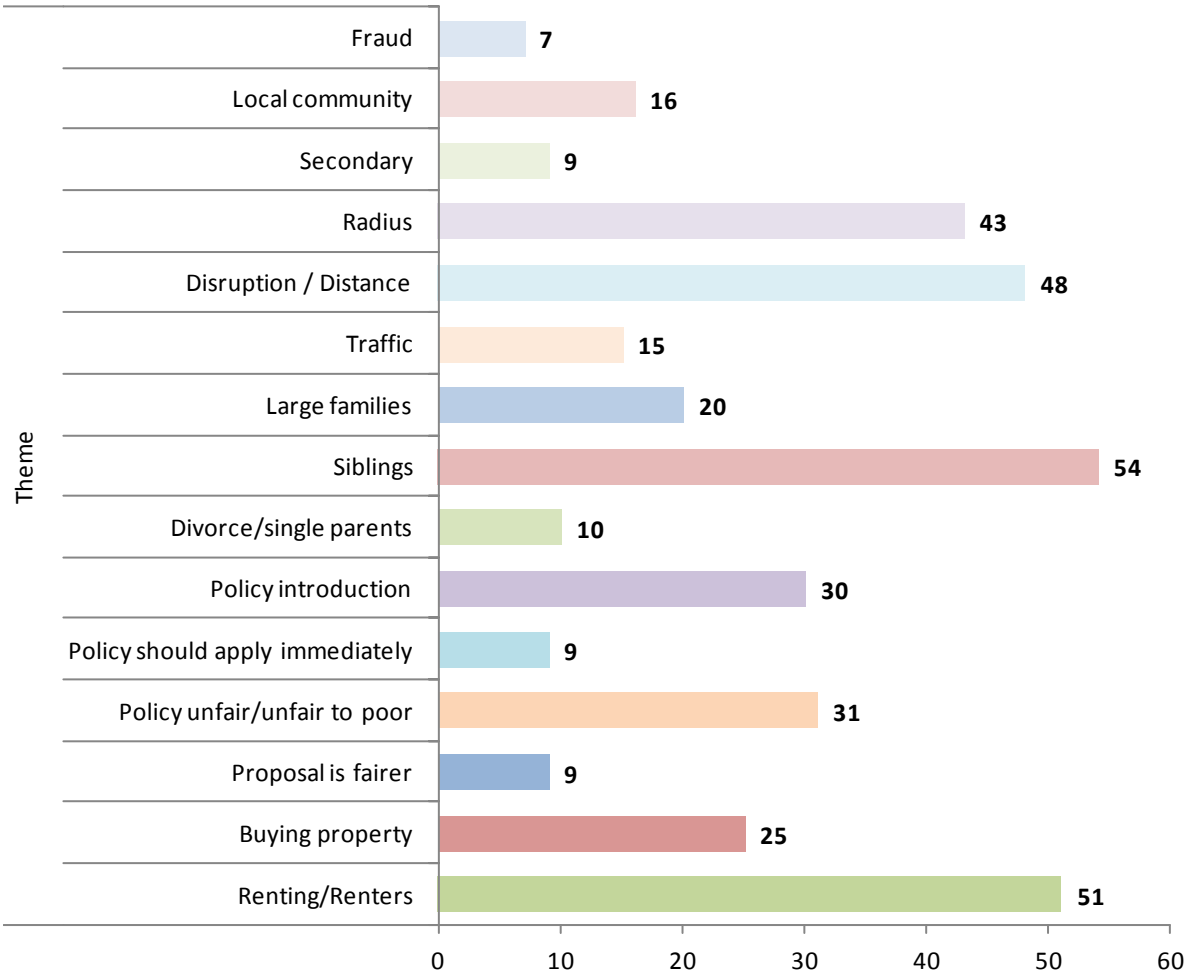
The following section breaks down the open text responses to question 3 of the consultation which asked: “Please use the space below for any other comments you would like to make about the proposed change to the sibling admission criterion”.

Some 174 comments were received and 15 themes (see below) have been developed in order to provide a basis for analysis. The complete responses to this question can be found in Appendices (pgs. 17 onwards).

Typical themes:
Fraud / Local community / Secondary / Radius / Disruption or Distance / Traffic / Large families / Siblings / Divorce or Single parents / Policy introduction / Policy should apply immediately / Policy unfair or unfair to poor / Proposal is fairer / Buying property / Renting or Renters

The figure below (Question 3) shows that the most popular themes were siblings, Renting or renters, disruption or distance and radius. Typical responses from the consoltation by each theme are also provided.

Question 3: Themes: Proposed changes to sibling criteria
Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



Typical responses from the consoltation by each theme

Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions below:

Fraud (7)

"I have a neighbour who moved out of the house and rented a house further down the road to get their first child into Rhodes Avenue primary school. They now have three children, the second and third will be guaranteed places as siblings. My child did not get into that school (just outside distance but very little) because of distance but their second child who started school at the same time did because of the sibling policy. It is outrageous that people do this. It is immoral and in my view tantamount to fraud."

Local community (16)

"I agree with the general sentiment of the change - local schools should be for local people."

Secondary (9)

"Acting now to reform the sibling priority for secondary applications would be a proactive step to ensure that local children can continue to get places at local secondary schools."

Radius (43)

"I agree with the proposed change save that where the qualification is that a sibling was admitted prior to September 2017, if the family have moved say more than 1 mile away, should not count."

Disruption or Distance (48)

"Further, where younger children are unable to attend the same school as their older sibling(s) this would cause significant logistic difficulty for getting them to different schools at drop off and pick up particularly as they are too young to make their own way to and from school. Attendance for siblings at different schools will undoubtedly create a disjointed school community for the parents with a lack of potential support for the schools attended."

Traffic (15)

"and (3) additional traffic congestion at the school run time where parents/carers attempt to get their children to alternative locations in short time thereby defeating any initiative to walk to school."

Large families (20)

"We have to be careful not to punish families who genuinely have to move house, having lived at the original address for some time. My family is fast out-growing our house now we have 3 kids and we'll no doubt have to legitimately move at some time having been in our house 10 years plus. We should not be penalised for this."

Siblings (54)

"I think it is extremely important for siblings to go to the same school. It will otherwise mean that families will have huge issues ranging from practical matters of drop off/pick up at the same time to unequal education with academic differences due to attending different schools. By introducing this concept, families that are less fortune, vulnerable and often under financial pressure (or even under income support) will be even more disadvantaged."

Divorce or Single parents (10)

"Also what happens to families that seperate during the course of one child starting school, and the next one joining? To manage childcare as a working parent is difficult and expensive enough without adding the complexity and the inconsistency of having different schools for your children."

and

".....what about single parents who may ultimately have to get two children to two different schools but have actually lived in one properly for many, many years, what about families who split up and can no longer afford to live near their school in between first and second child starting school"

Policy introduction (30)

"I do think it probably doesn't go quite far enough, as it doesn't address the problem of people who have already done this, and the local children who will miss out on places for several years while the new rule gradually comes into effect. But it is certainly a step in the right direction."

Policy should apply immediately (9)

"The new criterion should apply immediately, that is, for the Sept 2016/2017 intake. In addition, the new criterion should apply immediately to children with a sibling admitted before Sept 2017. They should not continue to receive priority."

Policy unfair or unfair to poor (31)

"This proposed change does not address the root causes of unfairness in the school place allocation system and simply creates a different kind of 'unfairness' - what about single parents who may ultimately have to get two children to two different schools but have actually lived in one properly for many, many years, what about families who split up and can no longer afford to live near their school in between first and second child starting school, what about families who have lived in one property for years pre-children and then simply outgrow it before a sibling starts school and then simply want to move for more space but cannot afford to live less than 0.5 miles from the school? I just do not see how this is the solution to the difficulties that some families do face getting school places. It would also penalise the many families settled and committed to an area who have bought properties for the long-term and to make a commitment to the local community who based their decisions on existing rules."

and

"I think the changes do not consider the families who often have little choice in moving home ie those who rent, either privately or via the council. I would imagine the proposal for change is driven by those in more affluent areas, eg Crouch End, where parents fail to consider the wider demographic of Haringey, where a large number of families rent. Obviously these are often the poorest members of society, whose voice is less likely to be heard during consultation.Being given notice by a landlord would then oblige the family to limit their home search to within the 0.5 miles of current school, adding to the stress of finding a new home within a short time frame. Having primary age children at different schools would be a logistical headache."

Proposal is fairer (9)

"It is very important that children are able to find a place at their local school. Some homes within Haringey only have one school close by and where this is hugely oversubscribed the fairest way is to decide by distance, otherwise a child may end up travelling huge distances."

Buying property (25)

"We have rented the same property since we move to the area 5 years ago and have since had two children, the eldest of of which has just started their reception year at our local school. I have therefore decided that we would like to put down more permanent routes in the area and are in the process of purchasing our first property. However, due to the high property prices within 0.5m of our local school we have been forced to purchase a property

further afield, which under these proposals (post 2017/18) would mean our second would not be guaranteed to join his brother at the same school. Whilst I agree that it is a good idea to add a deterrent to families choosing to live in an area for a short period of time with the sole purpose of gaining access to a particular school I feel that the proposed instrument is too blunt and risks impacting those less able to afford the properties within the 0.5m proposed."

Renting or Renters (51)

"This proposal will penalize anyone that does not own a home near the school. Further more it will drive the price of rent at a time that real estate prices in North London are already sky high. We have recently been told my our landlord that we will need to move out as he plans on selling the house. We have not managed finding a house near the school and have to move a mile away. Had this rule been in place we would find ourself that our youngest child that will be going to reception in a year would not be able to join his brothers in the same school. Landlords will be able to take advantage of this situation and drive up prices as they would realise that families would not want to tear the social fabric of their children."

5. Individual responses received to the consultation via email or letter

In addition to the main consultation survey 14 additional responses were received via email or letter. A breakdown of the responses is shown in the table below whilst the full responses can be found in the Appendices (pgs 72 onwards).

Date	From	Brief summary of response
16/11/15	Letter from Catherine West MP (Member of Parliament for Hornsey and Wood Green)	**(1)** The letter is from Catherine West MP (Member of Parliament for Hornsey and Wood Green) and sets out contact she has had from a number of parents on the issue of school places and their strong support for the proposal to change the sibling over subscription criteria. She has asked to be kept informed of the outcome of the consultation.
2/12/15	A primary school teacher at a Haringey primary school	**(2)** The e-mail is from a primary school teacher requesting the possibility of teaching staff gaining a school place for their children in the school they are working at. This representation has been included because they are relevant to the broader discussion on admissions arrangements for community schools.
7/12/15	A local resident with a young family	**(3)** The local resident writes in support of adopting the proposed sibling over subscription criteria and asks for it to be implemented as soon as possible.
30/12/15	A local resident with a young family	**(4)** The local resident writes in support of adopting the proposed sibling over subscription criteria and asks for it to be implemented as soon as possible so that their second child my benefit.
16/12/15	A resident of N8	**(5)** This resident of N8 agrees with the aim of the proposed policy but also feels it is important that siblings are kept together. They suggest amending the proposed criteria.
11/12/15	The Governing body of Belmont school, N22	**(6)** The Chair of Governors at Belmont school writes to object to the proposed adoption of the sibling over subscription criteria. Potential negative consequences of the policy are outlined.
23/10/15	A resident of N8	**(7)** This resident of N8 writes in support of adopting the proposed sibling over subscription criteria.
1/12/15	Private tenants	**(8)** This respondent is a private tenant (non home owner) and presumably a Haringey resident. They are against the adoption of the sibling criteria over-subscription policy as they feel they are particularly vulneranble to being made to move out of their property by their landlord.
1/12/15	A resident of N8	**(9)** This resident of N8 asks if they are still in the catchment area for

		their chosen school should the proposed over subscription criteria policy be adopted. This follows a recent move.
25/11/15	Parents / Carers	**(10)** A couple write in support of the proposed over subscription criteria policy.
25/11/15	Parent / Carer of children attending a school in Muswell Hill	**(11)** A parent/carer writes in to strongly oppose the proposed over subscription criteria policy.
25/11/15	Respondent (no address or interest supplied)	**(12)** This individual writes in favour of the proposed over subscription criteria policy.
25/11/15	Respondent (no address or interest supplied)	**(13)** This individual writes in favours of the proposed over subscription criteria policy and also suggests it will reduce traffic and congestion.
15/11/15	Respondent (no address or interest supplied)	**(14)** This individual writes in favour of the proposed over subscription criteria policy.

6. Responses received via Drop inn's

Two drop-in sessions were held on the topic of the proposed school admission arrangements for 2017/18. Brief notes from each meeting are below:

Notes from drop in at Wood Green library 4 December 2015

Two people attended
1) The first was strongly in favour of introducing the policy for primary schools and suggested it should also be rolled out for secondary schools as well.

2) The second person wanted clarification about implementation. She was in favour of the exemption (the 2nd question in the survey). She was also in favour of adopting the policy.

Notes from drop in at Crouch End library 1 December 2015

Nine attended, two in favour of implementation and to apply it retrospectively, seven against and concerned as some (not all) are long term renters. The main points raised were:

1) Genuine moves to just over 0.5 miles can move families to areas where there is no local community school.

2) Confusion about whether or not it applies to parents with a child in school now.

3) As the effects of the implementation wont kick in until around 2020 you are consulting families on children who aren't even born yet so you won't get the breadth of responses you need.

7. Reception and Junior Admission arrangements comments

The following section breaks down the open text responses to questions 4 and 5 of the consultation which asked: "What do you think of the complete proposed reception and junior admissions arrangements? and "What do you think about our proposed Pan-London co-ordination of reception and junior admission arrangements?

They were 103 responses to this question on proposed reception and junior admissions arrangements. 42 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 16 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

They were 60 responses to the question on the proposed Pan-London co-ordination of reception and junior admissions arrangements. 30 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 5 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

8. Nursery Admission arrangements comments

The following section breaks down the open text responses to question 6 of the consultation which asked: “What do you think of our proposed nursery admissions arrangements?

They were 80 responses to this question on proposed nursery admissions arrangements. 46 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 6 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

9. Secondary Admission arrangements comments

The following section breaks down the open text responses to questions 7 and 8 of the consultation which asked: “What do you think of our proposed secondary admissions arrangements? and “What do you think about our proposed Pan-London co-ordination of secondary arrangements?

They were 90 responses to the question on proposed secondary admissions arrangements. 35 respondents were broadly in favour with responses. 9 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

They were 58 responses to the question on the proposed Pan-London co-ordination of secondary admissions arrangements. 30 respondents were broadly in favour whilst 3 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

10. In-year Admission arrangements comments

The following section breaks down the open text responses to question 9 of the consultation which asked: “What do you think about our proposed in-year admission arrangements?

They were 37 responses to this question. 22 respondents were broadly in favour whilst 2 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

11. In-year fair access protocol comments

The following section breaks down the open text responses to question 10 of the consultation which asked: “What do you think about our proposed in-year admission arrangements?

They were 36 responses to this question. 22 respondents were broadly in favour. No respondents stated they were not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

12. Sixth Form Admission arrangements comments

The following section breaks down the open text responses to question 11 of the consultation which asked: “What do you think about our proposed sixth form admission arrangements?

They were 35 responses to this question. 23 respondents were broadly in favour. 3 respondents were broadly not in favour.

All responses in full are listed in Appendices 2.

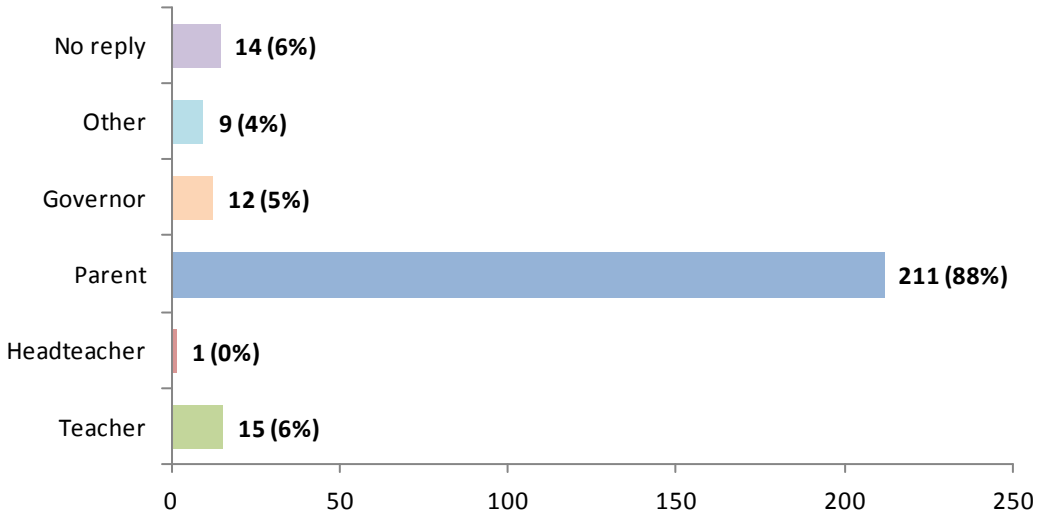
13. Scoping data

The following data details the background profile of responsdents to this consultation

Question 12: Please tell us who you are (tick all that apply)

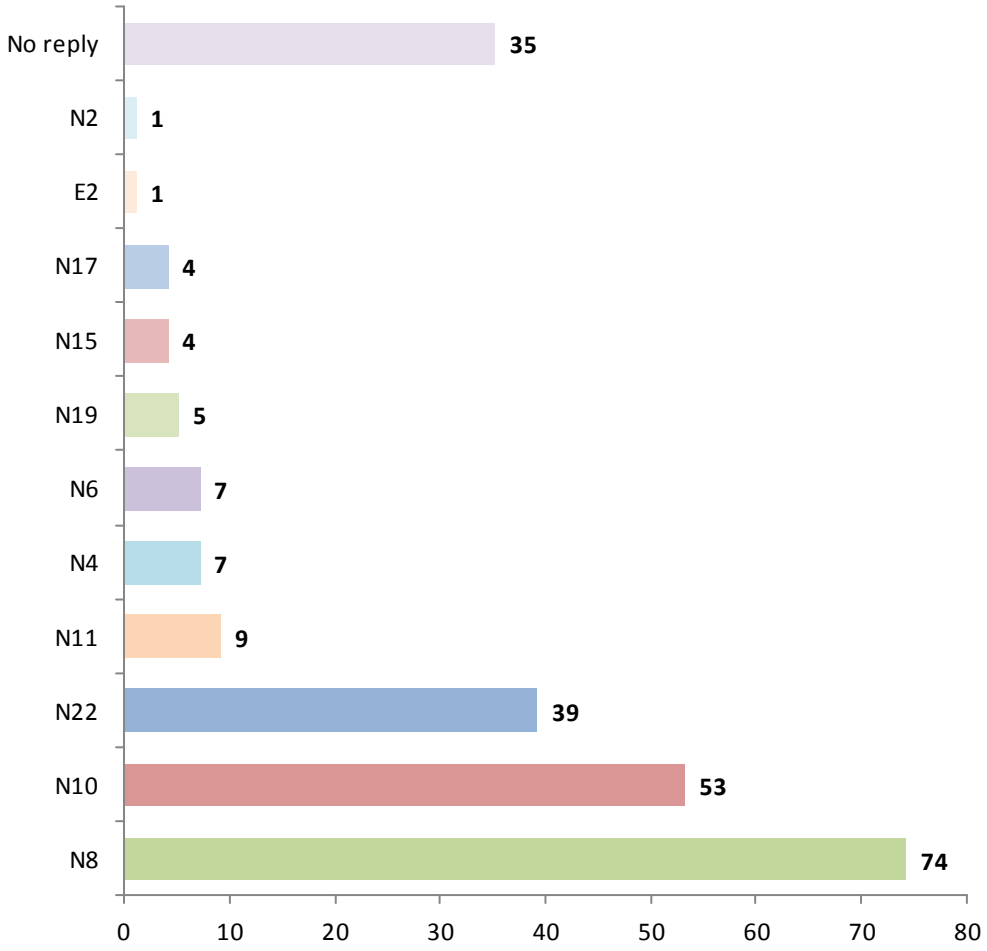
Source: Haringey Education Services 2015

Note: Respondents could answer more than one category, i.e. teacher and parent.



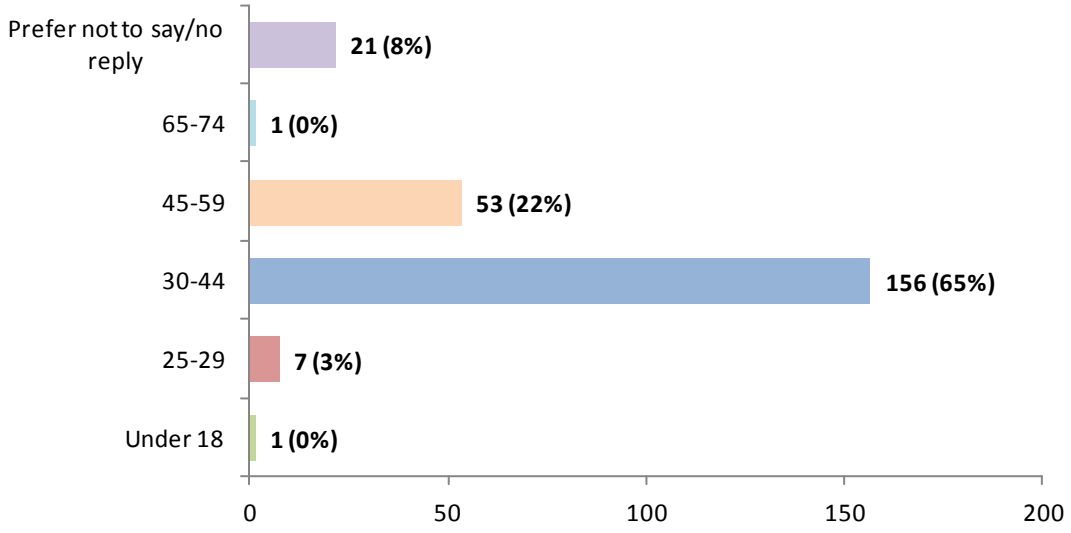
Question 13: What is your full postcode?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



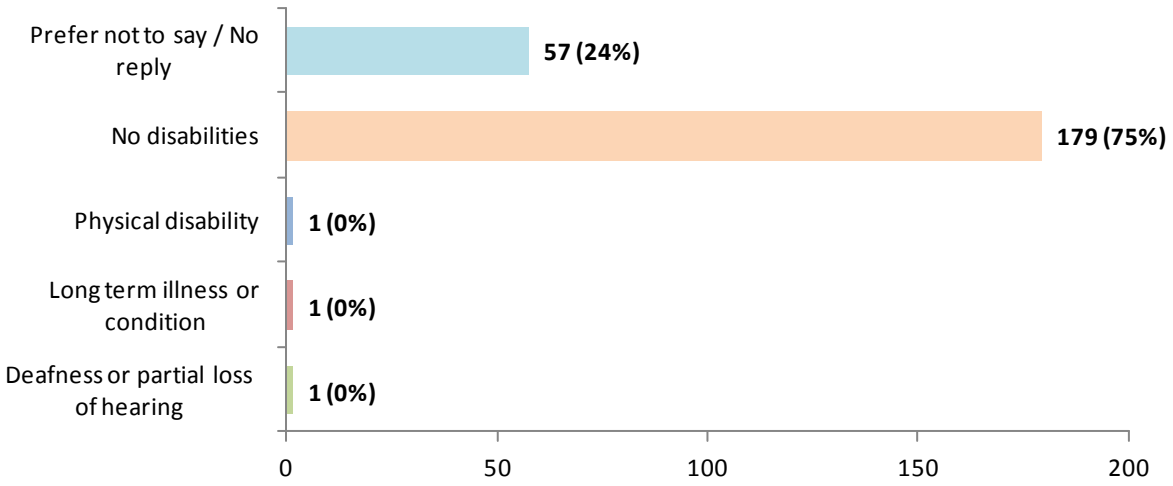
Question 14: What is your age group?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



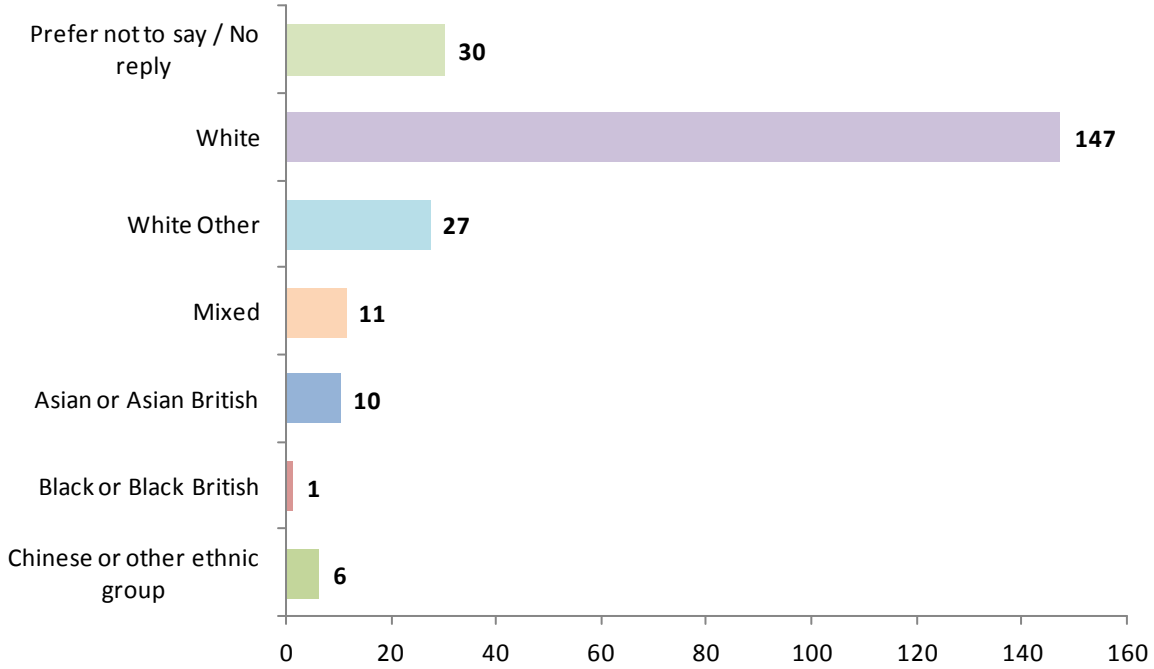
Question 15: Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted or are expected to last for at least 12 months?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



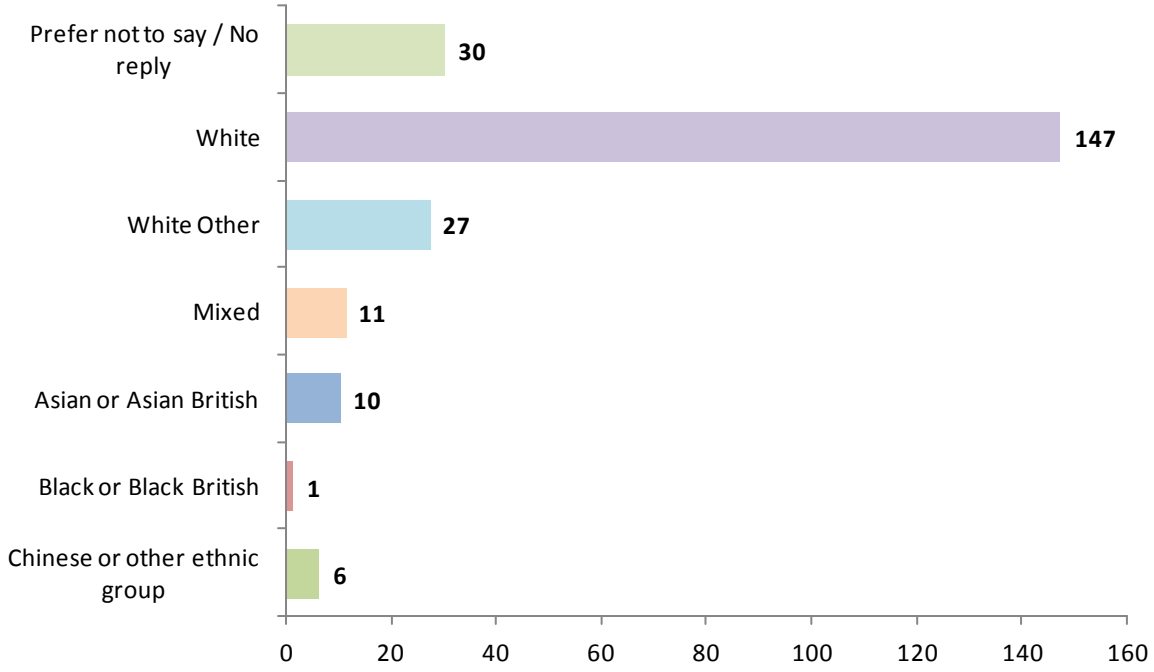
Question 16: Which ethnic group best describes you?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



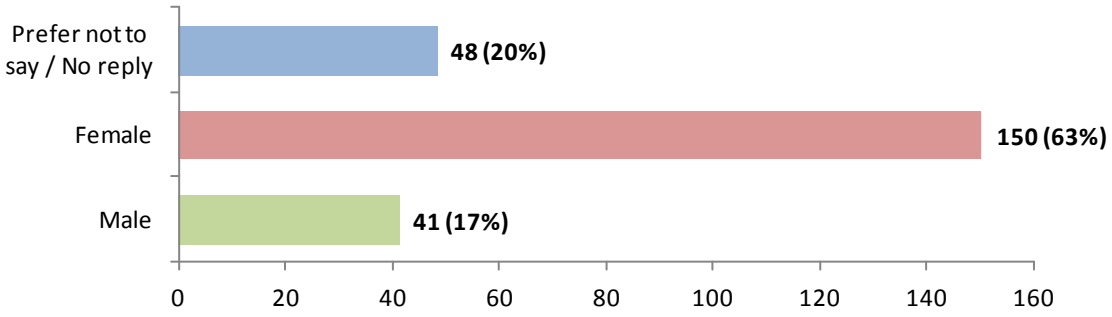
Question 16: Which ethnic group best describes you?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



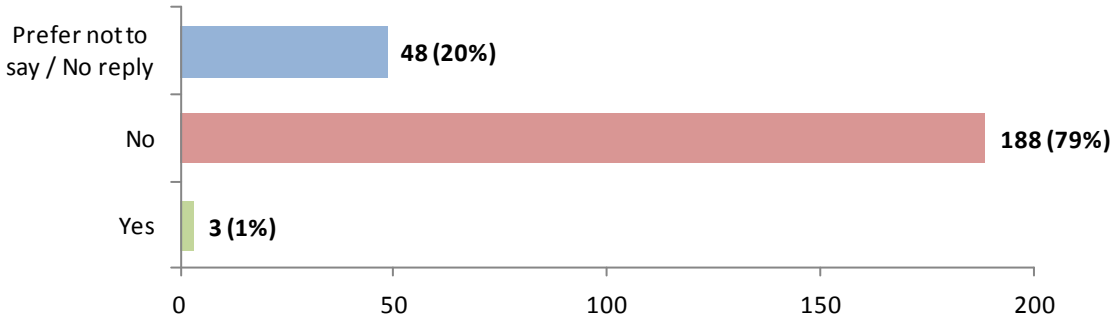
Question 23: What is your gender?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



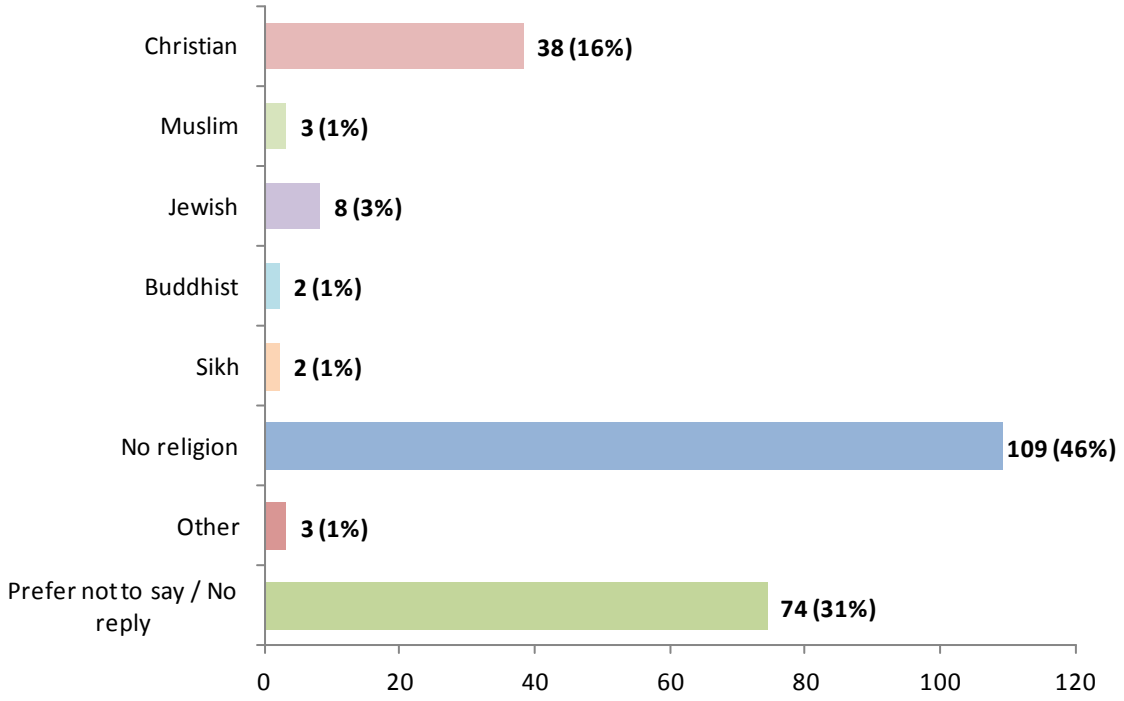
Question 24: Does your gender differ from your birth sex?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



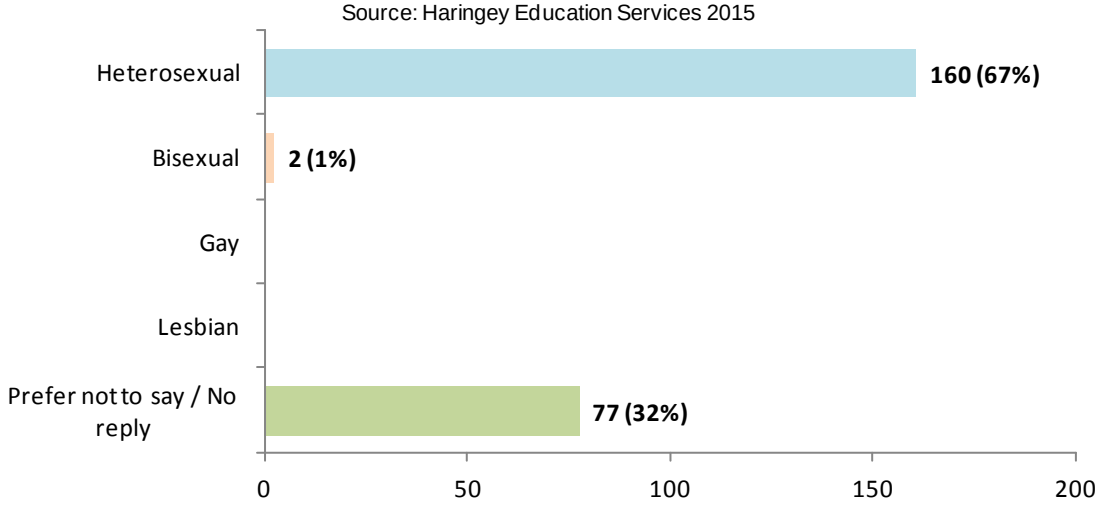
Question 25: Do you have a religion or belief that you would like to mention?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



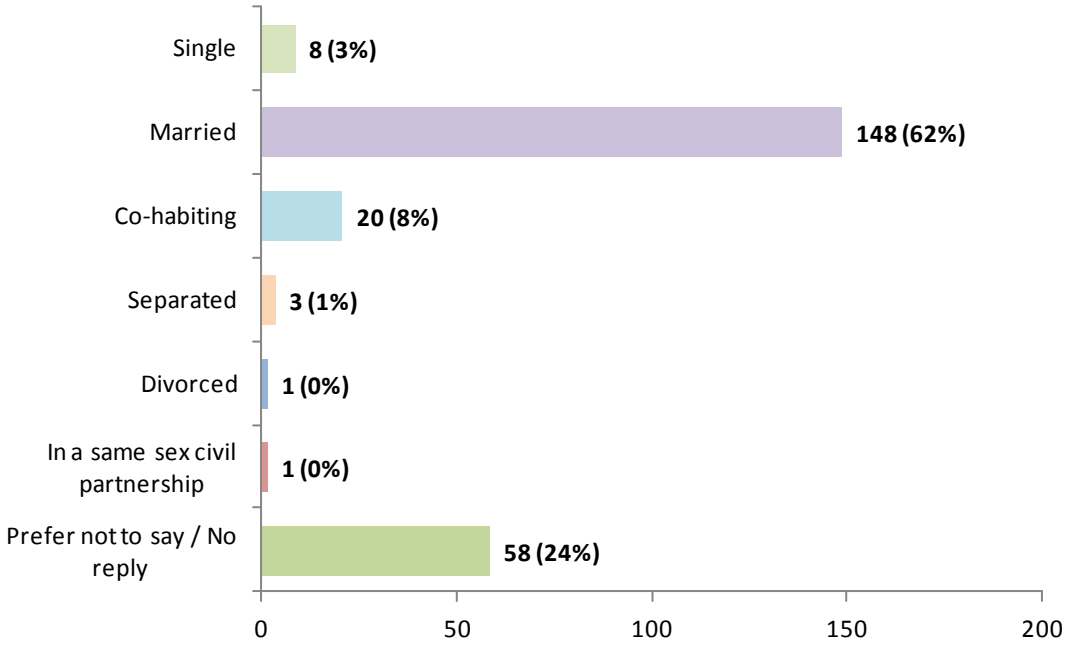
Question 26: How would you describe your sexual orientation?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



Question 27: How would you describe your marital status?

Source: Haringey Education Services 2015



Appendices

Open text responses to Question 3

Please use the space below for any other comments you would like to make about the proposed change to the sibling admission criterion

Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q3)Please use the space below for any other comments you would like to make about the proposed change to the sibling admission criterion
0.5 miles is too small a distance, and unfairly restricts families ability to move house for perfectly valid reasons. Moving 0.6 miles away from the school should not result in siblings being separated. Additionally, the priority for siblings admitted before September 2017 must remain. Removing this priority will unfairly penalise families who have already made decisions to move, a long time before the proposed changes were mooted. To retrospectively impose changes like these is grossly unfair for families that have made important decisions, for perfectly valid reasons, based on the admission rules at the time.
0.5 miles is very small radius. Whilst I agree with the idea I think that the area should be increased.
0.5miles is too short a distance to be capped to live that close to a school.I believe if you wish to move house you should stay in the local area but within 1 mile sounds fairer as you are still in the local community and in a walkable distance to the school
0.5miles is too short a distance.
1) The change would mean that local children can attend local schools rather than having to drive or take buses to go somewhere else. In my ward, 50% of reception places go to siblings, most of whom do not leave in the catchment area because their parents moved. This is not acceptable. 2) The 0.5 mile limit is very generous. Most oversubscribed schools have their catchment area stopping after 0.25 mile. 3) The change should come into place immediately to stop the fraudulous behaviour of parents who move house for 6 months to get their oldest child into a school and then move out as placed are secured for all siblings. 4) Older siblings should be offered places at a new school, in their catchment area, when parents are applying for a place for a younger sibling. This way thee is no need for multiple school runs. 5) There should be a review of what happens with any child who moves out of the catchment area, not only siblings. If parents decide to move out of the catchment area of their current school, they should be asked to re-apply. Some children will have good reasons for not moving schools, others could easily settle in somewhere else. This should be dealt with on a case by case basis by the School Board.
A agree because, as the parent of one child, I find it unfair that we miss out on school places which our right next to our home because someone else who has 3 or 4 children (speed out over many years). If that person with many children has moved away from the catchment then they should be offered a school near their catchment. Otherwise we're in a ridiculous situation of everyone travelling miles and not being part of the local community. I understand drop-off may be difficult in some cases so maybe there should be flexibility like a 20min window for morning arrival.
A parent cannot be expected to take children to two separate schools if the new proposals come in to affect. It is ridiculous. The majority of mothers at my child's school disagree with this criteria so please do not bring it in.
About time too - why not extend this to secondary schools with a slight extension to the catchment area.
Agree with the main policy change but think it should apply also to existing children unless there is a clear justification.
all siblings need to go to the same school regardless of where they live otherwise this is a logistic nightmare for parents.
Allowing families who have a child at the school on or before September 2017 to receive preferential treatment regardless of where they live in the future means local families won't see the full extent of this proposal until 2024, nine years away. no child that will benefit has

been born yet. It will also encourage a huge rush to rent close to the school over the next two years as people know full well all of their subsequent siblings will be admitted for the next seven years, regardless where they move to. So even more children will be coming from Barnet for the next few years. At least now there is some uncertainty of future policy stopping people doing it. I understand the council has to outline admissions a year in advance but surely it would be prudent to stop the sibling criteria earlier. Meaning ONLY families that have not moved or have but remain within 0.5 miles of a school will be able to get priority for their second child from September 2017, regardless of when their first child was admitted. This would see local people get the benefits 7 years earlier. I understand it is a pain for parents to have children at two different schools but EVERY family st St Mary's N8 has to take one sibling to Church Lane and another to Rectory Gardens. The council has no problem with that and they are further away than St Mary's infants and Rokelsy. Stop September 2017 preferential treatment and this is an excellent proposal that supports the local community.
Although I agree with proposal in general, I do not agree with the last part of the proposal which reads "or the last sibling was admitted prior to September 2017". I think this part of the proposal should be deleted because it would not be fair to allow priority to be given to children whose home address is more than 0.5 miles from a school AND whose home address has changed since the last sibling was admitted, just because that sibling was admitted prior to September 2017. I am aware of at least two families who are temporarily renting accommodation near Rokesly and Coleridge Primary Schools respectively, specifically so they can get their first born child into those schools for reception places in September 2016, when they are not in fact local to those schools. With the current proposed wording, those families would be able to move back to where they actually live, having secured a place for one child prior to September 2017, and thus ensuring priority will be given to subsequent siblings over local children even though they will no longer live within 0.5 miles of the school and their address will have changed. This would deprive more local children of places in subsequent years and may precipitate a rush of temporary renting in 2016, which would also adversely affect the September 2016 applications of local children.
Although this change does not seem unreasonable, I'm concerned it's a first step towards eroding the principle that siblings can attend the same school. I believe siblings should always be given priority, because having children in different schools and doing drop off and pick ups at different schools is such a huge challenge for working parents. Even with breakfast and after school club and an extended day from 0800-1800, with an hour's commute in and out of London, it is barely possible to do a full working day. Having children at different schools would make this impossible.
Apply this rule to secondary schools also.
Applying the sibling priority rule only to siblings living within 0.5miles of the school is a good idea. This rule should be implemented to all new applicants, whether or not they already have a sibling in the school, and whether or not their address has changed since the last sibling was offered a place.
As a private tenant that does not own their own home this rule puts us into constant worry of not only loosing our home (which is already the case due to unstable and only short-time unprotected tenancy agreements and non-controlled rents). It also creates a new worry to not being given a place for the sibling if we loose our home (because it's sold or due to rent increase). I believe that each case needs to individually be looked at and assessed to give people fair and equal rights.
As an addition to my response to Q2, I think that children with a sibling admitted prior to September 17 should ONLY receive priority if the family either has not moved address since the last sibling was admitted, OR they live within 0.5 miles of the school.
At infant/ junior school level I feel that it is very difficult if parents are going to end up with children in 2 schools. Given London house prices it is common for parents to be living in a flat when their eldest starts school but want to move to a larger property that they can afford over time. Given that, I can understand the frustration in some areas where people rent properties for short periods to get their whole family into a school.
Could this proposal render a child 'schooless' i.e. could it mean that a child already in school be possibly forced out of school and unable to get into a new acceptable school? Or ,more

likely since this is not to be a national policy, the second child might not get into a new school in time? And even if they do, then the parent would be forced to take their children to two or more separate schools each morning. Doesn't sound workable and smacks of lazy problem solving on the part of the council. Would it not be possible to extend the hours of over-subscribed schools to allow them to take more students per day in the same buildings? And, or allow private tuition fees to be re-claimable from income tax, thus allowing more parents to afford to use alternative options, freeing up spaces for those who can't.
Dear sir/madam, Delaying the full implementation of the policy that is designed to make more local school places available for local families will only exacerbate the congestion problems around pick up and drop off times. Many families choose to drive, which is very dangerous for young children around 9am and 3pm. There are so many near misses everyday and a factor has to be that people live so far away that they have to drive. Placing geographical limits will reduce this problem and doing it earlier would clearly improve safety. It is not immediately clear to me why exemptions should be given for the next decade to families who live miles away. Regards
disagree that if the address has not changed, they will still receive priority. this is unfair on members of local community with children. also environmental impact of people from further afield
distance is too far -should be 0.3 mile as that is cut off point for large amount of good schools should apply regardless of whether someone has moved to provide incentive to apply to local school
For admissions in 2017, this is understandable. Going forwards, if this criterion can't be eliminated, it could maybe be made less automatic, for instance considering the circumstances of the family to make sure the provision is not abused.
Given the problems with social rented and private rented housing this risks being very discriminatory against poorer families who can't afford to buy a house and risk being forced to have their children in different schools as they have to move because of housing problems. This would not be fair on them (how for example are single mothers supposed to work with primary aged children in different school) and it means poorer children can't go to school together. How on earth can a labour authority be planning to do something that so clearly harms low income groups to protect middle class home owners. Where is the equally impact assessment!
Giving exemption to those that have a child registered by Sept 17 gives a cast iron guarantee that as long as you are in a school by then you can move away and be guaranteed to get your sibling in. This will actually increase the activity of renting for schools places in the short term as it gives a guarantee of what future policy is. I cannot see any justification for this exemption and none has been given.
Growing families are finding it harder and harder to remain in an area where their children were born and started school, due to exorbitant house prices. Sometimes this forces families to move further than 0.5 miles from their oldest child's school. In addition, this is actually not a very large distance, many school catchment areas were larger than 0.5 miles not long ago. To maintain family stability and a sense of community, it's important to allow younger siblings the opportunity to remain at the primary school that they have known all their lives rather than uproot them. For parents, to have to make arrangements for two school drop offs of primary school age children is also unrealistic. I would like to see families who do move from their original address be encouraged to look for housing as close by as possible. But this new policy is detrimental to families who cannot afford to be directly by their child's school.
Haringey council would like to close the loop hole that some people abuse as they move in to an area to get their first child in to a good school but then move away. However this new policy will not achieve anything as many people who can afford to, will simply do the same thing the second time around and subsequently move back in to the area in order to get their second child (sibling) in to school and then move out of the area again.
Having spent a year coping with children attending two different schools due to a house move I support keeping the sibling priority. It is not always possible to stay within a certain area for many reasons including financial difficulties/ divorce. While there is a problem with people renting near popular schools this would also risk penalising families whose circumstances

have changed, leaving them the added burden of having to cope with picking up from two or more schools at the same time each day. Unsettling the oldest child from their current school could add to an already unsettling situation. Having dealt with two school runs, I know it is very stressful for parents, children and the teachers dealing with the late arrivals and pick ups it produces.
Hello, I have a few concerns about this proposal. I have a daughter in St Aidan's and a son who is starting nursery there in January to be applying for admission 2017/2018. Initially, I would like to point out that it is extremely difficult for working families to move with an area with such oversubscribed schools. This will only exacerbate the problem. As my family has grown we have tried to find an affordable place to live with our children and that is very complex within already tight parameters. Added to this is the stress of needing to be within the reach of a Secondary school. In our situation, the only Secondary school near to St Aidan's is Hornsey School for Girls. As we have a boy and a girl this is not an option. I would imagine making Hornsey a mixed sex school should be a greater priority than this sibling ruling. The fact that you cannot live in the same place for both primary and secondary is very frustrating. In the literature we received about the consultation, it was made clear that the proposal was only to do with families without children in the schools prior to 2017. This means that all families in a situation similar to ours will have read the information and think it didn't apply to their specific situation. The interest in opposing retrospective application of this rule will be limited because, unless people investigated further, they would have been mislead by the information that was sent out. This will surely lead to an unfair analysis of public opinion. It is very important for our daughter to remain in the school which she is settled in. She is shy and anxious and changing schools would be too distressing for her. If my son we not to be able to attend the same school, my wife would likely have to quit her job (she works 8am-4pm) so that we can drop off our children at different schools. Had we known that this new rule was in place, we could have changed our area when we were looking to move earlier this year. As this was not the rule at the time. Last summer we opted to move nearer 1 mile from the school, while on a direct 10min bus line. A big issue for us is that we followed the rule of the existing admittance and we will be penalised irrespective of that, which is wholly unfair. Generally speaking; 0.5 mile is a very small distance, even in London. Given the difficulties and expense finding housing in London, making it more difficult on families with multiple young children is not ideal. I believe a 1.5 or 2 mile zone is more appropriate to not put extra pressure on families. One of the major problems with large numbers of siblings taking school places in the bulge system. I have seen a lot of writing about Western Park having very limited places, but this is a direct result of two budge years which is a false economy which exponentially increases sibling applications making a much bigger problem where there wasn't one in the first place. Thank you for your time and consideration.
How could a parent get children to school on time and not too early either if at different school??
I agree that if a family moves further away then sibling priority should cease, however, I think 0.5 miles is too short a distance, it should be broadened a little.
I agree that there is a problem with parents moving into an area to gain admission to a school and then moving back out. However I strongly disagree with the proposed solution to it for the following reasons. 1) 0.5 miles is a very narrow catchment - it effectively means that families would have little or no mobility once their children are attending school, and would disproportionately penalise low income families whose children attend schools in affluent areas, as they would be least likely to be able to afford the premium attached to houses in this area - bearing in mind that rents can sharply increase once a school becomes outstanding and families may be forced out of the area BECAUSE their children attend an improving school. 2) Upper years at the school can often be under-subscribed even while lower years are over subscribed. (This is the case at my children's school). This change would mean that a family living much further away (say 1 mile+) could accept a place offered to an older child (say in KS2) and that child's siblings would then be guaranteed entry because they had not changed address since the offer. Meanwhile a child who had been in the school for years could be forced out because their parents moved just outside the 0.5 mile boundary and are unable to take their children to two different primary schools. There would be an absurd

situation where people who had been in the school for a few months and lived 1.0 miles away would get sibling priority, while people living much closer who had been in the school for years and had moved just outside the 0.5 mile boundary were denied it. This solution effectively advantages affluent parents who can afford to buy and move within the very narrow boundaries of a good school, and disadvantages people on lower incomes who may be forced to move by circumstance (extra children or rent rises), even though they may have been attending the school for years and be the very people whose input helped the school's reputation become what it is. I feel adopting this policy would be a retrograde steps in terms of making Haringey's schools more inclusive. In my view the real problem is upper income parents renting temporary addresses in areas with good schools and then moving back properties they own further away. I would like to see a solution similar to the one used by Camden whereby if parents are renting but own another property within (say) 5 miles, they are assessed on the address of the owned property. Adopting Camden's solution would, in my view, be a more effective and more targeted way of tackling this problem, with less potential for disadvantaging low income families and bona fide permanent renters.
I agree with the general sentiment of the change - local schools should be for local people. I see no reason why siblings admitted prior to 2017 should continue to receive priority - this simply prolongs the unfairness for local people further - rewards those playing the system and fails to close this loophole that has rightly been identified. I believe the council needs to grasp the issue and deal with this at the earliest opportunity and fully. The area we live in has been identified as an area where local school admission is a real issue - and giving places to people who have moved away makes no sense. It is also very stressful to live knowing you may not get your child into a local school - I would urge the council to deal with this quickly. To leave the September 2017 loophole will not deal with the issue for years and years - it needs addressing now...
I agree with the proposed change save that where the qualification is that a sibling was admitted prior to September 2017, if the family have moved say more than 1 mile away, should not count.
I agree with the sentiment of the proposal but I think that the proposed changes are unfair for people who may be forced to move due to high housing costs For example, a family renting close to the school may be forced to move if the landlord puts the rent up Given the housing crisis in London, I think the proposed changes will impact lower income families more than higher income families which is unfair
I am a parent of 3 young children living in a rental property, as many families in London do. Should our landlord choose to bring our tenancy to a close, we would therefore need to move and may not be able to find a suitable property which meets our needs and is in our cost range within the 0.5 mile range that is proposed in your consultation paper. As a family with two working parents, the risk of having children in two separate primary schools driven by a move potentially out of our control would have big consequences for us. The logistics of getting children to two separate schools each day with the same drop-off and pick-up times would be incredibly difficult and potentially incur further childcare costs. Part of the reason that we enjoy where we live and the school that our children are currently in is the community and chance to get involved in events and with other families. The children greatly benefit from the opportunity to see school friends out and about in the neighbourhood after school and on the week-end. If our youngest ended up in a completely different school in the borough he would be deprived of the same benefits.
I am glad that this is being proposed as as a parent who's child is at a primary school in Haringey, I know of parents who have rented very close to the school that they want their child to get into and then when they have go their child in, moved to a cheaper place knowing that the younger sibling will get a place. They are able to do this because they have the money to rent in the area right by the school they want their children to get into.

I belive this proposed changes to sibling criterion for VC primary is extremely unfair for the following reasons: - Property prices around certain schools are very expensive. This proposal will favour the rich who can avoid to live in big houses. If you live in a smaller property and your family grows – or your circumstances change through, for example, death or divorce - you will be forced to move outside of the catchment area because you will not be able to afford a different or bigger house. It will force siblings apart if they haven't yet got in to the same school. - This proposal will raise house prices even more in areas next to good schools. There is already a huge inequity gap in property prices in London and the UK. This proposal will make that gap wider. - I grew up in Crouch End, and am proud of Harringay Council's efforts to make our community more inclusive, welcoming and enriching. I went to Coleridge School where my daughter now attends. If we want our family to grow we would only be able to afford a property outside of the 0.5 miles proposed zone, which we cannot do. This proposal will tear families apart. It will cause two siblings going to different schools to be late, causing great disruption to the family.
I can understand why this has been proposed. However, as someone who has always lived well within the required 0.5 miles distance from the school even before thinking of starting a family and then for personal or financial reasons needs to move a few streets out it would be unfair to the family not to be given priority to those siblings. In particular, it would be impossible for parents to collect and drop off from different schools, not to mention the detrimental impact it would have on the relationship of the siblings. Coleridge primary school and others are praised and outstanding due to the family community unity. If current siblings were not given priority the parents focus, support, commitment to the school and children would be divided/damaged. Also, people need a few years advance notice before such a proposal is implemented so they are given sufficient time to plan family and finance and not given any unexpected surprises or disruption to already busy family lives.
I completely agree that families who move out of the area or who live more than 0.5 miles and have got their oldest child into a school after Reception should not be allowed sibling priority. However I strongly believe this should start as soon as possible, and those who have already played the system should not be allowed to do so any more. There is a crisis NOW in my area for families trying to get their eldest into Reception. It will take years before the families that abuse/ play the system free up places under your proposal.
I completely agree with the discontinuation of the sibling priority. Many families in the area are playing the system, renting a flat/house with their first child, and then moving well out of the local area. All this does is increase traffic to the schools as parents drive their kids, and makes it really difficult for the local families. Housing is very expensive in Haringey and it is unfair that the residents that have paid a premium for the area can not get their children in to school. If parents choose to move away from the area after the first child then that is their decision.
I completely agree with the rule that sibling of those children who admitted prior to September 2017 should still have priorities, regardless where they live, since parents were not made aware prior to admitting their first child to school, they may have to move due to unforeseen reasons, if those siblings lose priority, it will cause too much upset and incovinince to any family.
I do not feel that this measure would really help the problem of people moving temporarily for school places which is why the council says it is proposing the change. Rather it seems like a knee-jerk reaction to people complaining that they have not got desired school. The proposal appears very simplistic and not thought through and not presenting the different sides of the problem. Firstly it does not stop the problem in a number of cases such as; where parents only have one child from moving temporarily; people with two or more children moving several times to get each child in; people moving temporally to rent near school but staying in catchment the number of years it takes to get say two children into the school and then moving further away; people living within .5miles to a school they want but not near enough to be in catchment moving closer to the school and then moving back to their home thereby cheating children closer to the school of a place. So the question is if the people who move for the above circumstances are removed from the picture then what would be the real figure

that would be applying for sibling priority out of catchment and is that figure really worth changing the rules which will of course also have a cost and disadvantage other people especially people who might have been living in the local area for a long period. The figures provided by the consultation has thus not given the full picture nor considered both sides of the argument. There might be people living locally with a child already at a school forced to move because of unreasonable landlords hiking prices, or given notice to move, or have expanding families and need more space, or getting divorced and having to move or fleeing domestic violence. There can be lots of valid reasons people might have to moving without also having to uproot children from school or have to commute to different schools. They may not be able to find something suitable within .5miles as the new rule would increase demand for properties within this radius. This means poorer people would be disadvantaged while those able to afford it would be able to rent within the right distance and thus keep their children at the school. It also does not stop those who can afford it buying property near schools to get in thereby giving more advantage to those well off enough to do so. So the council policy will now help to drive up house prices to .5 miles around a school rather than previous smaller catchment of desirable schools. Deciding to use .5 miles seems to be random seeing that schools have different intake number and catchments and density of accommodation around them. This means people forced to move as per the examples above will be disadvantaged if the have children at large schools as opposed to those with small intake as options to find accommodation will be very limited or impossible. Rather this should be a relative number to catchment. i.e. .5 miles from last distance offered the year before. Or as a percentage of the intake. So schools of one class intake might have .5 miles while 3 class intake might have 1.5miles. Council policy says that children offered a place within 2miles of a school or given help with transport as this is considered fair distance to travel to school. Maybe this figure could be applied? Lastly there are a lot of faith schools that take children not in the immediate locality, thereby denying the children close to the school to benefit children further away. why should this be allowed letting people exploit by going to church as opposed to moving as happens a lot. This issue should be tackled simultaneously. These schools are funded with taxpayers but excluding taxpayers that live locally who might have to end up travelling away to attend a school. Bottom line while I understand the council moves to do something about a certain situation, I do not think proposed change is comprehensive or fair or highly effective.
I do not see how these changes would make the current system any fairer. In fact I feel quite the opposite. It would disadvantage families who's circumstances change between children starting school. What if someone got divorced, died or was evicted from a rental property during this period? They would be forced to buy or rent a property within an exceptionally small area just to keep their children in the same school. This would also push up house prices even more favouring the wealthy who can afford to buy a house big, enough for a growing family in a tiny catchment area close to a good school. It also forces families life choices. It's not practical/feasible in inner city London to have children in two different schools if both parents work. It's not fair on the parents or the child. The proposal would mean that families would not be able to move house while their children are of school starting age Which if you have 3 children could be up to 6 years which is quite a considerable time. I also do not feel that it favours the community feel of the schools as argued. When you are proposing an area of 0.5 miles from a school, this is not community, this is a few roads and it is elitist and non- inclusive. How can it be about community when you are enforcing a rule that would mean that some children would end up attending different schools to their siblings? On a personal note. I attended a different school to my sibling and I feel very strongly that it is a negative thing for a family, not only from a practical standpoint but also from an emotional point of view. I think siblings should be brought up equally and attending different schools creates problems. I think attending a school with your sibling is of the highest importance.
I don't feel this change is fair to every family. Area like crouch end, simply pushing people out of the area due to the extremely high property price, in most cases parents have left with no choice but to move further away from school simply because they can no longer afford the housing price or lack of suitable rental property, for these families if there older child is already attending the school, base on this new rule the siblings don't get priorities, which means

parents will be facing sending children to different schools, it's simply unfair and impossible for any family to manage.
I don't have children in school yet but don't want to be limited in being able to move between admission of the first and last. we will need to get a bigger property at some point but want to stay in Crouch End - please don't limit our freedom to improve our quality of life!
I dont think the sibling rule should apply to kids in secondary schools of familj have moved out of the area
I feel it is very important that children who have siblings who are currently attending a school, should be admitted. Changes should take effect from the date of implementation and not back-dated. The benefits of siblings attending the same school are huge, to the children, the school and the families. I feel strongly that while it is fine that the arrangements are being reviewed, it is only fair that the rules should be honoured as they were originally.
I feel strongly that children, particularly those of primary age, should walk/cycle/scoot to school. Large numbers of parents at my son's school drop their children by car, adding to the hazardous pollution levels in London and making the area around the school less safe for all children at drop-off and pick-up times. This problem is exacerbated by significant numbers living further away from school. Whilst I think it is right that everyone should have advance warning of the changes, the situation needs to be addressed for the future.
I fully support this amendment. It is wrong for a family to move on a temporary basis into an area in order to gain a school place not only for one child, but for all subsequent children regardless of where they then move to
I have a neighbour who moved out of the house and rented a house further down the road to get their first child into Rhodes Avenue primary school. They now have three children, the second and third will be guaranteed places as siblings. My child did not get into that school (just outside distance but very little) because of distance but their second child who started school at the same time did because of the sibling policy. It is outrageous that people do this. It is immoral and in my view tantamount to fraud. I question how you will deal with parents who simply use their parents address as this potentially won't change and so your proposed changes will not affect these scenarios which should also be tackled by Haringey and eliminated.
I have both my kids in school so this does not affect me but I cannot see how a parent with kids in two different schools can get them To two different places for 9am. The sibling rule should stay in place as it is also terribly disruptive to the children in their important formative years.
I note the reasoning for the proposed change to the sibling policy which I do agree need addressing. However, I do not consider the change int he sibling admission criterion is the correct way forward because siblings need to support each other at school particularly at a young age and when arrive in a new environment be it primary or secondary school. This I have personal experience of being one of four children myself and further being the parent of four children, it is vital to have the knowledge that you have sibling nearby when a child encounters difficulties with settling in, friendships (and/or bullying), or work to call upon and feel secure or reassured. Further, the logistics of getting younger children to school at the same time, potentially to a myriad of locations, where there are more than 2 siblings will be difficult to manage and also potentially create (1) additional costs in employing either additional childcare simply for the drop and pick up for both working and none working parents depending upon the distance between schools; and (2) potential requirement to changing working patterns to meet the challenge of getting children to different locations could create employment issues for parents; and (3) additional traffic congestion at the school run time where parents/carers attempt to get their children to alternative locations in short time thereby defeating any initiative to walk to school..
I really think that something needs to be done to stop parents who can afford it from playing the system. I know of several families who have done this and think it is dreadful. I hope that it extends to secondary schools too.
I strongly agree that children with a sibling admitted prior to Sept 2017 (the Prior to Sept 2017 carve out) should continue to receive priority. Parents can make an informed choice going forward about where to live. But it would be grossly unfair to apply this policy to families where

the major decision about moving even slightly over 0.5miles from school of the first born sibling was taken before this consultation was mooted. Without the Prior to Sept 2017 carve out, such families would face the stark choice of either having to move; send their children to different schools - a logistical nightmare to say nothing of the impact on the children themselves - or take out the first born sibling from a school where they may be very settled and content. This could be very damaging to the psychological welfare of that first child. Our own first born has trouble adjusting to change, making new friends etc and it would be potentially disastrous for him to be taken out from his beloved school because of the logistical problem of having to collect more than one child from different schools. We are very much part of the community of our school, just over 0.5mile away.
I strongly believe that the current arrangement should not be reviewed or changed as it will not make any sense for parents to be dropping off at two different locations should they need to move addresses. It will be virtually impossible to be on time at two different locations and the parents will be put in a very uncomfortable and stressful position. I do not see any logic behind this suggestion and I strongly believe that any parent put on a similar position will be very stressed out.
I strongly disagree that you wait until after September 2017 to implement the above changes. In doing so you will deny many local children a place at their local school. This will affect so many things on a personal level for each child and family (the friends they make, the location of after school activities, time spent on journeys to school, which schools they go to next etc) as well as for the local community (for instance local traffic). The changes you propose are both fair and necessary, and need to be implemented with immediate effect in order to deter families from unlawfully renting properties closer to the school to gain places for their children. This favours families who can afford to own and rent at the same time. If the council believes the policy change is the right one then they needs to implement it now. Haringey Council's vision, approach and priorities state that your first priority is to "Enable every child and young person to have the best start in life, with high quality education". To give a child the best start in life you should enable them to go to their local school, where they can walk to school every day, make friends on their street and grow up to feel part of the local community.
I strongly support the proposal to restrict sibling priority to 0.5 miles from school. When I applied for 2015 reception admission for my son he was unable to secure a place at any of our 6 closest community schools because of the current sibling priority rule. Our closest school is only 160 metres away but only 4 places out of 30 were allocated on distance in 2015. If parents move beyond the 0.5 mile zone they should lose sibling priority and siblings must then apply on a distance basis. It does not seem fair that children should be denied a place at their local schools in favour of siblings living much further away. I would strongly support this new policy being retrospective i.e. that children with a sibling admitted prior to September 2017 should NOT continue to receive priority unless they live within 0.5 miles of the school (or if they live further than 0.5 miles from school have not changed address since the first child was admitted). If the proposed policy is not retrospective this will have the effect of continuing to give certainty of a school place to parents of siblings living further than 0.5 miles from school at the expensive of first time applicants who live much closer. This does not seem fair at all as there are some parts of the borough under the current admissions policy where children are unable to get a place at any local schools - for example in Hornsey Vale. I would expect many of those who would oppose the proposal being retrospective will have moved temporarily close to a school to get a place and then moved away again. I know of people who have done this for 2015 reception admissions and managed to get away with it. I have a daughter who will be applying for reception in 2017 and it seems very unfair that she should miss out on a local school place in favour of parents who have been playing the system and live much further away to us from the local schools. The benefits of introducing the proposed policy include: Preventing families temporarily moving into a cut-off zone, securing a place for child #1, then moving far from the school whilst still being able to send siblings over and above local children. This practice is widespread in parts of the borough. Ensuring families remain living in the immediate vicinity of the school and contribute to the school's local community rather than using it purely as an education convenience. Ensuring more children will walk to school and alleviate school rush traffic issues. Putting a stop to the

almost mercenary pursuit of “the best” state school by parents where hopefully such energies will instead be put towards improving and making a family’s local school work for them eventually leading to a more even standard of schools across the borough. If the new policy is implemented an exception should be made for vulnerable children from families who regularly move between temporary accommodation. I would strongly support the new policy being applied to secondary transfer as well as primary admissions. The current pressure on primary places will extend to secondary places in the next few years according to the Council's own predictions. Acting now to reform the sibling priority for secondary applications would be a proactive step to ensure that local children can continue to get places at local secondary schools. The practice of 'shopping around' for secondary places is becoming an issue in parts of the borough and I know of parents of 7 or 8 year olds who are owner occupiers making decisions about which secondary school to rent a second home next door to. I would also strongly support the Council introducing priority admissions zones for community schools to ensure that all addresses in the borough have a fair chance of accessing a local school place. On the current purely distance based approach there are some roads in our local area where you have a choice of 3 or more schools and others where you have a choice of none. I is not fair in Hornsey for example that some roads have a choice of Ashmount and Coleridge, and others a choices of Rokesley, Campsbourne or St Mary's and other roads end up being allocated places in Wood Green. Priority catchment areas would not only make the admissions system fairer but also strengthen the links between the school and the local community.
I support this change in policy as it will help keep children at their local school rather than having to bus them to schools further away. I believe this should be applied to those admitted to school prior to 2017 unless there are very strong grounds for moving away from the area
I suspect that parents who do have children at over-subscribed schools will disproportionately reply to this consultation, to oppose the changes. The consultation has been open for weeks and i only just heard about it - from one such parent. I think they are almost the only ones who know about it as they are most affected and spreading the word. But I know lots of families who lived only very temporarily near good schools but have several children there, while kids who live nearby can't get in. If you continue to give priority to families with one child already at school, then this situation will not change for many years and many local children will be adversely affected. And families will leave the area because of it.
I think it is a fair change given the pressure on places in this borough and the desire for people to send their families to a school close to their home - children who live close to a school are being turned away in favour of (in some cases) siblings who live far from the school. It is also fair to ensure that parents who moved house before this policy is brought into force should not be affected.
I think it is extremely important for siblings to go to the same school. It will otherwise mean that families will have huge issues ranging from practical matters of drop off/pick up at the same time to unequal education with academic differences due to attending different schools. By introducing this concept, families that are less fortune, vulnerable and often under financial pressure (or even under income support) will be even more disadvantaged. For example these families might have been forced to move away from the school catchment area (or placed in council homes further away with little consideration to family stability) due to high rents will be put under even greater pressure. Long term issues, often expensive for the council, should not be excluded. I understand you want to target families who can afford to rent locally just to access the schools. Unfortunately, this is harming the most vulnerable families.
I think it is unfair for families to rent a home close to a school in order to get their child into the school, and I would like to see all primary children walking to school. But the standard of education in Haringey varies hugely from school to school so I understand why families do this. Also house prices in London are crazily high to start with, being very close to an outstanding school puts even more of a premium in house prices which, in effect, means that the richest families benefit from a better education which I feel is very unfair. Finally I would say that this new rule could unfairly affect families who have genuinely moved house in between siblings starting school because they need more space or to be closer to a

Secondary School.
I think it is unrealistic and unfair to force families to remain in a very restricted area in order to ensure their children attend the same school. Families with primary aged children are likely to choose to move for perfectly valid reasons as their family grows I think it would be very unfair to families unaware that the admissions criteria might be changed to retrospectively change the rules, thus forcing families to move older siblings in order to have all their children at the same school. I am concerned that the change will significantly increase the mobility of schools' populations. As a teacher in another inner London Borough I know from experience the detrimental effect of high mobility on schools. One of the reasons the schools in question are so successful is the commitment families have to the school.
I think it's a terrible idea for parents with siblings already at the school, who may have a larger age gap.
I think that in times past the rule made a lot of sense, but today the reality is that this is being used by wealthy parents to their advantage, leaving those still living in an area at a disadvantage if they can't play the same games. Those nearest to a school should have priority, simple as that. Note that in a lot of countries, if a family moves then all children would be expected to change schools, not just the children not yet started in education. This makes even more sense, and if the argument of affected parents is "I can't take kids to multiple schools" then the clear counter argument to that is to move the first child to a more local school to your new address.
I think that scrapping the sibling rule for primary schools would be really unfortunate. I understand that the intent of this change is to prevent parents 'gaming the system' but parents faced with taking their children to two separate schools (which may be many miles apart) will be put in a very difficult position particularly if they are both working. This change is likely to have a disproportionate impact on parents who rent from private landlords who will no doubt see this as an opportunity to signficantly increase rents for parents where their first child has gained entry to a school but who have younger children who have still have not reached the age where they can start.
I think the 0.5mile limit should be changed to: "0.5miles or twice the radius of the catchment area, whichever is bigger". This rule should not apply in ANY WAY to families with kids that have special needs. These families have already to face higher cost of care for their kids and living within the catchment area is more expensive, so it is understandable that they might want to try their best to get in the school of choice. In fact, it is really important for a child with special needs to be in the same school as his brother/sister, regardless of the catchment area.
I think the change is much needed - the queues of cars dropping off at schools with cut off distances of a couple of hundred yards really brings it home for me. I can understand why the change has been suggested. I do think it probably doesn't go quite far enough, as it doesn't address the problem of people who have already done this, and the local children who will miss out on places for several years while the new rule gradually comes into effect. But it is certainly a step in the right direction.
I think the change needs to happen sooner than that in the interests of fairness.
I think the changes do not consider the families who often have little choice in moving home ie those who rent, either privately or via the council. I would imagine the proposal for change is driven by those in more affluent areas, eg Crouch End, where parents fail to consider the wider demographic of Haringey, where a large number of families rent. Obviously these are often the poorest members of society, whose voice is less likely to be heard during consultation.Being given notice by a landlord would then oblige the family to limit their home search to within the 0.5 miles of current school, adding to the stress of finding a new home within a short time frame. Having primary age children at different schools would be a logistical headache.
I think the council should ask applicants if they own other properties in Harlingey as this may help to establish and identify the people who are renting close to schools and then moving back to the properties that they own out of catch areas . I think siblings should continue to receive priority as it is too difficult for working parents to have children at different schools due to inset days and school closures / holidays . I think it is important to be aware sometimes families with siblings will need to move due to family split up and for financial reasons .

I think the distance is too short. I think it is still part of a local community to live 0.75 miles from a school I think this proposal totally ignores the fact that it is KNOWN parents move into an area to get their children into schools then move away and therefore take up spaces because they can afford to play this move. I feel the council should add in a criteria that looks at how LONG a family with siblings has been living in an area and offer that place to a second sibling OVER a child the only recently moved to the area as well as those that are single child family that have lived there longer than a new child. i.e. length of time living in an area has a priority over distance There is a significant amount of development happening in N10 (woodside avenue and two at the top of muswell hill) this will have a very serious impact of number of children and Haringey has not accounted for this)
I think the distances are too great. 0.5 miles is a ten minute walk and in most cases would put the family in the "catchment" for another school. I think the distance should be in line with the "last distance offered" data.
I think the proposal to penalise families who move away once they have obtained a place is lunacy. The house prices are so unreasonably expensive in this area that whole families will be forced to be squeeze into a flat just to satisfy the council criterion - the quality of life for a family squashed into a flat is untenable. I believe excellent schools should be available to everyone, regardless of home address and it is a travesty that families must push themselves to breaking point in order to secure merely an adequate school place.
I think the proposed change is not getting to the root problem ie. People RENTING second addresses close to a school to get their kids in. We have to be careful not to punish families who genuinely have to move house, having lived at the original address for some time. My family is fast out-growing our house now we have 3 kids and we'll no doubt have to legitimately move at some time having been in our house 10 years plus. We should not be penalised for this. I guess there needs to be a common sense, case-by-case approach to it. Generally though, I think it is a brilliant thing to clamp down on all those unscrupulous parents who short-term rent currently and corrupt catchment areas.
I think this proposal is overdue. It benefits both the school and its pupils if the intake is truly local. The situation for Crouch End schools in particular seems to have resulted in farcical outcomes in recent years where pupils choosing six schools all within half a mile or so of their address can end up with no place at any of them. It must make planning very difficult for the council and create a lot of "emergency" work for you. I also see no reason why this policy should not apply from September 2016 (not 2017) as long as it is well advertised.
I totally agree. I know many families that bought or rented houses in the catchment to successful schools to gain admission for the first sibling and then immediately moved out retaining priority for several siblings who are driven several miles to school. Local children - walking distance are unable to gain a place and travel considerable distances to alternative schools. This also addresses pollution and congestion issues.
If a change is being made, it should effect everyone - not just those with children entering post 2017. I question the 0.5mile limit. Shouldn't it be a fair distance (average over last e.g. 5 years) for that school? - which could be wider or narrower?
If this is to go ahead, 0.5 miles is far too small a radius. People have more children, circumstances change, landlords kick them out. The distance needs to be larger to reflect this. It is not realistic to expect parents to drop children at different primary schools.
If you allow children with an older sibling admitted prior to 2017 to still receive priority regardless of where they live then in practice you will not feel the benefit of this policy change until 2019 or 2020. Parts of the borough have well publicised black holes where children can't attend schools just a couple of hundred metres from their house because of siblings who have since moved more than a mile away. Under the proposed construct this situation will continue to exist for at least another 3 years. However, if you remove the exemption you will free up the 88 primary places (used in the 2015 example) immediately for 2017 start. The new arrangements would be announced on 9th February 2016 giving families of siblings who have since moved more than 0.5 miles away almost a year to change their living arrangements should they choose to do so. If you prefer to search for a middle ground compromise then you could increase the distance limit to 0.75 miles for children with an older sibling admitted prior to 2017. Or you could grant these parents exemption if they can prove that they lived

within the cut-off distance for more than 2 years during the time their first child was admitted (i.e. to prove that they didn't live within the cut-off distance temporarily and only to secure a school place). Aside from the above issue, the change in sibling criterion is an extremely important step to take. There are huge problems with families temporarily moving into parts of the borough to secure school places for their whole family at the expense of local children in later years. It has created a number of black holes and some of the most densely pupil populated cut-off zones in London making it very difficult for local residents to send their children to these schools. Introducing this rule will seriously discourage this practice. Your analysis shows clearly the extent of problem by numbers. It is absolutely necessary to take this step but the impact of it needs to be immediate and not in 2019.
If, like friends of mine you're renting and your child gets into the local school but then you buy, but further away this change is a disaster! This policy won't stop people wealthy enough to rent a 2nd property in order to get into a better school, they'll do it again for their 2nd child. This proposed policy is a disaster for family life. Stopping people renting 2nd homes to get into a good school should be the priority!
In areas like Crouch End, this proposed change only benefits the affluent - those wealthy and secure enough to buy and move within (expensive) catchment areas, or those who can play the system by renting each time. Those whose circumstances change (divorce, bereavement, loss of income, families having more children, those in rented accommodation, those forced out of the area due to higher property prices / rental prices) would be forced to add further heartache by having their older children change school to accommodate the younger siblings, or be in the untenable situation of having sibling relationships fractured by being at different schools. In addition, the proposed change fails to address the real problem of a shortage of good school places in areas to which more and more families are moving – often 'for the schools'. This shortfall shouldn't be addressed by threatening families who, often through circumstances beyond their control or desire, are forced to move. 91.32% of families were allocated places at their 1st or 2nd choice of school (Source: Haringey Council – Reception 2015 Offer Day Statistics) - some children (who know no different) will have a slightly longer journey to school, which is surely preferable to disrupting the education or family life of children already at a school.
In principal I think that the concept is a good one. However, provision should be made for families that were first awarded a school place when living > 0.5 mile distance from a school who subsequently move house nearer to the school (albeit that they remain outside the 0.5 mile distance threshold). These families are not "playing the system" to get a school place. This policy risks keeping families in overcrowded houses for an extended period whilst they wait for the youngest child to reach school age.
In principle I agree with the proposed changes but strongly believe that they should come into effect immediately and not wait till 2017. Local council residents pay for local schools, but in some schools in Haringey it is impossible to actually send your kids to your nearest school due to over 50% places being offered to siblings most of whom live outside of the are. Furthermore, enough with the routine cheating of the system with short term leases If neighbouring councils like Islington can effectively police it, it is inexcusable that Haringey council proves incapable or unveiling to police the system cheating.
In theory I agree with this change as I do believe a small number of parents move to be in the catchment of a certain school, but from my experience this number is very very small. By changing the sibling rule you will mainly cause enormous problems and huge amounts of stress for those who rent accommodation and families whose parents separate.
It is a very welcome change. As for priority for siblings admitted prior to September 2017, it is probably ok for one or two years during the transition.
It is not practical to have children in different primary schools. How would this work in reality? I don,t think the proposals will deter people moving into the catchment to get a place. I also feel this proposal favours home owners and people who genuinely have rented in the area for a number of years will be disadvantaged. You have no control if a landlord decides to increase the rent or sell their property forcing a move out of catchment. Not every renter is trying to play the system.
It is only fair and absolutely essential to give priority to the children with siblings already

attending the school. I fully understand that the rule is in place to deter those who try to move closer to the school purely to get in the school, but that's minority, every family has their own circumstances, some families had to move due to work or housing reasons, sometime it's simply not possible to change school after moving, plus the children have already settled at one school, it will cause too much upset and stress to find a suitable school for siblings. The rule need to state clearly to those family who are new to the school and make them aware of the changed sibling rules for future reference but should apply to the family already have child/children attending the school.
It is very hard to travel to different primary schools which are starting at same time in the morning and also finishing time it the same. The children are very young an adult has to occupied them.
It is very important that children are able to find a place at their local school. Some homes within Haringey only have one school close by and where this is hugely oversubscribed the fairest way is to decide by distance, otherwise a child may end up travelling huge distances.
It should also apply to secondary school admissions.
It should depend on where the family live in relation to distance to the school
It would be fairer because currently children living near popular schools are not getting the places because of the current siblings policy. Hope it might make families who are considering renting a property near a popular school to get a child in reconsider as only one child per family can be admitted that way.
It would be good to see these changes applied to secondary schools too, where many parents face similar issues.
It would be unfair to apply to people who moved thinking siblings would be admitted; this sort of change to the rules needs to be phased in.
it would potentially mean that at least one child already at a school would have to be moved to enable siblings to be at the same school which is too disruptive. For example parent has children in Y2,4 and 5 and a child about to start reception. They move house before the child applies for the reception place and in order to keep all children together, the older ones would have to change school. Too disruptive.
It's mad that children travel miles to school by car. And then children who live close to a school can't get in to their local school and have to with no option travel. Fortunately, there are many good primary schools in Haringey so it doesn't really matter which one you end up at.
Its unfair to spilt up families - the problem is that there's not enough school places and this is just a temporary fix that has the potential to cause both practical and emotional disruption to families. This would particulary be so if appiled retrospectively. Parents who have followed the rules in good faith would face an impossible task with young children at different schools, while those who play the system continue to get away. I cant see how dividing families can ever be the answer.
let's not limit access based on N8 residents who can't see beyond two or three schools
My 6 year daughter is currently at a school which is 0.8 miles from my house and I am very concerned that my 2 year old will now not be in the same school as her elder sister which would be impossible for me to manage for a number of reasons including school drop offs and collections. There is no way I would be able to drop two children in separate schools on time and collect them on time - impossible. In turn, my health and safety would be at risk which could place the council at risk of legal action.
My child will be starting school in 2017. If this new rule doesn't apply to those with a sibling admitted prior, then I am still likely to lose a place to a family that has cheated the system and moved away. I think the new rule should apply to all to ensure that local families get priority.
My concerns with any of these changes are with people who may be negatively affected through no fault of their own. Proposed changes (no vested interest) For the proposed changes, those not applied retrospectively to existing siblings, broadly I can appreciate the need to make changes and at least there is provision here for parents to plan ahead for embarking on planning their first child's and subsequent siblings' education – providing any future changes to the radius distance are not applied to those with existing siblings, or to those with a place but yet to start. A serious potential unintended consequence may be that

private landlords, of the increasing proportion of tenants unable to buy, would be able to exploit this new ruling and hold their tenants to ransom for the years between 1st and final child's allocation of a place. The current rules enable landlords to charge a premium for housing close to schools. But these tenants have entered into a voluntary commercial agreement for a fixed period of time. This rule change could enable landlords to exert undue pressure beyond the normal duration of a contract (1year) and significantly increase their future negotiating leverage on parents who understandably wish subsequent siblings to gain places at the same school. Consulting changes, applied retrospectively (vested interest) I would seek a judicial review of such a change for the following reason: If the state is to both compel and charge it has a duty to enable those compelled and charged to plan. If the state is to charge (taxes) for the provision of a service (schooling) which it compels minors to undertake, and allocates provision of the service based on location, which it charges to change (stamp duty), it has a duty to enable those it imposes these charges and regulations on to plan accordingly. We were renting when our first child was allocated a place at her school. We have subsequently bought a house, but were unable to do so within the proposed radius for financial reasons. Had financial reasons not been a constraint, we still wouldn't have been able to purchase a house within the radius because we wouldn't have known what that future radius was. Had we known that such a change, applied retrospectively, were possible, it is quite likely that we would not have planned schooling and housing as we did. If this consulted measure were passed this would mean for us, 2 children being dropped at 2 schools simultaneously, or the 1st child changing schools, if a place were available – again, if these were the rules then that would be our error, but we planned according to the rules at the time. I appreciate that policy changes quite likely need to be made, but any changes should consider the ability of parents to plan housing and schooling, and should ensure that there isn't the potential for the local council to contribute to the increased leverage of private landlords.
My disagreement is directly with the continued priority given to children outside a 0.5 mile radius whose siblings were admitted prior to 2017. Specifically, I disagree with this aspect: "whose home address is more than 0.5 miles from the school will also receive priority where the child's home address has not changed since the last sibling was offered a place or the last sibling was admitted prior to September 2017." There are urgent needs for families far, far closer to the schools, and who may be forced to travel long distances so that siblings may be privileged. This is unfair.
My son (first born) was allocated a school that was just under an hour away from our house on public transport. This is very dissappointing since we live within half a mile of five primary schools. I welcome the proposed change to sibling priority. Your document clearly states that there would have been an additional 29 places available in planning area two had the proposed policy been implemented, which would have allowed my son to go to a local school. I do not feel that siblings should be prioritised over and above other children living much closer to a school. I also strongly believe that the implementation should apply to any admissions from 2017/2018 onwards, irrespective if it is a sibling. In not doing so it would continue to delay the availability of places in local schools for local children. In not doing so, the Council will also continue to support those that may have 'played the system' before (i.e. renting or moving temporarily close to a school during application/allocation stage). I also would strongly urge the Council to consider implementing the following alongside the proposed changes so far: (1) increased powers to stop families from temporarily living close to a school to get their children in to that particular school (2) using priority catchment areas. At present some families can have a choice of three schools while other (like us) have no choice of schools. Priority catchment areas would at least guarantee that your child can attend a local school and ensure the 'black holes' that have existed in the past few years are avoided. I am also concerned that this consultation is likely to have a biased response as it has been heavily promoted (through two leaflets) to school children. I am aware that local nurseries have also been leafleted but there are many pre school children that do not use local nurseries (my children went to my work nursery which is out of borough) and some children are looked after at home or by child minders. It is a shame that the new limit on sibling priority is not going to apply to secondary admissions as the council is predicting a shortage at secondary levels in

future years. The consultation document does say that secondary admissions are not a problem but it provides no evidence to back this up. I would invite the Council to address this in the next consultation document.
My son would be affected by this change. He has an older brother and sister already attending a Haringey Primary school. I lived within very close proximity of the school for nearly 8 years however due to circumstances beyond my control I have had to move a little further away from the school. I sincerely hope that this doesn't mean that my son cannot go to the same school as his older siblings. I cannot be expected to get to two seperate schools at the same time each morning and afternoon. Please reconsider this proposal.
Over subscription is indeed an issue but it should be targeted beyond admissions. Currently my eldest son started school this year and has a little brother who is only 18 months old. We live in a flat and would like to buy a house because of the lack of space. However houses within 0.5 miles of the school are extremely expensive so we may have to look at moving further. However, with this change it will only mean my kids are going to be in two different schools which will make the school run a real issue. In-year applications are now that easy because of the oversuscritpion so to be honest this change will not make much of a difference but will create a real nightmare for parents in my situation.
People move for a variety ofbreasons, including divorce. How difficult would it be to have one child in year 5 or 6 and another about to start reception yet they have to go to different primary schools because the family home has changed ? How would they both get to school on time ?
People regularly move into an area temporarily in order to get the first child into their preferred school, safe in the knowledge that all their other children will also be guaranteed admission there. This is very wrong where genuine local people cannot then get a place for their child. Often families live miles away and have to drive into school. Those who could walk to school cannot get a place and so have to drive somewhere else to school. This equates to x4 unnecessary car journeys a day. A school should comprise local children as a priority, not those who play the system for their own advantage.
people won't cheat as much and we will finally have a space at our local schools. Great move! and hopefully the housing market will stop being so volatile as people won't move in and out to get a school space
People's circumstances may change unexpectedly those who have children in a school should have priority with their other children and should not be penalised because of a move and be made to drop their children off to different schools.
Perhaps if 2 miles or even 1 mile it would be an acceptable change but at 0.5 miles it stops people moving home within a walk of school and therefore limits those with children already at the school and makes life very difficult for them. I appreciate there is fraud and people move into the area just for the school but I'm not sure this policy improves matters- if it were 2 miles it would be a reasonable rule but otherwise it just seems unreasonable.
Schools should give priority to local families. I agree with the proposed changes, and it's fair to give families due warning about them by delaying the start. However, why not make them apply from September 2016 rather than September 2017?
Sibling priority makes life much easier for families with more than one child at a school. Removing sibling priority is intended to build a stronger sense of community and to stop parents moving away from the area of the school after their first child is in the school, but: - the proposal will unfairly favour richer parents who can afford to stay in the close proximity of a sought-after school, or can afford to move more than once - many families who move away are in fact only moving a few hundred yards more distant - not a distance that will lead to a break down of the community - often the reason for moving is beyond the control of the parents - e.g. higher rent or a landlord selling the property and lack of alternative in the vicinity. In other cases, parents will move because they need more space (with an extra sibling) and cannot afford a property immediately adjacent to the school; it is unfair if these people also endure the extra expense and difficulty of having children at two (or more) schools. As for making the proposed change retrospective as well, this is clearly unjust and I am amazed that it is even being considered. Parents and children who have done nothing wrong and have followed the rules that they were told about would be disadvantaged in favour of other parents who might live only a few metres closer to the school and who would not have

the difficulty of having to cope with children at two different schools. If there is a problem with parents not being able to get their children into their local school, then the best answer would be to create more places at high quality schools rather than to punish law abiding parents in this way.
Siblings must go to the same school. Parents cannot take children to separate schools. Some people have to move through no fault of their own and so they must not be penalised
Siblings should always have priority no matter if they have move house and is more than 0.5 miles away. What a nightmare would be to have children in different schools! And how traumatic would be for a child to change schools when they have already made friends. I think this proposal has been made by people that do not have kids.
Strongly agree that siblings of children admitted prior to September 2017 should continue to receive priority. To do otherwise seems very unfair, as some families will be in the situation where, having moved house believing both children would go to the same school, they may now not be able to. It seems unfair to apply such a change retrospectively when a family may have made a different decision, had they known about the rule change. I believe changes like this should only be applied going forwards, and not retrospectively.
The 0.5 mile distance is too small. Moving from one side of muswell hill to the other would put one outside this distance, yet would still very much be in the local community. A 1 mile cutoff would seem more appropriate. Plenty of families with small children would expect to move house at this time as their family grows, they shouldn't be prevented from doing so. Sibling priority for children already at the school should continue. Doesn't seem right to penalise people who may have moved already, completely unaware this change was coming. What are they expected to do now? Have their children at different schools, or move their elder child? This change is likely to increase mobility at primary schools, which is generally a negative.
The changed admission criteria should be in full effect as from 2017.
The current system causes 'no-school-near-by' zones on the map, it needs adjusting. The changes may also cool down the 'rent-for-a-school-place' market.
The current system is being abused. I know a number of people who have rented properties near Rhodes school to get their children in and then after 6 months moved out of the catchment area with the comfort that all their other children will be eligible. At the same time there are families who live less than 0.4 miles from the school (Rhodes being the closest) that are being offered failing schools miles away because they can't get their child into either of the closest schools Rhodes or Bowes which are walking distance. One family that this related to was forced to move out of haringey for this reason. This is because so many places are taken up by siblings, many of which live further away than these people. It is totally wrong and unfair. The system should be changed and sibling preference totally scrapped. People should be able to send their children to the nearest school to their home. If they live close enough then this should automatically default to all their children going to the same school. If they have to go to separate schools then the other one shouldn't be too far away as it should still be based on how close you are to the school. The current system is being totally abused which means people living walking distance from a school can't get them in even changing it to 0.5 distance sibling preference will open the system to the current abuse.
The new admissions idea is flawed. Our child got into a very popular primary school, Tetherdown, when it became a two form entry school and there were extra spaces - his siblings would not have been offered a place in Tetherdown under the new admissions system proposed. That would not have been very nice for our family, and also very inconvenient. Also , later in years 4,5 and 6 lots of children peel off as they move away from the area or go off to private schools. New children admitted at this later stage (yrs 4,5, & 6) could easily live outside the 0.5 catchment range (as there is less competition for places compared to reception year) - the new system would deny their siblings a place. I think a very small minority of parents cheat the system and this new admissions idea is flawed. The problem is not enough god quality schools or places.
The new policy should be implemented straight away
The policy should clarify how the 0.5 mile criterion applies across borough boundaries (e.g. between Haringey and Islington). E.g. if Islington does not have this policy change, would the restriction be penalising Haringey families? The 0.5 mile criterion may be too restrictive for

families which started with one child but expanded subsequently, which compelled them to look for larger or more affordable accommodation beyond 0.5 mile. The distance should ideally be increased and customised for each school, rather than applied wholesale for all primary / VC schools in Haringey. If x mile is used for the first preference school, the figure needs to be increased/weighted progressively for the second to the sixth choice of schools. The policy also needs to address whether the elder sibling has priority to transfer to the younger sibling's school, in the event of the younger sibling being assigned a different school as a result of the family's move beyond 0.5 mile. The policy change may have an unintended consequence of driving up housing costs. Addressing the shortage of primary school places (e.g. more funding for teachers, school expansion) is more fundamental than imposing the 0.5 mile criterion.
The problem with this proposed change to admissions policy is that it is elitist. Only the wealthiest parents can afford family homes within the tiny catchment areas of the best schools. Those parents who rent or own a small flat or house when their first child starts at a school are then penilised if they move a small distance out of the catchment in order to buy / rent a larger property when they need more space. Family houses within the catchment of the best schools in Muswell hill and crouch end are well over £1million. It means that only the very wealthy can afford to live within the catchment. The very parents who can afford private education anyway! These new proposals will support this elite policy as they mean families will be prevented from moving even down the road half a mile until both children are in the school.
The proposed change is helpful in that it ensures that local children are able to attend local schools, rather than the present situation where local children are sometimes forced to travel further to attend school because siblings have been given priority. However, it is essential that parents are given sufficient notice of this proposed change and to introduce a clear date on which the new system will come into affect. This is in keeping with equitable and administrative law principles. The long lead in time and the continued priority for those children who are siblings of children admitted before 2017 will ensure the most equitable application of this new rule. If the Council strives to ensure that all schools within the borough are either OFSTED rated as 'Outstanding' or 'Good' and ensures that there are sufficient school places for children within the borough, none of the issues that have resulted in this change in policy would arise. The Council must also ensure that there are sufficient faith schools in the borough to meet the needs of the local population. At present there are still schools within the borough that require improvement. The Council should provide sufficient support and resources to these school to ensure they improve and therefore provide parents with assurances that their local school is the best place for their children.
The proposed change to the sibling admission criterion is much fairer and is long overdue. The new criterion should apply immediately, that is, for the Sept 2016/2017 intake. In addition, the new criterion should apply immediately to children with a sibling admitted before Sept 2017. They should not continue to receive priority.
The proposed change will penalise children of families who need to move a short distance away to a larger property in order to accommodate the growing size of their family. 0.5 miles is too small a distance. It is totally impractical if not impossible to do different drop offs to different schools
The sibling rules really need to change right now - as its crazy that a new sibling place could get priority over locals even though they (the family) might have moved far from the school. Nearest living should get a priority - that would increase the number of children walking to school and as a result also reduce vehicle use/emissions. It would also be far nicer if all schools could commit to places for local children within walking distance (again reducing vehicle use which is good for the environment and improving the social aspect of live as people are more likely to bump into each other and chat etc rather than being cooped up in cars).
There are a lot of reasons that people have to move address and I don't think the solution here is to make the school run a nightmare of having to go to 2 or more schools for affected parents. Hopefully the solution would be building more good quality schools in order to cope with the increased demand caused by large numbers of children needing school places.

There are a number of issues I would be concerned about. 1. Denying children a place at the same school as their older siblings could have a detrimental impact on them. 2. This could have a knock on effect on children throughout their school lives. 3. What happens in the case where the nearest school is more than 0.5 miles away? This could stop siblings from being able to attend their nearest, local school. 4. Having to arrange to drop off and collect children at separate schools could put additional strain on families. 5. Some families have no choice but to move home to outside of the 0.5 mile restriction as their family grows, especially considering the already high cost of housing near schools. This change will directly affect my niece and nephew so I am particularly concerned about it.
There are four reasons why I disagree with the proposed change: 1. Practical: Having children in multiple schools is a logistical nightmare for parents. 2. Educational / developmental: I believe studies have shown that siblings benefit from being in the same school.. 3. Housing 'common sense': it is quite normal for multi-child families to move houses. It does not seem appropriate to punish (punishment = submitting them to the logistical nightmare noted above) multi-child families so long as they are not moving out of some kind of 'normal walking distance for a child (i.e. a mile or possibly two). (Comment: If a counter-argument is that it's not normal for children to walk (accompanied) then I would politely suggest that efforts would be better spent tackling underlying social causes of child obesity!). 4. Bad for diversity: Proposed new rule would be bad for socio-economic diversity by making more acute school-driven housing bubbles. The new rule would accentuate the local school effect which sends house prices within a 0.2 mile radius of top schools go through the roof. This is bad for socio-economic diversity within schools.
There are many reasons why it is important for siblings to be allowed to attend the same school and preventing them for doing so would have a significant negative impact on family life. Siblings benefit from shared experiences. Families benefit from being involved in a school community. Dinner table conversation benefits from everyone being part of the same community. Siblings look out for each other in the playground. Parents need to be able to drop off and pick up children from school, which would be a logistical nightmare, especially when more and more families are forced to have both parents working. It is impossible to be in two places at once. The over subscription problem you are trying to solve comes from either a lack of school places in the areas where people live (so build more schools or increase the size of the existing ones) or from an unreasonable disparity in the standards of different schools which make certain schools more appealing (so invest in and improve the failing schools). Please do not put the pressure onto families to cope with a problem that is the responsibility of the government to deal with. There needs to be adequate provision of schooling at a high enough standard to serve the community. Also, please stop approving new housing developments without making adequate provision for the schooling of the children who will come to live in the new housing!
There are many reasons why people may need to move after their first child (more space, can no longer afford the area either renting or buying, end of tenancy contract, secondary school children). I strongly believe that the problem of shortage of good school places will not be solved by pitching parent groups against each other (ie those who have one child at a primary school, then may have had another baby so had to move for more space - likely further afield as house prices where there are good schools are extortionate, against parents who believe that because they live close to a school they have more right to a school place than siblings of those already at the school). These problems can only be solved by Haringey providing a sufficient number of school places at good local schools. An example of failure on Haringey's part was the expansion of Coleridge School. This did little to solve the haringey shortage of school places and their remains an area on Park Road & surrounding which does not fall in any catchemnt. The expansion of Coleridge on the Haringey/Islington borders only served to provide more school places for Islington residents.
There are many reasons why people need to move; need larger home as their family grows, divorce/break down in relationships, landlord sells place they are renting, can no longer afford to stay in immediate area as house prices/rents rise, for secondary schools. It would be wrong to penalise children and make the lives of families more difficult by having primary school age children in different schools. Living more than 0.5 of a mile does not necessarily mean that

you are not local. This consultation seems to be putting the needs of different groups of parents against each other rather than dealing with the shortage of local school places for local children, So for example being in favour of children who can afford to live the closest to the school rather than those who were able (for whatever reason) to live close enough to the school to gain a place but can no longer do so (for whatever reason as outlined above). What Haringey really needs to do is to provide sufficient school places in good schools for local people (deciding that 0.5 of a mile is not local is absolutely absurd and will only serve to further drive up property prices/rents within that 0.5 radius so that only the wealthiest in society can afford to send their children to good schools).
This can not be retrospective. Families can not get 2 or more children to 2 different schools on time.
This change is long overdue. At a time of an over subscription crisis it is untenable to allow the sibling rule, a good rule in principle, to continue to be abused. Everybody knows that each year, many families buy/rent a property within the radius required for admission to a school and then move out again, often out of Haringey. All their children can then attend without any further checks at the point of the next sibling attending. Meanwhile many children who have lived locally throughout preschool and primary school can not get in to a secondary school because they are .5 of a metre out. This fragments education and undermines the local community. I have recently heard that siblings of children in sixth form may not be given priority. I do NOT agree with this as the sibling rule is good in principle and it is not the principle that needs to change, it is the abuse of this principle that needs to be addressed. I do not believe the freedom to move address protects vulnerable families who may have no choice but to move (they often need to move out of London, in fact). Instead it facilitates families who do not want to compromise in any way and move to buy bigger, very expensive property, outside of catchment.Indeed most families abusing the sytem have never had any intention of staying in the area, post admission
This is a fair and reasonable change, and would help resolve a problem which should have been addressed decades ago. Cohort after cohort of children at primary schools in Muswell Hill have been dominated by children who live far from the school. (More than half the class in the case of one of my children.) Do put an end to it with this change to admissions policy. The same should apply to secondary schools too.
This is a sensible modification to the sibling rule. We have moved house (still within 0.5 miles of the school) since the last sibling was admitted and if the sibling rule were to be abandoned completely we might be in difficulty for sibling 2 on distance alone, because a new housing development is being built between us and the school. I think children with siblings admitted prior to September 2017 should continue to receive priority otherwise the change has at least partial retrospective effect. People often move further than 0.5 miles away from the school for good reason (for instance, having to find cheaper housing because of divorce). Parents should be able to take the new rule into account in deciding where to move.
This is an excellent and very fair proposal. For too long parents have been able to effectively "buy" a place by renting or buying to gain admission for the first child, then leaving the local area but continuing to take advantage of the siblings policy. It hugely disadvantages children from less privileged backgrounds. This is long over due!
This is fairer for all concerned This will reduce traffic near schools - currently parents end up driving their children from further afield to the local school which causes traffic and safety issues for the children who are walking
This is looking at an issue very narrowly and not the whole real picture that most live within. This takes no account of families whose parents need to work to feed and house the very children - want for peace of mind to know that their children have the same holiday, can travel into school and back together. This takes no account of families who live in smaller properties because of having young children and then not being able to afford larger accommodation within the catchment area because of the exceptional demand created by school admission. Most parents do not have the means to choose to buy especially because of a school- this policy will pander to the issue and bring forth a select few who can buy in the area reducing diversity and free movement of people. This policy is not what Haringey is known for which I have always seen as inclusive to all!Schools have so many inset days and each school has

different days - making life difficult for working parents who do not have inset days at work or the ability to take time off at pleasure. This takes no account of families who have to change accommodation to take in and look after elderly grandparents(of the children). there are many reasons why families have to move particularly in this day and age. - they may have to move because of loss of job to move to a smaller place. i cannot see why this is a proposal wasting public funds when a realistic assessment would show that the solution proposed to deal with the issue produces unfair results ofr the people you provide services for!
This is what I have been campaigning to achieve for 3 years! My son had to wait for 2 years to get a place at the school 0.22 miles away. In the interim I had to battle to get to and from the under-subscribed school 1.5 mile car trip away, adding to traffic and my blood pressure and not good for my child's social or educational development. When I submitted an FOI request, over half the year I was trying to get my son into came from outside of the immediate area, the vast majority of whom will have been awarded those places because of siblings. One boy (I found out from the family themselves) was the youngest of 5 siblings, and the family had moved out of the area ten years earlier. Simply not fair.
This proposal will penalize anyone that does not own a home near the school. Further more it will drive the price of rent at a time that real estate prices in North London are already sky high. We have recently been told my our landlord that we will need to move out as he plans on selling the house. We have not managed finding a house near the school and have to move a mile away. Had this rule been in place we would find ourself that our youngest child that will be going to reception in a year would not be able to join his brothers in the same school. Landlords will be able to take advantage of this situation and drive up prices as they would realise that families would not want to tear the social fabric of their children. I believe the counsel should find other ways to deal with families that are attempting to game the system by registering a fake address or living in a property for short periods of time.
This proposed change does not address the root causes of unfairness in the school place allocation system and simply creates a different kind of 'unfairness' - what about single parents who may ultimately have to get two children to two different schools but have actually lived in one properly for many, many years, what about families who split up and can no longer afford to live near their school in between first and second child starting school, what about families who have lived in one property for years pre-children and then simply outgrow it before a sibling starts school and then simply want to move for more space but cannot afford to live less than 0.5 miles from the school? I just do not see how this is the solution to the difficulties that some families do face getting school places. It would also penalise the many families settled and committed to an area who have bought properties for the long-term and to make a commitment to the local community who based their decisions on existing rules.
This should come into effect as soon as possible rather than adding another two years worth of children onto the currently abused policy.
This whole point of this policy as described by the council is to correct the system which has led to the ridiculous situation that even a 120 form intake at Coleridge is now majority siblings by offer and Weston Park has a 100m limit. Clearly most parents don't cheat but there are huge incentives to encourage a meaningful number to do so. Based on relevant trends elsewhere in London, this problem will worsen in the immediate coming years. Clearly this doesn't represent the local population makeup and it has become an extremely sore point in the community – covered by ITV, discussed extensively on the Mumsnet forum and in local newspapers. The endless traffic queues at drop off/collection demonstrate that there is a clear failure to provide local school places to the local community and a level of gaming of the system has perhaps been allowed to take place – the buoyant short term let industry in the vicinity of schools is a symptom. Enforcement needs to be more effective and resourced fully over the next two years at least to establish that the council is serious about enforcing its rules. This is one clear deliverable that the council should agree. Practices used by other councils can show the way here. The proposal as written will make almost no impact before about 2020, which is unacceptable and inappropriate. I and others affected locally pay tax and vote for a council to deliver local services – this proposal will not achieve any meaningful benefit in terms of local service provision in the coming years. Any disincentive afforded by the new policy will be only tinkering at the edges in the early years. Forthright action is

required immediately. Every child applies afresh based on the admissions criteria in place at the time. Last mile distances change, which means that the local population anyway lives with a great deal of uncertainty. It is inequitable that siblings are fully exempted and privileged with grandfathered rights but I agree that keeping families together is preferable – balancing that objective with the harm it causes elsewhere in the local community is the challenge. 0.5 miles is outside most last child distances at the most oversubscribed schools and strikes this balance in my view. The proposed rule, in my view, strikes a fair balance for the long term future but the present must be addressed - the rule should hence come into immediate effect or at least with targeted transitional measures. There may be some families, for whom removing sibling rights immediately really would be unfair and there have been suggestions of transitional arrangements to take account of this. Families in temporary shelter, who have been moved through no choice of their own, families with a SEN/medical child for whom sibling support at school is key should be exempted. Similarly, families for whom the primary caregiver has a genuine disability, which would create undue hardship could be exempted. Perhaps in the first year, as a palliative measure for all, the distance could be 0.75 miles but this has no basis in equity. The council should implement transitional arrangements, which will free up places immediately. The present proposal is to 'do nothing', which is counter to the policy of freeing up places for the local community and shows incomplete thinking.
This will stop people moving out of the area once they have got their first child into a school, which is grossly unfair to any remaining in the area who can't get places because of siblings. It is fair, and correct, and should be done. However, it is also only fair that it only affects those who know about the rule with the admission of their first child.
This would help stop parents moving to a temporary address to get a place for their first child and then moving back to their permanent address that is further away.
Though I understand the desire to keep the schools community schools, I don't feel the proposed change achieves this. By splitting up siblings, the proposed change would in fact create less of a community feel by fragmenting families. The practicalities of the change would also result in more than inconvenience for parents, particularly those who work, but could also result in a negative impact on the environment due to the additional travelling. The choice of 0.5 mile as the cut off seems strange and arbitrary since many schools have catchments in excess of this. The proposed change could actually result in a family who moves 0.6 mile from the school sending the second sibling to a school that is further away from their new home than the school the first sibling attends purely because of relative popularity of schools and catchments.
Too many people rent short term and reduce the chances of long term residents to get spaces for their children in their local school. The system is heavily abused and not fair and I welcome this change
Very sound proposal, should be implemented as soon as possible without much of a grace period.
We had no idea about these proposed changes. A friend happened to mention it. The council has not consulted people in an open manner. These changes will mean more and more children will not get a school place as families with large age gaps between their children will not move house. As a result this will result in a stagnant housing market, the repercussions are huge. This is not a proper consultation, this issue has not been clearly brought to the attention of parents in the borough.
We have a vested interest as the parents of a child at a sought-after school, with a younger sibling due to start in September 2016. We were renting in the catchment area at the time of the schools application, and were dismayed when our landlady then terminated our contract before the academic year started. Knowing we wouldn't get a school place anywhere else, we knew we were committed to the school in question - and so made a huge effort to find a home that was still close enough for us to walk to it, and be part of the school community. We are sad that others have made other choices, resulting in crazy pressure on school places and a great deal of unnecessary stress for parents and children caught up in the demented race to secure fashionable school places - to the detriment of all concerned. We would however propose a slightly wider boundary, given the difficulties of finding accommodation at a reasonable price in London - we are a 4 person family, two working professionals, living in a 4

room (room - not bedroom) flat in order to be 0.46 miles from our children's school. A wider cut-off may be more reasonable given these pressures - 0.75?
We have rented the same property since we move to the area 5 years ago and have since had two children, the eldest of of which has just started their reception year at our local school. I have therefore decided that we would like to put down more permanent routes in the area and are in the process of purchasing our first property. However, due to the high property prices within 0.5m of our local school we have been forced to purchase a property further afield, which under these proposals (post 2017/18) would mean our second would not be guaranteed to join his brother at the same school. Whilst I agree that it is a good idea to add a deterrent to families choosing to live in an area for a short period of time with the sole purpose of gaining access to a particular school I feel that the proposed instrument is too blunt and risks impacting those less able to afford the properties within the 0.5m proposed. Additionally, those that can afford to do so will simply rent a property within 0.5m in order to gain access for their subsequent children thus further increasing property prices and pushing those less able even further away from their local schools. If a distance limit were to be imposed, then I believe 1m would be more appropriate and would hopefully allow those less able to still lay down permanent roots without adversely impacting on their children. I agree that these rules should not apply to families whose siblings already ate a local school and may have moved prior to these proposals coming into force. These families have acted on the existing rules and should therefore not be penalised.
We have rented the same property since we move to the area 5 years ago and have since had two children, the eldest of of which has just started their reception year at our local school. We have therefore decided that we would like to put down more permanent routes in the area and are in the process of purchasing our first property. However, due to the high property prices within 0.5m of our local school we have been forced to purchase a property further afield, which under these proposals (post 2017/18) would mean our second would not be guaranteed to join his brother at the same school. Whilst we agree that it is a good idea to add a deterrent to families choosing to live in an area for a short period of time with the sole purpose of gaining access to a particular school we feel that the proposed instrument is too blunt and risks impacting those less able to afford the properties within the 0.5m proposed. Additionally, those that can afford to do so will simply rent a property within 0.5m in order to gain access for their subsequent children thus further increasing property prices and pushing those less able even further away from their local schools. If a distance limit were to be imposed, then we believe 1m would be more appropriate and would hopefully allow those less able to still lay down permanent roots without adversely impacting on their children.
We live 1 mile from the st Aidan's school. My daughter started there in September 2015 and is still at the school. We have since moved 1.1 miles from the school believing our son (due to start school in sept 2017) would be able to go there too. Any changes to the admissions criteria, if applied retrospectively would mean this wouldn't happen and would have a huge negative impact on my family. There were many factors that prompted us to move more than 0.5 miles away, and I think the new criteria don't take into account how hard it is to find suitable accommodation in London. For example: Affordability: we'd have loved to have stayed within 0.5 miles but there's just nowhere that's affordable anymore for a family next door to st. Adains. We lived in a small flat and when we had our son it wasn't feasible to stay anymore but we wanted to remain local. Our daughter - who is incredibly shy - had settled well at the school so we didn't want to move her. Three bedroom properties around St Aidan's cost way more than our budget - we could only afford to move out of the catchment. Secondary school:we also had to consider secondary schools when we moved. There is no boys or mixed school within catchment distance of St Aidan's, as hornsey school for girls is the only option. We had to therefore live closer to a mixed secondary school as we couldn't afford to move knowing we'd have to move again in five years to be in with a chance of getting into a secondary school. Its too expensive to be chasing catchments every few years. North London property market: london has a unique property market; rent is extortionate and buying property big enough for a family is a very stressful and expensive experience. Adding more rules can only make this experience worse and will drive the less well off out of areas like Stroud green and Hornsey. Is this the council's intention as it seems to be favouring those

that can afford to either move a lot, play the system or buy the most expensive properties next door to schools. If the council decide to go further than the current proposal and apply these retrospectively to families who already have children in a school, I really don't know how my family will cope. Logistically it won't be possible to drop off and pick up in two different places. What provisions will be put in place for affected families? It would also make me hugely sad that my children couldn't go to school together and believe that breaking up families, it's putting unnecessary pressure on people.
We strongly support the proposed change. It will stop short-term renting in the catchment areas to get one child in and then benefit from the siblings rule for all other children. Too many people keep on sending their younger children to the schools they once got in, years after moving out to a completely different address. This abuse gives unfair advantage to those who rent over those who buy their properties. It also shrinks the catchment areas of good schools to much smaller size than they would be under normal circumstances, and expand areas not covered by any school.
Well done to the council for acting on this issue. There is a huge turnaround of families coming into the neighborhood and renting small inadequate properties for the sole purpose of gaining access to schools and then moving back out to their own family home. This breaks down social networks and communities. It does no contribute at all to the lives of those families living and going to school in that area
Where there has been a change of address the sibling should not be given priority irrespective of when the older sibling was admitted to the school. This system has been abused through house rentals etc.
While I completely agree with the principle of a local school for a local community and while the aim to stop those with means from playing the system may be sensible, the current construct disadvantages renters and lower income families (particularly those with larger families). Property prices and rents in catchment areas or close proximity to the best schools are much higher. This is particularly a problem in London. This is a key problem when considering the type of sibling policy currently being proposed. Such a policy would be likely to place additional upward pressure on property prices and rents in these areas. As a result this policy disadvantages renters who have less control over their living arrangements (and ability for landlords to increase rent over time) and more specifically those with lower incomes that get priced out of areas around good schools. Nor does the policy take account of the fact that a family's circumstances might change requiring a move. My husband has just been made redundant meaning we may have to think about moving. If this also impacted on our children it would add additional stress to an already stressful situation. If the policy is aiming to target those families that make temporary moves of say six months in order to benefit from the sibling policy, then it should target this more specifically. As the policy currently stands it seems to benefit only those who have the means to live right next door to the best schools and disadvantages renters, lower income and larger families. Whatever policy is ultimately implemented, a delay in its implementation does seem sensible as currently proposed.
Whilst I completely appreciate how frustrating it must be for families to not get into local schools, and for others to work a system to secure a place at a school that isn't local, I think that it is an unfair pressure to put on families who have got a place for their child in a school in good faith and then expect them to stay at the same address indefinitely if they want a younger sibling to attend the same school. Muswell Hill where I live is so expensive that should we ever need a larger flat, which is possible seeing as we are four in a two bed, we would need to move over 0.5 miles away to be able to afford anywhere larger. Where is the room to grow as a family in this proposal? Also what happens to families that seperate during the course of one child starting school, and the next one joining? To manage childcare as a working parent is difficult and expensive enough without adding the complexity and the inconsistency of having different schools for your children. Also, I don't believe that it is any child's interest not to attend the school their sibling attends. Schools prosper with support from families and communities which takes a lot of parental time to invest in. I think siblings should get priority always and that more checks and/ or criteria about commitment to an address could be an alternative.
why does it not change until 2017? It should change after the Sept 2016 intake surely?

Why is it possible for people to move into an area for a few months, get their child enrolled in the school, then move back to their original home? This is common practice around our local school - Rhodes Avenue - and it is very unfair!
With three children we had to move out of our small property, we just make the 0.5 cut off but its questionable. I cannot foresee how I would take my children to different schools for the same time and I would not want to disrupt my current child's education as her and I are both very happy with her school. I think perhaps it should be extended to out of borough move but not within Muswell Hill. If it is an issue with numbers and places I do not understand why the plan to expand was shut down.
You should not penalise those who already have an older sibling at primary school. The younger child should be able to go to the same school as his or her brothers/sisters. Surely this is part of childhood.
The current situation in our part of Crouch End is that people rent places on the street of the most popular schools then move further away because they know they can still get siblings in. So my daughter didn't get a place at any of our 6 local choices despite living a few roads from each. People cheat the system and it isn't fair on those of us who bought places in the community and want our children to be part of a local community. My daughter doesn't go to the same school as all our neighbours' children on our road. The sibling places rule needs to be changed asap.
I support the spirit of the proposal to try and ensure community schools serve the local community and discourage the practice of temporary renting to gain a place. It may be that in practice the 0.5mile cut off is too short but the lead in time for implementation protecting rights of siblings of existing pupils is reasonable.
I have lived in the N10, Haringey area for the last 12 years, in the same house for the last four years, and a flat before this for 8 years. I met my wife 17 years ago who lived in the area. All our addresses have been within the catchment of the school our children attend (Coldfall Primary School) through no design of our own and for which we have now fallen out of catchment given the influx of families into the area due to the improvement to the school. We are settled here and we intend to try to continue living here if we are able to given the constraints on the property market in the area. We will not be affected by the proposals as our four children are all in school. Notwithstanding this it is our view that our children enjoy going to the same school and importantly we are part of the school and wider community here, we are familiar with the schools and the staff. We believe it is important for siblings to attend at the same school, be it primary or secondary as it gives them a sense of security and support particularly if issues or concerns arise with friendships (including bullying), work and the like. Further, where younger children are unable to attend the same school as their older sibling(s) this would cause significant logistic difficulty for getting them to different schools at drop off and pick up particularly as they are too young to make their own way to and from school. Attendance for siblings at different schools will undoubtedly create a disjointed school community for the parents with a lack of potential support for the schools attended. Further, whilst we understand the pressure on places as we have seen a significant proportion of families move into the area shortly before their children reach an age when they are due to start school, and while such a proximity rule will not affect our childrens' places at their current school (all other things remaining equal), we do not believe setting such a proximity rule for younger siblings is the right approach. We believe this will simply confound the issue you seek to resolve further by making the schools more exclusive to those families with sufficient funds to buy property within catchment, will encourage the purchase of property within catchment as an investment opportunity for landlords, both of which would encourage an increase in property purchase and rental prices which are already currently strained as it is and is affecting 'local families' significantly in attaining home ownership and consequently access to schooling. This will impact families such as mine who have lived in the area for some time, are and enjoy being a party of the local community, with an increase in rental prices further eliminating any opportunity to remain within the area, not through the practices which you seek to avoid but because of them. We believe a better approach would be to set a minimum period of time ahead of the school start date for which the child must have lived within the catchment area.

I have just moved home 6 weeks ago after living in Muswell hill for 8 years. I have two children at school already and a third child who would join them in September 2017. Due to circumstances beyond my control I have been placed in to emergency temporary accommodation over a mile away from my children's school. These proposals are really stressing me out as if priority is only given to distance and not siblings (who have moved more than 0.5 miles) then my youngest son will not get in to school with his older brother and sister. I understand that Haringey Council wants to stop parents from cheating the system by renting close to a good school and then moving but this will not work as if parents have enough money to do this the first time around, then they will simply do it again when it is time to get their second child in to school by renting near to the school. Please do not penalise those of us who have had no choice over where we have been moved.
Not everyone is playing the system. An exemption must be given for families who haven't chosen to move, but have had to move. For example those in temporary accommodation due to a break down in relationship, domestic violence, being evicted by greedy landlords etc.
If these proposed changes go ahead we would be extremely unlikely to get a place for our younger child at the same school as her older sister. We moved shortly after our younger child was born (I'm sure many families move at this stage of their lives as their family expands) but we still walk to school and consider ourselves to live very locally. 0.5 miles is a very short distance and I was surprised and horrified to find we would be excluded from sibling priority at this range. We are now faced with potentially having to move our older child from a school where she is happy and settled or having our children at two different schools (extremely inconvenient and costly given that we would have to probably have to pay for someone to take one of our children to school and pick her up). We are lucky in the sense that our nearest school is also very popular and with a good reputation but we have been told there is no guarantee our older daughter would get a place in the event that we did decide to move her. This change of policy would be a disaster for our family and I'm sure many others in a similar position.
I am a teacher who is very worried about the effect this change might have on school population mobility. I think changing sibling priority will mean more children move schools mid key stage which is very disruptive to individual children and schools.
1. Distance is too small. 0.51 miles from school is still local. 2. It's wrong to change rules for children already at the school. Some families will be very badly affected by this if they have already moved a short distance (for instance moving to a larger home as their family grows), believing that sibling priority will allow their children to attend the same school. They will now be faced with either having children at different schools, moving their elder child into a different school, or moving house to be closer to the school.

Open text responses to Question 4

What do you think of the complete proposed reception and junior admissions arrangements?

Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q4)What do you think of the complete proposed reception and junior admissions arrangements?
A slight improvement yes - but really would not a better objective be to ensure children should all be able to walk to a local school. By that I mean ensure a method that schools can add classes when needed to avoid black hole areas (by that I mean if local schools are unable to take the local child capacity - and so instead those children have to travel right across the borough, which is a crazy situation to be in). So in summary, create a rule where children can always walk to a local school. And facilitate additional classes if a year needs to.
Acceptable
Again - reconsider the "september 2017' loophole - you will not deal with the issue in a timely fashion for local people and are simply kicking the can down the road. There are people with young children who need a place at their local school and are being prevented by this unfair loophole
Agree
Agree
Agree children already in a community should be allowed to remain. Fully support younger children being allowed to delay school start by a year and be considered for the year group below
Agree with them
Agree.
All looks similar to what was running before except for the Siblings priority. I have a daughter in year 3 and son in reception and a 20 year old. If these proposed changes apply, I might end up with two children in their current school and one in a different because we have moved, and although it is still walking distance, is more than 0.5 miles, I find the whole thing terrible!
An absolute farce. The housing market will cease to move. It's a very bad idea. It seems as if the borough wishes to control the number of children people have or make sure they never move house. This means people will stop selling their homes and we all know what that means.
Arrangements would be significantly improved if they were coming in effect by September 2016 not September 2017.

Bad idea- if you want to make this rule then 2 miles seems reasonable- 0.5 miles does not Otherwise terms look ok but I would suggest there should be entry on the basis of a home that exchange of contracts for purchase has occured on as this sometimes leads to people living away temporarily until completion occurs- and following exchange there is no chance the address will change so it doesn't seem sensible not to allow this.
Change to the admissions arrangement is going to greatly disadvantage families.
children in care should not get priority
Disagree with the 0.5 mile criteria, reasoned in previous comments
Does not seem to contribute to improving the overall standard of schooling so that parent do not feel the need to game the system.
Fair
Fine
Fine
Fine, subject to comments earlier on the change to siblings policy.
Fine.
Good
Good
Good
Good
Good idea to let summer born children's parents start school a year later
Good idea to link infant and junior admissions at schools where this is currently seperate
Happy with this. The ability to delay starting a July August baby for another year is to be welcomed. My August baby was not ready for school when he had just turned 4, yet if I had delayed him he would have had to start in Year 1. This would have been worse for him that starting reception before he was ready, as he would have known no-one and have been very behind in his learning.
I agree with the deferred places and option for Summer born children to be considered for starting the following year.
I agree with the principle of attempting to prevent families abusing the system by renting for a short period within catchment area. It should be the case that children are able to attend their local school and there should be a variety of children from different socioeconomic backgrounds who are able to attend. That said, the current lack of school places and tiny catchment areas fuel the above behaviours. I do not feel the above proposal will prevent the above behaviours and may in fact worsen the gap between those who are able to use their financial means to get around the system and those who cannot.
I agree.
I diasagree
I disagree
I disagree with partagraph 1 of section 4. If you have the .5 mile clause all you are going is creating a new catchment area for people to move back out to once they have secured a place.
I don't agree that siblings of child who's home address over 0.5m and hasn't changed should be given priority.
I don't agree with the sibling part of the policy. In reality this would not work. How can you have children in different primary schools?
I don't know - there is no information on this proposal
I don't know that much about this but I do think the nw sibling and distance arrangements are fairer. I am also pleased that Haringey will support summer babies who wish to start reception a year later. Boys in particular seem to be adversely affected by starting school too soon according to research so hopefully that will give parents some flexibility.

I don't support the changes. All siblings should attend the same school.
I don't think that children in care should have priority. The first criteria to apply should be siblings and then distance.
I have answered this but would like to add that if the proposal goes ahead it will hit the poorest in society. Those who are at the mercy of year long tenancy agreements, rising rents and who cannot afford to purchase sufficient space in the area around good schools to give their children as good a chance as everyone else. The wealthiest in society will not hit by this as they will always be able to afford to buy/rent in the immediate areas around good schools. I believe strongly that good state schools should be available to all children and not just those with wealthy parents.
I have no major concerns over the changes - the proposal makes sense.
I strongly feel siblings should be given preferential admission. This rule puts housing restrictions on people with young families and could prove stressful and unsettling for children being taken out of schools where they are settled. 0.5 mile is an arbitrary distance. It is completely acceptable that a 1 or 2 mile journey to school could be straightforward for families. Families that have had to move home should have the choice to decide whether they want to change schools.
i think excellent schooling should be available to all regardless of post code
I think if one child sibling is at one school it makes sense for the second to also attend. Irrespective of if the family Home has moved in that time. I like the summer babies can start in the year below usual . This will be beneficial. My child would have benefited from this at the time of start of school
I think it is a good idea and should stop "school tourism" where people move to what they think is a good secondary school area as soon as their first child gets a place in a good primary school.
I think it is a good idea. In practice I worry about how many of the more pushy parents will manage to obtain documentation to claim an 'exceptional reed' and get their siblings in by that route. I would hope that this could help spread out the demographic of the intakes of the schools more equally, and people will be more inclined to simply send their children to the most local school, which is the ideal in any case.
I think it is an excellent idea. It should lead to better local/community ties for schools. Local children can walk to school, reducing the burden of commuting for parents and children, and hopefully taking cars off the roads. It would widen catchment areas from their absurdly tight radii today (see Weston Park school as an example), which would be great for parents navigating primary admissions for the first time. It would reduce admissions fraud. I imagine it would also make school planning simpler for the council.
I think that that 0.5 is not a far enough distance for the change. I walk to to school everyday with my children, we have moved since our last child went to the school and we live about 5.1 depending on which map you use. There are other children on our road and one further from us who will be affected by this. We should not be penalised for choosing to move to a bigger house for our growing family which was not available right next to the school. This change would mean that people are restricted to where they move to and I don't think you should be taking away peoples personal choice about where they choose to live based on how many children they have. I don't think the introduction of this policy will make a difference to people who are still renting close to the school to gain places, its a false economy. What we need is more school places in the Muswell Hill area, not a change in the sibling policy. Luckily my this child starts in September 2016 so I am not directly affected but I am very concerned for other families. There are also families who have to move because they can't afford the rent near the schools because of personal changes to circumstances and I don't think it is deemed fair that they then may have to move further away for cheaper rent/housingand loose a place for their sibling. they may not be in care but may have two working parents who are trying to make ends meet on a tight budget

and this policy does not help those families or families separate. They may also wish to move to help the first child get into a decent secondary school and again why should people not be given the opportunity to give their child the best possible chance.
I think the arrangements are an improvement on the previous. However, I would like to suggest that perhaps the "as the crow flies" distance criteria is inappropriate for a Borough inter-laced with railway lines, no through routes and industrial areas closed to through traffic. When my son was offered a place at Tiverton School which is 0.7 miles away "as the crow flies" it was actually a 1.5 mile trip by road for the reasons above or would have required 2 buses.
I think the current system should not be changed. The council should take in to account how long somebody has lived in a particular area even if they have moved, in relation to siblings receiving a place at any given school.
I think the proposal is detrimental to family life and the stresses that are already present are huge. I wholeheartedly disagree with this proposal!
I think the sibling rule not counting if they live over 0.5 miles from the school needs to apply from now for all applicants (even those with children already in the school) I think summer born children should only be taught out of their chronological age group in exceptional circumstances.
I think they are fine, provided that applicants with a sibling already at school prior to 2017 continue to have priority, irrespective of distance from school. See Q3. Provided the rules are clear going forward, then major decisions about where to live can be taken on an infirmed basis. To apply the new rules retrospectively would be grossly unfair.
I think this is a fair proposal. So many parents try to cheat the system. We moved here to get into Weston Park 3 ago. Due to the number of siblings, our most likely school now is Rokesly. Last year the catchment of Rokesly reduced dramatically and we are now moving closer to the school to be assured of a place for our child in 2017. It is so unfair that parents get one child in and then move out of Crouch End for more affordable housing and continue to get other children in, when families living permanently near a school miss out.
I think this will make the whole system fairer. At present many families take full advantage of sibling rights and move away as soon as their first child is enrolled. Being a parent of a child who waited for 2 years to get into her local school (0.3 miles away), I was frustrated at the amount of parents who moved as soon as their child got admitted (leaving us to wait for 2 years to get a place.) It is a vital part of a school community if children live close by. They are able to create solid friendships and invest in their friends and their community.
If you are restricting sibling priority then I think it is important that children already in the infant school are given priority over distance for entry to the junior school.
In support of the arrangements.
It is unfair that so many siblings whose parents now live more than a mile away from the school are taking places away from local children.
It is very complicated.
It's only fair to still give priority to siblings of the children already attending the school.

My son (first born) was allocated a school that was just under an hour away from our house on public transport. This is very dissappointing since we live within half a mile of five primary schools. I welcome the proposed change to sibling priority. Your document clearly states that there would have been an additional 29 places available in planning area two had the proposed policy been implemented, which would have allowed my son to go to a local school. I do not feel that siblings should be prioritised over and above other children living much closer to a school. I also strongly believe that the implementation should apply to any admissions from 2017/2018 onwards, irrespective if it is a sibling. In not doing so it would continue to delay the availability of places in local schools for local children. In not doing so, the Council will also continue to support those that may have 'played the system' before (i.e. renting or moving temporarily close to a school during application/allocation stage). I also would strongly urge the Council to consider implementing the following alongside the proposed changes so far: (1) increased powers to stop families from temporarily living close to a school to get their children in to that particular school (2) using priority catchment areas. At present some families can have a choice of three schools while other (like us) have no choice of schools. Priority catchment areas would at least guarantee that your child can attend a local school and ensure the 'black holes' that have existed in the past few years are avoided. I am also concerned that this consultation is likely to have a biased response as it has been heavily promoted (through two leaflets) to school children. I am aware that local nurseries have also been leafleted but there are many pre school children that do not use local nurseries (my children went to my work nursery which is out of borough) and some children are looked after at home or by child minders. It is a shame that the new limit on sibling priority is not going to apply to secondary admissions as the council is predicting a shortage at secondary levels in future years. The consultation document does say that secondary admissions are not a problem but it provides no evidence to back this up. I would invite the Council to address this in the next consultation document.
no comment
No comment
No opinion
Nonsensical for the reason outlined previously.
not sure why this change is being put forward how this benefits a family with young children
OK
Ok
Ok
Please see my comments on previous page. I agree and it cannot be introduced quickly enough
Please see my comments on the previous page. I believe that this will (in Crouch End at least) effectively lead to private school education without the fees, as it benefits the affluent and discriminates against those who are forced to move a little further afield (often people who have been in the area all their lives, or for many years).
Please see my response to the previous question. I strongly support the proposal, and would also support it applying retrospectively. I would also support the Council introducing priority catchment areas for schools to make the admissions system fairer.

Please see the answer to ‘3’ above. The sibling priority arrangements should be limited to 0.5miles with immediate effect. Or at least moderated with more assertive transitional measures, which will free up places immediately. Proper identification of an eligible home as described under ‘Notes’ / ‘Multiple births’ and section ‘11’ under the section ‘Applications’ could be improved through better local practice. I understand that other London councils (Hackney leads here) examine whether the family home is still owned during the instance of a short term let and do not accept the short term let as an eligible address. On the Mumsnet forum, one poster suggest two years’ tenure in the neighbourhood should be required. I personally think that excessive but the intent is to ensure that the local community is properly identified and advantaged. More systematic use of credit reference agencies would aid enforcement. Haringey Council data shows that very little effective enforcement activity is conducted and there is substantial room for improvement here. There will be some cost associated with this; however, the gains from conducting a vigorous campaign immediately and over a few year time period will certainly benefit the policy objective and may end up paying for itself through more alignment with school provisioning.
Please see the previous section for comments.
Priority should be given to those who live closest to the school and have dome so for the longest.
remove sibling preference or move it to below distance.
See Q3
See Q3
see Q7
Seem fair
Seem fine
Seems fair.
Seems fine
September babies should also be given the choice of going to school a year earlier when they provide evidence of working at the require level
sibling rules is unfair when bulge years are introduced
Some people can't send their children to the infant school as it doesn't provide enough hours so stay in nursery till school this policy would impact them. If you proceed with this policy you need to ensure infant school offer full day with after school clubs to help parents who work
sound fine
Subject to response in 3; I agree.
Summer births being able to attend after their 5th birthday is a very good idea. I am a SENCO in a primary school and the vast majority of our children on the SEN register are summer born.
The changes for summer born children seem sensible
The current rules on admissions should be kept the same.
The existing ones are fine. Don't change it.
The new proposed sibling rule us unfair - 0.5 miles is too small a distance with the likely result of siblings attending different schools unless the older sibling is able to change to the younger sibling's school The sibling rule should not be changed

The proposed change is helpful in that it ensures that local children are able to attend local schools, rather than the present situation where local children are sometimes forced to travel further to attend school because siblings have been given priority. However, it is essential that parents are given sufficient notice of this proposed change and to introduce a clear date on which the new system will come into affect. This is in keeping with equitable and administrative law principles. The long lead in time and the continued priority for those children who are siblings of children admitted before 2017 will ensure the most equitable application of this new rule. If the Council strives to ensure that all schools within the borough are either OFSTED rated as 'Outstanding' or 'Good' and ensures that there are sufficient school places for children within the borough, none of the issues that have resulted in this change in policy would arise. The Council must also ensure that there are sufficient faith schools in the borough to meet the needs of the local population. At present there are still schools within the borough that require improvement. The Council should provide sufficient support and resources to these school to ensure they improve and therefore provide parents with assurances that their local school is the best place for their children.
The proposed policy seeks to give more weight to Criterion 5 (Distance) and less to Criterion 4 (Sibling). It is worth examining the pros-and-cons of switching the criteria altogether. E.g. why not set Distance as Criterion 4, ahead of Siblings?
They are largely fair and adequate.
They are sensible but tough for parents who genuinely need to move once the child is in school. Ultimately you cannot ask parents to drop siblings off at different schools. If the youngest gets put in a different school will the eldest also be offered a place?
They seem fair, and pretty standard.
They sound reasonable.
This is very fair
Very nice that finally parents of summer children can decide whether they start school aged 4 or 5 years. One of my children was August born and special needs. He was not statemented as thankfully his problems were not that severe - but that meant starting school later (ie aged just 5 years) was not an option. To this day he would have benefited from being amongst children who were either a bit younger or the same age (because of his special needs). Would be great to introduce this late entry to Year 7 in secondary schools for summer children. Am sure it would change national results for public exams.
We agree with the principle of attempting to prevent families abusing the system by renting for a short period within catchment area. It should be the case that children are able to attend their local school and there should be a variety of children from different socioeconomic backgrounds who are able to attend. That said, the current lack of school places and tiny catchment areas fuel the above behaviours. We do not feel the above proposal will prevent the above behaviours and may in fact worsen the gap between those who are able to use their financial means to get around the system and those who cannot.
Yes
Yes great - in full support
Yes the linked school idea is good.

Open text responses to Question 5

What do you think about our proposed Pan-London co-ordination of reception and junior admission arrangements?

Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q5)What do you think about our proposed Pan-London co-ordination of reception and junior admission arrangements?
A good idea.
Acceptable
Again a fair proposal that makes sense
Again it is far to complicated.
Agree
Agree
Agree
agree
Brilliant idea as stops parents playing the system and applying to lots of schools in different boroughs and holding places in state and independent sector especially round here. Please roll out to Secondary schools too

Dreadful. As it is in bad English. Having worked as a lawyer in a past life, I understand legal documents but this document is absolutely ridiculous, very badly drafted and unclear.
Excellent - very necessary
Fine
fine
Good
good
good
good idea
I agree
I agree with the Pan London co-ordination of reception but not of repeating at the junior stage
I agree.
I can't see any difference with what has previously happened.
I do not agree that children from other Boroughs should be allowed to take Haringey school places unless there are spare places available within Haringey. Haringey children should always be accommodated ahead of any children from outside the Borough. Islington children are getting school places in Haringey at the expense of Haringey children. These families do not contribute towards the Haringey budget via Council Tax. This is wrong.
I do not know about this proposal and do not know how to find out about it
I do not know how this is different to current arrangements
I don't know - there is no information on this proposal
I don't really understand this, and I don't what what the policy is at the moment so I don't think I can comment on it. I imagine there aren't many out of borough children coming to Haringey schools unless they are very close to the borders.
I don't think it will make a significant difference to the catchment areas.
I don't think that children in care should have priority.
I have found the Pan-London arrangements work really well and this should be continued/expanded
I hope the council do check addresses as thoroughly as they are allowed to.
i think excellent schooling should be available to all regardless of post code
I think the proposal is detrimental to family life and the stresses that are already present are huge. I wholeheartedly disagree with this proposal!
If this would improve and simplify school planning for Haringey, I am in favour. If I could suggest an improvement, it would be item 47. Why can families not be automatically placed on waiting lists for *all* schools ranked higher in their preferences regardless of borough, given this is a Pan-London co-ordination?
I'm afraid I have no comment.
I'm happy with these arrangements and fully behind ensuring that when families apply, they are not cheating the system by applying from a rental property.
In support of the arrangements.
It is vital that this is done, to prevent families only moving close to their school to get in, then moving away. This will encourage better home school community links and prevent those who are genuinely part of the community from missing out on local school places.
It looks rather complicated but reasonable as far as I can understand.
It sounds ok to me

no comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
no comment
no comments
No comments
not sure what his question means so can't comment.
not sure why this change is being put forward and how this benefits a family with young children
OK
ok
ok
ok
Please see the answer above. There is opportunity to improve the identification of the eligible home for admission purposes.
Quite complicated. Not sure how easy this will be for people to understand.
Revealing the order of preference to other local authorities (para. 10) may be unfairly penalising families who live near/at the boundaries between two boroughs.
see Q7
Seems fine
Seems ok.
Seems sensible.
Should be a national policy or drop-it. And solves the wrong problem anyway.
Strongly disagree.
These appear acceptable.
They seem clear and adequate.
This is sensible especially for people close to borders of boroughs.
This seems reasonable
We support cross-council admission. It is good for those living on the borders.
Yes
yes

Open text responses to Question 6

What do you think of our proposed nursery admissions arrangements?
Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q6)What do you think of our proposed nursery admissions arrangements?
Again a fair proposal
Again the siblings need to have priorities.
Agree
Agree
Agree
Agree
agree
children in care should not get priority
Don't agree siblings plus 0.5m should be given priority.
Excellent
Fair
fair
Fair.
fine
FIne

Fine
fine
fine
fine, as in line with reception admissions. I would suggest the same sibling criteria should apply as with the reception admissions criteria
For nurseries attached to a school I think the 0.5 mile sibling rule should apply.
good
good
Good.
I agree
I agree
I agree with these arrangements.
I am happy with this
I can't see any change to the nursery admission arrangements, and these look fine.
I diasagree
I don't support the changes. All siblings should attend the same school if it has a nursery attached.
I don't think nursery and school admission criteria should differ as this causes upset to children who e.g. get in to nursery and then not a school
I don't think that children in care should have priority.
I don't think this is different?
I still believe nursery and school places should not have 'catchment' areas
I strongly disagree that siblings should be given auto access. Instead I feel that the new proposed changes to the schools admission criteria should be applied here as well. This should be put in place ASAP. My local school only had 6 spaces out of 60 to offer to non siblings. The remaining 6 were offered a place on distance, however this distance was less than 90 meters. This is ridiculous.
I support it
i think excellent schooling should be available to all regardless of post code
I think the main problem with Nursery Education is the lack of funding and massive cuts that have happened recently. I know my local, and excellent, Children's Centre (as it used to be called) has been massively affected. So I don't think tinkering with admission arrangements will help. But I have read them and they sound fine.
I think the proposal is detrimental to family life and the stresses that are already present are huge. I wholeheartedly disagree with this proposal!
It has always struck me and others as nonsense that children in the nursery aren’t automatically carried through into the main school. Absent a good reason for this, that provision should be fixed with immediate effect.
It sounds fine. I like the policy on multiple births - this is a big problem and worry for parents of twins
It's difficult to see the proposed changes without seeing the original policy. What's changed?
It's ok
it's okay but it's about time to think about offering full time spaces as parents work and part times are really nit convenient
Looked after children and those with a specific social/medical need should receive priority over other children in all cases.

Looks reasonable.
Looks sensible
My opinion is to not change the admission process.
My understanding is that nursery places have previously been allocated via the school. I am not sure why you would change this. I agree that siblings should get priority at the school.
na
no comment
No Comment
No comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No opinion
No opinion.
not sure
Not sure how this differs greatly from current setup
ok
ok
ok.
Partially in favour of this as the sibling priority in nursery hasn't been changed to reflect primary placements.
remove sibling preference or move it to below distance.
same as above
Same as above.
Same sibling proposed change should apply, save that where the qualification is that a sibling was admitted prior to September 2017, if the family have moved say more than 1 mile away, should not count.
see Q7
Seems fine
Seems fine.
Sensible
Some people can't send their children to the infant school as it doesn't provide enough hours so stay in nursery till school this policy would impact them. If you proceed with this policy you need to ensure infant school offer full day with after school clubs to help parents who work
Sorry, I couldn't care less, nurseries attached to schools are of no use to anyone I know as we all work full time and have to use private nurseries!
Sound good.
Sounds fair, similar to the current school application system if I have read it correctly
The children should be given priority if they've have a nursery place.
The proposed nursery admissions arrangements seem to be very fair
These appear acceptable
They are clear and adequate - perhaps the sibling rule needs to be revised, in line with the reception / junior changes?

They seem sensible. Central applications for nursery would be very useful. We are applying at the moment and it's difficult to get all the information from the schools sometimes.
They sound fair and acceptable.
They sound reasonable.
This admits that it is going to impractical for the others.
This seems broadly fair.
This seems fine, but think there needs to be a nursery attached to more primary schools in the borough.
This seems reasonable
This sounds fair.
yes

Open text responses to Question 7

What do you think of our proposed secondary admissions arrangements?

Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q7)What do you think of our proposed secondary admissions arrangements?
Acceptable
Again - close the loophole - its unfair.
Again difficult to see the difference without seeing the original, what'd the difference?
Again I can't see what is different
Again the sibling priority should be changed to reflect the primary position.
Agree
Agree
Agree
Answers provided above regarding sibling priority.
Appears acceptable on face of it.
As already mentioned, I disagree with the proposed changes to the primary school admissions, but in any case, I don't understand why the sibling priority change is being proposed for primary schools and not secondary schools, given that the challenges of having two children at different secondary schools is much less, as the children can usually make their own way to school. Changing the admissions at primary school level will likely mean the older child will also have to change school as children this age typically need to be accompanied to school, resulting in a disrupted education for families who have to move frequently (typically low income families and renters).

As far as I can tell from reading this- they are not changing?? Having a sibling policy at Secondary level has always seemed strange anyway given children at this age are independent enough to take themselves to and from school solo and so the need to have all children dropped at one location no longer exists (as at Primary). And renting a house/flat for 6 months to get the oldest child into the desired Secondary in Year 7 in Haringey is rife in the wealthier parts of the Borough. I would like to see a clamp down on this and the same rules- or stronger ones- proposed for Primary admissions applied to Secondary ones too.
children in care should not get priority
disagree
don't agree siblings should be given priority. Secondary school children can often make their own way to school so less problems with drop-off/ pick-up.
Don't agree. Again, places should have a 'catchment process'. As a parent, who works and has worked since leaving Uni, paid taxes, own our own home, never taken a penny from the system - I detest that I cannot choose the schools(s) that I want for my children. It's a discriminatory process.
don't know - there is no information available
fair
Fine
fine
Fine parents who do not take a state school place but who do not tell the council they are rejecting a place by the relevant September. Fine them the costs of administering filling the school place. Put all the information about all the schools in the forms eg page 14. You have missed off at least two academies. From a parent's point of view they are local state school choices.
fine, as long as the family has not moved out of the area when the sibling applies
Fine.
Good
Good
Haven't read
I agree
I agree
I agree
I agree teachers should be allowed to have their children at school. I don't understand why sixth formers don't count as siblings. In many families older children have a key role helping younger children to school.
I agree.
I always question the medical need criteria as any child I have known with a statement seems to get into whichever school the parent chooses.

I am concerned that there is no similar proposal to a change in sibling priority for secondary admissions as there is for primary admissions. Given the increase in the number of children in primary schools, there is likely to be similar pressures on secondary schools places within a two to three years. I would urge the council to consider extending this rule to secondary admission arrangements and also introduce priority catchment areas. Being proactive will mean that there won't be the problems with secondary admissions that there have been with primary schools. I also wonder whether it is really sustainable to have an all girls' school that caters for borough residents that are not in the local planning area when there is likely to be a shortage of secondary school places in the next few years in planning area 2, particularly non-religious secondary schools.
I do not agree with the entry criteria change to Hornsey School for Girls and I think it should not be changed. It is very fair at the moment and gives girls from all over the borough the chance to attend this excellent all girls school. It will be a great shame if these changes go ahead.
I do not understand why you are not implementing the same changes as the proposed changes to primary admissions. It is a huge problem in Haringey that many parents are moving close to the most popular secondary schools (or obtaining an address fraudulently) - very often by renting a smaller property, to get their child in. They then move back to their original home (or may have never moved out of it) but are then able to get subsequent children in through the sibling rule. I personally know and know of through friends, people who have done this to get into Alexandra Park School. It is extremely unfair.
I dont think sibling rule should apply for secondary School kids if family have moved out of the area. The idea that families rent a place to get their first born into a shop and then move away and is able to get subsequent siblings into schools is unfair to kids who live locally. Secondary school kids can get to school u themselves so sibling rule is unnecessary
I don't think that children in care should have priority. Ok with the rest.
i think excellent schooling should be available to all regardless of post code
I think it is fair
I think that sibling status should apply when child is in year 7 - 13
I think that the same changes as for primary school should be applied for secondary too. At this age, the children are more likely to get to school by themselves, which makes the need for easy family logistics less relevant.
I think the new proposals for siblings regarding distance for primary schools should also apply for secondary schools.
I think the proposal is detrimental to family life and the stresses that are already present are huge. I wholeheartedly disagree with this proposal!
I think the same policy suggested for primary schools should also apply to secondary schools to stop people playing the system. Many do. It is wrong and stops genuine local people from attending a school in their own community.
I think the sibling rule should only apply for those families living within a certain distance from the school
I think the siblings rule should only apply if the family live 0.5 miles from the school, as per primary.
I think these are good .

I think you should extend the primary policy to secondary schools to stop parents accepting a place in temporary accommodation and then moving out of the area. This would allow local children to attend their local school
I think you the same restrictions as those you are proposing for primary schools should apply re sibling priority for secondary schools - ie that if the family has moved outside a specific distance the next child should not get priority over nearer children for a place. My sense is that there is far more manipulation of this in secondary schools than primary, with far less rational justification (eg by the age of 11 onwards children usually don't need to be taken to school by their parents - so having children at different schools is no longer as complicated as it is for primary age children).
I would like the secondary admissions arrangements to be the same as the proposed primary admission arrangements whereby any sibling living more than a set distance from the school because their parents have moved house would no longer get priority admission: "Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission, whose home address is no more than a distance of 0.5 miles from the school. Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending on the date of admission, whose home address is more than 0.5 miles from the school will also receive priority where the child's home address has not changed since the last sibling was offered a place or the last sibling was admitted prior to September 2017."
I would strongly support sibling priority being restricted to applications within a defined distance from the school. There will be increasing pressure on secondary places in the coming years and this will inevitably lead to the 'shopping around' we see for reception applications where parents move temporarily close to a school to secure a place. Restricting sibling priority will have all the advantages at secondary that it has a primary level including supporting children in accessing local schools and encouraging better links between schools and their local communities. There is also less of an argument for sibling priority to exist at all at secondary level as pupils are able to travel independently to school. It's a shame that the Council have not supplied any statistics in this consultation about how the sibling priority affects first applicants at secondary level. This means it is very difficult to make an informed contribution to the consultation on secondary admissions.
If you are going to bring in the change in sibling rule due to moving further than 0.5miles, then you should possible consider bringing it in for secondary admissions instead. There are far more parents who move in order to gain a place at a secondary school than primary. Also this doesn't cause as huge problems with regards to getting children to school as they are able to travel by themselves.
It doesn't appear to be a change from now - will secondary move to be in line with primary?
Its a shame that the change of address for sibling criteria won't apply for secondary schools.
it's fine
It's not clear if there have been changes to previous years criteria. I agree that siblings should be given priority.

Like with primary schools I think it shouldn't be that if you have one child in a primary school, any further children get a place before it is based on distance as this is where some people will take advantage of it if they have money and rent or buy somewhere right by the school they like to get their first child in an move somewhere else if they choose to after that is done.
Looks sensible
na
No comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comments
No further comment
no problem
No strong views. Perhaps a sibling distance limit (say 1 mile?) is also pertinent here?
No view
Not favourable of the change.
not sure
ok
Ok
ok
Potentially, too disruptive for the student.
reasonable
remove sibling preference or move it to below distance.
Same as my response to the last question regarding primary schools.
seems ok
sounds clear
Sounds fair, not aware of which aspects have changed
Sounds reasonable.
Sublings to should have sibling priority
The current rules on admissions should not be changed.
The proposed admission arrangements seem very fair
The sibling admission policy is unfair and should be changed to reflect your proposed sibling admission policy for community and VC primary schools. Currently children who live close to local secondary schools are denied a place because siblings of children already attending who may live many miles away from the school, sometimes in another London borough, get priority. This is unfair.
There are a lot of cases of places taken by students from non-local families having worked the system with first children (places gained from a temporary local address), and the siblings automatically being taken on the roll.

There is a gap in the admission arrangement for families with kids with special needs. Please note that a family with special needs kids is already emotionally strained for a number of reasons, so life should be make easier...for example having kids in the same school would help. I will make an example which reflects my situation. My daughter is in Y4 and my son is in Y3 (he has special needs). Now, I would like to choose school X for my son as I have heard that he can get good support there. From the admission criteria it looks like I have good chances that my son will go to X school. However, my daughter cannot go to X school, because we are outside catchment area and she will apply to secondary school before my son. So she will have to go to school Y, hoping for a transfer to school X the following year. This is will be distruptive for my daughter, but it is important that both kids attend the same school. how are you planning to resolve this problem? there is clearly a lack of flexibility in the sibling admissions criteria.
They are OK. The sibling again should be allowed to attend a d have priority
They seem fair
They seem reasonable.
They should match the Primary School admissions criteria, and not give priority to siblings when the family have moved away from the local area. Secondary school children are old enough to get themselves to school so there is not the same need for siblings to attend the same school.
Think this should follow same vein a primary proposals
This seems reasonable
We still need more places at secondary schools. The catchment for many is very small ie APS and Fortismere. There is going to be high demand for places in 3 years time as the bulge classes created in primary schools move to secondary.
We support the same change to the siblings rule for the secondary schools admissions
Why not have the 0.5 mile rule for secondary schools also? I am sure the same 'fiddling' goes on in relation to good secondary schools as it does in relation to primary schools.
yes
The sibling priority criterion should be valid only in The case when The sibling who is to be enrolled in The school is at The time of The enrollment at school still living in an address within The permissible catchment area.If The address has changed, The catchment must play The first role. Otherwise The local children whose parents have pursued residence and proximity to The school, are totally deprived of their catchment and proximity rights. -The first criterion should be The catchment area. It does not make sense to live in one place and go to a school in another area.

Open text responses to Question 8

What do you think about our proposed Pan-London co-ordination of secondary arrangements?

Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q8)What do you think about our proposed Pan-London co-ordination of secondary arrangements?
Acceptable
Again, Haringey children should be given priority and children from other Boroughs should only be considered for places if there are spare places available.
Again, I'm not sure what they are at the moment.
Agree
Agree
Agree
Appears acceptable on face of it
As above.
Complicated and confusing
disagree

Don't agree. Again, places should have a 'catchment process'. As a parent, who works and has worked since leaving Uni, paid taxes, own our own home, never taken a penny from the system - I detest that I cannot choose the schools(s) that I want for my children. It's a discriminatory process.
don't know - there is no information available
fine
fine
Fine
fine
Fine.
Good
good
good
good
Good
Good.
Great idea
I agree
I agree
I agree with the proposals
I agree.
I don't fully understand what this is, it is not made clear.
I don't know enough to comment
I don't think that children in care should have priority. Ok with the rest.
I have not heard of this
i think excellent schooling should be available to all regardless of post code
I think the proposal is detrimental to family life and the stresses that are already present are huge. I wholeheartedly disagree with this proposal!
It does nothing to rectify the situation where families own a home on one part of the borough, then rent for a year near Fortismere / AP before returning to their original home. There needs to be a check that home owners are applying from their family home.
It is o.k.
na
no comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
no comment
no comments
No comments
No further comment

no problem
No view
Not quite sure what this question means so can't comment.
not sure
not yet sure
ok
ok
Same as last response. Nightmare document, very badly drafted.
see Q7
seems okay. do not fully understand how it is different to now- maybe if yu showed the difference.
seems sensible
Seems sensible.
Should be national or dropped.
Sounds reasonable.
They seem fair
This seems reasonable
Unsure of the implications of this
Very good
Very helpful to have all children in the same school.
We support it too, just as for primary schools.
What is it?
yes

Open text responses to Question 9

What do you think about our proposed in-year admission arrangements?
Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q9)What do you think about our proposed in-year admission arrangements?
As your guidance says, it could be damaging to the wellbeing of a child to have to transfer him between schools. This is what we would be forced to do if the new sibling policy is introduced without the current proposed priority for children who live more than 0.5miles from school but have a sibling there from before Sept 2017. We simply could not collect and drop off the children at the same time at different schools, so we would be forced to transfer the first born sibling to our nearest school, at significant risk to his wellbeing. We would much prefer not to have to do so, and very strongly support the proposal that children with siblings at the school prior to Sept 2017 should continue to have priority no matter the distance from school. However, if such priority is removed, then this should be balanced out by giving priority to the inyear transfer required for the first born sibling who started school prior to Sept 2017 but lives more than 0.5 miles away to ensure siblings can go to the same school

Being able to apply for six schools doesn't make sense. This increases administration with the result that you are unlikely to get into your preferred schools if you live a distance away from them. Unless of course they were failing schools that wouldn't be anyone's first preference.
Council should make life easier for children and family
don't know - there is no information available
fair
Fine
fine
Fine
fine
Fine but more should be done to stop fraudulent admissions
Following up on validity of home addresses needs to be thorough as many parents move into a temporary address to get their place with no intention of staying once they have secured a place. This puts 'real' residents at a disadvantage and is unfair
good
Good.
I am concerned about the section on transferring children in-year which seems to imply the default position should be that children should NOT move schools unless there is a pressing reason for doing so. I think that emphasis should change to encouraging families to move unless there is a pressing need NOT to.
I don't think it is fair to remove a child from the waiting list of a school higher on their preference list - they should be given a choice and it should be clearly explained when any offer is made. I think it's fine to remove ones below the offered place, but NOT above.
I think the distance is too short. I think it is still part of a local community to live 0.75 miles from a school I think this proposal totally ignores the fact that it is KNOWN parents move into an area to get their children into schools then move away and therefore take up spaces because they can afford to play this move. I feel the council should add in a criteria that looks at how LONG a family with siblings has been living in an area and offer that place to a second sibling OVER a child the only recently moved to the area as well as those that are single child family that have lived there longer than a new child. i.e. length of time living in an area has a priority over distance There is a significant amount of development happening in N10 (woodside avenue and two at the top of muswell hill) this will have a very serious impact of number of children and Haringey has not accounted for this)
In year admissions are very difficult due to oversuscritpion. When parents move home they end up with a placed offered in the most undesirable school that ms to oversuscritpion, they may eventually get a place in the desired school after a few years but this cause a great disruption to the well being of the child. More schools are needed so oversuscritpion is not longer a problem.
It seems fair.
It will be good to clarify whether an elder sibling transferring into the school of a younger sibling gets any priority, as a result of the proposed 0.5 mile policy change.
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment

no comment
no comments
No comments
No further comment
No view
No view.
ok
ok
ok
Ok
ok
OK but we should not accept students from outside the borough.
Ok, but strict checks must be implemented so that parents don't rent a house near the school in order to get the child in and then move shortly after. Or rent a second property close to the school.
really do not understand.
Reasonable
refer to section 30; transfer between school. So, it looks like you are aware of the emotional impact of a transfer but this is not addressed for families with kids with special needs. Haringey should have a think on how to address this situation, what about early admissions?
Same as above.
The proposed in-year admission arrangements seem to be fair
These appear acceptable.
These seem reasonable
They seem fair
This seems fine.
We support the proposal
Would be ok if the sibling rule weren't changing but the proposed change means it will be highly likely that siblings will go to different schools

Open text responses to Question 10

What do you think about our proposed in-year fair access protocol?
Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q10)What do you think about our proposed in-year fair access protocol?
agree
agree
As above in Q9
Council should make life easier for children and family
Fair
fine
Fine
fine
Fine
Fine
Good
good
Good
Good.
I agree
I agree
I agree

it seems fair.
It sounds complicated but not unfair
Makes sense
na
No comment
No comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
no comment
No comment
no comment
no comments
No comments
No further comment
No view
No view.
ok
ok
ok
ok
OK
OK but we should not accept students from outside the borough.
The placement of these children can be the cause of much confrontation. I believe the Haringey IYFAP is both fair and it's implementation is transparent and effective. This means that the majority of schools engage and trust the process. I have concerns that one secondary school is abusing both the admission process and the IYFAP process.
This appears acceptable.
This is fine too.
This seems reasonable
This sounds fine to me. I think clarifying and checking addresses is perfectly reasonable.
Very unclear.
We support the proposal
yes agree
yes, promotes equality and fairness, hope ALL schools participate?
You haven't supplied any context, this makes it very difficult to have an opinion.

Open text responses to Question 11

What do you think about our proposed sixth form admission arrangements?
Note: No corrections have been made to the submissions:

Q11)What do you think about our proposed sixth form admission arrangements?
Again no context. What's changed?
agree
Agree
Agree
Children should have easy access to nearest school
Don't agree. Again, places should have a 'catchment process'. As a parent, who works and has worked since leaving Uni, paid taxes, own our own home, never taken a penny from the system - I detest that I cannot choose the schools(s) that I want for my children. It's a discriminatory process.
don't know - there is no information available
fair
fine
Fine
fine
Fine
fine
Finr

Good
good
Good.
Haven't read.
I agree
I don't have any objections here, but I don't know what the current rules are.
I think the proposal is detrimental to family life and the stresses that are already present are huge. I wholeheartedly disagree with this proposal!
it seems fair but I'm afraid I don't know enough
na
No comment
No comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
No comment
no comment
no comment
No comment
No comment
no comments
No comments
No further comment
No opinion
No view
No view.
not like APS allowing siblings of sixth formers - reduces local places at year 7 AND in year
OK
OK
ok
reasonable
Remove the sibling preference.
These appear acceptable.
These seem reasonable
They seem reasonable
This seems fine.
Those who currently attend the school should be given priority, if they have gained the necessary entrance grades.
Too unclear to follow - plain English please.
Yes great.

Respondent (1)

CATHERINE WEST MP
Member of Parliament for Hornsey and Wood Green

Eveleen Riordan
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River Park House
225 High Road
London N22 8HQ

16 November 2015

Dear Ms Riordan

School Admission Arrangements 2017/18

I am writing in response to your consultation on proposed admission arrangements for schools in the academic year 2017/18. School places is an issue I have been contacted about by a number of parents and there is real concern, particularly in the Crouch End area, where growing numbers of children are unsuccessful in gaining places in any of the local schools.

As the Member of Parliament, I wrote to the Education Minister after my election to push for the Government to tackle what is a London-wide school places crisis by providing more local funding to allow good or outstanding schools to expand. It is an issue I will continue to raise in Parliament.

However, in the short-term, a number of the local parents who have contacted me have expressed their strong support for your proposal to change the sibling oversubscription criterion for community and voluntary controlled schools. Parents have told me that not only do they feel this would prioritise places for people who live in the area, they also feel this would act as a deterrent to families who choose to move in for a short period of time to gain access to a particular school. One has asked if the council could introduce the change even sooner as they feel it will make such a positive difference to the current situation where some children in Crouch End are allocated places on the other side of the borough.

I would be grateful if these comments could be taken into account as part of your consultation and I look forward to hearing the outcome.

Yours sincerely

Catherine West

Catherine West MP

House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA Tel: 020 7219 6141
Email: catherine.west.mp@parliament.uk www.catherinewest.org.uk
Twitter: @CatherineWest1

Respondent (2)

From: Riordan Eveleen
Sent: 09 December 2015 16:40
To:
Cc: Abbey Jon; XXXXXX Primary School; Kiernan Chris
Subject: Re: School Admission priority for children of teaching staff at XXXXXX

Dear XXXXXXX

Thank you for your email setting out your desire to see a priority for teaching staff reflected in the borough's community primary schools' oversubscription criteria. Jon Abbey has passed your email on to me and asked me to respond to you.

The oversubscription criteria for the borough's primary community schools are set out on page 18 of the Primary Admissions booklet. Under the provisions of the School Admissions Code 2014 (hereafter referred to as the Code) we are required to set our arrangements by 28 February in the year before they come into effect. As you have pointed out, the admission arrangements and associated oversubscription criteria don't currently include a criterion that gives priority to the children of teaching staff in the school. The admission arrangements set out in the booklet will be applied to all children starting school in September 2016. These arrangements have been consulted on and agreed as set out in the Code and they cannot be changed now for 2016 entry. In summary, under the current oversubscription criteria you would not be prioritised for a place at XXXXXX and your application would be processed under the distance criterion.

We are currently consulting on the proposed admission arrangements for the academic year 2017/18. Details of how to make your views known on these proposed arrangements, including those for our primary community schools, are available to view here.

Para 1.39 of the Code sets out that oversubscription criteria *may* give priority to children of staff –

"Admission authorities may give priority in their oversubscription criteria to children of staff in either or both of the following circumstances:

a) where the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time at which the application for admission to the school is made, and/or
b) the member of staff is recruited to fill a vacant post for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage".

There is currently no proposal to change the primary community admission arrangements to include a priority for staff children. There has been an upward trajectory in the demand for reception places in Haringey in recent years and many of our community schools are very popular and oversubscribed. Schools such as XXXXXXX draw the majority of their intake from a very small area around the school and prioritising staff children would mean that the number of local places available would be likely to decrease. The balance of demand and supply of reception places locally is very tight and there has not been a demand from primary schools to see staff children prioritised over local children. Further, parents and carers in the borough have asked us to give consideration to prioritising local families over those further away by limiting admission through the sibling criterion to those siblings where the families continue to live locally to the school.

Given the representations you have made in relation to prioritising of staff children, I will ask for your email to be considered as a representation to the current consultation on our admission arrangements so that your views can be reported to the Council's Cabinet who take the final decision on the admission arrangements for the borough. While the consultation is on arrangements that will determine admission in an academic year that is too late for your XXXXXX, it will ensure that a view that staff children should be prioritised in the borough's community school admission arrangements will be put before Cabinet.

You have also asked if a social need can be included in the admission arrangements for primary community schools and you point to the support for this from the Head teacher at XXXXXXX and your MP. The current admission arrangements do include a social medical criterion which states that:

> *"Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child".*

If you would like your XXXXXX to be considered under this criterion you should make this known by ticking the relevant box on your application form and submitting the relevant information to support your application. Without supporting information ("written evidence from a doctor, social worker or other independent professional") I regret that the social medial panel will not consider your application under this criterion. A panel of three education professionals will consider your application and make a final decision. Separate to this an independent appeal process is available to you against the refusal of a place at any of the schools that you list on your application form.

While I encourage you to apply under the social medical criterion if you believe that your circumstances indicate you may meet the criterion, I do want to manage your expectations in this process. The threshold for satisfying this social medical need is high and further detail on this is set out on page 12 of the booklet. Page 19 of the booklet sets out the number of places offered under this criterion for the borough's oversubscribed primary community schools.

I trust this answers your queries.

Kind regards

Eveleen Riordan (MRTPI)
Joint Interim Head of Education Services
Haringey Council
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Please note that I usually only work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays
twitter@haringeycouncil
facebook.com/haringeycouncil

Think of the environment...please don't print this e-mail *unless you really need It*

From: XXXXX
Sent: 02 December 2015 20:24
To: Abbey Jon
Cc:
Subject: School Admission priority for children of teaching staff at XXXXXXXXX

Dear Jon Abbey,

I am a teacher at XXXXXX school and have been in contact with my local MP, David Burrowes as well as Nicky Morgan, Secretary of State for Education and my school head teacher, XXXXXXXXX to discuss the possibility of teaching staff gaining a school place for their children in the school they are working at.

My daughter, XXXXXXX will be due to start reception next September, 2016. She is currently attending XXXXXX nursery. Although we do not live very far away, we are not in the catchment area for the school. However, the previous head teacher, XXXXXXXX was more than happy to give my XXXXX a place in the nursery as she was aware of the benefits of allowing teachers to have their children attend the school they are working in. As you are aware, it is only nursery places that the school have power to make decisions on. All other admissions are decided by the local authority. This is my reason for writing to you.

I have attached the letter I originally sent as well as the recent reply that I received from Nick Gibb, secretary of Nicky Morgan (via David Burrowes MP). My letter outlines the many benefits that prioritising admission for children of staff would have on the school.

In the reply from Nick Gibb, his letter states that it is up to the local authority to decide the criteria for school admissions. However, he also writes that XXXXXXXX school has a social needs policy within its admission criteria. He comments that Haringey could see the working arrangement of a teacher there to be a social need, subsequently prioritising the children of staff to gain a place at the school they are working at.

I have spoken at length to XXXXX (head teacher) about this and he gives his full support to the idea. He has read the reply from the House of Commons and fully agrees with the idea that is suggested. As you will read in my original letter, it would help to enable the school to retain outstanding teachers and would allow part time teaching staff, like myself, to build back up to working full time hours (something a large proportion of teacher parents will not do whilst their children attend other schools). It would actually make up a very small percentage of the admissions each year but would be most beneficial to the wider community of the school, as well as working parents, like myself.

At present, XXXXXXX has many job share and part time members of staff, largely to do with this very issue.

Thank you for reading my email and attached letters. I hope that you find my correspondence of interest and it would be great to open a discussion with Haringey local authority about this important matter. I know that XXXXXXX is also keen to open up a dialogue about this and hopefully prioritise the small number of children and staff that this will affect.

It would be really useful to hear back from you with your thoughts on this matter and find out whether there may be an opportunity to gain my XXXXX a place in reception for September 2016. As there is already a 'social need' criteria written into the admissions policy, it would not need to be rewritten or reviewed. Instead it would simply be needed to be interpreted as a 'social need' by the local authority to offer inclusion for teaching staff.

We are currently at the stage of preparing to make our choices for our schools admission application (to be submitted by January 15th) so this is a matter I would really appreciate discussing with you in the very near future. I emailed Lynne Tighe some time ago regarding this but am yet to hear a response.

Yours sincerely,

Respondent (3)
From: Cllr Waters Ann
Sent: 08 December 2015 14:32
To: XXXXXX
Cc: Labour Councillors; Lib Dem Councillors
Subject: RE: Haringey Primary Schools

Dear XXXXXXX,

Thank you for your email received on 7 December 2015 which I gather you have sent to all councillors. I am replying on behalf of the Council and copying my response to all councillors; individual councillors may wish to contact you separately.

I am pleased to hear that you welcome the consultation on a proposed change to the sibling criterion for our community and voluntary controlled primary schools to ensure that local places are retained for families living locally. The proposed criterion would limit the admission of a sibling(s) to a school *if* there is a change in address between admission of the first child in a family and any subsequent child(ren) and that change of address means the family have moved to an address that is more than 0.5 miles from the school.

If the change to this criterion is agreed by the Council's Cabinet when it is considered in February 2016 it would take effect with the admission of children into reception from September 2017. Under the provisions of the School Admissions Code 2014 (paragraph 15b) the changes being proposed cannot be implemented before 1 September 2017. If implemented the criterion would only apply to oversubscribed schools for families where the first child is admitted to the school on or after that date. As currently proposed the criterion would **not** be applied retrospectively i.e. it would not apply to families with a child already on roll at the school before 1 September 2017.

Paragraph 6.20 (page 10) of my Cabinet Member signing report dated 29 October 2015 sets out why it is not proposed to apply the criterion retrospectively. While there is no legal reason for not doing so, the report does set out the view that applying it in such a way would impact on families who chose to move under criteria that would not have limited their ability to send younger siblings not yet of statutory school age to the same school as their sibling(s). The report acknowledges that while the introduction of such a criterion would potentially provide greater access to local places for local families it does also have the potential to impact negatively on families who are not home

owners and who are either in temporary accommodation or who permanently rent in the private market as they are not always able to maintain the same address over an extended period.

The purpose of the consultation is to invite and consider all views on the proposed change. These views will be analysed by officers and a report prepared for Cabinet setting out a recommendation on whether or not the criterion in its current form should form part of the admission arrangements from 2017. As part of this analysis and recommendation, officers will consider whether the criterion should be applied retrospectively to families with a child in the school **before** 1 September 2017.

You have said that the change to the criterion would, if introduced, have "zero impact until c2020". In fact the criterion has potential to impact on admissions from 2017 as it would deter anyone who was minded to rent on a short term basis from doing so if it didn't advantage them for second or subsequent children. In each subsequent year the impact would grow until it applied across all year groups. it would also immediately impact on any in year applications (children who apply to join the school at a point other than the beginning of the reception year) for families without a child in the school.

Officers tell me that they have already received a number of responses to the consultation setting out a wide variety of views both for and against the criterion and outlining the impact that any change would have on their own or other families in the borough. I have asked officers to consider your email in this way and its contents will be included and considered in the report that they will prepare early next year for the Cabinet meeting in February.
Best wishes

Ann Waters

Cllr Ann Waters
Lead Member for Children and Families
Labour Councillor for Woodside Ward
London Borough of Haringey
07854 002470

From: XXXXXXXXX
Sent: 07 December 2015 20:42
To: Cllr Waters Ann
Subject: Haringey Primary Schools

Dear Councillor,

This is the first time that I have contacted you and my apologies for doing so out of the blue. I live in Haringey with my young family and have significant concerns about an important local matter. Your engagement on it is important to us and I very much welcome your view.

As you might be aware, the Council is presently consulting on reviewing the admissions criteria for primary schools. In recent years, in line with other London hotspots, siblings have begun to take up the majority of school places in several schools – in a number of instances the families have long moved away from the neighbourhood (or only took up a temporary address to secure access and game the system). It is only families who either

gamed the system initially, or who no longer live near to the school, who are the target of the proposals.

The council has proposed to fix this, following in the footsteps of a number of other London councils in order to ensure that the local community is properly served, which is anyway Council policy. This is great and shows equity as we pay local tax and vote for local services to be provided by the council.

One of our priorities as a family is to have our XXXXXXX grow up in a vibrant local community and build lifelong ties. If XXXX is forced to commute to school, aside from the severe logistical problems that that will cause us, XXXX grow apart from the neighbourhood, which is an opportunity lost and unnecessarily so.

Unfortunately, the proposal put out by the council staff will make zero impact until c2020. This is inexcusable and privileges children not yet in school who live sometimes way outside of the area over children who would otherwise walk to school. There is no legal reason for doing this and there are lots of angry views expressed about it on key forums, such as Mumsnet. In addition, I understand that the Ham High is looking at a piece on this.

Ultimately this is a political call and leadership from the elected Councillors is essential, which is why I would very much appreciate your views and actions on this matter as a priority.

Kindest wishes,

XXXXXX

Respondent (4)

Wed 30/12/2015 17:31
Dear sir or madam,

Thank you for proposing this new policy to tackle the schools admissions problem for families like my own where we are unlikely to get in to our 6 nearest primary schools for September 2016. Mainly due to the current unfair siblings policy.

All our local schools are very oversubscribed and yet many of the siblings being admitted before us, live much farther than us. Unfortunately this change in policy will not come soon enough for my first XXX get into a local school. We are likely to not get a place at any of our 6 closest school choices or might get into a school well over 0.5 miles away. But this new policy if brought in could mean my XXXX due to start school in September 2018, will not be able to go to the same school as my XXXX because we live further than 0.5 miles. This must be addressed in the new policy. We and families like us, can not suffer or be penalised twice. The policy should make exception for families who have been forced to go to / 'choose' schools further than the 0.5 mile limit. We will not have moved, we just happen to live in a dead zone for primary schools.

Additionally 0.5 miles seems arbitrary but I'm sure there is good reason for it. The policy should note it's for families who have moved rather than families who were just unfortunate enough to not get into 6 closer schools due to the old sibling policy.

Thank you for reading.

Kind regards,

XXXXXX

Respondent (5)

Wed 16/12/2015 14:44
I am responding to the consultation about admissions for 2016-17.

I agree with what Haringey is trying to achieve, so that local children get priority for their local school, but also feel it is important that siblings are kept together. What I disagree with is your definition of local and the criteria you wish to introduce, especially the requirement for the family to live within 0.5 miles of the school if they have moved house.

When my XXXXXXX was accepted at XXXXX we lived 0.2 miles from the school in a 2 bed flat. When her XXX was born we moved to a house so that each child could have its own room. XXXXX is still our nearest community school yet we now live 0.6 miles from the school. Under the criteria you are proposing our son would not get priority for XXXXeven though his sister will still be attending the school and it is our local school.

Many families with young children will move address, either through choice or necessity, and often because their landlord wants them to. The officer at the consultation said all children in Haringey live within a mile of a community school. This means there will be a lot of families like ours who live between 0.5 and 1 miles from their nearest school and I can think of lots of parts of Haringey where this is the case – around Ridge Road in Hornsey, around Colney Hatch Lane and around the bottom of Alexandra Palace where we are.

Given the aim of the policy is to ensure local children get to attend their nearest school I propose the criteria should be amended so that siblings still get priority where the family has moved but still live within a mile of the school or where the school would be one of the two or three closest to the family anyway. I don't think it's enough to say the nearest school as the catchment of the nearest school may be tiny (as happened to us with Weston Park) and so the older child goes to a school which they were able to get into.

In addition I understand why you want your policy to be as simple as possible but there should be room for some discretion. Tragic things happen to families and there needs to be some flexibility in your policy to allow for this.

I understand from officers at the consultation at Hornsey library that because my XXXX is already attending school these rules should not apply to us and it would be wrong for any new criteria to apply to children already in school. However our situation is not unique and other parents in future may find themselves in the position I outlined above which is why I feel so strongly about it.

Thanks

Respondent (6)

Fri 11/12/2015 10:43
Dear Sirs

Please find attached the objections of the Governing Body of Belmont Infants School to the proposed changes to primary school admissions in Haringey. We would be grateful if you could acknowledge receipt. Should you wish to discuss any of the points raised, do not hesitate to contact me on XXXXXXXXXX.

Kind regards

Dan Rosenberg
Chair of Governors – Belmont Infants School

RESPONSE TO ADMISSIONS CONSULTATION: OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED CHANGES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMISSIONS IN HARINGEY FROM GOVERNING BODY OF BELMONT INFANTS SCHOOL

We are writing to register our objection to the proposed change in the schools admissions criteria for primary schools, abolishing the sibling rule and instead replacing it with the new criteria as set out in the consultation document. This is an objection on behalf of the Governing Body of Belmont Infants School, one of the schools which will be affected by this. Belmont Infants is a popular and oversubscribed school, with a small 'catchment area'.

We understand that the stated intention of the policy is to stop parents moving into the area to get their children into a school and then moving out again to a distance further away from the school, safe in the knowledge that the younger siblings will also be able to attend the school.

However, it would not appear that Haringey has thought through the full consequences of doing this. There is certainly no indication in the consultation document that it has done so. The drawbacks of this scheme, which are likely to affect particular groups of families, are not spelt out in the consultation document. Only a positive case for the change is put.

Consequences of policy

The consequences of this policy will be to make it harder for certain groups of people to have two (or more) siblings attending the same school. The groups that will be disproportionately affected are set out below. There will often be overlap between the groups.

Families in private rented accommodation

Non-home owner families in private rented accommodation are far more likely to be affected. By definition they are more likely to move accommodation more often. They may move because of (amongst other reasons)

- increased rent in an area
- the landlord evicts them for whatever reason
- the need for more spacious accommodation for the same level of rent (an obvious point given that this change will by definition affect growing families).
- Changes in financial circumstances forcing them to move to a cheaper property (whether that be in terms of unemployment/ benefit reductions/ illness etc)
- Wishing to move to a larger property as their financial situation has improved (a not uncommon situation for families relatively new to the country, who often start off renting a room in a shared house).
- It would also mean that if families privately renting and saving up for a deposit wished to buy they would either need to put it off until the second (or subsequent) sibling was in school, or alternatively have two children at different schools/ disrupt the schooling of the elder child.

At a most basic level, this proposal is indirectly discriminatory from a socio-economic prospective, as it is poorer families who are more likely to be privately renting than wealthy ones, particularly in Haringey, where there are huge income discrepancies between those who can afford their own properties, and those who cannot.
Our school, like many others, has many families attending it who privately rent – the school suspects that the vast majority of parents are privately renting.

Families in temporary accommodation housed under homelessness legislation

This rule would disproportionately and negatively affect those families placed in temporary accommodation by Haringey's homelessness department as they are likely to be moved around without having any choice as to whether or not they take accommodation. They would also be seeking to bid for properties. We have families in temporary accommodation in our school, where were this rule in place younger siblings would not have been able to have joined older siblings who were established in the school. This group of families has enough problems as it is, and often school is the only constant. Forcing parents to drop off siblings at two (or more) schools, or children's schooling to be disrupted (if they could all be found places at the same school), is not in their interests, or those of society as a whole.
By definition, families in temporary accommodation are likely to be socioeconomically deprived.

Secure Tenants (council or housing association) seeking to move to a larger or more suitable property.

Again, this is an obvious problem that will be faced by growing families. If a family in overcrowded accommodation (of which there are many in Haringey) wishes to move, they will not be able to bid for properties coming up outside the 0.5 mile area without their children being forced to go to different schools/ having their schooling disrupted if they can get in. The same applies to families who may wish to move for disability related reasons. Similarly, were they to be in temporary accommodation and subsequently to be offered permanent accommodation, then that would then have the consequence that siblings would not be able to attend the same school.
By definition, council tenants are less well off than owner occupiers.

Indirect racial discrimination

Not only will this have a discriminatory effect on a socio-economic basis, but it is almost certain to have indirect discriminatory effects on grounds of race and ethnicity as well.

Indirect discrimination/ private renting

Families with children from communities that are less established in the borough (in particular those from Poland and other Eastern European countries) are more likely to be in private rented accommodation. They will be significantly and disproportionately affected by this rule. That would certainly be the case in respect of Belmont, where so far as we are aware anecdotally, the overwhelming majority of Eastern European families are privately renting.
We would see large numbers of children of Eastern European heritage whose parents had to take their children to two different schools. Alternatively, there would be a large number of parents who would subsequently remove their child from our school (if they could find a place at the school that the younger sibling went to), which would be very disruptive for us.

In respect of families who are more established in the UK, our understanding of the demographics of Haringey (and it is very much the case in relation to the area around our school) is that those renting are more likely to be from ethnic minority backgrounds (and in particular black African/ black Caribbean backgrounds) than owner occupiers.
This proposal (if enacted) will therefore disproportionately cause problems for particular ethnic groups as set out above.

Other issues

- If families who are privately renting have more than two children, this has the potential for huge disruption to children's education, as the children may have to move schools (if they could get in) on numerous occasions.

- Given house prices in Haringey, often owner occupier families live in flats when the children are younger, and then seek to buy a bigger property later on if they can afford it (often in a slightly cheaper area). This will leave them with the choice of moving and having to move their child's school, or alternatively staying put in a small flat with two (or more) small children.

- This will create an administrative nightmare at the start each term for schools and the admissions services, as parents will be trying to get their older children into the same school that their reception children are starting in. It will lead to instability in schools, and (particularly for schools such as ours which is likely to be very badly hit) be likely to lead to places not being filled on census day.

It is very hard to see who this changed policy is likely to benefit other than primarily owner occupier families who have chosen to buy houses close (but potentially not quite close enough) to heavily oversubscribed schools, who (for whatever reason, given the fact that Haringey is densely populated and has many schools close together) do not wish to attend other local schools.
It is however very easy to see who that this policy is likely to affect much larger numbers of people negatively, and it is likely to affect them significantly, as they will either have to be taking children to two schools, splitting up siblings, or a sibling already established in a school would have to move, thus causing significant disruption to that child's education, as well as the friendships of the children remaining in the school. There will also be much greater turnover of pupils at schools as a result.
As set out above this policy will have negative impacts on those from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, and is also likely to significantly affect those ethnic groups that are more likely to be privately renting, as well as having significant consequences for families in temporary accommodation, who we understand to be disproportionately of Black African/ Carribean/ British heritage.

The consultation itself

We also strongly suspect that those who are most likely to be negatively affected by this policy are the ones who are least likely to respond, and the council should bear that in mind when considering the consultation responses.

We very much hope that the Council does not proceed with this idea, which is likely to cause significant problems for individual families, is indirectly discriminatory, is (given Haringey's demographics) contrary to the school admissions code, and is likely to serious affect the cohesion and continuity of student body of schools such as ours, which has large numbers of pupils from families who live in insecure private rented accommodation.
Belmont Infants School Governing Body
11th December 2015

Respondent (7)

Hi XXXXX

Hope you are well. I recently read the Proposed Admission Arrangements 2017/18 document available on the Haringey website regarding reforming sibling priority. As you know I am a keen advocate of the rule that has been put in place by other councils and so am very pleased it has been put forward for consultation in Haringey. The statistical evidence you have put together really does make a compelling case for the change, most notably in Crouch End. It is a very progressive measure.

The general basis of the suggestion I think is sound but there are a couple of issues I have found with it. I will be submitting this in the consultation but just wanted to make you aware also. I don't feel the exemption for siblings of elder children admitted to school pre September 2017 described in paragraph 6.20 is necessary. Yes, I acknowledge the issue of changing the rules on parents who have already unwittingly moved but if you announce the rule early next year they will still have almost a year to move back within the new sibling catchment area should they choose to. If they decide they do not want to do this then they have the option of schools closer to their new address. Furthermore, parts of Haringey (again most notably Crouch End) have a primary school place shortage for local children now but if you introduce the new rule with this clause it will not be until 2019 or even 2020 until you realise the extra places brought about from sibling restriction.

I noticed that whilst Wandsworth did introduce the sibling priority restriction in exactly the same format as your proposal, Hackney did not have such a clause for children of existing elder pupils. Instead they have opted for a wider priority zone (0.75 miles) and applied this to all applicants (presumably they can narrow the zone further after a couple of years). According to a recent press report 10 of the 64 siblings admitted to Coleridge this year live more than a mile from what is North London's most popular school by number of distance children per 0.1 square mile. This fact caused outrage in the local community and is deemed wholly unacceptable by almost all parents. If the rule is introduced as planned it will be allowed to persist for another 3-4 years. **My suggestion would be either to remove this clause (perhaps with an initial wider area as Hackney have done) or to set a temporary wider area for siblings of children who were admitted to school before September 2017.** This temporary area could even be as large 1 mile but at least you would ensure that from 2017 no reception children will travel more than 1 mile to an oversubscribed school and I think this will go a great deal to appeasing parents struggling to get their children into a school a few hundred metres from their home.

I also want to touch briefly on a point made in paragraph 6.11 where you say the practice of temporarily renting close to a school is "not unlawful per se". I understand it doesn't constitute a criminal breach of law but it does contravene Haringey's admissions rules where you clearly state "we will not accept a **temporary** address used to obtain a school place". I understand the point you are making is that the sibling rule will help guard against such practices but I feel this wording confuses the matter and may work against what you are ultimately trying to achieve. People assume that you have tools available to weed out such applications from temporary addresses but this paragraph leaves it a bit in doubt.

Thank you for the work you have done on this ruling and I admire the way Haringey is responding to the demands of local people. I look forward to the consultation and given our previous communications I just wanted to convey my thoughts to you personally.

Kind regards

XXXXXXX

Respondent (8)

Tue 01/12/2015 21:18
Hello,
I would like to raise a few question about the proposed admission change:
We are private tenants and don't own a home. We can loose our home at any time if the landlord decides to sell the property or simply not renew our contract. Despite us being a family we have no protection. The proposed criteria change now also puts us into the position that our second child might not be given a place at our first XXXX school if we came into the unfortunate position of having to find a new rental property outside the 0.5 mile zone.

I understand that you are trying to stop people buying and renting houses to get into a school catchment – however a lot of people are renting because they simply can't afford to buy a home and we still feel very much part of the school community and would be discriminated. I believe strongly that cases need to be looked at individually. Or as a Borough, Haringey could start to introduce a more secure and protected rental system, so people that just move into the area renting a flat for a short period to get into a school, simply wouldn't be able to find such flats. Like this people that move into the catchment would have to commit to a minimum of a 2-3 year contract.

Our first son was admitted 2014 and would still be at the school when our second child would start reception. Are we still protected if the criteria are changed?

Or if we are affected how are we supposed to find a school place, as other parents will be in the same situation? Also how are we supposed to deal with drop-offs and pick-ups logistically, with both parents working?

This admission change doesn't seem to be thought through in detail and it feels like that it will penalise wrong people.

I look forward to your response to my questions.

Best,

Respondent (9)

Tue 01/12/2015 21:07
I am writing to query the proposal for change in admissions criteria for schools in Haringey.

My children presently attend XXX School in Year 2 and 4. We previously lived on XXXX Road, N8 in a flat for 6 years. We had two children there and had to move 3 years ago as we needed more space. We bought a house in Crouch End on XXXX Rd, and have had a 3rd child who will be due to start reception in Sept 2019. We walk to school - it takes 12 minutes.

My concern is if the criteria changes are we still in the catchment area? If not how would I get two children to different primary schools for the same time and pick up? This would put incredible stress on the family and at a potential cost?

Please advise me.

Regards,

Respondent (10)

Wed 25/11/2015 20:56
To whom it may concern

Our school has requested some feedback regarding the criteria for siblings admissions with a view of not having siblings as a priority if parents move out more than 0.5 miles from the school: We think it is an excellent idea as so many people just move into areas to get into a school and move out a few months after their first child has been admitted as they know they have the priority.
If siblings are outside the catchment area , then they should not get the priority.

We think that the new proposal for siblings being in a 0.5 miles for catchment area is an excellent idea or they lose their priority

Respondent (11)

Wed 25/11/2015 16:28
Dear admissions team,

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed changes to the sibling entry criteria for 2017/2018.

I am strongly opposed to this proposal, which would prevent priority to siblings.

Both of my children attend our local primary school in Muswell Hill. Changes to primary criteria would not affect me as my children are both in school, but the reasons I am strongly opposed are:

- It is impractical to separate families - it is difficult to transport children to different schools. It also separates siblings, who offer emotional support for each other.

- Where we live, the distance boundaries are so small, we sit on the edge of three primary catchments. Luckily, both of my children made it into the same primary - based on catchment and sibling entry. We have lived at the same address for more than ten years. Some families on the ever-changing boundaries could therefore be separated.

- The justification for preventing sibling priority in the consultation seems to be based on a small number who move into desirable school catchment areas. I would questions what evidence there is? What is the scale and the numbers? What is the justification for this - fact based? Certainly in XXXXXX Primary, in both of my children's classes, i cannot think of an example where i know this has happened.

- Some families who live in rented accommodation are forced to move at short notice because of private landlords - this is no fault of the family - rather the wishes of private landlords. This may push children out of catchment - but still living locally. This potentially affects low-income working families significantly and families who live in rental property.

- Speaking to parents at the school gate, I have not found any parent who supports the proposal to prevent priority sibling entry.

- For these reasons, I am opposed to the proposals to prevent sibling priority for 2017/2018 entrance.

Yours faithfully,

Respondent (12)

Mon 04/01/2016 16:50
Dear Sir or Madam,

I would like to contribute my view to the proposed changes to selection criteria regarding the admission of siblings to primary and secondary schools.

I am thoroughly in favour of the change. I have known so many families who have moved into the area or rented in the area to get a first child into both primary & secondary schools locally then moved straight back to their original homes leaving children who have always lived locally without a place. This change should prevent this from happening.

With best wishes

Respondent (13)

Mon 04/01/2016 16:50
Having read the proposal I can say whole heartedly that I am in favour of this. We walk to school and daily see the people who do not reside in the area drive their children to school.
By implementing the proposed changes for the primary school it would also ease the already crowded polluting traffic.

Respondent (14)

Sun 15/11/2015 19:50

Hi

It said you were consulting the public on the change of sibling rule in Haringey schools. I think this is a great idea for secondary school kids. In fact a BRILLIANT idea!

I think at secondary stage siblings make their own way to school anyways so can't see why siblings should go in front of the queue at all.

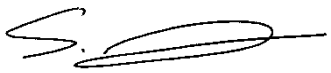
In my view it should be on distance only after the SEN and kids in care etc. Local school for local kids is important and it's unfair that people who live miles away can get a place before kids who live closer, just because they used to live in the area in the past.

However for primary school kids it may be different. Young kids needs their parent to take them and it may be difficult to go to several schools to drop off and pick up, so it will penalise families who might have to move for various reasons. Not everyone is moving to cheat the school system. Thanks

Report for: **Cabinet**
Item number: **12**

Title: Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 – Request to commence Public Space Protection Order Consultation - St Anns and Tottenham Green wards

Report authorised by : Stephen McDonnell AD Environmental Services & Community Safety



Lead Officer: Eubert Malcolm Head of Community Safety & Regulatory services – 020 8489 5520.

Ward(s) affected: St Anns and Tottenham Green

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 Since 2004, the Council, Police and other agencies have targeted resources, and used a variety of legislative measures, in an attempt to disperse and discourage groups of men from gathering and seeking illegal and unregulated work outside Wickes Store, Seven Sisters Road, N15. The gathering of these individuals has resulted in anti-social behaviour being perpetrated in the area, and in local streets and parks. The type of anti-social behaviour ranges from empty beer cans and rubbish being left if residents front gardens, to using the local area to take drugs, and to urinate and defecate in.

1.2 Cabinet is being asked to approve for consultation a Public Space Protection Order to tackle this anti-social behaviour.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 The issue of men gathering outside Wickes on Seven Sisters Road has been a problem for quite a few years. As Cabinet Member for Communities I have received many complaints from residents about how intimidated they feel as they go about their business, as well as the antisocial behaviour associated with this issue. I am therefore fully supportive of the proposals contained in this report to control antisocial behaviour which has blighted residents for such a long time.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That Cabinet, approves for consultation the draft Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) as contained in Appendix 2. The consultation will commence in accordance with section 72 of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, with consultation to run, for a period of eight weeks.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 As detailed further in this report, the Council and its partners have undertaken various measures and activities to tackle the Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) issues that blight residents' lives. These issues are all associated with the men who gather at Wickes. Due to the limited success of various measures and activities undertaken, it is considered by officers, that an effective deterrent will be the use of the new tools and powers available under the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

4.2 The legislation allows for the use of penalties such as Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) and prosecution. It is proposed that, in order to support the legislation, targeted and sustained enforcement will be used from partners including: Haringey police, Police Partnership Team officers, immigration, British Transport police, Tactical Enforcement, Neighbourhood Action Team officers and ASBAT. It must be noted that there will be a financial cost should the authority wish to gate off an area blighted by ASB, and should the authority prosecute any of the perpretrators.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Not to pursue any PSPO. Given community feedback over many years, and the ASB being caused, this option is not considered appropriate.

6 Background

6.1 Since 2004, the Council, Police and other agencies have unsuccessfully targeted resources and used a variety of legislative measures in an attempt to disperse and discourage groups of men gathering and seeking illegal and unregulated work, which in turn, has resulted in anti-social behaviour being perpetrated in the area. A summary of activity is set out in appendix 1.

7 Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs)

7.1 A PSPO is a new provision, created by the 2014 Anti-Social behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, which is intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a defined area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which will apply to everyone.

7.2 The aim of this power is to stop individuals or groups committing anti-social behaviour in public spaces. Restrictions and requirements can be placed on an area where activities have or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of local people, is persistent or continuing in nature and is unreasonable. These can be blanket restrictions or requirements or can be targeted against

named behaviours by certain groups at particular times. The guidance is not specific about what can be included in a PSPO.

7.3 The potential use of a PSPO appears to be very broad and flexible to allow a Council to cover individual circumstances in its area. A PSPO can cover multiple restrictions so one order could prohibit such activities as the drinking of alcohol and keeping dogs on a lead. The PSPO can cover any publicly accessible space with the Council's area, including an area in private ownership to which the public have access.

7.4 Enforcement will be shared between the Council and the police. Breach of a requirement to desist in a particular activity is a criminal offence which can result in an FPN or a fine of up to £1,000 on conviction. Enforcement can be undertaken by Council officers, and other groups the Council may designate, but principally police officers and PCSOs. The police will additionally have the power of detention.

7.5 A PSPO will in time replace existing provision such as designated Public Place Orders (DPPOs), which give powers to stop the drinking of alcohol in public spaces, and Dog Control Orders. Under the new 2014 Act these will continue to be valid for a period of three years from the commencement of the new provision; so until about October 2017.

7.6 This is likely to be the Council's first PSPO and would provide good experience of operating a PSPO in good time before all the Council's existing DPPOs and its Borough-wide Dog Control Orders expire in 2017, there are no such orders in the area proposed for the PSPO.

7.7 By effectively using the new tools and powers available under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 alongside enforcement from partners, it is envisaged that a long term enforcement approach, combined with a national communications plan, will tackle the attraction for migrant workers to Wickes and the surrounding area. Partners include Haringey police, Police Partnership officers, immigration, British Transport police, Tactical Enforcement, Neighbourhood Action Team officers and ASBAT, through the use of penalities such as FPN and prosecution,

8 Proposed coverage of the PSPO

8.1 It is proposed to consult on the introduction of a PSPO which will cover a number of activities including (See attached);

- Congregating in a group of two or more persons in such a manner as to cause obstruction or give reasonable grounds for annoyance to any person in the street or public place or the car park of Wickes Store.
- Persistently loitering in a street or public place or the car park of Wickes Store, for the purposes of offering services e.g. as a prostitute, casual labour.

- For a person in the street, public place or Wickes Car park, including a person in a motor vehicle to solicit another for the purpose of obtaining casual labour.
- Urinating, defecating or exposing genitals in a public place or in an area belonging to a private resident, business or the council (excluding a toilet designated for use by members of the public).
- Consuming alcohol or having an open container of alcohol in your possession in the street or public place or the Wickes Car Park.
- Gating an area that is blighted with drug taking resulting in defecation of alleyways.

8.2 The land in relation to which this Order applies is that land in the area of the London Borough of Haringey, namely which

a. Is delineated and shown in red on Map 1 forming part of the Order: and
b. Includes the roads: Kerswell Close, Victoria Crescent, Culvert Road, Russell Road, Elizabeth Road, Southey Road, Greenfield Road, Birstall Road, Brunswick Road, Brunswick Road Park, Suffield Road, Westerfield Road, Parts of Seven Sisters Road, Wickes Store and Wickes Store Car Park.

8.3 A breach the prohibition can result in a maximum penalty not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1000).

8.4 In addition the proposed PSPO will restrict the use of the public footpath between Roslyn Road and Southey Road as shown in 'blue' on Map 2 forming part of the Order by erecting gating. Residents will subsequently be required to seek an alternative route along Greenfield Road, Elizabeth Road and Braemar Road (as identified by dashed blue line on Map 2)

8.5 This final order once approved by cabinet is likely to come into force on 1st July 2016 and shall remain in place until 30th June 2017

8.6 At any point before the expiry of this 12 month period the Council can extend the order by up to three years if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that this is necessary to prevent the activities identified in the order from occurring or recurring or to prevent an increase in the frequency or seriousness of those activities after that time.

8.7 Any challenge to this Order must be made in the High Court by an interested person within six weeks of it being made. An interested person is someone who lives in, regularly works in, or visits the restricted area. This means that only those who are in the locality are directly affected by the restrictions and have the power to challenge. The right to challenge also exists where an Order is varied by the Council.

9 Consultation process

9.1 ASBAT will carry out extensive consultation, namely:

- Consultation for a period of eight weeks
- An online consultation survey will be made available
- ASBAT will design a partnership letter/leaflet again outlining the reasons for the PSPO and its proposed prohibitions.
- The letter/leaflet will direct residents/wokers/shoppers to the online survey and the ASBAT mailbox
- We will distribute the letters through door- knocking in the affected locality and a hard copy of the survey will be included
- ASBAT will supply the letter/leaflet to local businesses for their information and to display for customers
- Wickes have agreed to give out the letters/ leaflet to their customers as well as display the same in store
- ASBAT will make contact with local schools and other services in the locality that can be asked to display and distribute the leaflet. ASBAT will attend relevant ward panel and resident meetings to inform participants of the proposed PSPO and to disseminate the leaflet and survey.

10 Contribution to strategic outcomes

10.1 Corporate Plan 2015/18

`Our vision for all residents and businesses in Haringey is summarised in Priority 3 of the Corporate Plan: ***A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work.*** Underpinning this overarching priority are two specific objectives to address crime and ASB:

- Objective 1 – ***Strengthening Communities and partnerships to improve our environment and reduce crime, enabling residents and traders to feel safe and proud of where they live.***

- Objective 5 – ***To work with partners to prevent and reduce more serious crime, in particular youth crime and gang activity***.

Create homes and communities where people choose to live and are able to thrive is a key driver for Priority 5. Sustainable housing growth in mixed and inclusive neighbourhoods where residents can lead happy and fulfilling lives is key, as is improving the quality of all homes in Haringey, with a particular focus on the private rented sector.

The PSPO is intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a defined area, which is deternmental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which will apply to everyone, contributing to objective one and five.

10.2 Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

10.3 The costs of undertaking the consultation exercise recommended in this report can be contained within existing budgets. If the consultation subsequently leads to a PSPO being implemented then the costs of doing so will also be funded from existing budget provisions, any income arising would be used to support enforcement activity.

11 Legal

11.1 A PSPO may be made if the Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that;

Activities carried on in a public place within the Borough either have had or it is likely that they will have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality;

It is likely that the detrimental effect will be persistent, and such as to make the activities unreasonable;

The effect or likely effect is such as to justify the restrictions imposed by the proposed PSPO.

11.2 Before making a PSPO the council must publicise its draft text and consult with the local police (formally with the chief officer of police and MOPAC), with such local community groups as the council sees fit, and with the owners of any land covered by the PSPO.

11.3 Section 72 (1) of the 2014 Act requires that in deciding whether to make a PSPO and, if so, what it should include, the Council must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association set out in articles 10 and 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (“the Convention”).Whilst acknowledging that the proposed Order potentially entails an infringement of individuals’ human rights, including the right to respect for private life and potentially the right to freedom of assembly and association, it is considered that these qualified rights may in this instance be legitimately interfered with in the interests of public safety, the prevention of crime and disorder and in accordance with the law.

11.4 Regarding consultation, this has to be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage. Second, the proposer has to give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit an intelligent consideration and response. Third, adequate time has to be given for consideration and response, and finally, the product of consultation had to be conscientiously taken into account in finalising any statutory proposal or reaching a decision. The process of consultation has to be effective and looked at as a whole it has to be fair. The Council is obliged to take account of any representations made during the consultation period and all objections received must be properly considered by the decision maker in the light of administrative law principles, Human Rights law and the relevant statutory powers.

11.5 Once it has been made the council must also publish the PSPO in accordance with regulations published by the Secretary of State.

11.6 PSPOs will impose Restrictions and requirements that are set by the local authority. These can be blanket restrictions or requirements or can be targeted at against certain behaviours by certain groups at certain times.

11.7 PSPOs can be enforced by a police officer, police community support officer, and council officers, and a breach of a PSPO is a criminal offence that can be dealt with through the issuing of a fixed penalty notice or a fine.

11.8 As this PSPO will affect two or more wards it will be a key decision and following consultation it will need Cabinet approval.

11.9 The implementation of the PSPO can be challenged by any interested person within 6 weeks of the making of the Order, the challenge is made at the High Court. Anyone who is directly affected by the making of the PSPO can challenge the order. A challenge can be made on the basis that the Council does not have the power to make the order, or that the particular prohibitions or requirements are unnecessary or that procedurally the order is defective.

12. Equality

12.1 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to; tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation); advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not; and foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

12.2 The government guidance on PSPO states that the restrictions of a PSPO can be blanket restrictions or requirements or can be targeted against certain behaviours by certain groups at certain times. It should be noted that this particular PSPO is likely to have a more significant impact upon the activities of the Eastern European men regularly loitering around the Wickes Store waiting for or having been unsuccessful in securing any paid labour. These are the individuals largely identified as but not solely responsible for the anti-social behaviour that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life – with instances of men urinating or defecating into people's gardens, litter from consumed cans and bottles of alcohol, intimidation felt by the large numbers blocking the public highway, the noise nuisance through the men gathering together and drinking

12.3 No particular group should be disadvantaged through the consultation, publicity and enforcement of the PSPO. The law requires that we ensure that we improve the Borough's understanding of the community and cultivate better understanding between communities thereby "fostering good relations" as

required by law at 1 (c) above. Targeting specific groups may cause friction so careful consideration will be given when carrying out consultation in both the wording of the consultation document/survey and the PSPO, so that no one group is targeted by the Order. We will also ensure that when carrying out consultation we give due regard to those who might not otherwise get involved helping them understand how they can get involved so their voices are heard, for example where there are known language barriers documentation will be translated into other relevant languages and face-to-face consultation will involve interpreters and officers with other relevant languages. We will undertake letterdrops and door knocking exercises to all affected residents and business in the locality. We have agreed with the police and will involve other services (e.g. StreetLink) in carrying out pre-consultation operations targeting, in particular the Eastern European men congregating outside Wickes and immediate areas, to ensure they are aware of the consultation process and have an opportunity to make their views known. A similar operation will be delivered explaining the PSPO should the order be sanctioned.

12.4 The introduction of a PSPO in the locality of Wickes Store, Seven Sisters Road N15 has the potential to have a positive impact on the Council's duty under the Equality Act 2010 to foster good relations between communities. It will tackle antisocial behaviour which has the potential to create tensions between different communities.

12.5 The PSPO will apply to all individuals committing antisocial behaviour within the designated area, without discrimination. The Consultation process will seek to gather the views of all local communities and ensure that the characteristics of respondents are recorded. Equalities analysis of the consultation response and results, and an outline of any proposed mitigating actions, will then be recorded in an Equalities Impact Assessment which will be carried out once the consultation is complete.

13. Use of Appendices

13.1 Appendix 1 – A summary of activities carried out in the area
13.2 Appendix 2 **-** Draft Public Spaces Protection Order Consultation & area map

14 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

14.1 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

Appendix 1

Previous use of legislation and partnership operations

- **Dispersal Orders** - This allows police officers to ask groups (of two or more) who may be engaging in ASB to leave the area, and should they return within 24 hours they can be arrested. Dispersal Orders have run from July 2007 and have been extended on five occasions to July 2010. A further Dispersal Order was implemented in May 2014 to November 2014. This initiative had limited success as it became apparent that as soon as the Police left the area, the men immediately returned.

- **High Court Injunction** – In 2013 an application was made to the High Court for a blanket injunction restricting men gathering and causing ASB in the area. The High Court, however, indicated that it would not be minded to grant the injunction, as it was considered' too far reaching and disproportionate'. As a result, the Council's application was withdrawn in July 2013.

- **Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)** - In July 2012, the Council and the Police initiated a month long operation to identify some of the men gathering. 11 ASBOs excluding those subject to the proceedings from the area. However, although those subject to the ASBO did not return, they were replaced by other individuals not subject to the ASBO.

- **Partnership Operations**

· **Operation Tailgate –** In an attempt to remove the attraction to the area, police and Council officers targeted those employing men to undertake work. Vehicles were stopped and checked for tax and insurance documents and whether they were unlawfully carrying waste. Vehicles unable to provide the relevant documents were towed away and crushed. Those vehicles unlawfully carrying waste were issued FPNs but this did not deter the men from congregating.

· **Department of Work and Pensions** - In an attempt to prosecute those who were approaching men for unregulated work, police and Council officers worked alongside the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). However, for the DWP to instigate legal proceedings, they are required to witness employment actually taking place, due to the distances being travelled to various places of work, this soon became unsustainable due to the resources involved.

· **Outreach work** – In an attempt to educate the men gathering, interpreters and translated literature was used to encourage them to seek legitimate work, or to claim appropriate benefits. This also had limited impact as the men continued to gather.

- **Operation Ajutor** – Between April 2014 and October 2014, the police dedicated two full time Police Constables to monitor the Wickes area. Concurrent to this, police colleagues also put in place a 'Dispersal Order' in conjunction with LBH. Once this was in place, the police (Neighbourhood Policing Teams) started to enforce the dispersal zone. In the first two months of the operation, numbers reduced from a peak of approximately 40 to 12-15 each morning, however a core of workers who appeared to live in the area remained. After the operation had finished the numbers retuned.

- **ASB associated with footpaths**

- In 2012 a public footpath running between Roslyn Road and Southey Road N15 was found to be particularly affected by anti-social behaviour; discarded beer cans, drugs paraphernalia, urine and faeces. The footpath is around the corner from Wickes and residents and services are of the view that the men loitering outside wickes may be major contributors to the ASB occurring along the footpath. The men outside Wickes are often seen drinking for most of the day, they have subsequently been witnessed urinating and defecating in the locality. This ASB has attracted drug taking and dealing.

- To tackle this issue, the Council considered the use of a Gating Order (and undertook a consultation in respect of this in February 2014). However the introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 gating orders were replaced by PSPOs. This footpath does provide a route to residents, however, there alternative suitable routes in close proximity. Its closure would also bring long awaited relief to the immediate residents unable to use their gardens.

APPENDIX 2

Draft PSPO - Restricting activities within the defined area surrounding the Wickes Store in South Tottenham, Seven Sisters Road N15

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

PART 4, SECTION 59

PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER

Haringey Council makes this Order, being satisfied on reasonable grounds that activities in the location described in paragraph 1 of this Order have had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, and that these activities involved various anti-social behaviours. Further , Haringey Council believes that the effect, or likely effect, of the activity described in paragraph 1 of this Order is (or is likely to be) persistent in nature, such as to make the activity unreasonable and justifies the restriction imposed by this notice.

Haringey Council hereby requires by way of this Order that:-

1. The activity described below is hereby prohibited as from the date of the Order:
    - ***Congregating in a group of 2 or more persons in such a manner as to cause obstruction or give reasonable grounds for annoyance to any person in the street or public place or the car park of Wickes Store***
    - ***Persistently loitering in a street or public place or the car park of Wickes Store, for the purposes of offering services e.g. as a prostitute, casual labour.***
    - ***For a person in the street, public place or Wickes Car park, including a person in a motor vehicle to solicit another for the purpose of obtaining casual labour***
    - ***Urinating, Defecating or exposing genitals in a public place or in a area belonging to a private resident, business or the council (excluding a toilet designated for use by members of the public)***
    - ***consuming alcohol or having an open container of alcohol in your possession in the street or public place or the Wickes Car Park***

2. The land in relation to which this Order applies is that land in the area of the London Borough of Haringey, namely which
    a. Is delineated and shown in red on **Map 1** forming part of the Order, and
    b. Includes the roads: Kerswell Close, Victoria Crescent, Culvert Road, Russell Road, Elizabeth Road, Southey Road, Greenfield Road, Birstall Road, Brunswick Road, Brunswick Road Park, Suffield Road, Westerfield Road, Parts of Seven Sisters Road, Wickes Store and Wickes Store Car Park.

3. If without reasonable excuse you breach the prohibition in paragraph 1 you may be issued with a Fixed Penalty Notice, or prosecuted and convicted. The

maximum penalty is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1000).

4. In addition the PSPO will restrict by erecting gates, the use of the public right of way between Roslyn Road and Southey Road as depicted in 'Blue' on M**ap 2** forming part of this Order. The alternative route for residents will be along Breamar Road, Greenfield Road and Elizabeth Road

5. The responsibility for the maintenance of the gates in the defined alleyway will lie with the Public Highways.

6. This Order will come into force on 1st July 2016 and shall remain in place until 30th June 2017

7. At any point before the expiry of this 12 month period the Council can extend the order by up to three years if they are satisfied on reasonable grounds that this is necessary to prevent the activities identified in the order from occurring or recurring or to prevent an increase in the frequency or seriousness of those activities after that time

8. Any challenge to this Order must be made in the High Court by an interested person within six weeks of it being made. An interested person is someone who lives in, regularly work in, or visits the restricted area. This means that only those who are directly affects by the restrictions have the power to challenge. The right to challenge also exists where an Order is varied by the Council.

   Interested persons can challenge the validity of this order on two grounds:
   1) that the Council did not have power to make the order, or to include particular prohibitions or requirements;
   2) or that one of the requirements of the legislation , for instance consultation, has not been complied with.

   When an application is made the High Court can decide to suspend the operation of the order pending the Court's decision, in part or in totality. The High Court has the ability to uphold the order, quash it or vary it.

   Date: _____ 2016

Section 67 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

1) It is an offence for a person without reasonable excuse
   a. To do anything that the person is prohibitied from doing by a PSPO, or

b. To fail to comply with a requirement to which a person is subject under a PSPO

2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale

3) A person does not commit an offence under this section by failing to comply with a prohibition or requirement that the local authority did not have the power to include in the public spaces protection order

4) Consuming alcohol in breach of a PSPO is not an offence under this section (but see section 63)

Section 63 Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

This section applies where a constable or an authorised person reasonably believes that a person (P)—

(a)is or has been consuming alcohol in breach of a prohibition in a public spaces protection order, or

(b)intends to consume alcohol in circumstances in which doing so would be a breach of such a prohibition.

In this section "authorised person" means a person authorised for the purposes of this section by the local authority that made the public spaces protection order (or authorised by virtue of section 69(1)).

(2)The constable or authorised person may require P—

(a)not to consume, in breach of the order, alcohol or anything which the constable or authorised person reasonably believes to be alcohol;

(b)to surrender anything in P's possession which is, or which the constable or authorised person reasonably believes to be, alcohol or a container for alcohol.

(3)A constable or an authorised person who imposes a requirement under subsection (2) must tell P that failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement is an offence.

(4)A requirement imposed by an authorised person under subsection (2) is not valid if the person—

(a)is asked by P to show evidence of his or her authorisation, and

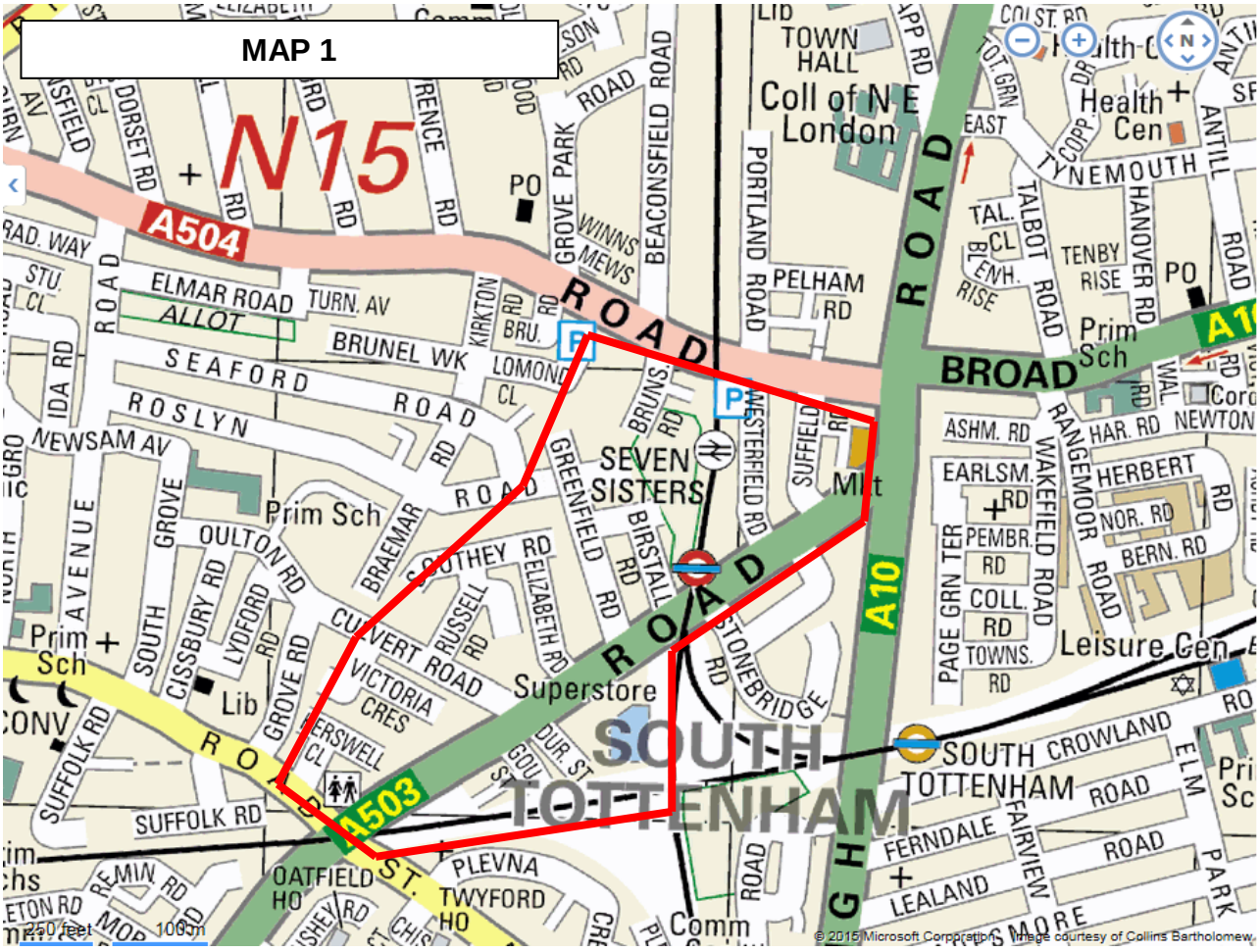
(b)fails to do so.

(5)A constable or an authorised person may dispose of anything surrendered under subsection (2)(b) in whatever way he or she thinks appropriate.

(6)A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement imposed on him or her under subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 (currently £500) on the standard scale.

Section 68- *Anti- Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014*

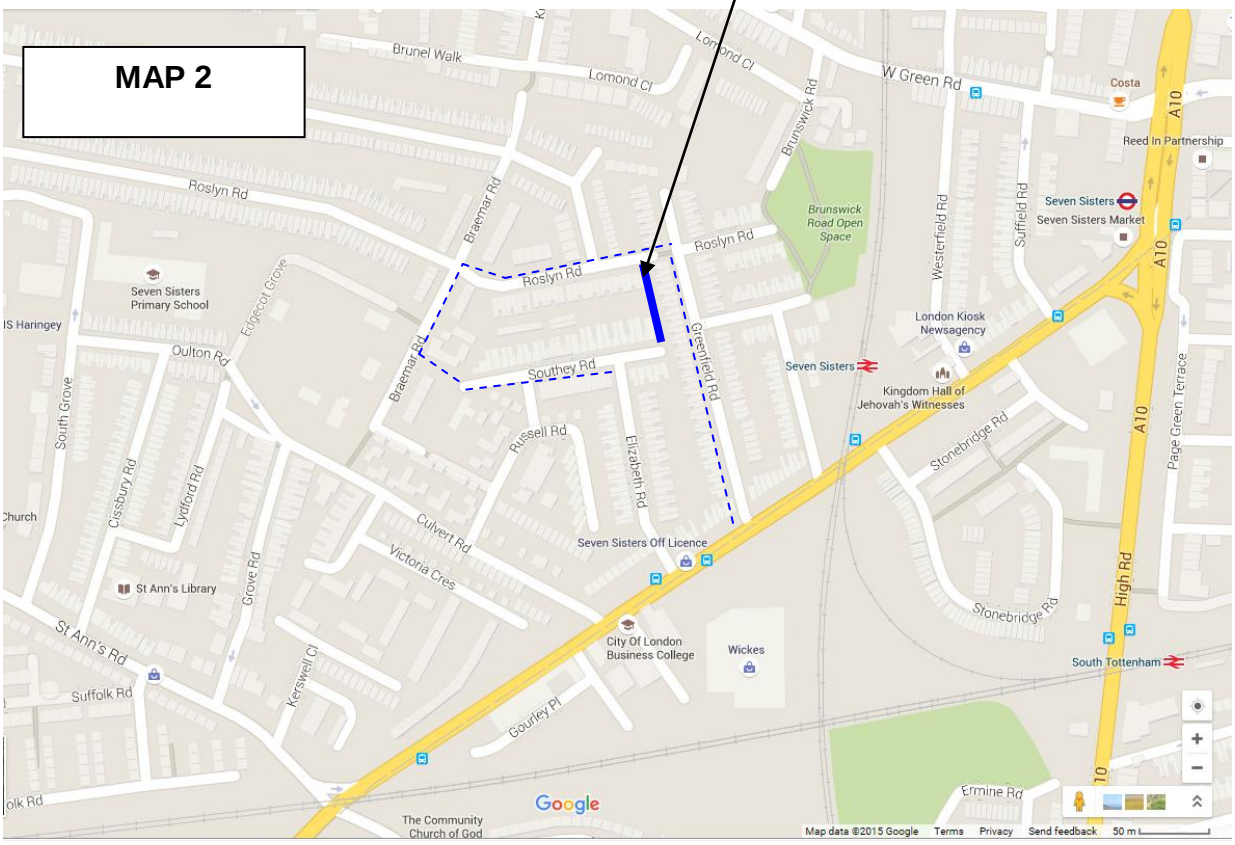
A constable or an authorised person may issue a fixed penalty notice to anyone he or she has reason to believe has committed an offence under section 63 or 67 in relation to a public spaces protection order.


MAP 1
N15
A504
ROAD
ELMAR ROAD
ALLOT
TURN. AV
BRUNEL WK
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ELIZABETH RD
BIRSTALL RD
GREENFIELD RD
WESTERFIELD RD
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CISSBURY RD
LYDFORD RD
GROVE RD
CULVERT ROAD
VICTORIA CRES
RUSSELL RD
Superstore
STONEBRIDGE RD
SOUTH
TOTTENHAM
A503
SUFFOLK RD
PLEVNA
TWYFORD HO
OATFIELD HO
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SOUTH CROWLAND
TOTTENHAM
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FERNDALE
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FAIRVIEW
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London
PORTLAND
ROAD
PELHAM
RD
GROVE PARK
ROAD
WINNS
MEWS
BEACONSFIELD
ROAD
PO
TYNEMOUTH
EAST
TENBY
RISE
HANOVER RD
TALBOT
ROAD
Health
Cen
Prim
Sch
BROAD
ASHM. RD
EARLSM.
RD
PEMBR.
RD
COLL.
RD
TOWNS.
RD
WAKEFIELD ROAD
RANGEMOOR
ROAD
HERBERT
RD
NOR. RD
BERN. RD
HAR. RD
NEWTON
PAGE GRN TER
Leisure Cen
250 feet
100m
© 2015 Microsoft Corporation, Image courtesy of Collins Bartholomew



Public Footpath to be gated

MAP 2



Alternative Routes for residents of Roslyn and Southey Road

Starting Point	Destination	Alternative routes
Roslyn Road	Seven Sisters	Greenfield Road
Roslyn Road	West Green Road	Not affected by footpath Closure
Roslyn Road	Southey Road	Braemar Road
Southey Road	Seven Sisters	Not affected by footpath Closure
Southey Road	West Green Road	• Elizabeth Road to Greenfield Road to Roslyn Road • Braemar Road to Roslyn Road

Residents of other roads in the locality and visitors to the area may also be using the Footpath as a short cut. They too will need to use Braemar Road and Greenfield Road ; these alternative routes do add just a few minutes to any walking journey.

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Report for: Cabinet 9 February 2016

Item number: 13

Title: Tottenham Hale Delivery: District Centre Framework

Report authorised by: Lyn Garner, Director Regeneration, Planning and Development

Lead Officer: Beth Kay, Regeneration Project Officer , Tottenham Hale & South Tottenham

Ward(s) affected: Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. Tottenham is a major regeneration area for Haringey and London. The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF), approved by Cabinet on 18th March 2014, identifies Tottenham Hale as being London's next great neighbourhood and sets out an ambitious vision for the transformation of this area.

1.2. The Haringey Local Plan: Strategic Policies and emerging Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) (approved at Full Council on 23 November 2015 to be submitted for Examination in Public consequent to Regulation 19 in 2016) include ambitious targets of 5,000 homes and 4,000 jobs to be delivered in Tottenham Hale across a number of specific development sites. Key to this is the designation of Tottenham Hale as a District Centre, envisaging a range of new commercial, retail, leisure and entertainment uses in the heart of Tottenham Hale.

1.3. The council has prepared a District Centre Framework (DCF) for Tottenham Hale. The DCF is a masterplan demonstrating how the AAP could be implemented and new development co-ordinated, including the reorienentation of the retail park to a new District Centre serving Tottenham Hale. It accords with the policies and principles in the AAP and is used to engage with the community, landowners and other stakeholders in the delivery of the vision for the area. This report is seeking approval to adopt the DCF as the council's delivery framework for Tottenham Hale.

1.4. The council is also preparing a number of related delivery strategies for Tottenham Hale, which focus on important themes, such as the quality of the public realm and our green and open spaces.

- Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy : sets out a public realm and movement strategy

- Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces Strategy: sets out our approach to enhancing our green and open spaces and the links between them

1.5. This report is asking Cabinet to note the draft strategies and to grant delegated authority to the Tottenham Programme Director to approve the final versions as the council's delivery framework for Streets and Spaces and Green and Open Spaces in Tottenham Hale.

1.6. The strategies identify a number of individual projects to be delivered alongside the provision of new development to improve the streetscape and green spaces in Tottenham Hale and enhance links through and to the surrounding area including the Lee Valley Regional Park. This report is asking Cabinet to note the projects which the council intends to take forward as a first delivery phase. The delivery of each project will depend on the size of the project, the partners involved and how the project is funded; this is set out in section 4.

1.7. This report is also requesting Cabinet to note the Tottenham Hale Test Project approach, where the council will work with stakeholders to develop ideas for local projects. The approach allows enterprise or community development ideas to pilot in a low risk short term environment and allowed to grow before being considered for longer term investment. Examples of current Test Projects include the *Styx* Theatre Project at 5 Ashley Road and *Meanwhile Tottenham* at Tottenham Hale Underground Station due to start on site next year.

1.8. In order to drive forward the delivery of the new Tottenham Hale District Centre, it is proposed to establish a Strategic Development Partnership, to be addressed in a separate report to Cabinet.

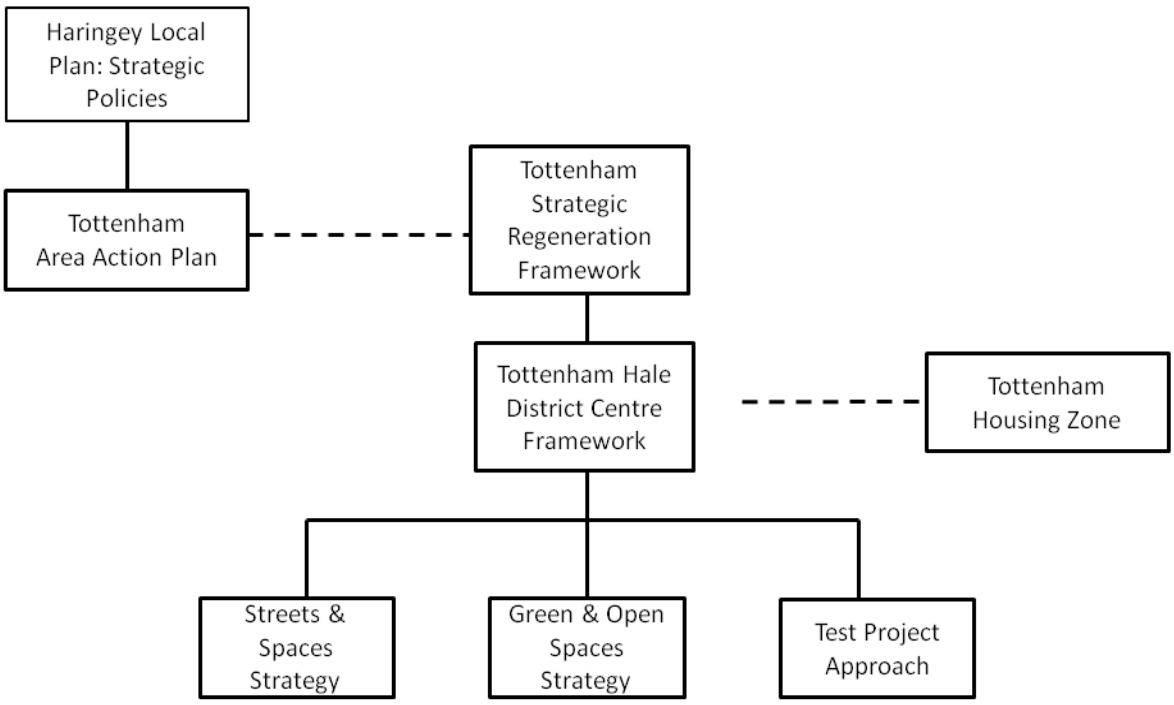


Figure 1 Hierarchy of Tottenham Hale Strategies

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. Tottenham is a strategic asset for the council and the transformation of Tottenham Hale will benefit the existing and new communities across Haringey and London. Delivery of the DCF and supporting strategies will help to deliver an attractive, well connected, healthier and more resilient Tottenham Hale that all members of the community can be proud of.

2.2. The Council's strategy for the regeneration of Tottenham Hale includes a number of activities which allow growth to be positively managed. The council is putting in place an appropriate planning policy framework through the Tottenham Area Action Plan and a delivery framework through the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework and associated delivery strategies.

2.3. The Council has also secured funding to support delivery through a variety of sources, including the Housing Zone and are identifying and/or working with development partners to see key sites coming forward, including a Strategic Development Partnership for the first phase of the Tottenham Hale District Centre. The regeneration activities will also deliver a social dividend, for example investment in a Tottenham Hale Health Centre and investment in green and open spaces.

3. Recommendations

3.1. That Cabinet resolve to adopt the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework as the council's delivery framework for Tottenham Hale for the reasons set out in paragraphs 4.3 – 4.9 below, and which can also be found in full in appendix 3 hereto.

3.2. That Cabinet note the draft delivery strategies listed below and grant delegated authority to the Tottenham Programme Director, in consultation with the Assistant Director for Environmental Services and Community Safety and Assistant Director of Planning, to approve the final version as the council's delivery strategy for Streets and Spaces and Green and Open Spaces:

I. Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy for the reasons set out in paragraphs 4.10-4.15 below and which can also be found in full in appendix 5 hereto

II. Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces Strategy for the reasons set out in paragraphs 4.16 and 4.19 below and which can be found in full in appendix 4 hereto

3.3. That Cabinet note the following capital projects which already have Housing Zone funding in place to be taken forward in consultation with internal and external stakeholders (set out in Table 1) and agree that these projects should be added to the capital programme:

I. GL2 Hale Village Bridge/ Central Bridge

II. GL1 - Hale Wharf Bridge and PB1 Pymmes Brook Bridge

III. PR3 - Ferry Lane/ Forest Road

3.4. That Cabinet note the following capital projects which already have funding from other sources in place to be taken forward in consultation with internal and

external stakeholders (set out in Table 2) and agree that these projects should be added to the capital programme:

I. Chesnut Road (Phase 1)
II. Broad Lane Pocket Parks

3.5. That Cabinet note the intention to continue to develop proposals, including a masterplan and/or a business case for capital investment, for the following projects in consultation with internal and external stakeholders (set out in Table 3):

I. The Paddock
II. Down Lane Park
III. Park View Road Underpass

3.6. That Cabinet notes the Test Project approach set out in 4.28 – 4.33 and appendix 6.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The adoption of the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF), Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy, the Test Project approach, along with the endorsement of the first tranche of projects to be delivered by Cabinet will be a significant milestone in the regeneration of Tottenham Hale. These decisions will signal the end of the strategy development stage and the start of the delivery stage.

4.2. The reasons for adopting the DCF and supporting strategies:

District Centre Framework (DCF)

4.3. The London Plan and Haringey's Local Plan set out ambitious targets for home and job growth in Tottenham Hale. The AAP proposes designating Tottenham Hale as a District Centre. The DCF is a delivery framework for Tottenham Hale and shows how the outputs in the AAP can be translated on the ground and the heart of Tottenham Hale could begin to take shape. At its heart, this includes consideration of the elements that make up a sustainable place, including the social, community, economic and physical infrastructure needed to support the level of growth envisaged.

4.4. The process of preparing the DCF has been important in that it has been used to test key principles in the AAP – in terms of place making (the ingredients that make up a successful place), urban capacity and viability. The DCF shows what the district centre could look like by describing the structure of Tottenham Hale (its streets and spaces), the form and function of its buildings, the nature of green and open spaces and the location of key community infrastructure.

4.5. The strategy is to transform the heart of Tottenham Hale, currently an area dominated by surface car parking and out of town retailing, into a safe, open and attractive series of streets and spaces for people, flanked by shops, cafes and community facilities. The DCF is based on the following five themes:

- **A Revitalised Heart:** A place with a range of shops and leisure options where people enjoy spending time.
- **An Affordable 21st Century Neighbourhood Of Choice:** A mix of affordable and market homes to rent and buy. The social and community infrastructure to support a growing community.
- **A Well Connected Centre:** Well-connected and accessible spaces, promoting walking and cycling.
- **A Network Of Green And Open Spaces:** High quality, green and open spaces, which are well managed/maintained, clean and safe.
- **A Working Centre:** A good place to start up and grow businesses and create jobs. A mix of job types at varying skill levels.

4.6. Through the AAP policy AAP3 and in line with the commitments provided through the Housing Zone the council has committed to a 'portfolio based approach to sites', The implications of this policy approach is explored in the DCF document having regard to potential site development scenarios within the Local Plan documents (and based upon current circumstances). The council will work collaboratively with landowners through the planning system to coordinate the provision of housing tenure and types. This means that each site will be considered in terms of its specific characteristics and suitability for different housing types and tenures and balanced against proposals for other sites in Tottenham Hale, with the council playing a key role in managing the distribution across the area. For example, some sites may be more appropriate for family or smaller units, while others may suit particular tenure types.

4.7. In parallel with the preparation of the AAP, the Council is also preparing a Development Management DPD. Two policies are proposed which are of particular relevance. The first policy (DM55) concerns regeneration and masterplanning and requires applicants to demonstrate that proposals will neither prejudice future development nor frustrate delivery of the site allocations or wider area outcomes. The second Policy (DM56) is related as it supports land assembly to achieve comprehensive and co-ordinated development. The Policy confirms that the Council will use compulsory purchase powers where necessary, and where certain requirements are met.

4.8. The DCF has been prepared specifically to provide clarity and a framework for the implementation of the sites identified in the AAP, ensuring coordinated delivery of the strategic outcomes sought for the area. The DCF also sets out high level time scales for the delivery of key identified sites. The DCF forms part of the evidence base for the AAP, helping to demonstrate deliverability and providing more detail on implementation.

4.9. Preparation of the DCF has been informed by an extensive and bespoke programme of stakeholder consultation and community engagement (Appendix 1). This process has placed great emphasis on engaging with key landowners and the wider community to ensure all are aware of the vision for change in the Tottenham Hale area and the opportunities open to local people and businesses to become involved with and benefit from the investment being earmarked for the area.

4.10. Adopting the DCF as the council's delivery framework would support the polices in the existing and emerging Local Plan, including the "Haringey Development Charter" (Policy DM1) and express the Council's clear commitment to the community and developers about the quality of development that the council would like to see in Tottenham Hale. The DCF can then be used by the council to help steer design and investment decisions in a direction that allows a good quality of design and the delivery of a built environment which celebrates Tottenham Hale's unique assets. This is the reason for the recommendation in section 3.1.

Streets and Spaces Strategy

4.11. A key challenge in delivering a successful new district centre in a dense urban environment will be to ensure that the streets and spaces successfully connect Tottenham Hale's neighbourhoods to each other and provide attractive, safe routes across the area. It is of critical importance that these spaces are well designed with a character reflecting what is distinctive and of value in Tottenham Hale today and built with good quality materials.

4.12. The Streets and Spaces Strategy describes a vision and sets a quality benchmark for the public realm including pedestrian streets, roads, cycle network and public spaces in the district centre. It will be used to guide council led highway improvements in Tottenham Hale and also public realm around new developments delivered by developers.

4.13. A key part of the Streets and Spaces Strategy is the Ashley Road North-South link, a new part pedestrianised street linking Ashley Road and the retail park. The street will connect a number of different development sites under different land ownership. In order to ensure that the street has the same character and uses the same materials throughout we propose to develop a design guide with partners.

4.14. Preparation of the Streets and Spaces Strategy is being informed by an ongoing programme of stakeholder consultation and community engagement (sections 6.9 – 6.14). The next steps are to develop the capital funding strategy for the projects which have been identified and work with Environmental Services and Community Safety to develop a sustainable solution to management and maintenance of the new and improved streets and spaces (sections 6.18 – 6.20).

4.15. This report is recommending that Cabinet note the communication drafts of the Streets and Spaces Strategy and give delegated authority to the Tottenham Programme Director, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Environmental Services and Community Safety and Assistant Director of Planning to approve the final version of this strategy.

Green and Open Spaces Strategy

4.16. Another key element to the success of the district centre is the access to and quality of the green and open spaces. In the context of significant new development, it is clear that our existing open spaces will need investment. In some cases this is building on significant existing momentum. In others, this is

about building the case for investment. The Lea Valley is currently difficult to access from most of Tottenham Hale.

4.17. The Green and Open Spaces Strategy sets out a vision for a network of high quality green spaces across Tottenham Hale and a series of new and improved links across the railway line and various watercourses making it easier to access the Lea Valley. The Strategy identifies how the All London Green Grid / Haringey's Green Grid will be realised in Tottenham Hale.

4.18. Well planned, designed and managed green infrastructure can lead to a more successful and productive community that is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. Investing in Tottenham Hales green infrastructure will help ensure that everyone's quality of life improves in the area as the transformation takes place. The DCF and delivery strategies will help the council to meet its priorities in the Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2018 including (1) reducing obesity (2) increasing healthy life expectancy and (3) improving mental health and wellbeing.

4.19. Preparation of the Green and Open Spaces Strategy is being informed by an ongoing programme of stakeholder consultation and community engagement (sections 6.9 – 6.14). The next steps for this strategy are to develop the capital funding strategy for the projects which have been identified and work with Environmental Services and Community Safety and Assistant Director of Planning to develop a sustainable solution to management and maintenance of the new and improved green and open spaces (sections 6.18 – 6.20).

4.20. This report is recommending that Cabinet give delegated authority to the Tottenham Programme Director, in consultation with the Assistant Director of Environmental Services and Community Safety to approve the final version of this strategy.

Capital projects to be delivered in a first phase

4.21. In July 2014 Cabinet agreed to the submission of the Tottenham Housing Zone bid and gave delegated authority for officers to enter into Housing Zone grant agreements with the GLA. Tottenham Hale was designated a Housing Zone by the Mayor of London in February 2015. In August 2015 officers (under the above delegated authority) agreed to the Council entering into an Overarching Borough Agreement with the GLA for a series of investments totalling approximately £44m to help deliver homes and jobs, improve the local environment and links to the Lea Valley Park.

4.22. Through development of the Green and Open Spaces Strategy and Streets and Spaces Strategy we have identified a long list of projects to be delivered over a ten year horizon to support the significant homes and job growth anticipated in the area.

4.23. Of this long list of projects the council initially will be taking forward a shortlist of nine projects. These projects, summarised in Tables 1, 2 and 3, have been selected because:

I. The projects have capital funding already in place through the Housing Zone and these projects are already included in the Overarching Borough Agreement for the Housing Zone
II. The projects have capital funding already in place through other funding sources and they help to meet the aspirations set out in the DCF and supporting strategies
III. The projects have been identified as being a priority for stakeholders and the council is recommending that further design work and a delivery strategy is progressed.

4.24. Each project is at a slightly different stage and next steps will depend on the size of the project, the partners involved and how the project is funded. All of the projects will need to go through the appropriate approval processes before progressing to delivery stage. It may be that some of these projects do not proceed to delivery stage if they do not successfully pass each relevant project gateway.

Capital projects with funding secured through the Housing Zone

Project	**Brief description of project**	**Target Completion Date**
Central Bridge	New pedestrian footbridge over railway line linking to Hale Village *Preferred delivery route through Network Rail*	2018/19
Hale Wharf Bridge	New pedestrian footbridge over canal to Hale Wharf *Preferred delivery route through private sector*	2017/18
Pymmes Brook Bridge 1	New pedestrian footbridge over Pymmes Brook linking to canal tow path *Probable delivery by LB Haringey*	2016/17
Ferry Lane/ Forest Road	Capital investment to Ferry Lane to improve cycleway and amenity for pedestrians *Preferred delivery route partnership between LB Haringey and LB Waltham Forest*	2016/17

Table 1: Capital projects with funding secured through the Housing Zone

4.25. The Tottenham Programme Delivery Board oversees and drives forward the delivery of the Tottenham Regeneration Programme at an operational level with LBH, GLA, TfL and the Met Police. This Programme Delivery Board will decide whether Housing Zone funded projects should be progressed to delivery stage. All Haringey capital projects will also be approved by the Haringey Capital Board to maintain a strategic overview of delivery and financial forecasting/spend.

Other capital projects with funding secured through other sources

Project	Brief description of project	Target Completion Date
Chesnut Road (Phase 1)	Public realm improvements including landscaping and new play areas *Funding: S106, LB Haringey*	2016/17
Broad Lane Pocket Parks	Enhancementst to two pocket parks on Broad Lane *Funding: Transport for London / GLA*	2016/17

Table 2: Capital projects with funding secured through other sources

4.26. Funding has already been secured for these two projects and it is proposed that they proceed to delivery in 2016/17. Both projects will undergo a period of community and stakeholder engagement to agree the scope and develop the design and to confirm the delivery route.

Other projects to be progressed in phase 1

Project	Brief description of project	Target Completion Date
The Paddock	Capital investment in Paddock and agreement of a sustainable management strategy. Dependent on business case and securing of necessary funding.	2018/19
Down Lane Park	Capital investment in park including improved facilities and more planting	Delivery in phases
Park View Road Underpass	Public realm improvements including lighting and signage	2016/17

Table 3: Other projects to be progressed in phase 1

4.27. These projects are an important part of the Green and Open Spaces Strategy and have been identified as a priority by stakeholders. Officers will undertake further work to develop the business case for each of the above projects. Progress will be subject to satisfactory business case and funding being in place and securing the necessary approvals.

Reasons for supporting the Test Project approach

4.28. The approach: The Test Project approach is based on the principle of of testing community and/or business ideas for new projects. It can be thought of as planting a seed from which larger projects may grow, but acknowledging up front that some may feel or may be heavily changed through the testing phase. It is similar to the *beta* phase in the testing of web or IT projects. It is an evolution of, and includes, the use of Meanwhile activities, which are now a common-place part of most regeneration projects and further afield.

4.29. The Council has noted the experience of Meanwhile projects elsewhere in London and recognises their potential in making the most of assets that are in transition, whether that's spaces or buildings. However, in looking at the characteristics of Tottenham Hale and in mapping the neighbourhoods civic networks, the Council is proposing a broader version of Meanwhile which is not just about temporary spaces, but which helps to support temporary/beta projects which have the potential to grow into larger and sustainable projects. The full approach is set out in the Test Project report.

4.30. Consultation: The Test Project report has identified a number of small-scale projects that could be set up in Tottenham Hale in the next few years. Some are based on ideas that have worked elsewhere, amended to take into account Tottenham's local characteristics, while others have come from dialogue with the local community. Ideas range from a 'Made in Tottenham' brand which would help link up local manufacturers/producers and retailers (both near and far), to ideas to establish a Village Green in the Lea Valley.

4.31. How it would work: The Test Project approach will work with local stakeholders to test ideas for projects which build on Tottenham Hale's strengths. A test project will need to bring together partners with a common purpose. The projects may have social, economic, environmental or cultural objectives. We will work to help partners to secure funding and/or resources (e.g. in a temporary space if it's a physical project) in order to test the idea for a limited time. If the project has demonstrated it is successful and sustainable, we will work with partners to take it to the next level where it can operate independently.

4.32. Current core funding is limited to an allocation of £50,000 per annum within the agreed Tottenham Regeneration Programme budget.

4.33. We are asking Cabinet to note the Test Project approach as a commitment to support community and business led activities to ensure that the existing communities in Tottenham Hale are supported throughout this period of significant transition and change.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. The Council has long been committed to the regeneration of Tottenham Hale and it has for some time been earmarked as a Growth Area (Haringey Local Plan: Strategic Policies, Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan SPD, Strategic Regeneration Framework, Physical Development Framework). These plans include the development of a new mixed-use urban centre, or district centre.

5.2. In deciding whether or not to commission a District Centre Framework the following other options were considered:

- Do nothing: allow sites to come forward for development that accord with the policies of the AAP, and allowing for infrastructure to be delivered in parts by different sites as they come forward

- District Centre Framework: To develop a non statutory masterplan backed up by a suite of delivery strategies, in dialogue with delivery partners, which can be used to guide development but which is not adopted planning policy
- Supplementary Planning Document: Developing a comprehensive Council-led masterplan setting out in policy the principles for development in Tottenham Hale

5.3. The first option was discounted because if we relied solely on the AAP there would be a risk that the planning polices alone would not capture the proactive programme of investment promoted by the Council which sits outside planning policy documents such as the AAP. Lack of delivery clarity over what the council expects in relation to the design of the streets and spaces in between the buildings and the level of investment in the green and open spaces and infrastructure would make it difficult for the council to secure the quality and level of aspiration set out in the SRF.

5.4. The third option was discounted it was felt that it the planning policy position for Tottenham Hale would be sufficiently set out in Tottenham AAP and it was not necessary to produce a further policy document. The benefits of the District Centre Framework were that it could be a delivery orientated document, an adaptable and flexible framework which could respond quickly to changes areas the regeneration programme moved forward, rather than a static, inflexible document.

6. Background information

Tottenham – London's Next Great New Neighbourhood

6.1. The foundations underpinning the transformation of the Tottenham Hale area into a thriving new district centre, focused around a new public transport interchange, were established over 10 years ago. The first iteration of the London Plan, adopted in February 2004, identified the Upper Lee Valley as one of London's largest Opportunity Areas. Tottenham Hale, which has excellent levels of public transport accessibility, proximity to the open landscapes of the Lea Valley Regional Park and prevailing, in relative terms, low density land uses, was earmarked for significant levels of investment and growth.

6.2. The regeneration of Tottenham Hale is already underway and major investment has already commenced in Tottenham Hale with the delivery of the Hale Village development. The Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF) has been prepared as further momentum continues to build following the award of Housing Zone status for the area in February 2015.

6.3. The DCF sets out a delivery framework for 5,000 homes and 4,000 jobs. There will be opportunities for a diverse offer of homes, shops, community and leisure facilities. Five central themes capture the key opportunities presented by the prospect of new investment in Tottenham Hale, described in detail in Part 3 of the District Framework in appendix 3.

1 - A REVITALISED HEART

6.4. From out-of-town, to in-town centre - the retail park will continue to be the main focus of commercial activity but will be transformed from an environment dominated by surface car parking and out-of-centre format retailing, to a safe, open and attractive series of pedestrian friendly streets and spaces for people, flanked by shops, cafes and community facilities.

2 - A 21ST CENTURY AFFORDABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHOICE

6.5. Access to affordable housing emerged as perhaps the most important issue for local people during the preparation of the DCF. There will be a range of new homes varying in size and cost across a range of different neighbourhoods with mixed and well integrated communities who are proud of their area. The Tottenham Housing Zone will unlock a range of development sites which will, taken together, play a central role in delivering a more varied and accessible range of new housing choices.

3 - A WELL CONNECTED CENTRE

6.6. Existing excellent transport links will get even better with an improved road and cycle network, a new high quality interchange and at the centre of a network of well designed streets and public spaces. Tottenham Hale is a key transport interchange - with investments planned to improve the already very good levels of public transport accessibility at Tottenham Hale, the new district centre will be centred on a high quality interchange with improved access to all transport modes.

4 - A NETWORK OF GREEN AND OPEN SPACES

6.7. The urban landscape of Tottenham Hale will be enhanced to reflect the rich ecology of the Upper Lee Valley, bringing the community closer to nature and creating an accessible and green environment.

5 - A WORKING CENTRE

6.8. The establishment of a new district centre at the heart of Tottenham Hale will help to strengthen an already diverse local economy in a location that has traditionally been a focus of manufacturing and trade. New development will help to intensify activities in the central area, which will create new job opportunities in a wider range of sectors. These will include jobs in making and manufacturing, the creative industries, IT/Tech, retail and leisure. Job opportunities will be created across the widest spectrum of skills, including entry level unskilled jobs to highly skilled jobs in specialist sectors. These will help to strengthen the economic profile of the Tottenham Hale area.

Policy and Strategic Context

Planning Policy

6.9. The Upper Lee Valley corridor is identified for significant growth and investment in the London Plan. As identified in the supplementary Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, the Tottenham Hale growth area is the single largest growth area in the corridor.

6.10. The foundations underpinning the transformation of the Tottenham Hale area into a thriving new district centre, focused around a new public transport interchange, were established over 10 years ago. Tottenham Hale, which has excellent levels of public transport accessibility, proximity to the open landscapes of the Lea Valley Regional Park and prevailing, in relative terms, low density land uses, was earmarked for significant levels of investment and growth.

6.11. The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF), adopted in 2014, sets out the following vision for Tottenham Hale.

"Tottenham Hale will be a destination where people can easily access the open spaces and waterways of the Lea Valley Park whilst enjoying a range of retail, leisure and business opportunities. The Hale will feel like a new town centre with an attractive network of streets and public spaces. Through transport improvements, master planning and targeted promotion, key sites will be made ready for major new investment".

6.12. The Haringey Local Plan: Strategic Policies adopted by Full Council on 18 March 2013 and the London Plan identify Tottenham Hale as a growth area. The AAP which if approved following EiP will form part of the Local Plan and puts clear planning guidelines and policies in place to support local people's ambitions for long-term regeneration in Tottenham. The proposed submission draft of the AAP was approved at Full Council on 23 November 2015 and will be submitted for Examination in Public consequent on Regulation 19 in 2016.

Housing Zone

6.13. The Tottenham Housing Zone was formally announced in February 2015. It is an expression of joint commitment by Haringey Council and the Mayor of London to accelerate the regeneration of Tottenham Hale.

6.14. In total, £44,115,000 has been secured to invest in infrastructure, site viability and site assembly. Most of the grant funding secured focuses on putting the infrastructure in place to support a growing Tottenham Hale. This includes funding to better connect the neighbourhoods of Tottenham Hale to each other, to the future urban centre, and to the green and blue of the Lee Valley Regional Park.

6.15. In terms of housing, landowners and developers working in partnership with the council are supporting the accelerated delivery of quality affordable and market homes to rent and buy. There will be a significant emphasis on delivering a variety of types of homes in different settings.

6.16. In terms of an approach to planning, the council has put in place a robust quality review process which includes external evaluation of applications by an independent quality review panel. With regard to uses and housing types the partners will work together to utilise their planning and delivery tools to seek to achieve a balanced delivery of housing types and tenures, work space and community provision across Tottenham Hale.

Community and Stakeholder Engagement

6.17. The Tottenham's Future consultation was a five-month process carried out by the Council in late 2013/early 2014 to gather views from across Tottenham's diverse community to inform and shape the SRF. The level of participation in the consultation demonstrated the huge appetite that local people have for being involved in the regeneration of their area, with almost 4,000 people becoming engaged in one form or another.

6.18. Since the Tottenham's Future consultation the council has undertaken a series of community and stakeholder engagement events in Tottenham Hale, as part of the process of understanding Tottenham Hale's unique context. The conversations with residents have allowed us to better appreciate the views of local people and test emerging ideas and options across the DCF and its delivery strategies.

6.19. This engagement has taken the form of interviews, meetings, exhibitions, information days and workshops with the local community, including existing residents and businesses and also landowners. Some sessions were targeted at specific places or spaces, for example sessions held with residents of the Chesnut Estate, in the context of proposals for new development along Monument Way, while others focussed on capturing the views of the public at large.

6.20. These conversations have taken place regularly over the last two years as the schemes and proposals have progressed. Reports on each of engagement event below can be found on the council's website:

- Tottenham's Future - late 2013/early 2014
- DCF1 September - October 2014
- DCF2 and supporting strategies - March 2015
- DCF2 and supporting strategies - June 2015
- DCF 2 and supporting strategies - November 2015 [draft]

6.21. Ongoing engagement with key landowners has been a priority during the preparation of the DCF. A Tottenham Landowners Forum in the area is in place and a series of detailed one-to-one discussions with individual land owners and their representatives has also informed the development of the DCF.

6.22. The next steps for the Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy is to consider the feedback from internal and external stakeholders and finalise the overarching proposals. The council will also develop the capital funding strategy for the projects which have been identified and work with Environmental Services and Community Safety to develop a sustainable solution to management and maintenance of the new and improved streets and spaces and green and open spaces.

6.23. The final draft of the Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy will be published on the councils website for comment prior to adoption under delegated authority (subject to the recommendation in this report being agreed).

6.24. Refer to appendix 1 for a full Summary of Community Engagement.

From Green Link to Green Grid

6.25. Members may recall the concept of the Green Link which was first proposed in 2006; a linear route to join up the isolated 'islands' and provide new connectivity primarily via a series of bridges for pedestrians and cyclists to reach the Lea Valley Park from the High Road and around.

6.26. After appraisal of this approach and consultation with stakeholders, we have recognised the importance of improving existing links to the Lea Valley, but also the need for investment in the area's green and open spaces. This emphasis on improving and protecting existing green and open spaces alongside and the links between them forms a part of wider efforts to invest in a Haringey Green Grid as part of the GLA's 'All London Green Grid' policy.

6.27. The scope of the Green and Open Spaces Strategy is now much wider than the original Green Link concept. Many of the first phase of projects set out in this report, will deliver the Green Link but the strategy now also includes other interventions to improve existing links to the Lea Valley Park as well as a number of projects to bring the riverine characteristics of the valley into the urban landscape.

Management and Maintenance

6.28. The Council and its partners are exploring different management models for the future Tottenham Hale; the intention is to achieve a high standard of management and maintenance, as well as sustainable models to support ongoing placemaking activities.

6.29. A number of models are being investigated, including Business Improvement Districts, Estate Management approaches and Community Partnership approaches. A delivery strategy for maintenance and operations, will form part of the final drafts of the Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy.

6.30. Regeneration, Planning and Development will work closely with Environment Services and Community Safety to develop a sustainable management and maintenance strategy for the district centre and surrounding areas.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. The resolutions outlined in this report will contribute towards the following strategic priority outcomes in the Corporate Plan:

- Priority 3 – Clean and Safe: A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work.
- Priority 4 – Sustainable housing, growth and employment: Drive growth and employment from which everyone can benefit. (Transport, broadband, skills, carbon reduction, strategic development); and

- Priority 5 – Sustainable housing, growth and employment: Create homes and communities where people choose to live and are able to thrive. (Housing).

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

8.1. It is expected that the majority of the funding for these projects will come from Housing Zone monies already agreed with the GLA. Where Council match funding is required this will be dependant on the outcome of the ongoing Capital Strategy work and it may be necessary to revise the schemes and/or funding arrangements in light of the Council funding that is ultimately available.

8.2. The projects that are externally funded are listed in the table below;

Project	**Capital Funding Secured**
Capital projects with funding secured through the Housing Zone	
Central Bridge	£4,000,000.00
Hale Wharf Bridge including Pymmes Brook Bridge 1	£2,720,000.00
Ferry Lane/ Forest Road	£1,000,000.00
Other capital projects with funding secured through other sources	
Chesnut Road (Ph 1)	£270,000.00
Broad Lane Pocket Parks	£140,000.00

8.3. The Council needs to complete grant agreements with the GLA, but these projects do not need any further Council funding to be progressed.

8.4. For the remaining projects funding from the Council is expected to be agreed as part of the capital strategy in the summer of 2016. This funding would then mean that the projects are fully funded, however work should not commence until funding is confirmed. These projects are The Paddocks, Down Lane Park and Park View Road underpass.

Legal

8.5. The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted on the preparation of this report and makes the following comments.

8.6. As stated in this report the Council has entered into an Overarching Borough Agreement with the GLA in respect of the Housing Zone funding allocated however in order to draw down the individual fundings the Council must enter into a Borough Investment Agreement in respect of each funding, failure to do so means the funding will no longer be available.

8.7. The DCF document itself is not a formal Planning document and consequently will not form part of the statutory development plan. While it will be a material

consideration, it will not carry significant weight in the development management process.

8.8. The Supreme Court has recently endorsed the following general principles of consultation:

- That consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage;
- That the proposer must give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit intelligent consideration and response;
- That adequate time must be given for consideration and response; and
- That the product of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising any statutory proposals.

8.9. In short, in order to achieve the necessary degree of fairness, the obligation is to let those who have a potential interest in the subject matter know in clear terms what the proposal is and exactly why it is under positive consideration, telling them enough (which may be a good deal) to enable them to make an intelligent response. The obligation, although it may be quite onerous, goes no further than this.

8.10. The consultation carried out to date and both detailed above and fully explained in appendix 1 hereto appears to be entirely consistent with these principles in as much as the Council has consulted on those options which genuinely and viably address the key principles for change identified and endorsed by the Cabinet in 2014 and 2015.

8.11. In coming to its decisions the Cabinet will have to comply with the Council's Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010 as set out below.

Procurement

8.12. The Construction Procurement Group (CPG) have no reasons preventing Cabinet from approving the recommendations.

8.13. CPG will support the procurement activities with early involvement (subject to resource availability) of the matters arising from the project design development and delivery activities.

Equality

8.14. The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:

I. tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;

II. advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;

III. foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not

8.15. An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been prepared to inform the Cabinet's decision over whether to adopt the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework and accompanying strategies. The EqIA identifies that all groups of residents should benefit from the proposals set out in the Tottenham Hale strategies including improved transport links and the local network of streets, improvements in access to green open spaces and new public spaces, a mixture of new housing developments and plans to increase jobs and training opportunities in the area.

8.16. Robust monitoring and evaluation arrangements are to be put in place to analyse the impact of the Tottenham Hale development programme on different groups of residents, under the oversight of the Joint Strategic Forum and Tottenham Delivery Board. Developers will be expected to engage and work together on achieving social, economic and environmental strategic priorities set out in the Area Action Plan and DCF, as well as minimising disruption from construction works. A community engagement strategy is to be adopted, ensuring different groups of residents in the Tottenham Hale area can continue to input into the design and delivery of the new district centre developments and have their voice heard in minimising any potential disruption.

8.17. Going forward, as the details and delivery plans for the individual projects under Tottenham Hale's strategic framework are further developed, decision makers need to ensure that the potential impact on different groups of residents is duly considered specific to each major project.

9. Use of Appendices

1. Summary of Community Involvement
2. Tottenham Hale November 2015 Update
3. Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework
4. Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces Strategy
5. Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy
6. Test Projects Report
7. Equality Impact Assessment

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

a. Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF), approved by Cabinet on 18th March 2014
b. Haringey Local Plan: Strategic Policies
c. Tottenham Area Action Plan (Pre submission version January 2016)
d. Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 – 2018
e. Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan SPD

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Tottenham

Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework
Appendix 1 - Summary of Community Involvement

1. Introduction

1.1. This report provides a summary of the engagement and consultation to date (statutory and non-statutory) in the development of the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework and supporting strategies.

2. Background

2.1. In October 2013, Haringey Council commissioned an independent organisation called Soundings to conduct a thorough, five-month consultation exercise called Tottenham's Future to gather views from the community on their ambitions for the next 20 years.

2.2. The responses fed into and shaped the council's Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) for Tottenham (2014), which sets out how the local community's priorities can be achieved through long-term regeneration.

2.3. In March 2014 Cabinet approved the SRF, which was then followed in July by the Cabinet-approved SRF Delivery Plan. This sets out the programme of projects in the short to medium term that will enable the delivery of the vision for Tottenham, structured around four priorities:

- People: Improved access to jobs and business opportunities; world-class education and training; a strong and healthy community;
- Place: Better caring for the place and delivering improved public realm in all of the local centres that comprise Tottenham;
- North Tottenham including High Road West – a new stadium and an estate regeneration programme centred on Northumberland Park; and
- Tottenham Hale – a key area of opportunity, building on the delivery of a new station and a range of mixed-use development.

2.4. The council is preparing a Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) Development Plan Document (DPD) that puts clear planning guidelines and policies in place to support local people's ambitions for long-term regeneration in Tottenham, bringing thousands of new homes, better access to jobs and employment and improved transport links.

2.5. The Tottenham AAP forms part of the Local Plan, alongside the Local Plan Strategic Policies, which was adopted in February 2013 but for which we are

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now working on alterations, the Development Management DPD and Site Allocations DPD which are also emerging drafts and the projected Wood Green AAP. The Local Plan: Strategic Policies has been through a number of stages of consultation. The outcomes from each stage have informed the next stage of development of the document. This separate process being led by the Planning Department is set out on the development of the Local Plan page.

2.6. This document should be read in conjunction with the council Statement of Community Involvement (draft update 2015) which sets out how Haringey Council's Planning Service will involve key residents, local businesses and other key organisations and stakeholders in the plan making process and sets a benchmark for consultation and engagement for activities being delivered under the Strategic Regeneration Framework for Tottenham.

3. Community Engagement in Tottenham

3.1. Following approval of the SRF Delivery Plan in July 2014, a report was taken to Cabinet in November 2014 for approval of the Tottenham regeneration programme's community engagement strategy.

- The report sets out three levels of engagement as part of the proposed approach:
- The first would support those parts of Tottenham undergoing or preparing for significant physical regeneration and would provide the most intensive level of engagement
- The second level of support would include engagement with stakeholder groups and specific project support, and
- The third would include wider engagement such as the proposed annual Tottenham Conference.

3.2. As the minutes of the meeting set out, Cabinet endorsed the three levels of engagement and resolved that:

- That the Council would host an annual Tottenham Conference, together with partners to review programme delivery;
- That the Council would host and sponsor a range of 'Tottenham Talks' events each year for the duration of the Programme;
- That the Council would continue to support residents and businesses affected by current and future programmes (including estate renewal) in North Tottenham, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and Bruce Grove; and
- That the Council would continue to encourage all residents of the Tottenham Regeneration area to engage via the dedicated website and social media.

3.3. This engagement approach is delivered in line with the Council's common law and statutory duties in undertaking consultation.

4. Community Engagement in Tottenham Hale

4.1. In Tottenham Hale, in order to meet the requirements set out in section 3.3 (3), the council has carried out wide ranging and bespoke communication around the emerging DCF and supporting strategies.

4.2. Since July 2014 a series of community events, information days and engagement workshops have been held in Tottenham Hale focusing in the development of the District Centre Framework and supporting strategies.

- DCF1 September - October 2014
- DCF2 and supporting strategies - March 2015
- DCF2 and supporting strategies - June 2015
- DCF Final and supporting strategies - November 2015

4.3. Details of all events can be found in the appendix and full reports on each event can be found on the councils website. The DCF also includes a section on community engagement setting out how the designs have evolved in response to comments received. Community priorities include:

- **Social infrastructure:** Additional GPs were the most requested facility as well as future proofing schools to make sure there are enough school places for a growing community
- **Height:** Concerns were raised about loss of light and the views to neighbouring buildings if new taller buildings are built
- **Streets and public realm:** Create safe, pleasant connections between areas of Tottenham Hale for both pedestrians and cyclists. Open up public spaces and make them more welcoming
- **Business and retail:** Many people wished to see more restaurants and social spaces introduced to the area and any new retail should include space for small and local businesses
- **Transport:** There are already parking pressures in residential areas and it was felt underground parking/ managed parking systems should be considered to deal with additional parking requirements
- **Employment:** There were questions over what employment would be delivered in the area. Jobs should meet local employment needs and skills
- **Building design:** The quality of the design and materials of the buildings is important. Buildings should be designed to reflect the character of the area

- **Affordable housing:** There is a need for genuine affordable housing for local people particularly families. New homes need to meet the needs of the local community
- **Affordable workspace:** Creative and alternative business uses in the area should be retained, developed and supported



5. Landowner Engagement

5.1. Ongoing engagement with key landowners has been a priority during the preparation of the DCF. A Tottenham Landowners Forum is already in place in the area through which more detailed one-to-one discussions were organised with individual land owners and their representatives.

5.2. The DCF includes a section on landowner engagement setting out how the designs have evolved in response to comments received, subjects covered include:

- General support for DCF investment and growth
- Need for a Tall buildings strategy
- Support for local north-south link
- Concern about employment floorspace
- Uncertainly over Crossrail 2
- The need for flexibility
- Delivery of the DCF and supporting strategies in Tottenham Hale

6. Publications and newsletters:

6.1. All communication material from all events was published online at the same time as the events and this information remains on the website today.

6.2. The final draft of the DCF and communication drafts of the supporting delivery strategies were published online on the 11 December 2015.

6.3. These documents are still available for viewing on the council's website and hard copies of the documents have been left in the following locations for viewing:

- http://www.haringey.gov.uk/regeneration/tottenham/tottenham-regeneration/tottenham-hale#delivery
- Tottenham Regeneration Team Offices, 639 High Road, London N17 8AA
- Mr. S Hairdressers, 121 High Cross Road, N17 9NR
- Engine Room, Hale Village, N17 9QQ
- Community Mission Associate, Holy Trinity Tottenham, N17
- C/o Chair, Friends of Down Lane Park – Martin Ball
- C/o Chair, Dowsett Estate Residents Association – Zena Brabazon

6.4. The council also prepared a Tottenham Hale November Update which has been available online and 300 hard copies have been distributed to stakeholders in the community including heads of all local schools.

7. Next steps

7.1. The Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) Development Plan Document (DPD) that puts clear planning guidelines and policies in place to support local people's ambitions for long-term regeneration in Tottenham, bringing thousands of new homes, better access to jobs and employment and improved transport links.

7.2. Any comments relating to the council specific planning rules to bring forward and manage new development will be forwarded to our Planning Department as part of the Local Plan regulation 19 consultation for the AAP which is running for 8 weeks from 8 January to 4 March 2016.

7.3. The next steps for the Streets and Spaces Strategy, Green and Open Spaces Strategy and Test Project Approach is to consider the feedback from internal and external stakeholders and finalise the overarching proposals. The council will also develop the capital funding strategy for the projects which have been identified and work with Environmental Services and Community Safety to develop a sustainable solution to management and maintenance of the new and improved streets and spaces and green and open spaces.

7.4. A summary of comments relating to the Streets and Spaces Strategy, Green and Open Spaces Strategy and Test Project Approach for Tottenham Hale, including how feedback will be included in the drafting of the final versions, will be available on the councils website.

7.5. As the Tottenham Hale regeneration moves from strategy to delivery the council will revisit the governance which is in place to ensure that it is appropriate to a capital programme. The council will consider establishing a quarterly community stakeholder meeting to review projects as they progress in addition to the information days to be held twice a year and regular updates on social media.

Tottenham

APPENDIX 1 – DETAILS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

TOTTENHAM HALE ENGAGEMENT EVENTS – OCTOBER 2014

In October 2014, Haringey Council together with planning and urban design experts Allies and Morrison held a series of engagement events with the local community at Tottenham Hale to capture their views on the sort of centre they wanted to see in their local area. More than 100 people attended the events, representing a range of interests, from residents associations, to local businesses.

The Council held four workshops on proposals for a new centre at Tottenham Hale focussing on different aspects of the proposals. The four sessions all differed in the issues discussed and the key messages which emerged. A summary report can be found on the councils website.

Open community sessions	30 September 2014 Unite, Lebus Street, Hale Village 1pm and 3pm
	30 September 2014 Unite, Lebus Street, Hale Village 7pm and 9pm
A local business session	1 October 2014 Gaunson House, Markfield Road 6.30pm and 8.30pm
A Chesnut Estate session	8 October 2014 Holy Trinity Primary School, Somerset Road 7pm and 9pm

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TOTTENHAM HALE ENGAGEMENT EVENTS – MARCH 2015

The exhibition took place in the Engine Room, an interim community centre in Hale Village, adapted from two apartments in Vickers Court to create a fully accessible ground floor space including a kitchen, office, and two meeting spaces.

62 people signed in at the Engine Room. Each of the walk and talks had between 20-25 participants including members of the Haringey Council Regeneration Team, design consultants and Soundings. Members of each team were also present at the exhibition to talk people through the exhibition and to answer any queries people had.

A summary report can be found on the councils website.

Information Exhibitions	Saturday 28th March Engine Room, Hale Village 10am - 4pm
Walk and Talk	Saturday 28th March 10.00am: Green Spaces
	Saturday 28th March 12.00pm: Creative Space Walk and Talk
	Saturday 28th March 2.00pm: Walking tour of Hale Village

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TOTTENHAM HALE ENGAGEMENT EVENTS – JUNE 2015

A series of engagement events took place between June 11th -13th, 2015. Activities included information exhibitions; cycle tours; walk and talks; and family friendly outdoor pursuits, in several different locations around Tottenham Hale.

In total over 200 people took part in the events and contributed over 150 unique comments on the area and the proposed plans.

A summary report can be found on the councils website.

Information Exhibitions	Thursday 11th June Engine Room, Hale Village 12.30pm - 4.30pm
	Friday 12th June Rift, The Depot, 5 Ashley Road 4pm – 8pm
	Saturday 13th June Rift, The Depot, 5 Ashley Road 10am - 4pm
Guided Walk	Saturday 13th June 10am - 12pm
Cycle Tour and Meeting	Saturday 13th June Rift, The Depot, 5 Ashley Road 12.30pm
	Saturday 13th June Rift, The Depot, 5 Ashley Road 2pm
Family Fitness Activities	Bootcamp, Yoga, Boxfit Saturday 13th June Down Lane Park

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TOTTENHAM HALE ENGAGEMENT EVENTS – NOVEMBER 2015

In November the council held two engagement events at the Bowling Pavilion in Down Lane Park, on one of the two days the council held three facilitated workshops to discuss specific projects within the strategies. The council also attended a number of stakeholder meetings to discuss the DCF and supporting strategies.

Over the two days 34 people either visited the information exhibition or attended one of the green and open spaces workshops. 26 people attended the other meetings, a total of 23 individuals were engaged.

Information Exhibitions	26 November 2015 Bowling Pavilion, Down Lane Park 12noon to 4pm
	28 November 2015 Bowling Pavilion, Down Lane Park 11am to 4pm
Facilitated Workshops	28 November 2015 Bowling Pavilion, Down Lane Park Down Lane Park @ 11am
	28 November 2015 Bowling Pavilion, Down Lane Park Chesnut Road @ 11.45pm
	28 November 2015 Bowling Pavilion, Down Lane Park The Paddock @ 12.30pm
Haringey Cycle Campaign No of attendees: 8	1 December 2015 Beehive Pub, Tottenham 7pm to 8pm
Friends of Down Lane Park No of attendees: 3	17 November 2015 Garden House, High Road 2.30pm to 3.30pm
Dowsett Estate Residents' Association No of attendees: 15	17 November 2015 Church of the Good Shepherd, Mitchley Road 6.30pm to 8.30pm

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TOTTENHAM HALE ENGAGEMENT EVENTS – JANUARY 2016

Further meetings have been arranged for January 2016 to discuss the delivery strategies and develop the briefs for individual projects.

The DCF and supporting strategies have been made available online for comment from 11 December to 18 January. As of 28 January 2015 the council has received 15 comments by email on the proposals 5 group responses and has continued to meet with community groups and community leaders to discuss the supporting strategies and individual projects which are being taken forward.

Information Session No of attendees: 2	13 January 2016 Friends of Paddock Paddock 3pm – 4.30pm
No of attendees: 1	18 January 2016 Pavillion Pre-School Down Lane Park 9am -10.30am
No of attendees: 15 (Council officers were not present at this meeting)	18 January 2016 Ferry Lane Action Group
No of attendees: 10	19 January 2016 Community Mission Associate Holy Trinity Tottenham 7pm to 8.30pm
No of attendees: TBC	27 January 2016 Tottenham Traders Partnership Meeting 6.30pm – 8pm

Tottenham

Appendix 2 – Information Day Preparation
Communication Protocol for Tottenham Hale events

Before the event		
Email advert	30 days notice 14 days notice	Stakeholder list including attendees from previous events
Website advert	30 days notice	NA
Flyer to residents	14 days notice	4,000 residents in immediate area
Notice in newspapers	14 days notice 7 days notice	
Posters around venue	7 days notice On the day	Immediate area
Flyers around venue	On the day	Immediate area

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Appendix 3 – Stakeholder List

Councillors	Lead Member for Regeneration
	Lead Member for Environment
	Tottenham Hale Ward Cllrs
	Tottenham Green Ward Cllrs
Statutory Partners in Lee Valley	London Wildlife Trust
	Canal and River Trust
	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
	Environment Agency
	Thames Water
	LB Waltham Forest
Statutory Partners	GLA
	TfL
	Network Rail
	Crossrail 2
Friends of Groups and residents	Fo Down Lane Park
	Fo Tottenham Marshes
	Fo the Paddock
	Dowsett Estate Residents' Association
	Living Under One Sun
	Fo Parks Forum
	Haringey Cycle Campaign
	Ferry Lane Action Group
	Innovative Vision Organisation
	Friends of Tottenham Green
	Page Green Resident Association
	Tynemouth Road Resident Association
	Chesnut/ Tamar Way Resident
Schools and Education	Harris Primary Academy, Coleraine Park
	Mulberry Primary School
	Harris Academy, Tottenham
	Holy Trinity CE Primary School
	Welbourne Primary School
	Ferry Lane Primary School
	Earlsmead Primary School
	Crowland Primary School
	Ada College, National College of Digital Skills
Landowners and business groups	Tottenham Landowners and business groups
	Tottenham Traders Partnership

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TOTTENHAM HALE 2025
DCF VISION & NEXT STEPS

" London's next great new neighbourhood, Tottenham Hale will be a destination where people can easily access the open spaces and waterways of the Lee Valley Regional Park whilst enjoying a range of retail, leisure and business opportunities. The Hale will feel like a new town centre with an attractive network of streets and public spaces.

Through transport improvements, master planning and targeted promotion, key sites will be made ready for major new investment." (The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework, SRF)

The strategy for delivering this vision for Tottenham Hale including ambitious home and job targets as set out in the Area Action Plan (AAP) is focussed on creating a new district centre around Tottenham Hale Station. The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows what this might look like if the AAP policies are adopted including what sort of buildings could be built.

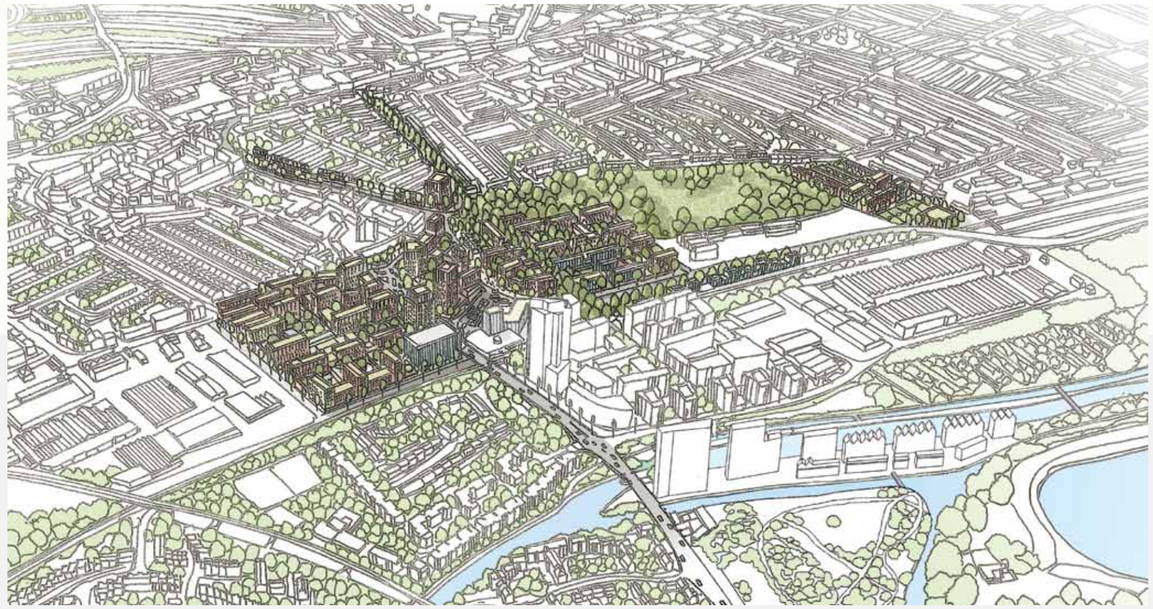
This document has described a number of supporting strategies which will improve the streets and spaces, green and open spaces and has set out an approach to working with the local communities on ideas which could grow into bigger projects.

The council is working towards a pre submission consultation draft of the AAP, for more information please visit: **www.haringey.gov.uk/localplan**

The District Centre Framework and supporting strategies will be available soon. The documents can be found at: **www.haringey.gov.uk/tottenhamhale**

If you have any comments or suggestions please contact the Tottenham Hale Regeneration team on:

✉ | **tottenhamregeneration@haringey.gov.uk**
✆ | **020 8489 4562**





Potential view of Broad Lane



Potential view of the District Centre



Potential view of the Paddock

* These images provide an interpretation of how the Tottenham Hale District Centre and supporting strategies could be achieved and are for illustrative purposes only.

Tottenham

TOTTENHAM HALE UPDATE NOVEMBER 2015

Haringey Council want Tottenham Hale to be London's next great neighbourhood – a bustling new centre with an international transport hub, new homes and thousands of job opportunities. In this document you will find information on proposed plans for improving Tottenham Hale.

Emerging Plans

The strategies described in this update are:

01 | The District Centre Framework: a new centre for Tottenham Hale that will be a place to meet, socialise, work, and shop as well as access important services such as healthcare.

02 | Streets and Spaces Strategy: improving streets and public spaces around Tottenham Hale, to make them safer, user friendly and inviting.

03 | Green and Open Spaces Strategy: improving and connecting the green and open spaces in the area from the Lea Valley through to the High Road.

04 | Test Projects: there are lots of changes planned for Tottenham Hale and most of the change will take place over a long period. Test projects, also known as meanwhile projects, are projects that can be set up in the short-term, with the local community.



View of Bream Close from Ferry Lane Bridge



Cycling on the River Lea

If you have any comments on these strategies please email them to **tottenhamregeneration@haringey.gov.uk** Once all the feedback has been collated a final report will be published in early 2016.

Please visit the Haringey website for more details: **www.haringey.gov.uk/tottenhamhale**

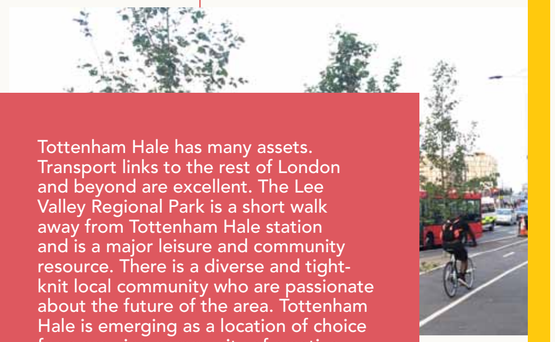


Free exercise classes at the Tottenham Hale Information Days in June 2015

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01
TOTTENHAM HALE
THE DISTRICT CENTRE FRAMEWORK AND AREA ACTION PLAN

The council has prepared a Tottenham-wide Area Action Plan (AAP) with ambitious housing and job targets. The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows one approach to how homes and jobs could be delivered in Tottenham Hale. All responses submitted as part of the February Local Plan consultation, which included the AAP, have been reviewed and the updated AAP will be consulted on shortly. The Plan and all supporting documents can be found at: www.haringey.gov.uk/localplan



Tottenham Hale has many assets. Transport links to the rest of London and beyond are excellent. The Lee Valley Regional Park is a short walk away from Tottenham Hale station and is a major leisure and community resource. There is a diverse and tight-knit local community who are passionate about the future of the area. Tottenham Hale is emerging as a location of choice for a growing community of creative industries and an area where there is a real opportunity to create new homes and jobs.

Tottenham Hale was designated as a Housing Zone by the Mayor of London in February 2015. The area was awarded £44 million to help deliver new homes and jobs, improve the local environment and links to the Upper Lea Valley.



Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework Area
01 | Down Lane Park
02 | Tottenham Hale Underground Station
03 | Retail Park



Hale Village



High Cross Estate

THE DISTRICT CENTRE FRAMEWORK
AND AREA ACTION PLAN

The Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF) is a strategy that will help deliver a new centre for Tottenham Hale and enhance what is already great about the area.

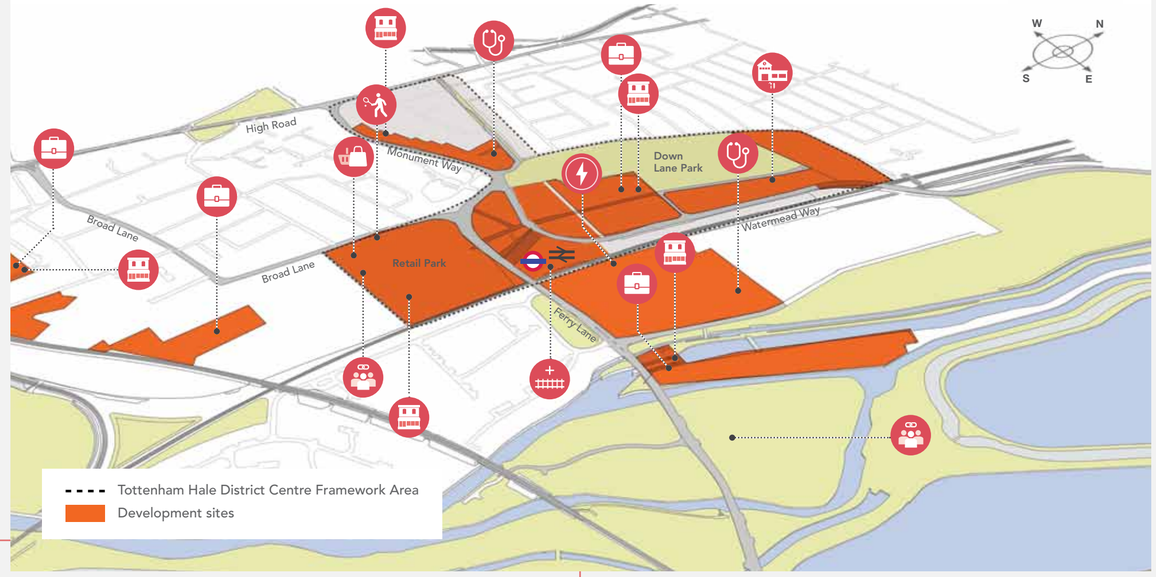
THE AREA ACTION PLAN HAS A TARGET OF 5,000 HOMES AND 4,000 JOBS IN TOTTENHAM HALE.

The strategy for delivering the ambitious home and job targets is focussed on creating a new district centre around Tottenham Hale station. The DCF provides guidance on what this might look like including what sort of buildings could be built e.g. low rise or high rise buildings and where they could be built.

The three supporting strategies for improving the physical environment in Tottenham Hale (Streets and Spaces, Green and Open Spaces and 'Test' projects) are explained in this document.

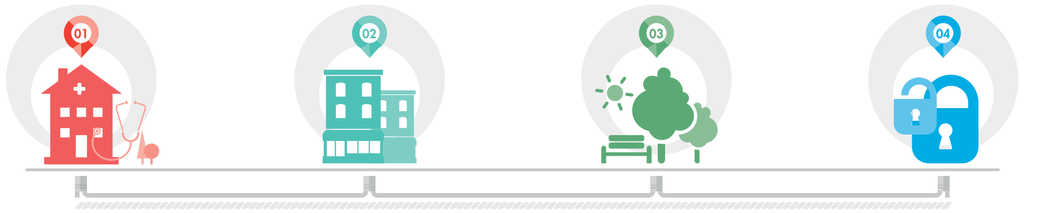
- EMPLOYMENT
- TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT
- SCHOOL WITH SPORTS FACILITY
- GP PRACTICE
- ENERGY CENTRE
- RETAIL
- LEISURE
- COMMUNITY
- MIXED USE





District Centre Framework and potential development sites

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES



FIVE THEMES

01 A REVITALISED HEART

A place with a range of shops and leisure options where people enjoy spending time.

02 AN AFFORDABLE 21ST CENTURY NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHOICE

A mix of affordable and market homes to rent and buy. The social and community infrastructure to support a growing community.

03 A WELL CONNECTED CENTRE

Well-connected and accessible spaces, promoting walking and cycling.

04 A NETWORK OF GREEN AND OPEN SPACES

High quality, green and open spaces, which are well managed/maintained, clean and safe.

05 A WORKING CENTRE

A good place to start up and grow businesses and create jobs. A mix of job types at varying skill levels.

We've asked residents, businesses, landowners and other stakeholders about what is important in Tottenham Hale (see above) and five clear themes have emerged. These themes are central to the development of the new District Centre.

01 | Tottenham Hale needs a revitalised 'heart' and a proper centre - a place where people can meet, work and spend their leisure time.

02 | The centre needs to be affordable to support the local people that already live here but also attract new families and businesses. There needs to be adequate health, education and cultural facilities.

03 | The centre needs to be well connected with safe streets and high quality shared public spaces. The existing green and open spaces should be easily accessible for all.

04 | The new District Centre will sit on the edge of a fantastic range of green spaces and waterways including the Lee Valley Regional Park and the Paddock. Existing parks and a range of smaller 'greens' add to the quality of life of locals and visitors.

05 | The centre will need to support a range of workspaces from offices to creative business and it should provide good services including doctors surgeries, dentists, spaces for the community and schools in good quality buildings.

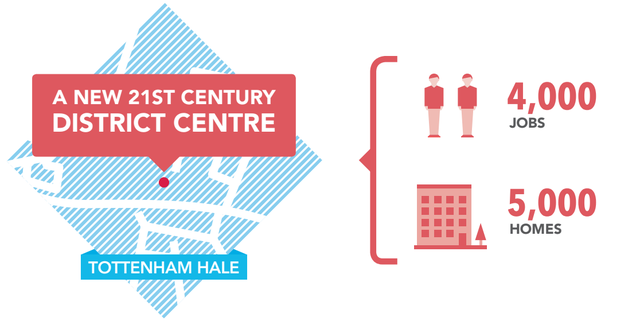
STRATEGY

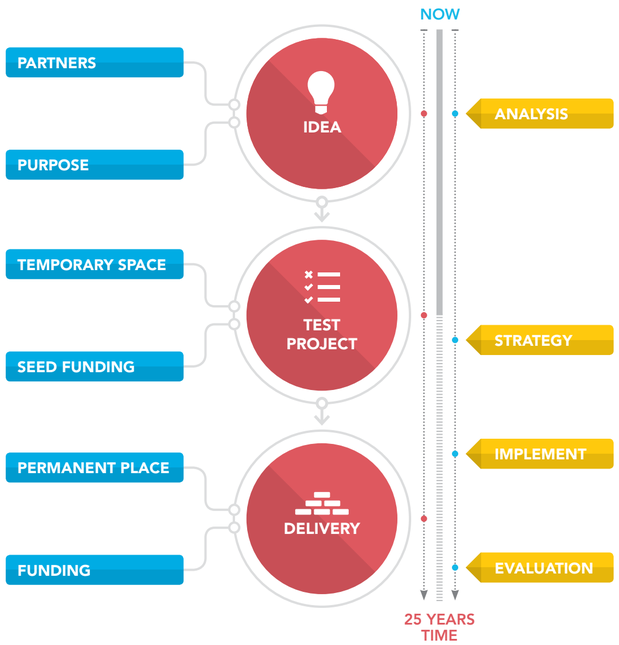
A new District Centre will mean a lot of changes in Tottenham Hale. This will need to be co-ordinated through council policies and planning guidance, especially the Tottenham Area Action Plan.

It is important any plans are shaped by local residents and businesses and build on local knowledge and initiatives.

In addition to our long term plans, we want to work with local stakeholders to test ideas for projects which build on Tottenham Hale's strengths. Beginning with a strong idea, a test project will need to bring together partners and agree a common purpose. If this is agreed and resources can be found, we will then work together to move into a test phase using small amounts of funding and/or resources (e.g. in a temporary space if it's a physical project). If the project has demonstrated it is successful and sustainable, we will work with partners to take it to the next level where it can stand on its own two feet without support.

This allows for great ideas to be trialled and for skills to be developed through the test phase. To get a sense of the sorts of projects we have in mind, see section 04 on Test Projects.





TOTTENHAM HALE CONSULTATION EVENT



Tottenham Hale consultation event

02
STREETS & SPACES
PLACES TO LIVE

OBJECTIVES

- Create a safe and attractive network of pedestrian and cycle routes
- Reduce the dominance of cars and traffic
- Encourage opportunities for community activity
- Deliver an easily maintained public realm
- Introduce street planting, trees and landscaping



CHALLENGES

01 | Dominance of cars and traffic

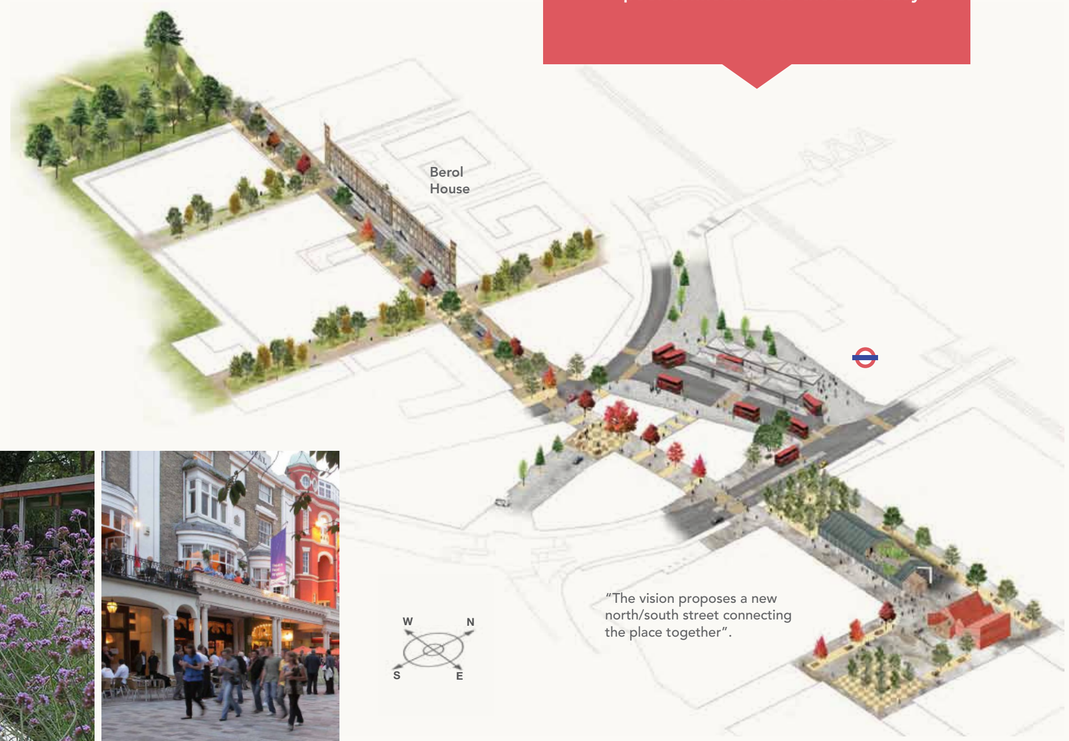
02 | An area in transition with vacant buildings

03 | Poor quality disconnected pedestrian and cycle routes

04 | Allowing for a potential Crossrail 2 station in the future

05 | Few spaces for community activity

06 | Limited street planting and poor connections to the Lea Valley.



"The vision proposes a new north/south street connecting the place together".

Artistic impression of Ashley Road extending through the new District Centre





Examples of well designed streets

SUMMARY
STREETS & SPACES

THE VISION

The District Centre will only work properly if safe and usable pedestrian and cycle routes are created. The Streets and Spaces Strategy suggests linking Ashley Road and the Retail Park with a new street. There will be a generous and safe network of pedestrian and cycle routes with a series of new quality public spaces.

We can calm the traffic by creating pedestrian friendly environment. There will be new controlled crossings, narrowed roads, wider and less cluttered footways and more street activity.

There will be tree lined streets and planting with green spaces within the new centre. The strategy proposes new integrated water features (supporting sustainable drainage) and landscaping.

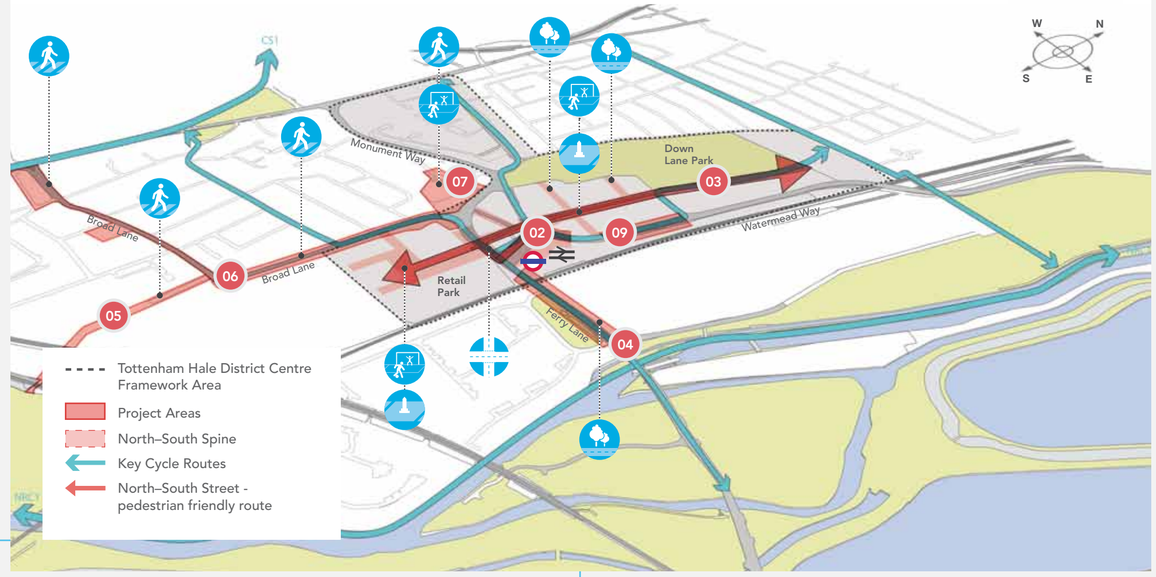
Materials for the streets and squares will draw upon existing industrial and river heritage. The aim is to create a new network of routes with character and colour, reflecting the areas fantastic assets.

PROJECTS LIST

01 | Cycle Network / Strategy
02 | Station Square
03 | North - South Street including Ashley Road
04 | Ferry Lane / Forest Road
05 | Markfield Road
06 | Broad Lane
07 | High Cross Estate improvements
08 | Legible London wayfinding strategy
09 | Watermead Way

The Cycle Super Highway 1 is already under construction and other improvements to the cycle network are due to commence next year. Legible London signage is also due to be installed next year to make way finding easier. We are seeking further funding for the other projects which have been identified.

LOCAL STREETS
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE
MAIN STREETS
NEW PLACES
PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENTS

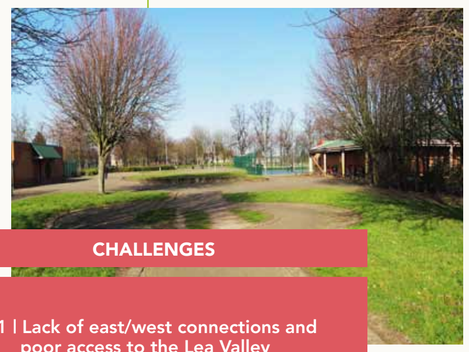


Streets & Spaces Strategy

03
GREEN & OPEN SPACES
PLACES TO BREATHE

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance access to nature and the Lea Valley with improved routes and new bridges
- Bring the natural qualities of the Lea Valley into the area (trees, plants and water)
- Planting new trees
- Invest in the Paddock and reinforce its historic role in the Lea Valley
- Invest in Down Lane Park to boost sports provision and enhance the park's wildlife
- Keep the Lea Valley wild and green



CHALLENGES

01 | Lack of east/west connections and poor access to the Lea Valley

02 | Some open spaces need investment

03 | Poor quality public realm, pedestrian and cycling routes

04 | Lack of visibility of the Lower Lea Valley and its landscapes

05 | Ecologically sensitive development.







Artistic impression of what Ferry Lane could look like in the future, showing the Ferry Boat Inn in the distance.

SUMMARY
GREEN & OPEN SPACES

THE VISION

The vision is to improve and protect our existing green spaces and make it easier to get to the Lea Valley with new and improved connections.

The Lea Valley Regional Park will be made accessible and visible through increased signage; tree planting; the use of tree-lined routes and raised viewing areas. Green connections from the Lea Valley Park to the town area should encourage more wildlife.

There are a number of valued landscape features that reflect the natural, historic and industrial heritage of Tottenham Hale. These features should be protected and enhanced when considering the impact of new developments on these landscapes.

A series of new bridges will be important in developing the new east and west routes. Existing routes across the railway line at Ferry Lane and the Park View Road Underpass will also be improved. Down Lane Park is seen as a key open space which could be given SINC status (Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation) to protect it as a major asset.

PROJECTS LIST

01 | Chesnut Road
02 | Down Lane Park
03 | The Paddock
04 | Tottenham Marshes
05 | New bridges
06 | Park View Road Underpass
07 | Stoneleigh Road
08 | Dowsett Road, Scales Road, Mafeking Road

A number of projects are already funded and will be delivered over the next 2-3 years, including 3 bridges which will connect into the Lee Valley Regional Park along with improvements to Chesnut Road. The council is working to identify funding sources for other projects including improving the Park View Road Underpass and investment in The Paddock.

IMPROVED GREEN LINKS
IMPROVED FACILITIES
EDUCATIONAL FACILITY
SAFEGUARD ECOLOGY
NEW GREEN LINKS
ACTIVATE SPACE



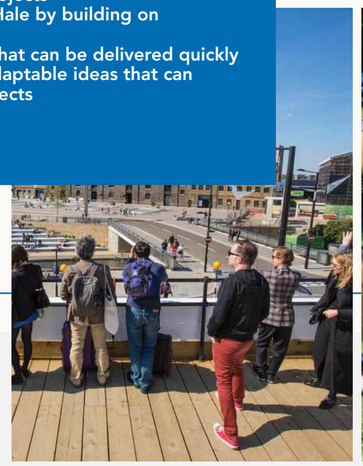
Green and Open Spaces Strategy

04
TEST PROJECTS
SMALL PROJECTS WHICH COULD START SOON

OBJECTIVES

- Respond to local needs: support the community including existing groups, organisations and businesses to deliver projects
- Celebrates Tottenham Hale by building on local strengths
- Identify small projects that can be delivered quickly
- Find imaginative and adaptable ideas that can inform longer term projects







CHALLENGES

01 | Identifying partners to support the community to deliver sustainable projects including finding funding

02 | Successful projects will need strong partnerships

03 | Ensuring projects are accessible for everyone

04 | The legacy of projects should be carefully considered.



Beavertown Brewery moved to Tottenham Hale in 2014 having started out as a micro brewery in Hackney in 2011.

SUMMARY
TEST PROJECTS

THE VISION

The Test Projects Strategy has identified small-scale projects that could be set up in Tottenham Hale in the next few years. They are an opportunity to explore things residents and businesses would like to see ahead of the longer term regeneration.

Feedback received from engagement events in June showed that people want to see more things happening - more leisure, recreation, entertainment and cultural offers - to help animate the area and celebrate Tottenham Hale.

A number of themes for possible projects have been identified including food and drink production, improving public spaces, green and environmental projects, creative and cultural initiatives.

Some projects are already being delivered and Haringey Council is looking for partners to work with to deliver more projects in the coming years.

The following projects are currently being explored further or are already underway.

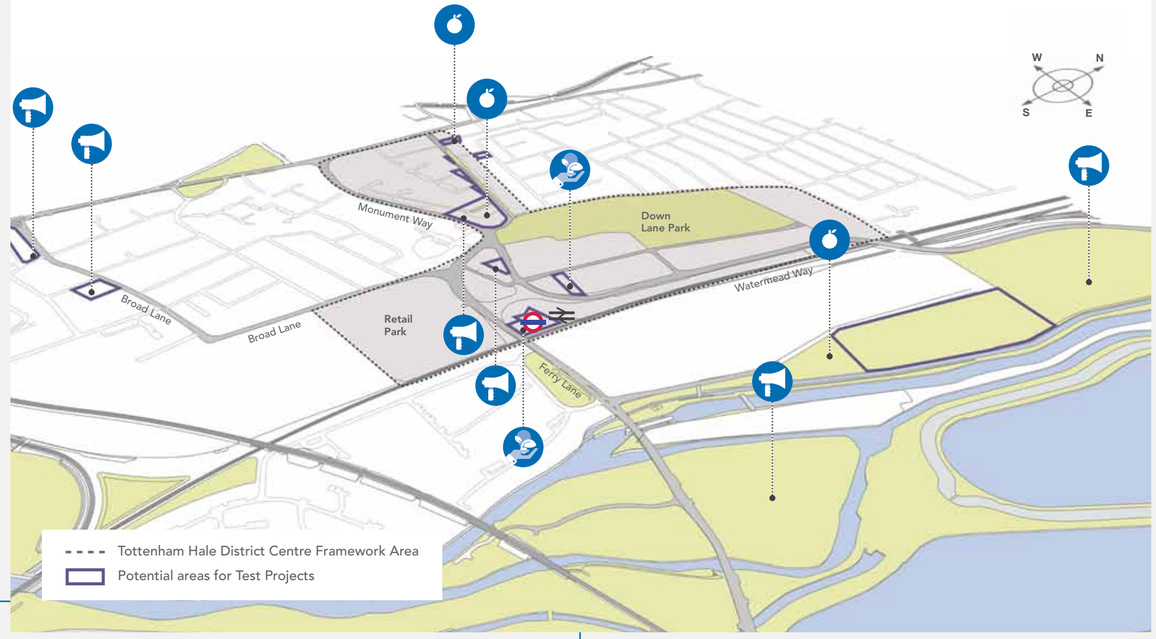
PROJECTS LIST

01 | Ashley Road / Rift - Theatre Project
02 | Broad Lane Gateway Project - Public Space
03 | Community Projects Incubator
04 | Tottenham D.O.C - Made in Tottenham
05 | Food Truck Rodeo - Local Market
06 | Test Bed Expo - Exploring Sustainable Design
07 | Station Square Pop-up at Tottenham Hale station
08 | Signage 2020 - Hoarding Project

RIFT at 5 Ashley Road is already open and there is funding for the Station Square Pop Up and the Broad Lane Gateway Project to start next year. Signage 2020, hoarding around building sites and signage to keep everyone updated, will be installed with each new development.

PROJECT INCUBATION
POTENTIAL LOCATIONS
DESIGN COMMISSIONS

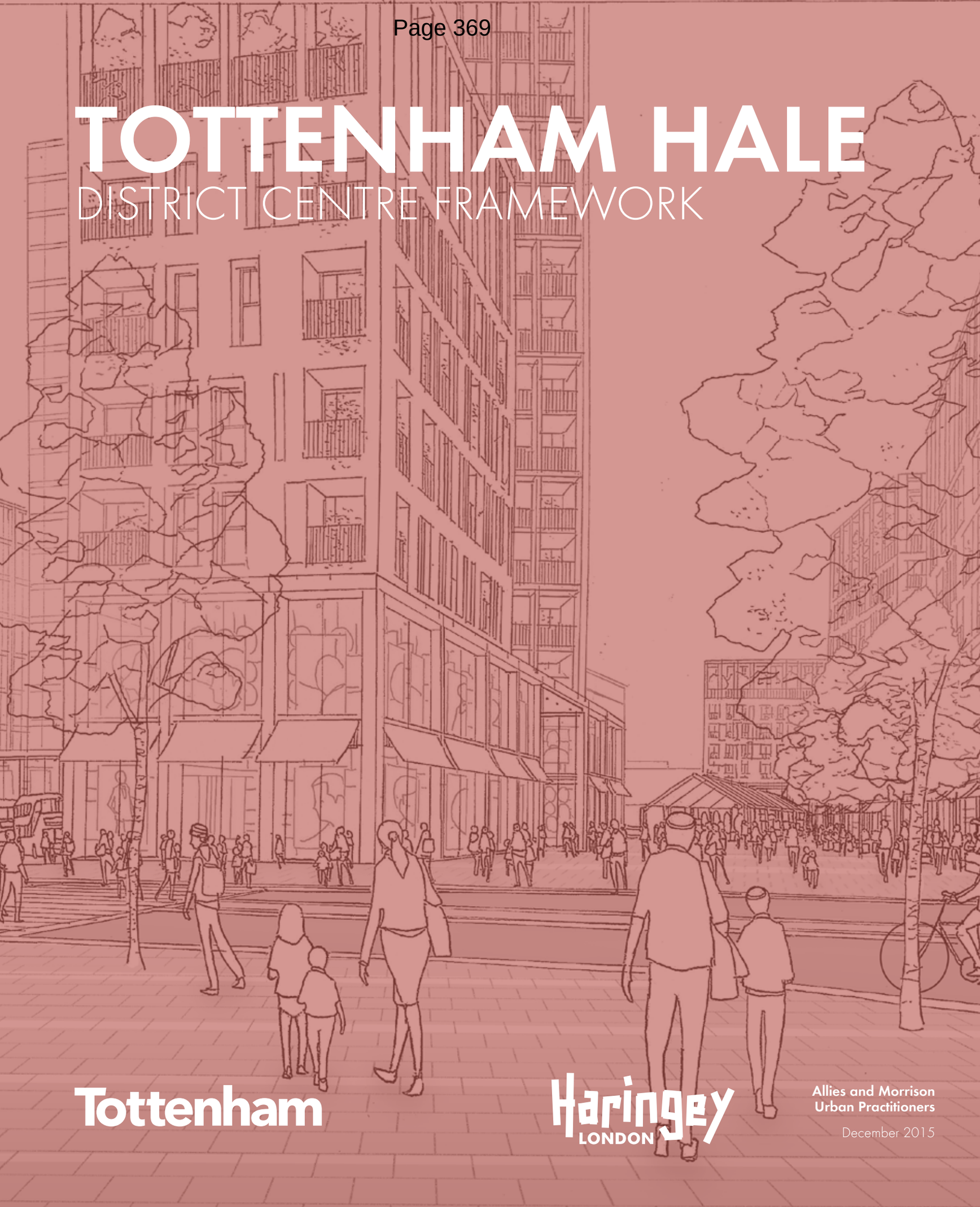
We would like to hear from you:
If you have any ideas for projects or would like to get involved, please contact:
tottenhamregeneration@haringey.gov.uk



Test Projects Strategy

TOTTENHAM HALE

DISTRICT CENTRE FRAMEWORK



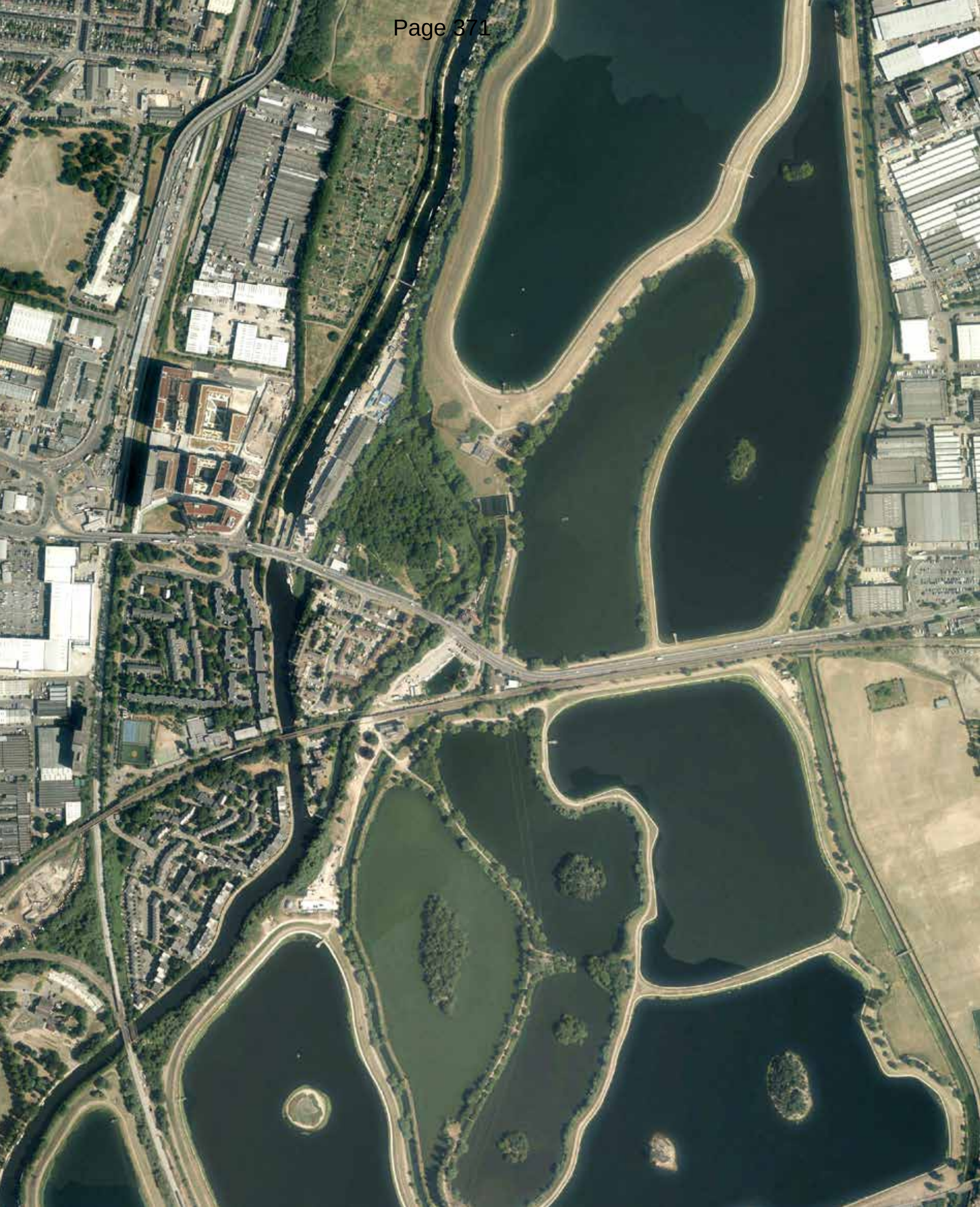
Tottenham

Haringey LONDON

Allies and Morrison
Urban Practitioners

December 2015


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Haringey LONDON

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Allies and Morrison
Urban Practitioners

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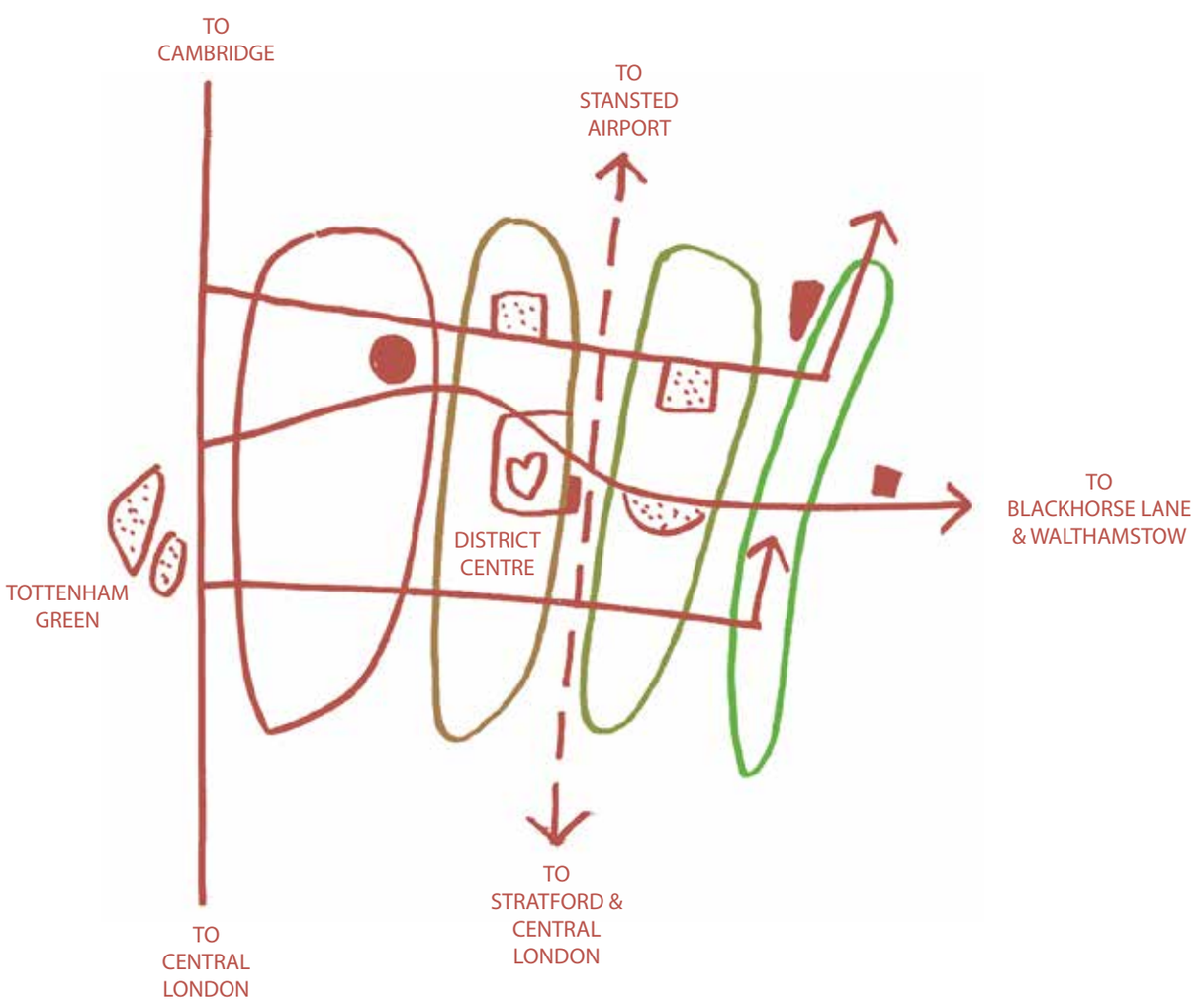
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TO
CAMBRIDGE
TO
STANSTED
AIRPORT
TO
BLACKHORSE LANE
& WALTHAMSTOW
DISTRICT
CENTRE
TOTTENHAM
GREEN
TO
STRATFORD &
CENTRAL
LONDON
TO
CENTRAL
LONDON

FOREWORD

The Tottenham Hale area benefits from unique environmental, social and economic assets. The open landscape of the Lee Valley Regional Park is a short walk away from Tottenham Hale station as a major leisure and community resource; there is a diverse and tight-knit local community who are passionate about the future of the area; and Tottenham Hale is emerging as a location of choice for a growing community of creative industries.

Tottenham Hale is a key strategic location in London which has significant potential for new investment to create new homes and employment. Central to this transformation will be the emergence of a new 'district centre'.

The Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF) will enhance these assets and outline a framework for investment which will deliver a new high quality heart for the area.

The DCF helps shape development through form, massing, routes and movement, uses and design principles, and will inform a strategy for a successful twenty-first century district centre. Parallel studies have been undertaken to complement the guidance contained in this framework, including strategies for public realm, green and open spaces and meanwhile uses.

A number of potential development sites have already been identified. The DCF sets out how these can come together to realise the vision set out in the Tottenham Area Action Plan. The Tottenham Hale DCF has been prepared specifically to provide clarity and guidance relating to relevant development guidance for these identified sites. This work has been informed through engagement with the community, stakeholders and key landowners / developers in the Tottenham Hale area.

The Tottenham Hale DCF will act as a key part of the evidence base to inform the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP). The Tottenham AAP will allow for the implementation of proposals for the Tottenham Hale District Centre.



PART 1:
INTRODUCTION

Tottenham Hale sits at the heart of the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area, one of the largest Opportunity Areas in London covering 3,884 hectares.





1.1 WHY TOTTENHAM HALE?

Major investment has already commenced in Tottenham Hale with the delivery of the Hale Village development. The railway, road network and waterways create a unique series of opportunities and challenges.

1.1.1 Opportunities and challenges

The Upper Lee Valley corridor is identified for significant growth and investment in the London Plan. As identified in the supplementary Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, the Tottenham Hale growth area is the single largest growth area in the corridor.

The foundations underpinning the transformation of the Tottenham Hale area into a thriving new district centre, focused around a new public transport interchange, were established over 10 years ago. The first iteration of the London Plan, adopted in February 2004, identified the Upper Lee Valley as one of London's largest Opportunity Areas. Tottenham Hale, which has excellent levels of public transport accessibility, proximity to the open landscapes of the Lea Valley Regional Park and prevailing, in relative terms, low density land uses, was earmarked for significant levels of investment and growth.

In light of this, supported by the then London Development Agency, a masterplan and framework for change was prepared for the Tottenham Hale area which was subsequently adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document by Haringey Council in 2006. Planning permission was granted in May 2007 for the mixed use redevelopment of one of the largest opportunity sites identified. The final phases of Hale Village are nearing completion.

Whilst the recession of 2008-09 limited other major developments coming forward, significant public sector investment in local transport infrastructure continued. Transport for London removed the gyratory road system around Tottenham Hale and delivered a radically improved public transport interchange outside Tottenham Hale station as part of a £34m scheme of improvements. Planning permission for a new Tottenham Hale station building was granted in 2014 and work is due to commence in 2016.

The regeneration of Tottenham Hale is already underway. The Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF) has been prepared as further momentum continues to build following the award of Housing Zone status for the area in February 2015.

1.2 FIVE THEMES

This framework is focused on five key themes. These are set out in parts 3 and 4.

1

A REVITALISED HEART

2

A WELL CONNECTED CENTRE

3

A NETWORK OF GREEN AND OPEN SPACES

4

AN AFFORDABLE 21ST CENTURY NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHOICE

5

A WORKING CENTRE

1.3 STRATEGIC AND POLICY CONTEXT

Tottenham Hale benefits from strategic and local policies which support the creation of signifciant number of new jobs and homes.

1.3.1 Tottenham's Future - the Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF)

The Tottenham SRF was published in March 2014 and sets out the vision for Tottenham, as well as a series of strategies and actions for achieving this vision. The vision was arrived at through working closely with the local community to understand their ambitions, so that the numerous initiatives that have been proposed for Tottenham unlock the area's potential for the benefit of its communities.

The Tottenham SRF's strategies set out the need for changes that would help to improve the quality of life for members of the local community. These are discussed below, in chapter 2. One of the key actions for achieving the vision is identified as the successful transformation of Tottenham Hale into London's next great, highly accessible, neighbourhood.

The Tottenham SRF is underpinned by seven strategies that will help to achieve the Council's 20-year vision for the area. These strategies were arrived at through listening to what the community had to say about their aspirations for Tottenham.

Seven themes for regeneration

1. World-class education and training
2. Improved access to jobs and business opportunities
3. A different kind of housing market
4. A fully connected community with even better transport links
5. A strong and healthy community
6. Great places
7. The right investment and high quality development

The Tottenham Hale DCF sets out to establish detailed parameters for development that will help implement these strategies.

Vision for Tottenham Hale

The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF), sets out a vision for Tottenham Hale within the context of the regeneration of Tottenham as a whole. It says that Tottenham Hale is:

"London's next great new neighbourhood, Tottenham Hale will be a destination where people can easily access the open spaces and waterways of the Lee Valley Park whilst enjoying a range of retail, leisure and business opportunities. The Hale will feel like a new town centre with an attractive network of streets and public spaces. Through transport improvements, master planning and targeted promotion, key sites will be made ready for major new investment.

1.3.2 Planning policy context in the Upper Lee Valley

Tottenham Hale is earmarked as a location for major change. Regional and local strategic planning policies position the area as a place for regeneration.

London Plan

London Plan Policy 2.13 defines the Upper Lee Valley as an Opportunity Area within which the Mayor of London commits the GLA family to working collaboratively to identify development and growth opportunities and direct public investment and intervention to ensure these areas achieve their growth potential. The Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) expands on this policy.

OAPF

In line with the Further Alterations to the London Plan, the OAPF sets out the delivery of 15,000 new jobs and at least 20,100 new homes by 2031 as one of its objectives. Section 6.2 of the OAPF seeks the delivery of up to 5,000 new homes and 4,000 jobs in the Tottenham Hale growth area by 2031.

Haringey Local Plan

Tottenham Hale is identified as one of Haringey's two 'growth areas' in the Haringey Local Plan - Alterations to Strategic Policies 2011-2026 (formerly the Core Strategy). The Local Plan confirms that "Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale will be the key locations for the largest amount of Haringey's future growth". This growth strategy is outlined under Strategic Local Policy SP1: Managing Growth which outlines strategic housing and employment targets for these key locations. A more detailed and comprehensive planning strategy for Tottenham is outlined in the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP)

Tottenham AAP

The Tottenham AAP provides an over arching planning and development strategy for a number of key growth areas in the east of the Borough. These include Tottenham Hale together with Seven Sisters, Tottenham High Road and the Northumberland Park area.

SPD

The 2006 Transforming Tottenham Hale: Urban Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), has guided the recent redevelopment of the area. The DCF builds on this previous piece of work.

1.3.3 DCF Status and boundaries

The Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework has been prepared as a key piece of evidence for, and during the production of, the Tottenham Area Action Plan. Preparation of the DCF has been informed by an extensive and bespoke programme of stakeholder consultation and community engagement. Co-ordinated by Haringey's Tottenham Regeneration team, this process has placed great emphasis on engaging with key landowners and the wider community to ensure all are aware of the vision for change in the Tottenham Hale area and the opportunities open to local people and businesses to become involved with and benefit from the investment being earmarked for the area.

The process of preparing the DCF has been important in that it has been used to test key principles in the emerging Tottenham Area Action Plan – in terms of place making, urban capacity and viability. The DCF sets out high level time scales for the delivery of key identified sites. A number of related parallel strategies set out time scales for individual infrastructure projects.

The DCF is non-statutory guidance but, in view of the comprehensive programme of community and stakeholder engagement, is a material consideration and will assist in determining planning applications.

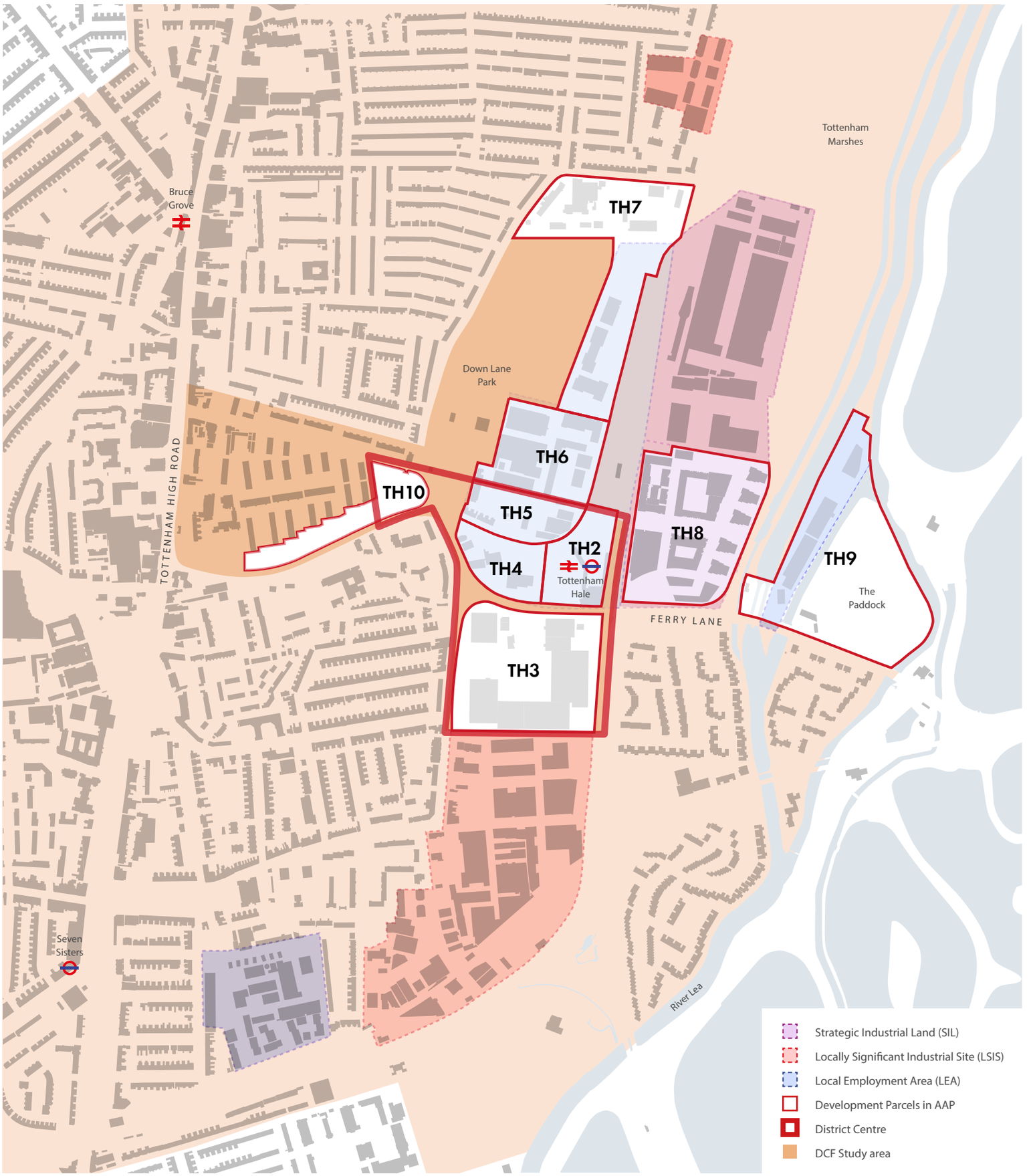
The DCF focuses on key known development opportunity sites west of the railway corridor in Tottenham Hale. This area, west of the railway line, is considered to represent the focal area for the new district centre at Tottenham Hale with the railway line forming the eastern boundary of the new district centre boundary.

The area covered by the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework falls entirely within the area covered by the Tottenham Area Action Plan. The boundary for a new district (shopping) centre is defined in the new District Centre Framework although the area covered by the District Centre Framework extends beyond the boundary of this new defined centre. The sites allocated for development in the Tottenham AAP and addressed in the DCF are:

TH2: Over station development at Tottenham Hale Station;
TH3: Tottenham Hale Retail Park;
TH4: Station Square West;
TH5: Station Square North;
TH6: Ashley Road South Employment Area;
TH7: Ashley Road North; and
TH10: Welbourne Centre & Monument Way.

A number of additional adjacent or nearby known development opportunity sites located in the Tottenham Hale area are identified and allocated in the Tottenham AAP but are not addressed in the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework. These sites are either known to be the subject of an emerging planning application and already at an advanced stage of design development or are considered to not form part of the new district centre environment.

The diagram opposite includes sites TH8 and TH9 to provide context for the District Centre only. In this sense, it is important to reflect the relationship between sites on both sides of the railway tracks.



DCF boundary image (showing DCF boundary, TH sites, surrounding employment sites)

1.3.4 Policy support for the new district centre

The London Plan seeks to co-ordinate development within the network of town centres to ensure that they provide the main foci for commercial development, are conveniently accessible, and provide a sense of place and local identity.

In accordance with Local Plan Policy, the Council will promote and encourage development of retail, office, community, leisure, entertainment facilities, recreation uses, arts and cultural activities within its town centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy. It is noted that it is possible to identify potential future changes to the borough's town centres over the life of the Local Plan, including potential new centres.

Given the existing scale, role and function and mixed use development which is currently taking projected at Tottenham Hale, the Local Plan identifies the case for Tottenham Hale to be designated as a new District Centre predominantly a significantly growing local need.

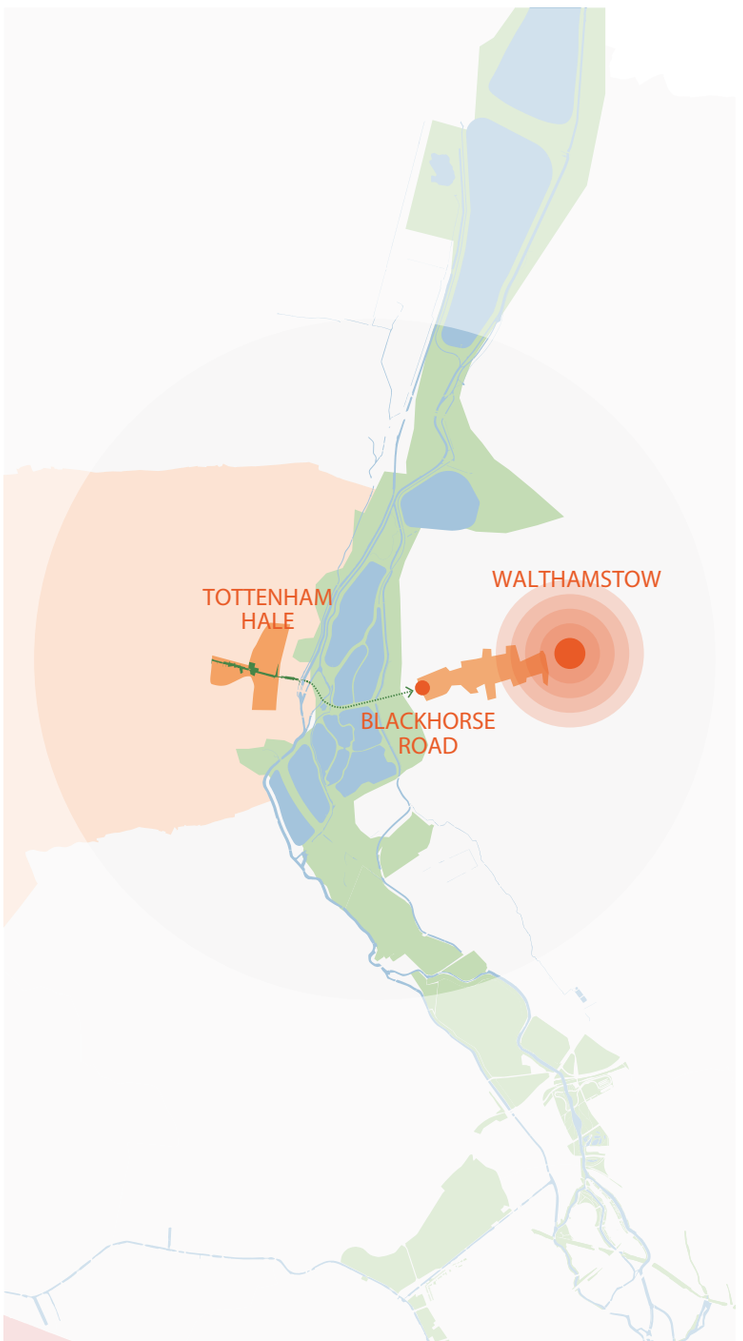
In view of the area's exceptional public transport accessibility and the opportunities presented by the larger sites, the centre is also seen as an appropriate location for new larger office and institutional uses. Specifically, discussions are advancing with the National Centre for Digital Skills to locate a facility within the centre. Such uses are considered entirely appropriate and would help to strengthen and diversify the economic function of the centre as a whole.

Retail hierarchy context: the roles and character of centres

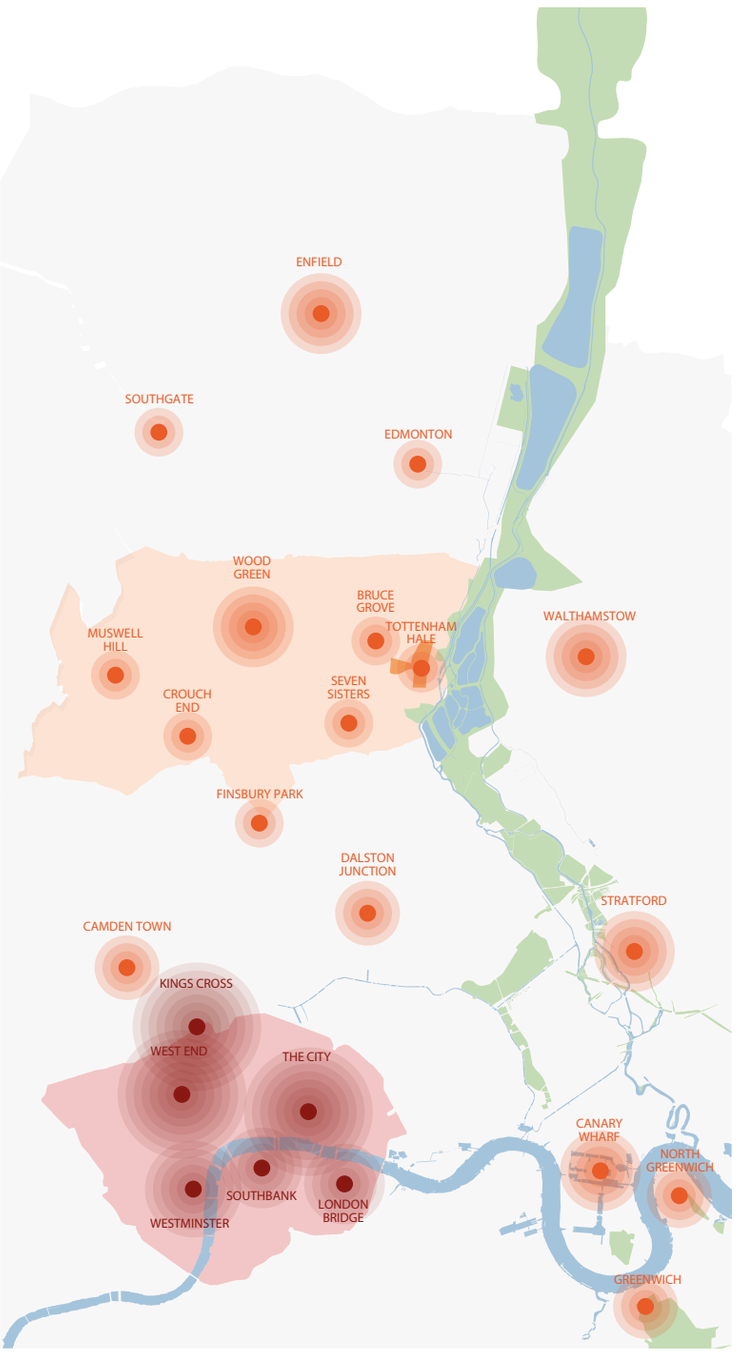
The scale of change planned for the Tottenham Hale area is transformative. Tottenham Hale is already an established retail location, drawing custom from a wide catchment for its 'out of centre' format retail offer. Whilst the overall quantum of retail floor space is unlikely to change radically as the area is transformed, the nature of the retailing and the range of supporting and community services that will be provided within the newly established centre will change and diversify.

Within the wider context formed by surrounding centres, it is important that the new Tottenham Hale District Centre takes on an appropriate role. The relationship between Tottenham Hale and nearby Tottenham High Road, which includes Bruce Grove/Tottenham High Road and West Green Road/Seven Sisters District Town Centres, is especially important. Rather than seeking to compete for trade, with similar shops, services and facilities, it is considered that Tottenham Hale should seek to provide a complementary offer.

The council has carried out a retail impact assessment of the development of a new district centre at Tottenham Hale which shows that the proposed district centre at Tottenham Hale can be supported without impacting on the vitality and viability of the surrounding network of centres.



Tottenham Hale within the Upper Lea Valley opportunity areas



Nearby town centres

- Tottenham Hale
- LB Haringey
- Central London

- Tottenham Hale
- LB Haringey
- Central London
- Metropolitan Centre
- Major Centre
- District Centre

1.3.5 HOUSING ZONE

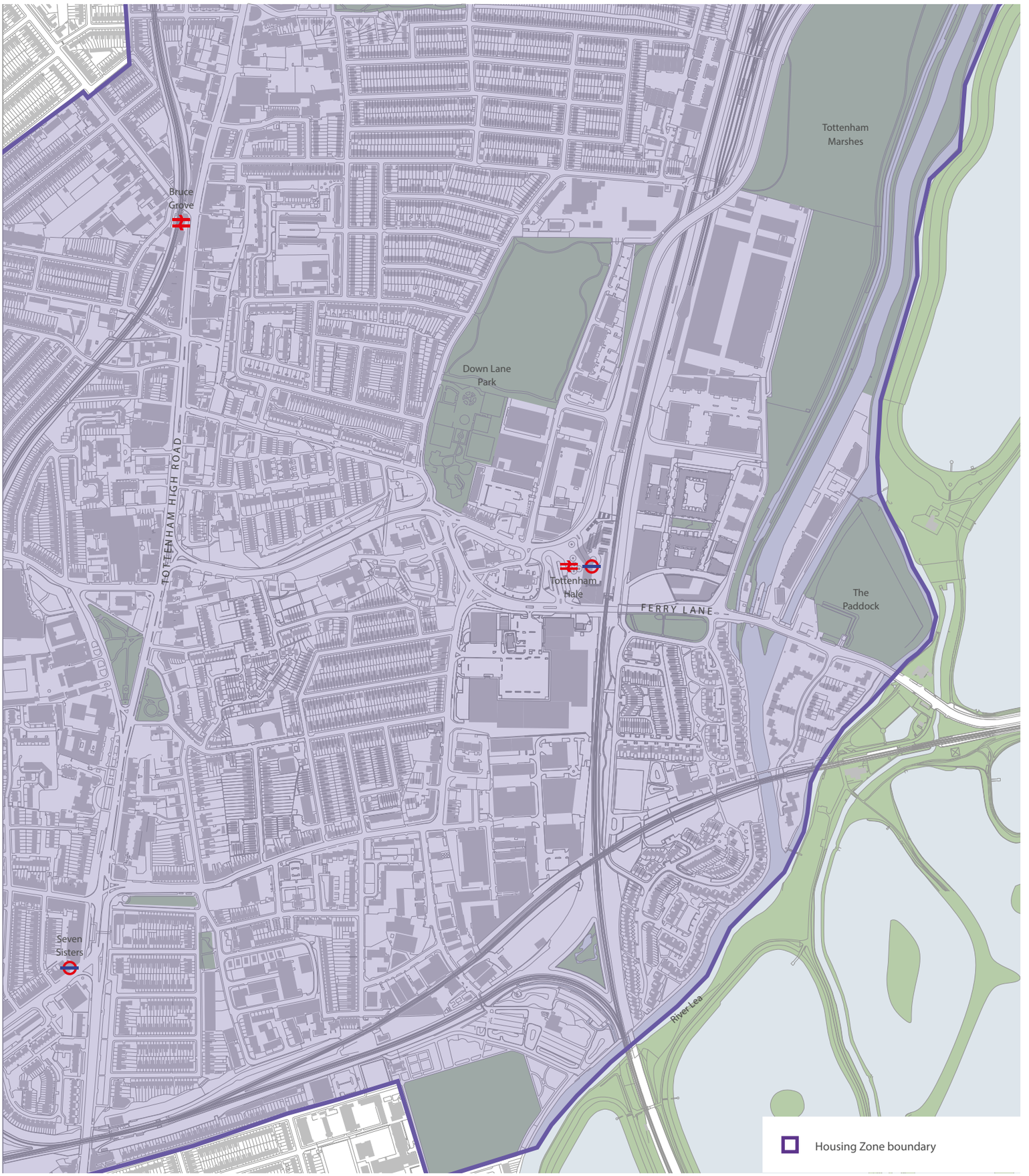
1.3.5 Tottenham Housing Zone application

The Tottenham Housing Zone was formally announced in February 2015. It is an expression of joint commitment by Haringey Council and the Mayor of London to accelerate the regeneration of Tottenham Hale.

In total, £44,115,000 has been secured to invest in infrastructure, site viability and site assembly. The bulk of resources secured focus on putting the infrastructure in place to support a growing Tottenham Hale. This includes funding to better connect the neighbourhoods of Tottenham Hale to each other, to the future urban centre, and to the green and blue of the Lee Valley Regional Park.

In terms of housing, the partners are supporting the accelerated delivery of quality affordable and market homes to rent and buy. There will be a significant emphasis on delivering a variety of types of home in different settings.

In terms of an approach to planning, the borough has put in place a robust quality review process which includes external evaluation of applications by an independent quality review panel. With regard to uses and housing types the partners will work together to utilise their planning and delivery tools to seek to achieve a balanced delivery of housing types and tenures, work space and community provision across Tottenham Hale.



Housing Zone

1.3.6 PLANNED INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Tottenham Hale is already highly accessible but there are a number of key changes recently delivered or set to take place to Tottenham Hale's transport infrastructure that are set to dramatically improve its accessibility

Strategic connections

Tottenham Hale is well connected to other parts of London and the wider area to the north and north-east. Alongside excellent public transport connectively, which includes London Underground, main line rail and bus links, it also has excellent local and strategic road connections.

There are further improvements planned. Most notably, one of the options for the proposed Crossrail 2 route includes a stop at Tottenham Hale.

Highway Network

TfL recently completed its Tottenham Hale Gyratory Project which sought to reduce the severance created by the previous one-way road network. Of particular significance to the station enhancement is the construction of a new integrated bus station to the west of the station and the formation of a new Station Square.

Third and Fourth Tracking of National Rail Corridor

Funding has been secured for major expansion of the surface rail corridor in Tottenham, providing a significant increase in train frequency. As an independent project, Network Rail is anticipating constructing a new bridge to the north of the existing London Underground concourse spans between Platform 1 and 2 of the national rail tracks. This includes a 16 person fully accessible lift at either end and a small escape / maintenance stair on its western end. A future bridge link is also proposed from Tottenham Hale station to Hale Village. A turn up and go service to Stratford is also anticipated.

Crossrail 2

The construction phase of Crossrail 2 has been provisionally planned to commence in 2020, this will include a station at Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park.

London Underground Station Improvements and Over-station Development

TfL, in collaboration with the Council, is currently developing proposals for a mixed use over site development to the north of the existing station. It is anticipated that the southern portion of this development will extend over the western section of the expanded station concourse.

Local bus connections

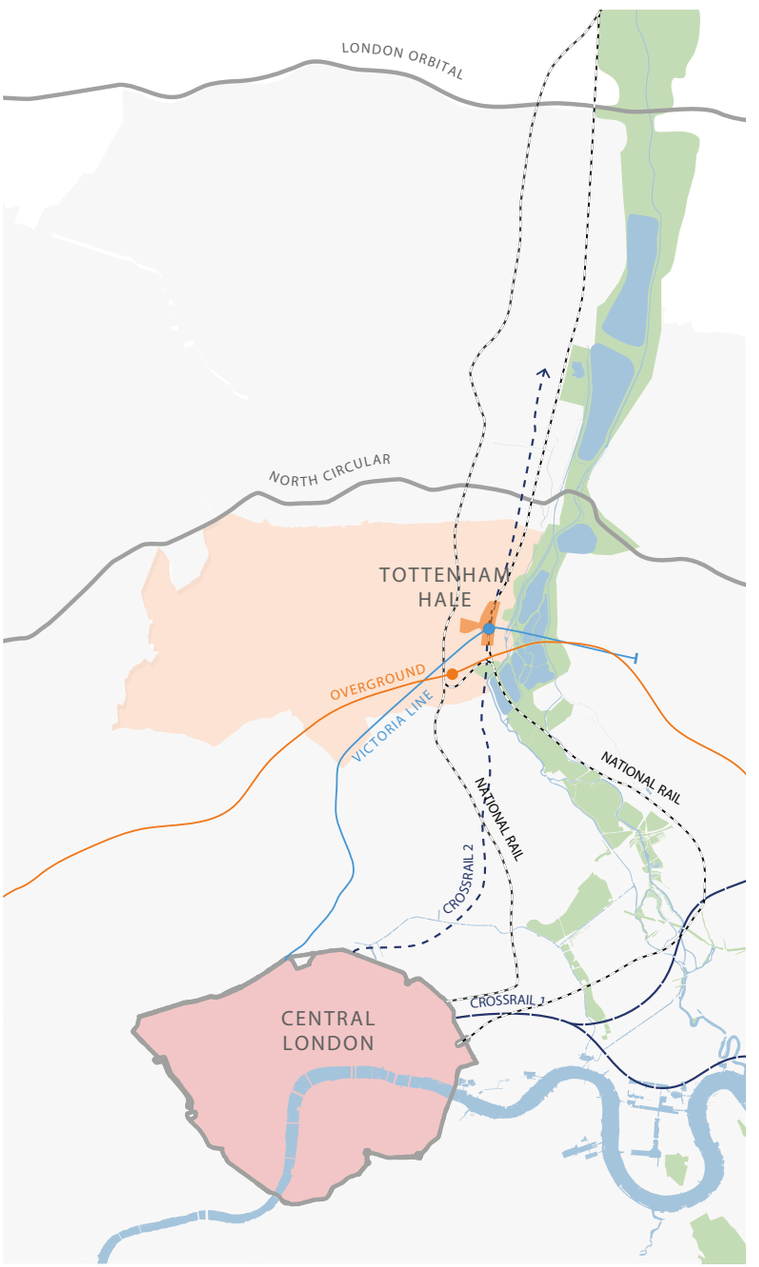
Tottenham Hale station is very well served by local bus routes, a number of which terminate at Tottenham Hale. These routes provide excellent connectivity to nearby destinations including Wood Green and Walthamstow. Recent improvements to the station have meant that bus routes travelling through or terminating at Tottenham Hale are able to stop outside the entrance to the Tottenham Hale train station. This provides for easy interchange between public transport modes.

Green Grid Bridges

The Green and Open Spaces Strategy proposes a series of new bridges in Tottenham Hale improving accessibility into the Lea Valley.

Cycle Superhighways and Quietway

Cycle Superhighway (CS1) is currently on site which runs parallel to the High Road in the west of Tottenham and the River Lea Quietway (NCR1) is a key strategic TfL supported cycle route that uses the Lee Valley Regional Park and the waterways in the Lea Valley.



Transport connections to and from Tottenham Hale

1.3.7 Economic development and growth strategy

A strategic priority for Haringey is to drive forward growth and employment from which everyone can benefit through investment in jobs, skills, business and infrastructure. Haringey's future economic growth must ensure that the dividends of regeneration translate into greater opportunity and prosperity for our residents so that there is:

- A fully employed borough with 75% of the working age population in work and earning wages that align with London averages
- A skilled workforce with 70% of the working age population having an NVQ level 3 or above qualification
- A more dynamic borough with 20,000 new jobs in more highly-skilled sectors, changing the profile of Haringey's employment base away from the predominance of retailing and the public sector
- Building on existing assets and creating the right conditions for business growth in key sectors, Haringey will establish strong viable business communities in the following sectors:

  -fashion and textiles
  -tech-led design and manufacture
  -sustainable building technologies

- Making strategic interventions to ensure the infrastructure for 21st century business is in place to support our objectives, including excellent transport connectivity, superfast broadband coverage and fit-for-purpose high quality accommodation

Haringey has seen an increase in the number of businesses from 2004-2012 at a faster growth rate than the London average, reflecting the performance of an Inner London borough. The economy is dominated by small businesses, with 90% of companies in the borough employing 10 people or fewer; this is higher than in neighbouring boroughs.

Tottenham has the potential for 5,000 jobs and 1 million sq ft of new commercial floorspace by 2025 alongside the anticipated provision of 10,000 new homes. This opportunity will be achieved by building on Tottenham's existing assets and by creating the right conditions for business growth in key sectors:

- Retail
- Manufacturing and Industry
- Office space

















Examples of of existing commercial, creative and managed workspace in Tottenham Hale

1.3.8 Environment, ecology and sustainability

Haringey is striving to become one of London's greenest boroughs. The Greenest Borough Strategy sets out how the Council will deliver a wide range of activity designed to create a 'Greener Haringey', tackle climate change and embed environmental sustainability into everything they do.

Natural Environment

Haringey is committed to protecting natural environment by working with local people and other partners to ensure that they preserve, improve, and increase green spaces and their biodiversity through improved maintenance accessibility and sustainable practices.

Haringey Council is seeking to protect and enhance biodiversity value across the borough for the benefit of all those that live and work within it, and in doing so support regional, national and global efforts to halt the decline in biodiversity. An updated Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in line with the Greenest Borough Strategy is due to be produced in 2016.

Carbon Emissions

Haringey has made a commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 40 per cent by 2020. As the most unequal borough in London, the challenge for Haringey is a microcosm of the global sustainability challenge – to live within environmental limits while reducing inequality.

Haringey is committed to reducing carbon emissions in the knowledge that only by investing in the transformation of the economy will we provide the basis of future prosperity. Haringey's Carbon Commission Report published in 2012, identifies how Haringey can take the first clear steps to becoming a centre of innovation to tackle climate change.

Air Quality

The whole of the borough of Haringey is designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Within the AQMA, the area of Tottenham Hale gyratory, A10 High Road and Seven Sisters junction is a known council hotspot of poor air quality. It is a TfL NO2 Focus area, exceeding the Governments NO2 annual objective. The main sources of this pollutant in this area are HGV's, buses and domestic gas boilers.
Haringey council has an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in place, containing a list of measures implemented to tackle poor air quality. Additionally the Council is committed to becoming a 'Cleaner Air Borough' and working towards improving air quality and to minimise the risk of poor air quality to human health and quality of life for all residents.

Flood Risk

Surface water runoff is the source of flood risk that potentially has the greatest effect in Haringey and is the flooding most likely to be experienced. There is also significant residual risk as a result of reservoir breach effecting large areas of the borough which is much less likely to be experienced, but the consequences would be significant. There is a strategic requirement for the LB of Haringey to reduce flood risk across the borough.

By considering the risk during the lifetime of proposed development and influencing the design and layout of the development sites in conjunction with the land uses proposed, it is feasible to mitigate flood risk on these sites. Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) should be carried out in accordance with relevant Government guidance and address the principles in the LB of Haringey SFRA Level 2 FRA.



Aerial view of Hale Wgarf looking south



1.4 SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

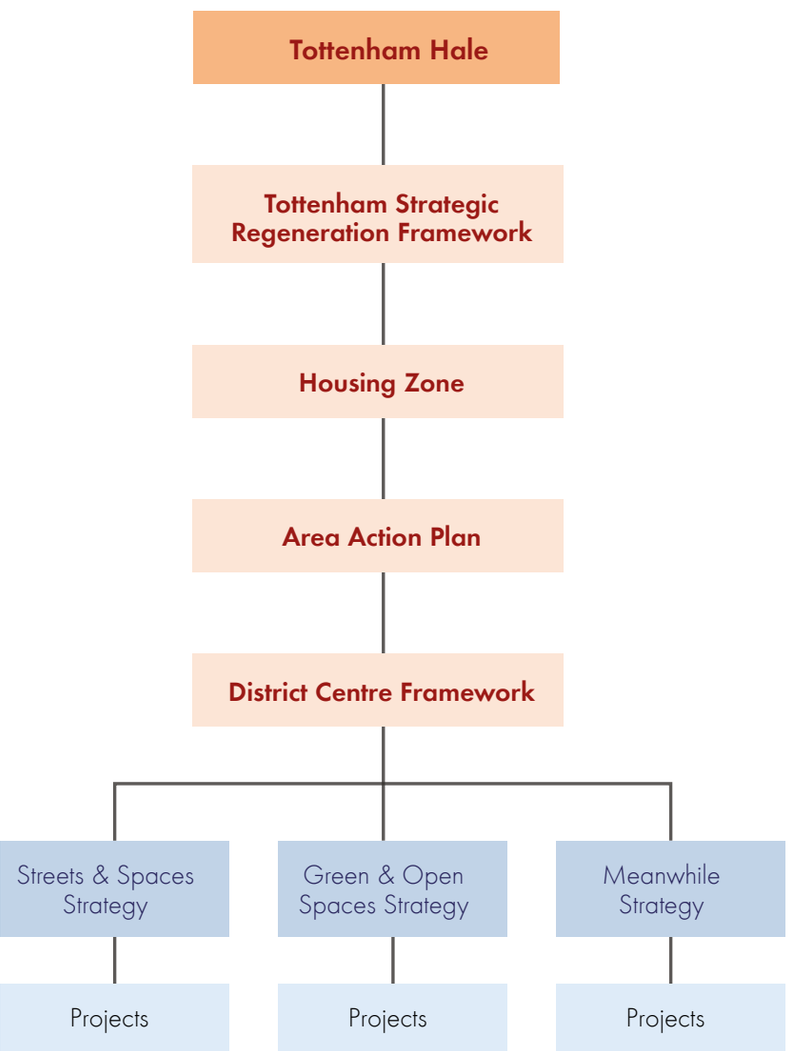
The DCF provides a clear, ambitious, flexible and deliverable framework which will be central in helping to coordinate a new and exciting phase of growth and investment in Tottenham Hale.

1.4.1 A multi-faceted approach

The DCF sits as the over arching strategy above a number of related strategies and frameworks for the Tottenham Hale area. The DCF includes a number of delivery strategies:

- Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy
- Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces
- Tottenham Hale Test Projects

A fourth strategy looking at how the area could be managed and maintained in the future is also being explored.



1.4.2 Strategies

Tottenham Hale Test Projects

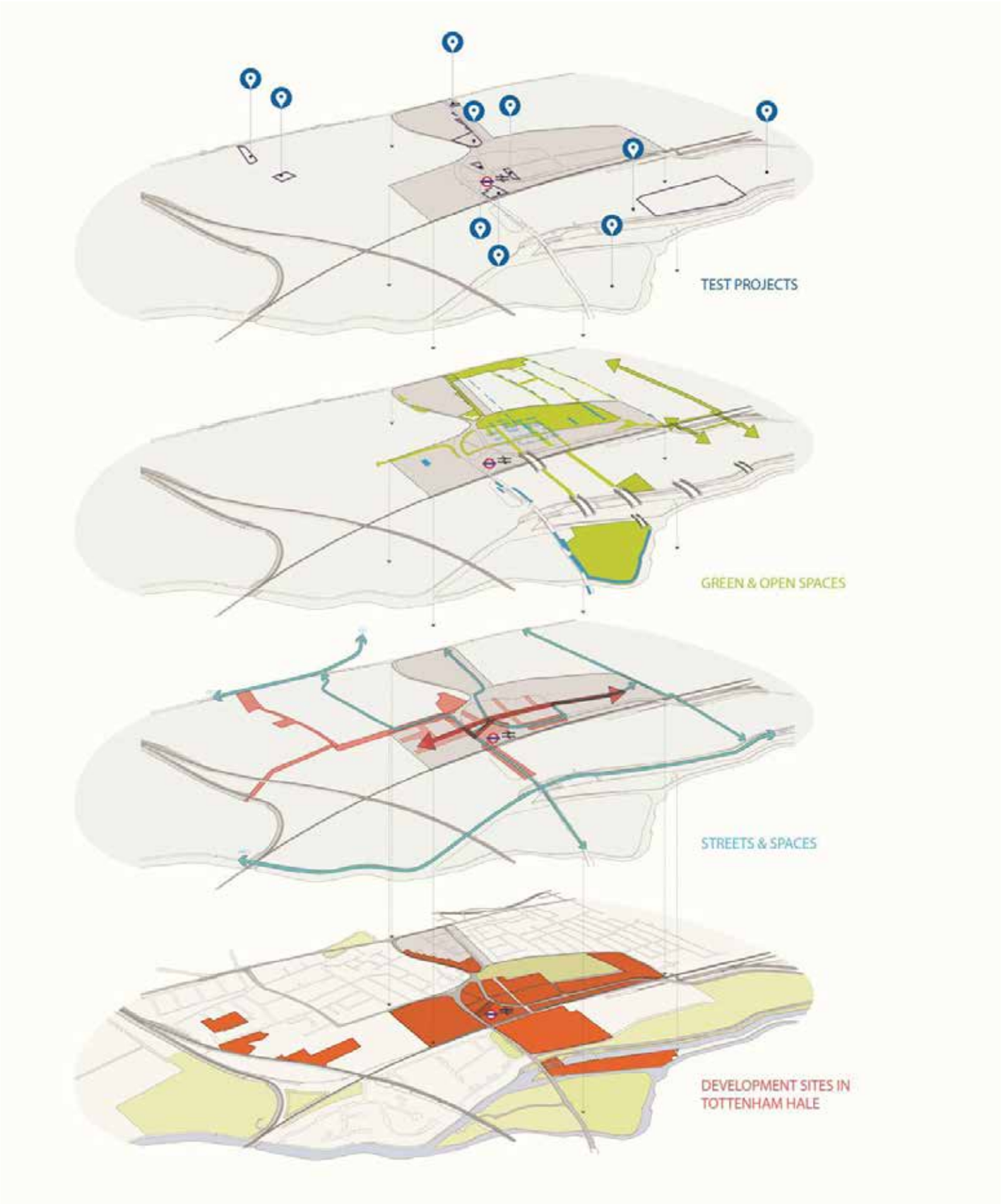
The Tottenham Hale Test Projects help develop a community business programme of activities and events and test the longer term proposals for change.

Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces

The Tottenham Hale Green Grid looks at the open spaces and key routes to and through the area linking the urban communities to the Lea Valley with new and improved connections across railway lines and water course as well as improvements to existing open spaces

Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy

The Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces provides design guidance for the public realm including pedestrian streets, roads and cycle network and public spaces in the central part of the DCF area;



Composite diagram of DCF delivery strategies


SHORT
STORIES
of London
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TO TENHAM HAL

PART 2:

UNDERSTANDING TOTTENHAM HALE

Tottenham Hale has been identified through the London Plan as part of a potential future District Centre. There will be opportunities for new shops, community and leisure facilities. The Council's AAP bid proposes 4,000 jobs which will be delivered through both intensified existing and new business uses.





2.1 ANALYSIS OF TOTTENHAM HALE

Overview

Our analysis of Tottenham Hale's context covers the following topics:

- historic development, including the emergence of historic grain and routes and the role of key public spaces
- transport
- character
- structure
- building heights and height distribution
- active frontages
- pedestrian and cycle routes and open spaces
- employment land allocations
- development exclusion zones

We have also given an overview of the constraints and opportunities that have impacted on the development of site parameters and outlined the opportunity sites that have been previously identified. This information can be found in the appendix.

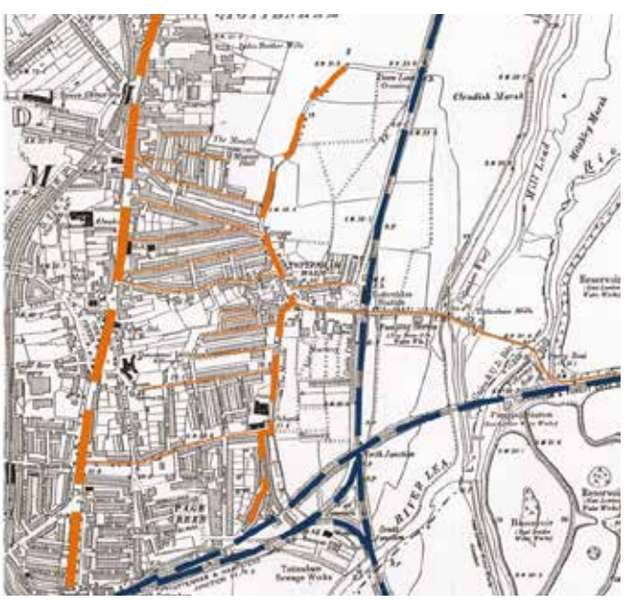
2.1.1 Grain and routes

The plan from 1798 shows the spine of Tottenham High Road was already well established with buildings lining this prominent route to the City of London. The Hale is seen as a small settlement connected to the High Road by one route which has more recently developed into Monument Way. A route passes through the centre of The Hale called Down Lane to the north (which is broadly on the alignment of Park View Road to the west of Down Lane Park) and Broad Lane to the south which still prevails.

As the area develops following the arrival of the railway, the plan of 1894 shows a strong east-west grain between the High Road and Tottenham Hale. This urban grain is still evident today.



1798 - Tottenham High Road is a major route with a minor route passing through The Hale



1894 - As the area became more developed, a strong east-west grain emerged resulting in a series of streets and routes from the High Road towards Tottenham Hale

2.1.3 Key public spaces

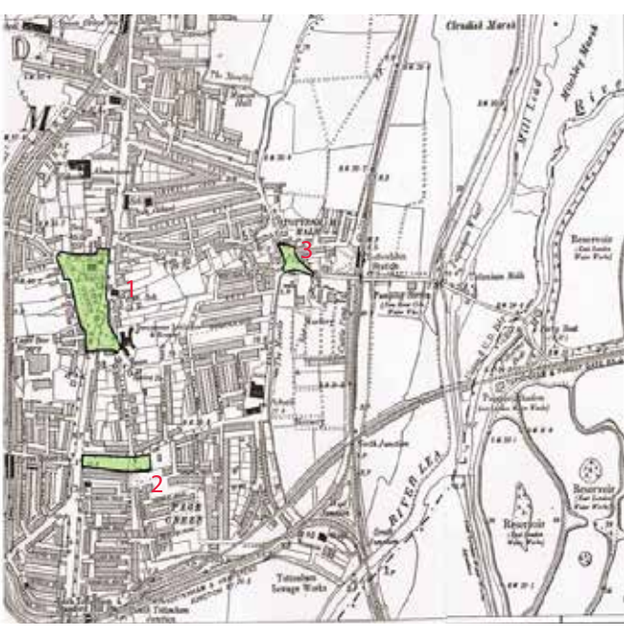
Tottenham developed historically around key public spaces. The most significant public space, in terms of size and civic importance, has always been Tottenham Green. The Hale to the east and Page Green to the south have always been smaller and less important as focal points for the local community.

Whilst Tottenham Green remains an important open space at the heart of Tottenham High Road, Page Green has been eroded by road widening schemes although continues to provide an important local amenity. The space at The Hale however has been consumed by road infrastructure and is no longer perceived as a public space. The planned investment in Tottenham Hale provides an opportunity to deliver significant improvements to the quality of public spaces in the heart of Tottenham Hale.

1. Tottenham Green
2. Page Green
3. The Hale



1798 – public spaces



1894 - public spaces

2.1.2 TOTTENHAM HALE ECONOMY

Retail and manufacturing are key sources of local employment. There are, however, opportunities to intensify these activities and create more jobs in these key sectors.

Tottenham has the potential for 5,000 new jobs and 1 million sqft of new commercial floorspace by 2025 alongside the anticipated provide 10,000 new homes. This opportunity will be achieved by building on Tottenham's existing assets and by creating the right conditions for business growth in key sectors:

Retail

Tottenham Hale's main retail offer is the Tottenham Hale Retail Park, a typical out of town retail park with bulky goods retail and some food and fashion arranged around a large car park The existing retail space performs well in terms of occupancy and demand but there are significant opportunities to improve the amenity and intensify the retail offer to transform the out of town retail park to a more urban District Centre

The existing retail catchment does not have high levels of expendable income but this will increase as new development comes forward.

Other than comparison retail, Tottenham Hale has a limited retail and leisure offer.

Manufacturing and industry

Until the 1960/70's Tottenham was a thriving industrial area and local employers included many household names.

Since this time the larger businesses have declined and have gradually been replaced by smaller businesses including a range of wholesalers, retailers, mechanics, charities, religious institutions as well as manufacturers, artists and other creative occupiers.

The overall quantum of industrial floorspace in the borough has been declining since 2004 and there is a lack of suitable B1c and B2 supply in Haringey to meet existing demand. Demand is highest for small light industrial units (up to 190 sqm) and large B8 warehousing (over 1,000 sqm).

Whilst these areas are increasingly fragmented, and the spaces are of mixed quality, the strategic position of Tottenham relative to industrial land in north and east London is significant and protecting the remaining provision is important to support and grow the local economy.

Office space

The office market in Haringey is less established than the industrial market, with office stock comprising just 15% of the borough's B-Class stock.

Provision in Haringey largely comprises serviced office accommodation for local businesses. This office space is increasingly under pressure from Permitted Development Rights for conversion to residential.

Occupiers of office space in Haringey and specifically in Tottenham Hale tend to be small, locally based businesses seeking affordable space with car parking or access to public transport.

Haringey's strength as a location for businesses is only going to increase in the future, due to London's changing dynamics and increased accessibility. Tottenham is attracting businesses as other formerly "fringe" areas of London become more expensive.

Tottenham Hale in particular has the potential to attract creative and innovative businesses in managed work spaces, maker spaces, co-working and live-work properties and is already cultivting a London wide reputation for this. There is an influx of young 'creative' demographics, a student population and an existing concentration of micro business and work spaces.

As well as the new retail centre, three further employment character areas have been identified in Tottenham Hale:

South Tottenham Industrial Area – Design/ Create and Make

South Tottenham is a Locally Significant Industrial Site comprising Fountayne Road, Markfield Road and Constable Crescent and also a cluster of employment spaces sitting within a residential area in Bernard Road and Rangemoor Road.

South Tottenham will be established as a cultural destination and support the provenance of niche brands and products. The focus here will be on continuous refinement of property and stock quality with the intensification of existing building stock and limited new build.

A range of affordable workspaces for creative and maker SMEs will be encouraged with active management by work space providers to establish a 'community' of micro SMEs creating professional and social networks.

Millmead and Lockwood Employment Area – Niche/ Speciality Manufacturing

Millmead is designated as a Strategic Industrial Location in the London Plan and the retention of the existing industrial mix will be supported. Original pioneers such as Beavertown and Bouncepad will be joined by other high growth manufacturers seeking to relocate from Inner and East London.

The future business community would be resilient companies who are expanding from their initial premises and/or growing their brand/product and market share. Output will be in quality products of at least national reputation with a range of employment opportunities on site from production and processing to marketing and sales.

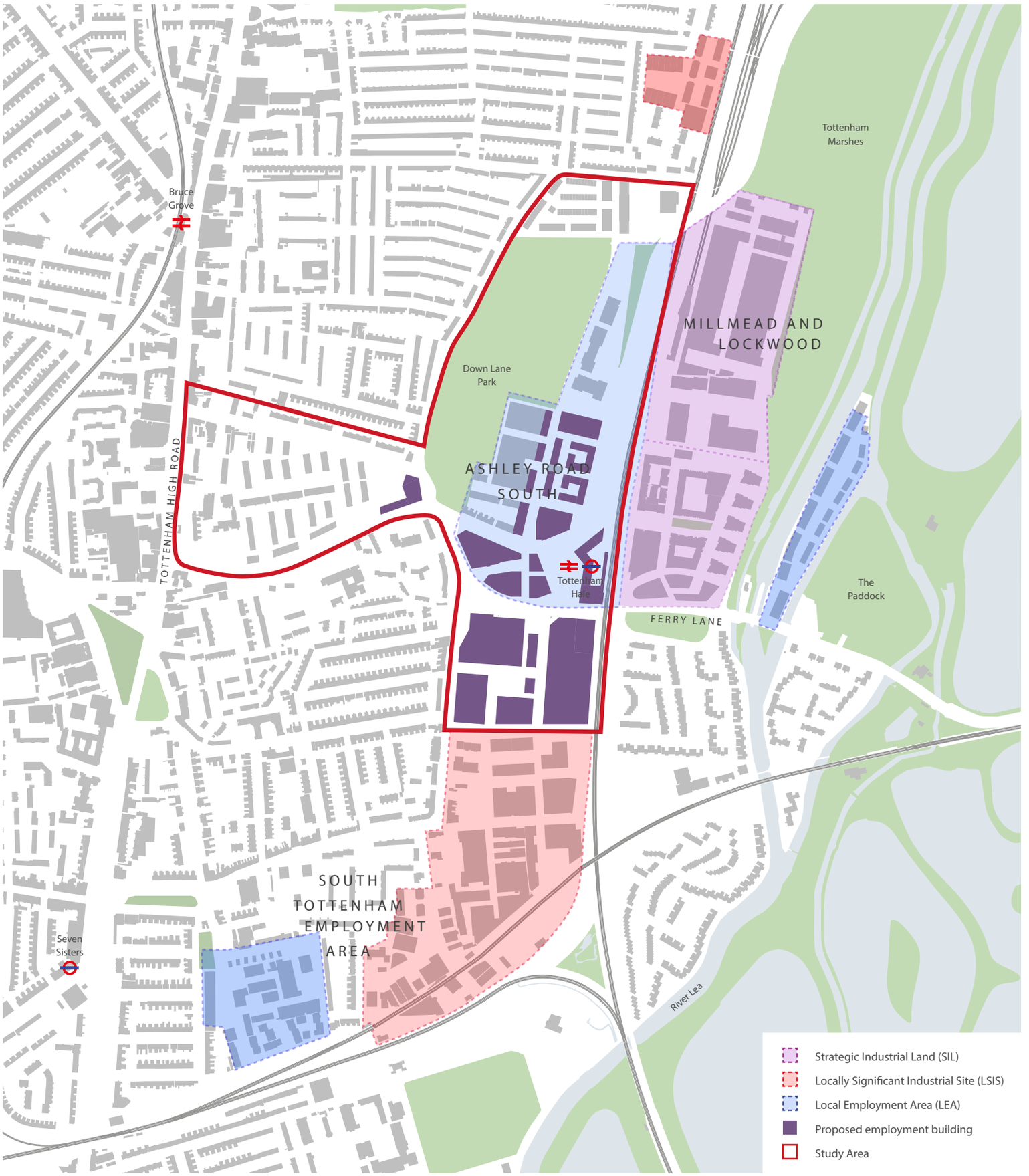
The industrial area will be promoted for medium scale manufacturing activity – reflecting the good sized units available. Future employment opportunities should include a variety of apprenticeships focusing on transferable trades across the manufacturing sector.

Ashley Road South Employment Area

Ashley Road South is designated as a Regeneration Area and is being promoted for employment led mixed development. Located in close proximity to the station, this is a key driver of jobs and employment growth in the new District Centre.

Through reconfiguration and high quality refurbishment of key heritage assets, supported by the installation of class leading digital infrastructure; Ashley Road South will become the tech campus at Tottenham Hale.Developing around the new National College for Digital Skills are spin-off tech companies utilising the pipeline of skilled graduates and a high quality, fit for purpose business environment.

Additionally the tech campus will host incubator facilities to shape entrepreneurial potential into new start-up businesses. The area will be complemented by the Harris Academy to the north and HE campus/R&D facility to the south.



Employment designations and DCF employment uses

2.1.3 Environment, ecology and sustainability

Flood zone

Much of the Tottenham Hale area falls within Flood Zone 2. The Environment Agency defines Flood Zone 2 as land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or Land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. Most types of developments are considered appropriate within Flood Zone 2, with an exception test (a method to demonstrate and help ensure that flood risk to people and property will be managed satisfactorily, while allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available) is only required for those forms of development considered to be highly vulnerable.

Site specific proposals will need to be supported by flood risk assessments as schemes come forward. However, all identified development sites within the DCF are included as prospective development site allocations within the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) and have therefore undergone initial screening assessments as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) process.

Reference should be made to the SFRA as in addition to this providing some general commentary across all the identified sites, there is mention of a number of potential options for strategic measures to reduce flood risk in the area. This should be taken in the context of all the identified sites across the DCF area coming forward as site allocations for high density forms of development.



Aerial view of Tottenham Hale looking south


JD
next

2.2 WHAT YOU HAVE TOLD US / WHAT WE HAVE DONE

The Strategic Regeneration Strategy was informed by a comprehensive programme of community engagement - and these conversations have continued to inform the DCF.

2.2.1 Engagement time line

As part of the process of understanding Tottenham Hale's unique context we have undertaken further community and stakeholder engagement, building on the work already undertaken through the Tottenham's Future consultation.

This further consultation has taken the form of interviews with seven key landowners and four workshops with the local community, including existing residents and businesses. A targeted session was held with residents of the Chesnut Estate, in light of proposals for new development along Monument Way. The workshops were well attended and contributed towards the debate surrounding the future of Tottenham Hale.

The interviews helped us to understand the existing development aspirations of key landowners; the workshops allowed us to better appreciate the views of local people and test emerging options for development.

The following pages provide an overview of the consultations undertaken which have directly informed the evolution of the DCF. This includes views expressed during the production of the SRF and feedback which emerged from the dedicated sessions undertaken at the various stages of DCF preparation.



DCF consultation time line

2.2.2 Review of SRF consultation

The Tottenham's Future consultation was a five-month process carried out by the Council in late 2013/early 2014 to gather views from across Tottenham's diverse community to inform and shape the SRF. The level of participation in the consultation demonstrated the huge appetite that local people have for being involved in the regeneration of their area, with almost 4,000 people becoming engaged in one form or another.

A number of key messages emerged from the Tottenham's Future consultation which are directly relevant to the evolution of the DCF. These can be summarised, by theme, as follows:

Homes

- More well-designed homes, including secure social housing and low-cost homes to buy and rent, are important to meet housing need
- Private landlords need to be held to account so that they look after homes

Relevant quotes from this phase of engagement include:

"There hasn't been enough social housing built over a long period of time to meet the local needs of our current population of people on low incomes."

"There should be a wider social mix within estates, rather than have a concentration of poorer people"

"Newlon Housing Association buildings are well built and mixed tenure"

"Build better housing that residents can rent and is accessible and available to all"

Jobs, education and training

- More jobs for local people, including apprenticeships, should be created
- Better facilities for young people, including places to learn skills, should be provided
- The standard of education should be improved and include vocational training and mentoring

"We need to build a more thriving community with jobs for local people in the local area."

"Training and work experience opportunities within the local schools are key."

Attracting and supporting employers

- Small businesses should be supported and better opportunities should be created for local entrepreneurs
- Big businesses could act as anchor tenants that will help smaller businesses
- Public-sector jobs could help to boost the area, and a civic use could act as an anchor
- The Council has a responsibility to encourage

both big and small businesses to locate in the area and could offer a 'golden handshake' or reduced rates
- Businesses have a responsibility to invest in the local community

"Bring in reputable companies - offer incentives initially. Offer jobs to local people and young people."

Encouraging innovation and diversity amongst local businesses

- Affordable work space should be developed for small businesses, with a focus on creative industries
- Live/work spaces should be developed
- There is a need for a wider range of retailers, especially independently owned businesses, so that local money stays in Tottenham

"A diversity of employment opportunities is needed."

"We need more opportunities for young people trying to create businesses for themselves."

Helping the local workforce

There is a need for better access to information about jobs and training opportunities in the area, perhaps an online portal

- After-school child care facilities should be improved to help working parents

"Tottenham needs businesses support workshops, CV writing and apprenticeships."

"As a mother who was made redundant last year, a big issue I face is finding decent out-of-school clubs for my children."

Realising Tottenham Hale's business potential

- Improved perceptions of Tottenham will help local businesses and workers
- Wider improvements to the environment and transport links would also help local businesses and attract new employers
- Better parking is needed to support businesses in the area
- "There are good transport links here. Stansted is so close, and big businesses are coming in."

"We need to start selling successes – good stuff is going on."

Shopping and facilities

- There is a need for a wider variety of shops and places to eat and drink, including high-end options
- The night-time economy should be strengthened
- Uses that contribute to anti-social behaviour, such as betting shops, should be controlled
- Sports, entertainment and leisure facilities are needed
- Better health facilities and advice centres should be developed
- There should be more community spaces that are affordable to hire, including creative hubs for the arts
- The Welbourne Community Centre is gone and there is a lack of community facilities for local people to use
- More community events would bring people together

"I'd like to see a bigger and better health centre"
"Tottenham needs to look good, livelier - better high streets, more variety"

"There is a growing demand for leisure facilities and it should be addressed when considering the building of new residential areas"

Streets and safety

- Better policing and design measures should help to make streets safer
- The police need to be more visible on the streets
- Any changes to the Chesnut Estate should help to improve safety
- Public realm improvements are needed to help foster civic pride
- Streets should be better looked after, with improvements to shop fronts and historic buildings
- The planting of trees along Monument Way could increase the fear of crime
- Tottenham's reputation has been damaged in the past and more needs to be done to communicate its many strengths

"Get rid of dark corners where criminals can hide."

"Clean streets are important for the feel of a space and community. It enforces messages of community trust and social cohesion, a place where people care about their environment and community."

Infrastructure

- Need for better connections to the Lee Valley Regional Park
- Amenities such as public toilets are needed
- Pedestrian and cycling facilities need to be improved
- Air and noise pollution from Monument Way are a problem for Chesnut Estate
- Traffic on Monument Way also has a visual impact on Chesnut Estate

"Make more of Lee Valley - it is very isolated. Clissold Park and Victoria Park are part of their communities - we need to encourage this in Tottenham."

"We need to have separate areas for pedestrians, cyclists to avoid frequent accidents."















Tottenham's Future consultation events

2.2.3 Review of DCF1 engagement September - October 2014

General comments

- The development of the area is a good idea
- Any demolition that takes place should be done selectively
- High-rise buildings could damage the local environment and community
- New development should be inclusive and, in particular, not exclude existing residents

Homes

- Existing homes should not be knocked down to make way for redevelopment
- New homes should be built on vacant brownfield sites and close to the Underground station
- Affordable homes, including social housing, are needed
- Live/work space could be a success in Tottenham Hale

Jobs, education and training

- The existing employment building stock should be modernised
- New jobs could be located at redeveloped sites on the Retail Park or at Ashley Road
- Affordable work spaces are needed
- Small, independent retail should be encouraged
- Retail uses and offices could help to intensify existing employment areas
- There should be a focus on jobs, apprenticeships and training for local people
- Education is a priority and more educational facilities are needed
- A university could set up a local campus
- A technology hub should be created in Tottenham Hale
- Small local businesses and creative industries should be encouraged
- The visitor economy should be boosted

Shopping and facilities

- The new district centre should be a hub that serves local businesses and the community and acts as a place for shopping, eating and drinking, socialising and entertainment
- The new District Centre should complement the High Road
- The focus of the new District Centre should be on the station island area
- The retail park should be redeveloped and the format changed to be less car-dependent
- Street-based retail should be introduced, with some suitable larger shops, such as a supermarket that local people can afford to shop at
- Independent shops and places to eat and drink are needed
- Facilities are needed alongside shops to help cope with any increase in population
- Activities that relate to nearby natural assets, such as the River Lee and open spaces, would be welcomed
- A community centre would be good for the area
- Better health facilities are needed

Streets and safety

- There is no good, direct way for pedestrians to cross from Ashley Road to the Retail Park
- There is no good pedestrian route from the Chesnut Estate through to the retail park
- Pedestrians struggle to cross the local road network
- Well-lit underpasses could be used to help people to cross local roads
- There should be more street trees and greenery
- Tottenham Hale needs a town square for people to relax in
- Controlled car parking is needed on Chesnut Road
- Streets in the local area need to be cleaned-up and improved









Tottenham's Future consultation events

- Vandalism should be cleaned up straight away
- Any new routes should be safe to use and at street level where possible
- Improvements should remove places where people can hide
- More CCTV is needed in strategic locations
- Better lighting is needed to make streets feel safer, especially on the Chesnut Estate
- Monument Way currently can feel safe for pedestrians, even in the day
- More needs to be done to promote Tottenham and build better perceptions

Infrastructure

- More buses to east and central London are needed
- A new interchange may increase congestion
- Better routes are needed to encourage cycling
- Better links to surrounding open spaces are needed
- A Green Grid would really benefit the local area and make it easier for pedestrians to move around
- Existing parks should be protected
- Safe play spaces for children are needed

Monument Way

- Monument Way is too busy and very noisy, so not a good living environment
- The existing boundary wall along Monument Way protects the Chesnut Estate from pollution
- Open space and somewhere for children to play is needed, possibly at the western end of Monument Way, rather than more buildings
- New homes should face into the Chesnut Estate
- It is not appropriate to build new homes on the estate
- The quality of the housing stock on Monument Way should be improved
- A taller building on the Welbourne Centre site is not preferable
- High quality design could be achieved along Monument Way
- Car parking areas in the Chesnut Estate should not be developed
- New roads should not be created into the Chesnut Estate from Monument Way
- New routes into the Chesnut Estate could cause anti-social behaviour











Ashley Road consultation event, June 2015

2.2.4 Review of DCF2 engagement

Engagement with the community and other stakeholders gave us a clear understanding of the ways in which local residents and businesses want Tottenham Hale to change. The key messages were:

New development should build on what is already good

It was clear that there is a desire for new development to respect and improve the positive elements of the existing area's character. In particular, local people did not want to see indiscriminate demolition and comprehensive redevelopment where good quality homes and work places already exist.

New community facilities are needed

The requirement for new community facilities, with a particular emphasis on health and education, was highlighted by local people. Proposals for new homes and jobs and the creation of a new District Centre were seen as factors that would exacerbate the existing need for community facilities.

There should be provision for small businesses. Local people and businesses are proud that Tottenham Hale is a place where entrepreneurs and SMEs can thrive. Accommodation that supports this type of enterprise should be retained and included in the mix of new development.

Street-based retail should be incorporated into any plans

Local people saw street-based retail with local shops and services as a key ingredient in any future District Centre. Whilst the value of existing larger, destination shops was recognised, it was also felt that finer grain, more traditional retail would give Tottenham Hale a sense of place and support new homes and businesses.

The public realm should be improved

Local people felt that Tottenham Hale's public realm should reflect its emerging status as one of London's most exciting places to live, work and shop and an important transport hub. In particular, there is a need for high quality places at the heart of the proposed District Centre that will provide opportunities for people to socialise and relax.

Pedestrian and cycle routes should be improved

Local people feel that Tottenham Hale can currently be hard to navigate on foot or by cycle. It is recognised that new development must improve the quality of streets and prioritise pedestrians and cyclists.

New development should make Tottenham Hale feel safer

Local people want new development to make Tottenham Hale feel safer for residents and visitors. New development should always directly address existing and new public routes. This will help ensure street and public spaces are always overlooked and benefit people using them throughout the day and evening.

Investment in the area should help to change perceptions of Tottenham Hale

Local people recognised that perceptions of Tottenham Hale are important for local pride. New development and investment should be of a high quality and help people to see Tottenham Hale as one of London's great new neighbourhoods, with new high quality homes, employment and business opportunities and easy access to London and valuable open spaces.



Better links to open spaces should be created

Tottenham Hale benefits from easy access to the Lee Valley Regional Park which itself will soon benefits from the new Walthamstow Wetlands Visitor Centre. Local people want new development to help break down the barriers between the existing urban area and nearby open spaces through better access routes.

The Chesnut Estate should be sheltered from Monument Way

There is concern that new development along Monument Way could have a negative impact on the Chesnut Estate's environmental quality. Residents were open to improvements in the area but wanted their existing amenity to be carefully safeguarded.

These key messages have directly informed the evolution of the strategy and design guidance outlined in this Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework.





A range of varied consultation events

2.2.5 LANDOWNER ENGAGEMENT

Ongoing engagement with key landowners has been a priority during the preparation of the DCF. A Tottenham Landowners Forum is already in place in the area through which more detailed one-to-one discussions were organised with individual land owners and their representatives.

Key issues emerging from the landowner engagement include:

General support for DCF investment and growth

Most landowners expressed their in-principle support for delivery of the DCF's objectives and the need for a co-ordinated approach to the delivery of growth and investment in the area.

Vision and rationale for the defined commercial district centre required

There was acknowledgement of the need for a clear vision for Tottenham Hale to emerge from the work associated with the DCF preparation and its related studies and strategies. In particular, the transformation of the retail park from an 'out of centre' retail park environment to one designed for people was accepted as being fundamental to the vision for the area.

Tall buildings strategy required

There was a clear desire to see the DCF providing a clear strategy for the locations of tall buildings across the Framework area. The principle of promoting taller buildings at locations best served by public transport and local amenities was supported, and there was a call for the DCF to provide more guidance on specific locations where taller buildings would be supported.

Support for local north-south link

The extension of the Ashley Road axis south across the Station Road and Retail Park sites received general support in view of the benefits this route, and its associated new and improved crossings, would deliver in terms of making the area more connected, permeable and pedestrian friendly – thereby reducing the severance effects of the area's principal through roads.

Concern about employment floorspace

Whilst there was unilateral support for the need for a mix if uses in the new district centre to help ensure Tottenham Hale is vibrant throughout the day and into the evening, many of the landowners expressed concerns about the ambitious targets in the DCF for local job creation. The DCF expressed the jobs target through the identification of land for employment uses within mixed-use developments. Tottenham Hale and this part of the wider upper Lea Valley have a proud history of making and industry. The ongoing investments in public transport infrastructure underpin the suitability of Tottenham Hale as a place of employment and continued economic growth just as it supports the case for increased housing densities.

Uncertainly over Crossrail 2

The production of the DCF coincided with the identification of Tottenham Hale as a potential Crossrail 2 station and the location where the Crossrail route would rejoin existing surface rail corridors. An area south of the retail part site has been identified as the preferred location for the Crossrail 2 portal which would take the London-bound trains underground. The land-take requirements and associated disruption during what would inevitably be a prolonged period of construction was a concern for those landowners most directly affected. Production of the DCF benefitted from direct engagement with the Crossrail 2 team.

The need for flexibility

Views were expressed about the level of detail contained in the DCF, with a desire to ensure that the DCF is not too proscriptive in the guidance provided and allows an appropriate level of flexibility for schemes to evolve in a changing market.

2.3 SUMMARY OF KEY CHALLENGES

Community and stakeholder engagement during the production of the DCF has highlighted a series of key challenges for delivery of the planned growth and investment in Tottenham Hale.

The process of urban analysis and engagement has helped to identify a series of key challenges associated with the delivery of significant growth and investment across the Tottenham Hale area. These can be summarised as follows:

Maintaining a co-ordinated approach and area-wide perspective

It is important that the DCF helps to ensure a co-ordinated approach is taken during a period of radical change in the Tottenham Hale area. The DCF enables the council and its partners to ensure decisions on development proposals coming forward are taken in the context of an agreed and established area-wide framework. Each individual development proposal must respect, promote and/or help to deliver core elements of the development framework for Tottenham Hale.

Delivering a balance of uses and activities

Housing delivery is a regional and national priority which the Government's Housing Zone initiative is seeking to address. However, central to the changes being proposed in Tottenham Hale is the establishment of a new district centre which is both a place of high density living but also provides the range of shops, services, facilities and connections needed to support a rapidly growing local catchment. The delivery of an appropriately rich mix of uses, activities and facilities combined with a sustainable mix of housing types and tenures which help to meet local need and growing market demand is a key challenge for the DCF.

Infrastructure supporting growth

A prolonged period of road, rail and bus infrastructure investment in the Tottenham Hale area underpins the opportunities facing the area and its capacity to accommodate significant growth. However, this investment has also had a negative impact on environmental quality which can undermine the investment potential of the area. Turning past, current and future infrastructure investments into opportunities which improve the social, environmental and economic fortunes of the Tottenham Hale area will remain an important challenge for the area, but one which the DCF and its parallel strategies seek to address head-on.

Delivering quality

With the Tottenham Hale area facing such an intensive period of change, delivering high quality new environments and buildings must remain a top priority. Transforming the environmental quality of the Tottenham Hale area has remained a central objective of the DCF throughout its production. Maintaining this emphasis on the delivery of high quality environments as schemes come forward and

ensuring appropriate systems and procedures are in place to support this effort will help to deliver this objective.

Managing change

The DCF is a long term strategy. Change on the scale proposed will inevitably result in some short term disruption. However, this scale of change also creates opportunities for temporary or short term ventures and activities which can help to raise the profile of the area, attract new investment and help to mitigate against the disruption associated with major change.


WATERMEAD WAY

PART 3:

TOTTENHAM HALE IN 2025

Tottenham Hale has been identified through the London Plan as part of a potential future District Centre. There will be opportunities for new shops, community and leisure facilities. The Council's Housing Zone bid proposes 4,000 new jobs which will be delivered through both intensified existing and new business uses.





3.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE FIVE THEMES

The DCF sets out a delivery strategy for 5,000 homes and 4,000 jobs. There will be opportunities for a diverse offer of homes, shops, community and leisure facilities. Five central themes capture the key opportunities presented by the prospect of new investment in Tottenham Hale.

1 A revitalised heart

The Retail Park and station area will be transformed from an 'out-of-town' environment to pedestrian friendly district centre with a diverse retail and leisure offer.

2 A 21st century affordable neighbourhood of choice

There will be a range of new homes varying in size and cost across a range of different neighbourhoods with mixed and well integrated communities who are proud of their area. These will be served by a range of social and community infrastructure.

3 A well connected centre

At the heart will be high density flatted development around a new high quality transport interchange; the different neighbourhoods will be linked by well designed streets and public spaces.

4 A network of green and open spaces

The urban landscape of Tottenham Hale will be enhanced to reflect the rich ecology of the Upper Lee Valley, bringing the community closer to nature and creating an accessible and green environment.

5 A working centre

The new district centre will be the centre of a strong and diverse local economy with access to a range of employment, training and volunteering opportunities.

1

One of the greatest opportunities in Tottenham Hale is the potential transformation of the Retail Park from an 'out-of-centre' to an 'in-centre' environment.

3.1 A revitalised heart

The establishment of a new 'district centre' - a new heart for Tottenham Hale - is absolutely central to the strategy outlined in the DCF.

From out-of-town, to in-town centre - the retail park will continue to be the main focus of commercial activity but will be transformed from an environment dominated by surface car parking and out-of-centre format retailing, to a safe, open and attractive series of streets and spaces for people, flanked by shops, cafes and community facilities.

Rich diversity of activities - the new centre at Tottenham Hale will meet the needs of the local resident and business community with a much more diverse range of homes, shops and services within new purpose built, flexible, mixed use accommodation.

Improved community infrastructure - there will be a richer, more accessible network of community support services to better meet existing needs and ensure the growing local population are appropriately catered for.

Streets not roads - new development will continue to undo the legacy of 20th century highways infrastructure, with new development addressing the busy urban routes that will continue to perform a strategic role in connecting this part of north London.

A high density central area - large service yards, surface car parks and single storey buildings currently do not make best use of the exceptionally accessible location. These sites present important redevelopment opportunities for high density, high quality, mixed use development, set within a high quality urban environment.



Aerial view of Tottenham Hale looking south

2

Access to affordable housing emerged as perhaps the most important issue for local people during the preparation of the DCF.

3.2 A 21st century affordable neighbourhood of choice

Access to affordable housing emerged as perhaps the most important issue for local people during the preparation of the DCF. There should be a variety of housing types and neighbourhoods across the area

Delivering better housing choice

The Tottenham Housing Zone will unlock a range of development sites which will, taken together, play a central role in delivering a more varied and accessible range of new housing choices.

High quality design

With the density of new development set to increase significantly in Tottenham Hale to ensure the best use is made of available land, the delivery of the highest quality of design will be essential to ensure a high quality environment - both within the new homes themselves and across the area as a whole.

Sustainable and innovative design

In Tottenham Hale we aspire to working with developers to deliver green and sustainable buildings, the area is considered to be a viable location for a Decentralised Energy network.

Supporting delivery

The Housing Zone will be important in supporting the delivery of new mixed use development in an environment with viability challenges. This will ensure that the design of new buildings is not compromised in terms of quality of materials and sustainability.

Character and identity

There will be a range of dwelling types and tenures across the DCF area as a whole. Certain sites are better suited, in view of their location and adjacencies, to certain mixes of dwellings types and tenures and this will be reflected in the design and character of streets and spaces.

Infrastructure

There will be new infrastructure to support the existing and new communities including health, education, community and cultural facilities.

Family homes

The identified sites across the Tottenham Hale area combine to present a mixed and varied series of housing development opportunities. The delivery of affordable and larger family-sized dwellings across the area is a priority for the Council and all sites will have a role to play in those regards.

Density

Density will be highest at the most central and accessible locations within the DCF, focused around Ferry Lane and the Station Square area. Less central sites such as Monument Way and Ashley Road North are set within established existing residential communities, of which proper account should be taken in relation to the scale and form of new development proposals.



View towards the Hale Wharf site from Hale Village



Hale Village looking west from Ferry Lane



Housing in Tottenham Hale



River Lea looking south

3

Tottenham Hale is 14 minutes to London Liverpool Street; 12 minutes to Kings Cross St Pancras; 11 minutes to Stratford; and, 35 minutes to Stansted Airport .

3.3 A well connected centre

Existing excellent transport links will get even better with an improved road and cycle network, a new high quality interchange and at the centre of a network of well designed streets and public spaces.

Tottenham Hale is a key transport interchange - with investments planned to improve the already very good levels of public transport accessibility at Tottenham Hale, the new district centre will be centred on a high quality interchange with improved access to all transport modes.

Linking opportunities together - Ferry Lane (A503) and Hale Road (A1055) remain important and busy strategic roads which traverse the area east-west. The principal opportunity sites lie north, south or between these strategic routes and there is a need to ensure local links are in place which connect sites together and ensure Station Square is easily accessible. A new north-south local route, on the axis of the existing Ashley Road, will ensure key sites are better connected with generous new pedestrian crossings reducing the impact of key roads passing through the area.

Station Square as a place for people - whilst significant improvements have already been made to Station Square and the bus station, this key public space could be further improved to provide greater pedestrian priority and a higher quality of environment for people to use and enjoy.

Stronger edges to key routes - the area's busy roads dominate the environment with many buildings opting to turn away from these key routes. Development sites will play an important role in creating a better environment and new uses should directly address key routes, making them safer for all users.

North-south local link – central Tottenham Hale is dominated by the impact of major roads passing through the area. The principal opportunity sites lie either side of or between these major roads and it is therefore important to ensure these sites are connected to each other and the interchange. A route which extends the axis of Ashley Road south will connect through to the Retail Park site and, potentially, beyond.

Central lanes and spaces – within the heart of the DCF area, public routes and spaces will need improvements to complement the high density and high quality developments that will frame these public areas.



Streets and Spaces Strategy showing the extent and nature of the new public realm and its connections to existing spaces.

4

The Upper Lee Valley provides a unique open landscape setting for Tottenham Hale.

3.4 A network of green and open spaces

The urban landscape of Tottenham Hale will be enhanced to reflect the rich ecology of the Upper Lee Valley, creating well designed, safe and accessible routes across the neighbourhood and bringing the community closer to nature.

Local and regional assets - Tottenham Hale benefits from popular local spaces such as Down Lane Park and Markfield Park, both of which have Green Flag status, as well as being adjacent to the Lea Valley Regional Park.

Regeneration of the valley - this part of the Upper Lea Valley has been transformed from a landscape dominated by industry to an open landscape which serves as a regional leisure and ecological asset. The regeneration of Tottenham Hale is another phase in the area's regeneration, and one which should deliver benefits to the upper Lea Valley as a whole.

Walthamstow Wetlands - high profile projects such as the £4.4m Walthamstow Wetlands initiative, to create the capital's largest urban wetland nature reserve will be a significant new asset within a short walk of Tottenham Hale station.

The need for improved green linkages - access to the open landscapes of the Lea Valley is currently poor. The opportunity to radically improve links with to the Lea Valley is a long-held aspiration - one that is recognised in the Upper Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework

East-west 'Green Link' – there is a long held aspiration to ensure that regeneration and intensification of Tottenham Hale is brought forward in conjunction with radically improved physical connectivity to and from the spectacular open landscapes of the Upper Lea Valley.



Existing Walthamstow Wetlands - image courtesy of Witherford Watson Mann Architects, Kinnear Landscape Architects and Forbes Massie



Walthamstow Wetlands project visualisation - image courtesy of Witherford Watson Mann Architects, Kinnear Landscape Architects and Forbes Massie

5

The Ashley Road area is already an important local employment area. The DCF will strengthen the employment function of that area, particularly its eastern side, and intensify the uses hosted by it.

3.5 A working centre

The transformation of Tottenham Hale brings opportunities not only to deliver a significant amount of new homes, but also to create a range of employment opportunities across a range of sectors and skills levels, for both the existing and new communities.

At the centre of a diverse local economy - the establishment of a new district centre at the heart of Tottenham Hale will help to strengthen an already diverse local economy in a location that has traditionally been a focus of manufacturing and trade.

Protecting existing and creating new jobs – a strengthening local economy already exist is in the wider area. New development will help to intensify activities in the central area, which will create new job opportunities in a wider range of sectors. These will include jobs in making and manufacturing, the creative industries, IT/Tech, retail and leisure.

Range of jobs to meet a range of skills - job opportunities will be created across the widest spectrum of skills, including entry level unskilled jobs to highly skilled jobs in specialist sectors. These will help to strengthen the economic profile of the Tottenham Hale area.

Local education opportunities integrated into local demand for skills - with the establishment of the Harris Academy on Ashley Road and potentially other establishments locating in Tottenham Hale, new local educational opportunities are being created to help match what will be a growing local labour market demand.

Access to affordable work space – with the housing market proving so strong across London and with the market for work spaces more vulnerable and less valuable, protecting and maintaining a supply of affordable work space in the area to continue to support the area's rich and diverse employment character is a challenge.

Tottenham Hale has a clear role to play in providing spaces where businesses can establish, innovate and grow. It is already in the process of evolving from a traditional manufacturing location to one where a wide range of traditional and contemporary businesses can find and afford the right kind of space with the right levels of servicing and access to clients, markets and staff.

All new development will be required to deliver employment and training opportunities during the construction phase in partnership with local education institutions, for example the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London.



View from flats in Hale Village towards the Ferry Lane Estate



View towards the Tottenham Retail Park from Tottenham Hale station



Berol House, Ashley Road



Employment buildings with historic and townscape merit along Ashley Road

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PART 4:

TOTTENHAM HALE DISTRICT CENTRE FRAMEWORK

Tottenham Hale has been identified through the London Plan as part of a potential future District Centre. There will be opportunities for new shops, community and leisure facilities. The Council's Housing Zone bid proposes 4,000 new jobs which will be delivered through both intensified existing and new business uses.



4.1 THE MASTERPLAN

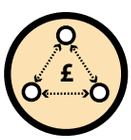
Building on the key principles for investment in Tottenham Hale identified above, a list of essential components for the establishment of a district centre begins to emerge.

The DCF masterplan incorporates all these key components.



High quality schools and associated sports facilities

Good schools are critical for successful communities. The creation of new homes will yield the need for new school places. A well performing school can play a profound role in helping to establish successful and stable neighbourhoods in which people choose to raise their families.



Local shopping facilities

Whilst district centres will have a wider and more strategic retail function with catchments extended beyond the local area, one of their primary functions will be to ensure the everyday retail needs of the area are met. Convenience retailing should be located in an accessible and prominent location.



Supporting leisure uses

Leisure uses and places to dwell have become increasingly important elements in successful high streets. Bars and cafés as well as larger format municipal or commercial leisure uses should be easily accessible from or within a district centre.



Improved community infrastructure

District centres have a key role to play in providing accessible community infrastructure for the local community. Key services will include health and community facilities, local schools, a post office and other civic uses.

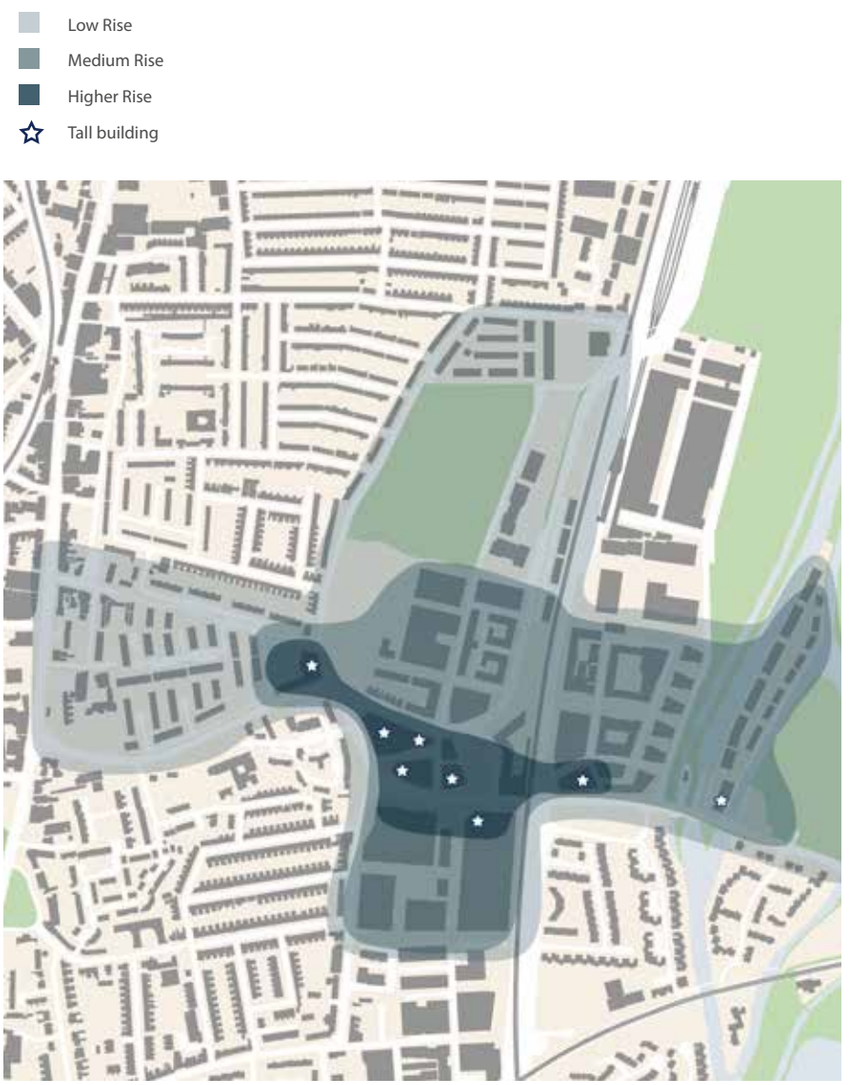




4.1.1 Building height and tall buildings

The most appropriate location for new tall buildings is the central area of the DCF, immediately adjacent to Tottenham Hale station. Identified opportunity sites which might be considered appropriate for tall buildings include the following:

- Station Square - the site is considered appropriate for a tall building towards its southern end although such a development is not currently anticipated to come forward in view of site constraints.
- Retail Park - with potential for taller buildings on the Ferry Lane frontage;
- Station Square West (south of Hale Road) - with scope for a new cluster of up to four taller buildings including, two north and two south of Station Road;
- Hale Village - already with outline planning consent for a taller building next to an improved entrance to the station;
- Hale Wharf - a highly accessible but sensitive site within the Upper Lea Valley Regional Park and adjacent to the green belt.
- Welbourne Centre site - a key site, highly visible from the station area suitable for one single taller building orientated towards the central area;



Proposed building height zones and locations considered appropriate for tall buildings

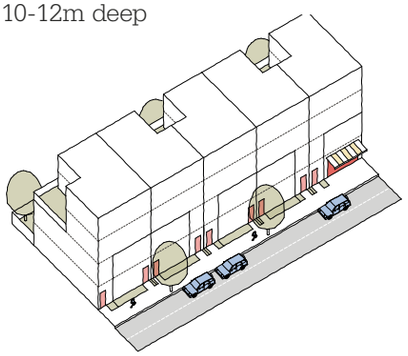


Proposed storey heights

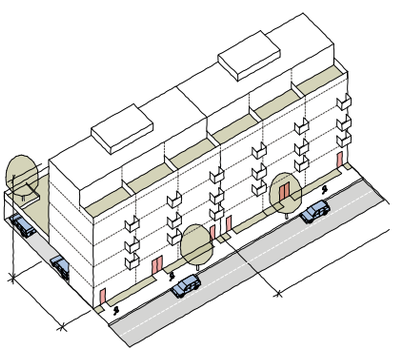
4.1.2 DELIVERING A VARIETY OF HOUSING TYPES

Houses
Dual aspect
8-10m deep
2/3 storeys
Street access

Maisonettes
Dual aspect
Stair access or
4 units / core
10-12m deep



Flats (deck access)
Dual aspect
8 flats / floor / core
2 lift/ core
12m deep





Accordia, Cambridge



Whitmore Road, Harrow



Accordia, Cambridge



Culverin Court, Holloway

Flats (deck access)

Predominantly single aspect
8 flats / floor / core
2 lift/ core
16m deep





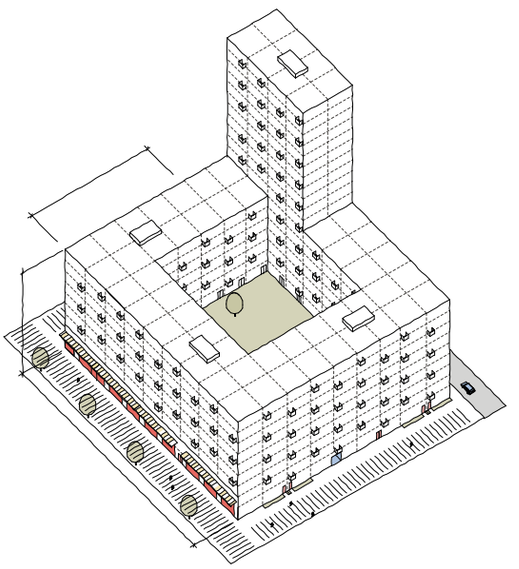
St. Andrew's, Bromley by Bow



Royal Road, Elephant & Castle

Tower

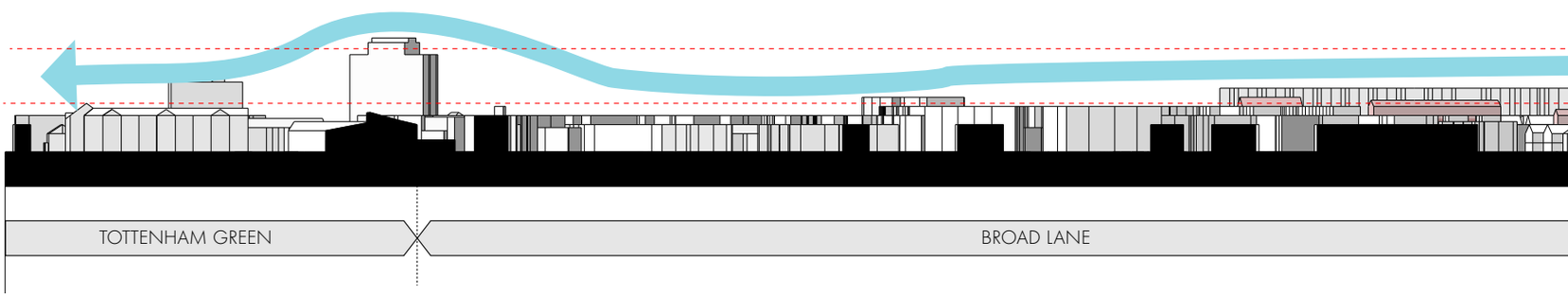
Predominantly dual aspect
8 flats / floor / core
2 lift/ core
25m deep



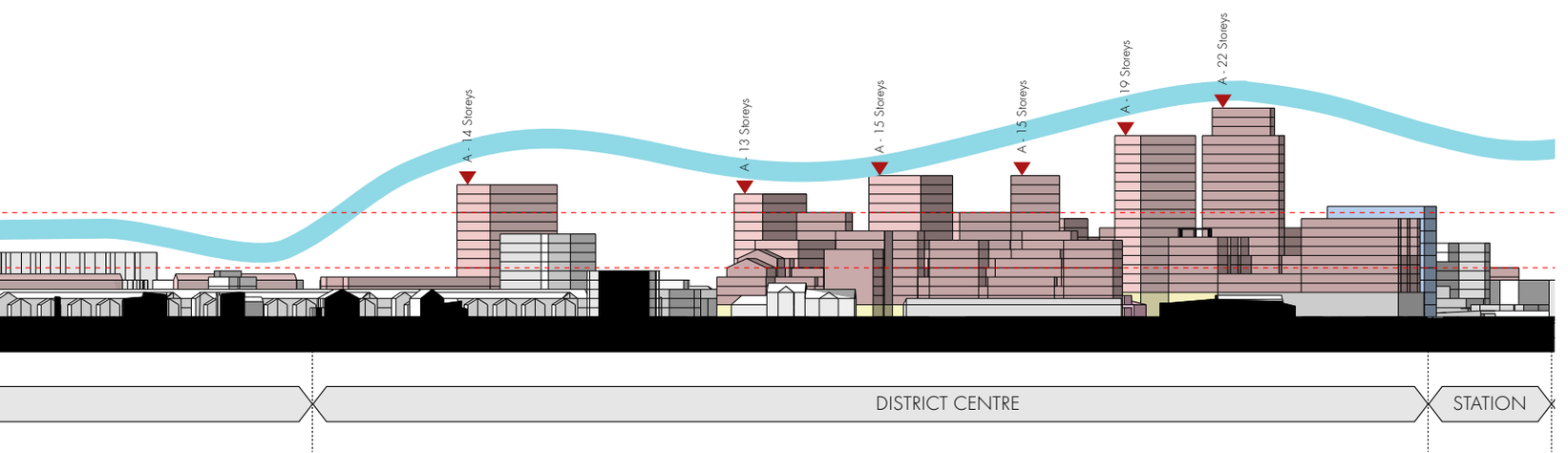


St. Andrew's, Bromley by Bow

4.1.3 DCF LONG ELEVATION



DCF Proposed long elevation from Tottenham High Road to Tottenham Hale


A - 14 Storeys
A - 13 Storeys
A - 15 Storeys
A - 15 Storeys
A - 19 Storeys
A - 22 Storeys
DISTRICT CENTRE
STATION

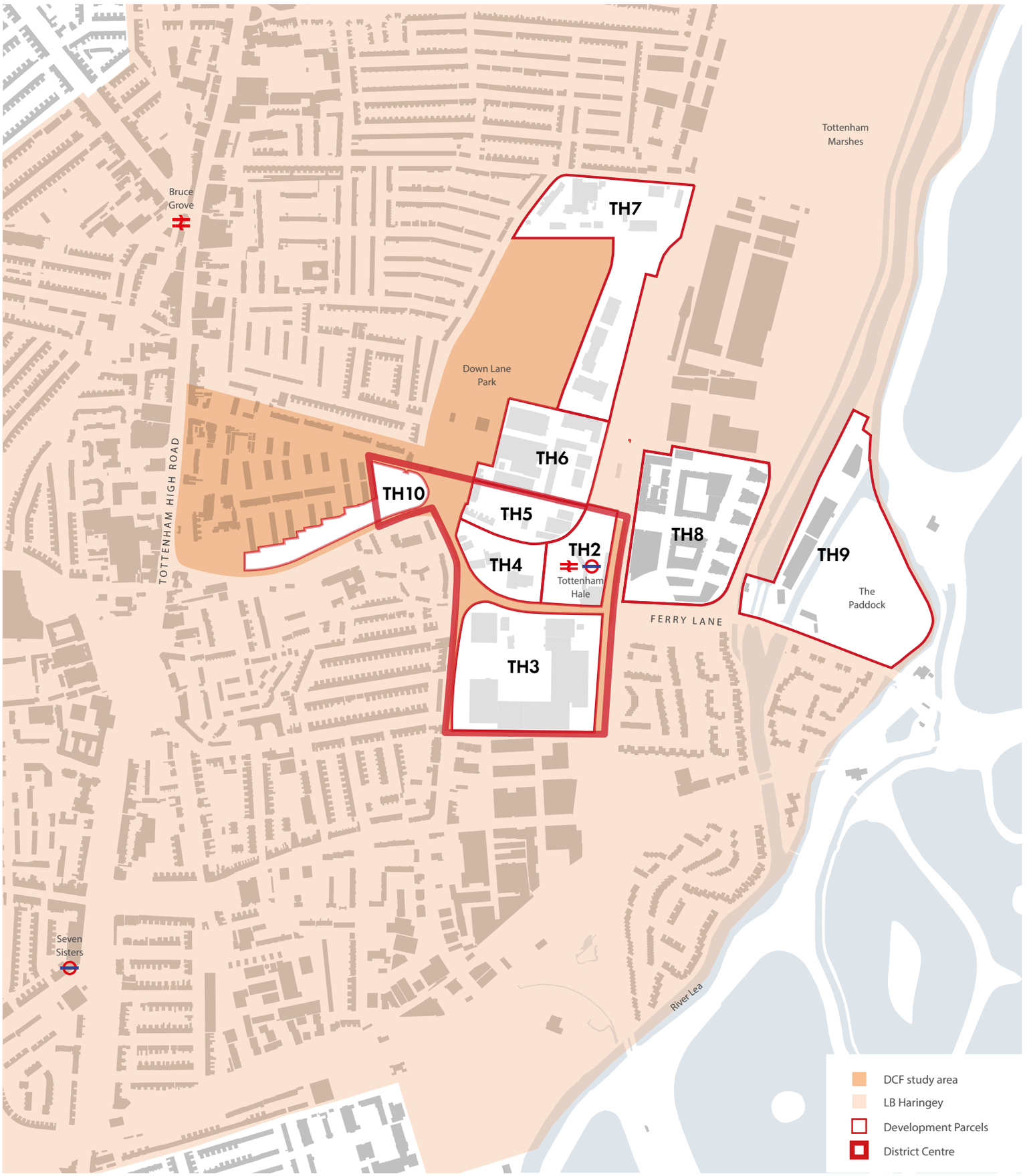
4.1.4 Key opportunity sites

A number of key opportunity sites have been identified through the planning process for redevelopment or intensification. These were first identified through the Site Allocations process and have been subject to public consultation during the production of the AAP and earlier stages of DCF preparation. The DCF deals only with the sites in the Tottenham Hale area west of the railway tracks. Guidance contained in the DCF is relevant to other sites in the area that are already or might come forward for redevelopment.

Site references correspond with Tottenham AAP site allocations:

TH2 Station Square;
TH4 Station Square West;
TH5 Station Square North;
TH6 Ashley Road South;
TH7 Ashley Road North;
TH3 Tottenham Hale Retail Park; and
TH10 Welbourne Centre and Monument Way.

A number of additional adjacent or nearby known development opportunity sites located in the Tottenham Hale area are identified and allocated in the Tottenham AAP but are not addressed in the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework. These sites are either known to be the subject of an emerging planning application and already at an advanced stage of design development or are considered to not form part of the new district centre environment.



Tottenham AAP sites with the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework area

4.2 TOTTENHAM HALE STATION

4.2.1 Recent improvements

Since the station opened in 1840, historic plans indicate that there has always been a generous space on the west side of the track – the station's principal entrance.

Tottenham Hale bus station has recently benefitted from a significant investment programme as part of TfL's £34m Tottenham Hale Gyratory Project. Key improvements already delivered through this major investment programme include:

- A bigger and better bus station;
- Improved interchange with Underground and National Rail services;
- More cycle parking;
- Environmental enhancements;
- Two-way traffic on the High Road, Monument Way and Broad Lane; and
- Improved bus operations in terms of bus stops and routes.

4.2.2 Constraints and opportunities

- The new bus station has only recently been delivered as part of TfL's Tottenham Hale Gyratory Project.
- Whilst efficient for bus operations, the bus station is expansive and visually dominant in the heart of the Tottenham Hale area.
- Bus standing arrangements often create a dominant visual and physical barrier to east-west movement.
- The over station development site provides an exciting opportunity to radically improve the setting of Station Square and introduce new commercial uses at its prominent eastern edge.
- The eastern elevation of the eastern parcel of the Station Square West proposal will provide enclosure and activity on the western edge of Station Square.
- Pedestrian movements across the bus station are not encouraged, with people being directed around either north or south of the bus standing area.
- The share point of access and egress requires all buses to turn within the bus station demise – which requires a large bus station footprint.
- Station Square is a key public space in the heart of Tottenham Hale and located immediately adjacent to the proposed north-south axis which extends from the southern end of Ashley Road, across the station island site and Ferry Lane to the Retail Park site. The edge of the bus station would not define this important local route well.
- The DCF proposes a new development to sit between a reconfigured bus station and this proposed local route which can help better define both these important elements of Tottenham Hale's public realm network.





Bus standing creates a dominant visual and physical barrier on the western edge of Station Square

4.2.3 Scope for future improvements

The preparation of the DCF has been informed by close collaborative working with key partners including the transport stakeholders. Already an important space in Tottenham Hale, Station Square will only become yet more important as developments in the area are completed and new residents move in.

The existing station square has been provided as part of a major TfL investment programme which focused on the removal of the traffic gyratory in the local area. Working with these transport partners and building on the investments already made, the DCF envisages a further programme of improvements to Station Square which would ensure it is a place where the needs of local people using the area, passengers using the interchange and public transport operators are all appropriately catered for.

Key objectives for Station Square include the following:

1. Support east-west and north-south movement
2. A station environment enclosed by activities which help to attract people and increase dwell times
3. An environment which is easy, safe and pleasant for people to move through
4. A station environment which supports excellent and efficient public transport facilities

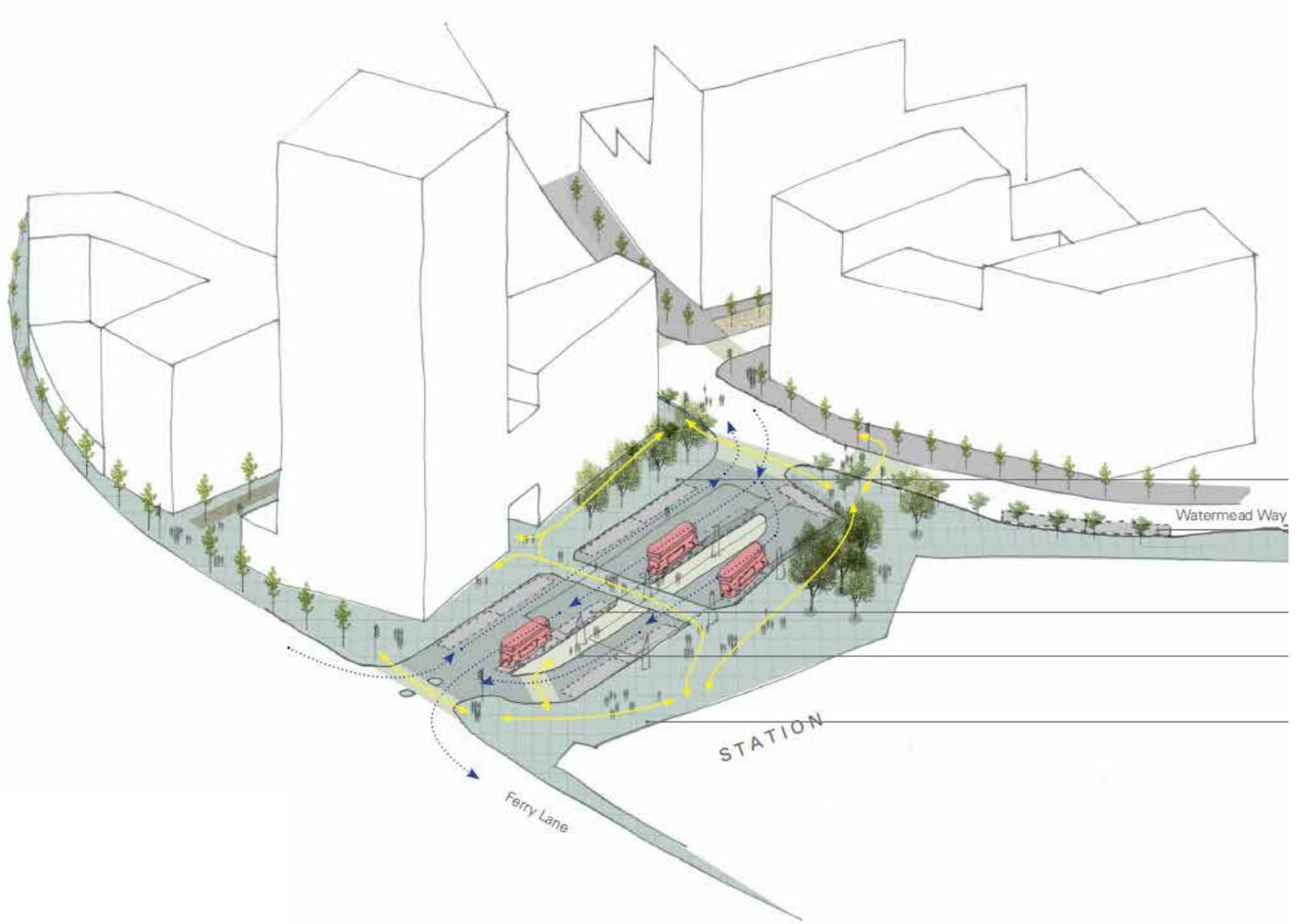
The proposed new bus station arrangement will enable the delivery of further improvements to the operational and environmental efficiency of the bus interchange.

4.2.4 Tottenham Hale Station and over station development

The station site itself is a significant development opportunity. Planning permission, funding and a development programme is already in place for the replacement of the station building itself, works on which are due to commence in the near future.

The over station development presents an opportunity for commercial / retail ground floor uses to frame the Station Square space and add interest and activity to it. The site is also a significant residential development opportunity, with capacity for approximately 200 dwellings.

This opportunity is the subject of a dedicated design competition.

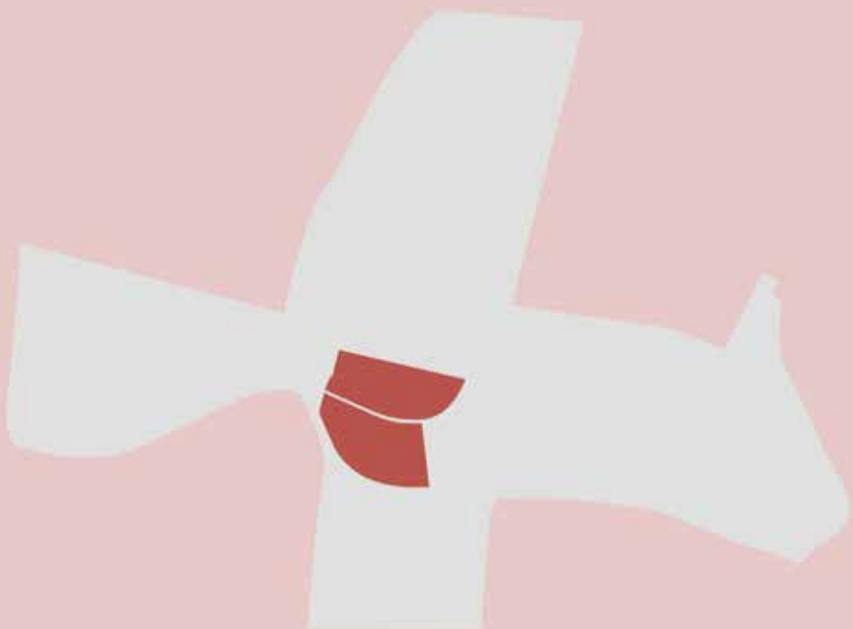


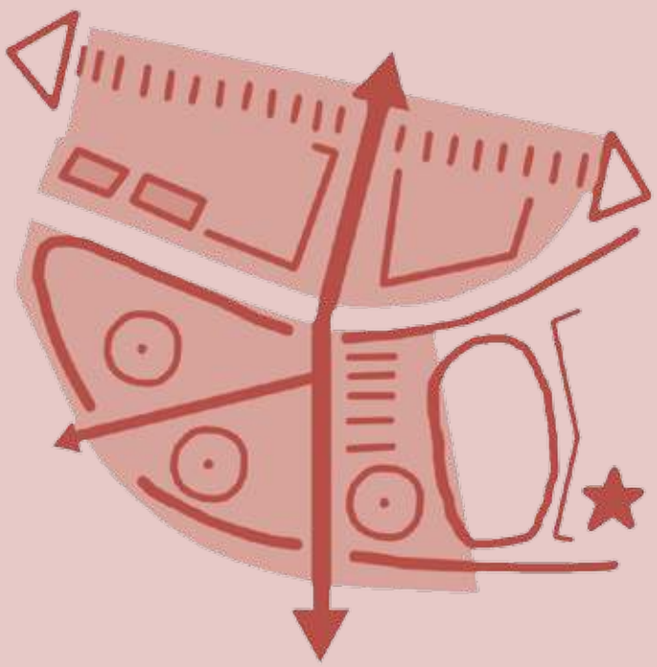
Preferred option isometric

4.4

STATION SQUARE WEST & NORTH

The Station Island site will be a new focal point of the new Tottenham Hale District Centre and the central link in a new chain of development sites.





- Create strong frontage
- Community Facility
- New facility
- Buffer Zone
- Key Pedestrian Route
- Primary Street
- Secondary Street
- Tall Building
- Heritage Building
- Public Realm
- Active frontage
- Live - Work Area

4.4.1 Station Square West

Station Square West will be a hub of activity throughout the day and into the evening. Station Square West will be at the thriving heart of the new district centre. The pedestrian friendly north-south route flanked by commercial uses on either side will align with much improved crossings to adjacent areas. Station Road will be a quieter street with hotel, commercial and residential uses. In view of its mixed land ownership, the area will need to be delivered through comprehensive redevelopment in order to meet its potential and enable the wider vision for the area to come forward.



View westwards across the station interchange

4.4.2 Existing issues and context – neighbourhood character

Since the station opened in 1840 historic plans indicate that there has always been a generous space from the main approach from the west. Anchored by a corner pub at The Hale, Station Road provided direct access to the station from the west. Today, the area south of Hale Road has little townscape merit, with drive-through format retailing on the southern site and an uncoordinated mix of commercial activities to the north. On the north side of Hale Road, a terrace of Victorian houses survive which have the potential to contribute positively to local townscape quality.



View eastwards along Hale Road



View southwards along The Hale

4.4.3 Constraints and opportunities

- Construction has commenced on a new hotel along Station Road which will provide the area with early investment.
- This development also strengthens the role Station Road will play as sites come forward.
- The area benefits from three principal redevelopment sites – parcels to the north and south of Station Road and a new development parcel alongside Station Square.
- The parcel south of Station Road is in single ownership which will help delivery.
- Land ownership across the other two parcels is more complex but comprehensive development of these parcels is considered necessary given the important role the site will play in linking major adjacent regeneration areas north and south.
- The alignment of the Victoria Line service tunnel across the site is a major constraint and will increase construction costs which is likely to influence the form of development.



Aerial photo of Station Square West

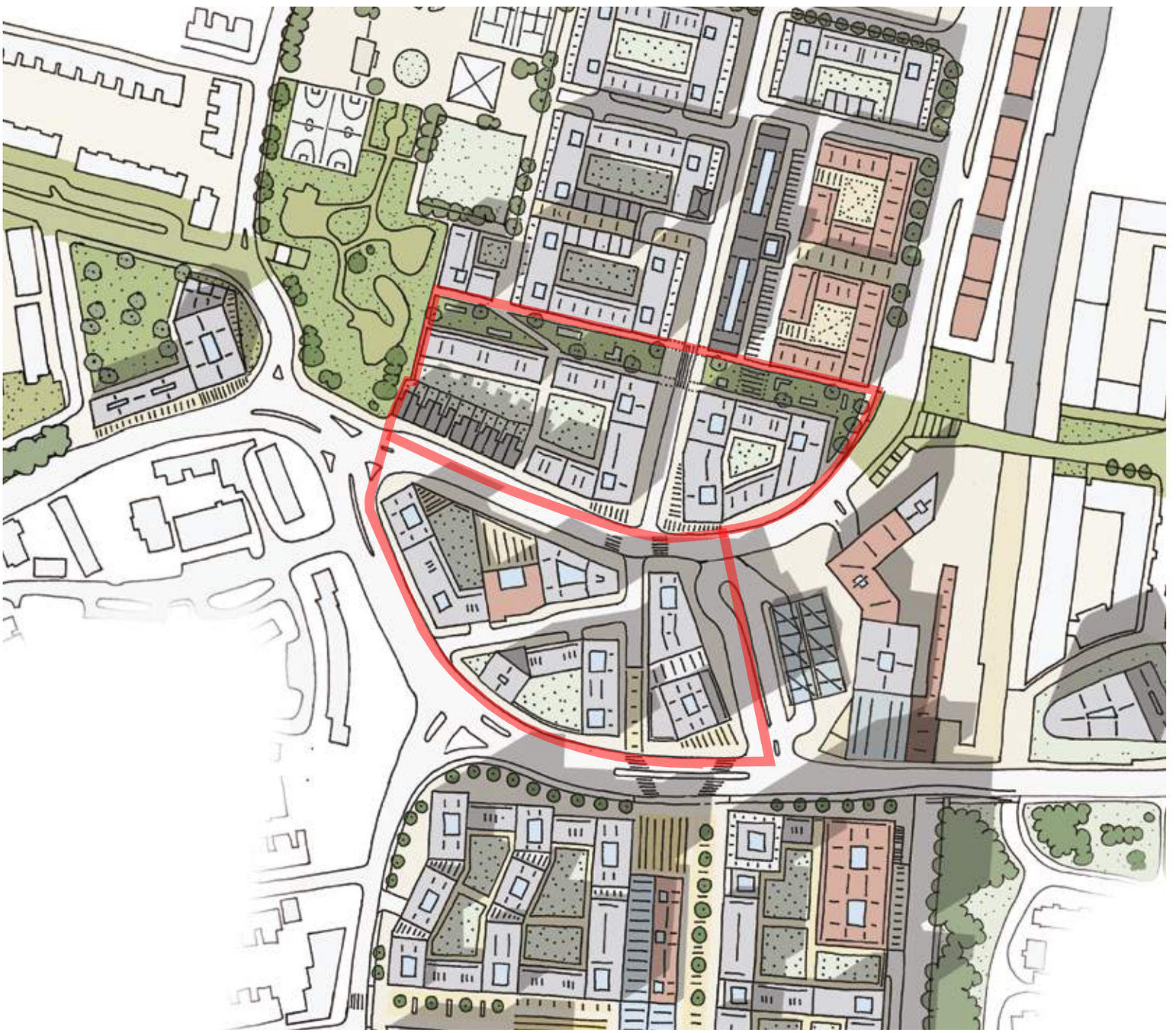
4.4.4 Design guidance and parameters

Form of development

- With key buildings on prominent positions on each of the three land parcels, the area will accommodate the widest range of activities including high quality retail.
- Planning permission has already been granted for a new station building.
- Station Road alignment will be retained and the parcels either side of it developed comprehensively with two podium blocks.
- A new building is proposed between the Station Road sites and the bus interchange space – to both help define a new north-south connection on the western side to Ashley Road and the retail park respectively. The block also helps to define and enclose the Station Square to the east.
- Blocks on the north-south alignment are typically 16m deep. Blocks on an east-west alignment are typically 12m deep to enable natural light to penetrate the block courtyard.
- New blocks should respect the existing alignment of all perimeter routes.
- The framework identifies four locations considered appropriate for taller buildings. These are (i) on the southern end of the eastern parcel, (ii) on the western end of the southern parcel, (iii) on the eastern end of the northern parcel, and, (iv) on the western side of the northern parcel.
- These locations accord with and reflect the strategy towards tall buildings outlined earlier in this DCF. Opportunities for taller buildings as envisaged can help to provide a strong and well defined built form to help aid local navigation and legibility.
- Care will be required on south facing east-west aligned frontages to limit heights to avoid overshadowing of block courtyards.

Access and movement

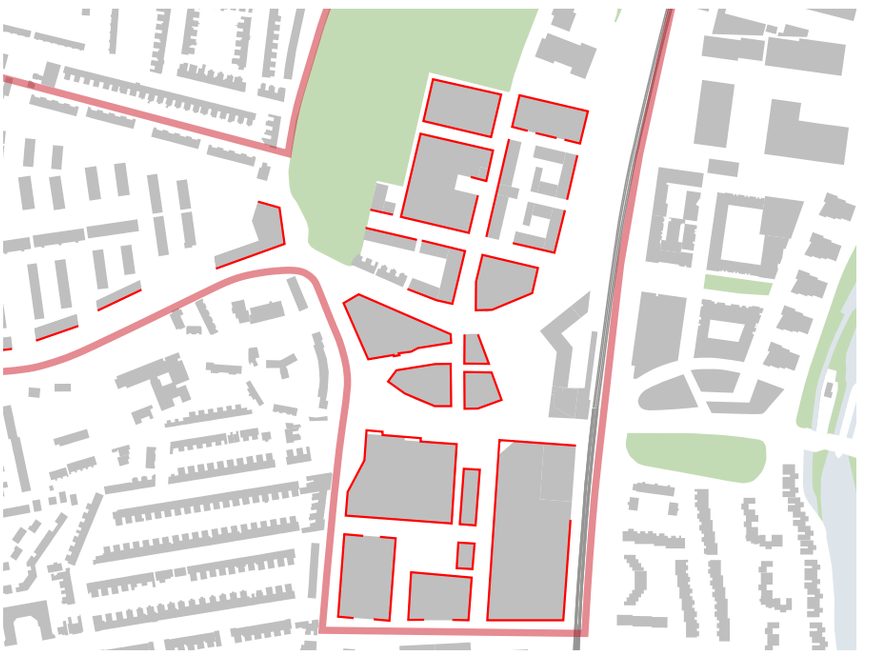
- Direct access to the bus station should be provided through the eastern parcel.
- New generous pedestrian crossings to the north and south should be provided, across Hale Road and Ferry Lane respectively.
- Development should be car free or have only very limited car parking provision in view of proximity to the public transport interchange.
- Station Road will remain open to two-way local traffic via the junction with The Hale to enable vehicular access to development parcels including the new hotel. However, the junction between Station Road and Hale Road is one way with vehicles only being able to exit Station Road to join Hale Road and not vice versa.
- In the longer term, Station Road and Hale Road could provide carriageway space to accommodate bus standing should this additional capacity be required.
- Station Road may have a function as one of several local station drop-off/pick-up locations.



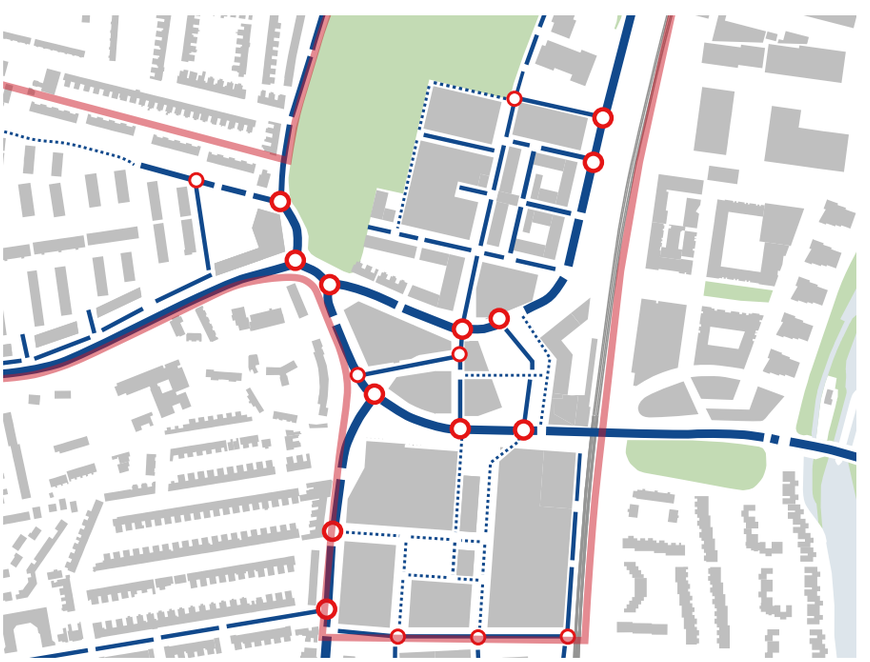
Masterplan

4.4.5 Active frontages and streets

- The interchange square needs enclosure and active edges – which would be provided by a new building on its western edge (as well as the over-station development to the east).
- Commercial uses would occupy lower floors on developments along Station Road.
- Buildings addressing Hale Road would also present active commercial uses at ground floor.
- This would also be the case for south facing buildings on the north side of Ferry Lane.
- It may be possible or appropriate to accommodate residential uses on lower floors along The Hale.



Active frontages plan



Routes and junctions

4.4.6 Land uses

- All three development parcels are to be mixed-use with non-residential / commercial grounds floors and predominantly housing development on upper floors.
- A range of residential unit types and tenures should be provided on the upper floors.



Ground floor use plan

4.4.7 Station Square West

These images provide an impression of the potential new character of the sites if all sites were completed. Buildings are envisaged to be modern in design and materiality set within an environment of high quality public realm.













View from Ashley Road looking south toward Station Square West





Aerial view of Station Square West massing looking east

4.4.8 Area schedule

This table provides an overview of the housing and employment capacity of the Station Square West site.

These figures are not intended to be definitive but do provide a good estimate of overall housing and employment capacities across the Station Square.

The appropriate housing mix for new residential development across this area as a whole is:

40% 1-bed dwellings;
50% 2-bed dwellings; and
10% 3-bed+ dwellings.

This equates to an average unit size of 64 sqm.



Axonometric view of Station Square west site massing

Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs	Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
2.3	2.3	52,263 sqft	48	124,454 sqft	631	-	717,620	708	314

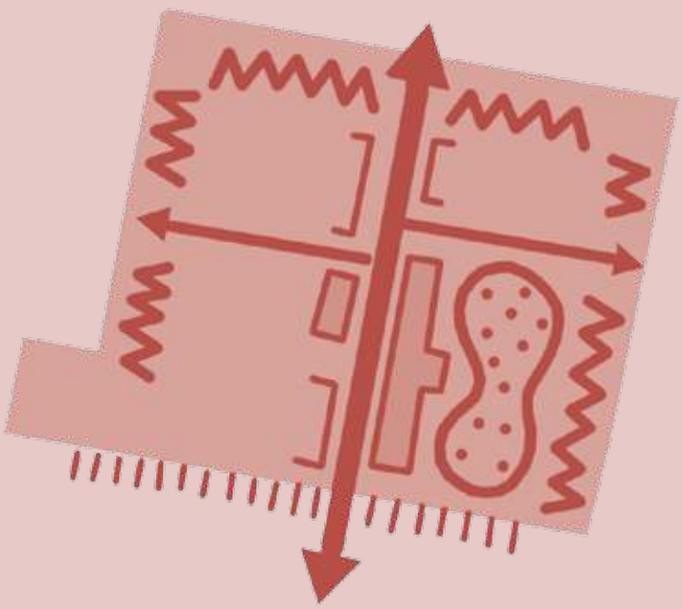
Development capacity schedule

4.5

ASHLEY ROAD SOUTH

Ashley Road will be a thriving mixed-use area with a vibrant mix of high density businesses and homes occupying converted and new purpose built accommodation.





- Create strong frontage
- Community Facility
- New facility
- Buffer Zone
- Key Pedestrian Route
- Primary Street
- Secondary Street
- Tall Building
- Heritage Building
- Public Realm
- Active frontage
- Live - Work Area

4.5.1 Ashley Road South

Ashley Road will be a thriving mixed-use area with a vibrant mix of high density businesses and homes occupying converted and new purpose built accommodation. New connections will provide the area with both a high quality environment. Ashley Road itself will be flanked at the southern end by a mix of commercial and community uses, with businesses along the ground floor level further north and employment uses towards Watermead Way. New homes will benefit from views over Down Lane Park.



View from Hale Road looking north along Ashley Road

4.5.2 Existing issues and context – neighbourhood character

The Ashley Road area is an established employment location well connected to the strategic road network with its eastern border with the A1055 Watermead Way which connects the area directly with nearby strategic employment locations in the Upper Lee Valley such as Central Leeside and Brimsdown.

The area has played an important role in the industrial heritage of Tottenham Hale. Key employers in the area included Eagle Pencils which operated from their Ashley Road base between 1907 and 1992 which encompassed the time when the company were acquired by Berol; Cannon Rubber which had factory facilities along Ashley Road; the Ever Ready Company who produced batteries along Ashley Road; and Lorilleux & Bolton Ltd who operated from their site at Eclipse Works, Ashley Road. More recently the area has accommodated a range of employment uses including fabric production, a petrol filling station and offices.



View northwards along Ashley Road



View from station interchange looking northwards along Watermead Way

4.5.3 Built character

The Ashley Road South area benefits from some heritage buildings which help to define a strong built character for the area. Berol House, the early C20 factory premises, has received significant investment and provides a range of commercial unit sizes. Some buildings on the opposite side of the road also have considerable townscape merit and add positively to the character of the area.

4.5.4 Constraints and opportunities

- The existing character employment buildings in the area – which creates an existing townscape context which new development will need to respond positively to.
- The busy and noisy environment along Watermead Way and Hale Road make the eastern side of the area a more suitable location for employment uses.
- New green connections will form the southern boundary of the site and will provide a high quality environment as the density of activities intensify towards the heart of the district centre.
- The relationship with Down Lane Park makes the west of the area an attractive prospect for residential developments.
- A foul sewer runs north-south beneath the eastern part of the site which might impact development capacity or increase development costs. Ideally this would be rerouted east beneath the Watermead Way pavement.
- The opportunity to enhance the setting of existing heritage assets of Berol House and the existing Cannon Street Jersey Fabrics office building. These buildings set the tone for future development.



Aerial photo of Ashley Road South

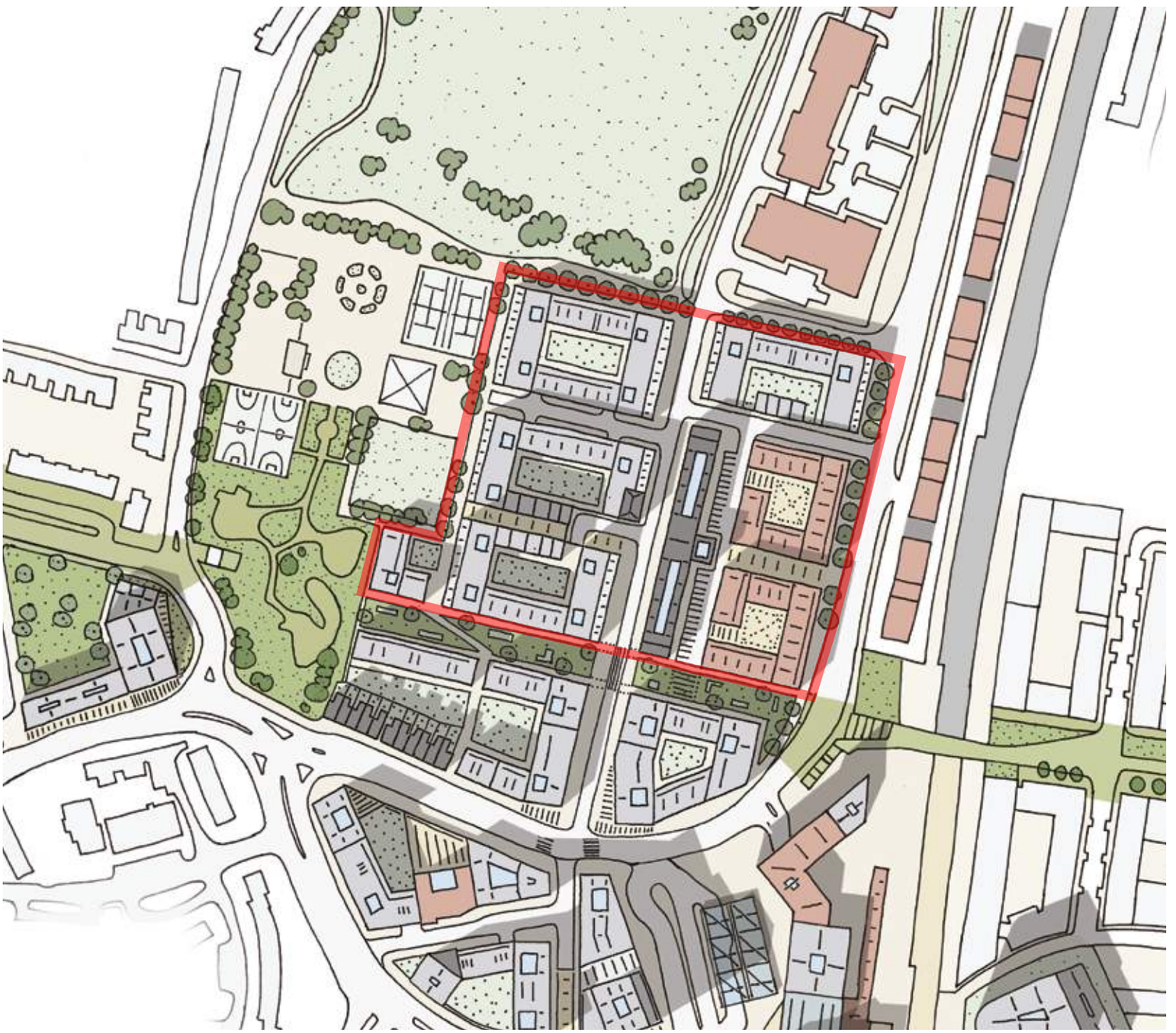
4.5.5 Design guidance and parameters

Form of development

- Ashley Road will remain the key public and movement spine of the area.
- The block structure should respond to the retention of Berol House and other employment buildings of heritage value including the existing frontage of the Cannon Street Jersey Fabrics building.
- Development parcels should define a network of parallel and broadly equidistant east-west routes which connect Ashley Road with Down Lane Park to the west and Watermead Way to the east.
- The southern boundary of the site forms the northern edge of the green link and will play an important role in defining and creating an active edge to this key route.
- Typical block proportions will be approximately 80m deep and 40m long along its Ashley Road frontage.
- This preferred form of development will help to integrate the regeneration of the Ashley Road South area into the wider area which is comprised of traditional perimeter blocks.
- Development blocks between Ashley Road and Watermead Way are shown in this Framework as courtyard blocks. All other blocks are podium blocks with private residential amenity spaces over private parking.
- The resultant form of development creates strong built edges to all public routes, streets and the edge of the Down Lane Park.
- The building line adjacent to the park should be pulled back to enable retention of existing trees around the perimeter and enable access to buildings directly from the front.
- On the east side of Berol House, commercial buildings will provide overlooking and a strong built edge to Watermead Way.

Access

- Physical access to new buildings should be made directly from the street, with the primary street address for new development being Ashley Road and secondary access points being taken off this key spine.
- Vehicular access should generally be gained via Ashley Road, with access to individual development blocks from connecting lanes.
- To protect the commercial viability of the eastern side of the area, it will be necessary to allow service vehicles to pass behind Berol House from the north and exit right along a short stretch of the pedestrian link to the south and then turn right again on to Ashley Road.
- The opportunity should be taken to open up connections to the Park between new urban blocks.
- Vehicular access will be required along the western side of the green fingers in this location to provide service access to buildings which directly address this route.
- In the longer term, it might be necessary to utilise Ashley Road or Burdock Road for temporary bus standing space as improvements are made to Tottenham Hale station and public transport services.



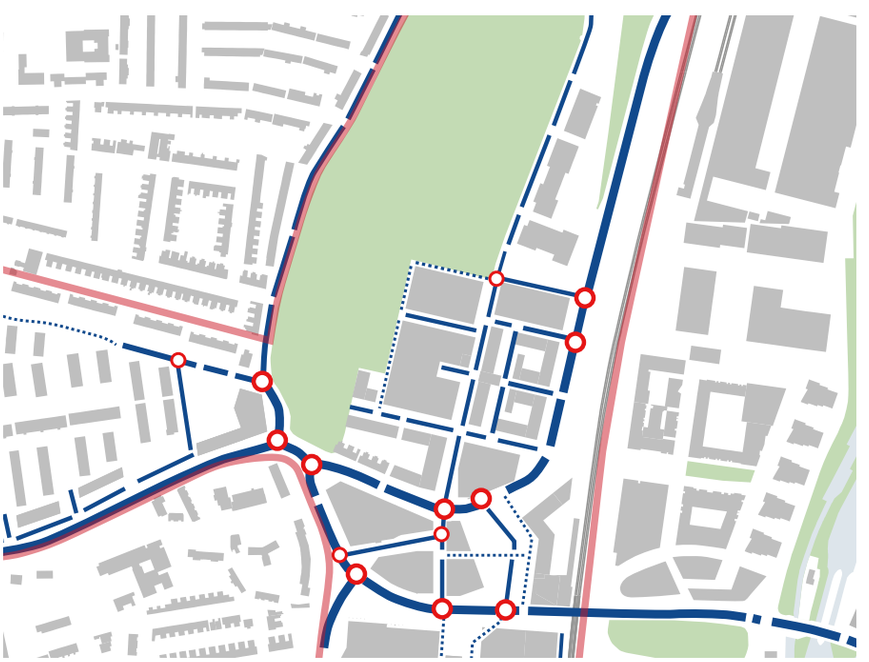
Masterplan

4.5.6 Active frontages and streets

- New buildings should address existing and proposed streets and public routes.
- Where buildings do not physically address a street – for example, commercial buildings along Watermead Way which may be accessed from proposed side streets and apartment buildings looking over Down Lane Park, buildings should provide overlooking with windows and balconies.
- Care should be taken to ensure good quality frontages address the edges of the green fingers as it forms the southern boundary of the site.



Active frontages plan



Routes and junctions

4.5.7 Land uses

- The primary land use for development east of Ashley Road should be employment generating.
- Residential land uses will predominate in development to the west of Ashley Road.
- Retail and other public-facing commercial uses should concentrate at the southern end of Ashley Road and Hale Road.
- The east side of the site is also appropriate for education uses, particularly those associated with vocational training which would complement the employment character of the area.



Ground floor use plan

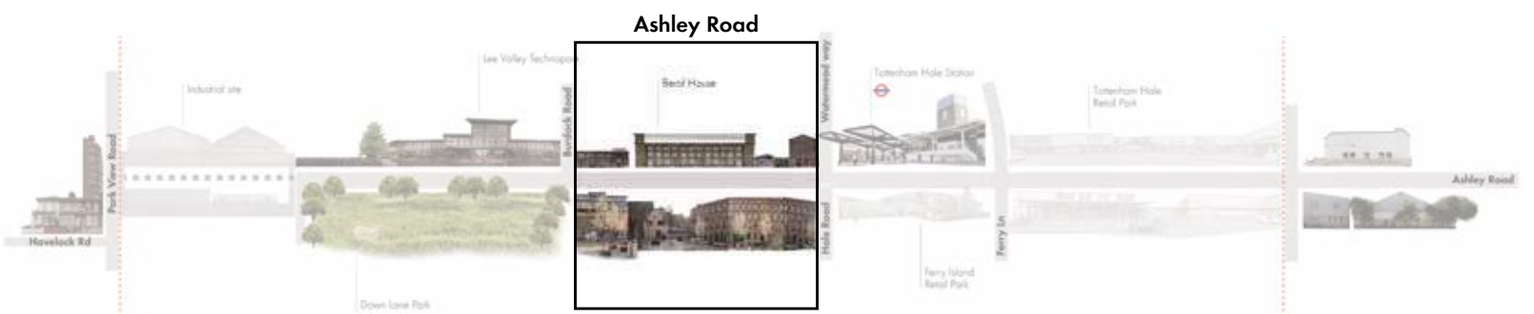
4.5.8 Ashley Road

Brick warehouses, industrial heritage, live-work uses, creative industries, flexible work spaces – these all evoke the character of the Ashley Road South area which will continue to play an important role in protecting existing, fostering and creating new job opportunities for local people and the wider Upper Lee Valley sub-region.

New developments will make more intensive use of available space, so the maximum benefit can be made from the area's exceptional access to public transport infrastructure.



Ashley Road looking south















Artist's impression of Ashley Road looking north across the axis of the Green Grid





Aerial view of Ashley Road south massing looking south

4.5.9 Area schedule

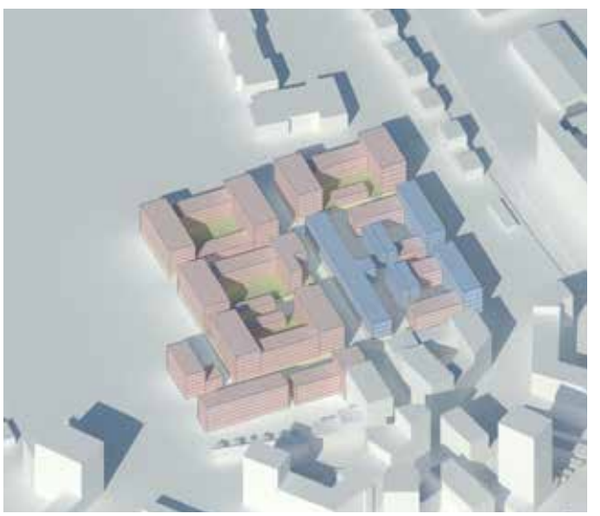
This table provides an overview of the housing and employment capacity of the Ashley Road South site.

These figures are not intended to be definitive but do provide a good estimate of overall housing and employment capacities across Ashley Road South.

The appropriate housing mix for new residential development across this area as a whole is:

35% 1-bed dwellings;
35% 2-bed dwellings; and
30% 3-bed+ dwellings.

This equates to an average unit size of 68 sqm.



Axonometric view of Ashley Road south massing

Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs	Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
2.5	2.5	127,969 sqft	594	28,292 sqft	146	2,288 sqft	473,373	438	175

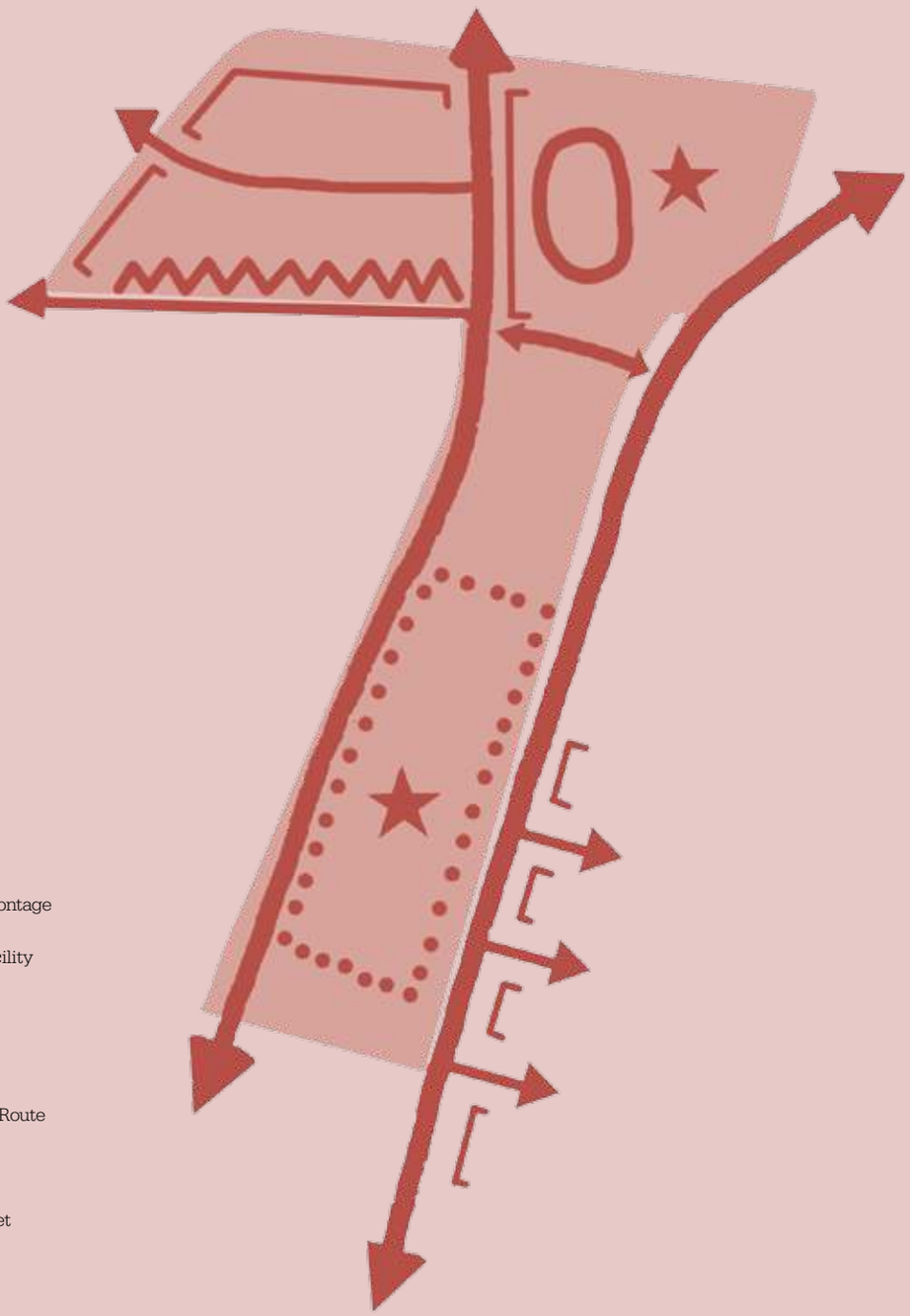
Development capacity schedule

4.6

ASHLEY ROAD NORTH

The Ashley Road North site will deliver family housing and improved school facilities for the new Harris Academy.





Create strong frontage

Community Facility

New facility

Buffer Zone

Key Pedestrian Route

Primary Street

Secondary Street

Tall Building

Heritage Building

Public Realm

Active frontage

Live - Work Area

4.6.1 Ashley Road North

The Ashley Road North site will deliver high quality mixed housing development which combines more traditional family housing typologies which would reflect the grain of the existing housing streets in the area with higher density park-side apartments. Extending the Ashley Road axis through the site, the land to the east will accommodate new sport, recreation and play space facilities for the new Harris Academy. New development will take advantage of the south facing aspect across Down Lane Park.



View along Park View Road, north of the depot site

4.6.2 Existing issues and context – neighbourhood character

This Council depot occupies a site immediately north of Down Lane Park but otherwise within an established residential community with streets of terraced Edwardian housing. To the east, the site falls under the shadow of the A1055 Watermead Way as it rises above the railway line. A public footbridge and underpass at the far eastern end of Park View Road provides pedestrian access to Tottenham Marshes with a cycle link south to Tottenham Hale.



View looking south along Park View Road, with the Depot site on the left



Victorian house on the depot site opposite Carew Road

4.6.3 Constraints and opportunities

- The site presents a valuable opportunity to deliver family homes in the area.
- The site benefits from a prominent south facing aspect overlooking Down Lane Park.
- The site is adjacent to the new Harris Academy through-school and provides potential to help meet their expanding space requirements.
- There is scope to improve pedestrian and cycle access to Tottenham Marshes and the Regional Park.
- There is an opportunity to re-integrate this site within its immediate context – extending Ashley Road north to meet with Park View Road and introducing new street blocks of a scale appropriate for the delivery of mixed family housing.



Aerial photo of Ashley Road North

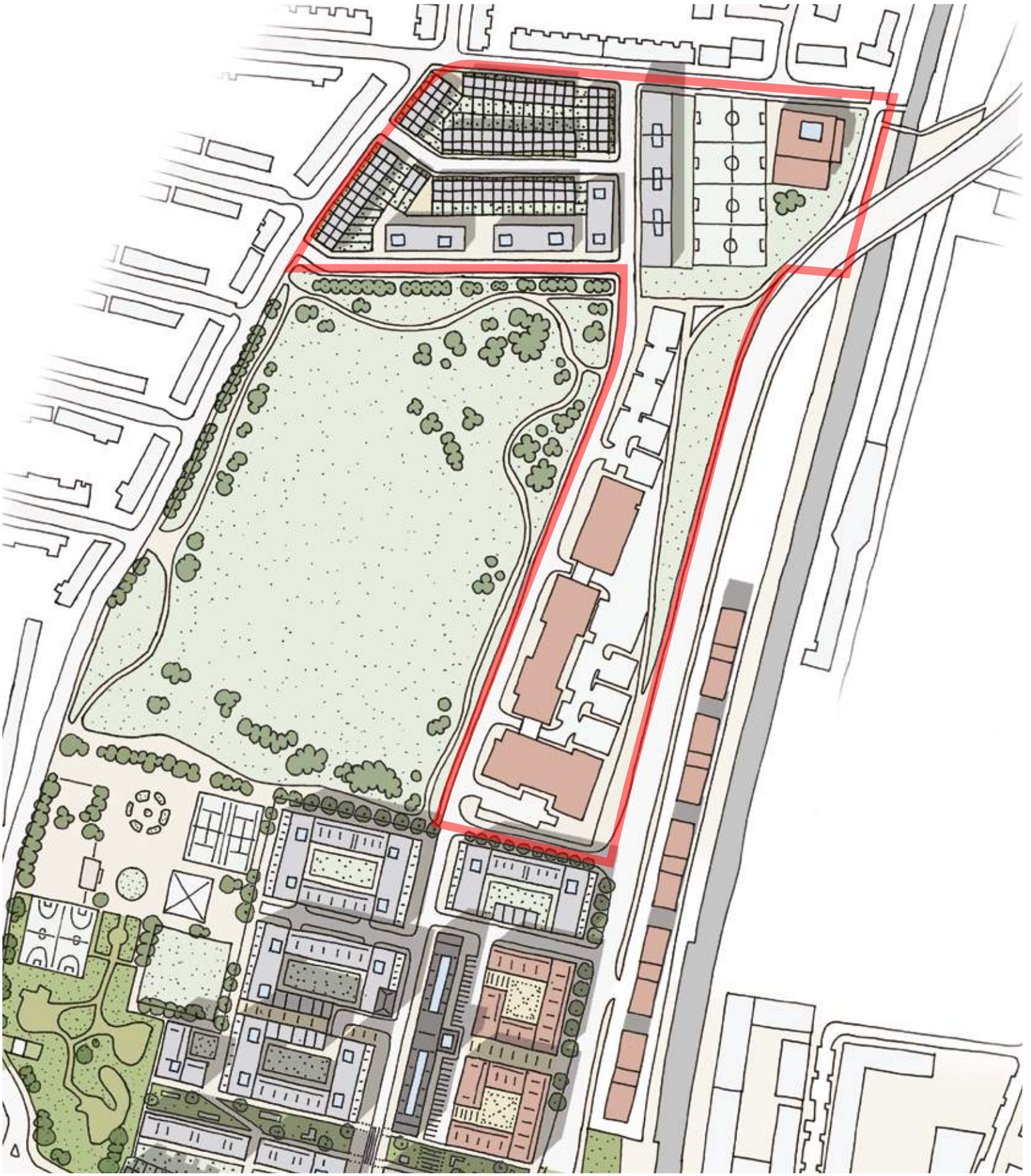
4.6.4 Design guidance and parameters

Form of development

- Development proposals should respect the prevailing east-west grain of the area.
- Development should take the form of east-west aligned terraced housing blocks.
- Higher density apartment-based housing blocks would be appropriate on the east and southern edges of the site, on the Ashley Road axis and park frontage respectively.

Access

- The site would be developed through the natural extension of the local street network.
- All buildings would be accessed directly from new or existing streets.
- A new connection should be made between the housing and school uses connecting the north of Ashley Road with Park View Road.
- Local cycle routes should be protected and improved where possible.
- Development should be undertaken in conjunction with improvements to the link toward Tottenham Marshes as part of a wider open spaces strategy.
- Given barriers created by major infrastructure, there is a need to retain/ enhance an east-west connection between the north of Down Lane Park to existing bridges which link to Tottenham Marshes.



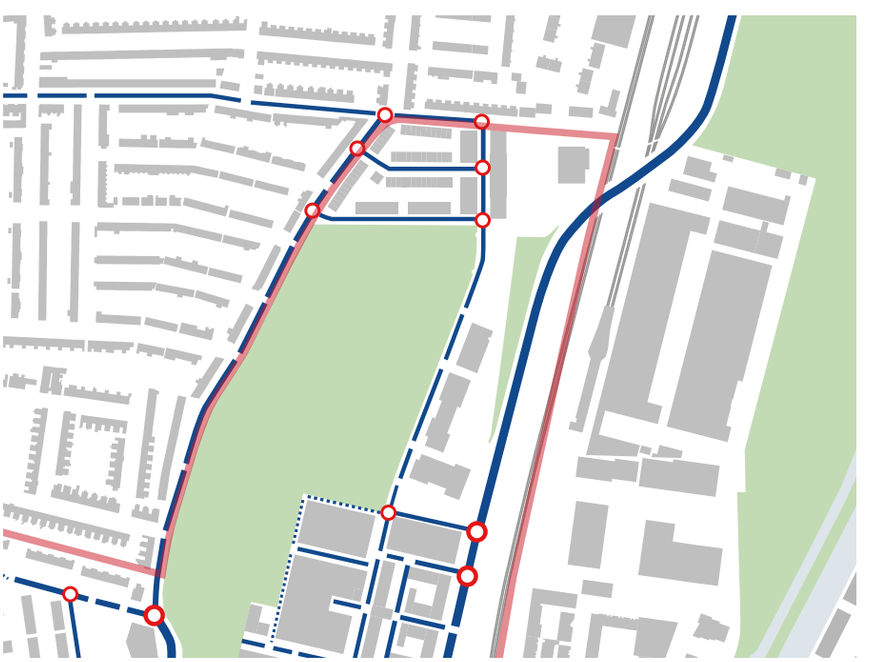
Masterplan

4.6.5 Active frontages and streets

- All housing should address new or existing streets.
- Building fronts, where front doors are located, will face other building fronts across public streets. Private back garden and amenity areas will abut each other.
- Development on the southern boundary of the site should provide overlooking to Down Lane Park.



Active frontages plan



Routes and junctions

4.6.6 Land uses

- The principal land use will be family dwellings.
- Higher density apartments would be appropriate on the eastern and southern boundaries of the residential part of the site.
- The centre of the site would be appropriate for smaller scale traditional or mews-style housing.
- The east of the site will be used for education uses associated with the newly established Harris Academy.

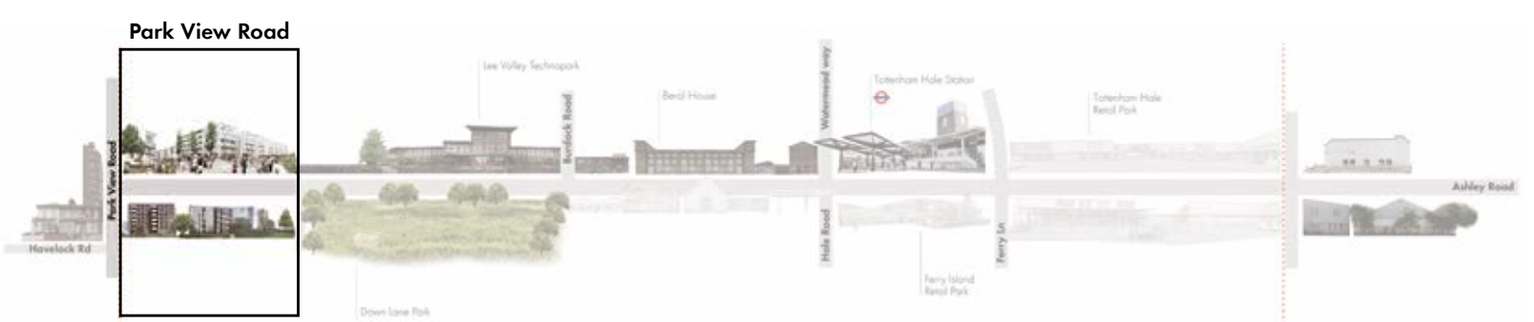


Ground floor use plan

4.6.7 Park View Road

A number of residential environments can be created on this regular and reasonably sized development site to the north of Tottenham Hale. With traditional terraced housing streets beyond, development in the northern side of the site would most appropriately echo this form of development. To the south and east, there are opportunities for higher density forms of development which benefit from an Ashley Road frontage or direct views south over Down Lane Park.

To the east of Ashley Road, the major road and rail corridors create barriers to pedestrian movement. All opportunities to improve east-west connections between Down Lane Park and Ashley Road and Tottenham Marshes should be taken.















Aerial view of Ashley Road North massing looking south

3.6.8 Area schedule

This table provides you with an overview of the housing and employment capacity of the Ashley Road North site.

These figures are not intended to be definitive but do provide a good estimate of overall housing and employment capacities across Ashley Road North.

The appropriate housing mix for new residential development across this area as a whole is:

10% 1-bed dwellings;
30% 2-bed dwellings; and
60% 3-bed+ dwellings.

This equates to an average unit size of 78 sqm.



Axonometric view of Ashley Road North massing

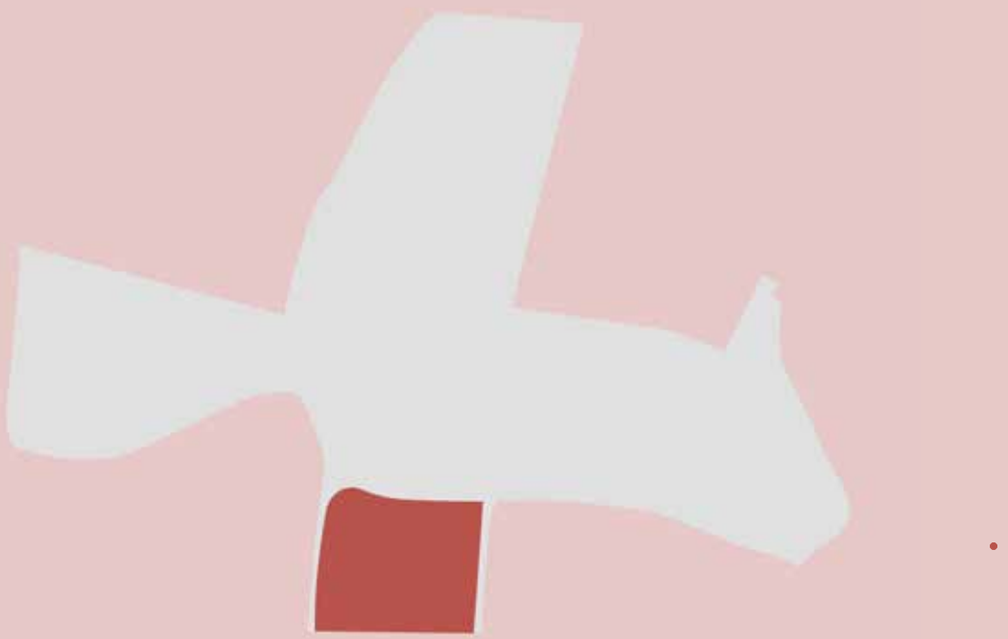
Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs	Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	64,712 sqft	225,169	182	110

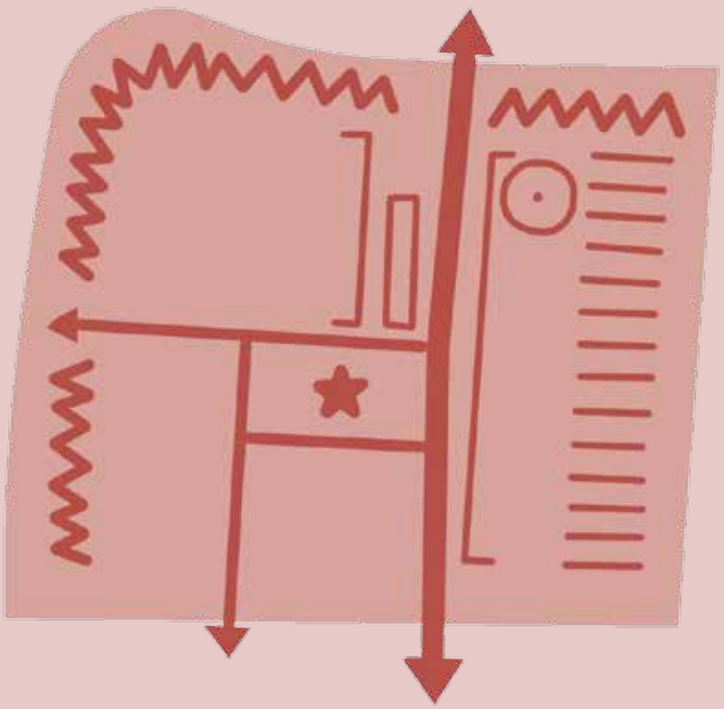
Development capacity schedule

4.7

TOTTENHAM HALE RETAIL PARK

The retail park will be comprehensively transformed into the commercial heart of the new district centre.





- Create strong frontage
- Community Facility
- New facility
- Buffer Zone
- Key Pedestrian Route
- Primary Street
- Secondary Street
- Tall Building
- Heritage Building
- Public Realm
- Active frontage
- Live - Work Area

4.7.1 Existing issues and context – neighbourhood character

Built on the site of a large former rubber factory, the Tottenham Hale Retail Park currently has approximately 24 retail and leisure stores supported by approximately 550 surface parking spaces where the first three hours are free. The retailing takes an 'out of centre' format with large retail units facing a large central area of surface parking. The principal vehicular access to the retail park is via Broad Lane. Generally, the retail activity on the retail park currently turns away from Ferry Lane.



View into Retail Park from main Broad Lane entrance



View into parking area from Ferry Lane exit



View from junction between Ferry Lane and Broad Lane looking east

4.7.2 Constraints and opportunities

- The retail park is an inward looking environment. Ferry Lane in particular suffers from a lack of activity and address with long expanses of flank walls of large retail units.
- There is a major opportunity for the site to present a much more positive frontage to Ferry Lane and more directly address the station.
- The retail units are of an out-of-centre format, set within a car dominated environment.
- Continuity of public parking will be required to facilitate phased redevelopment.
- The Victoria Line tunnel passes beneath the site.
- The railway presents a hard edge to the east.
- Crossrail 2 alignment impacts directly on the eastern edge of the site.
- Pedestrian connections to the site are important given the nature of the roads around the site.
- Existing lease arrangements will have a direct bearing on how and when sites come forward for redevelopment.
- Redevelopments should accommodate potential new connection to the south.



Aerial photo of the Tottenham Hale Retail Park site

4.7.3 Design guidance and parameters

Form of development

- The site should be developed as a series of irregularly sized development parcels to enable different uses to be accommodated.
- The different frontage should be used to accommodate a range of different unit types and sizes. Broad Lane lends itself to smaller units suitable for independent local traders. The Ferry Lane and site interior frontages would suit larger retailers and operators.
- The scale of the site provides a valuable opportunity to provide new larger scale retail and leisure floor plates which will be important in ensuring the heart of the district centre complements the role and function of other nearby retails centres.
- Broad Lane frontage provides an early opportunity for the provision of a decked parking area. This could be a permeable structure and masked by other uses.
- Sites where commercial and residential uses are combined should take the form of podium blocks where private amenity courtyards for residents are provided over private resident parking areas.
- Historical analysis of the site together with the existing grain of the immediate hinterland should inform a new urban grain.
- New development should be organised around a central high quality public space in which pedestrians are the priority.
- New development should address Ferry Lane and Broad Lane directly.
- The form of development should encourage the creation of future connections south.
- The arrangement of the masterplan for the site should be such that the Crossrail 2 safeguarding area to the east of the site, could come forward separately in its own later phases.
- Residential development on upper floors should be good quality accommodation and not dominated by single-aspect flats. There is scope to use the upper floors of the residential accommodation to provide some larger family units which benefits from larger private amenity spaces.
- Care will need to be taken to ensure appropriate levels of sunlight and daylight are provided to key retail frontages public outdoor spaces.

Access

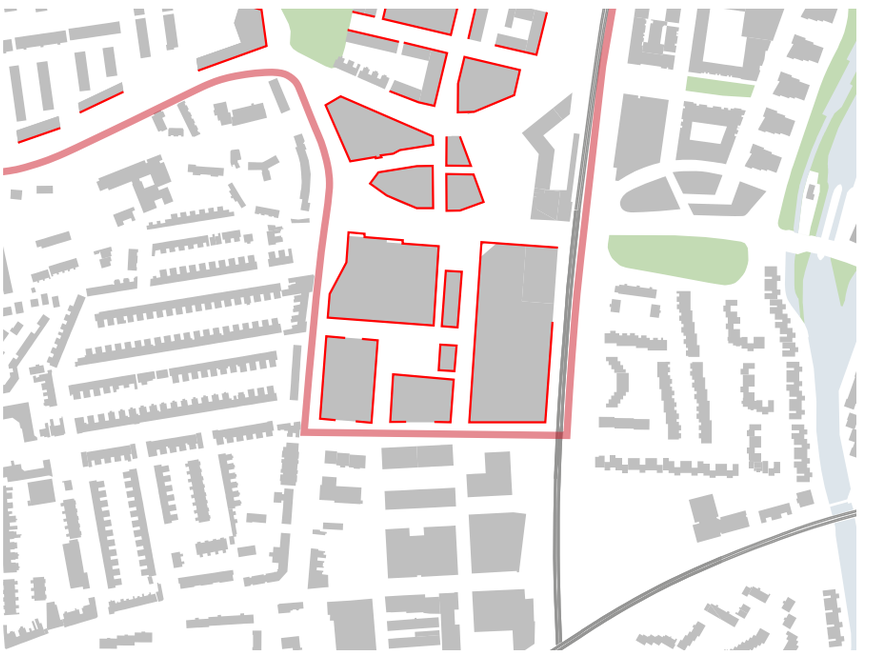
- Existing vehicular access to, and egress from, the site can be maintained from Broad and Ferry Lanes respectively. This however, would only be used by service and staff vehicles outside peak hours.
- Normally, the main areas would be car free.
- Provision for future connections to the south should be incorporated.
- Routes around the outer perimeter of the blocks provide scope for surface parking for residents.
- The junction on Broad Lane acting as the main access route to/from the proposed multi-storey car park (MSCP) is currently operating as the B&Q servicing access. Given the likely traffic volumes as a result of the redevelopment, consideration should be given to signalling the junction and providing dedicated pedestrian / cycle crossing facilities.
- Vehicular access and servicing of the residential units away from the key link roads will need to be considered. Whilst residential development could come forward as car free, to accord with London Plan Standards 10% of units must be disabled accessible and thus have access to a dedicated car parking space. Car Parking in the MSCP is considered too far away from the residential units, particularly for disabled homeowners.
- The pedestrian crossing in its current form (post completion of the bus stop) is sited to the east of the current pedestrian desire line. Relocating the junction to the east would strengthen the key north / south link running through the Masterplan.



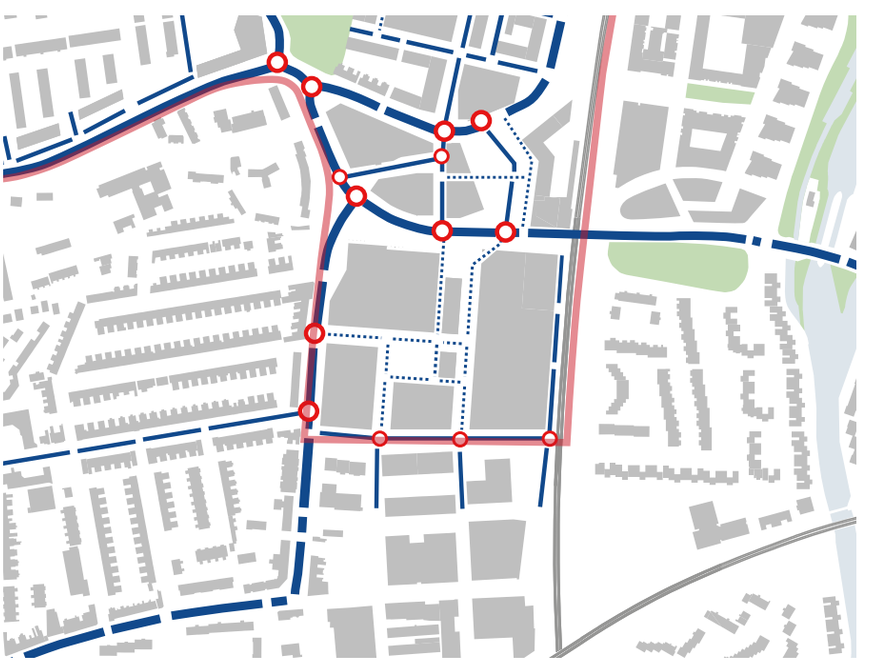
Masterplan

4.7.4 Active frontages and streets

- A new commercial frontage to Ferry Lane is a priority for any regeneration of the site.
- Principal retail frontages would address a new landscaped central space.
- Multi-storey retailing on the corner of Ferry and Broad Lanes would present ground floor retail to these two principal street edges.
- Decked car parking should be wrapped in secondary active community or commercial uses.
- Residential frontages will line inner streets and lanes and the outer perimeter of the site.
- Developments within the Crossrail 2 safeguarded zone should be undertaken so as to facilitate initial phases of development coming forward.



Active frontages plan



Routes and junctions

4.7.5 Land uses

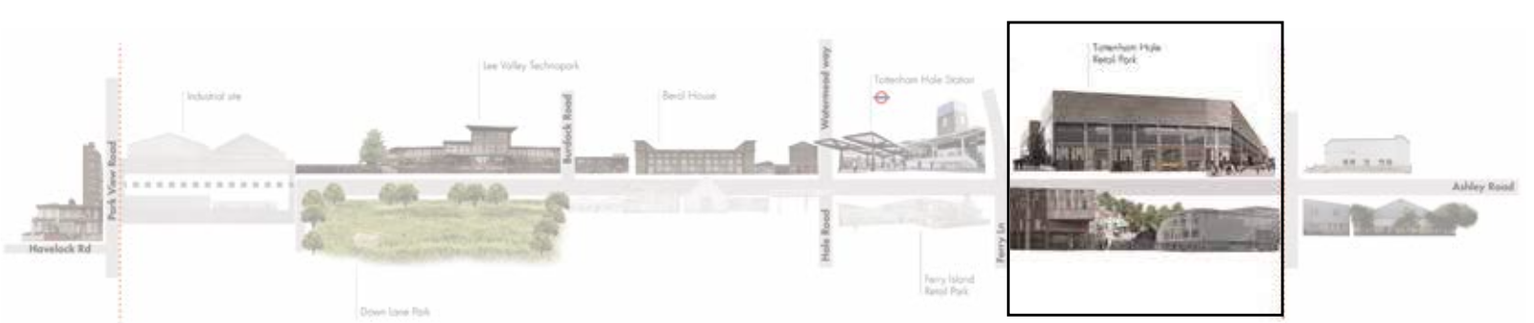
- Redevelopment will be led by larger format retailing of a scale appropriate for a district centre.
- Opportunities to accommodate office accommodation adjacent to the station entrance should be explored.
- High density residential uses on upper floors will provide a range of units types, tenures and sizes which benefit from exceptionally high levels of accessibility.
- Provision for community uses at the heart of the retail park sire should be made. Such provision might be in the form of a light weight pavilion structure.



Ground floor use plan

4.7.6 Retail park

A vibrant retail mix comprising a range of smaller retail units together with mid-sized and some larger units will be accommodated in a new retail environment with high density residential and office accommodation.




ODEON
boutiquea
BITE




SALE







Aerial view of Retail Park site massing looking west

4.7.7 Area schedule

This table provides an overview of the housing and employment capacity of the Retail Park site.

These figures are not intended to be definitive but do provide an estimate of overall housing and employment capacities across the Retail Park site.

The appropriate housing mix for new residential development across this area as a whole is:

35% 1-bed dwellings;
35% 2-bed dwellings; and
30% 3-bed+ dwellings.

This equates to an average unit size of 68 sqm.



Axonometric view of Retail Park site massing

Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs	Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
4.8	4.8	169,560 sqft	1,313	214,174 sqft	1,059	16,048 sqft	1,089,532	1,008	210

Development capacity schedule



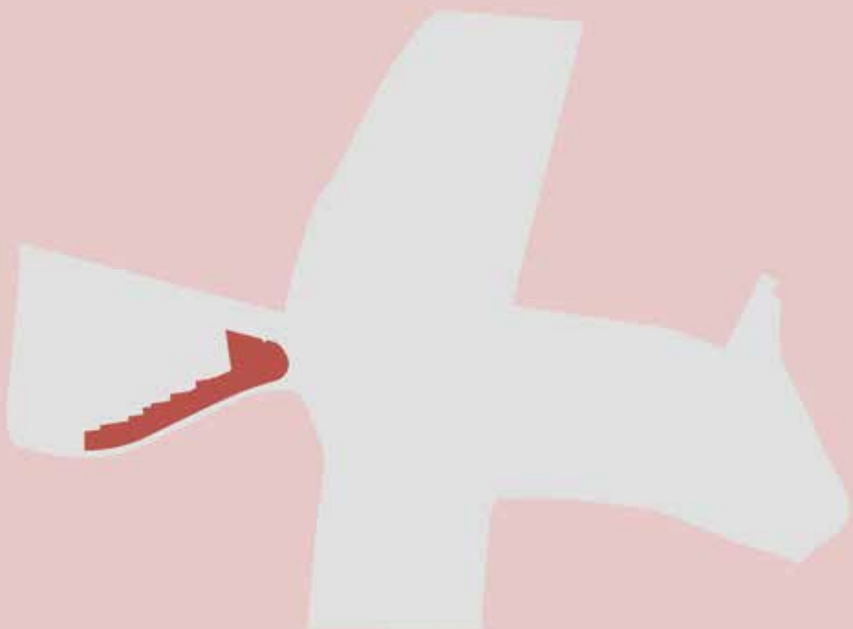
Artist's impression of Ferry Lane, looking east

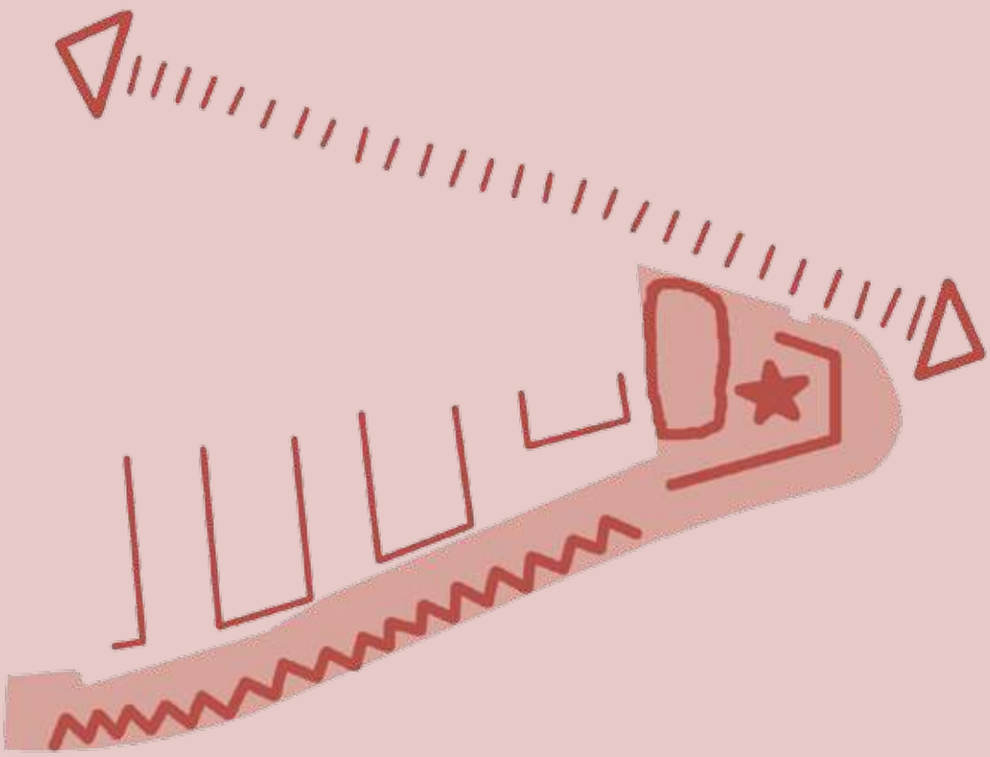


4.8

WELBOURNE CENTRE & MONUMENT WAY

The Welbourne Centre provides an opportunity for a new health centre and associated community uses and Monument Way has scope to support the delivery of new family and affordable housing.





- Create strong frontage
- Community Facility
- New facility
- Buffer Zone
- Key Pedestrian Route
- Primary Street
- Secondary Street
- Tall Building
- Heritage Building
- Public Realm
- Active frontage
- Live - Work Area

4.8.1 Welbourne Centre and Monument Way

The Welbourne Centre and Monument Way sit within an established residential community to the west of the proposed district Centre. The Welbourne Centre site marks the entrance to the Tottenham Hale district centre when approached from Tottenham High Road along Monument Way. The site will be a community hub with new health and community uses on the lower floors alongside improved landscaped grounds. The Monument Way site lies between the Chestnut estate and the bus road corridor of Monument Way itself – so development in this location will need to do an important job of buffering the existing community from the harsh road environment.



View northwards along Fairbanks Road



View eastwards along Fairbanks Road

4.8.2 Existing issues and context – neighbourhood character

Despite the removal of the gyratory, the environment along Monument Way remains one dominated by fast moving traffic. The lack of buildings addressing this key route, the lack of any on-street parking and the paucity of pedestrian crossings has resulted in an environment which prioritises the fast flow of traffic above non-motorised modes.

Whilst landscaping measures have recently been introduced, the road corridor remains one that local people choose to avoid. The landscape treatment and features along Monument Way currently provide Chesnut Estates residents with highly valued environmental mitigation from the busy road environment.



View eastwards along Monument Way

4.8.3 Constraints and opportunities

- Residents of the Chesnut Estate value the existing physical separation between their residential neighbourhood and Monument Way itself.
- Very few buildings provide Monument Way with any sort of address, activity or frontage. The road corridor is more hostile for pedestrians as a result.
- The land between Fairbanks Road and Monument Way provides an opportunity to maintain a level of environmental mitigation for existing residents whilst also ensuring new development has a more direct relationship with the principal road corridor.
- The Welbourne Centre site provides an exciting opportunity to deliver a new health centre together with higher density residential uses above.
- The most straightforward design response would be to have buildings which back on to Monument Way and front on to Fairbanks Road, but this would exacerbate the harsh environment along Monument Way which is the key approach corridor to Tottenham Hale and the upper Lee Value.
- Realignment of Fairbanks Road would release land adjacent to the existing housing blocks which would enable new housing development to create a positive street edge to Fairbanks Road and Monument Way beyond whilst also buffering the environmental impacts of Monument Way for existing residents of the Chesnut Estate.
- Community safety is an important issue in this location – so new development should demonstrate how it will help to make streets and public routes safer both during the day and into the evening.



Aerial photo of Monument Way and the Welbourne Centre site

4.8.4 Design guidance and parameters

Form of development

- A range of development options have been developed and reviewed – with less intense forms of development along a realigned Fairbanks Road combined with higher density development on the Welbourne Centre site.
- New development along this axis should seek to improve the environment along Monument Way.
- New development should complete the exposed 'block-ends' along Fairbanks Road.
- Building heights along Fairbanks Road should echo the heights of those around them.
- Building heights on the Welbourne Centre site should range from approximately 5 storeys with a tall building element oriented to the east which addresses the core of the district centre.
- This taller building will help legibility and is visible from Station Square.
- The lower shoulder of the Welbourne development will provide street frontage to Monument Way.
- New development should help protect the existing private amenity of existing residents from the environment along Monument Way.

Access

- New development should be accessed off a realigned Fairbanks Road.
- Fairbanks Road should be moved south to release developable land adjacent to the existing Fairbanks Road terraces.
- Vehicular access off Chesnut Road to Fairbanks Road will continue to be required – potentially relocated west to better connect the existing area of public open space with the proposed new community facilities on the Welbourne Centre site.
- The potential for establishing future vehicular access to the Chesnut Estates directly off Monument Way should be explored. Such an approach would require provision of a link road between Hamilton Road and Fairbanks Road.
- From an environmental perspective, Monument Way would benefit from more elements which would help to moderate the traffic speeds – more on-street parking, bus stops, junctions and pedestrian crossings.
- On-street parking should be accommodated along Fairbanks Road for new and existing residents.
- Dedicated parking is likely to be required for the new health/community uses on the Welbourne Centre site.



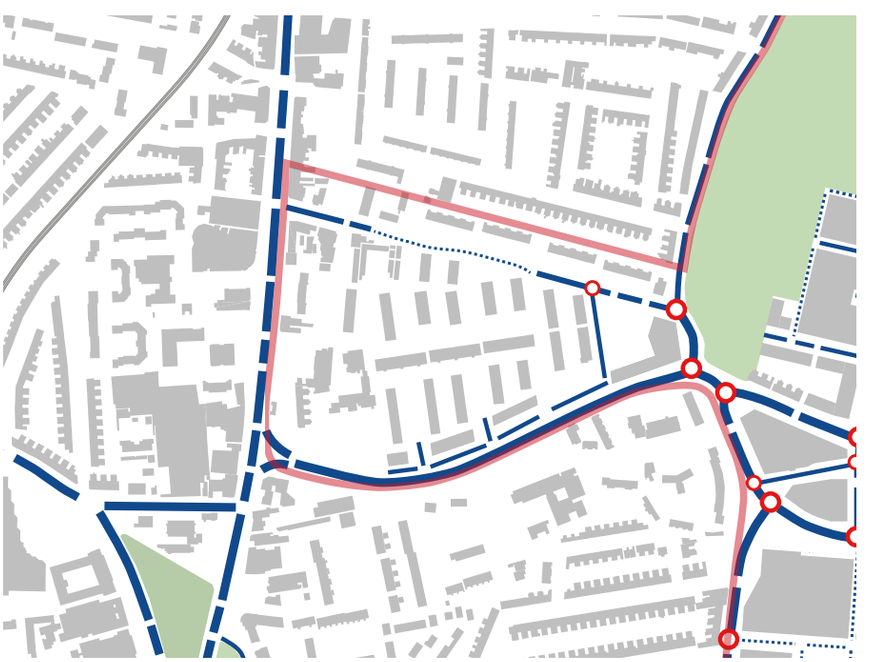
Masterplan

4.8.5 Active frontages and streets

- The Framework seeks to deliver new south-facing residential development which provides an address to a realigned Fairbanks Road and, correspondingly, provides frontage, activity and overlooking to Monument Way.
- The redevelopment of the Welbourne Centre site is orientated towards the central Tottenham Hale area and is an integral part of the district centre itself.



Active frontages plan



Routes and junctions

4.8.6 Land uses

- The Welbourne Centre site will be a mixed-use building with a health centre and associated community space on the lower floors and flatted residential dwellings on the upper floors.
- The priority for the Monument Way site is the delivery of family sized and affordable housing which will be accessible to local people.



Ground floor use plan

4.8.7 Public realm strategy

The principal public realm objective is to make the area feel safer whilst continuing to protect the amenity of local residents from the busy environment of Monument Way. Being a key strategic east-west axis across the Lee Valley, Monument Way is perceived as a thoroughfare with fast flowing traffic and few reasons for pedestrians to be there. But it is a key bus route and provides access to local primary schools and the most direct connection between Tottenham High Road and Tottenham Hale station. The environment along it should therefore be seen as an important part of the local public realm network. It will be important to maintain a landscape buffer including mature street trees between Monument Way and the realigned Fairbanks Road. The public open space adjacent to the Welbourne Centre could become a more useful local amenity if it were more closely associated with new community facilities provided on this site. This could be achieved through the realignment west of the junction between Fairbanks Road and Chesnut Road.



Precedent - St Andrew's, Bromley-by-Bow

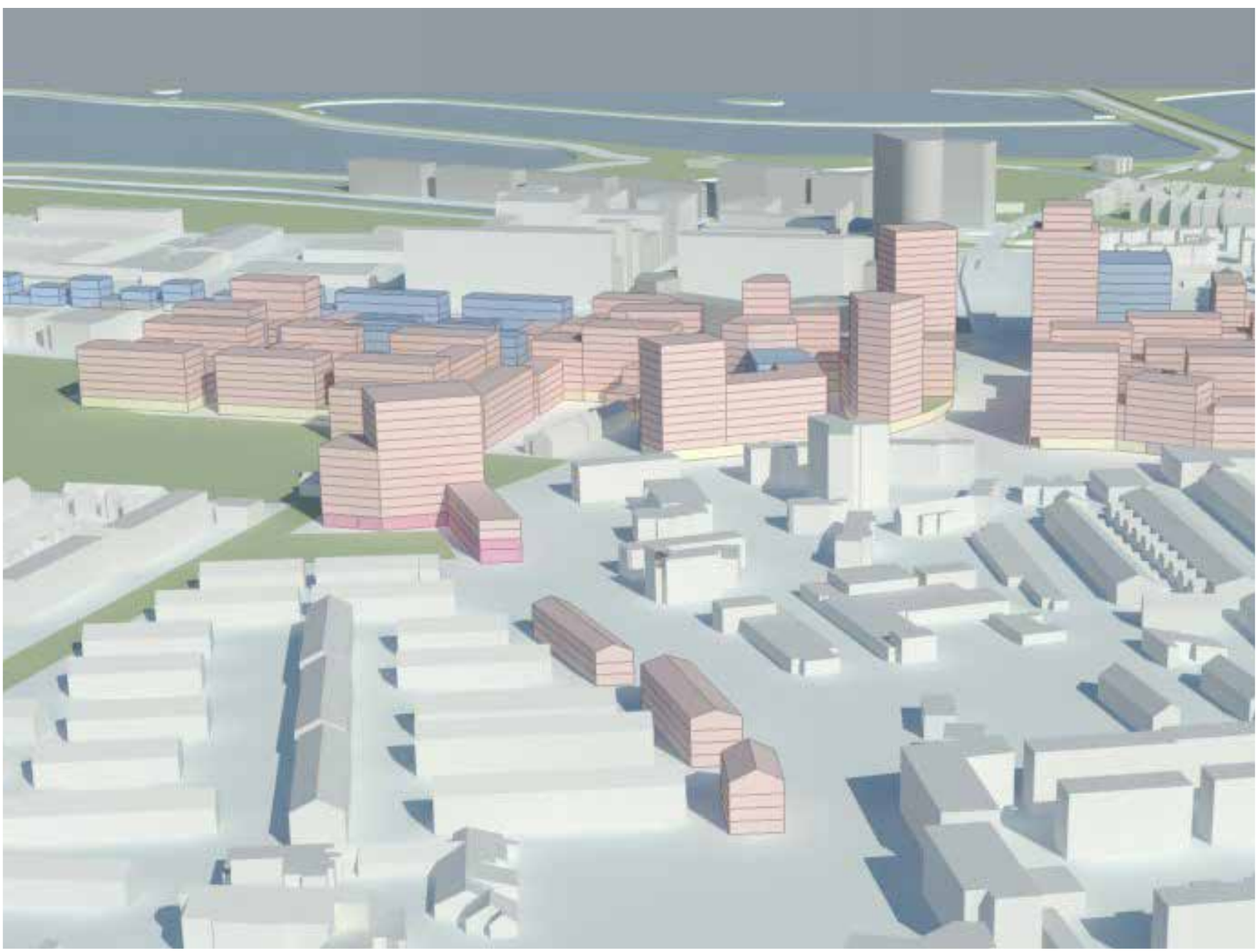


Precedent - St Andrew's, Bromley-by-Bow



Artist's impression of Monument Way, looking east towards Tottenham Hale





Aerial view of Monument Way and Welbourne Centre massing looking east

4.8.8 Area schedule

This table provides an overview of the housing and employment capacity of the Welbourne Centre and Monument Way sites.

These figures are not intended to be definitive but do provide an estimate of overall housing and employment capacities across the Welbourne Centre and Monument Way sites.

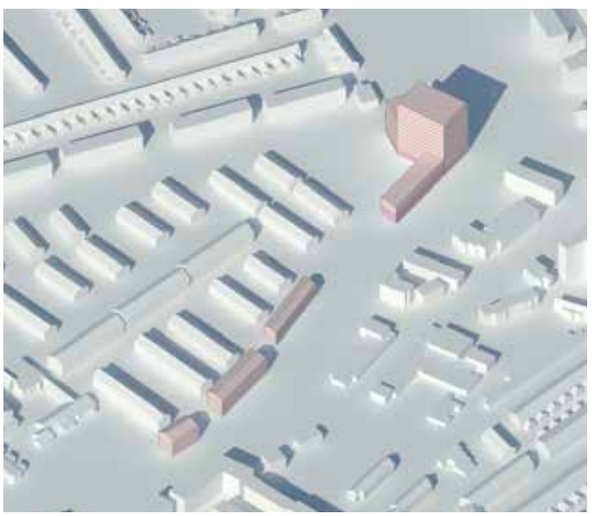
The appropriate housing mix for new residential development on the Welbourne Centre site is:

40% 1-bed dwellings;
50% 2-bed dwellings; and
10% 3-bed+ dwellings.

The appropriate housing mix for new residential development on the Monument Way site is:

40% 2-bed dwellings; and
60% 3-bed+ dwellings.

This equates to an average unit size of 64 sqm for the Welbourne Centre and 80 sqm for Monument Way.



Axonometric view of Monument Way and Welbourne Centre massing

Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs	Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	18,342 sqft	128,825	127	217

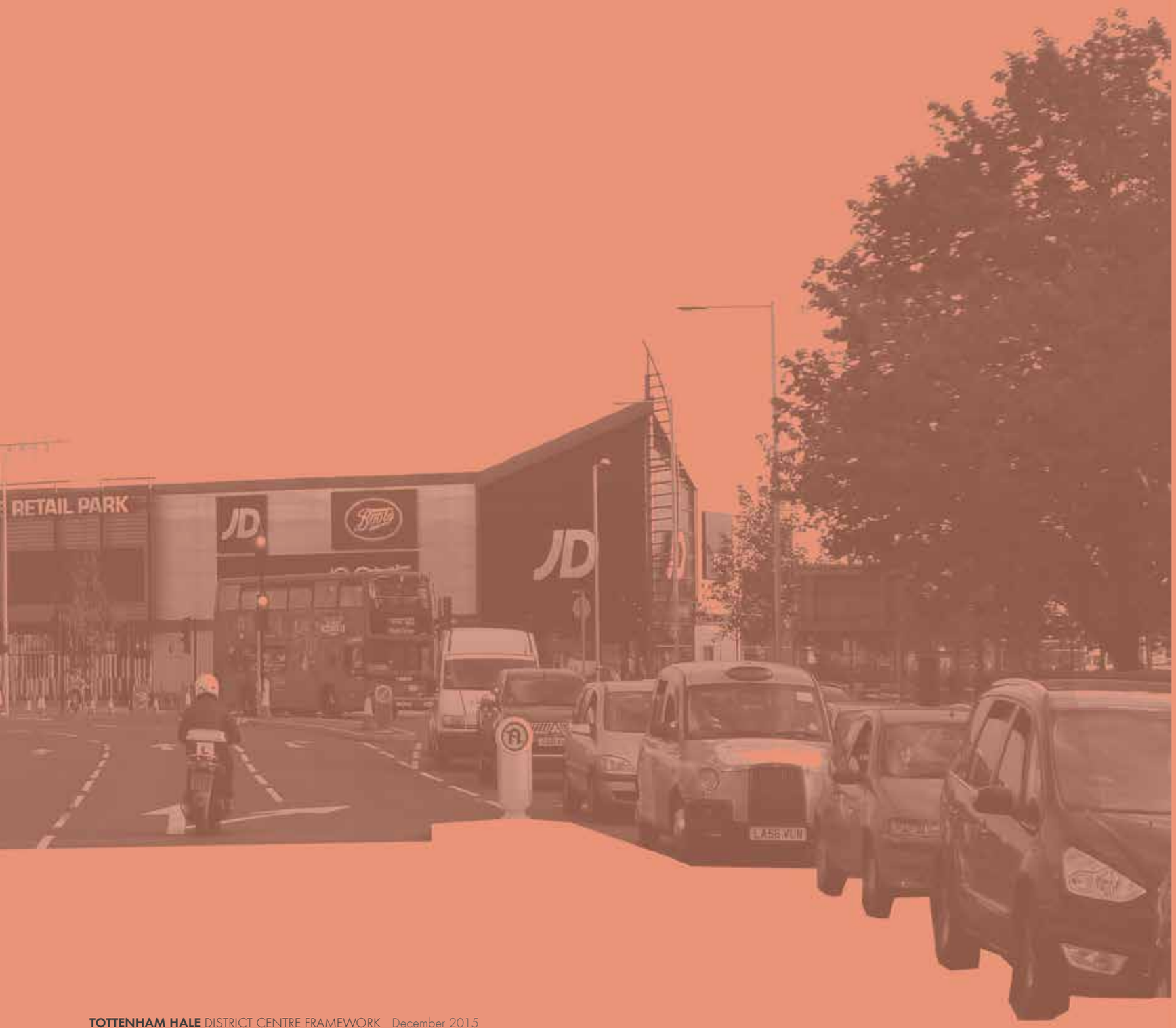
Welbourne Centre development capacity schedule

Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs	Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	34,371	42	43

Monument Way development capacity schedule


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TOTTENHAM HAL

PART 5:
DELIVERY





5.1 WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

5.1.1 Working in partnership

The delivery of a new urban centre will require close partnership working between a range of delivery partners. Through the DCF process good working relationships have been established between key stakeholders and it is critical that this momentum continues as work moves from planning through to delivery.

The key delivery partners include:

- The community
- Major landowners and developers
- The public sector partners (Haringey Council, Greater London Authority, Transport for London)

Governance

The governance structure specific to the delivery of the DCF operates at three levels, outlined in the table below:

Tottenham Regeneration Programme

Haringey Council, GLA and TfL are working together on the ambitious plans for the regeneration of Tottenham. A significant plank of this programme is the urban centre at the heart of Tottenham Hale.

Tottenham Hale has a dedicated regeneration manager and project officers to coordinate investment and project delivery across the area, and the council has commissioned a range of strategic documents, including the DCF, which set out Tottenham Hale's potential and how it could be transformed to achieve local people's ambitions.

Remit	Group/Board	Role and responsibilities
Strategic direction	Joint Strategic Forum	To provide overall strategic leadership, direction and challenge to the Tottenham Regeneration Programme; be strategically accountable and secure alignment of strategic partners; be active ambassadors for Tottenham and the regeneration programme
Operational direction	Programme Delivery Board	To oversee and drive forward the delivery of the Tottenham Regeneration Programme at an operational level with GLA, TfL, Met Police
Information and coordination	Tottenham Landowners and Major Businesses Group	The Group brings together major business and landowners with public sector partners who are investing in the regeneration of Tottenham, to help the organisations work together more closely to continue to improve the area.

Supporting a sustainable community

The regeneration of Tottenham Hale must be considered in relation to the existing community in order to be successful. The substantial opportunities for the community that will be brought about by the large scale regeneration are key drivers in delivering the DCF.

Notwithstanding the benefits, the Council recognises the impact large scale development is likely to have on people's lives during the construction delivery phases and the responsibility it has to minimise this impact wherever possible through ongoing dialogue, and through working closely with partners to achieve the least disruptive solutions. The Council will continue to engage with the community and seek feedback to understand their concerns throughout this period.

Delivery partners will be encouraged to commit to supporting the existing and future community throughout the period of transformation; they will work collaboratively with the Council and other interested parties to identify ongoing opportunities for local people, as well as Tottenham Hale's future population, to tangibly benefit from the regeneration.

Delivery partners will be expected to:

- Work together to ensure that Tottenham Hale is an exemplar of social, economic and environmental sustainability
- Engage positively and proactively with the community throughout the planning and development process
- Ensure their nominated contractors sign up to the Considerate Contractors' Scheme
- Sign up to local labour market approach (skills, advertising positions locally etc through negotiated s106 agreements) and to procure services locally, wherever possible
- Coordinate works and share information with each other

5.2 Time scales

The Tottenham Hale DCF sets out a 10 year vision for the development of a new centre at Tottenham Hale. Some sites within the immediate area have already started to come forward whilst others will take more time.

In tandem with sites coming forward, a number of projects will need to be taken forward to support the sustainable development of the new centre. A number of Delivery Strategies will sit beneath the DCF on key areas, such as Streets and Space and Green and Open Spaces.

These Delivery Strategies will be published for comment in late 2015 and will be kept under review throughout the lifetime of the DCF. Further Delivery Strategies to support the DCF may be added in due course. Indicative phasing is in diagram on p.169.

Phasing of key infrastructure delivery for the DCF

2016/17: Hale Wharf Bridge
2017/18: Central Bridge (Tottenham Hale – Hale Village)
2017/18: Ferry Lane Public Realm
2018/19: Hale Road / District Centre Public Realm

Housing Zone

The Housing Zone is a joint expression of commitment by Haringey Council and the Greater London Authority to make this vision for Tottenham a reality. The Housing Zone status will accelerate the delivery of new housing and shape a sustainable community. In short, more homes will be built, faster and better.

The Tottenham Housing Zone will be characterised by the following:

1. A shared focus and prioritisation with the GLA/Mayor
2. The alignment of public sector resources
3. Enabling funding to deliver this vision
4. A supportive planning / public sector environment for innovation and investment

By working closely together in partnership, both parties are making a commitment to pool resources, break down obstacles to delivery and foster a culture of innovation across the full spectrum of investments that make and shape a sustainable community.

This innovation will cover our approaches to planning and ensure a quality outcome for residents and businesses; it will bring a range of innovative low cost home ownership options and affordable housing options to the market; and will bring new partners into the process with their experience of developing quality neighbourhoods.

Approach to planning and delivery

The AAP sets out an approach to comprehensiveness in relation to the District Centre and individual site allocations within it.

For each site allocation, applicants will be expected to:

- agree to a joint dialogue for the whole site allocation, together with neighbouring landowners where relevant;
- issue a joint planning statement in respect of the whole site allocation, in the context of the DCF/Masterplan for the District Centre area; and
- following that engagement, submit a detailed planning application or outline/ hybrid application as appropriate.

Portfolio based approach to sites

Through the Housing Zone the borough has committed to a 'portfolio based approach to sites'. The borough will work collaboratively with landowners through the planning system and will work to use available delivery tools (e.g. Housing Zone and Affordable Housing resources) to coordinate the provision of housing tenure and types across the zone. This means that each site will be considered in terms of its specific characteristics and suitability for different housing types and tenures and balanced against proposals for other sites in Tottenham Hale, with the borough playing a key role in managing the distribution across the area.

For example, some sites may be more appropriate for family or smaller units, while others may suit particular tenure types.

The way in which this approach is applied will vary from site allocation to site allocation. In some cases, off-site contributions for affordable housing may be utilised, in others it might be a case of agreements between landowners, in the context of the approach to comprehensiveness set out above.

5.3 Quality and sustainability

Development quality lies at the heart of the Tottenham Housing Zone. The aspiration is that Tottenham Hale will be known as an exemplar neighbourhood in terms of the quality of design achieved for its streets, spaces and buildings. Innovation will be a defining characteristic of the new development and achieving greater sustainability in its broadest sense, including construction techniques, climate adaptation, energy use, and designing for healthy, socially cohesive communities.

Quality Review Panel

Through the Tottenham Housing Zone, the borough and GLA have committed to aligning with the Mayor's Housing Design Guide for London, including environmental standards. As part of this process, developers will be expected to deliver exemplar standards of design.

To support the emphasis on development quality, the Council has recently reconstituted its Design Review Panel, now called the Quality Review Panel, and has recruited a panel of experts.

This investment, alongside the recently drafted 'Haringey Design Charter' in the Draft Development Management Policies DPD demonstrates the Council's commitment to high quality design throughout the development process.

The Panel meets monthly and each Housing Zone site will be expected to go to the Quality Review Panel at least once.

Maintaining a high quality environment in the long run

The Council and its partners are exploring different management models for the future Tottenham Hale; the intention is to achieve a high standard of management and maintenance, as well as sustainable models to support ongoing placemaking activities.

A number of models are being investigated, including Business Improvement Districts, Estate Management approaches, Community Partnership approaches, and it is expected to take forward a DCF delivery strategy on maintenance and operations at an appropriate juncture.

5.4 The importance of monitoring and evaluation

A robust process for monitoring and evaluating development will be used to ensure that the Vision for Tottenham Hale's District Centre is being successfully realised.

Key themes currently being explored to monitor and evaluate the delivery of the Tottenham Hale District Centre are listed on the table opposite.

Monitoring and evaluation methodology

For monitoring and evaluating, the approach will be that partners:

- Agree key performance indicators / measurable targets at an early stage in the design and planning process
- Determine the frequency of monitoring for evaluation purposes
- Work collaboratively with other interested partners to commit to achieving these targets
- Develop innovative solutions if during the monitoring process it is assessed that targets are not being achieved

Themes	Description	Measures
1. A revitalised heart	A place people enjoy spending time in, which fosters interaction and engagement.	- User Satisfaction Survey - Dwell time - Crime stats - Sqm of new and renewed retail, entertainment and leisure space - Property values
3. A well connected centre	Well-connected and accessible spaces, promoting walking and cycling.	- User Satisfaction Survey - Transport by mode - Road safety indicators - Cleanliness indicators
4. A network of green and open spaces	High quality public, green and open spaces, which are well managed/maintained, and perceived	- User satisfaction survey - Usage levels - Sqm of green and open space
2. An affordable 21st century neighbourhood of choice	A mix of affordable and market homes to rent and buy. The social and community infrastructure to support a growing community.	- Housing type and tenure - Sqm of community and social floorspace - Air quality
5. A working centre	A setting conducive to starting up and growing businesses and creating jobs. A mix of job types at varying skill levels	- Jobs - Business numbers - Sqm of new or improved employment floorspace

Ownership



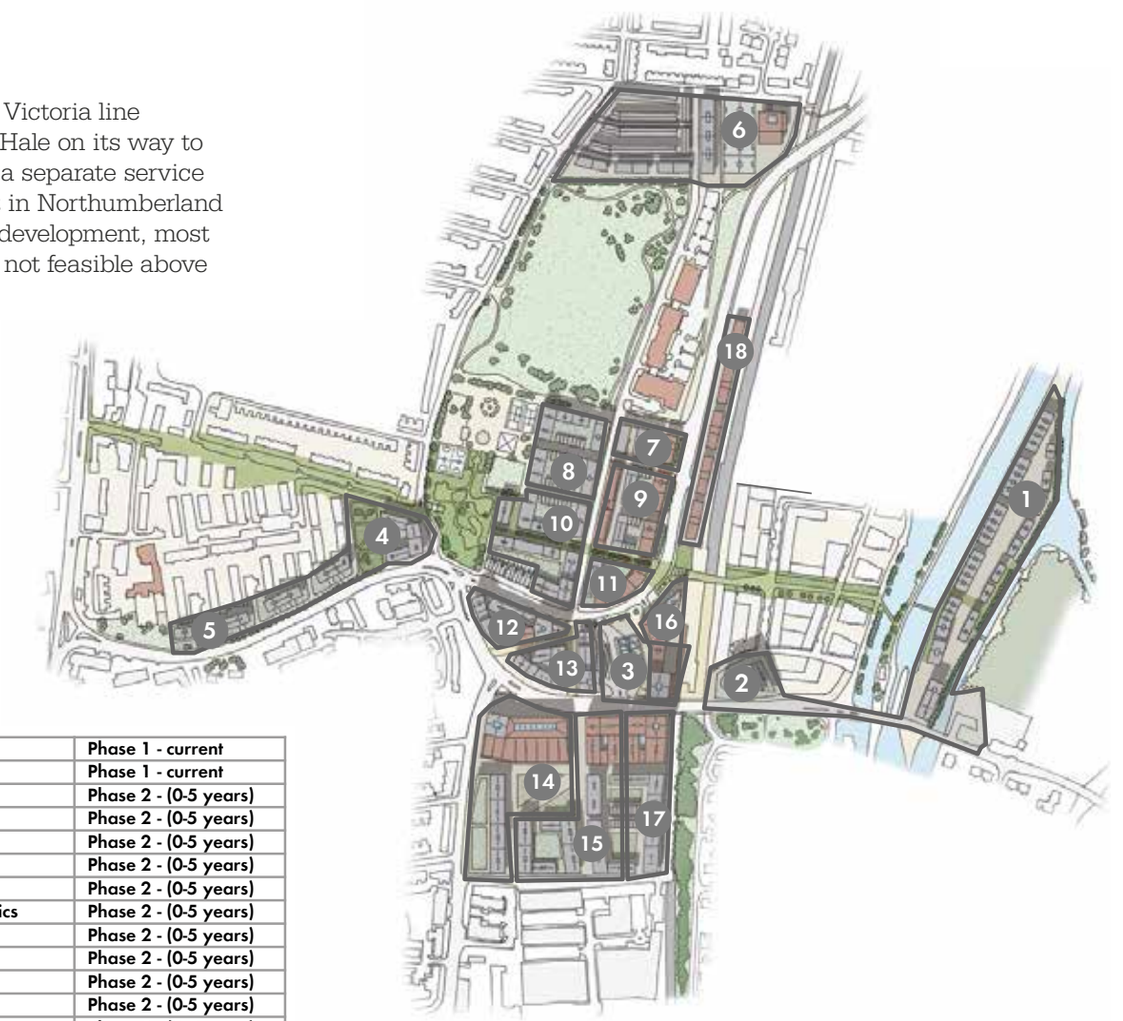
Ownership Boundary

Study Area

Land ownership plan

Phasing

The London Underground's Victoria line passes through Tottenham Hale on its way to Walthamstow and also has a separate service line that heads to the depot in Northumberland Park. Certain types of new development, most notably taller buildings, are not feasible above the Victoria line.



1	Hale Wharf	Phase 1 - current
2	Hale Village Tower	Phase 1 - current
3	Tottenham Hale Station	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
4	Welbourne Centre	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
5	Monument Way	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
6	Ashley Road Depot	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
7	Futon Factory	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
8	Cannon Street Jersey Fabrics	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
9	Berol House & Yard	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
10	Ashley House & BP	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
11	Ashley Road south east	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
12	Station island west	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
13	Station island centre	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
14	Retail Park west	Phase 2 - (0-5 years)
15	Retail Park central	Phase 3 - (5-10 years)
16	Over Station Development	Phase 4 - (10+ years)
17	Retail Park east	Phase 4 - (10+ years)
18	Watermead Way	Phase 4 - (10+ years)

5.2 CAPACITY SCHEDULE

Site Name	Area (ha)	Developed (ha)	Hotel, Office & Light Industry	Jobs
Station Square	1.4	0.9	-	-
Station Square West A	0.3	0.3	-	-
Station Square West B	0.3	0.3	-	-
Station Square West C	0.5	0.5	46,224 sqft	-
Station Square West D	0.4	0.4	-	-
Station Square West E	0.6	0.6	-	-
Ashley Road South	2.5	2.5	156,220 sqft	726
Ashely Road North	1.6	1.6	39,744 sqft	185
Tottenham Hale Retail Park	4.8	4.8	169,551 sqft	1,313
Welbourne Centre	0.6	0.6	-	-
Monument Way	0.6	0.6	-	-
Total	**13.8**	**13.3**		

GEA (sqft)	**411,739 sqft**	
GEA (sqm)	38,252 sqm	
GIA (sqm)	34,427 sqm	
NIA (sqm)	25,820 sqm	
Jobs / Dwellings		**2,223**

Retail, Food & Leisure	Jobs	Community	Residential GEA (sqft)	Residential Dwellings (dw)	Residential Density (dw/ha)
17,376 sqft	85	-	152,721	190	218
23,181 sqft	127	-	121,862	120	364
19,967 sqft	98	-	128,601	127	409
10,879 sqft	53	-	190,394	188	353
5,136 sqft	25	-	82,068	81	182
15,023 sqft	73	-	194,695	192	303
21,216 sqft	110	1,144 sqft	501,567	438	186
-	-	43,699 sqft	225,169	182	110
204,374 sqft	1,023	2,636 sqft	1,089,532	1,008	210
-	-	18,342 sqft	128,825	127	217
-	-	-	34,371	42	43
317,152 sqft		**65,821 sqft**	**2,849,805**		
29,464 sqft		6,115 sqm	264,755		
26,518 sqft		5,503 sqm	238,280		
19,888 sqft		4,128 sqm	178,710		
	1,593			**2,694**	

5.3 RESIDENTIAL CAPACITIES

Site Name	Size (ha)	Developed site	Typology		
			Tower	Flats Core	Flats Deck
Station Square	1.4	0.9	-	-	-
Station Square West A	0.3	0.3	86,904	34,958	-
Station Square West B	0.3	0.3	65,324	50,372	12,905
Station Square West C	0.5	0.5	85,472	104,922	-
Station Square West D	0.4	0.4	-	20,670	61,398
Station Square West E	0.6	0.6	-	130,515	64,180
Ashley Road South	2.5	2.5	-	295,468	177,905
Ashely Road North	1.6	1.6	-	125,246	27,110
Tottenham Hale Retail Park	4.8	4.8	136,630	637,422	315,480
Welbourne Centre	0.6	0.6	116,497	-	12,328
Monument Way	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
Total	**13.8**	**13.3**	**490,827**	**1,399,573**	**671,306**

	sqft to sqm	GEA to GIA	GIA to NIA
Factor	0.092903	90%	75%

Residential							
Maisonette	Terrace	Mews	GEA (sqft)	GEA (sqm)	GIA (sqm)	NIA (sqm)	Dwellings (dw)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
-	-	-	121,862	11,321	10,189	7,642	120
-	-	-	128,601	11,947	10,753	8,065	127
-	-	-	190,394	17,688	15,919	11,940	188
-	-	-	82,068	7,624	6,862	5,146	81
-	-	-	194,695	18,088	16,279	12,209	192
-	-	-	473,373	43,978	39,580	29,685	438
-	72,813	-	225,169	20,919	18,827	14,120	182
-	-	-	1,089,532	101,221	91,099	68,324	1,008
-	-	-	128,825	11,968	10,771	8,079	127
-	47,424	-	47,424	4,406	3,965	2,974	42
-	**120,237**	**-**	**2,681,943**	**249,161**	**224,244**	**168,183**	**2,694**


WATERMEAD WAY

PART 6:
APPENDIX

Tottenham Hale has been identified through the London Plan as part of a potential future District Centre. There will be opportunities for new shops, community and leisure facilities. The Council's Housing Zone bid proposes 4,000 new jobs which will be delivered through both intensified existing and new business uses.




gym

6.1 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

Investment in the railways made Tottenham Hale a good place for industry. Tottenham Hale has a proud history of making and production.

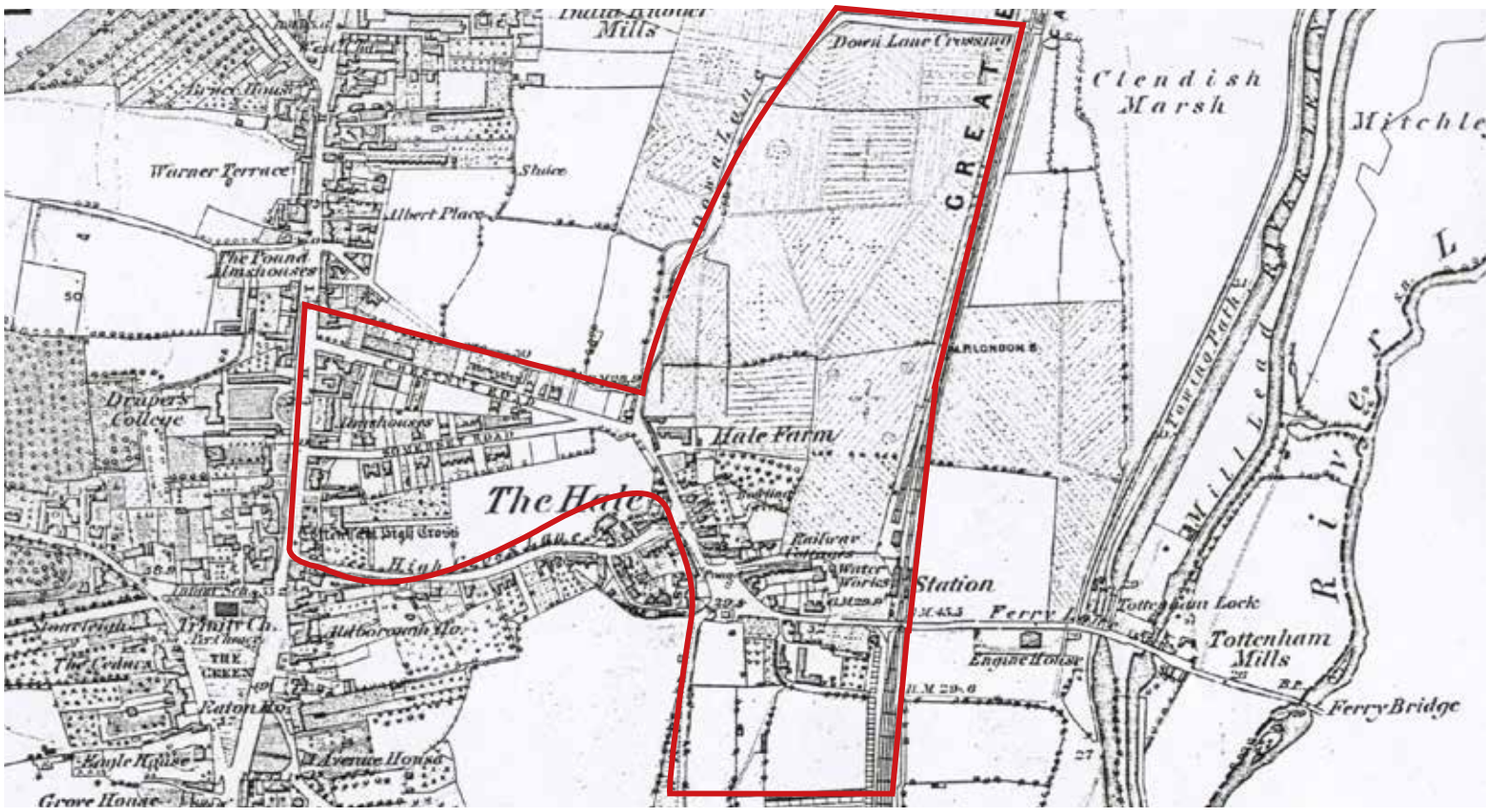
6.1.1 Tottenham Hale's history – a story of change and innovation

Whilst there has been a settlement at Tottenham for over a thousand years, with the area becoming especially popular during the Tudor period as a recreation and leisure destination for wealthy Londoners, it remained largely rural until the 1870's. Indeed, although train services began to pass through Tottenham in 1840, as part of the new line between north London and Cambridge, development was fairly limited.

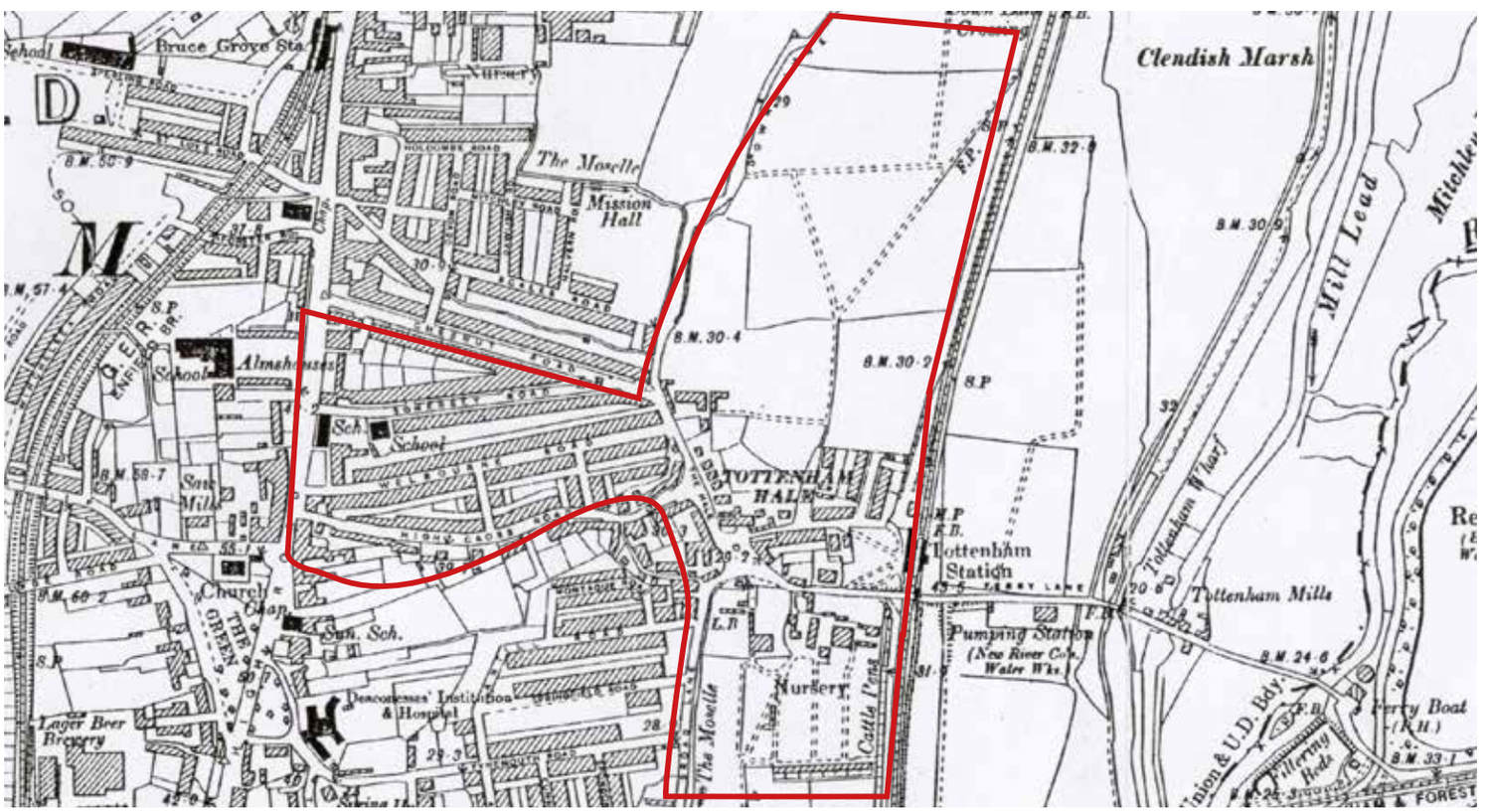
In the late 1870's the line's operator introduced special lower fares for workers, which encouraged house building in the area and quickly transformed Tottenham into an early and important London suburb.

In particular, the areas to the west of Tottenham Hale station developed rapidly during this time. No significant development on the marshes to the east of Tottenham Hale station took place until the early 1900's, when industrial uses began to locate between the railway line and the River Lee. Prior to this, development was limited to a handful of buildings along Ferry Lane.

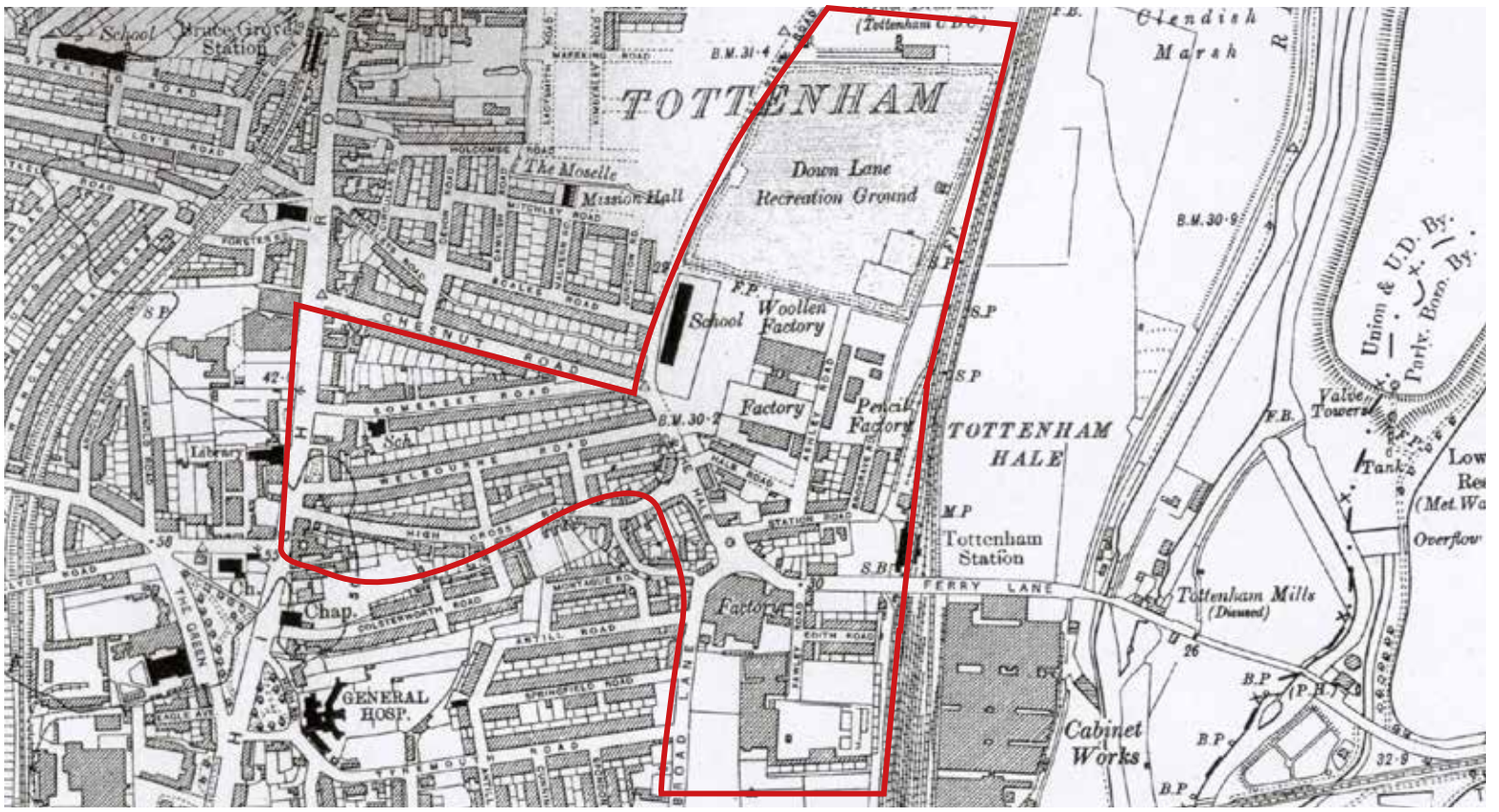
Industrial development between the railway and the river intensified throughout the twentieth century up until the 1970's. The last two decades of the twentieth century and first few years of the twenty-first century saw a number of these industrial sites redeveloped for housing.



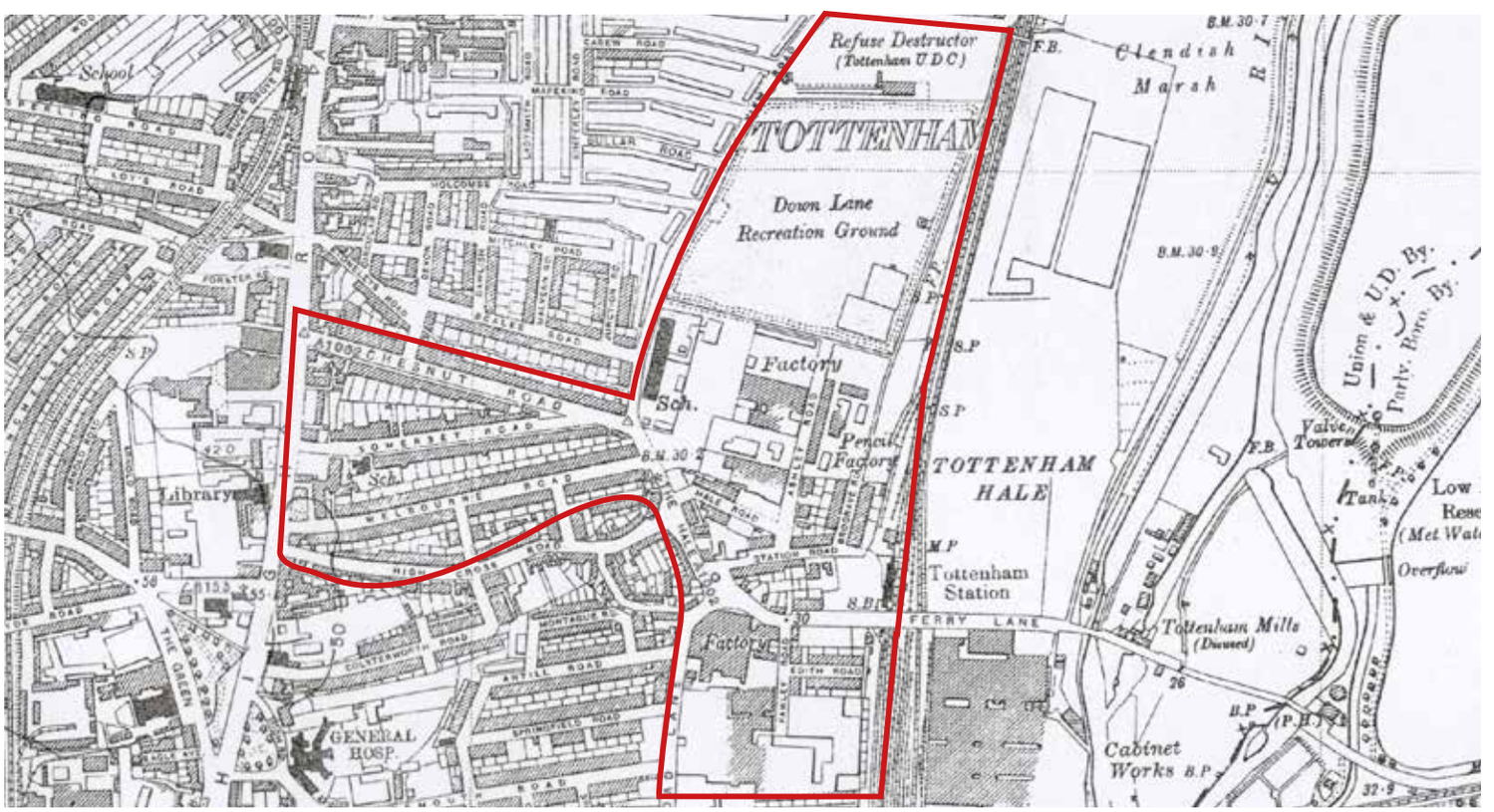
Tottenham Hale 1863



Tottenham Hale 1894



Tottenham Hale 1920



Tottenham Hale 1938



The Hale and factory chimney, 1955



The Hale and factory chimney, 1955



The Pound at The Hale, 1866



Cottages, The Hale, 1907



Looking north-east, over The Hale towards the Pound, c.1950



Tottenham High Cross, looking east to the Hale, 1955



Hale Gardens, 1907



The Hale, looking east to Ferry Lane, 1955



Station Road, looking west, 1955

6.2 SITE ANALYSES

6.2.1 Flood risk

Much of the Tottenham Hale area falls within Flood Zone 2 as shown on the adjacent diagram. The Environment Agency defines Flood Zone 2 as land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or Land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding. Most types of developments are considered appropriate within Flood Zone 2, with an exception test (a method to demonstrate and help ensure that flood risk to people and property will be managed satisfactorily, while allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available) is only required for those forms of development considered to be highly vulnerable.

Site specific proposals will need to be supported by flood risk assessments as schemes come forward. However, all identified development sites within the DCF are included as prospective development site allocations within the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) and have therefore undergone initial screening assessments as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) process.

Reference should be made to the SFRA as in addition to this providing some general commentary across all the identified sites, there is mention of a number of potential options for strategic measures to reduce flood risk in the area. This should be taken in the context of all the identified sites across the DCF area coming forward as site allocations for high density forms of development.



Flood risk map (source, Environment Agency online)

6.2.2 Community facilities

Currently, community facilities in the form of schools, shops and council services, are concentrated along the axis of Tottenham High Road. With recent developments such as Hale Village combined with the future planned growth at Tottenham Hale, there is a growing local need to improve access to the capacity of local community facilities in the Tottenham Hale area.

The Harris Academy, based in the former Techno Park site on Ashley Road, is a brand new all-through school which first opened in September 2014. Intake began with a reception year group in the primary phase and a Year 7 in the secondary phase. These phases will grow by a year group each September until full capacity including the establishment of a Sixth Form.

An already identified priority is the need for new community health facilities to meet the needs of an existing and rapidly growing local population. A new facility is being earmarked for a site within the central area of the new District Centre. This will act as a critical piece of community infrastructure for the Tottenham Hale area and will be an important focus for community services. The opportunity exists to widen the range of services and facilities provided by such a centre through the provision of more general community spaces as part of this facility.



Plan of community facilities across Tottenham Hale

6.2.3 Structure

Tottenham Hale's structure is defined by the fine east-west grain of Victorian and Edwardian terraced housing. Housing and industrial estates that were built in the mid- to late- 1900's disrupt this rhythm and do not follow a uniform pattern.

To the west of Tottenham Hale, Tottenham High Road forms a strong north-south route and punctuates the east-west grain. To the east is the open space of the Lee Valley Regional Park.



Figure ground plan

6.2.4 Building heights

Most of the existing buildings in Tottenham Hale are low-rise, with the majority of these being no more than two- storeys in height. In particular, two-storey Victorian and Edwardian terraced housing and purpose-built low rise industrial, storage and retail premises, equivalent to two- or three-storeys in height, dominate the area.

Some older existing buildings in the local area, normally public housing estates built in the mid- to late 1900's, are medium rise. These types of building are often four to seven storeys tall.

Newer buildings at Hale Village are a notable exception, being much taller than most nearby development. Indeed, Hale Village will eventually include a tower, in addition to the several eight storey plus buildings that have already been completed.



Existing building heights

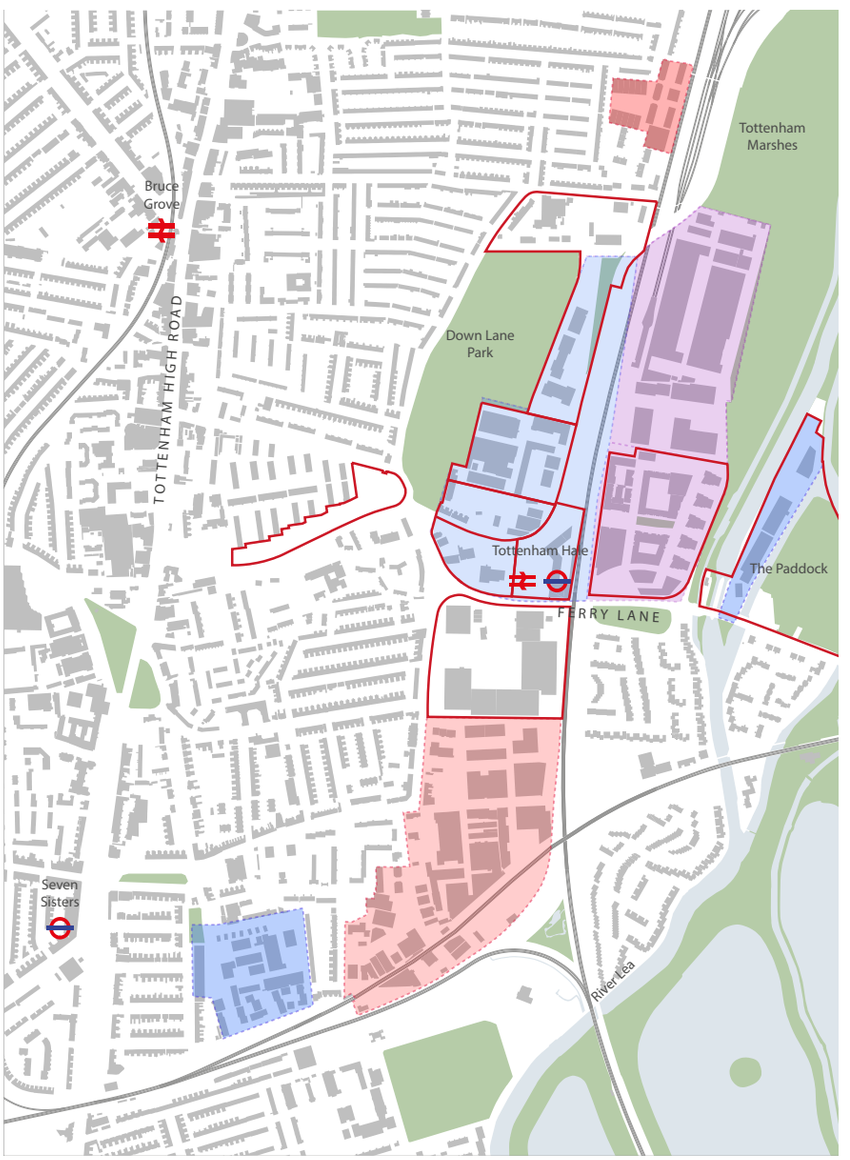
6.2.5 Employment land designations

A high proportion of the land in Tottenham Hale is allocated for employment uses and is split into three categories.

Strategic Employment Locations are employment sites that are identified in the London Plan as being very important to London's economy and must be carefully managed and protected.

Locally Significant Industrial Sites are employment sites that are important for the local economy and protected for B class and physically similar uses.

Local Employment Areas are treated more flexibly and employment generating development that does not fall within a B use class is normally considered acceptable in these locations; in some cases mixed use development including new homes is also considered acceptable.

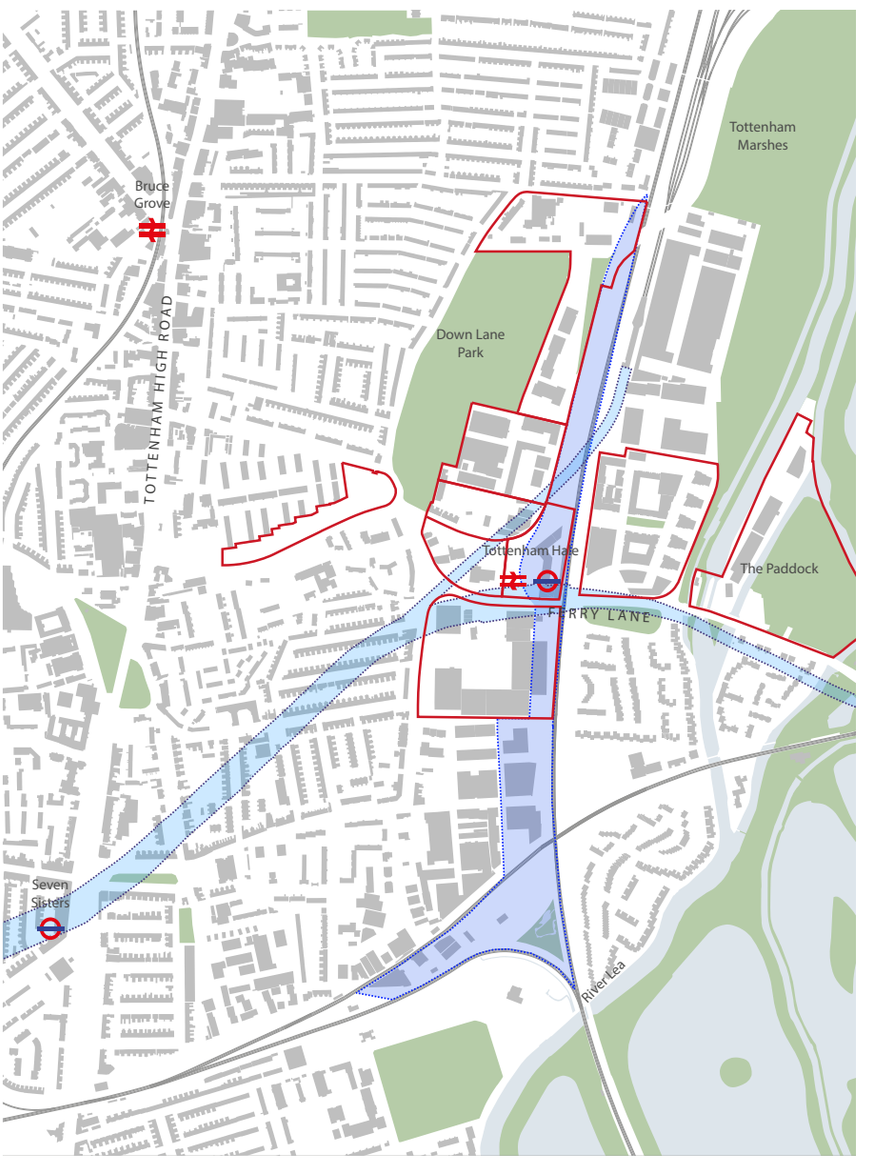


Employment land use designations, Tottenham Hale

6.2.6 Development exclusion zones

The London Underground's Victoria line passes through Tottenham Hale on its way to Walthamstow and also has a separate service line that heads to the depot in Northumberland Park. Certain types of new development, most notably taller buildings, are not feasible above the Victoria line.

Plans for Crossrail 2 to stop at Tottenham Hale are emerging and it is understood that a portal would be located to the south of Ferry Road. If the plans were to go ahead, an area of land to the east of the Tottenham Hale Retail Park development would be safeguarded and potentially required for Crossrail 2 related development.



Plan showing the broad alignment corridor of the Victoria Line infrastructure and the potential safeguarded land required for Crossrail 2

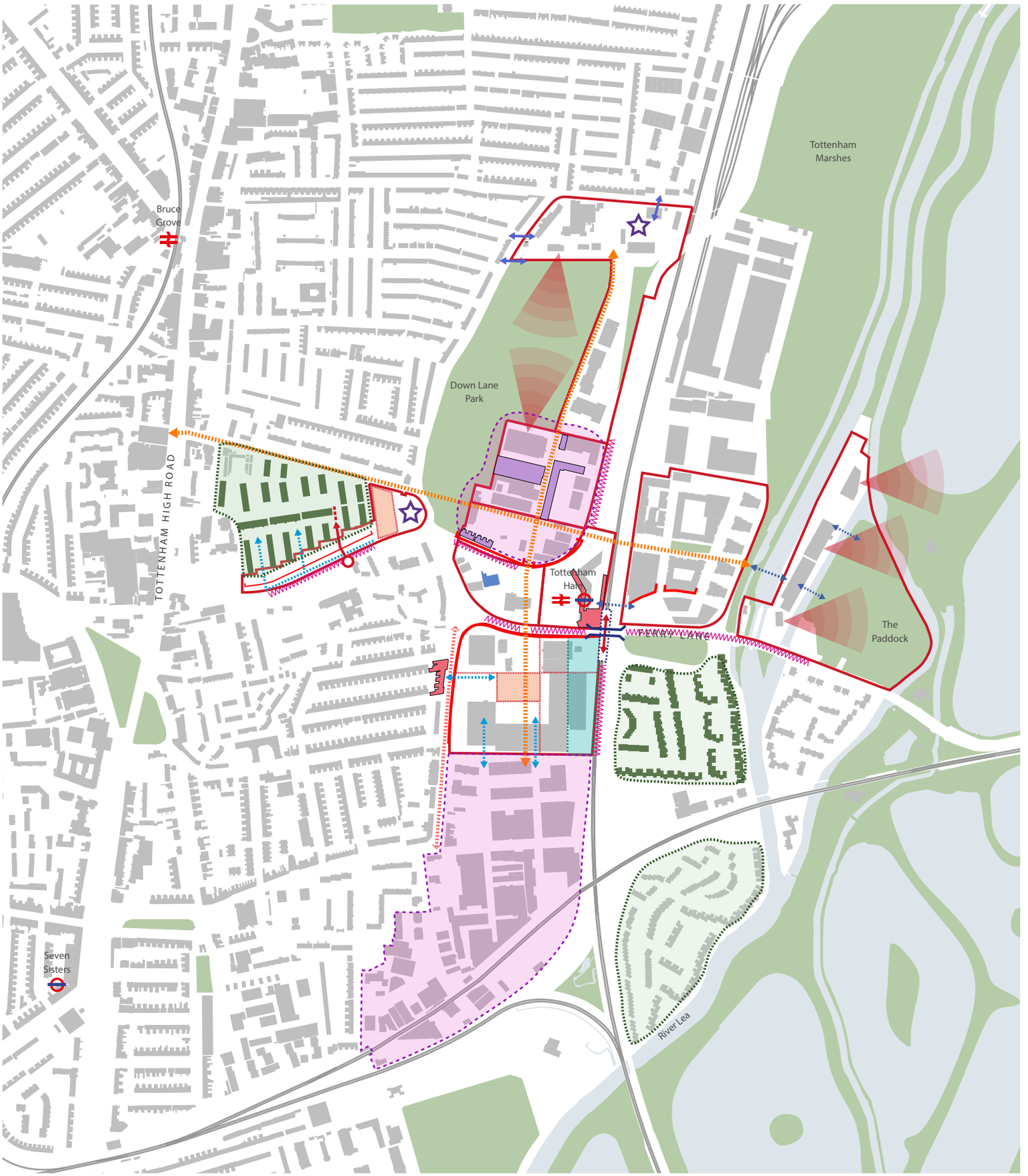
6.2.7 Constraints and opportunities

There are a number of constraints to and opportunities for development in Tottenham Hale. These have had an important impact on the District Centre Framework development parameters.

These constraints and opportunities are:

- Buildings with heritage value along Ashley Road;
- Terrace of Victorian houses along The Hale;
- The approved Premier Inn development on Station Road;
- Potential new contentions between the Chesnut Estate and Tottenham Hale Retail Park and surrounding areas;
- Improved crossings over the railway line, in particular at Ferry Lane;
- The need for acoustic mitigation between main roads and the railway line and new homes, especially along Monument Way;
- Key frontages that can be developed to enhance the area;
- An emerging “high street” along Broad Lane;
- Potential for the creation of new public realm, including an east-west green link and a north-south pedestrian-priority route;
- Adjoining residential and employment neighbourhoods;
- Foundation constraints due to the Victoria line and Crossrail 2; and
- Key vistas looking out onto the Lee Valley Regional Park and Down Lane Park.





Overview of environmental analysis

6.2.8 Active frontages

At present the buildings in Tottenham Hale have a relatively small amount of active frontage that addresses the street.

The largest stretches of active frontage are at Tottenham Hale Retail Park. However, the Retail Park looks inwards and the active frontage does not generally address the surrounding streets.

Elsewhere there are several places, especially in commercial areas, where building frontages face into courtyards rather than outwards towards the street.

Monument Way is notable for having no active frontage on its entire north edge, due to the very inward-looking nature of the Chesnut Estate, as well as little active frontage on its south edge. The Hale Wharf site faces towards the River Lee Navigation, but does not have any active frontage that addresses the Paddock Community Nature Park to the east.



Active frontages – where new development will directly address the streets from which they are accessed

6.2.9 Pedestrian and cycle routes and open spaces

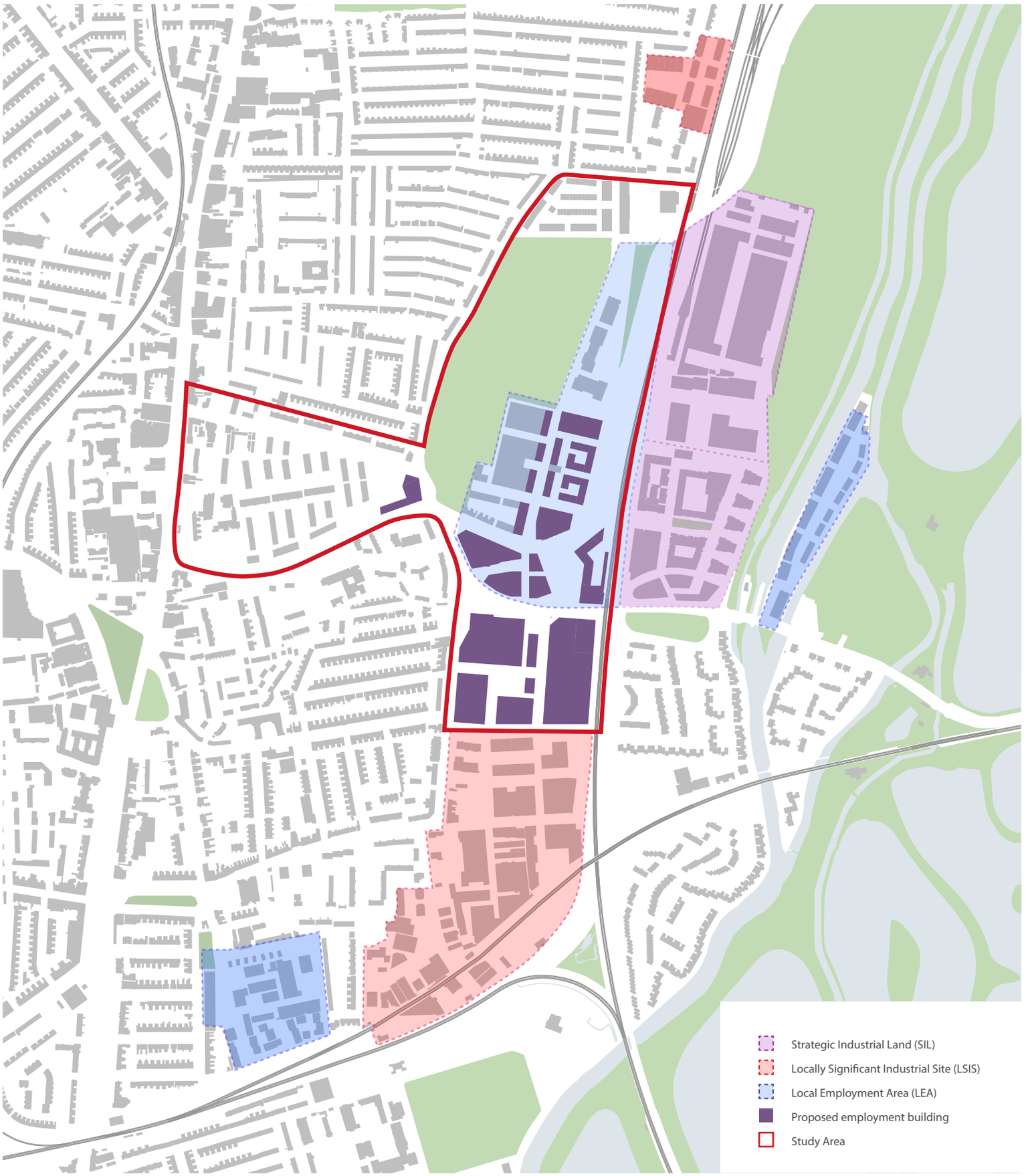
The majority of existing pedestrian and cycle routes in Tottenham Hale are along busy roads, though the Lee Valley does offers a good, traffic-free north-south route. There are opportunities for new pedestrian and cycle routes that use quieter roads.

As well as being near to a number of parks, including Down Lane Park and Markfield Park, Tottenham Hale is within close proximity of the Lee Valley Regional Park and Tottenham Marshes. The Walthamstow Wetlands Visitor Centre, which is currently under development, will enhance the experience of people coming to this area.

The River Lee, the River Lee Navigation and other connected waterways are also nearby. Smaller open spaces are also important. These include the surviving nearby key public spaces discussed in relation to Tottenham Hale's historic development as well as newer pieces of open space such as Perkyn Square and the green strip between Ferry Lane and Jarrow Road.



Pedestrian and cycle routes



Employment designations and DCF employment uses



Housing types



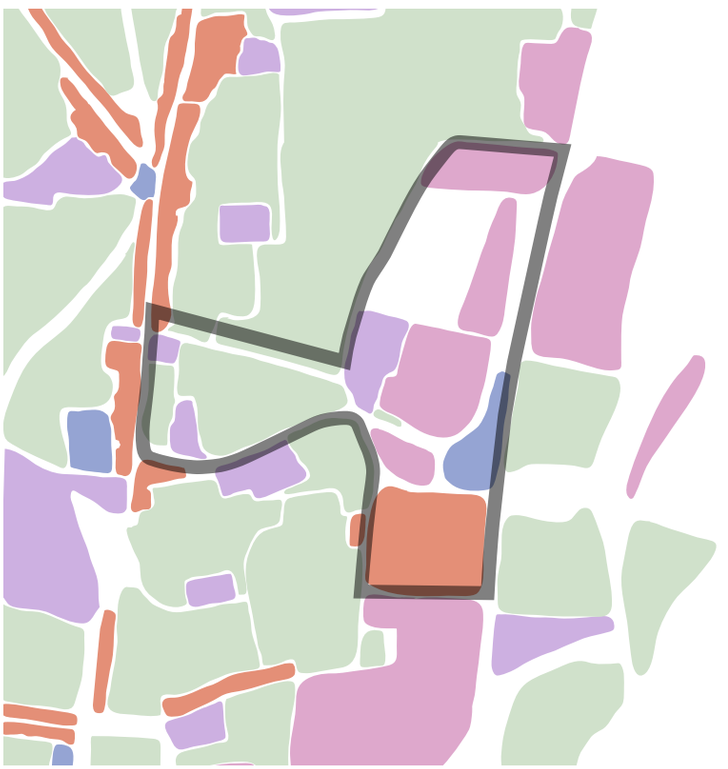
Ground floor use



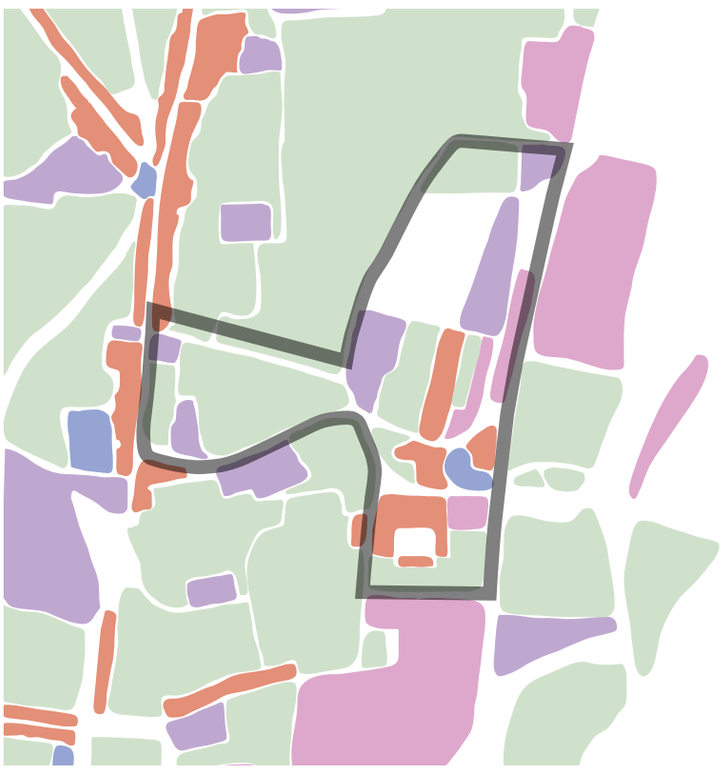
Typical floor use

6.3 Evolution of character areas

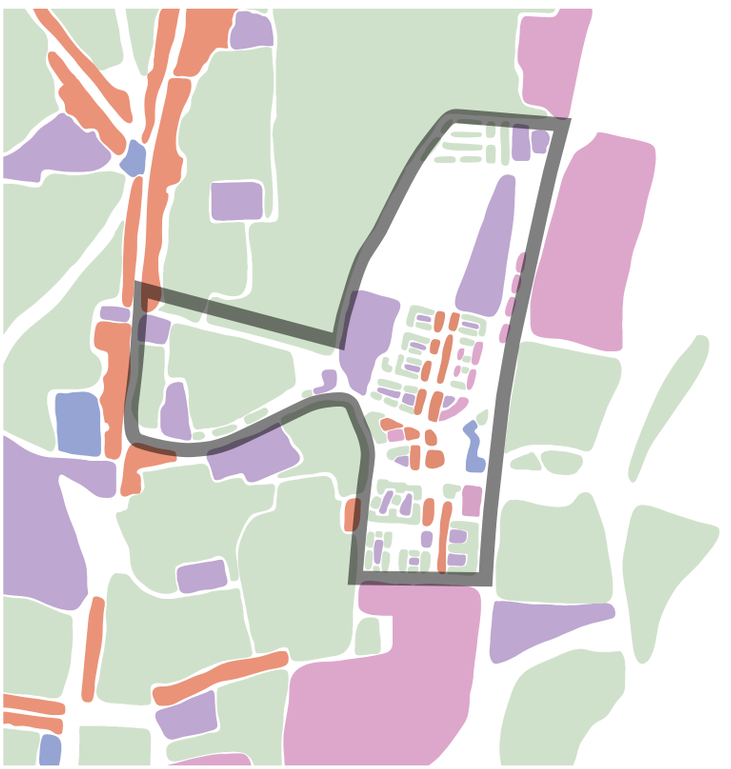
The existing grain and land use character of Tottenham Hale reflects its legacy of large scale factories and industrial sites which once occupied the area. Correspondingly, the urban grain is coarse. An important objective of the DCF is to ensure new development is well integrated with its surrounds and a finer grain of development is promoted throughout the area.



Existing Land Use



DCF1 Proposed Land Use



DCF2 Proposed Land Use

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Allies and Morrison Urban Practitioners accepts no responsibility for comments made by members of the community which have been reflected in this report.

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Tottenham



Tottenham Hale: Green and Open Space Strategy

Feasibility Summary
November 2015
815_R004 A3 Report

www.haringey.gov.uk

Haringey LONDON



This report was produced by the Green and Open Space Strategy Design Team, Kinnear Landscape Architects, Witherford Watson Mann Architects, Jane Wernick Associates / Engineer HRW, P3R Engineers, and Studio Dekka

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- c.Enhancing Ecology
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4.Project Objectives

Priority Projects
- a.The Paddock
- b.Tottenham Marsh
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- d.Down Lane Park
- e.Chesnut Road

Further Projects
- f.Stoneleigh Road
- g.Carbuncle Passage and Bridge
- h.Ferry Lane

Priority Bridges
- a.Central Rail Bridge - HV2
- b.Hale Wharf - HW1
- c.Pymmes Brook - PB1
- d.Hale Wharf - Paddock - LV1

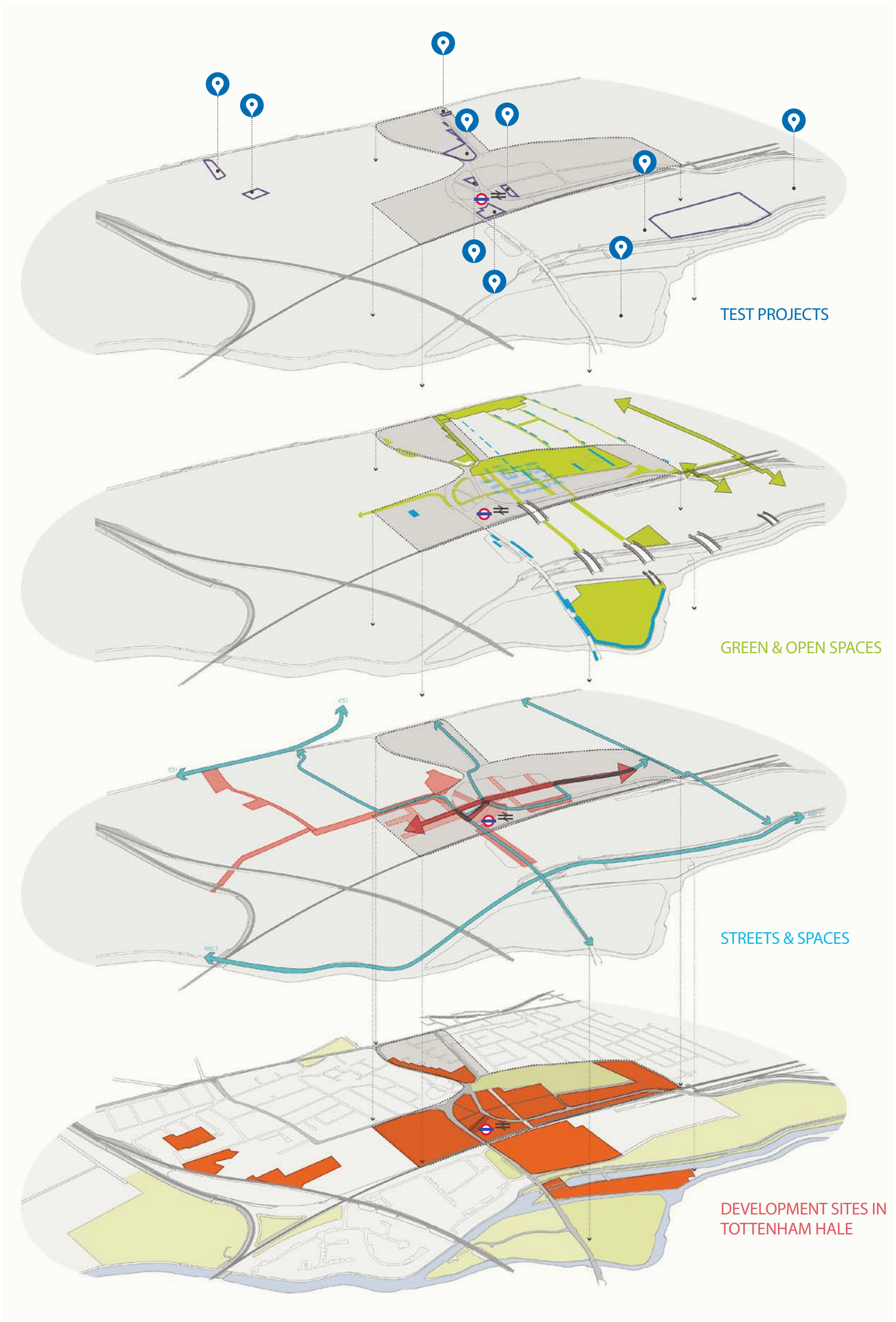
Further Bridges
- e.Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV2
- f.Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV3
- g.Pymmes Brook - PB2
- h.Pymmes Brook - PB3

5.Delivery & Funding



View over the Old River Lea towards the Paddock from the Walthamstow Reservoirs




TEST PROJECTS
GREEN & OPEN SPACES
STREETS & SPACES
DEVELOPMENT SITES IN
TOTTENHAM HALE

Tottenham Regeneration

"London's next great new neighbourhood, Tottenham Hale will be a destination where people can easily access the open spaces and waterways of the Lea Valley Park whilst enjoying a range of retail, leisure and business opportunities. The Hale will feel like a new town centre with an attractive network of streets and public spaces. Through transport improvements, master planning and targeted promotion, key sites will be made ready for major new investment".

Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework

The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework 2014 (SRF) set out the above Vision for Tottenham Hale. The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows what this might look like including what sort of buildings could be built e.g. low rise or high rise buildings, where they could be built, and how this affects transport and movement around the area. This document is based on extensive engagement with the community, stakeholders and landowners.

Beneath the District Centre Framework sit the following delivery strategies:

- Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy: ideas which will guide the improvements to streets and public spaces around Tottenham Hale, to make them more safe, user friendly and attractive

- Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces Strategy: a strategy which will guide the improvements to the routes between the green and open spaces in the area. Extending and connecting these spaces from the Lee Valley through to the High Road

- Test Projects: a selection of relatively low cost projects which can help to bring vacant and underused spaces in Tottenham to life. Test Projects offer an opportunity to work with the community on ideas which could grow into bigger longer-term projects

This document is the Feasibility Summary of the Green & Open Space strategy.

If you have any comments or suggestions on this or any of the other strategies please contact the Tottenham Regeneration team on:

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T : 020 8489 4562

Tottenham Area Action Plan

Guiding the development of Tottenham Hale is the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP). The AAP is the main policy document The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows how Tottenham Hale might look if the AAP's policies are adopted.
All responses submitted as part of the February Local Plan consultation, which included the AAP, have been reviewed and the Plan has been updated. The updated Plan will be out for consultation soon.
Please check www.haringey.gov.uk/localplan for the latest information.

Green and Open Space Strategy

Our May 2015 review of the 2010 Landolt & Brown study made recommendations for the scope of the Tottenham Hale Green Link project to be altered. This recommendation was set within the context of the new client brief, and with an understanding of significant change in Tottenham Hale and the Lea Valley since 2010.

The viability assessment of routes in our report indicated that the existing route of Ferry Lane achieved most of the objectives of access to the River Lea, with low impact on the canal basin and Pymmes Brook; providing access to the Paddock and access to the Walthamstow Wetlands. The conclusion was that enhancement of Ferry Lane as a walking and cycling route is therefore vital to improving accessibility.

The study also concluded that the green link concept should be widened to a larger area or Green Grid to study the following:

- Opportunities for social activation
- Reinforcement of this landscape character of bridges and islands
- Identify a wider concept for “greening the grey” in the context of the DCF and Housing Zone.

Our report, completed in August 2015 developed the Green Grid concept, completing a series of feasibility studies which examined the following areas;

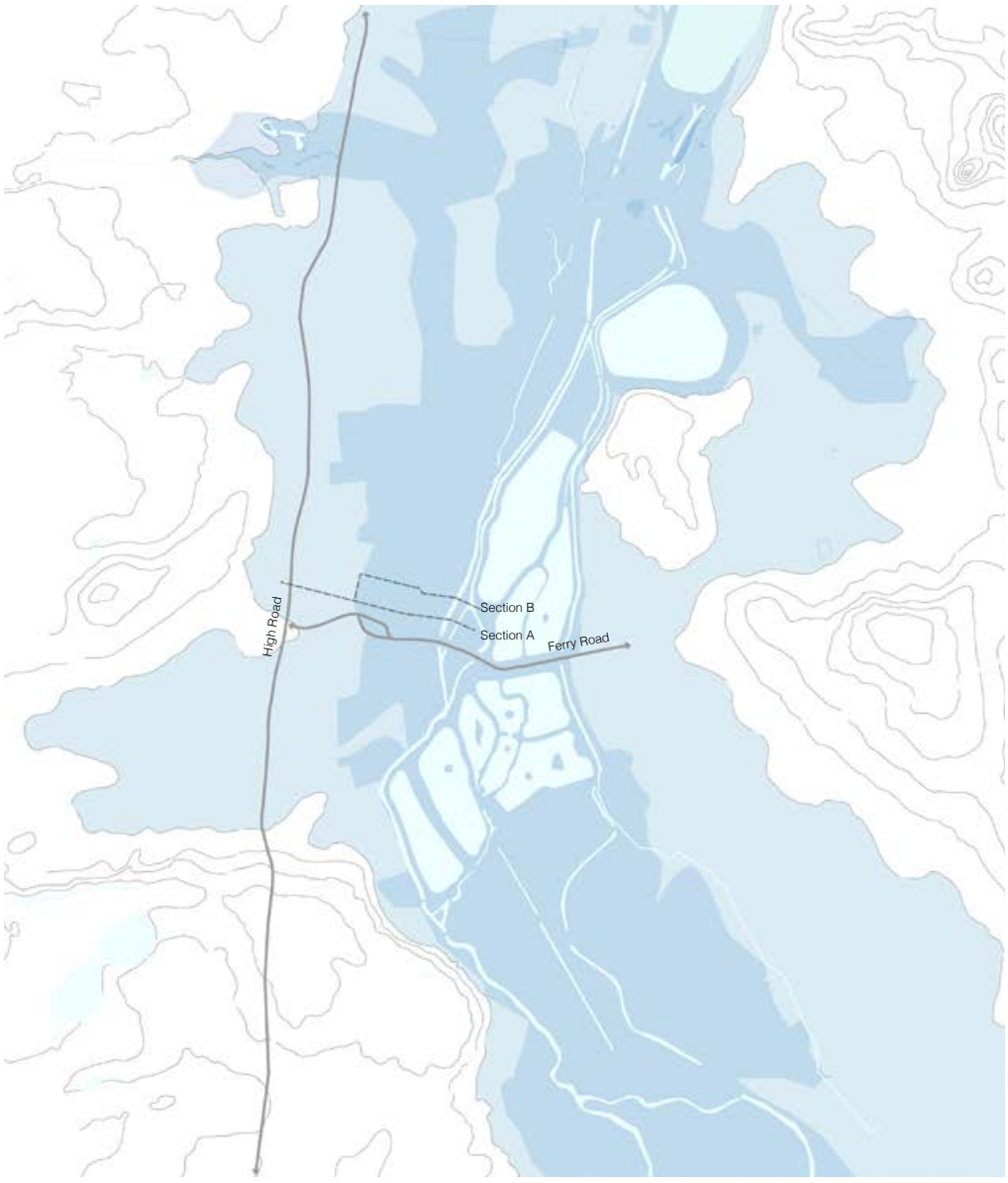
- Enhanced access to quality open space
- Enhanced access to nature
- Create new ecological corridors
- Promote social cohesion and surveillance of the urban realm in the context of the Housing Zone status and in order to promote a coherent district centre
- Identification of barriers to DDA compliant routes to the Lea Valley
- Identification of cycling routes which cater for a wide range of users
- Reduction in the urbanisation of the Lea valley
- Simple bridge design that reinforces the green context through which bridges are passing and enhances user’s experience and views of the landscape
- Promotion of a riverine green identity for Tottenham Hale
- Safeguard ecology and promote accessibility
- Identify key locations and proposals where the reduction in severance caused by roads can be mitigated
- Identify opportunities to link into Wetlands

This report condenses the outcomes of the Feasibility Report outlining the key principles of the Green and Open Space Strategy and identifying the key spaces and projects in Tottenham Hale which are required to implement this strategy.

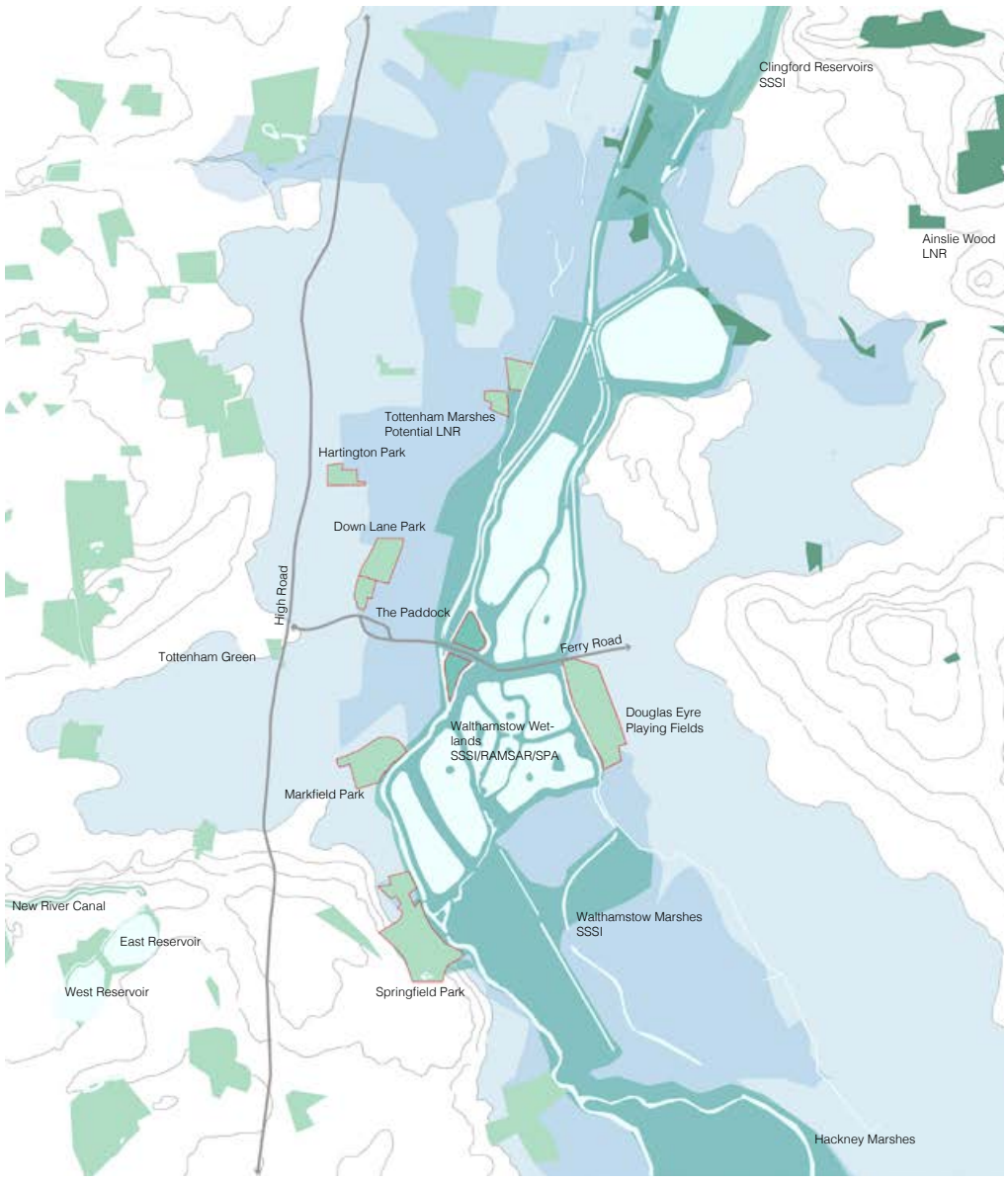


Tottenham Marsh ‘Village Green’

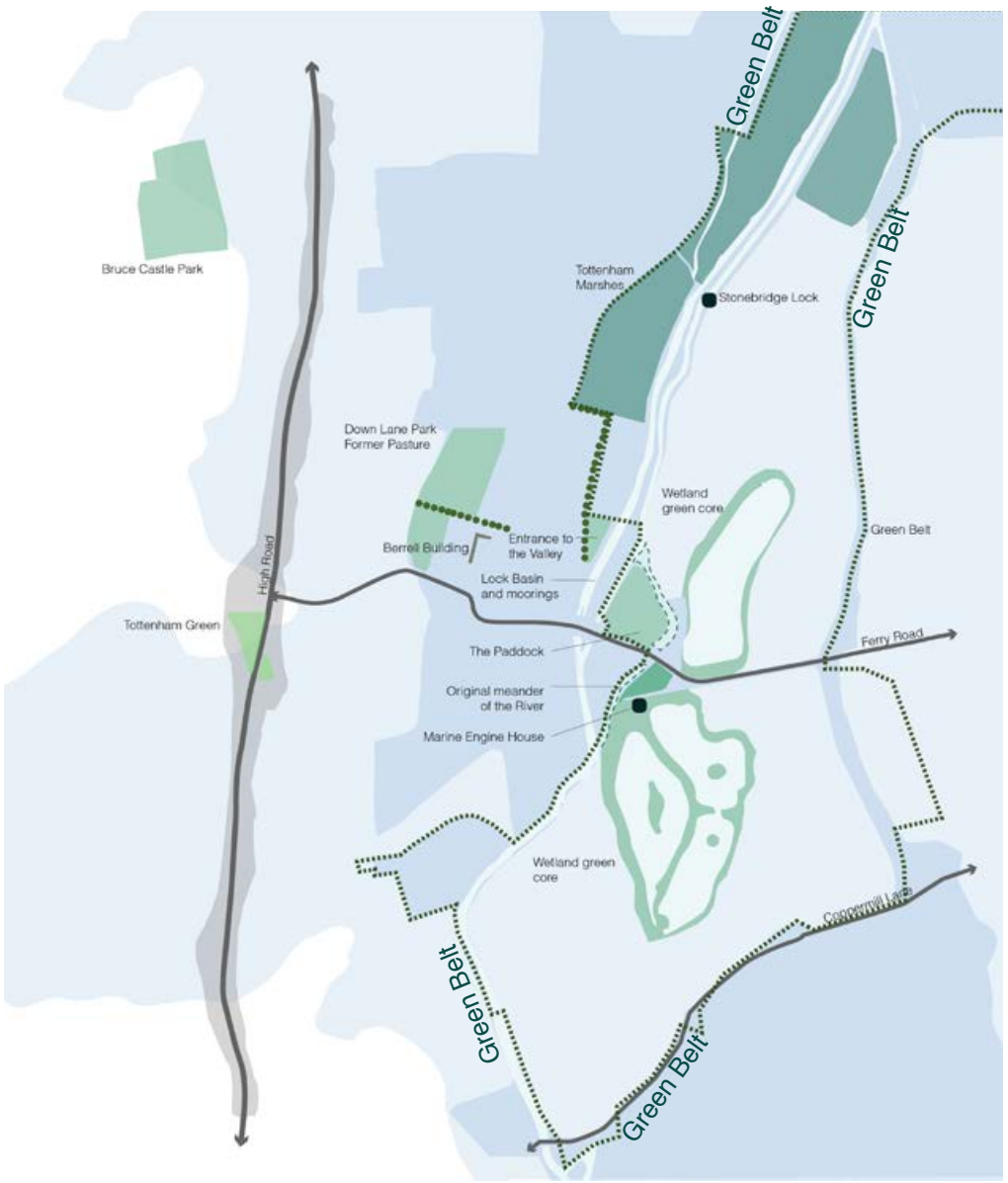




The Valley : The valley extent is based on the Environment Agency Flood zone 2 which is a 1:100-1:1000 event.



Open Spaces Opportunities



Valued Landscape Features

The Valley

The current river corridor is not a true representation of the River Lea Valley. The Valley diagram illustrates the true extent which extends westwards past Down Lane Park but is not visible within the public realm. This also highlights the extent of urbanisation of the valley and loss of the natural valley corridor.

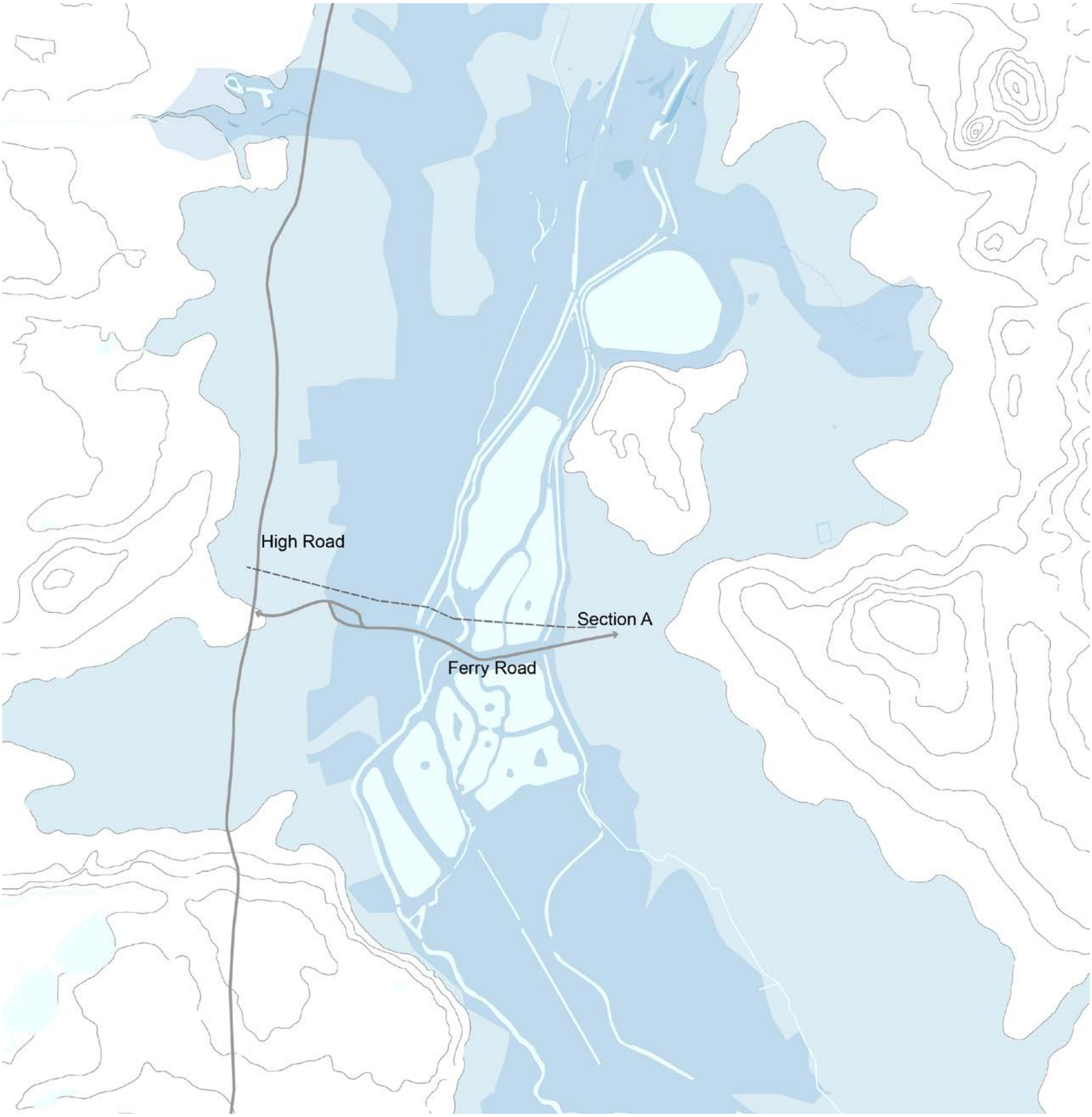
Existing open spaces within the valley corridor are a key opportunity for the character of the valley to become visible again. Ecological enhancements which alter the character of these spaces to reflect the valley is key.

There are three distinct ecological territories within this area:

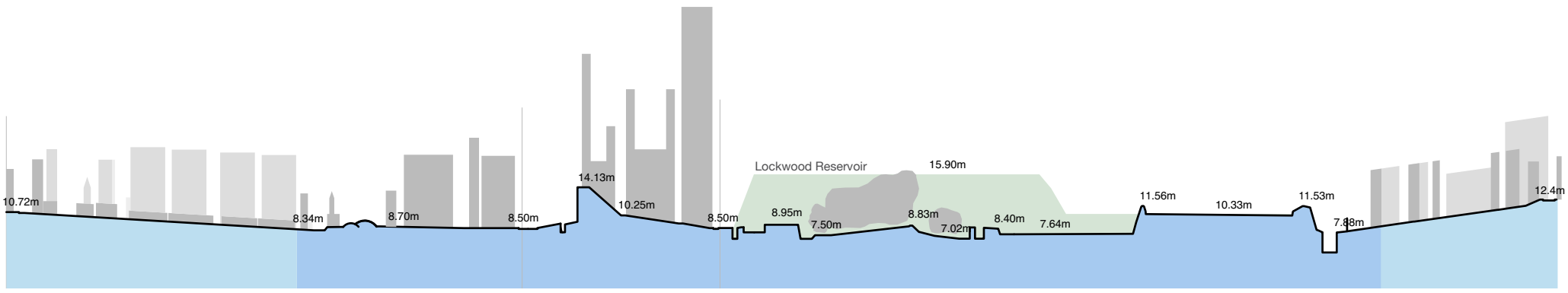
1. Woodland and forests to the west adjacent to Epping Forest
2. Wetland and marshes adjacent to the River Lea
3. City parks and recreation grounds to the east.

Green links from the valley to the urban area should include significant ecological corridors which require wider areas of land which are not exposed to pedestrian and cycle movement.

There are a number of valued landscape features which reflect the natural, historic and industrial heritage of Tottenham Hale. These features should be protected and enhanced when considering new developments and the impact of these new developments on these landscapes.



The Valley



Section A: Existing Development - Vertical scale is exaggerated by 10x

Renegotiating the Urban and Rural

A large extent of Tottenham Hale is located within the natural floodplain of the River Lea, however the natural character of this land has been lost to the urban environment causing the Valley to be narrowed. The section on the opposite page has an exaggerated vertical scale but demonstrates the extent of narrowing. Creating a balance between the urban and rural environment is key to ensure the Valley landscape is protected. Opportunities for how new development can enhance and extend the Valley landscape would be vital to securing this balance.

Addressing people's perception of the Lea Valley is a key way of protecting the Valley. Views of water, naturalised vegetation and wildlife are visual indications associated to the Lee Valley corridor. There are only a small number of opportunities where these views are encountered in Tottenham Hale, these include the view of the Old River Lea from Ferry Lane, the view north over the canal from Ferry Lane and the view from the bridge at Carbuncle Passage which over looks Tottenham Marsh and Lockwood Reservoir. It is important that these views are protected and enhanced as well as extending the perception of the Lea Valley into the wider Tottenham Hale.

Enabling local residents to interface with natural features within the public realm and existing open spaces which are associated with Lea Valley will improve the legibility of the landscape. Bringing the natural heritage of Tottenham Hale to the surface, as well as increasing the number of high level views to the Lea Valley is a vital project objective.

There are a number of opportunities within the existing open spaces and public realm to alter local residents' perception of Tottenham Hale and extend the Valley into the heart of the local area.



View over the Old River Lea from the Ferry Lane / Forest Road bridge

Access to Nature

The Lea Valley is in the green belt and is a significant landscape feature of high ecological importance and a key natural resource for residents of Tottenham Hale. Linking local residents physically to this natural landscape is a key objective of this study.

There are three different grades of Site of Importance for Nature conservation. The three types of designation are:

Sites of Metropolitan Importance: These sites contain the best examples of London's habitats and are the highest priority for protection.

Sites of Borough Importance: Damage to these sites would mean a significant loss to the borough. While protection is important, management of borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.

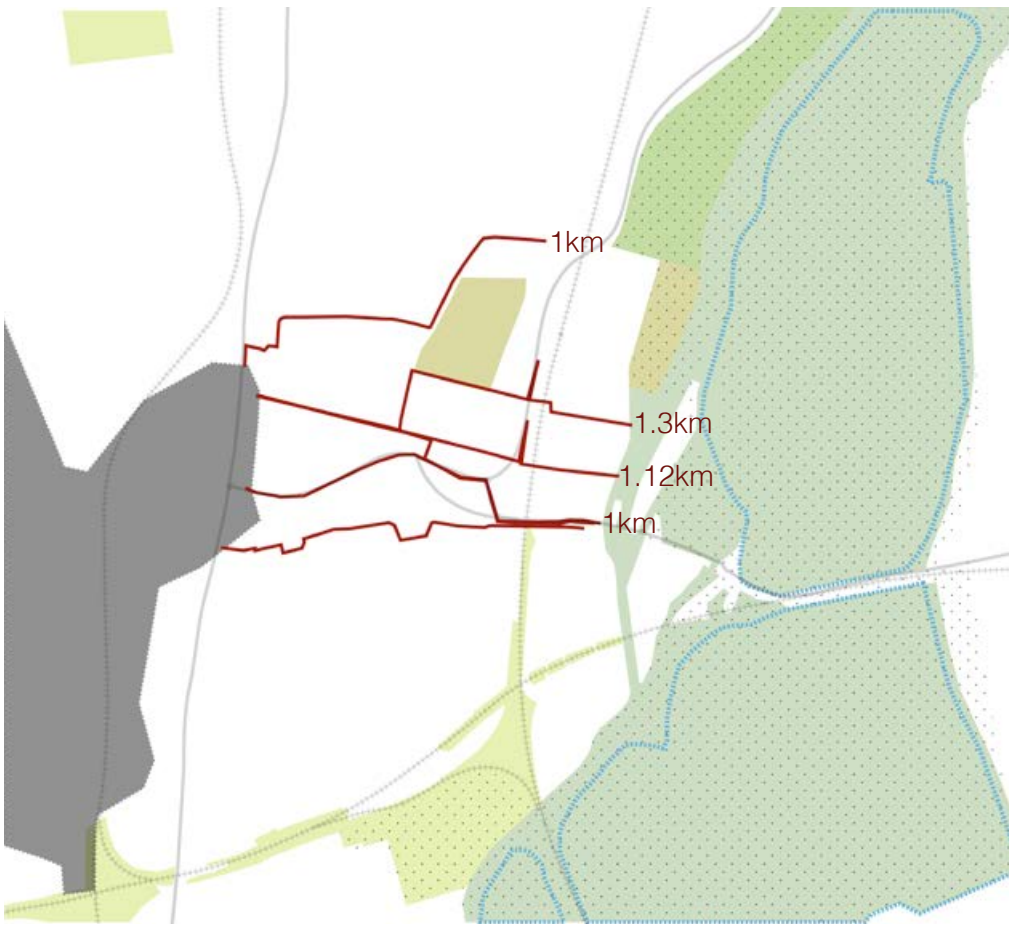
Sites of Local Importance: These sites which are or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools). Only the northern section of Down Lane Park falls into this category.

The western edge of Tottenham Hale is a key area which is deficient in access to nature. An area deficient in access to nature is qualified by Greenspace Information for Greater London (GIGL) as "areas where people have to walk more than one kilometre to reach an accessible wildlife Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance".

As the first diagram below illustrates, the proposed links, routes and bridges reflected in the Landolt Brown report will not provide access to nature in the Lea Valley as all these routes are longer than 1km.

In order for the proposed links and routes to tackle this deficiency it is key to extend the Lea Valley in to the heart of Tottenham Hale. Down Lane Park is an important opportunity for this enhancement. Enhancing this space to a Site of Borough importance would reduce the current areas deficient in access to nature.

The southern section of the site is not currently classified therefore ecological enhancements will be needed to achieve the designation of Borough Grade 1 Importance.



Existing Access to Nature - Ecological Designations

- SINC Metropolitan Importance
- SINC Borough Grade 1 Importance
- SINC Borough Grade 2 Importance
- SINC Local
- Areas deficient in access to nature
- Green Belt
- Pedestrian Route
- SSSI Designation



Proposed Access to Nature

- SINC Metropolitan Importance
- SINC Borough Grade Importance 1
- SINC Borough Grade Importance 2
- SINC Local
- Areas deficient in access to nature
- Areas deficient in access to nature affected by propsal
- Pedestrian Route

Access to Open Space

The aspiration of the Housing Zone is to see over 5,000 new residents within Tottenham Hale. In accordance with London Housing Design Guide Standards, there will be a deficit of 76,357m2 of open space within the current DCF which will need to be accommodated in the local area.

There are a three key open spaces within Tottenham Hale which provide recreational spaces for local residents.

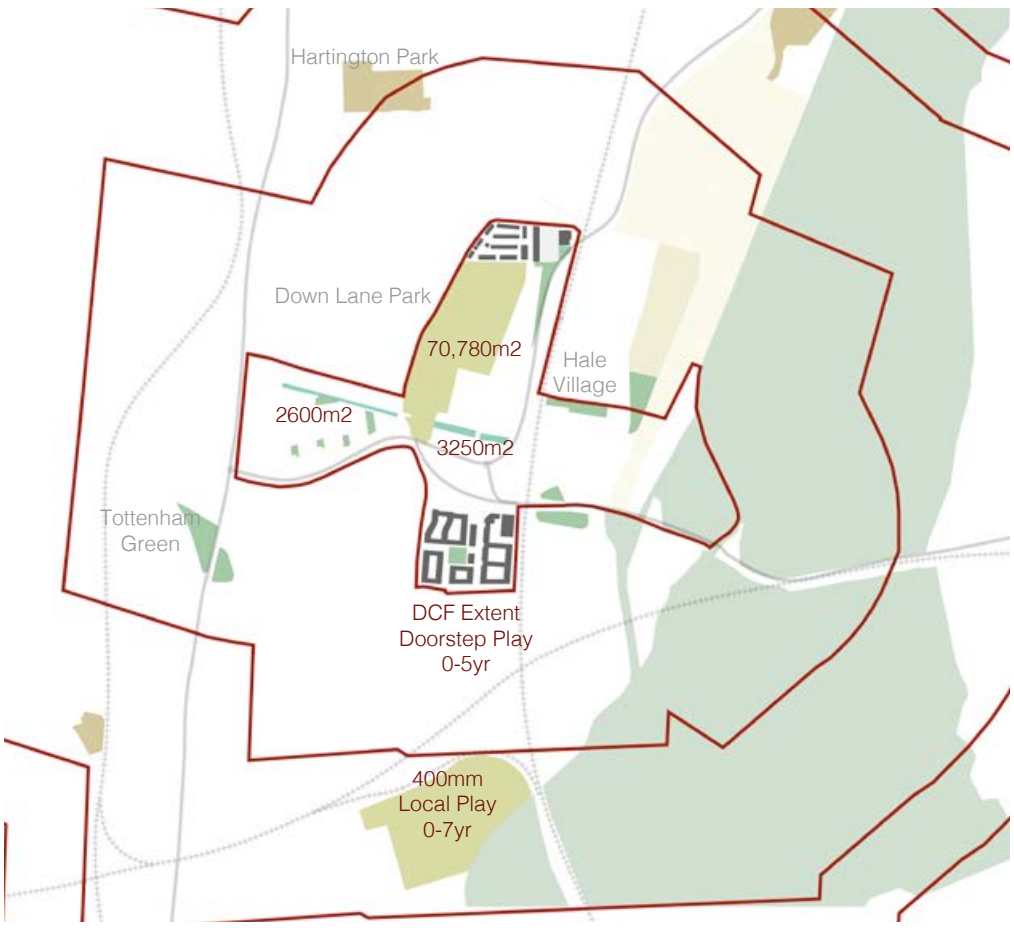
- Down Lane Park is a local park, located at the heart of Tottenham Hale, this park is a well used and popular facility but was described in Haringey's Open Space Strategy 2006 as 'below average'.
- Marksfield Park is situated to the south, similar to Down Lane Park this facility has a range of sport and play facilities. However, the existing Hale Road network adjacent Tottenham Hale Station is a barrier to local residents in Tottenham Hale when trying to access the park.
- Hartington Park to the north is a much smaller facility categorised by an undulating landform and a mix of play facilities for younger children and natural play.

In accordance with guidance from Play England and the Mayor of London Play and Informal Recreation SPG, a variety of open spaces facilities are to be provided at certain distances from the new development. The diagram below shows the limits placed on provision of these Local Equipped Areas of Play (LEAP), Local Areas of Play (LAP) etc. from the DCF.

The opportunities to increase the size and quality of open space are as follows:
The main opportunity is the increase in the size of Down Lane Park by extending it east and west. Other opportunities are listed below:

- Improved play and sport facilities for all ages
- Improving links to parks for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Identifying other open spaces which can be improved to provide additional play space and by linking these spaces a comprehensive play and sport network can be established consisting of existing, enhanced and new facilities.





Existing Open Spaces - Play and Sport facilities

- Existing open spaces
- Play facilities
- Sport facilities
- Play England play facility distance requirement

Proposed Open Spaces

- Existing open spaces
- Existing spaces which can potentially offer play and sport opportunities
- Routes where play facilties could be incorporated
- Proposed developments
- Play England play facility distance requirement



Down Lane Park view along the diagonal path to Park View Road





Existing Green Context



Renegotiating the Urban and Rural : Green Grid Strategy

Enhancing access, movement and open space/ecology are three of the main concepts for renegotiating the urban and rural in Tottenham Hale. A series of studies have been completed which have investigated these key themes and the opportunities for establishing a Green and Open Space Strategy

The following opportunities have been identified;

- Enhanced access to quality open space
- Enhanced access to nature
- Creation of new ecological corridors
- Promote social cohesion and surveillance of the urban realm in the context of the Housing Zone status and in order to promote a coherent district centre
- Identification of barriers to DDA compliant routes to the Lea Valley
- Identification of potential cycling routes which cater for a wide range of users
- Reduction in the urbanisation of the Lea valley
- Simple bridge design that reinforces the green context through which bridges are passing and enhances user's experience and views of the landscape
- Promotion of a riverine green identity for Tottenham Hale
- Safeguard ecology and promote accessibility
- Identify key locations and proposals where the reduction in severance caused by roads can be mitigated
- Identify opportunities to link into Wetlands

Vision

The vision of the Green and Open Spaces Strategy is to improve access and movement between the High Street and the Lea Valley for local residents via a network of routes linking local green and open spaces whilst safeguarding ecology and enhancing the riverine character of Tottenham in key locations. A legible network of green routes which are safe, well used and well surveyed are important for the urban network.

Improving open spaces within the valley corridor are a key opportunity for the character of the valley to become visible again through wayfinding trees and resisting urbanisation. Ecological enhancements that alter the character of these spaces and increase local people's access to nature are vital. Green links from the valley to the urban area should include significant ecological corridors that require wider areas of land that are not exposed to pedestrian and cycle movement.

There are a number of valued landscape features, which reflect the natural, historic and industrial heritage of Tottenham Hale. These features should be protected and enhanced when considering the impact of new developments on these landscapes.

A series of new bridges will be fundamental to creating new east and west access. The existing links at Ferry Lane and the underpass will also be enhanced to improve connectivity

Social cohesion is best served by improving Down Lane Park as an open space with a strong ecological bias so that it serves as a borough grade SINC park and a local social hub.



Proposed Green Network



Green Network

A network of enhanced open spaces, ‘greened’ streets, and new bridge links across the railway lines and the canal will create an improved green environment with local and strategic links to the existing open spaces. Improving legibility and creating better links between local residents and open spaces is the key objective. Enhancing the natural environment and extending this rich ecology through open spaces and the public realm is vital.

A series of objectives to achieving this vision are noted below:

Enhance access to nature by bringing the Lea Valley closer to Tottenham High Road

- Extension of existing open spaces by utilising under used spaces and relocating facilities
- Down Lane Park enhanced to a Borough Grade SINC
- Extension of the Valley using SUD’s
- Links to new Harris Academy sport facilities
- Northern bridge opens up the open space network by creating a new circular route
- Make green space more visible by new tree planting and protection of existing landscape features
- New bridges create high level views across the valley
- Proposed DCF housing to sit within a widened Down Lane Park

Keep the Lea Valley Wild and Green

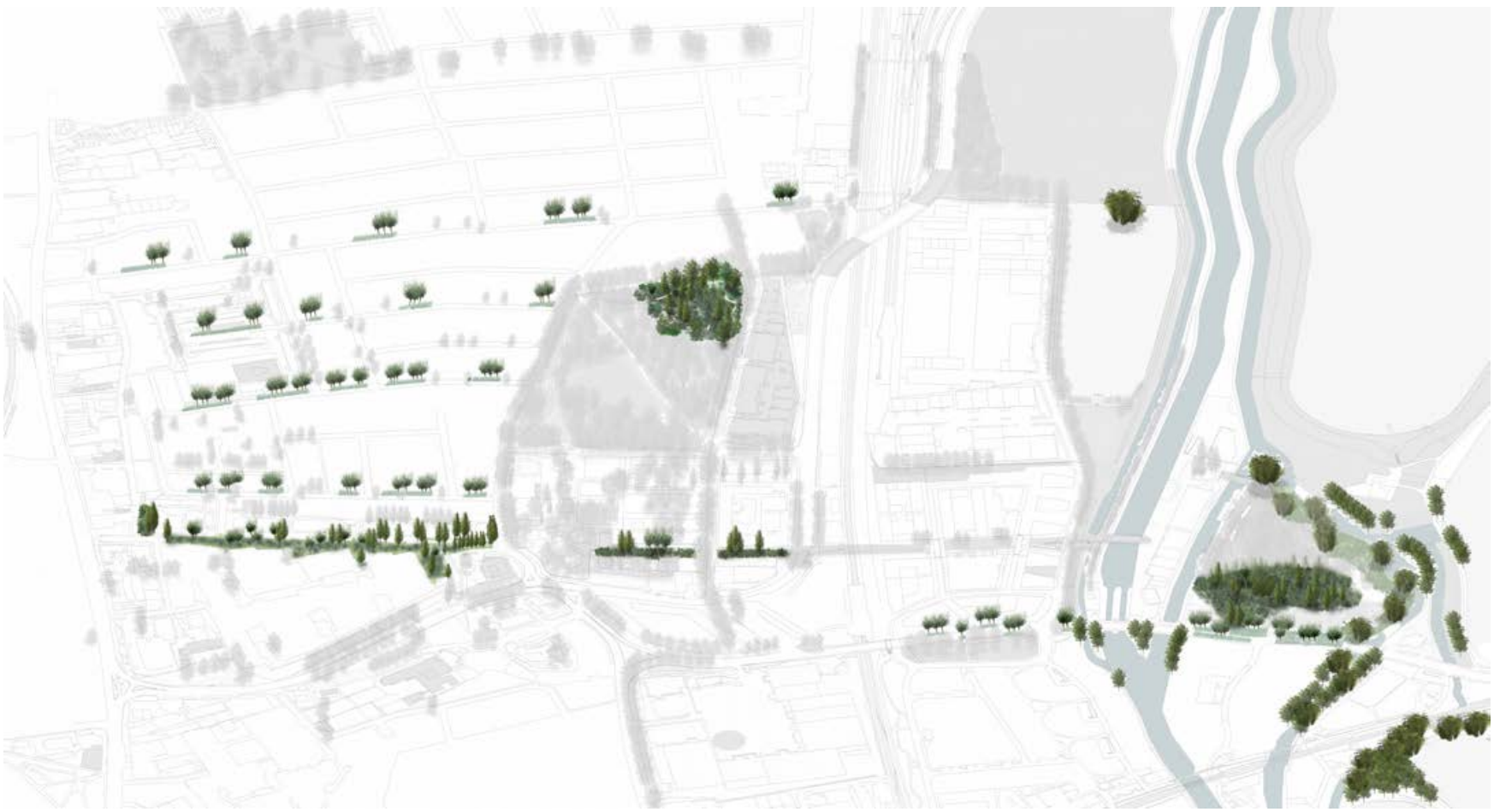
- Northern bridge positioned to minimise impact on existing site ecology
- Mitigate urbanisation of the river edge by including lifts on Hale Wharf bridge to minimise ecological impact
- Lighting to be minimised

Reinforce the Paddock’s historic role as an island in the Lea Valley

- Eastern edge along the Old River Lee to be activated protecting the wild interior and ecology
- The northern bridge location is preferred and reinforces eastern activation
- Ecological enhancements including water meadows and wet woodlands are key



Woodland and Veteran Tree Ecology



Wet Woodland, Swale and River Edge Ecology



Meadow, Grassland and Ruderal Ecology

Enhancing Ecology

The Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan highlights selected habitats and species that are important to the borough.

- Allotments
- Gardens
- Parks and Green Spaces
- Woodland
- Standing Water
- Built Structures
- Bats (all species)

Our proposals aim to promote these habitats and help support the action points of the plan.

- Protect and conserve Haringey's veteran trees
- Restore and increase standing water habitats
- Biodiversity improvement work
- Improve access to nature in Haringey's parks and green spaces, particularly in areas of deficiency in access to natural green space
- Increase area of woodland
- Promote the construction of biodiversity features within new developments

Creating a network of habitats through out Tottenham Hale will help create corridors for wildlife as well as enabling local residents to experience a range of habitats. Down Lane Park is an important opportunity in increasing access to nature for local residents, creating a range of habitats within this important open space will be key to achieving a Borough Grade SINC (Site of Interest for Nature Conservation).



Proposed Blue Network



Blue Network

Re introducing 'wetland' features into the urban realm will enable local residents to interface with Tottenham Hale's natural heritage as the River Lea floodplain.

Making water visible again in the urban realm

- SUDS proposals for streets
- De culverting the Moselle where possible
- Water edge street trees to support a legible riverine landscape

Development to have a sustainable agenda for water conservation

- Roof water runoff from the adjacent DCF in Down Lane park can be harvested and used to feed SuDS and Swales.



Proposed Urban Network



Urban Network

A legible network of routes which are safe, well used and well surveyed are important for the urban network. Direct routes which link local residents to local resources and infrastructure will be key. Enhancing the environment of these routes as well as ensuring there is ‘access for all’ is vital.

Improve East West access to the Lea Valley

- A series of bridges satisfy the different objectives of the project
- A series of Pymmes Brook bridges create strategic access to the towpath/National Cycle Network 1 route
- Enhance existing links to provide access for all routes to the Lea Valley e.g. Underpass
- Hale Wharf bridge will provide direct access for new residents to the east to the Station and beyond
- Bridges and open spaces are key for social cohesion by bringing new and existing residents together

Move small businesses displaced by housing into local available space to activate adjacent green space

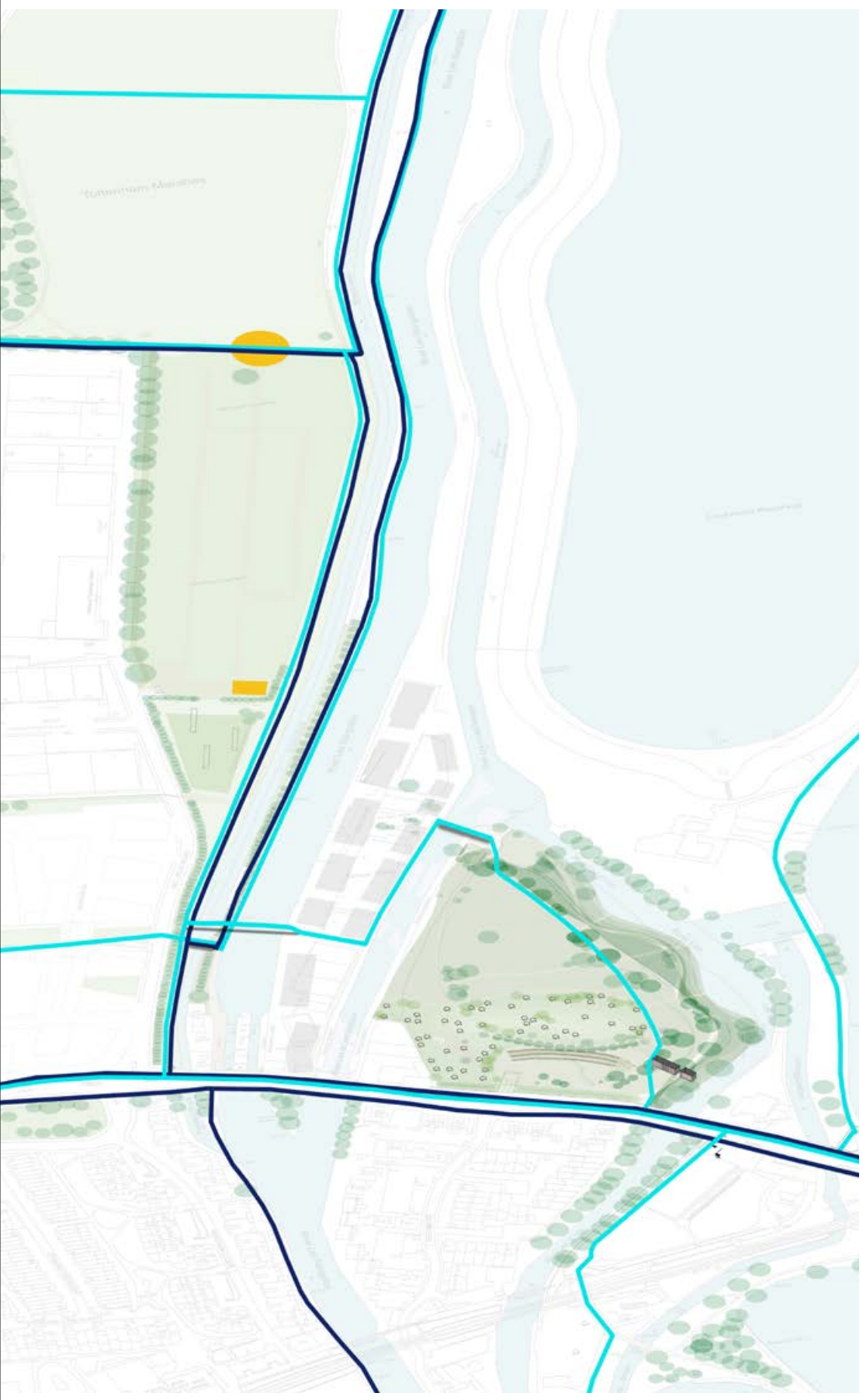
- Identify small business spaces which activates local open space and routes, providing safe routes during the day and a vibrant community enlivened by living and working.

Increased usability of open space to absorb new residents

- An extended Down Lane Park is the main opportunities for improved open space
- Create a social hub in Down Lane Park to support social cohesion



Proposed Cycling Network



Cycle Network

There are a number of ways the requirements of the two different types of cyclist in Tottenham Hale can be accommodated in the urban realm and open spaces.

Comprehensive network of routes

- Using existing open spaces to connect existing cycle routes
- Series of new pedestrian and cycling crossing points to improve connectivity
- Segregated cycle routes along Ferry Lane with SUD features

Promoting cycle culture in the urban realm

- Series of cycle hubs to be created in existing open spaces


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Green & Open Space Strategy Project List

Priority Projects

1.The Paddock
- New entrance and access requirements
- Ecology Enhancements
- River Restoration
- Provision of educational facilities

2.Tottenham Hale Village Green/ Tottenham Marshes
- Provision of new community facilities
- Ecological enhancements

3.The Underpass
- Regraded and enhanced entrance space
- Green Link to Down Lane Park
- Undercrofts enhanced for small businesses

4.Down Lane Park
- Increased community and sport facilities in the central area
- Deculverting of the Moselle and creation on a wet woodland
- Grassland and wildflower enhancements
- Natural play provided in the upper park
- Footpath and entrance enhancements

5.Ashley Links
- Increased open space linked to Down Lane Park

6.Chesnut Road
- Removal of the eastern roadway
- New junction with Park View Road and link to Hamilton Close
- New open space and play facilities
- Sud provision with combined footpath and cycle way

7. Dowsett Road, Scales road, Mafeking road, Dowsett Road.
- Provision of new sud system along the roadway
- Tree planting

Further Projects

8.Carbuncle Passage and Bridge
- New bridge with access for all
- Resurfacing of the passage
- Boundary enhancements

9. Stoneleigh Road
- Pocket Parks established
- Linking of Holcombe Road and Brook Street and extension of the Holcombe Market
- Parking adjusted and parklets provided e.g. new seating , open spaces, vegetation etc
- Boundary works with associated businesses to facilitate spill out areas and interface with Stoneleigh Road
- Resurfacing to promote cycling and pedestrian routes
- New links created to adjacent residential streets and estates

10. Ferry Lane
- Provision of new cycle routes
- Enhanced environment e.g. planted verges, tree planting etc

Priority Bridges

11.Central Rail Bridge - HV2

12.Hale Wharf - HW1

13.Pymmes Brook - PB1

14.Hale Wharf - Paddock - LV1

Further Bridges

15.Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV2

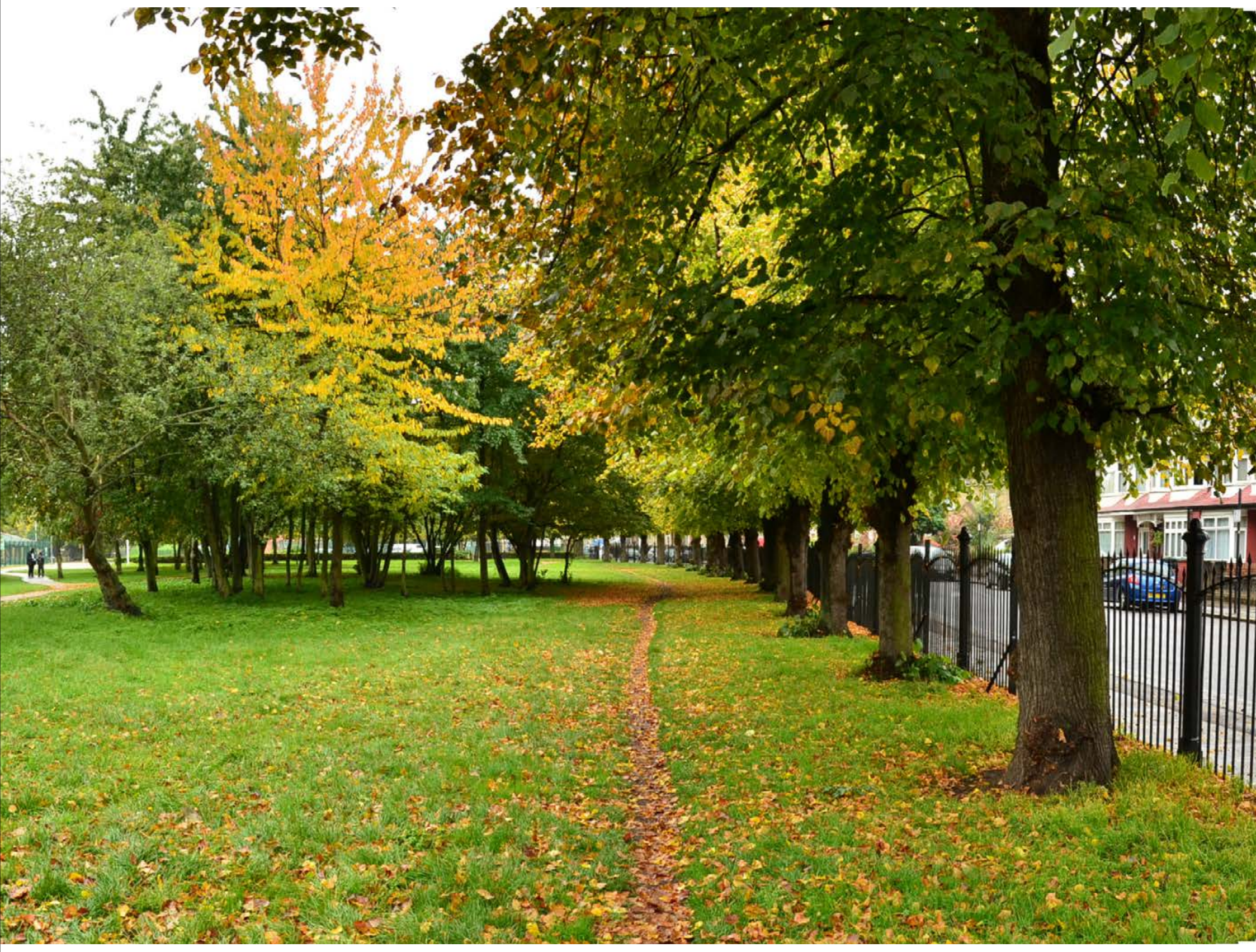
16.Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV3

17.Pymmes Brook - PB2

18.Pymmes Brook - PB3



Down Lane Park view over the playing fields





Ferry Lane carriageway enhancements



Green Grid Strategy : Projects

A series of projects have been identified which will establish the infrastructure for the proposed Green Grid Strategy. These range from enhancements to existing open spaces, enhanced links and movement routes and the provision of new bridge links.
The following spaces and links have been identified;

Priority Projects
- The Paddock
- Tottenham Marsh
- The Underpass
- Down Lane Park
- Chesnut Road

Further Projects
- Stoneleigh Road
- Carbuncle Passage and Bridge
- Ferry Lane

Priority Bridges
- Central Rail bridge
- Hale Wharf Bridge
- Pymmes Book Bridge
- Paddock Bridge

Further Bridges
- Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV2
- Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV3
- Pymmes Brook - PB2
- Pymmes Brook - PB3

The following pages set out initial design ideas and feasibility studies for the spaces/links which are in line with the objectives established in the wider Green Grid Strategy.

Northern Bridge Link: A new pedestrian bridge link at the northern tip of the Paddock will help activate the site and tackle the current isolation issues. This bridge will link to the footpaths along the river bank which connect to the site entrance and classroom building.



Managed Access to the Central Woodland: The woodland at the centre of the site is predominantly mature elder with an understory of lichens and mosses. This area is also a key historic fly tipping site therefore managing peoples access to this part of the site is a key health and safety feature.

River Edge Habitat Enhancement: Providing access to the river bank is a rare opportunity. Reprofiling the river bank will enhance and diversify the river edge habitats and provide access for pond dipping etc. Two footpaths will be provided, one along the river edge and one at a high level to enable access during flooding events.

Viewing Platform: Located on the natural high point, the platform will give views of the Lee Valley, Walthamstow Wetland reservoirs as well as long distance views to central London.

Education Facility: A new classroom will help activate the site. This room can be used by local nature conservation groups as well as potential use by London Wildlife Trust the operators of the Walthamstow Wetland site.

Wet Woodland Habitat Enhancement: Reducing the levels in key areas of the existing woodland will create a natural wet woodland. Additional Willow and Alder planting will further enhance this habitat.

New Entrance: A single entrance is to proposed at the south east corner of the site to link with the two Walthamstow Wetland entrances along Ferry Road. Along the southern boundary of the site, adjacent Ferry Lane a new SUD system is proposed which is linked to the run off from Ferry Lane. This will draw the wetland habitat from the river bank to the edge of Ferry Lane.

The Paddock

The Paddock is a typical post industrial/tipped/abandoned area of land that has developed through natural colonization, like many habitats along the Lee Valley. This isolated nature of the site has helped its natural and ecological development, resulting in a mix of dense shrub, ruderal grassland and mature elder. However, anti social behaviour issues are also a key concern which put local residents off using it. A long history of fly tipping and misuse at the centre of the site has resulted in a high risk of ground contamination as well as affecting residents perception of the space.

Paddock Opportunities

- The eastern edge of the site is formed by the Old River Lee the remnant of the historic course of the river, there is potential to access the river edge, a rare opportunity in the local area
- Links to the Walthamstow Wetlands - There is potential for the paddock to act as a ‘satellite site’ for the Wetlands, where London Wildlife Trust (the operator) can host training and educational activities

The key objectives for the Paddock site are:

- **Preserve the paddock’s historic island past**
- **Rebuild the historic Ferry Boat Inn bridge on Ferry Lane/ Forest Road**
- **Removal of noxious weeds that are also contaminating down river locations**
- **Activate the eastern river edge by focusing pedestrian movement and activity along the river edge**
- **Habitat enhancements to the old river edge to enhance and extend existing habitats and mitigate additional pedestrian access**
- **Woodland habitat enhancements to diversify and extend the current ecology to enhance this site as a local nature reserve**
- **Educational facility and Volunteers hub which can be used by local ecology groups**
- **Establish links with Walthamstow Wetlands via shared use of educational/ training facilities based on the site and a relocated entrance nearer Wetlands**



Pedestrian & DDA Routes

DDA accessible route

Pedestrian route

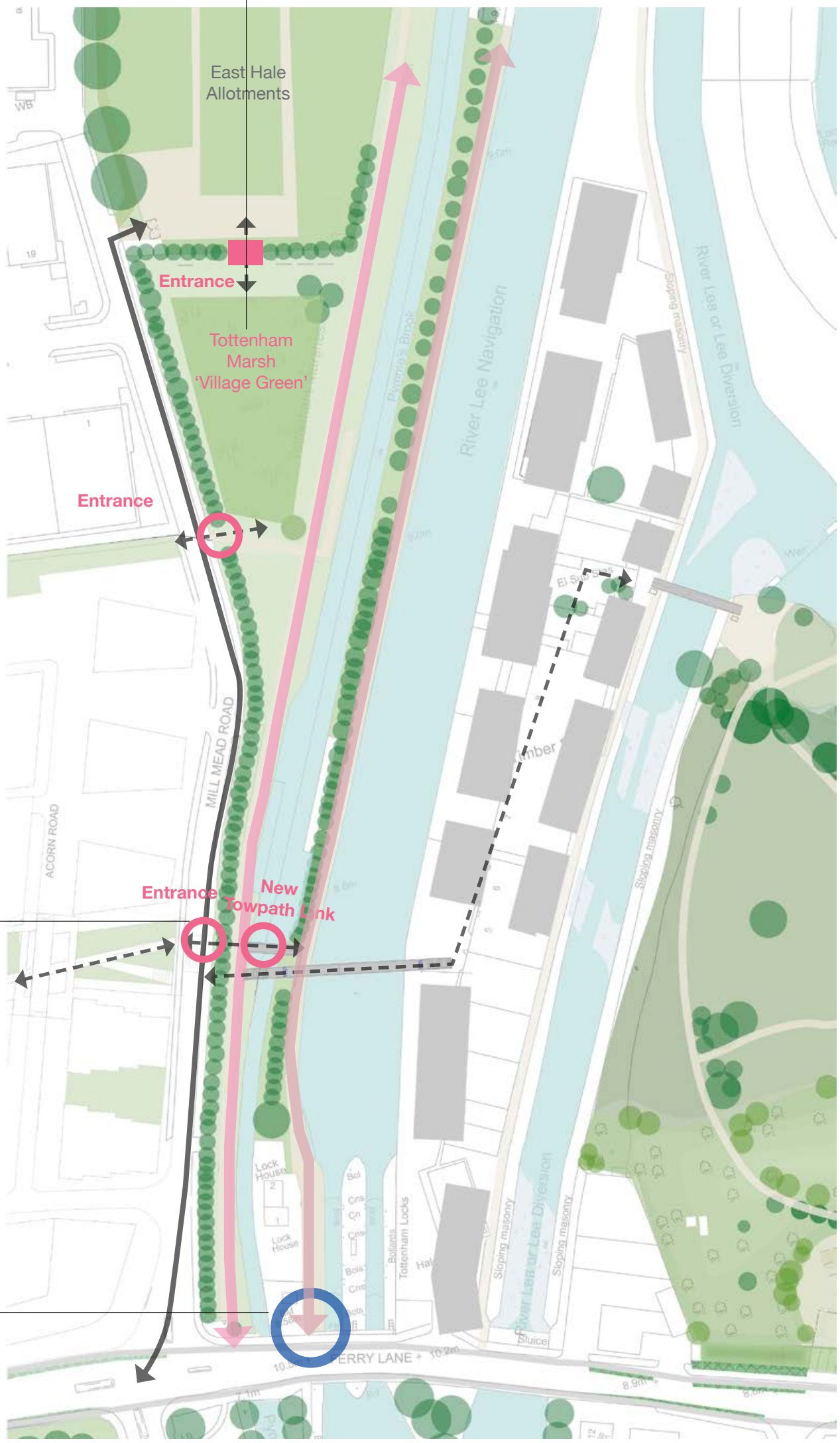


Cycle Routes

Leisure cyclists

Commuter cyclists

'Village Green': Linking this space to the adjacent allotment and potential northern bridge will help activate this space, which will help to tackle anti social behaviour and isolation issues. Enabling this space to be used by local community groups will help bring local residents into the Lee Valley, making them aware of this key natural resource.



New Towpath Links: There is potential for a series of new bridge links which connect the Tottenham Marsh path way to the towpath. The new bridge links will accommodate wheelchair access and link to existing pathways e.g. adjacent Hale Village, the underpass and 'Village Green'.

Existing Towpath Link: There is only one entrance to the towpath in Tottenham Hale. Located off of Ferry Lane, the entrance has access issues caused by steep ramps and an uneven surface.

Tottenham Marsh "Village Green' Proposal

Tottenham Marsh Village Green

Located to the south of the East Hale Allotments, this space is a natural pausing point where people stop during the day. However, this stretch of the Lea Valley is isolated. Ferry Lane is the only access point to the Lea Valley towpath and the Tottenham Marsh pathway and the only point where the two paths connect, the next access point is at Stonebridge Lock to the north. This results is a long stretch of isolated pathways which affects their use.

Village Green Opportunities

- This space is the first point, when travelling north from Ferry Lane where the Lee Valley opens out creating a natural entrance space
- Establishing links to the allotment will link this space to a key community resource. Living Under One Sun, a local community facility have a base in the allotments where a number of important community activities and resources are based.
- The rich species hedgerow which borders the western edge which is of high value. This hedge is also an important edge to the Lea Valley.

The key objectives for the 'village green' include:

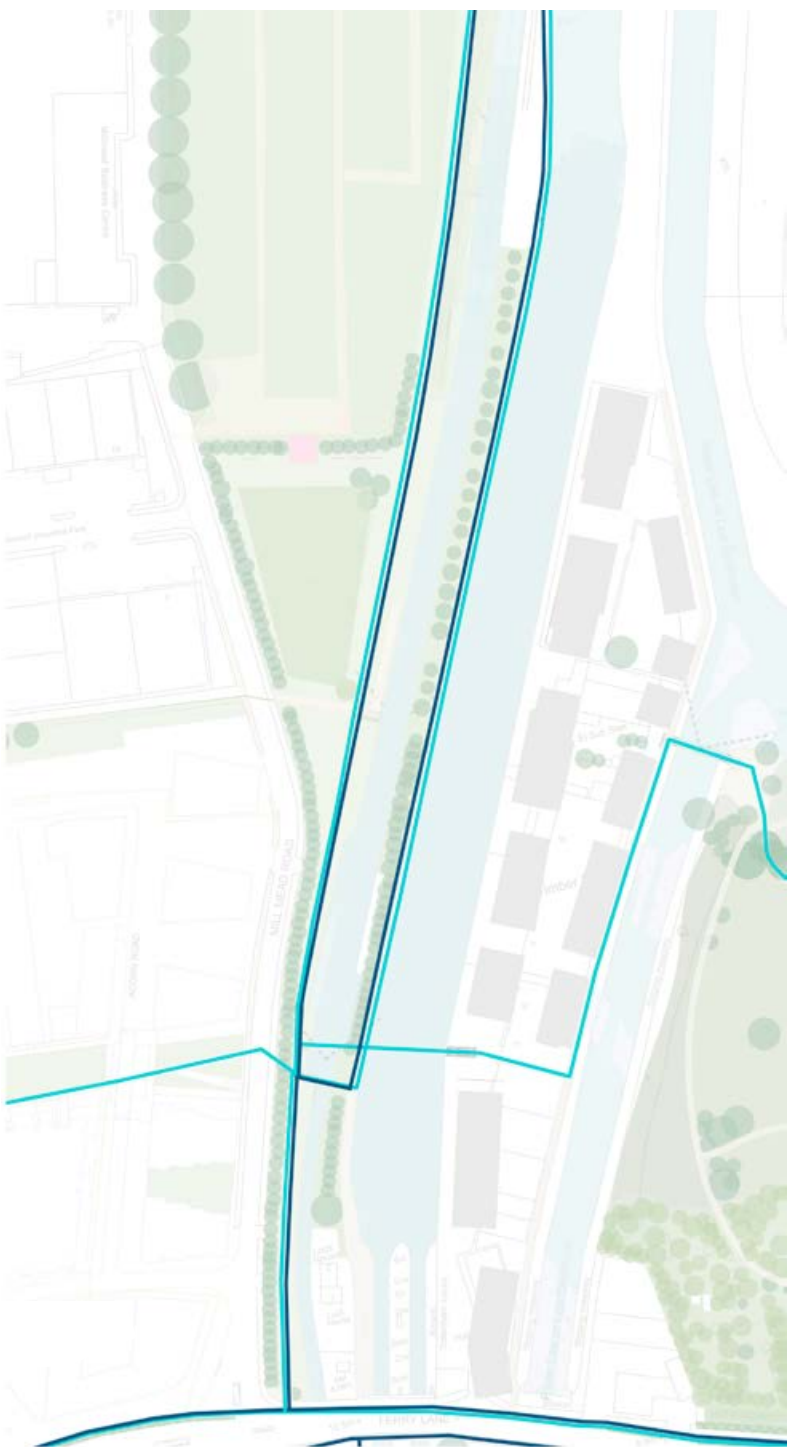
- **Creating links to community groups e.g. Living Under One Sun, to encourage use of the space.**
- **Create a new access to the allotment from the village green to help activate the space**
- **New bridge links to help activate the space and create a new entrance onto Millmead Road.**
- **A small hut on the edge of the allotments to support bee keepers and horticultural training**
- **New seating opportunities**



Pedestrian & DDA Routes

DDA accessible route

Pedestrian route



Cycle Routes

Leisure cyclists

Commuter cyclists



Underpass Proposal

Underpass Enhancements: Approach to the underpass to be regraded to improve sight lines by opening up the approach and creating an entrance space. this space will extend eastwards to open up the bridge access. Underpass space to be activated by the proposed Harris Academy sports facility.

Eastern Footpath Enhancements: Opening up the eastern pathway by creating a string of green spaces which contain a mix of informal play and sport facilities will improve this route.

Displaced business locations: Beneath Watermead Way are two covered spaces which could be populated by businesses displaced from the proposed residential developments. This relocation would help activate the underpass and eastern footpath to help activate anti social behaviour.

The Underpass

The underpass is an important existing access to Tottenham Marshes for local residents to the west. However, due to the poor condition of the underpass, the lack of visual access, existing barriers and lack of natural surveillance it is not as well used as it could be.

The Underpass Opportunities

- Adjacent development is a potential opportunity to regrade the current approach to enhance views through and from the underpass
- Development of the Harris Academy's sports site is an opportunity to activate the underpass space by creating a direct interface between the two sites
- Creating a link to Down Lane Park by enhancing the existing footpath by creating a series of spaces
- There are two spaces beneath Watermead Way which could be used by local businesses displaced by new developments, which will activate the underpass space encouraging use

The key objectives for the underpass include:

- **Removal of physical barriers to access**
- **Re-grading of the approach to the underpass and bridge to improve sight lines through the underpass**
- **Removal of the retaining wall that obscures views through the underpass and move this back into the adjacent development land**
- **Activate the eastern and western approach to the underpass by creating interfaces with the new developments**
- **Support the establishment of businesses in under used spaces beneath Watermead Way**
- **Enhance the underpass through new lighting and improved drainage.**



Pedestrian & DDA Routes

DDA accessible route

Pedestrian route



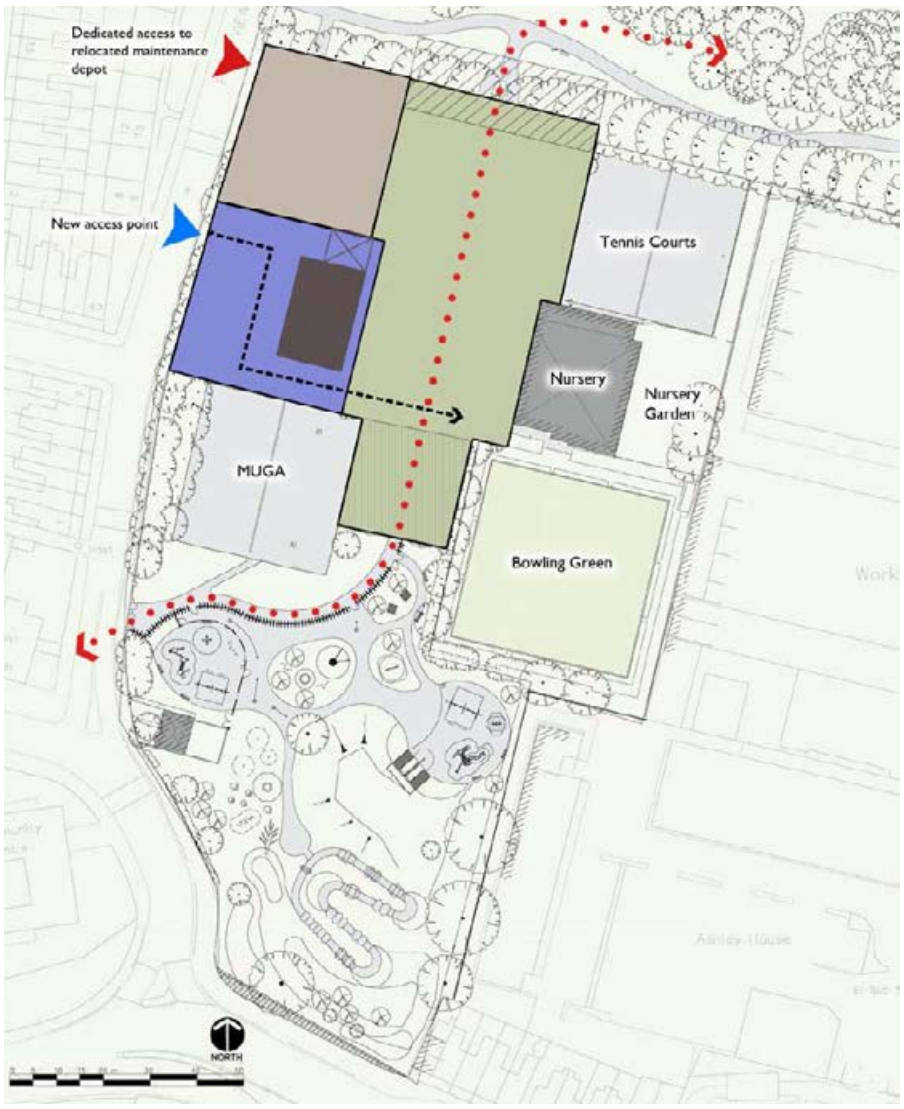
Cycle Routes

Leisure cyclists

Commuter cyclists



Existing 2011 Masterplan for Northen section of park



Existing 2011 Masterplan Option for the central section of the park

Down Lane Park

Located at the heart of the old and new residential areas, Down Lane Park is a well used local facility. The northern playing fields, characterised by tree lines and tree groups, contains a popular route connecting Park View Road to Tottenham Hale Station. The central area of the site consists of a variety of sport courts as well as a private nursery and council maintenance depot. The southern tip of the site is the main play area for younger children and a new BMX track for older children. Recent investment has seen significant improvements to the play facilities in the park, including enhanced play for 0-7yr, a BMX track for older children, new external gym equipment and resurfaced tennis courts.

Though well used, the Park was categorised in the Haringey Open Space Study 2006 as being 'below average' when a qualitative assessment was undertaken of facilities and features in the park.

In 2011 a Masterplan study was carried out which established a series of objectives for the upper park and central area. A series of these enhancements have been implemented e.g. outdoor Gym. In 2013 a masterplan was developed for a new 'sport zone' for the central area of the Park. The first phases of these works e.g. the resurfaced tennis courts have taken place.

These masterplans have played a key role in the development of an enhancement strategy for Down Lane Park. Key items, not yet delivered have been incorporated in to the strategy to ensure the proposals meet the requirements of existing residents whilst reflecting the change in context since these original masterplans were developed.

The council will work with the Friends of Down Lane Park to develop the proposals and agree next steps.



Sport Zone 2013 Masterplan for the central area of the park

This proposal shows some ideas of how to improve Down Lane Park in the future

Habitat Enhancements: Existing woodland enhanced to create a wet woodland. Depression to be created where possible and new tree planting to enhance the existing habitat.

Linking Sport Facilities: Links to Harris Academy would greatly enhance the sport facilities in this area and reduce the pressure on Down Lane Park.

Park View Crossings: New crossing points along Park View Road which align with the adjacent residential streets to the west. Additional entrances will help improve access to the park.

Central Route Improvements: Central route widened to 3.5m to accommodate both pedestrians and cyclists.

Deculvating the Moselle: Water introduced into the park through potential de-culvating of Moselle.

Habitat Enhancements: The creation of a wildflower meadow within the existing woodland would be beneficial to the sites ecology.

Existing Masterplan: The current masterplan for the park is being actioned by the Friends of Down Lane Park and the Council's Park department. The new basketball courts are to be installed and the car park for the maintenance depot reduced.

Central Area Enhancements : New community garden, allotment plots and provision of new changing room and a cafe will help in creating the main social hub of the park.

New links: The provision of new routes through the central area which link to the proposed Ashley Road development can be accommodated in the central area.

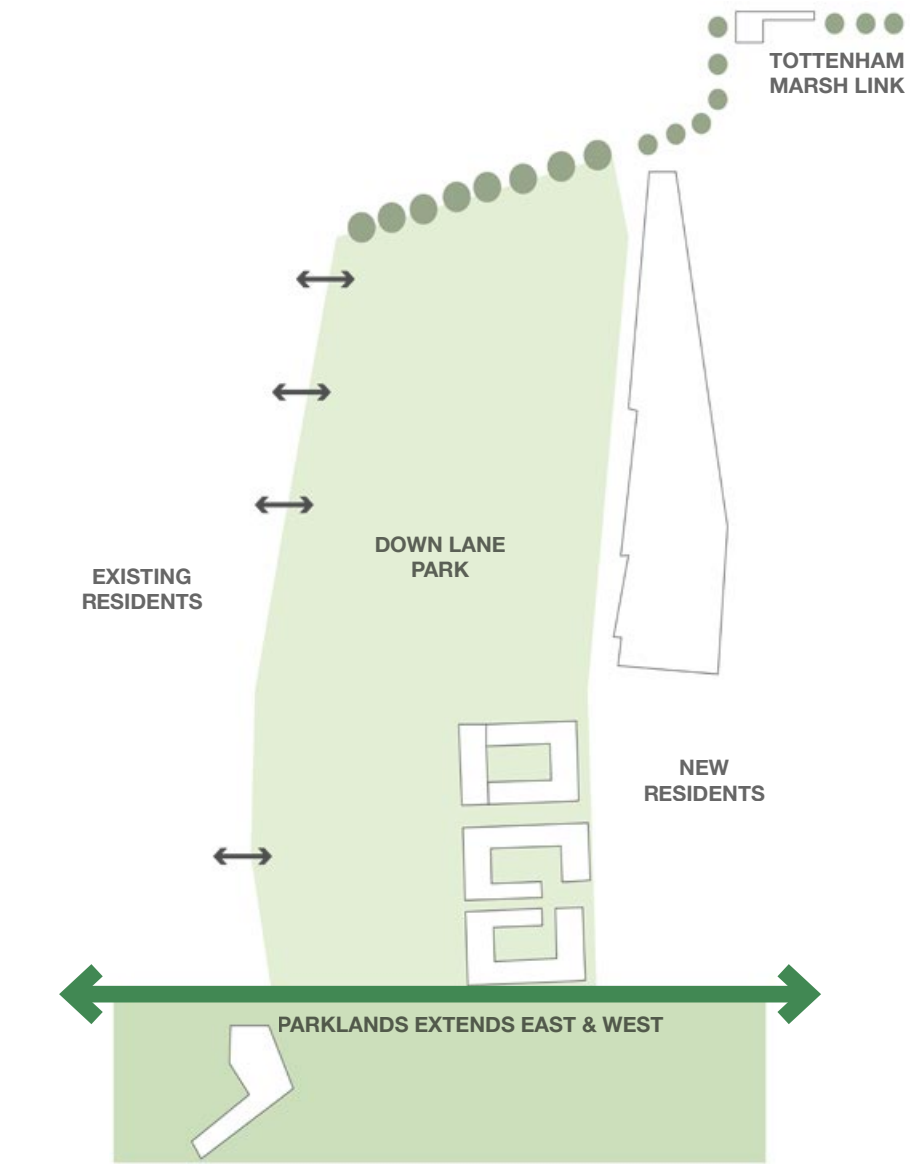
Play Enhancements: The additional access points into the central areas will reduce the amount of visitors passing though the play facilities. Potential for further investment in the play facilities.



Down Lane Park Proposal

Visual Links: 'Windows' within the new development blocks will create opportunities for views to Ashley Road. Visually the green parkland will extend around the new development blocks.

Green Streets: This route, similar to Chesnut Road, extends the parkland eastwards to the edge of Watermead Way, setting the southern of the new buildings within parkland



Down Lane Park Strategic Concept

Down Lane Park

A series of strategic opportunities have been developed for Down Lane Park;

- Increase access to nature - Enhancing the sites ecology will extend the natural environment from the river corridor to this site, reducing existing areas deficient in access to nature
- Extend the Park east and west via Chesnut Road and the Ashley Links
- New development adjacent the park should sit within the park extension
- Improve connections over Park View Road
- Improve access to Tottenham Marsh via the underpass

Down Lane Park Detailed Opportunities since the Masterplan

- The central area of the park is a key opportunity for improvement. Currently the space is under used but has the capacity to be an important social hub in the local area.
- The under used Bowling Green in the central space and the old MUGA are a key opportunity for enhanced community facilities such as community gardens / allotments
- Down Lane Park could become the social heart of Tottenham Hale, bringing together new and existing local residents.
- A more sustainable way to incoporate water into the park could come through the de-culvating of the Moselle and/or Swales fed by adjacent runoff.

Key objectives for Down Lane Park include

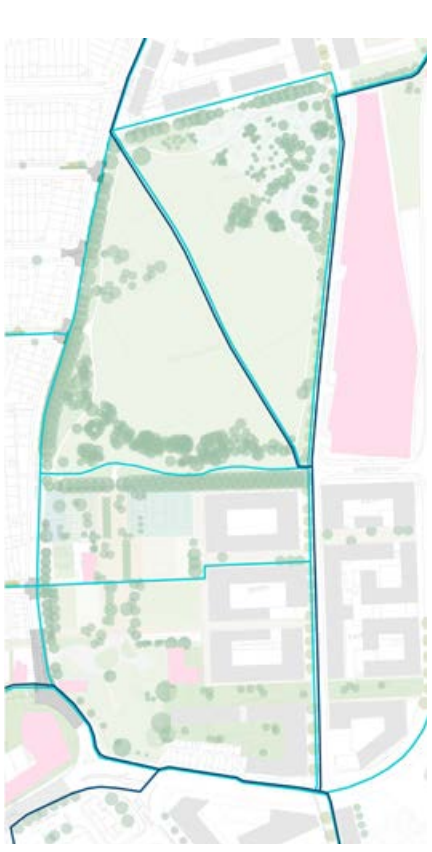
- **Creating a social hub for the existing and new community by improved community facilities at the centre of the site e.g. cafe, changing rooms, community room, community gardens etc**
- **To build on the existing Friends of Down Lane Park masterplan by improving play and sport facilities**
- **Accommodate additional links in through the park to integrate adjacent new developments**
- **Achieve Borough grade Site of Importance to Nature Conservation**
- **New tree planting to create a diversity of tree species and age ranges**
- **Substantially increase Biodiversity of the park**
- **New planting to reflect the riverine context of the park**
- **Upgrade sports pitches in the context of emerging changes to sport in the area**
- **Integrate visible water and water systems in the park**
- **Upgrade the diagonal route across the park to aid pedestrian and cycle shared use**
- **Use the Emerging District Centre Framework as an opportunity for the park.**



Pedestrian & DDA Routes

DDA accessible route

Pedestrian route



Cycle Routes

Leisure cyclists

Commuter cyclists

High Street Interface: Vehicle access to be retained to enable access to Stoneleigh Road and Rycroft Road. Separated cycle access to be provided to ensure safer link for pedestrians and cyclists

Linear Park: A combined 3.5m cycle and pedestrian route to be provided to the north of the park and a 2m pedestrian pathway running through the centre of the park. Existing green spaces to the southern edge are linked into the parkland providing play opportunities

Tamar Way Pathway: Existing pathway enhanced to improve existing route and link to the park. New tree planting and vegetation to create a route which compliments Chesnut Road.



Chesnut Road Proposals

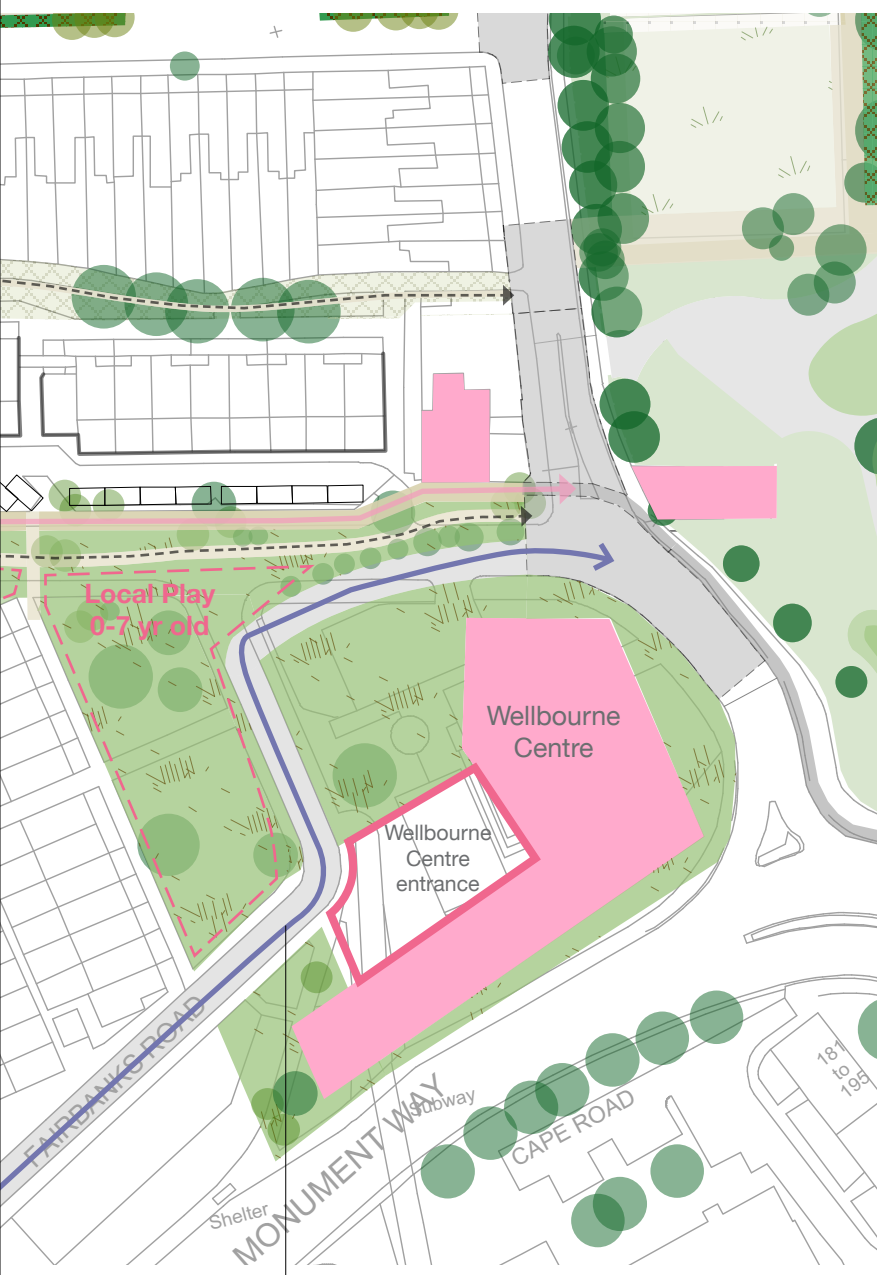
Road Adjustments: To extend the pedestrian zone a new access to Hamilton Close is proposed off Fairbanks Road. Any future impact on car parking provision will be considered as part of proposal design development.



Pedestrian & DDA Routes
- DDA accessible route
- Pedestrian route



Cycle Routes
- Leisure cyclists
- Commuter cyclists



Park View Road Junction: To further extend the pedestrianised route along Chesnut Road, Fairbanks Road has been realigned and a new junction proposed between Chesnut Road and Park View Road to prioritise the pedestrian and reduce the number of interfaces between pedestrian , cyclists and vehicles.

Chesnut Road

Chesnut Road is a well-used route which links the High Road to Down Lane Park. The western and eastern extent of the road provides vehicle access to the residential estates to the south, whilst on street parking dominates the sides of the road creating a conflict with the existing cycle route. The existing pedestrianised zone at the centre of the street makes it an important link for local residents, however the pedestrianised area could extend further.

Chesnut road Opportunities

- Existing street parking on Chesnut Road currently sits outside current parking restrictions although in the future this will be changed to include it in the parking zone. Loss of parking is acceptable because the initial parking study indicates that there is capacity in adjacent streets
- Park View Road to the east of Chesnut Road is a key barrier for pedestrians and cyclists accessing the park and areas further east.
- Connecting the existing pockets of incidental green along Chesnut Road with a new linear park which occupies the current roadway would greatly unify the space, creating a parkland which extends from Down Lane Park further to the High Street.
- The existing small pockets of green can become new play facilities particularly ‘door step’ play for 0-5yr and ‘local play’ facilities for 0-7years for new and existing residents.

The key objectives for Chesnut Road include:

- **Creating a new linear park on the road to extend Down Lane Park towards the High Road**
- **Provision of 3.5m combined cycle and pedestrian route**
- **To accommodate some match day pedestrians on this 3.5m route**
- **Provision of an additional pedestrian leisure route within the new linear park**
- **Reduce the dominance of vehicles by extending the pedestrianised zone**
- **Altering the Down Lane Park Road junction to support better connection with the park**

Palm Tree Court: An existing alley connects the High Street to Palm Court Road. This alley is a key opportunity for evening activation, alternatively, this could be an art inspired community facility.

Holcombe Road Market: There is an opportunity to connect Holcombe Road Market and Brook Street creating a larger public space. In addition there is an opportunity to introduce play opportunities to create a playable landscape.

Albert Place: There is an opportunity for the Beehive Pub to extend onto the Albert Place alley to activate Stoneleigh Road.

Pocket Park: There is potential to convert the existing car park into a pocket park.



Reed Road Estate Access: There are two key existing gate ways into the Reed Road Estate which could create 2 quick links for these residents to access the High Road.

Parking Spaces to Parklets: There is potential to alternate the on street parking on either side of the road to act as a vehicle calming measures. In addition creating a series of Parklets within some of the parking spaces will create a series of community spaces and spill out spaces from the adjacent restaurants, pub and markets

Stoneleigh Road Proposals

Stoneleigh Road

Stoneleigh Road is situated to the rear of the High Road. The road is dominated by vehicle movement, caused by 3 large car parks, on street parking and deliveries to the larger High Road shops e.g. Asda. Vehicle movement and lack of connections to the residential street to the east have created a barrier to pedestrian movement.
Although car parking provides some natural surveillance, the street can often feel intimidating due to the lack of activity. Therefore, a key opportunity is to activate the street by using under used spaces that could be populated by community facilities such as markets, pocket parks, play spaces or extending existing facilities into the space such as spill out areas for restaurants, cafes and pubs or an external space for the Chapel. These spaces include existing car parks and alleys as well as car parking spaces.

Stoneleigh Road Opportunities

- Improving connections to the High Road and residential streets
- Increasing activity along Stoneleigh Road opening businesses onto the street and establishing a night time economy parallel to the High Street.
- Identify potential development sites which could interface with Stoneleigh Road e.g. the most northern car park
- Extending Holcombe Road Market into Brook Street by creating a pedestrian square which could accommodate a variety of activities
- Converting the southern car park to a pocket park which would link to Chesnut Road and the proposed series of open spaces located there.
- Reorganising the on street parking would create natural traffic calming measures and space for ‘parklets’ (small seating/ green spaces)within under used parking spaces.

The key objectives for Stoneleigh Road include:

- **Enhance and activate key spaces along the street to become a community asset therefore tackling anti social behaviour issues.**
- **Increase links to the residential streets to the east**
- **Prioritize the pedestrian and the cyclist along the roadway by slowing vehicle movement**

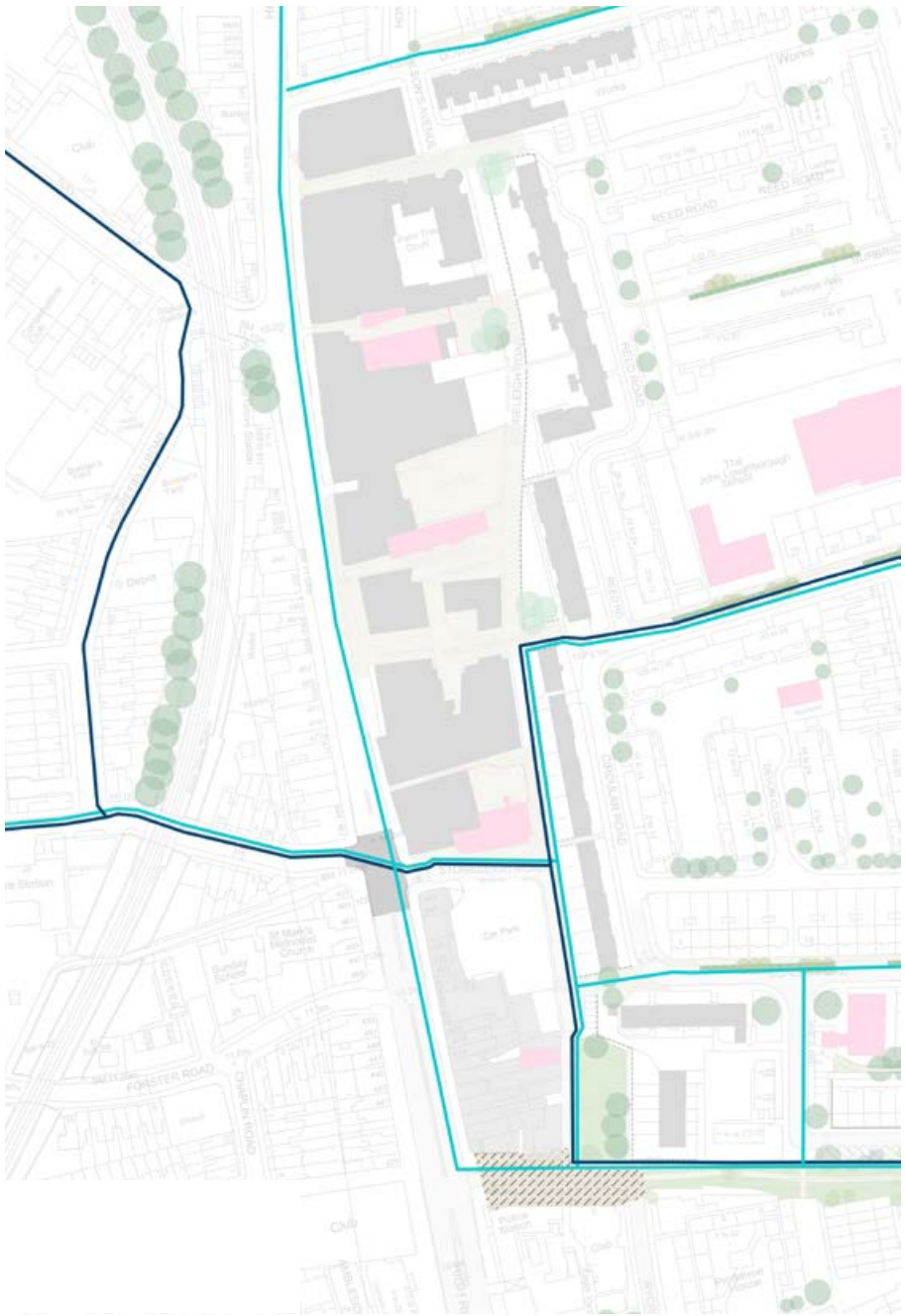
Stoneleigh Road could become an active community space with a permeable eastern boundary by creating additional links through to the residential estates.



Pedestrian & DDA Routes

DDA accessible route

Pedestrian route



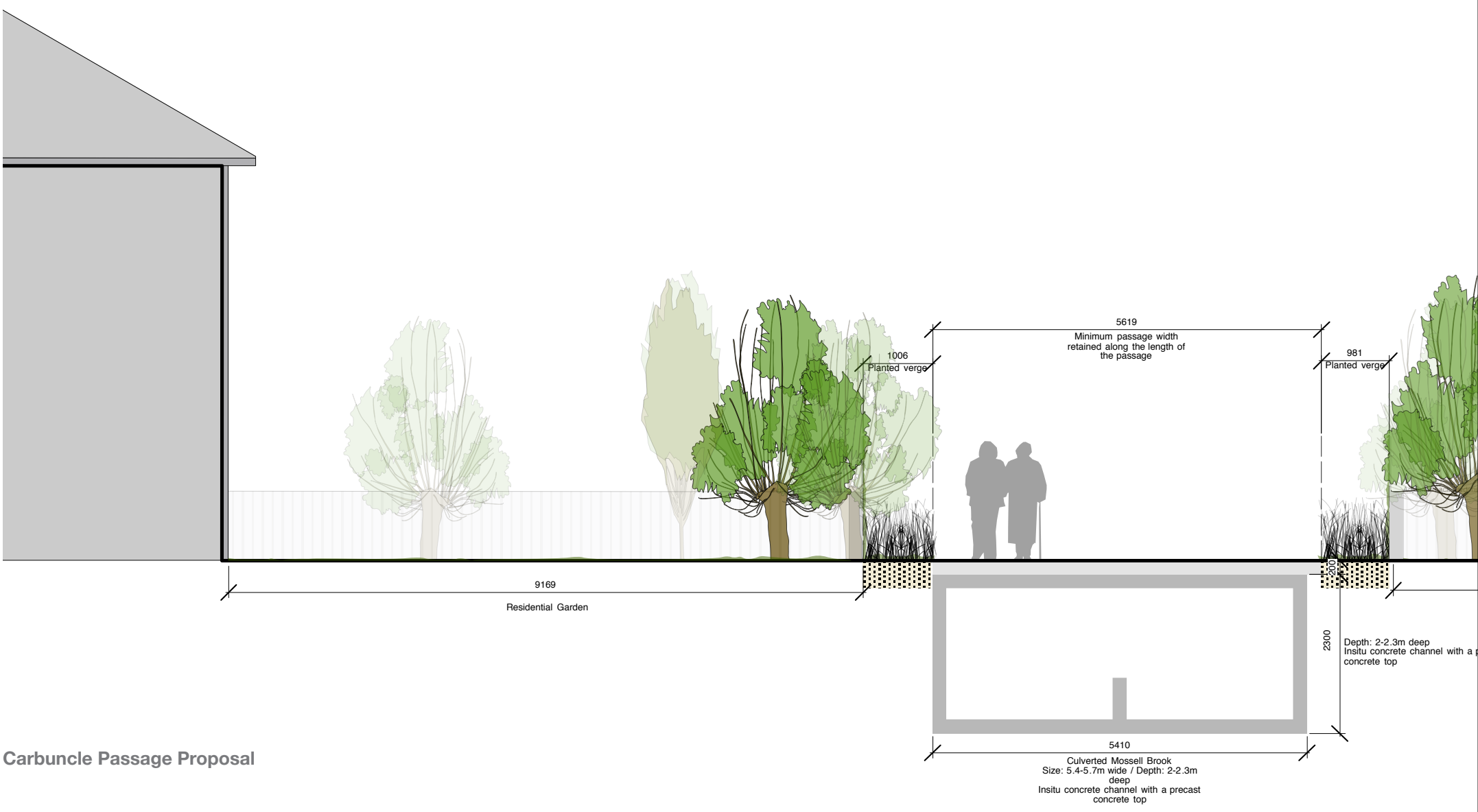
Cycle Routes

Leisure cyclists

Commuter cyclists



Carbuncle Passage looking east



Carbuncle Passage Proposal



Carbuncle Bridge looking east towards the marshes

Carbuncle Passage and Bridge

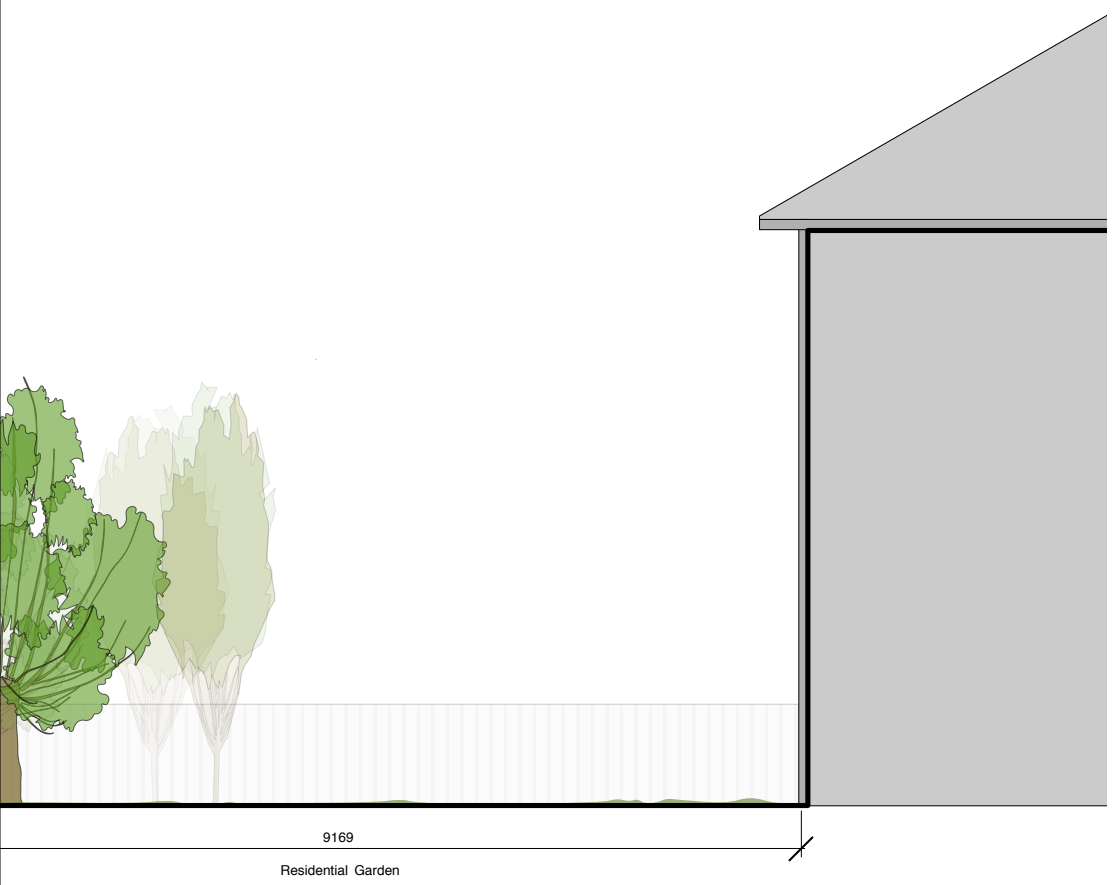
Carbuncle Passage is a pedestrian route which traces the flow of the Moselle Brook from Scotland Green To Tottenham Marsh. Located between the rear garden's of the adjacent residential properties, Carbuncle Passage is hidden from view and therefore is often misused e.g. dumping. The boundary of the passage is formed by fences of the adjacent back garden and is in places in a very poor condition, creating an untended aesthetic. The passage is a direct link between Hartington Park and Tottenham Marsh via a pedestrian bridge. The bridge is hidden from view by existing fences and is set in quite a hostile environment. The bridge itself is stepped, restricting it's use by residents with mobility difficulties, but also restricting views along the bridge.

Carbuncle Passage Opportunities

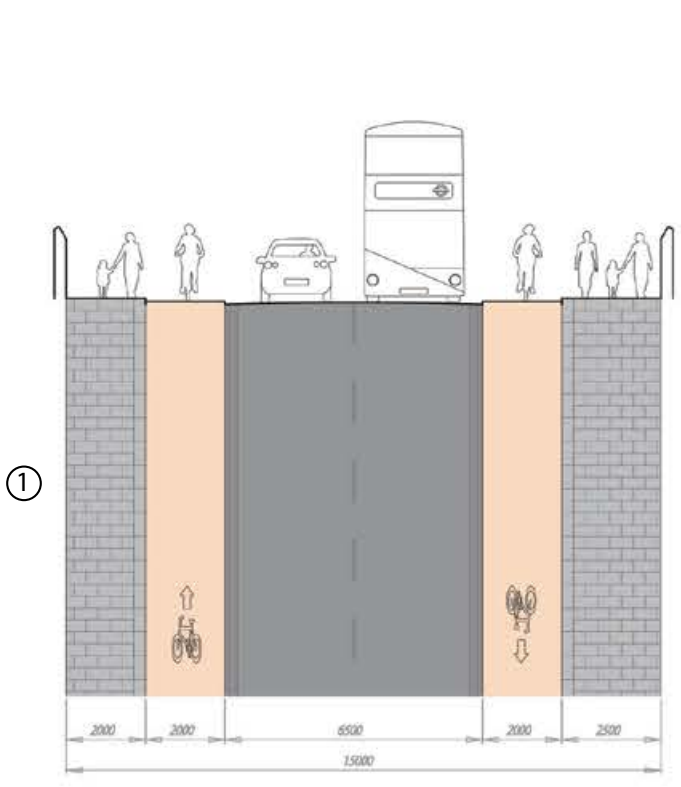
- Extending the Lea Valley along this route to the High Road would create a legible route as well as 're - greening' the urban environment
- Enhancing the existing boundaries along the passage will enhance the route, creating a secure edge to the passage as well as allowing views over the adjacent gardens to tackle anti social behaviour issues.
- Views from Carbuncle Bridge over the Marshes are beautiful and could be experienced by more people if the route was improved.

The key objectives for Carbuncle Passage include:

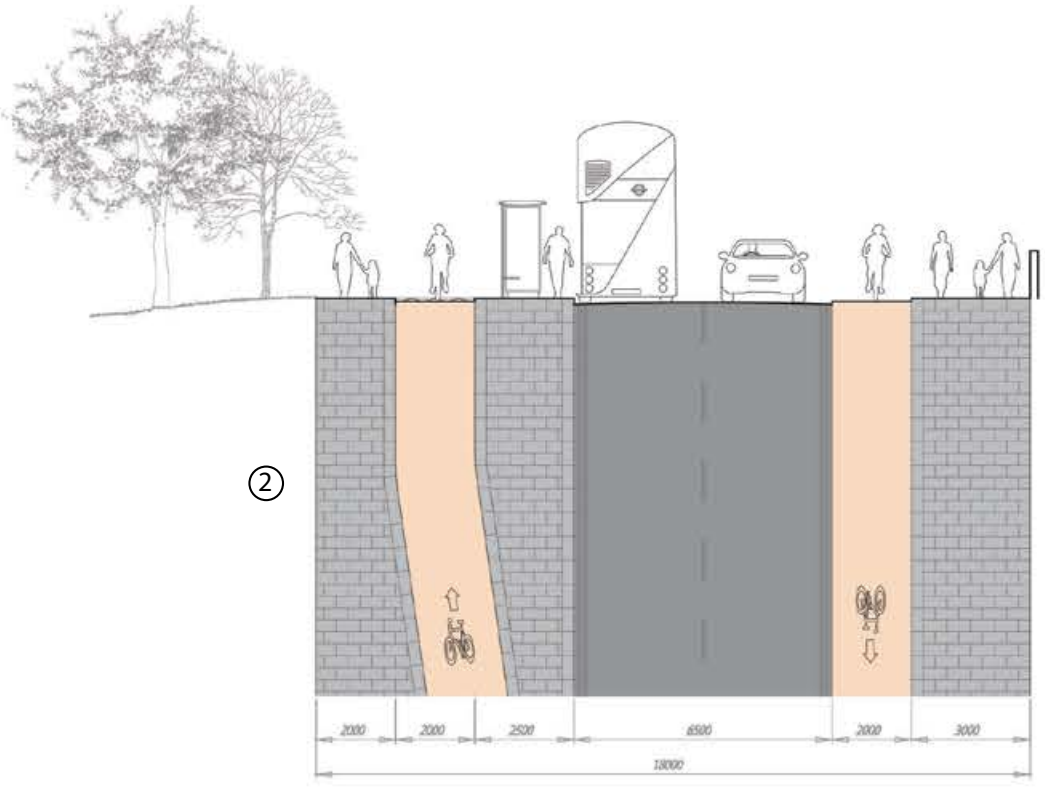
- Greening of the route through back garden tree and climber planting
- A new bridge link to Tottenham Marsh



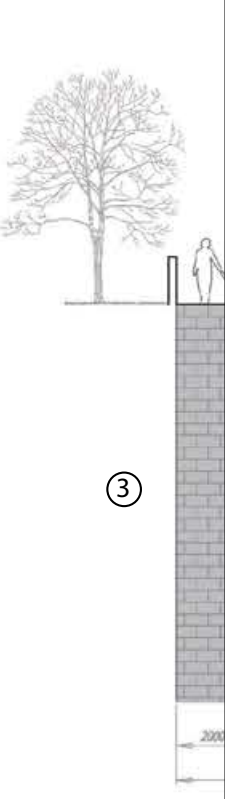
precast



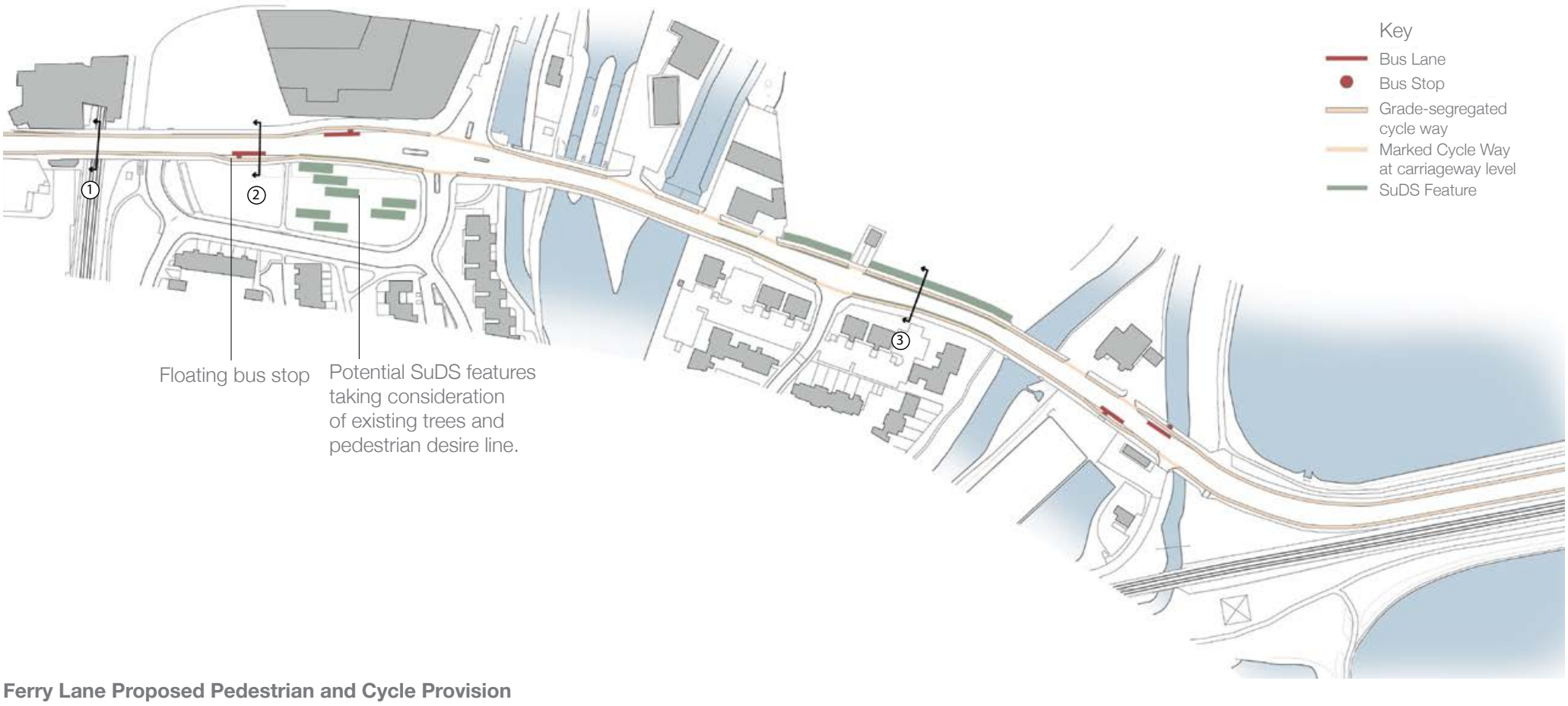
① Railway Bridge, Grade segregated cycleways



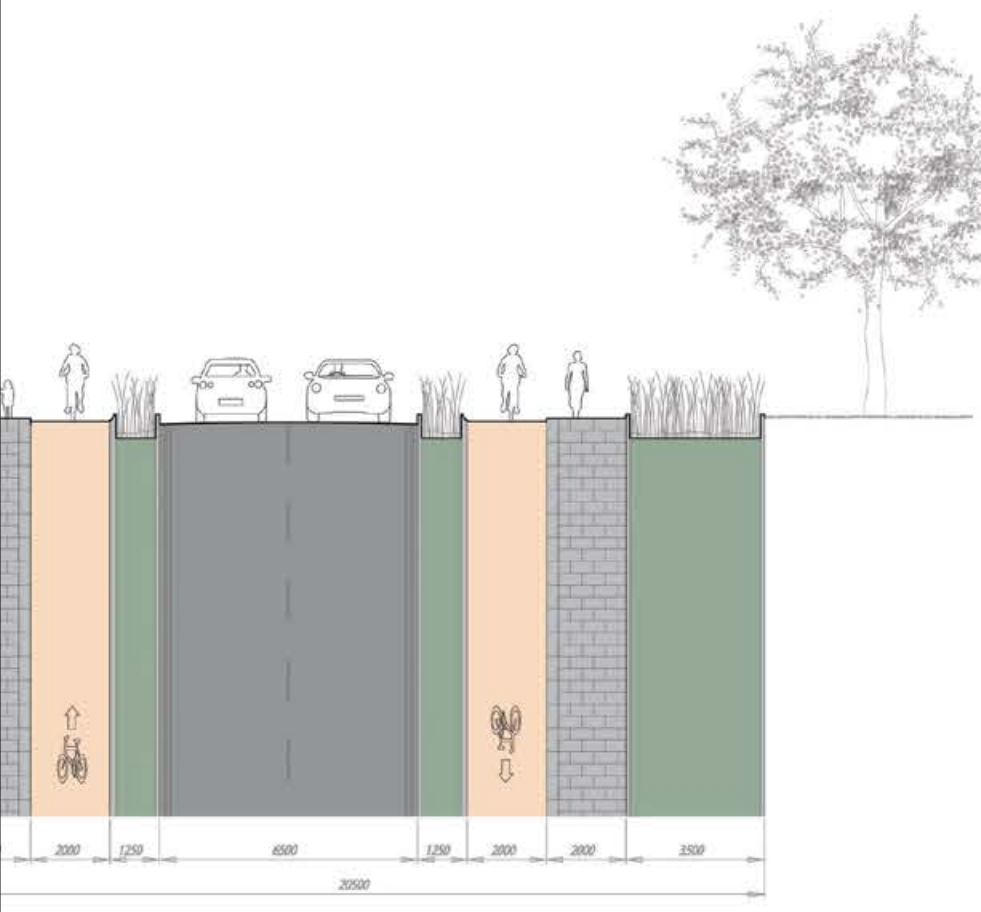
② Floating Bus Stop, Grade segregated cycleways



③ SuD



Ferry Lane Proposed Pedestrian and Cycle Provision



S Features, Grade segregated cycleways

Ferry Lane

There is an opportunity for dramatic change from grey to green on Ferry Lane. This new green gateway will then convey a strong sustainability message for Tottenham Hale.

The proposals combine rationalisation of bus lanes and roads to create segregated cycle ways, improved pedestrian ways and SUDS

The key objectives for Ferry Lane include:

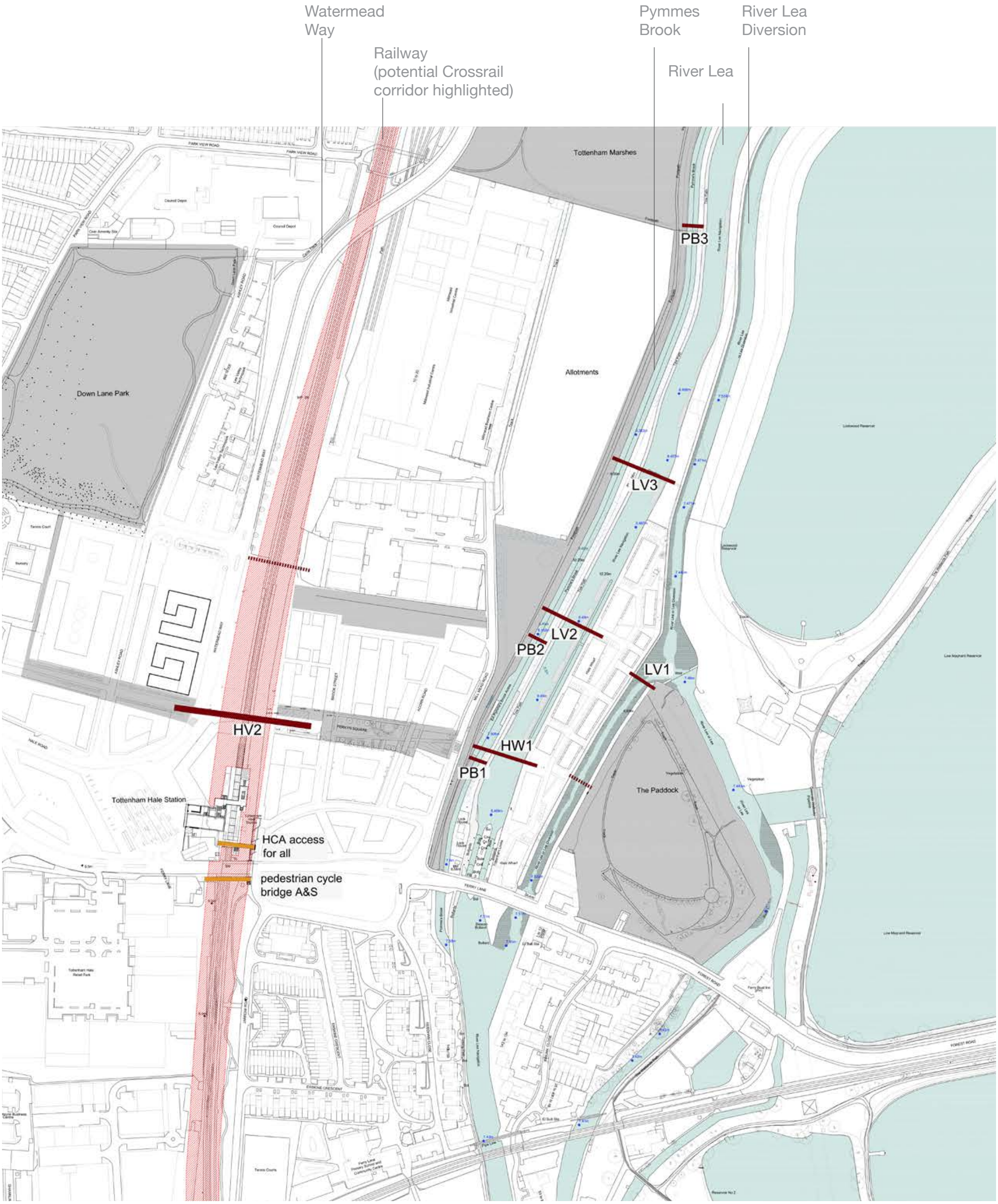
- Segregated cycle ways
- Enhanced pedestrian routes
- Visible green to enhance the experience of travelling through the Lea Valley
- Phytoremediated SUDS system in the highway
- Green gateway to Tottenham, Blackhorse Road and Walthamstow Wetlands



Ferry Lane Existing



Ferry Lane Proposed



Site plan showing the location of bridges studied

- bridge locations studied
- bridge locations scoped but discounted
- bridge locations studied by others
- constraints
- 8.487m Flood risk levels 100 yrs + climate change

Priority Bridges

Bridges

The railway line and highway at Tottenham Hale create a strong barrier between existing residential areas and the landscape of the Lea Valley, and isolate existing and potential residential sites. Although the valley has significant landscape and ecological value, it is divided up by four watercourses and the raised reservoirs, and therefore does not offer users a coherent and high quality network of walks. The delivery of new housing and the opening of the Walthamstow Reservoirs to public access in 2017 both create the momentum for a coherent network of paths, supported at appropriate locations by new bridges.

The bridges proposed as a part of the Green Grid of routes would support movement within open spaces, across the borough, and through the valley. A series of small bridges across Pymmes Brook would link Tottenham Marshes and the towpath, improving ease of use and navigation in existing well-used open spaces. A more substantial bridge over Watermead Way and the railway line would offer a quiet connection between Down Lane Park and the valley, passing through the recently built Hale Village and its park. A bridge across the River Lea Navigation would continue this route to the new residential development at Hale Wharf. Bridges at the northern end of Hale Wharf and the northern tip of the Paddock would connect the well-used towpath with the new Walthamstow Wetlands path through the heart of the valley.

Inclusive Design has been a key driver behind the proposals to enable the widest group of people to use and enjoy the environment on equal terms. The bridges over the railway and River Lea Navigation are therefore proposed with lifts. The smaller bridges can be realised either level or with short ramps. The proposed design approach considers the bridges in their urban and landscape context, with simple forms in Cor-ten weathering steel, and structure kept below balustrade height in the valley in order to offer unobstructed views over the landscape.

Bridge Objectives

- **Establish a coherent network of paths offering direct, quiet connections in urban areas and varied circular walks in the valley.**
- **Pedestrian and leisure cycling connection between Down Lane Park to the valley, through Hale Village**
- **Pedestrian connection from Hale Wharf to the station**
- **Pedestrian and cycle connection from Stonebridge Lock into the Walthamstow Wetlands**
- **Inclusive Design is a key driver behind the proposals to enable the widest group of people to use and enjoy the environment on equal terms**
- **Respond to the different technical and spatial parameters of each location in a coherent design approach covering all bridges**
- **Simple bridge design that reinforces the green context through which bridges are passing and enhances users' experience and views of the landscape.**



Historic Timber Bridge



Timber bridge, Bridge, Vallee de Woluwe



Corten Steel Bridge



Steel Bridge, Rainham Marsh

Bridges

Design Approach
In additional to the technical and spatial parameters, we have responded to the characteristics of the area with these principles:

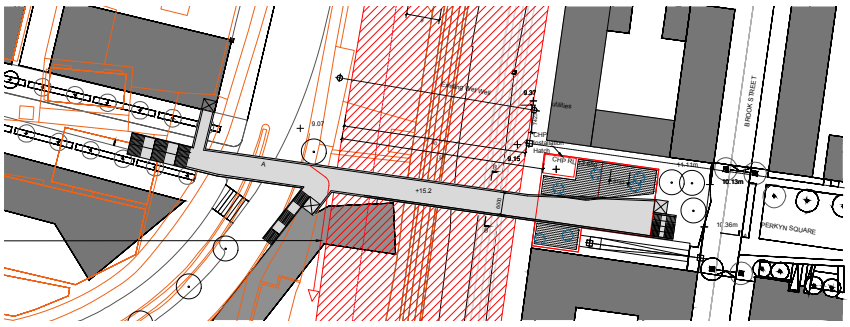
- All bridges to be left open at the top – avoiding a caged feel
- The ‘green’, landscape character should be provided by the streets and spaces adjacent, not by the bridges themselves – not a ‘land bridge
- Vertical elements of green on the horizon such as trees will be key to grounding the bridges
- Bridges in the Lea Valley landscape to be kept to balustrade height, allowing unobstructed views out (and avoiding competing with the tall electricity pylons)
- Designs not ‘iconic’ but simple, ‘vernacular’
- We have shown all bridges with a camber along their length, assisting with drainage, and reducing the distance to be ramped; it should be noted, however, that this increases the cost of fabrication.
- Bridge design to respond as much as possible to the specific landscape character of their location – from urban to infrastructure landscape to wild
- Bridge materials: Timber structure has been considered but rejected due to size and ongoing maintenance liability. We therefore propose steel structures, with Cor-ten weathering steel favoured due to its low maintenance requirements and its appropriateness for the landscape character of the area. A painted steel finish will also be considered.

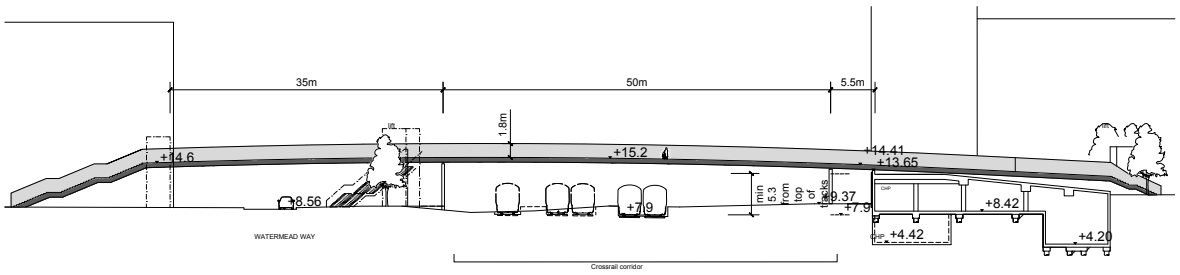


Caged bridge to be avoided

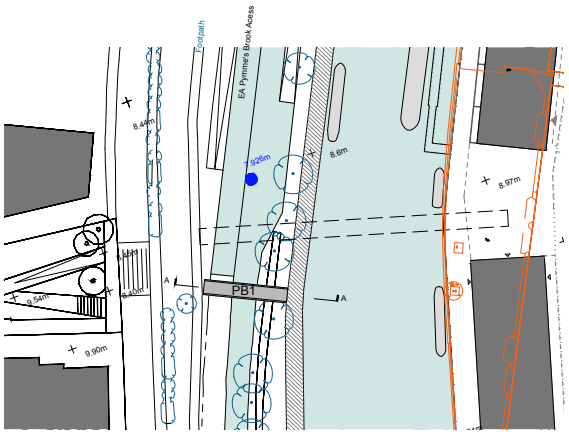


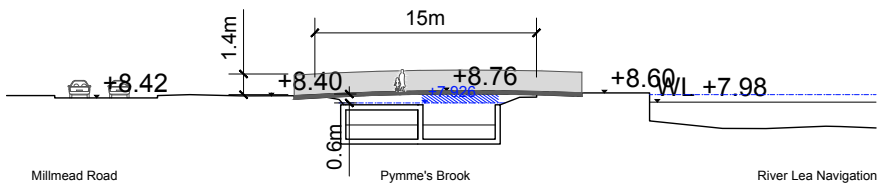
Cambered Bridge, Vallee de Woluwe



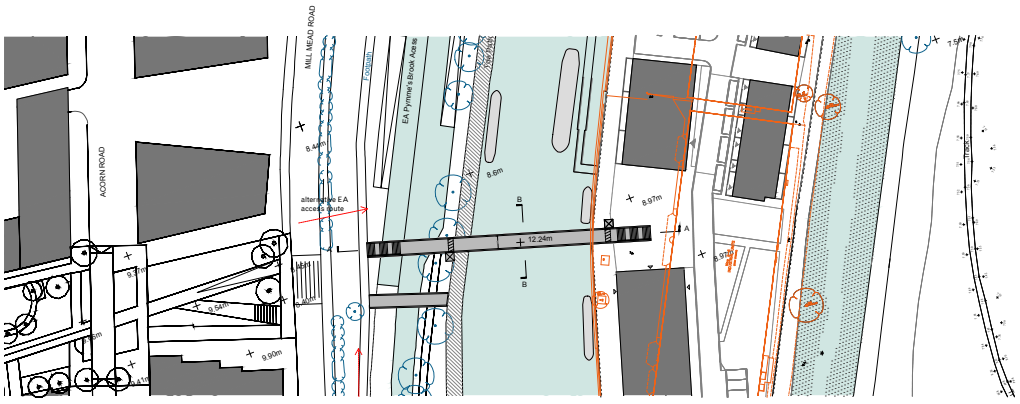


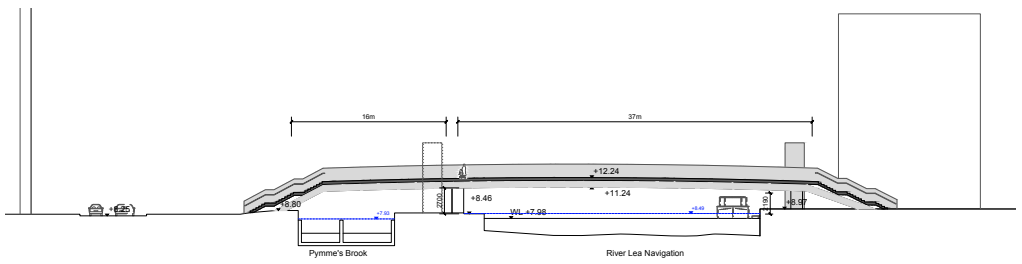
HV2e Two span over Watermead Way and Crossrail Corridor - Lift and Stairs





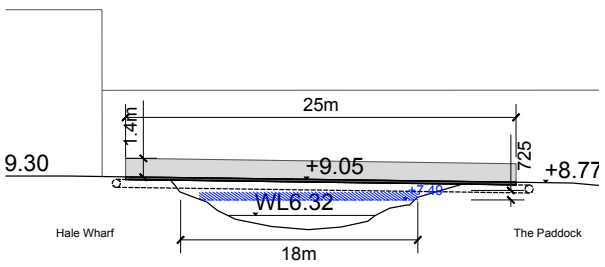
PB1a Green Link connection to the Towpath





HW1h Bridge - Step & Lift access





LV1b Bridge to Northern Tip of the Paddock

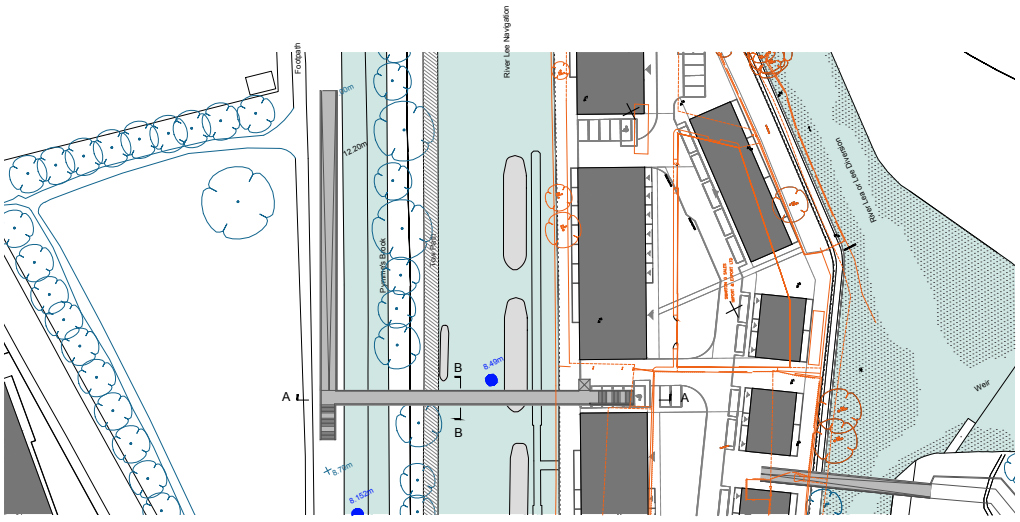
Priority Bridges

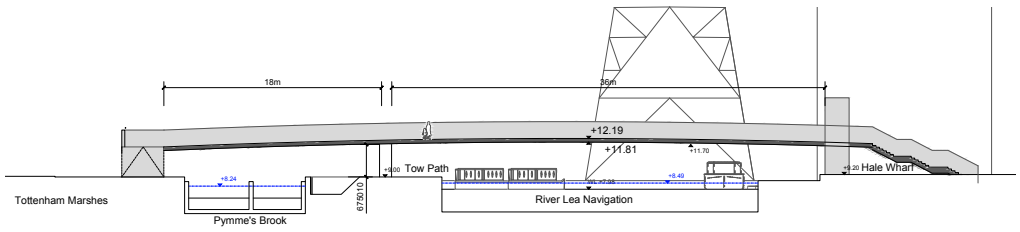
Bridges

Four of the proposed bridges have been selected as part of the first phase, these bridges are;

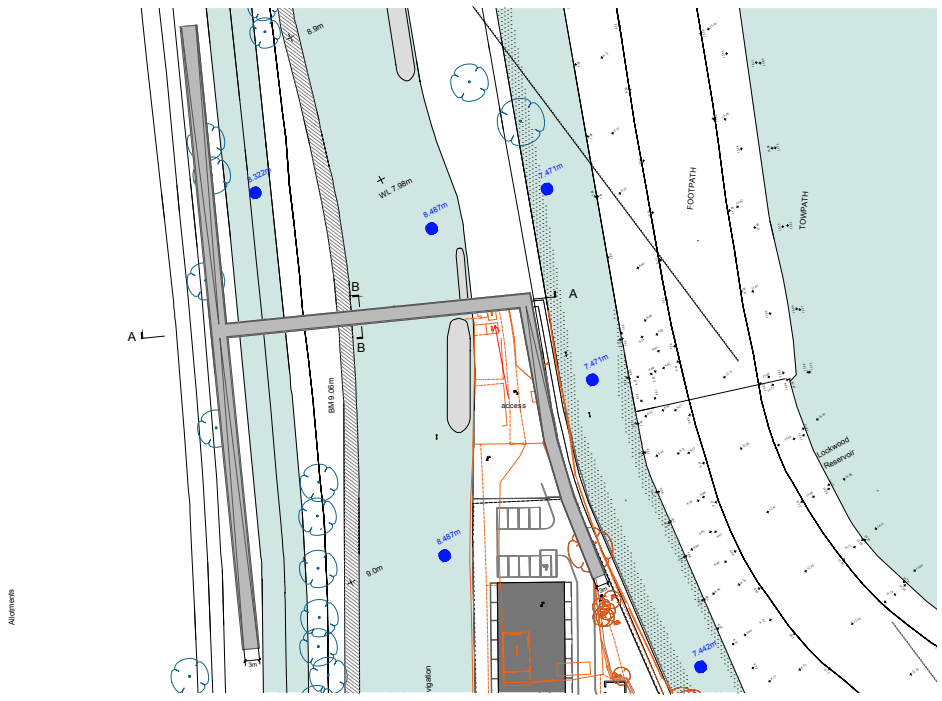
- Central Rai Bridge HV2e
- Hale Wharf Bridge HW1h
- Pymmes Brook Bridge PB1a
- Paddock Bridge LV1b

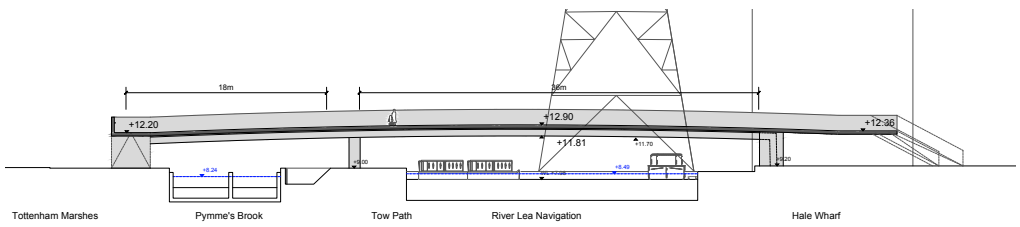
These bridges will establish a series of key links between the future residents of Hale Wharf to the High Road as well as provide enhanced links for cyclists and pedestrians to the Lea Valley.



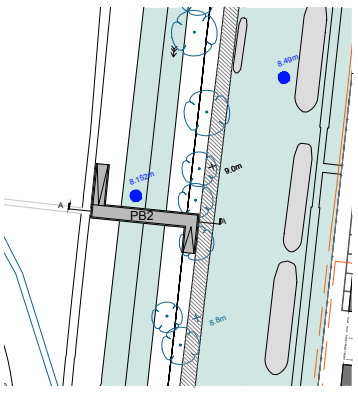


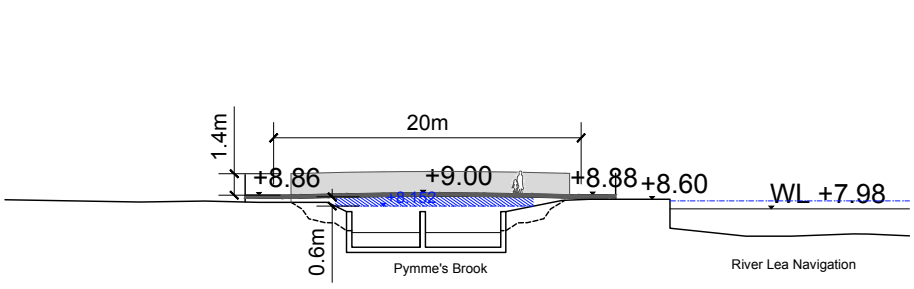
LV2 Bridge to the centre of Hale Wharf



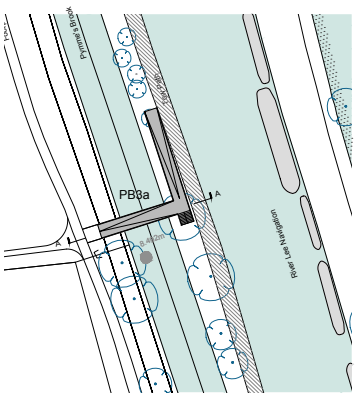


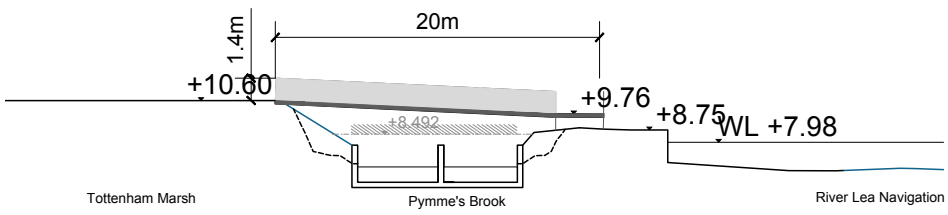
LV3 Bridge to the North of Hale Wharf





PB2 ‘Village Green’ Bridge





PB3 Tottenham Marshes

Bridges

Four of the proposed bridges have not been selected for the first phase but have been included as bridges that could be built in the future. These bridges are;

- Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV2
- Tottenham Marshes - Hale Wharf - LV3
- Pymmes Brook - PB2
- Pymmes Brook - PB3

The development of these bridges would further support Tottenham's green grid network, providing better access into the Lea Valley.



View over Tottenham Marsh from the Carbuncle Passage pedestrian bridge



5.Delivery

Working in Partnership
The delivery of a new urban centre will require close partnership working between a range of delivery partners. Through the DCF process good working relationships have been established between key stakeholders and it is critical that this momentum continues as work moves from planning through to delivery.
The key delivery partners include:

- The community
- Major landowners and developers
- The public sector partners (Haringey Council, Greater London Authority, Transport for London)

Governance

The governance structure specific to the delivery of the DCF and supporting strategies operates at three levels, outlined in the table below:

Remit	Group/Board	Role and responsibilities
Strategic direction	Joint Strategic Forum	To provide overall strategic leadership, direction and challenge to the Tottenham Regeneration Programme; be strategically accountable and secure alignment of strategic partners; be active ambassadors for Tottenham and the regeneration programme. Elected members and officers from LBH, Greater London Authority, Transport for London
Operational direction	Programme Delivery Board	To oversee and drive forward the delivery of the Tottenham Regeneration Programme at an operational level with GLA, TfL, Met Police
Information and coordination	Tottenham Landowners and Major Businesses Group	The Group brings together major business and landowners with public sector partners who are investing in the regeneration of Tottenham, to help the organisations work together more closely to continue to improve the area.

Tottenham Regeneration Programme

Haringey Council, GLA and TfL are working together on the ambitious plans for the regeneration of Tottenham. A significant plank of this programme is to bring forward a new urban centre at the heart of Tottenham Hale.
Tottenham Hale has a dedicated regeneration manager and project officers to coordinate investment and project delivery across the area, and the council has commissioned a range of strategic documents, including the DCF, which set out Tottenham Hale's potential and how it could be transformed to achieve local people's ambitions.

Supporting a sustainable community

The regeneration of Tottenham Hale must be considered in relation to the existing community in order to be successful. The substantial opportunities for the community that will be brought about by the large scale regeneration are key drivers in delivering the DCF.

Notwithstanding the benefits, the Council recognises the impact large scale development is likely to have on people's lives during the construction delivery phases and the responsibility it has to minimise this impact wherever possible through ongoing dialogue, and through working closely with partners to achieve the least disruptive solutions. The Council will continue to engage with the community and seek feedback to understand their concerns throughout this period.
Delivery partners will be encouraged to commit to supporting the existing and future community throughout the period of transformation; they will work collaboratively with the Council and other interested parties to identify ongoing opportunities for local people, as well as Tottenham Hale's future population, to tangibly benefit from the regeneration.

Delivery partners will be expected to:

- Work together to ensure that Tottenham Hale is an exemplar of social, economic and environmental sustainability
- Engage positively and proactively with the community throughout the planning and development process
- Ensure their nominated contractors sign up to the Considerate Contractors' Scheme
- Sign up to local labour market approach (skills, advertising positions locally etc through negotiated s106 agreements) and to procure services locally, wherever possible
- Coordinate works and share information with each other

Time scales

The Tottenham Hale DCF sets out a 10 year vision for the development of a new centre at Tottenham Hale. Some sites within the immediate area have already started to come forward whilst others will take more time.
In tandem with sites coming forward, infrastructure and placemaking projects as identified in the Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy will need to be taken forward to support the sustainable development of the new centre.

Streets and Spaces Strategy
The Cycle Super Highway 1 is already under construction and other improvements to the cycle network are due to commence next year using DIY Community Streets funding from Transport for London. Legible London signage is also due to be installed next year. We are seeking further funding for the other projects which have been identified.

Green and Open Spaces Strategy
Funding is available for small improvements to Chesnut Road next year and there is funding from the Housing Zone for some of the bridges to be built within the next two years. We will be preparing an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the Paddock but this can be a lengthy process. We are seeking further funding for the other projects which have been identified and understand that the Park View Road Underpass is a priority.

Test Projects
RIFT at 5 Ashley Road is already open and there is funding for the Station Square Pop Up and the Broad Lane Gateway Project from Transport for London to start next year. Signage 2020, playful hoarding and improved signage to keep everyone updated, will be installed with each new development. We hope to have secured funding for all of the other projects above to be delivered within the next two years.

Housing Zone
The Housing Zone is a joint expression of commitment by Haringey Council and the Greater London Authority to make this vision for Tottenham a reality. The Housing Zone status will accelerate the delivery of new housing and shape a sustainable community. In short, more homes will be built, faster and better. Housing Zone funding is available for infrastructure improvements including some of the bridges and streets and spaces.
The council is considering funding opportunities for the other projects including:
- Developer contributions
- Heritage Lottery
- TfL/ GLA
- Thames Water

Quality and sustainability
Development quality lies at the heart of the Tottenham Housing Zone. The aspiration is that Tottenham Hale will be known as an exemplar neighbourhood in terms of the quality of design achieved for its streets, spaces and buildings. Innovation will be a defining characteristic of the new development and achieving greater sustainability in its broadest sense, including construction techniques, climate adaptation, energy use, and designing for healthy, socially cohesive communities.

Quality Review Panel
Through the Tottenham Housing Zone, the borough and GLA have committed to aligning with the Mayor's Housing Design Guide for London, including environmental standards. As part of this process, developers will be expected to deliver exemplar standards of design.

To support the emphasis on development quality, the Council has recently reconstituted its Design Review Panel, now called the Quality Review Panel, and has recruited a panel of experts. The Panel meets monthly and each Housing Zone site and significant infrastructure projects will be expected to go to the Quality Review Panel at least once.

Maintaining a high quality environment in the long run
The Council and its partners are exploring different management models for the future Tottenham Hale; the intention is to achieve a high standard of management and maintenance, as well as sustainable models to support ongoing placemaking activities.

A number of models are being investigated, including Business Improvement Districts, Estate Management approaches, Community Partnership approaches, and it is expected to take forward a DCF delivery strategy on maintenance and operations at an appropriate juncture.

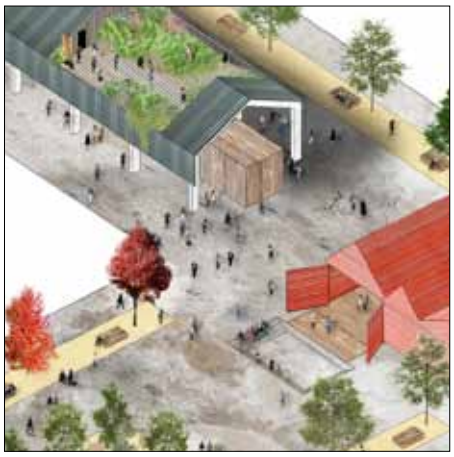
The importance of monitoring and evaluation
A robust process for monitoring and evaluating development will be used to ensure that the Vision for Tottenham Hale's District Centre is being successfully realised. Five key themes currently being explored to monitor and evaluate the delivery of the Tottenham Hale District Centre:

Themes	Description	Measures
1. A revitalised heart	A place people enjoy spending time in, which fosters interaction and engagement.	- User Satisfaction Survey - Crime stats - Sqm of new and renewed retail, entertainment and leisure space
2. An affordable 21st century neighbourhood of choice	A mix of affordable and market homes to rent and buy with the social and community infrastructure to support a growing community.	- Housing type and tenure - Sqm of community and social floorspace
3. A well connected centre	Well-connected and accessible spaces, promoting walking and cycling.	- Transport by mode - Road safety indicators - Cleanliness indicators - Sqm new and improved cycleways
4. A network of green and open spaces	High quality public, green and open spaces, which are well managed/ maintained, and perceived to be clean and safe.	- Usage levels - Sqm of green and open space - Number of new and improved links to the Lea Valley
5. A working centre	A setting conducive to starting up and growing businesses and creating jobs. A mix of job types at varying skill levels	- Jobs - Business numbers - Sqm of new or improved employment floorspace

For monitoring and evaluating, the approach will be that partners:
- Agree key performance indicators / measurable targets at an early stage in the design and planning process
- Determine the frequency of monitoring for evaluation purposes
- Work collaboratively with other interested partners to commit to achieving these targets
- Develop innovative solutions if during the monitoring process it is assessed that targets are not being achieved

Tottenham



TOTTENHAM HALE DISTRICT CENTRE FRAMEWORK

STREETS & SPACES STRATEGY

Adams & Sutherland
NOVEMBER 2015

Haringey LONDON

Tottenham Hale Strategies

Tottenham Regeneration

"London's next great new neighbourhood, Tottenham Hale will be a destination where people can easily access the open spaces and waterways of the Lea Valley Park whilst enjoying a range of retail, leisure and business opportunities. The Hale will feel like a new town centre with an attractive network of streets and public spaces. Through transport improvements, master planning and targeted promotion, key sites will be made ready for major new investment".

Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework

The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework 2014 (SRF) set out the above Vision for Tottenham Hale. The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows what this might look like including what sort of buildings could be built e.g. low rise or high rise buildings, where they could be built, and how this affects transport and movement around the area. This document is based on extensive engagement with the community, stakeholders and landowners.

Beneath the District Centre Framework sit the following delivery strategies:

- Tottenham Hale Streets and Spaces Strategy: ideas which will guide the improvements to streets and public spaces around Tottenham Hale, to make them more safe, user friendly and attractive.
- Tottenham Hale Green and Open Spaces Strategy: a strategy which will guide the improvements to the routes between the green and open spaces in the area. Extending and connecting these spaces from the Lee Valley through to the High Road.
- Test Projects: a selection of relatively low cost projects which can help to bring vacant and underused spaces in Tottenham to life. Test Projects offer an opportunity to work with the community on ideas which could grow into bigger longer-term projects

This document is the Streets and Spaces Strategy.

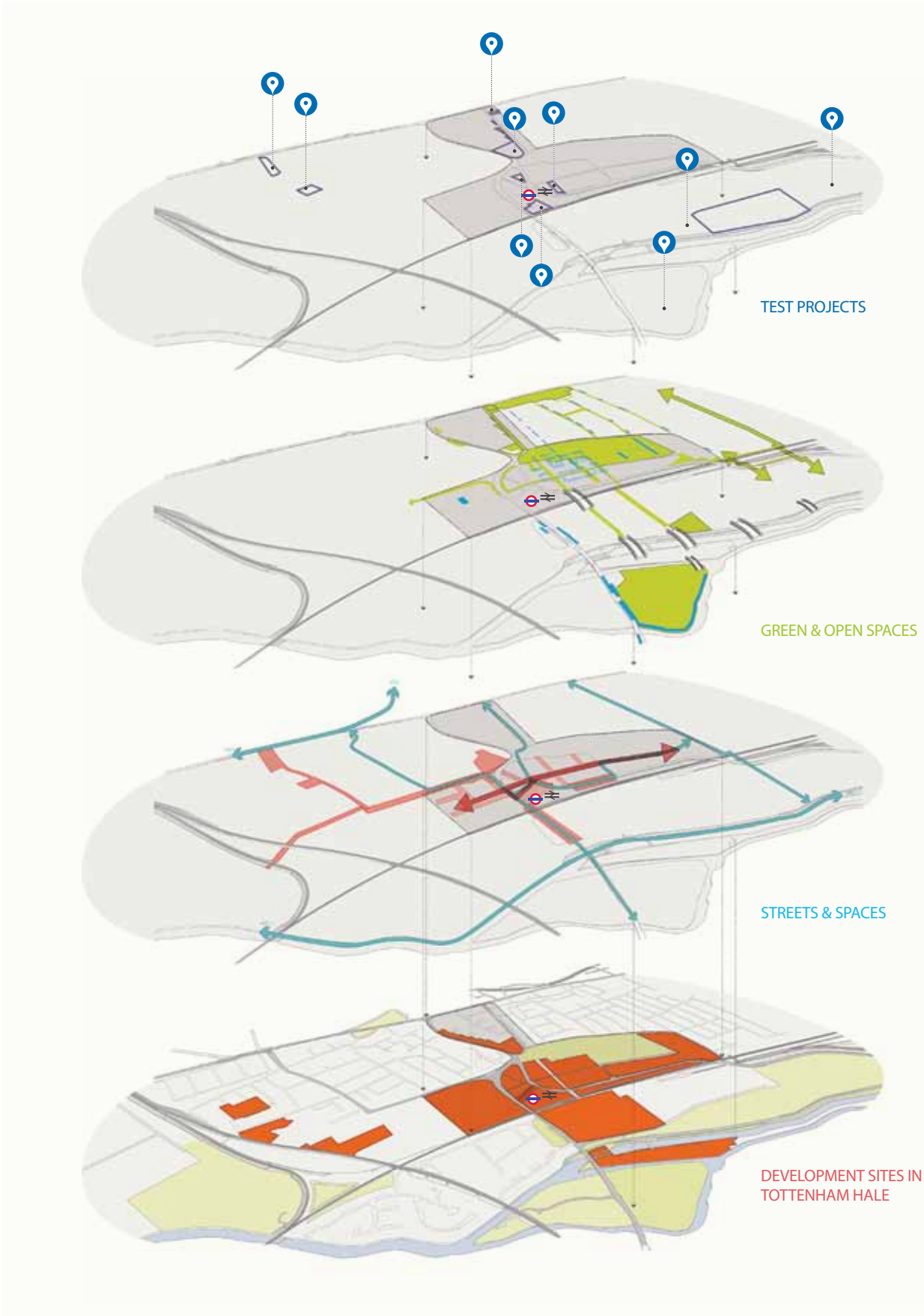
If you have any comments or suggestions on this or any of the other strategies please contact the Tottenham Regeneration team on:

tottenhamregeneration@haringey.gov.uk
020 8489 4562

Tottenham Area Action Plan

Guiding the development of Tottenham Hale is the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP). The AAP is the main policy document The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows how Tottenham Hale might look if the AAP's policies are adopted.

All responses submitted as part of the February Local Plan consultation, which included the AAP, have been reviewed and the Plan has been updated. The updated Plan will be out for consultation soon. Please check www.haringey.gov.uk/localplan for the latest information.


TEST PROJECTS
GREEN & OPEN SPACES
STREETS & SPACES
DEVELOPMENT SITES IN
TOTTENHAM HALE

Preface

This Streets and Spaces Strategy for the new Tottenham Hale District Centre is one of three supporting Strategies - the others are a Green and Open Spaces Strategy and a Test Projects Strategy – which develop aspects of the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF), authored by Allies and Morrison Urban Practitioners in the summer of 2015.

This report, commissioned by the Tottenham Regeneration Team at the London Borough of Haringey, has been produced by Adams & Sutherland with input from transport consultants Steer Davies Gleave and landscape architect JCLA. Following appointment at the outset of 2015, work was undertaken initially in parallel with the DCF work-stream throughout the first half of 2015 and then after the publication of the DCF drafts. Two public consultation events, in addition to more specific consultation with stakeholders and user groups, have informed the development of the strategy.

Plans within this document are produced using Ordnance Survey mapping provided by The London Borough of Haringey (© Crown Copyright and database right 2014. Ordnance Survey 100019199)

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Tottenham Hale Strategies

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Aerial View of scope of Streets & Spaces Strategy
Yellow Line: Core Area.
Dotted Yellow Line: Enhancement of selected approach routes

Introduction

Tottenham Hale, as it exists now, is characterised by a very busy transport interchange, historic and contemporary industrial uses, a small out of town retail-park, and its location as a threshold to central London, adjacent to the dramatic riverine landscape of the Lea Valley. It is also a disconnected and hostile place for pedestrians and cyclists. For the new district centre to be successful there needs to be a distinctive and coherent new structure and character for both existing and new streets and spaces, working with that which is distinctive and of value to make a new place.

A clear hierarchy of distinctive streets and spaces is proposed, structured around the armature of the new north/south link and reflecting the emerging varied character areas of the District Centre Framework. The creation of a clear, generous and safe network of pedestrian and cycle routes, segregated where possible, both across the site and to link to the city beyond is central to this. The balance in the public realm is shifted from a dominance of fast moving through traffic to a more civilised and appropriate traffic behaviour.

Significant street planting, including trees, integrated SUDS and edible landscapes help reinforce this new network, while making a connection to the character of adjacent wetlands. Opportunities for a wide range of public realm based activity are also integrated. An easily maintained environment and the provision of economic and sustainable maintenance are key considerations.

This strategy, structured in four sections, first sets out a series of site wide proposals, drawn from an analysis of existing challenges and site assets, and an understanding of community priorities. An illustrative vision for the streets and spaces, drawn from a series of design principles and themes, is summarised on one key drawing. Street typologies and key spaces, including Ashley Road South, Station Island and the Retail Park are explored with reference to scale and spatial character. A series of proposals to enhance the public realm of approach routes strengthens the connection of the new District Centre Framework to surrounding streets. A final section examines the relationship between land ownership and public realm delivery and maintenance.



Detail of Proposed Public realm



Detail of Proposed Vision

SECTION 1 - NARRATIVE

1.1 Existing Context

Set on the western side of the expansive Lea Valley wetlands, Tottenham Hale is both a key interchange and somewhat of a transport bottleneck focused on the Ferry Lane bridge. This reflects a lack of opportunities, for both people and vehicles, to cross over the river and the railway. This severance in turn amplifies the separation between Tottenham and the tremendous amenity of the river and marshes.

The new District Centre offers an opportunity to improve local connections, creating legible and safe routes both between existing communities and new development whilst also improving wider strategic routes within Haringey and to Waltham Forest. A number of established communities – Ferry Bridge Estate, High Cross Estate, Hale Village and Chesnuts - live in close proximity to Tottenham Hale and could benefit considerably from the connectivity and amenities new development can bring.

The existing public realm around Tottenham Hale reflects a chaotic urban fabric. Although containing a residual industrial character, and partly a consequence of a very busy transport interchange in transition, this urban character is primarily the result of suburban modes - out of town retail park, drive in fast food outlets, wide fast roads - grafted into an inner city context.



Key Existing Public Realm elements set in wider context



Existing Site Plan

1.2 Challenges

The challenge of creating a successful new District Centre in Tottenham Hale goes beyond a successful development of parcels of sites. A dominance of fast moving traffic, and its associated public realm hostile to pedestrian and cyclists, must be redressed. There is currently little legible urban structure resulting in a disconnected, inchoate place. Opportunities for public realm based activity, especially near the main roads, are limited. A harsh environment, vacant sites, an area in transition, and pressures on local authority funding mean successful maintenance is a challenge. Unlike many parts of Haringey, and with little reference to the nearby green spaces of the Lea Valley, street planting is in short supply.

The recent reorganisation of the Broad Lane/Monument Way/Tottenham High Road gyratory has successfully redirected and focused traffic movement, but the benefits for the surrounding area are easier to see in the west near the High Road, and have not yet been really worked through in the Tottenham Hale area. The development of the Bus Station and the creation of Station Square remain works in progress, but both underline the importance of the transport interchange, now and in the future.

The new District Centre must create a coherent, connected and distinct series of new places, and in doing so address the key challenges, and consequent opportunities that exist. These can be summarised under the following six headings.



View north from existing Retail Park



Legibility

Create a clear hierarchy of distinctive new or remodelled existing streets and spaces. These would be structured around the new north /south link and reflect the varying area characters.



Connectivity

Facilitate movement of pedestrians and cyclists. Create a clear, generous and safe network of pedestrian and cycle routes, segregated where possible, both across the site and beyond.



Traffic

Reduce the speed and dominance of traffic throughout the area. Shift the balance of the urban environment from highways to streets for all. Civilise traffic behaviour.





Activity

Facilitate, encourage, and create opportunities within the public realm for, a wide range of commercial, informal and community activities.



Maintenance

Deliver an easily maintained public realm environment and provide an economic and sustainable maintenance strategy



Greening

Use street planting, including trees, integrated SUDS and edible landscapes to reinforce the movement network, create legible urban streets and spaces and make a connection to the character of adjacent landscape.

1.3 Community Priorities

During the course of the development of this Strategy two extensive public consultation exercises were undertaken in addition to a cycle specific workshop with key cycling stakeholders. These have built on earlier public consultation events and run in parallel with workshops for the key stakeholders and public bodies.

The results are summarized in detail in the specific reporting of these events and the Community Priorities set out below have been distilled from the results of the public consultations. Understandably there has been much local discussion about the scale and nature of the proposed development.

However, what is striking is the clarity of understanding and broad agreement as to the priorities for the new streets and public spaces. This element of the DCF is critical in resolving the problems of connectivity and legibility, whilst achieving a safe movement network for pedestrians and cycles and delivering a real quality of place.



Ensure there are enough community facilities such as doctors, dentists, schools etc. in the area for current and future residents

Deliver affordable homes for local people, including family homes

Design good quality buildings that reflect the area and don't just look like everywhere else

Create safe, pleasant connections between areas of Tottenham Hale



Consultation Sheets used in June Public Consultation



1.4 Existing Site: Landscape Assets

Despite first impressions, and notwithstanding the challenges identified, Tottenham Hale does have a strong residual character and very particular assets.





Wetlands

Although not directly visible, the immediate adjacency of the dramatic and extensive wetlands of the Lea Valley is a great asset. What was, until relatively recently, seen as infrastructure, has been gradually opened up for public amenity; the most recent part of this process being the ongoing Walthamstow Wetlands project. Huge reservoirs for fishing, rivers for walking, cycling and boating, a rich and thriving wildlife and the space of the marshes, all set against the big open skies of East London bring a proximity of water and nature.











Wharfside

Tottenham Hale was founded by a working river. At the river crossing, where Ferry Lane becomes Forest Road, an evocative and robust reminder of past wharfs and river commerce can been seen in the channels, bridge, lock and towpath structures. Historic industrial fragments also characterize the wider site.

1.5 Existing Site: Built Assets & Heritage







Interchange

The interchange at Station Square is an increasingly busy vortex of people and movement where trains, tube and buses all connect, linking airport and city centre, with outer and inner suburbs. The planned Four-Track and Crossrail projects mean this will only become a more significant and more intense place. There is a huge opportunity here to make a place, providing and supporting activities other than just waiting for a connection.









Ashley Road

Ashley Road and the mature trees of Down Lane Park form the most identifiable and distinct existing place within the District Centre Framework area. Within the sheds of Ashley Road, Berol House stands dominant, setting a scale for future development and embodying the industrial character and heritage of the wider area.

1.6 Existing Character: Materiality







A legacy of industrial uses across the site has left traces of details and found objects embedded in the existing streetscape and landscape. These contribute to a background quality of the place and also connect to the past; a kind of residual heritage to the more obvious heritage assets. Where possible such fragments should be retained or reused. They also provide a reference point for a robust approach to the materiality of a new public realm.





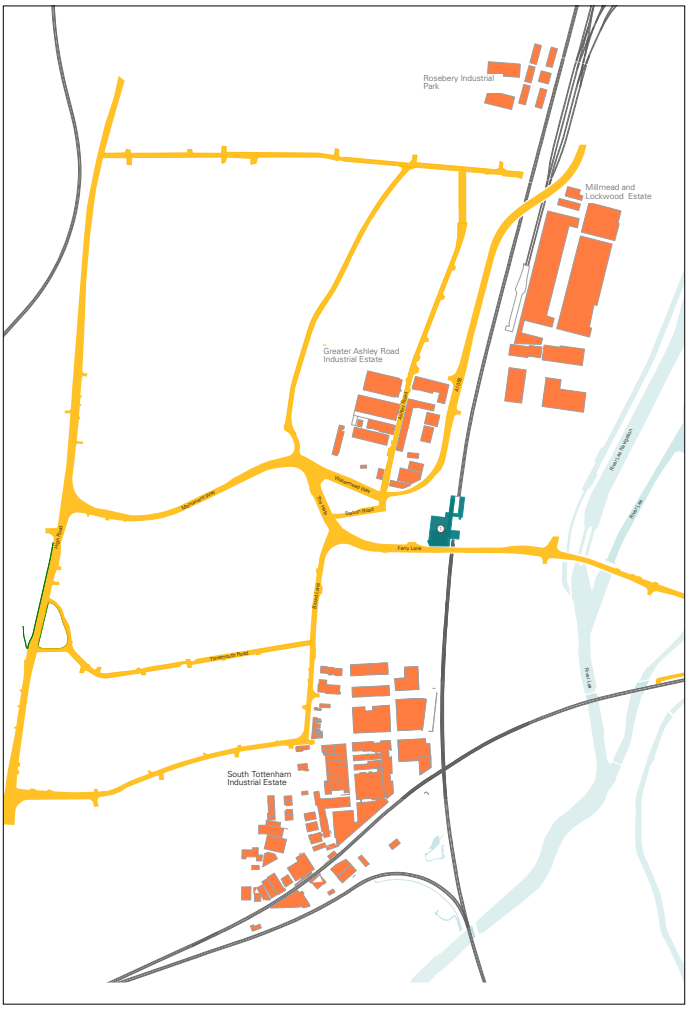





1.7 Existing Character: Industry & Wayfinding

The wider area is characterised by a successful, vibrant and growing relatively small-scale industrial sector. Two Strategic Industrial Locations neighbour the District Centre site whilst the framework itself both retains existing and embeds new employment opportunities within the new development. However this industrial activity is largely unseen and consequently undervalued. Studies have demonstrated the wide range of industrial activity that currently exists; from a brewery, bakeries and food distribution, through specialist 'artisan' manufacture, to larger scale textiles, automotive related, shoe-making and furniture businesses.

Further evidence of the industrial past, and present, is the wide range and character of signage across the area. There is an opportunity to build upon this with a bespoke area-based signage strategy which reinforces a sense of place and identity; signage both on buildings and within the public realm, explicitly naming current industrial activity as well as providing a means of legible way-finding and enhancing identity.



Location of existing industrial areas



















Industrial Wayfinding and Signage

1.8 District Centre Framework



Existing Figure Ground. Principal scope of Streets & Spaces Strategy highlighted

The District Centre Framework sets up a clear hierarchy of streets and spaces within an urban proposition that strengthens existing plots and city blocks. This work forms the basis of the Streets and Spaces Strategy. A new north south/route links Ashley Road with the Retail Park and creates a coherent new streets within Station Island, which contrast with the transport hub at Station Square. Care has been taken to mitigate the impact of the volume of existing traffic through creating a network of pedestrian and cycle routes in newly defined streets.



Hierarchy of District Centre Framework Streets & Spaces Strategy

- Principal (through) roads
- Secondary vehicular routes
- Local streets and nodes
- Local access routes
- Shared surface/ pedestrian priority routes
- Pedestrian routes
- Service access

1.9 Proposed Public Realm

The Public Realm proposals have a hierarchy of surface treatment and landscape that reflects the importance of the connecting north / south spine and articulates the differing character areas, especially Ashley Road South and the Retail Park.

The civic language of the newly granite paved Station Square is extended across Station Island. Tree planting and landscaping is used to define both informal and formal spaces whether it be Down Lane Park extending into Ashley Road South or the more urban town centre type spaces of the Retail Park.

The strategy also considers key existing routes into the area – primarily Broad Lane, Ferry Road and Watermead Way - and extends proposals outwards to strengthen the connection between the new District Centre and the surrounding area.



Proposed Public Realm set within Wider Context

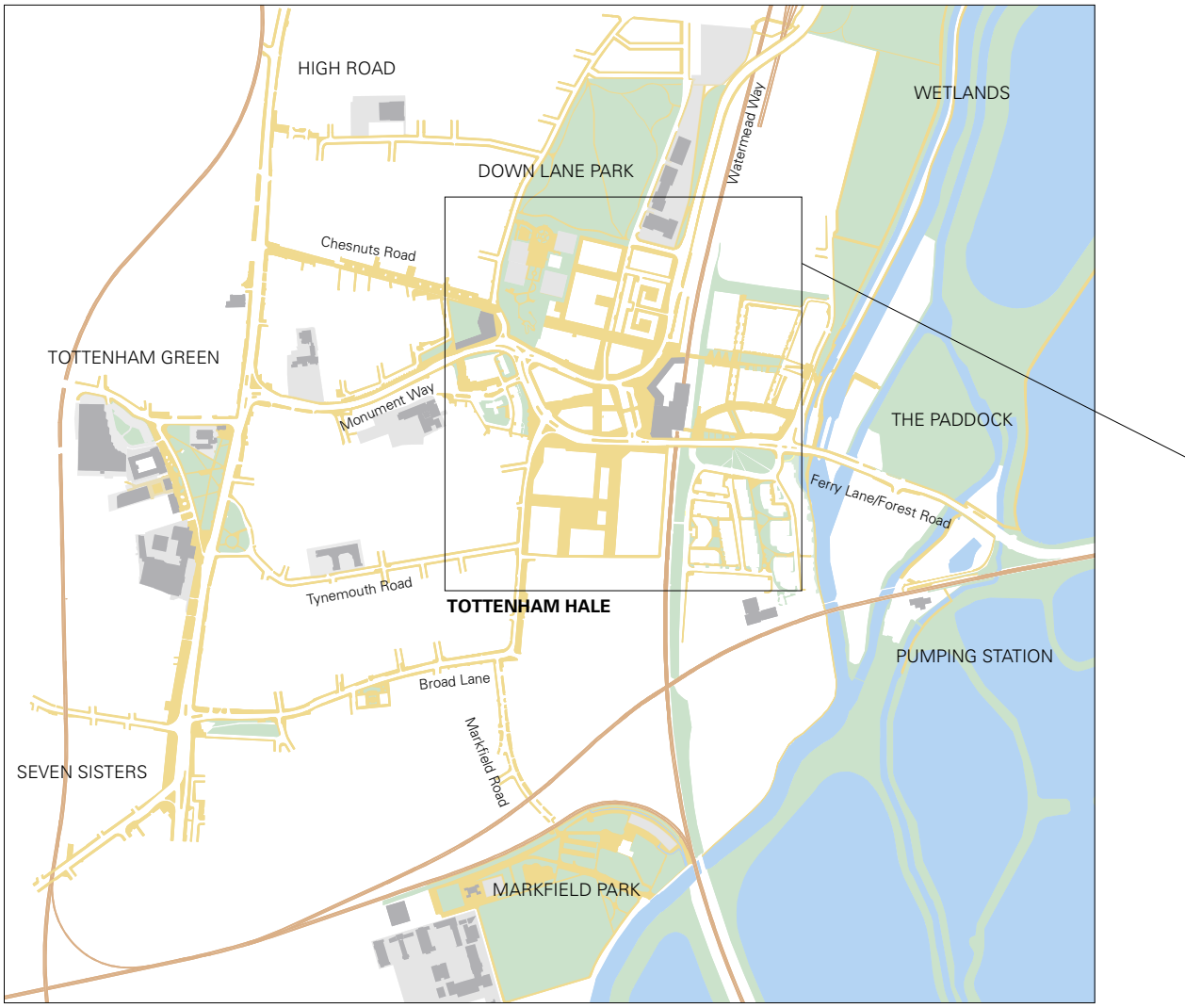


Proposed Public Realm

Key

- Roads
- North South Spine
- Green Fingers
- Raingardens/ Planting
- Green Space/Parks
- Cycle Lanes
- Crossings
- Trees
- Pavements
- Station Island
- Park Paths
- Hard Landscape within parks

1.10 Pedestrian Network

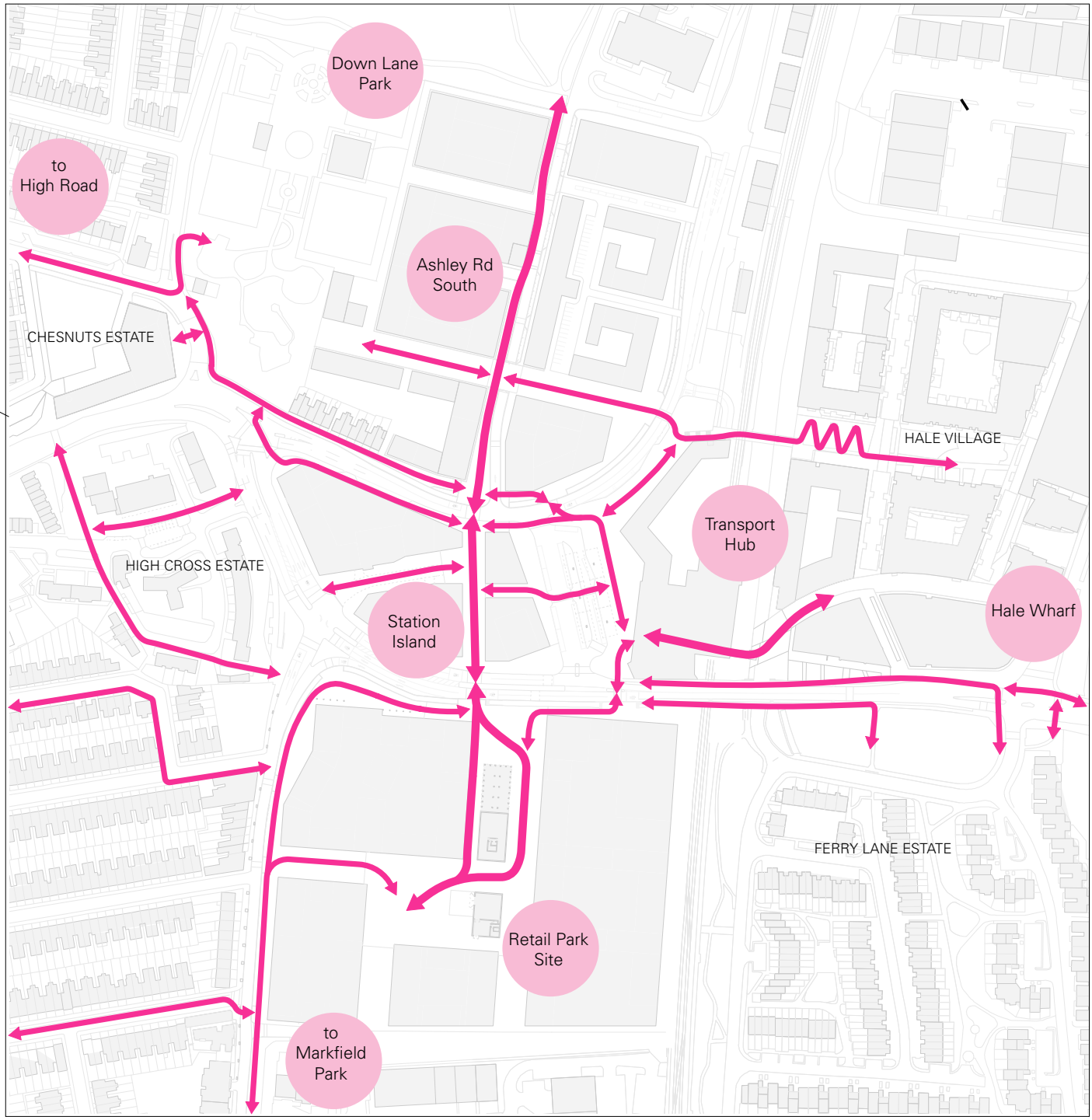


Extent Proposed Public Realm set within Wider Context

The wider context drawing demonstrates just how focused the local route network is on Tottenham Hale and the importance of clear pedestrian routes linking destinations to the west at Markfield Park, Seven Sisters, Tottenham Green and the High Road and Walthamstow and the wetlands to the East. In this context railway and river crossings are especially significant.

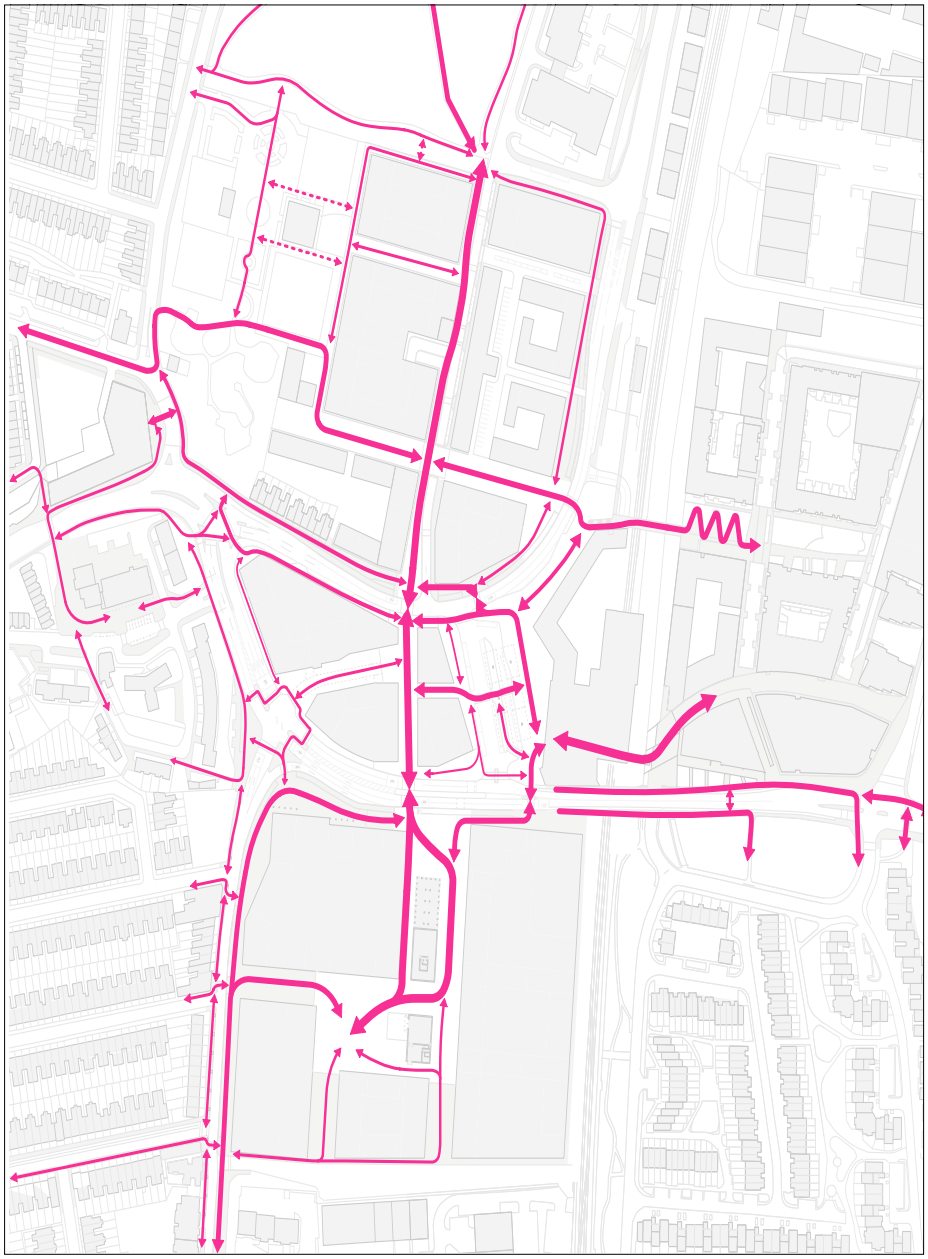
The new route network is structured around the north /south link, itself an extension of Ashley Road. Safe and generous new footway provision, and pedestrian crossings, to existing roads accommodates east-west movement.

The reorganized bus station permits a new east west route directly into the heart of Station island. Three railway crossings, at an improved Ferry Lane bridge, within the new station development (but fully accessible 24/7) and the proposed Central bridge all strengthen links to the east. There will be a new direct connection to Down Lane Park from Watermead Way through new development at Ashley Road South. Chesnuts Road and Tynemouth Road are especially important in the safe links they provide to the High Road and Tottenham Green respectively.



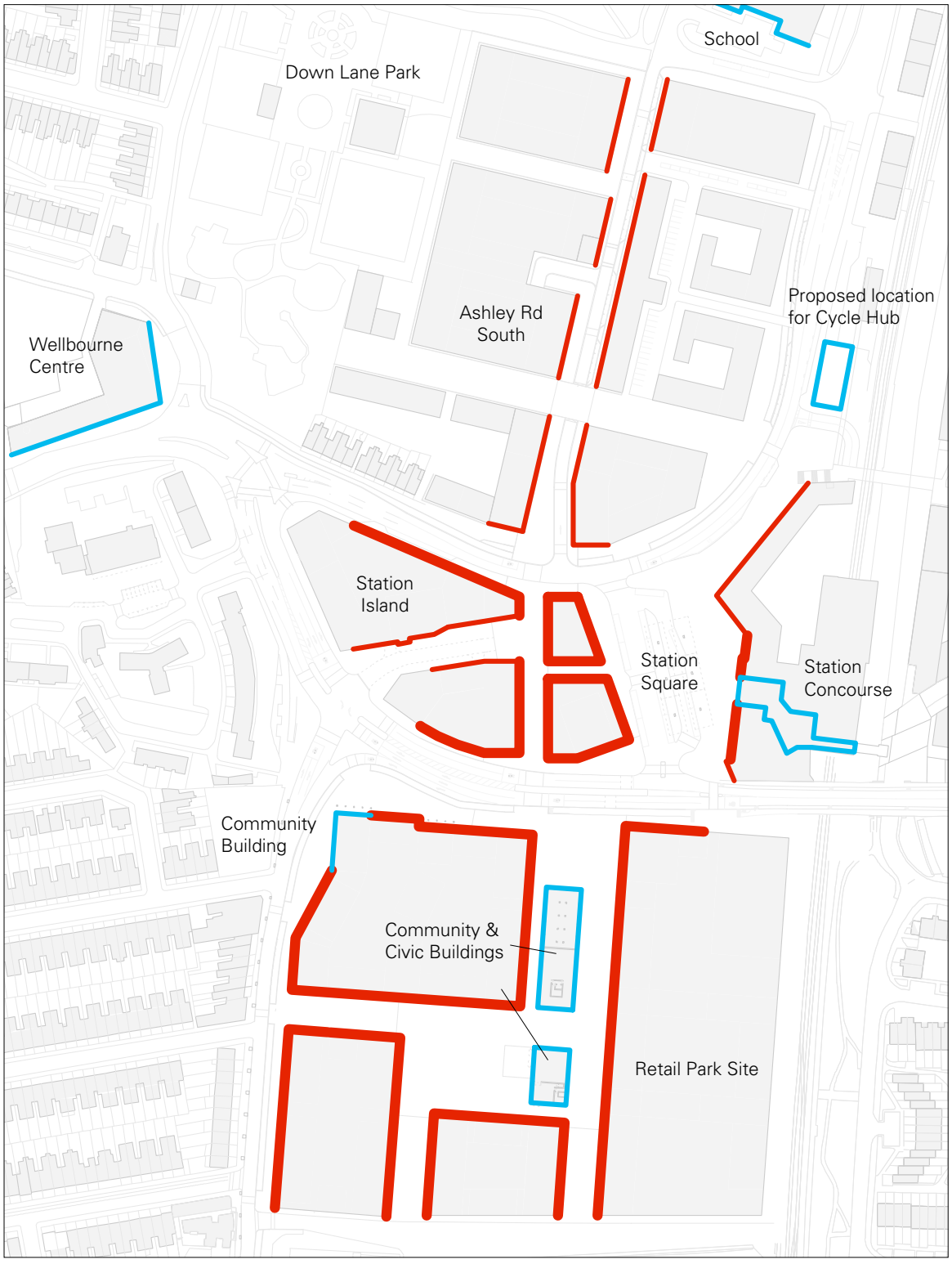
Proposed Pedestrian Route Network

1.11 Active Frontages



Detailed network of pedestrian movement

The more detailed network of pedestrian movement shows a finer grain of secondary routes reinforcing the primary routes. Most active commercial frontages are concentrated within the Retail Park and around Station Square although it is envisaged that smaller scale and more independent commercial frontages will extend up Ashley Road. Ensuring that civic frontages are also distributed across the site is important. The Station and Transport Hub front one side of Station Island while the Wellbourne Centre provides a focus to the west. The role of the community/ civic building embedded within the Retail Park is important in ensuring that is site is understood as a connected piece of city rather than merely a retail enclave. The proposed Cycle Hub, on Watermead Way to the north of the station defines an active edge to the transport interchange and draws the activity of the square to the new Central bridge.



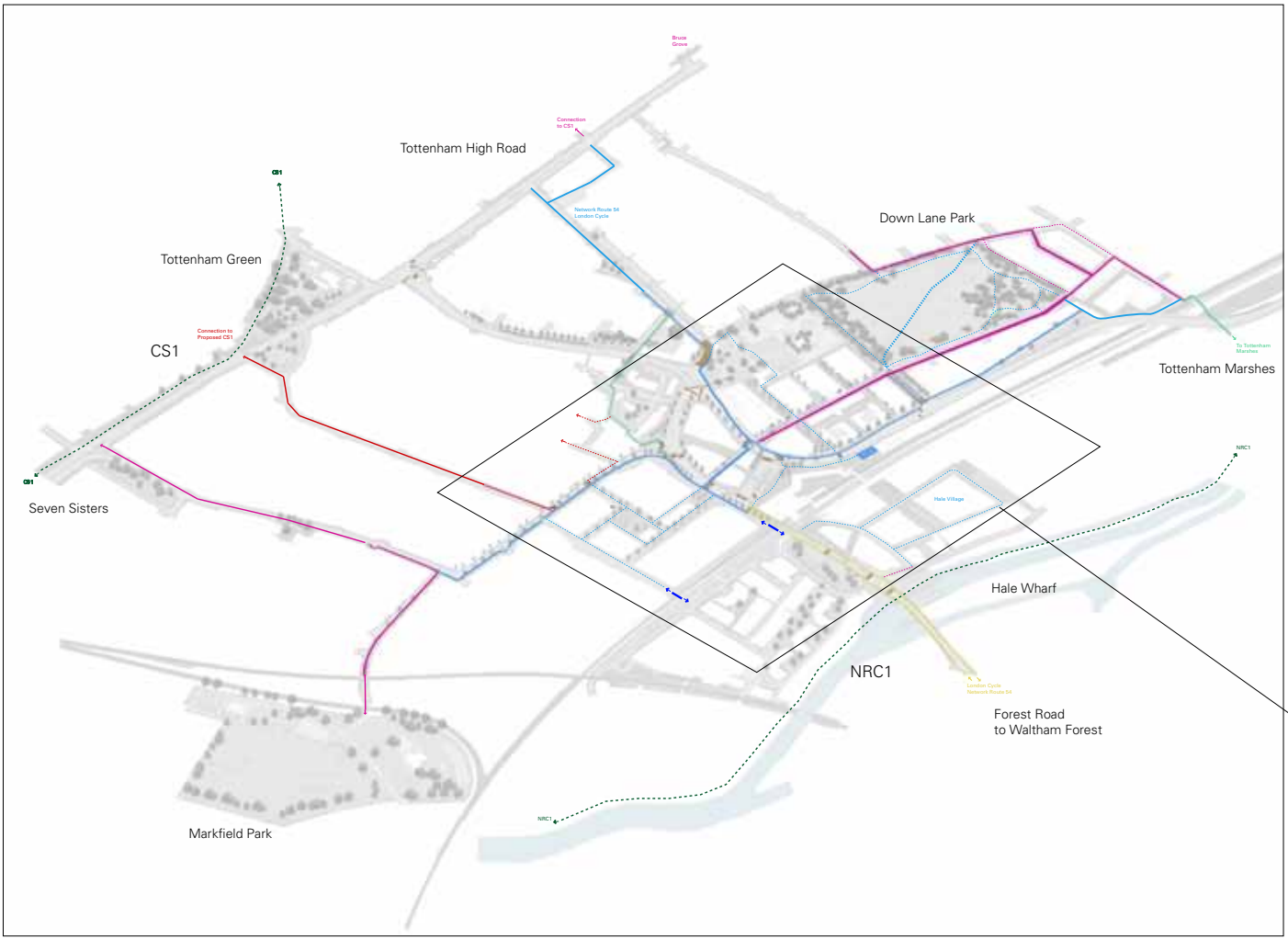
Commercial & Civic Frontages

Commercial Frontage (Weight of line denotes hierarchy)

Civic Frontage

N

1.12 Cycle Network



Cycle Connections within Wider Context

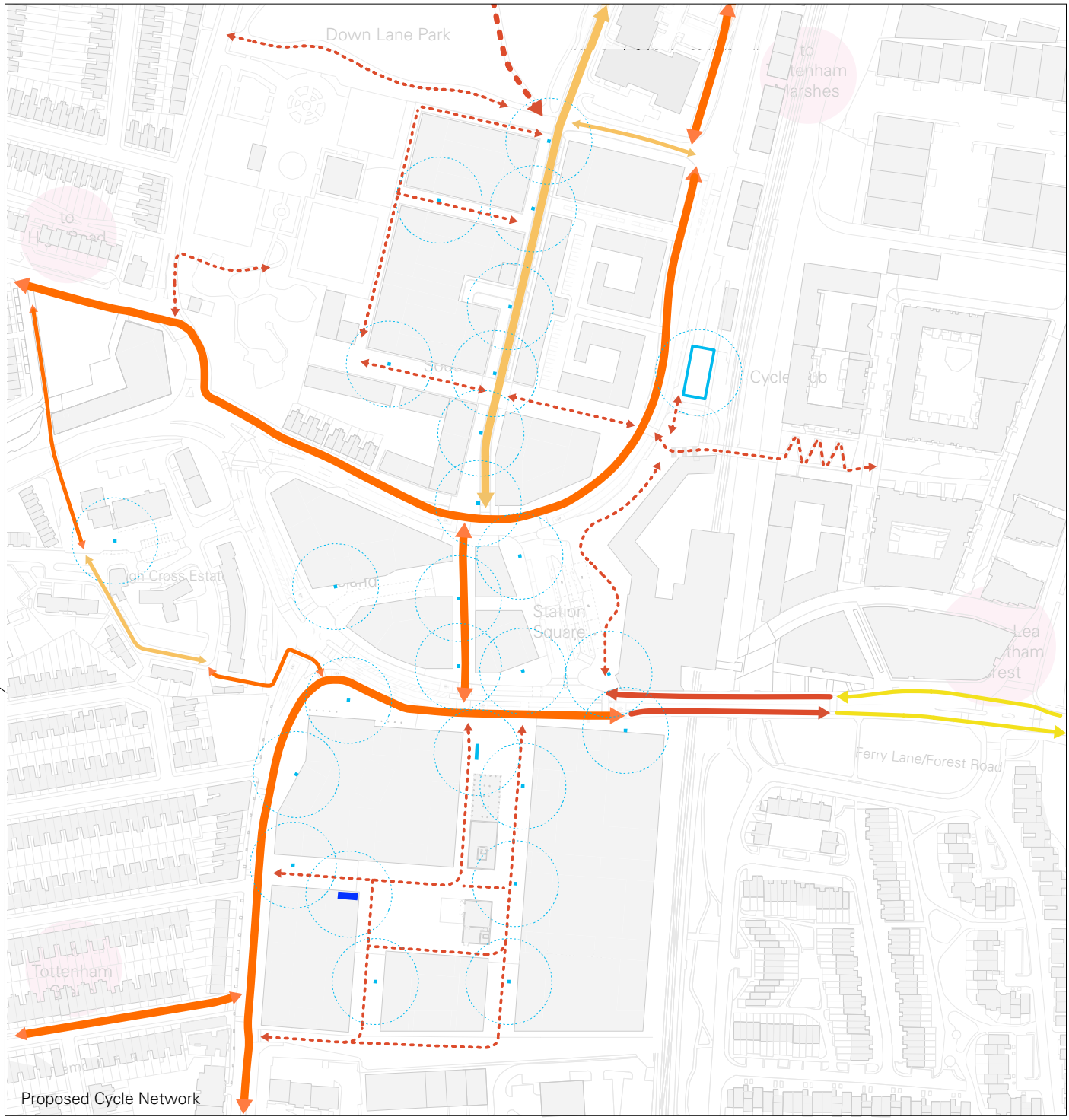
- Proposed Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge
- Existing Cycle Paths
- Upgraded Existing Cycle Paths
- Proposed Cycle Paths
- On-Road Cycle Routes
- Proposed Cycle Connections
- Informal Cycle Routes
- Key Informal Cycle Routes
- CS1 + NRC1

- Off-road Two Way Cycling Route
- On-Road Two Way Cycling Route
- On-Road One Way Cycling Route
- Off-Road One Way Cycling Route
- Informal Cycling Route
- Short Stay Cycle Parking
- Cycle Parking Within Multi-Storey Car Park
- Potential Location for a Cycle Super Hub
- 25m Radius

N

Safe, legible, and where possible off road, cycle movement across the site, accommodating both local cycling and connecting to the wider route network, is an essential requirement. In the wider context the project offers an opportunity to connect the north- south routes of CS1, parallel to the High Road, and NCRI, by the River Lea, with an improved cross valley Forest Road coming from the east.

The District Centre, with a substantial amount of new homes and workplaces, a new secondary school and a potential academic institution, is likely to see a huge increase in cycling. Tottenham Hale will become a destination rather than just a transport hub. The two key components of the cycling network are improved, partially on road, partially off road, cycling provision along Ferry Lane and across Ferry Lane Bridge and the Station Island section of the north/south link. New cycle and pedestrian crossings over Ferry Lane and Watermead Way make the central section a hub, safely distributing cycle movement across the site. Improved crossings leading to Station Square encourages informal access across the square to the proposed Cycle Hub.



The principal east west movement is accommodated in two off road cycle routes following Ferry Lane/Broad Lane and The Hale/Watermead Way respectively.

These routes both arc away from Station Island. Broad Lane leads south, and via a crossing to a cycle contraflow system along Tynemouth Road in turn leading directly west to Tottenham Green and CS1. The route by the Hale leads to a new crossing at Down Lane Park Road and a partially pedestrianised Chesnuts Road, again leading west to the High Road. Watermead Way leads north, via a new crossing at Burdock Road, to join the existing cycle path network to Tottenham Marshes. The existing north/ south cycle route avoiding Tottenham Hale, which cuts through High Cross Estate, remains and Ashley Road also remains as a key route northwards. There should be consideration of an improved cycling route diagonally north-west across Down Lane Park to improve connections leading north Tottenham. Secondary, more local cycling routes across the District Centre are also indicated.

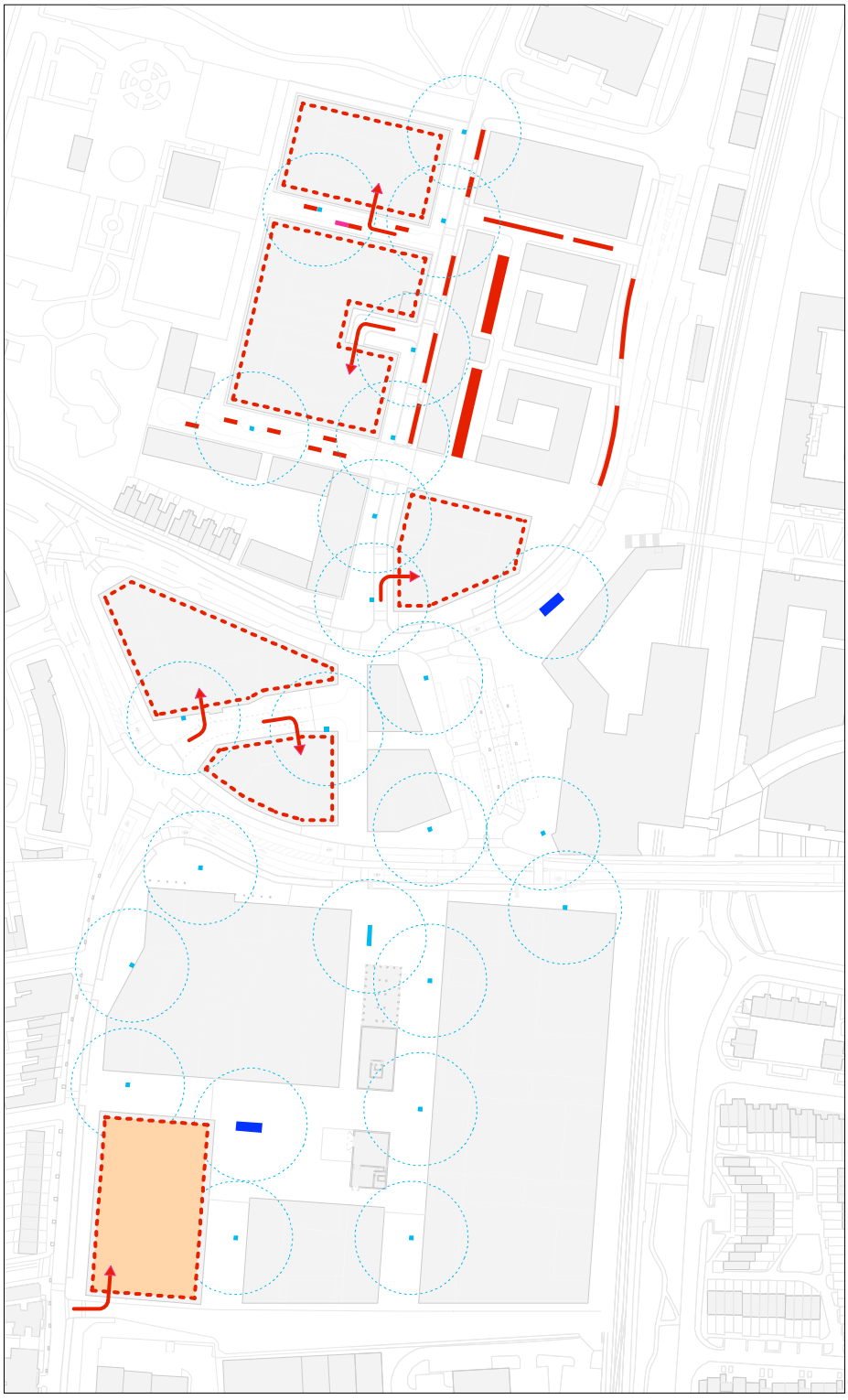
1.13 Vehicle Movement

Vehicle movement follows the existing road network. There is no intention to affect road capacity but the road environment and traffic behaviour, especially speed, should be transformed in order to calm traffic and shift the balance from vehicles to pedestrians and cyclists. This is the same traffic that travels along the nearby Tottenham High Road and Seven Sisters, where despite greater road widths, the character is more urban than suburban, and consequently less hostile. The recent gyratory works have changed the road layout, but have not addressed the issue of speed of traffic along Monument Way.

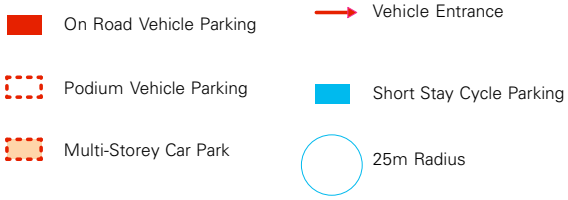
There are no changes to the direction of the existing roads. Ashley Road remains one-way northwards to the Burdock Road junction. Most new streets and spaces are either pedestrian or for access only. Station Road becomes a cul-de-sac. Adjustments to the bus station result in a bus only access onto Watermead Way, which will further reduce traffic speeds. Taxi waiting and drop off points for the station are located on Watermead Way.

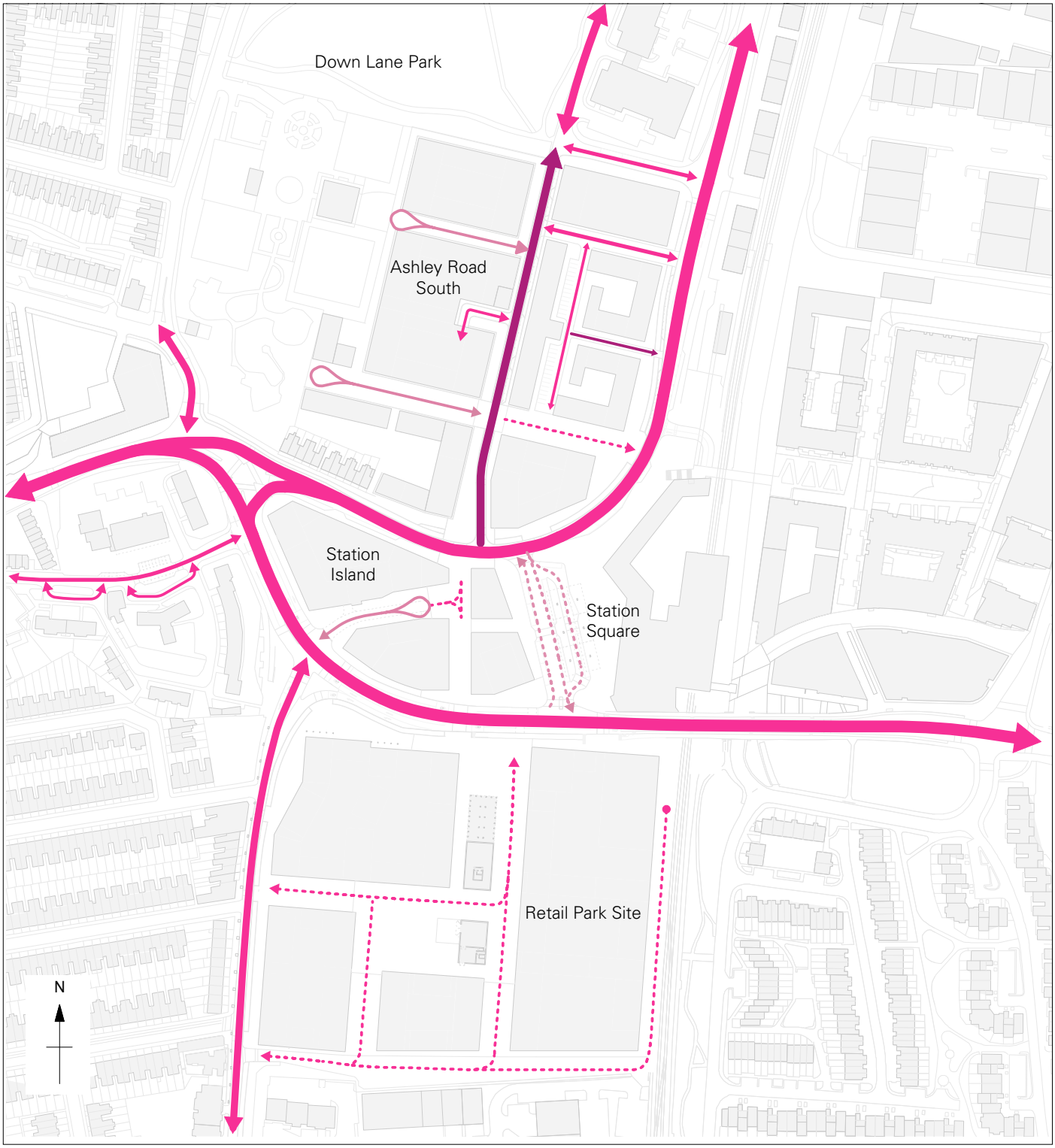
Potential areas for parking are shown under or on first floor podiums within the interior of individual development sites. This will be subject to further design proposals for each site.

Ground level parking remains behind Berol House and there is also some on street provision in this area. Reflecting a higher demand the Retail Park site has a multistory car parking facility in the south-east corner. Again, this would be on first floor level and above, so not impacting on ground floor active frontages. Cycle parking is distributed across the site with more generous provision concentrated on the potential cycle hub north of the station and in the Retail Park Square.



Cycle and Vehicle Parking Provision





Vehicular Movement

The detailed development of vehicular movement will be subject to further design work for each site.

One-Way Vehicle Route

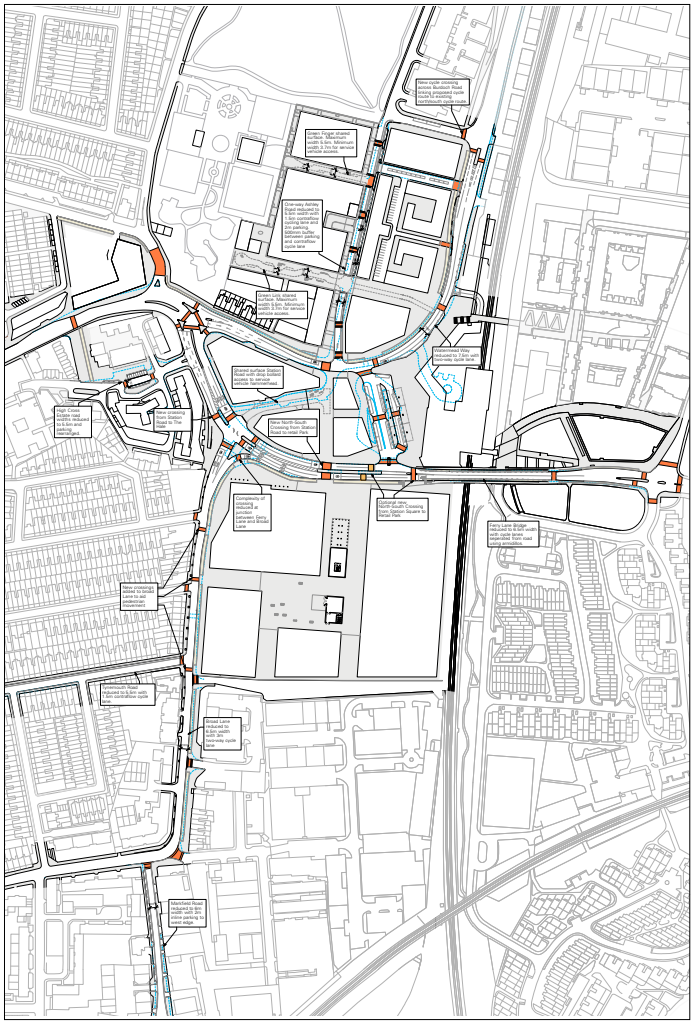
Two-Way Vehicle Route

Shared Surface: Residential/Drop off/Servicing Vehicle Route

Shared Surface: Service Vehicle Access Only

Bus Movement Only

1.14 Highways Adjustments



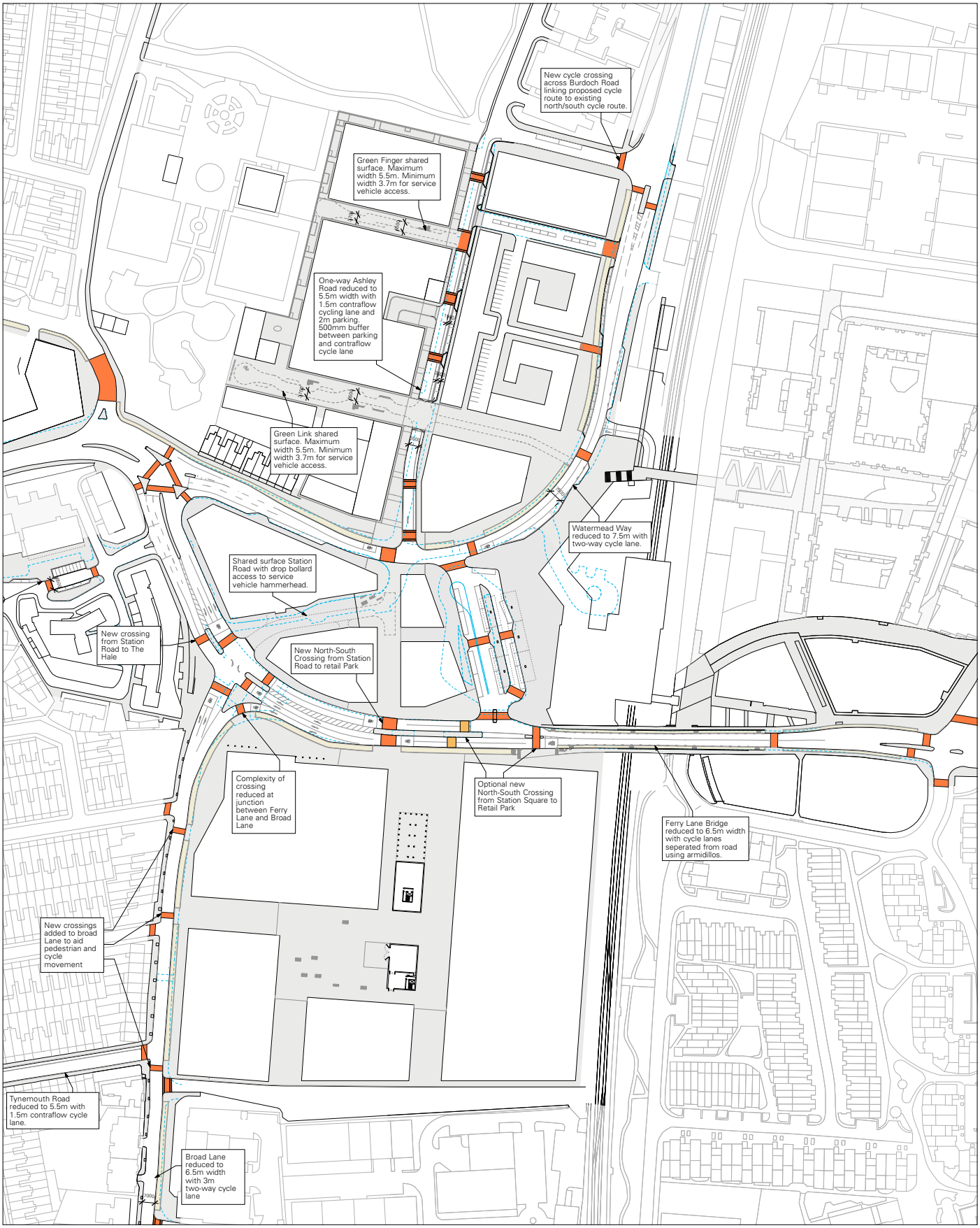
New Pedestrian Crossings and adjustments to highways in Wider Context

The various proposed pedestrian and cycle movement networks, that form a key part of the District Centre Framework, are made possible by a finer grain series of detail adjustments to the existing highways focused on Station Island. Further development of this work is subject to traffic modelling.

An adjustment to the alignment and organisation of the Bus Station rationalizes development plots, reduces the impact of bus standing and introduces a new east west crossing into the middle of Station Island. The junction between the Hale and Broad Lane is relocated and slightly reduced in scale. This has the consequence of allowing Station Road to be a cul-de-sac, so critically, enabling the north/south pedestrian route.

A series of new or enlarged pedestrian and cycle crossings enable the routes. The most important connect Ashley Road with Station Island, and the Retail Park with Station Island. To the north Ashley Road is slightly reoriented in order to create a clear north-south desire line. Reflecting this, the public realm of a widened Ashley Road is increased on the west side. The Ashley Road crossing and the adjacent crossing to Station Square will be coordinated to emphasize pedestrian movement and to combine with the bus station access. To the south a large crossing leads to the Retail Park. Road narrowing and new crossing on Watermead Way will facilitate access to the Central bridge.

With the improved bus station arrangement, and changed desire lines, there is an option to move the existing Ferry Lane crossing eastwards. This would shorten crossings from the Station Square to the retail park and permit cycle crossing into Station Square. Additional new crossings enable routes at Burdock Road, Tynemouth Road and Ferry Lane.



New Pedestrian Crossings and adjustments to highways

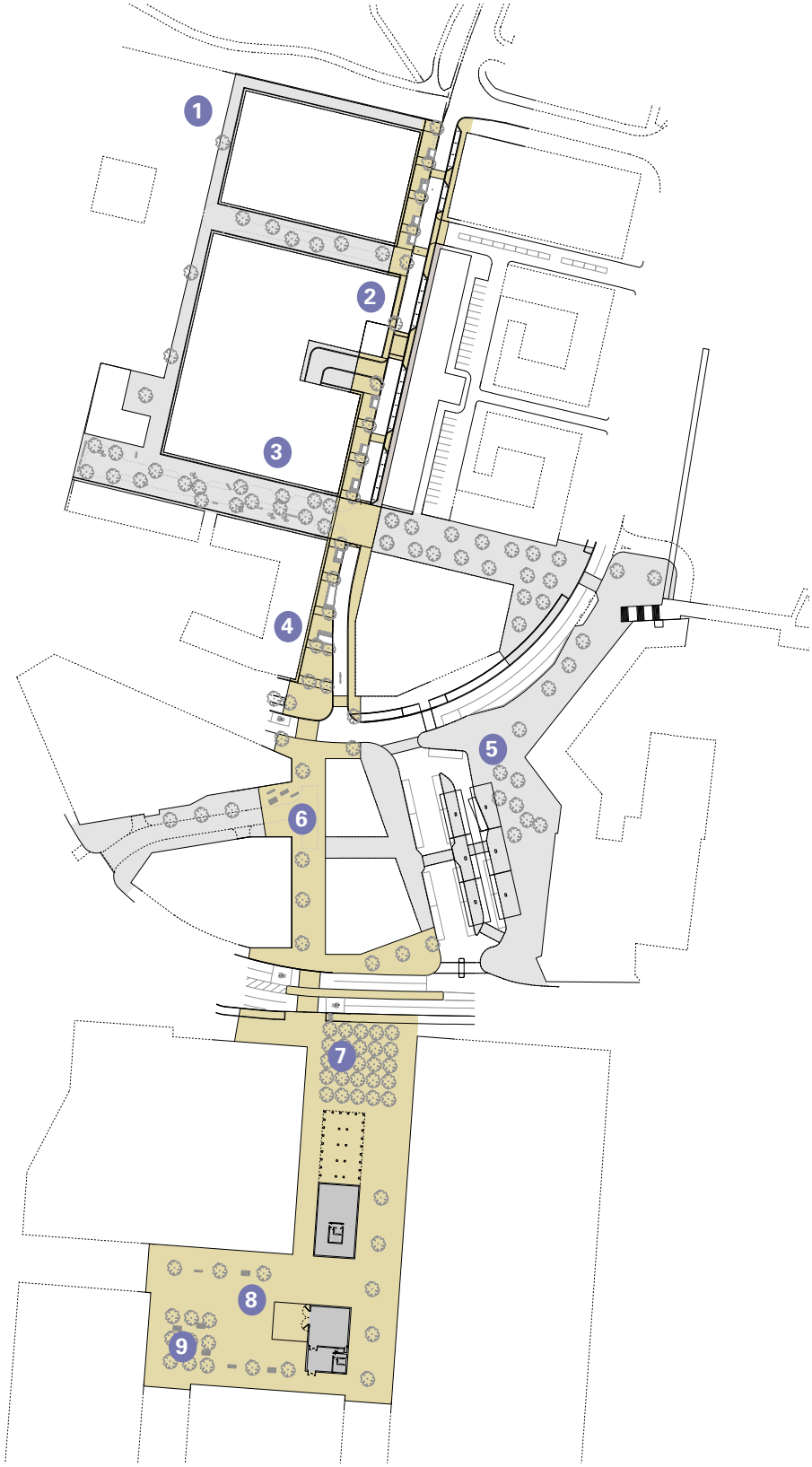
Existing Kerb Line

1.15 North / South Spine

The principal element of the Streets and Spaces Strategy is the north/south spine, a generous primarily pedestrian route navigating through the District Centre linking elements, while connected to, but also distinct from Station Square. Although drawn here as a separate element it is understood as a destination in its own right easily accessible from either the adjacent spaces of the framework or from the surrounding area.



Location of North/South Link within Public realm



Detail of North/South Spine & Station Square

1. New public realm to west of Ashley Road forms a frontage to Down Lane Park. The park will extend into Ashley Road South along new east/west roads. Residential frontages of new development to park to be active.

2. Ashley Road carriageway narrowed and one side planted with semi-mature street trees and rain gardens. Street further narrows to retain existing industrial building on West side. Pedestrian movement prioritised on the west side

3. Junction with Ashley Road marked by special surface treatment and raised table.

4. Southern end of Ashley Road flared to accommodate generous new crossing to Station Island

5. Station Square with reconfigured Bus Station allowing east/west access and active frontages to the square.

6. New north/south pedestrian retail passage creating direct link between Ashley Road and Retail Park site.

7. Grove of trees and landscaped square with seating and lighting. New wide pedestrian crossings over Ferry Lane lead to pedestrian spaces within Retail Park site.

8. Town Square fronted by retail but further activated by community and civic buildings and structures. Arcade and market /event space with rooftop food growing.

9. Grove of trees and landscaped square with seating, lighting and space for events/performances. Community cafe and performance space.

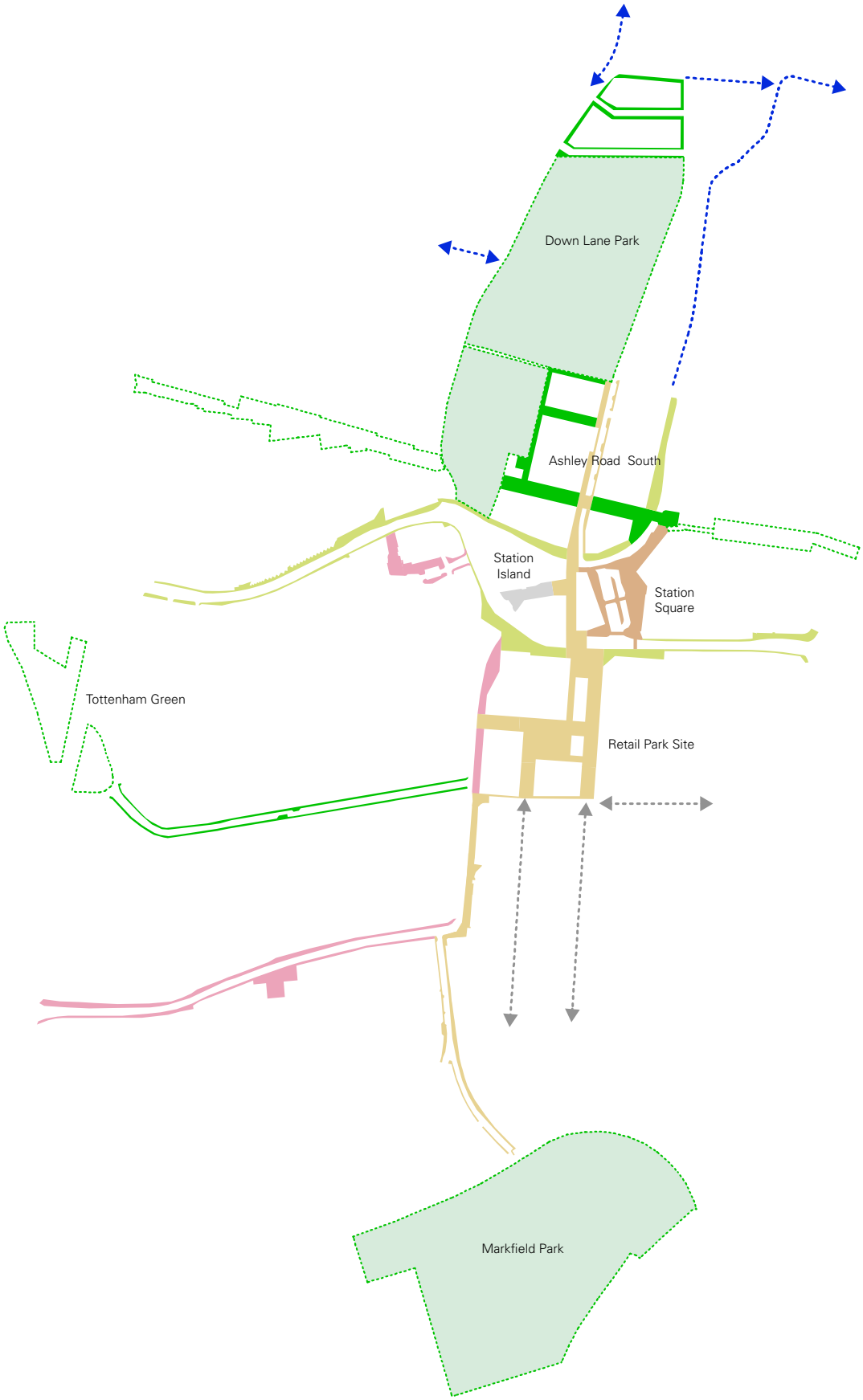
1.16 Public Realm Strategy

This diagram summarises the Streets and Spaces Strategy, locating the key elements of the public realm in relation to the main highways: the North/South Spine, the Green Fingers, Station Square and the Retail Park Civic Spaces. The importance of existing local retail amenity, located in the High Cross Estate and on Upper and Lower Broad Lane, in complementing and strengthening the District Centre is evident. The strong east west links at Ashley Road South and Tynemouth Road, leading to Tottenham Green, are also evident.

However the most significant aspect of this diagram lies in the placing of the District Centre Framework within a context of the two local parks: Down Lane Park and Markfield Park. These important local amenities are currently lacking in visibility, and have a poor connection to Tottenham Hale. The drawing demonstrates how the north/ south route has a wider meaning in terms of connectivity, which in turn has led to proposals for upgrading both Markfield Road and Broad Lane.

The grey arrows indicate a potential for future connections, including a new pedestrian/cycle crossing over the railway to the Ferry Lane estate and beyond, and a potential to connect into the South Tottenham Industrial Estate. To the north the blue arrows indicate the importance of pedestrian and cycle connections to both North Tottenham and Tottenham Marshes. The development of the former council depot to the north of Down Lane Park further unlocks this potential.

- Spine
- Station Square
- Green Infrastructure along busy highways
- Local Streets with amenities
- Green Fingers
- Station Road
- Future Connections
- Pedestrian Connections to north forming part of the Green Grid
- Parks
- Green Grid



Public Realm Strategy Components

SECTION 2 - VISION

2.1 Design Principles & Themes

The creation of a network of safe and legible pedestrian and cycle routes combined with the capacity of streets and spaces to enable and support a wide range of activity underpins this strategy.

However in order for the public realm to be successful it must also have a distinct sense of place, working with and complementing what will be a substantial amount of new development, whilst also responding to the character of the place. The new development, by its nature, is likely to be incremental and undertaken by different developers and designers, so consideration of the public realm as a unifying coherent framework is also important.

The four illustrated design principles address the specific challenges of the scale and emerging nature of the development. The following pages then set out a series of specific themes, with precedents, which are then brought together to inform the project Vision.

- A Robust Materiality
- Small Buildings as a Civic Focus
- Wharfside
- Rebalancing the Public realm
- Urban Planting - Wetlands

There is a tremendous opportunity to integrate both existing and proposed smaller community buildings as a part of the public realm strategy bringing both scale and three dimensionality, which works with and complements landscaping.

Create a Narrative

A successful city is made up of individual, recognisable places of varying scale and detail, juxtaposed together: urban room, yard, arcade, passage, square, grove, bench, corner, tree canopy etc. A narrative creating a sequence of identifiable places, with specific spatial character should be set within the overall strategy.

1. Arcade, Girona, Spain
2. Arboretum, Folly, Performance & Arcade, Barking Town Centre (muf, 2009). A sequence of new town centre spaces.

Mediate Scale

This development will include some very tall buildings with a consequent dramatic impact on the surrounding public space. Creating a human scale within this setting - mediating the shift in scale – is a priority. Tree canopies and structures are means to achieve this.

3. Paley Park, Midtown, New York City
4, 5. Bishops Square, Spitalfields, London

Concentrate on Foreground

The direct experience of most city users, most of the time, is set firmly in the foreground. An engaging foreground, created from temporary events and everyday activities as well as a consideration of rich and layered built detail at eye level, can provide coherence in context of varied built backgrounds.

6. Madonna carried in procession through the streets of Florence. (Cimabue. 1853-55)

Introduce Contrast

The dominant architectural language of the new development will come from high and medium rise residential buildings with ground floor predominately occupied with retail uses. Introducing a clear contrast in both materiality and detail within the public realm allows the creation of a different, more grounded series of differentiated spaces.

7. High quality contemporary commercial development, Southwark.
8, 9. Paleys upon Pilers, Aldgate, (temporary location) London (Studio Weave 2013). Structure in the public realm with a complex locally referenced narrative.


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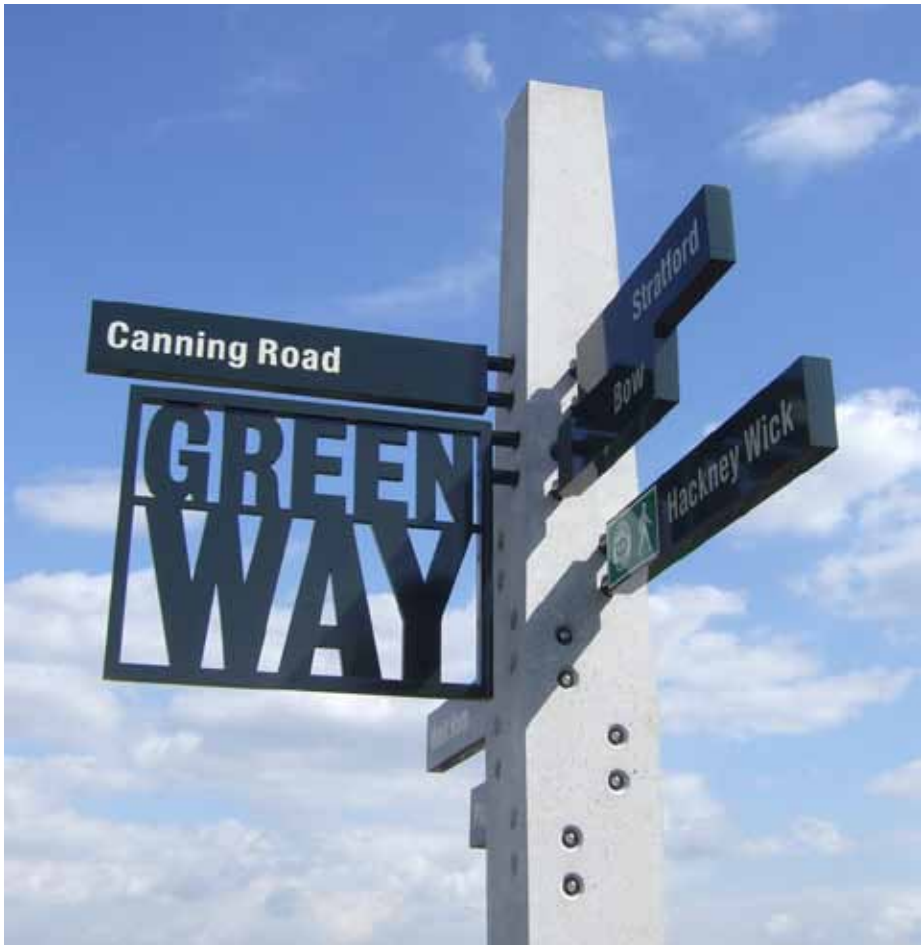

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2.2 A Robust Materiality



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1. Bespoke wayfinding, Olympic Greenway, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2011)
2. Reclaimed timber sleeper clad Substation, Armada Green, Royal Albert Basin, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2009)
3. Exposed aggregate concrete planter, National Theatre Workshop, Lambeth. (Haworth Tompkins, 2014)
4. Steel ground signage, Olympic Greenway, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2011)
5. Steel ground signage, Tottenham Green, Haringey. (Adams & Sutherland, 2014)
6. Exposed aggregate surface with sleeper inlay. Armada Green, Royal Albert Basin, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2009)



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7. Brick paving, Gallions Reach Square, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2011)
10. Tree planting: Maritime Pine grove, Gallions Reach Square, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2011)
13. New treated asphalt public realm, Town Hall Approach Road, Tottenham Green, Haringey. (Adams & Sutherland, 2014)

8. Perch points with inlaid narrative,Greenway, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2011)
11. Benches, Olympic Greenway, Newham. (Adams & Sutherland, 2011)
14. Timber Benches, Granary Square, Kings Cross, Camden. (2012)
9,12 Concrete Bench, Tottenham Green, Haringey. (Adams & Sutherland, 2014)

A robust materiality can be used in an urban context to embody a sense of place and contrast. All materials in the public realm need strength and durability, but robustness can also have the capacity to age and mature well, adding a patina of character.

2.3 Small Buildings as a Civic Focus



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Smaller public buildings can act as an urban focus, bringing a sense of identity and character. Traditional market halls operate not only as places of trading but also as gathering and meeting places, places of shelter or as a venue, often with interrelated internal and external spaces. Use can be formal or informal, occasional or regular.

The architectural language of this kind of building is not restricted to the vernacular; what is important is the nature and scale of spaces created and their relationship to their context. Such buildings also perform a civic role in a largely retail environment. It is important that the public realm is not overwhelmed by any one kind of use.

1. Market Hall, Market Harborough
3,4. Market Hall, Tamworth
2, 5. Contemporary Market Hall, Ghent (Robbrecht en Daem, 2012)
6. Bernie Grant Arts Centre, Tottenham, London (Adjaye Associates 2007)



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Small buildings can also activate or be the focus of a larger space, such as a city square, or a landscape. The illustrated example is a café and performance space and amphitheatre set within a renewed and large parkland landscape. The building, intended for a wide range of community use, is owned by Harrow Council, run by Harrow College, and the café sub leased to a social enterprise franchise.

6,7,8,9. Arc House and Lowlands Recreation Ground, Harrow Town Centre, Harrow. (Adams & Sutherland 2015).

2.4 Wharfside



1

Wharfs are places of exchange and interchange, not unlike the transport hub that Tottenham Hale has evolved into. The idea of an urban wharf, drawing upon the industrial fragments and river heritage of the area is used to develop a narrative for treatment of the public realm, especially the central north/spine, and to introduce a reference to that what cannot be immediately seen; the river.

Wharfs are characterised by robust expanses of hard landscape, by odd structures and buildings, and by a capacity to accommodate a wide range of shifting temporary functions and uses.

Shouwburgplien in the port city of Rotterdam demonstrates how a contemporary public space can draw inspiration from a dockside context: in this case though extraordinary lighting structures.

1. Albert Dock & Port, Liverpool
2. Gloucester Docks, Gloucester
3,6,9. Public Square, Shouwburgplein, Rotterdam (West 8, 1996)
4. Medieval Boat Crane, Stockholm
5. Dockside, Venice
7. Black Crane, River Lea, Haringey/Hackney
8. Boatshed, Chatham Docks, Chatham
10. Port of Felixstowe
11. Bristol Harbourside, Bristol



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2.5 Rebalancing the Public Realm

Shifting the balance in the public realm from vehicles to pedestrian and cycle use has become a priority across London. On roads such as the principal east/ west routes through Tottenham Hale the intention is not to reduce capacity but to achieve a shift in the behaviour of drivers. This is best achieved through a change in the immediate environment. Techniques such as narrowing carriageways and increasing footway space, reducing street clutter and introducing tree planting can all help to reduce speed. Creating an environment, which is clearly urban and inhabited, with a number of new controlled crossings, rather than the current character, which is suburban and peripheral, also achieves a shift in the impact of traffic.

On less busy streets there are opportunities to further detune traffic by removing road lining, introducing raised tables, absorbing off-street planting into a landscaped public realm and improving lighting and integrating cycle provision. On very busy roads, especially when narrowed, the priority is accommodating, where possible, cycles in segregated lanes.



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1. Maidstone High Street, including provision for a bus interchange. (CIVIC Engineers + others 2010)
2. New Road, Brighton, new shared surface town centre road. (CIVIC Engineers + others 2008)
3-7. Heart of Hackbridge. Public Realm Enhancements and Local Centre renewal, including road narrowing, street planting, rain gardens, increased public realm and shopfront improvements (Adams & Sutherland, 2014).
3. Before improvements
4,5,6,7. Completed Works



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2.6 Urban Planting - Wetlands



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Urban Planting, including street trees, rain gardens, planters and more informal planting has a key role to play in providing a link to the nearby green/blue assets and network of parkland and river valley, and in bringing character and colour to the public realm.



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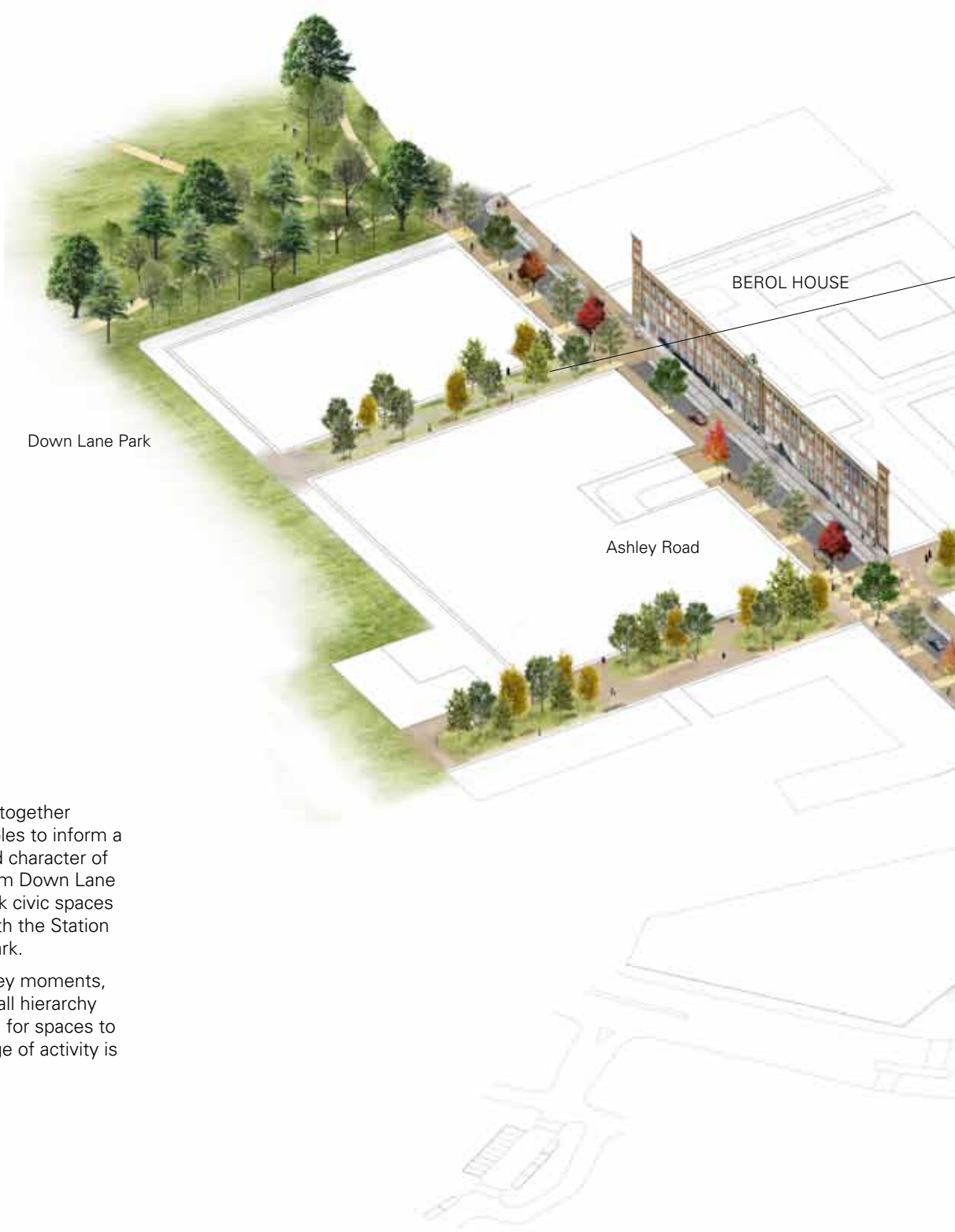
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1. Tree defining a place. Great Suffolk Street, Southwark (Adams & Sutherland, 2010)
2,4. Rain Gardens integrated into new public realm, Hackbridge. (Adams & Sutherland, 2010)
3. Wetland planting in planter, National Theatre Workshop (Haworth Tomkins, 2014)
5,6. Greened and car free streets hosting community events
7. Seasonal colour.
8,10. Pedestrian priority and planted streets.
9. Trees as a structural part of the urban realm, Kentish Town, London.

2.7 Vision



The vision drawing brings together themes and design principles to inform a proposal for the scope and character of the North / South link - from Down Lane Park to the new Retail Park civic spaces - and its relationship to both the Station Square and Down Lane Park.

Spatial narratives define key moments, whilst a sense of the overall hierarchy of places and the potential for spaces to accommodate a wide range of activity is indicated.

Vision Study for 'Wharfside' Pedestrian Spine and Station Square

PARK EXTENDING INTO ASHLEY ROAD SOUTH

New routes through Ashley Road South. A sequence of linked wooded urban spaces extend from Down Lane Park, creating places of wildness and calm within the city.

PEDESTRIAN SPINE.

Links three different character areas and directly connects to Station Square - a calm space in contrast with the intensity and business of Station Square

Robust public realm and civic buildings referring to adjacent WHARFSIDE and residual historic INDUSTRIAL character.

Street TREE planting, seating and rain gardens define the spatial sequence

STATION SQUARE

Busy rail and bus transport interchange with cycle hub, vortex of pedestrian movement. Spatial definition created by new buildings

Bus Station layout reconfigured allowing east/west pedestrian movement and active frontages to square



CIVIC & COMMUNITY

Arcade building. Market, events, shelter, rooftop food growing

TOWN SQUARE

Active Town Square and precinct with RETAIL frontages. Animated by PERFORMANCE & AMENITY buildings and landscape

Distinctive GROVES of trees with special surfacing, seating & lighting

SECTION 3 - CHARACTER & TYPOLOGY

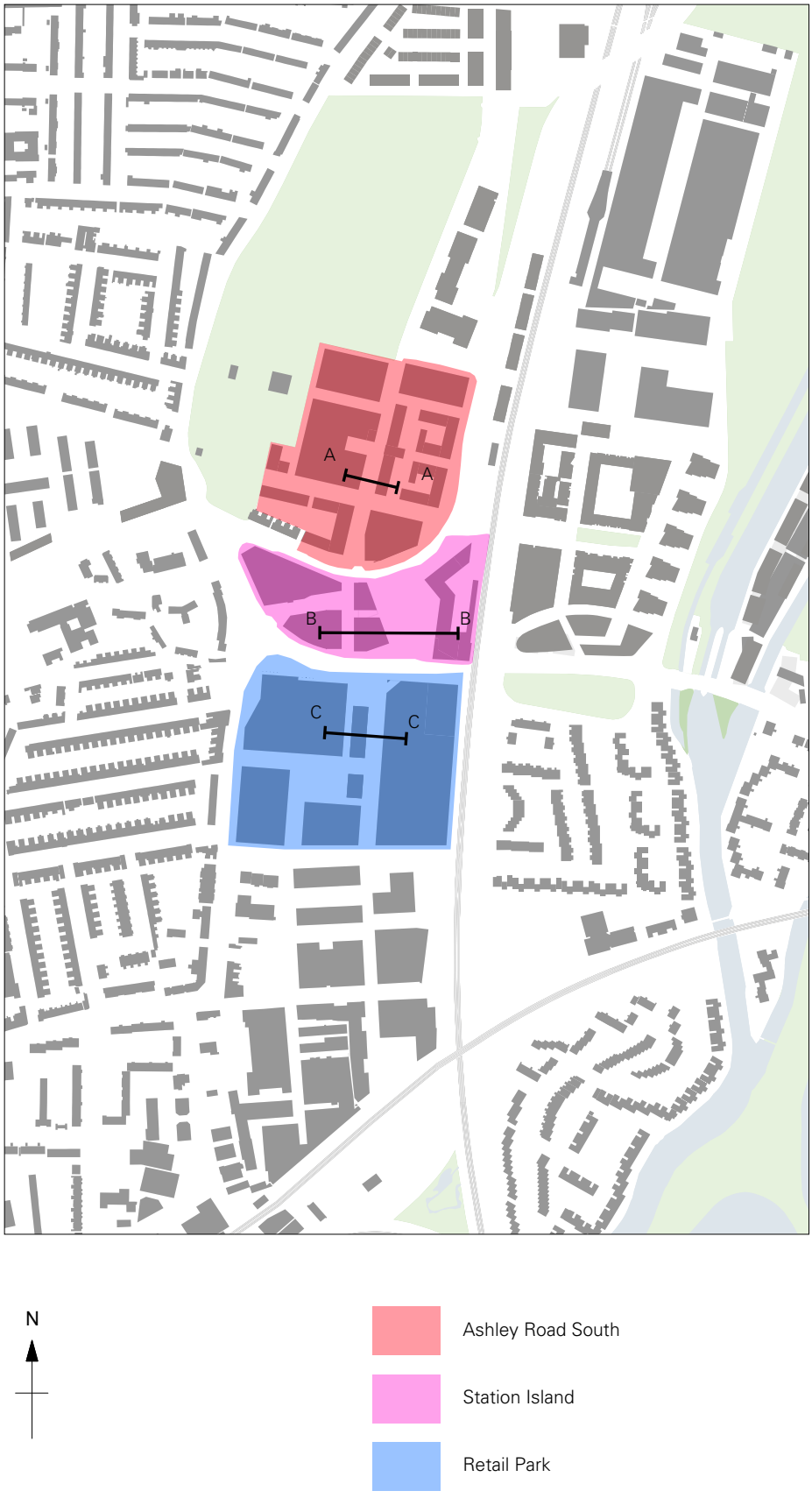
3.1 Character Areas

The DCF identifies three distinct character areas. They vary considerably in terms of scale and occupation, and it is one of the roles of the public realm to provide continuity and connectivity.

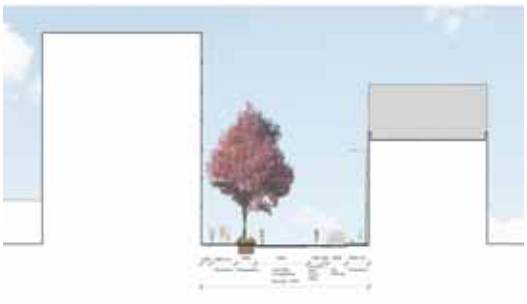
Ashley Road South will be a mixed-use residential area, the scale of which is set by the existing Berol House and its workplaces. Streets will be shared use, quiet and largely access only, with Ashley Road being one-way for its southern part. Ground floors will be active but with small scale, and most likely independent, businesses and outlets. The proximity of Down Lane Park encourages 'green fingers' to extend into the area. These help to reinforce a separation from Station Square, and a consequent relative quietness and intimacy,
Ashley Road South is also where the strongest reminders of the industrial past remain. The scale and treatment of new development should respect this emerging character.

Station Island is in contrast brash; a cluster of residential towers and higher buildings atop retail and business, significantly extending the scale and bustle of Station Square, confidently sited on the busiest of the roads, and completely refiguring the current low intensity sites. New buildings will present an immediate identity for the new area on arrival by bus or train, whilst also helping to define Station Square as a meaningful urban space. However the north/south link will be a pedestrian space and Station Road an access only road, so beyond the immediacy of the Bus Station, active retail frontages and a pedestrian realm dominate. The central junction where the route from the bus station meets the north/south link has the potential to be a more exclusive destination of special character.

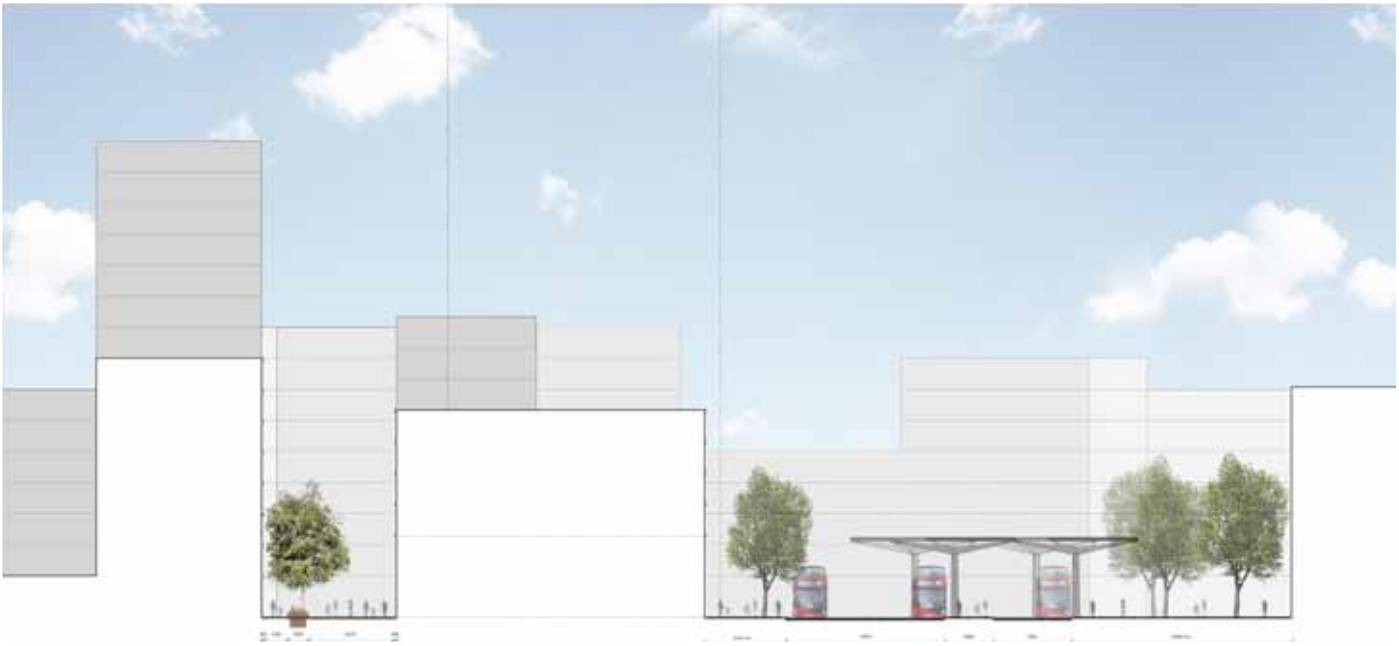
The largest site, and the one which is likely to take longest to deliver, is the Retail Park to the south. Large urban blocks of residential buildings above a primarily retail ground floor dominate this area, although only rising to one tower by Station Square. Here the north/south link ends in a generous new town square activated by a more familiar 'High Street' retail offer. The community buildings however are an opportunity to prevent this becoming a mono-cultural area and offer the potential for civic activities to complement the world of retail and help leaven the urban mix



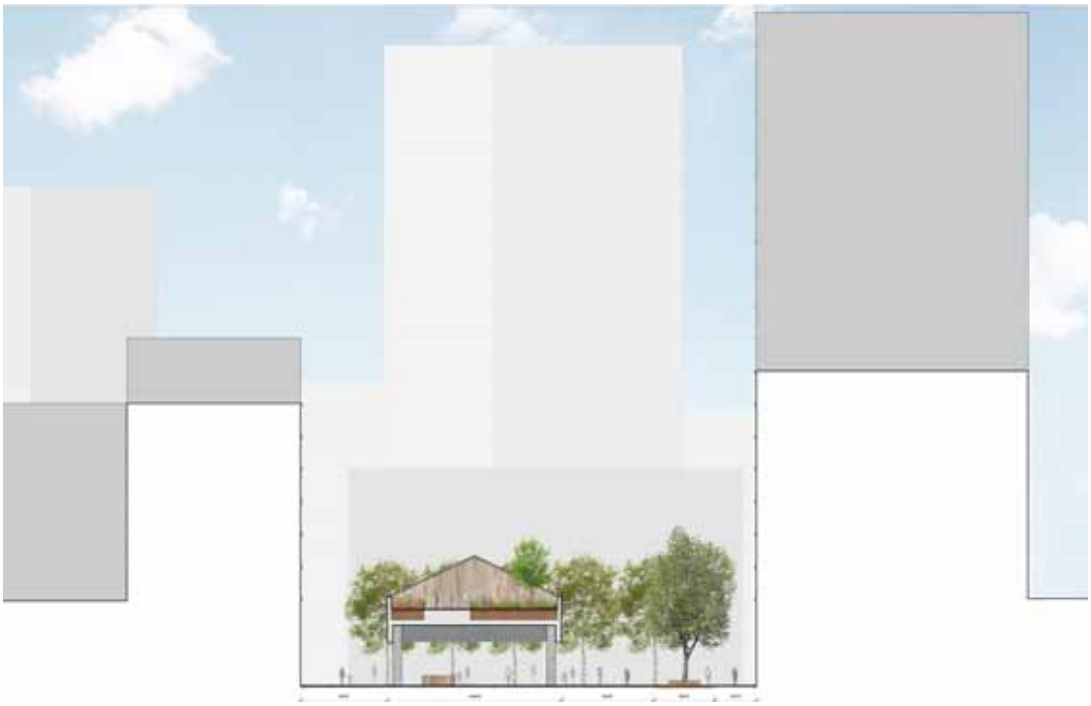
Character Areas and Comparative Sections



Section AA through Ashley Road looking north



Section BB through Station Square and North/South Link looking north



Section CC through Retail Park looking north

3.2 Landscape Strategy

The special landscape quality of the Lea Valley and its environs underpins an understanding of the site and has been drawn upon to develop the landscape strategy and tree planting palette. Four different landscape characters have been developed to articulate a hierarchy of landscape across the site.

The species choices do include a number of native species, in combination with a number of introduced species suited to a city climate.

1. Industrial

Species responding to industry/infrastructure context of Tottenham area and the Lea Valley: the canalised waterways and waterworks, railways and highways, industrial sites and soils, alien exotics and tough survivors. These are aligned on a North-South orientation following the valley pylons and along Ashley Road connecting industrial estates and reinforcing the 'wharfside' quality of the north/south link.

Industrial Palette
* Populus tremula- Aspen: native species.
* Populus alba 'Raket': a variety of the white poplar, a feature of the British landscape since the last ice age.
* Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum': a variety of sycamore, a feature of the British landscape for many centuries.

2. Wetland

Species responding to original wetland character and remaining semi-natural stretches and backwaters, planted in SUD swales and wetlands, and historically alluding to the Lea's forgotten tributaries such as the Moselle and Stonebridge Brook. These are aligned on an East-West orientation following tributary lines (e.g. uncovered Moselle) and major arterial roads.

Wetland Palette
* Alnus glutinosa- Alder: native species.
* Betula pubescens : native species.
* Nothofagus antarctica: the Southern beech, introduced from Chile in 1830.

3. City

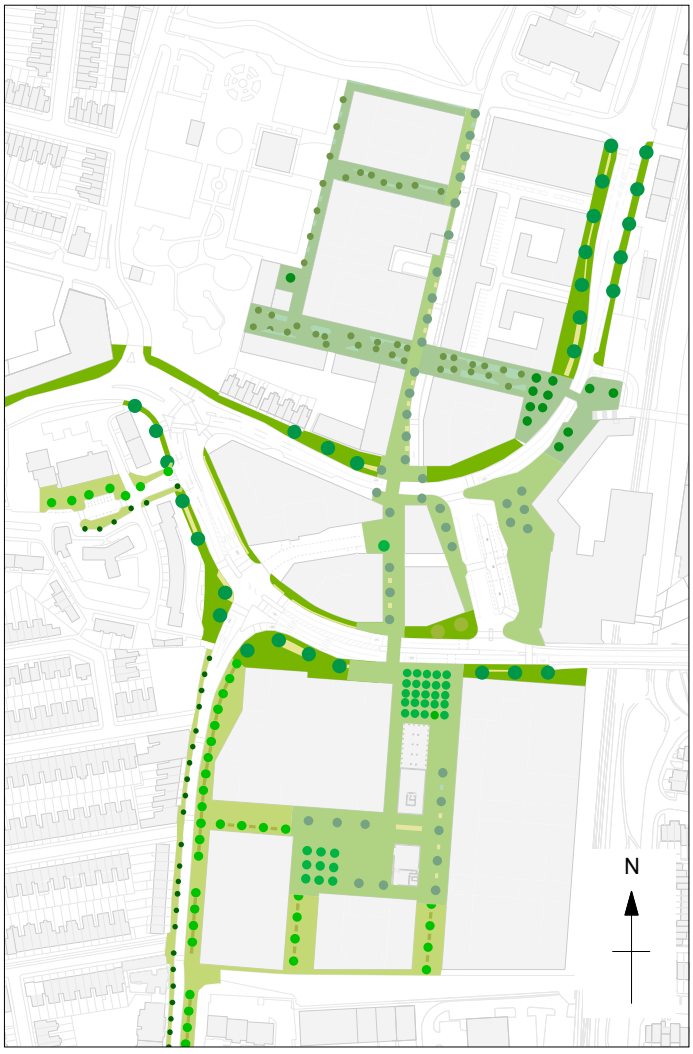
Place-making species in the new urban centre; new city trees suitable for urban climate and planting conditions. These are organised as clumps or allées within hard landscape

City Palette
* Ginkgo biloba- Ginkgo (maidenhair tree) : introduced from China in the 18th century.
* Liquidambar styraciflua - Sweet Gum : introduced from North America in the 17th century.

4. Park

Species for parks, green spaces, corners and places to pause; trees specifically chosen for their quality, including edible/ orchard species. These will relate to very specific local context, landscape history, the presence of schools or community facilities likely to benefit from fruit etc.

Restricting a palette to a solely native species in a city context is unnecessary : many non-natives have an important role to play in biodiversity and of course CO2 sequestration, absorbing other pollutants etc.



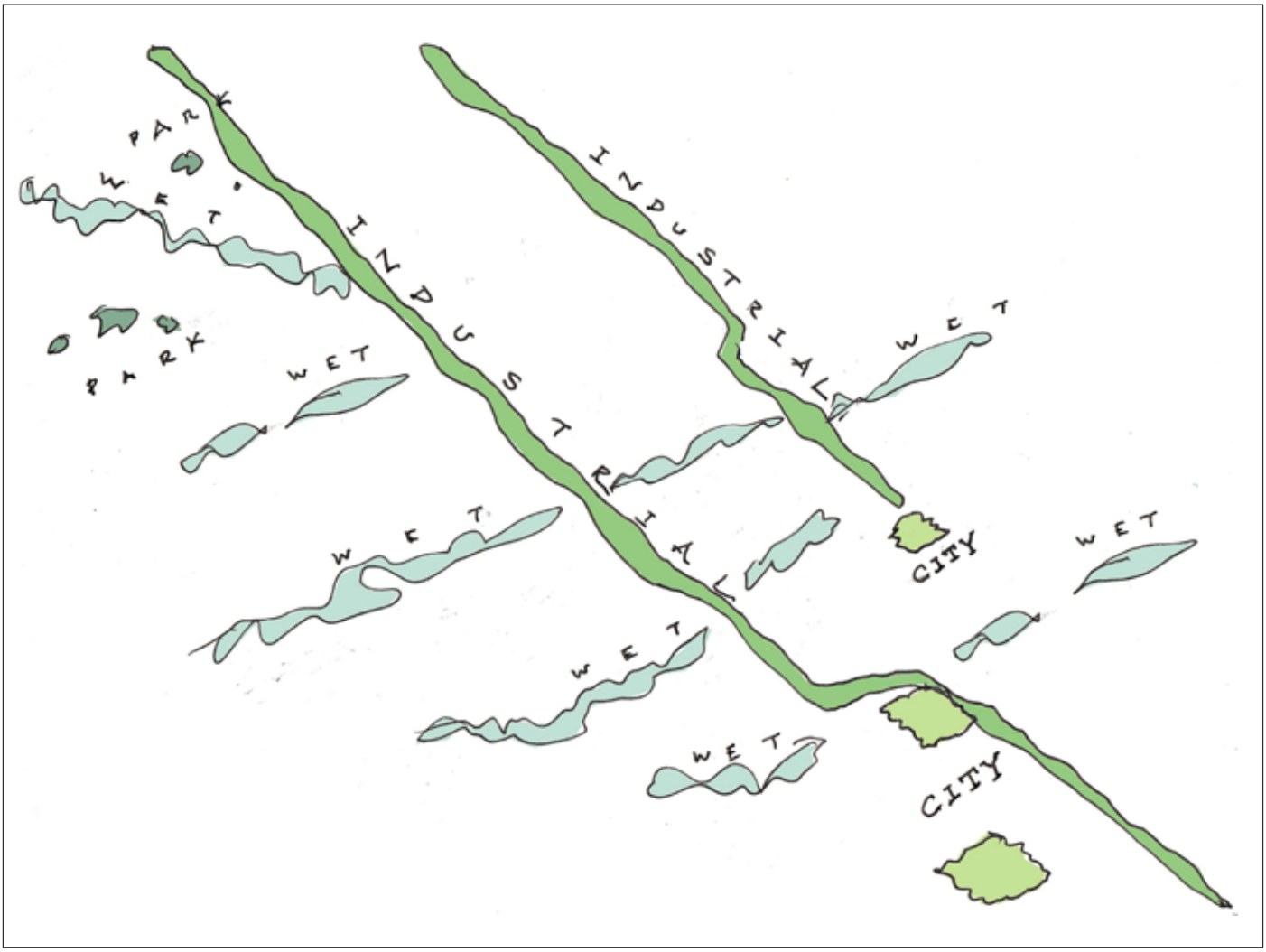
Scope of Landscape Treatment







Industrial - Typical species: Populus tremula, Populus alba 'Raket', Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'



Landscape Concept Strategy





Wetland - Typical species: Alnus glutinosa, Nothofagus antarctica, Betula pubescens





City - Typical species: Ginkgo biloba, Liquidambar styraciflua,





Park - No 'typical' species - species chosen for relevance to local context e.g. weeping willow to play around, or local variety of apple

3.3 Ashley Road South

Ashley Road South is widened but only to the west and the new development; the existing eastern building line, dominated by Berol House, is retained. The carriageway widening permits a generous band of new public realm to include tree planting, rain gardens, cycle parking, seats and local play opportunities, and in the south aligning with the new crossing to Station Island. This new public realm will also frame entrances to the housing and the retained elevation of 16 Ashley Road. On-street parking and a cycle contraflow are also accommodated within the street. Raised shared-space road tables, will further visually breakdown the space of the street and reduce traffic speeds.

The Green Fingers are understood as a sequence of self-contained intense and generous green spaces embedded within the development. They are through routes but there is an emphasis on local amenity – seating, planting, play and discreet lighting. Some limited service access will be possible.



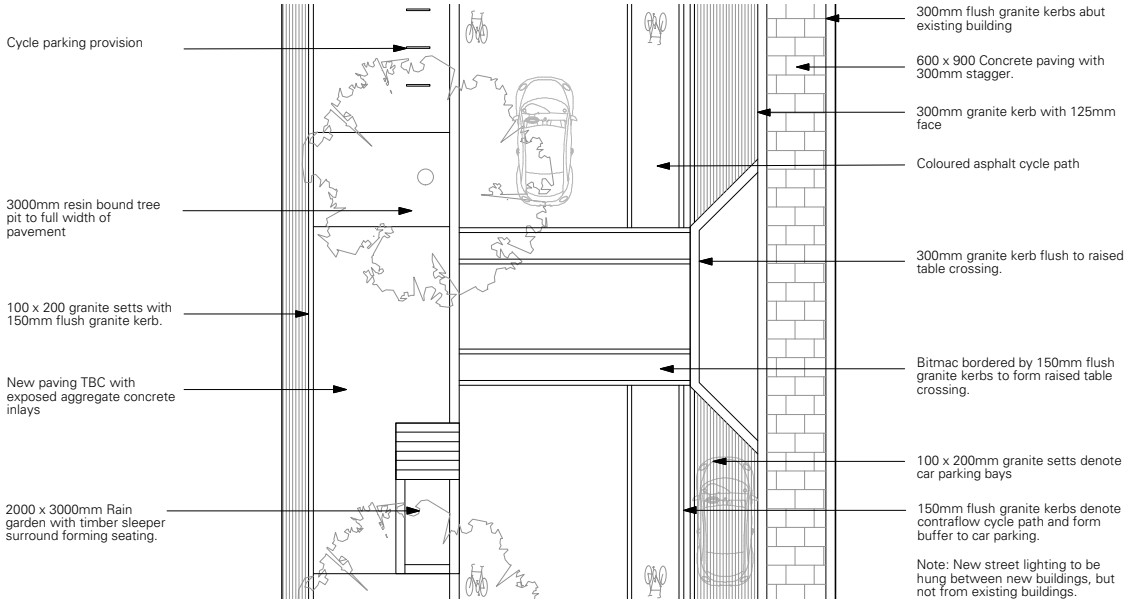
Sketch Visualisation of Ashley Road



Section through Green Finger looking west



Section through Ashley Road looking north



Indicative plan of Ashley Road

3.4 Down Lane Park Frontage

The frontage of new residential buildings to Down Lane Park is an important interface. There are space constraints on the development plots, which mean that a 'grand' frontage with a service road, such as at Regents Park, is not possible. However there is an option to use new development to further enliven the park. A blank wall of podium parking would not be acceptable.



Down Lane Park / Ashley Road as existing



Section through North Frontage to Down Lane Park

The two sections below explore options of a pedestrian access, a walk, animated by residential frontages and access. The location of existing park amenities introduce constraints.

The precedent studies examine similar open ground or green space interfaces across London.

Character precedents discussed at public consultation events revealed a local preference for a brick based material language as an appropriate response to the area. Predominately white buildings were understood as provocative, appearing detached from past and present context.



Section through West Frontage to Down Lane Park

Frontage to Down Lane Park
London Park Edge Precedents



Well Street Common, Hackney



- Residential Streets run perpendicular to the park
- Generous tree lined paths within the park link residential streets



Stepney Green, Tower Hamlets



- Residential Streets run perpendicular to the park
- Entrance to the park is via gates.



Victoria Park Canal Edge, Hackney



- Residential Streets run perpendicular to the canal edge
- Generous public space opens up to the wharf



Highbury Fields, Islington



- Residential Streets border the park
- Two-way traffic road removes direct connection between buildings and park
- Generous tree lined outer park path creates links between road/park

Ashley Road South
Character Precedents / Options





Timberland Housing, Cork (O'Donnell & Tuomey)

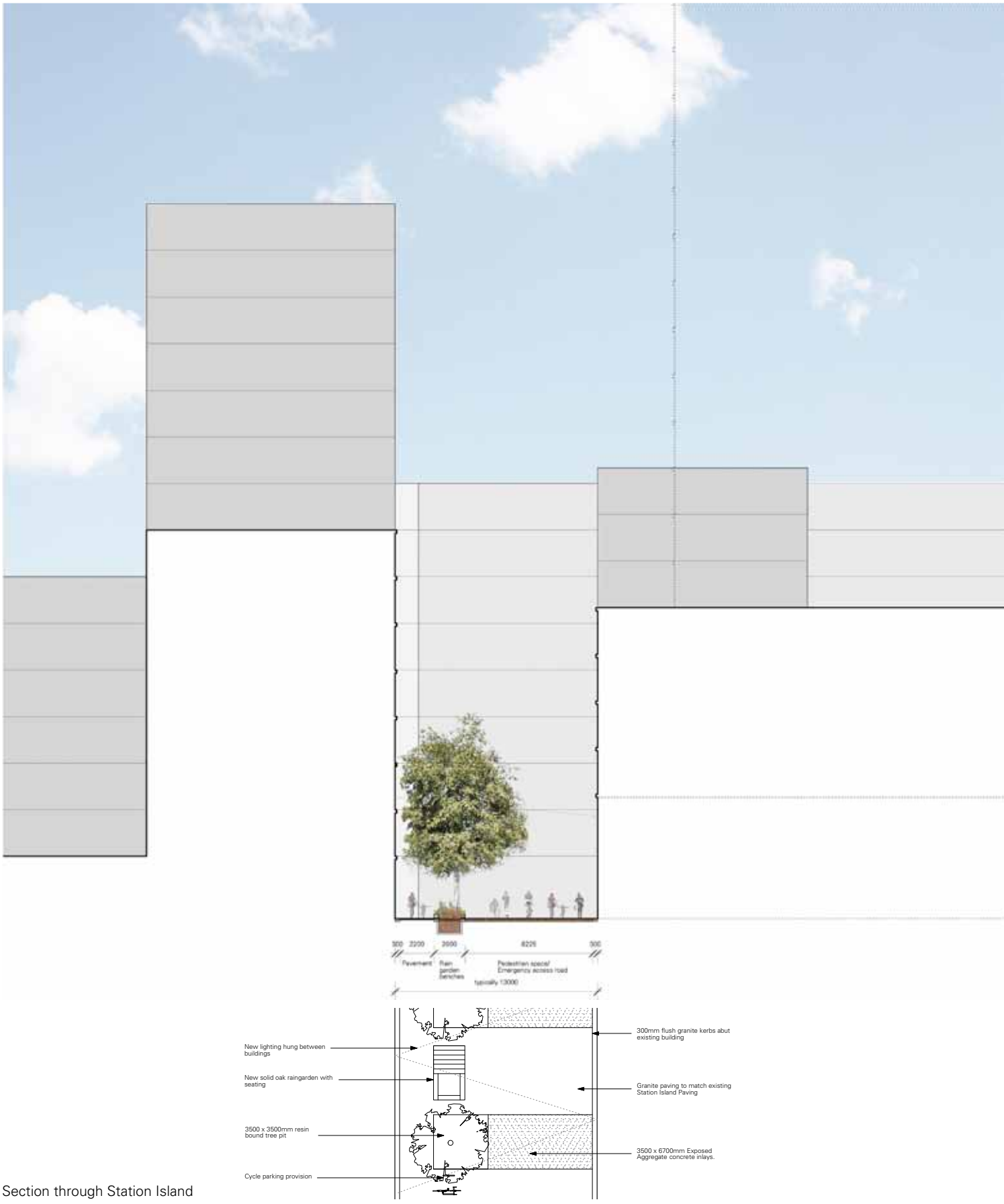


Accordia, Cambridge (various)



Barrier Point, Royal Dcok, Newham

3.5 Station Island



Section through Station Island



Adjusted Bus Station



The long section gives an indication of the scale of Station Island as it will be, and the importance of new development in defining Station Square. The adjusted Bus Station layout enables a large urban space with a bus station in the middle, but surrounded by active frontages.

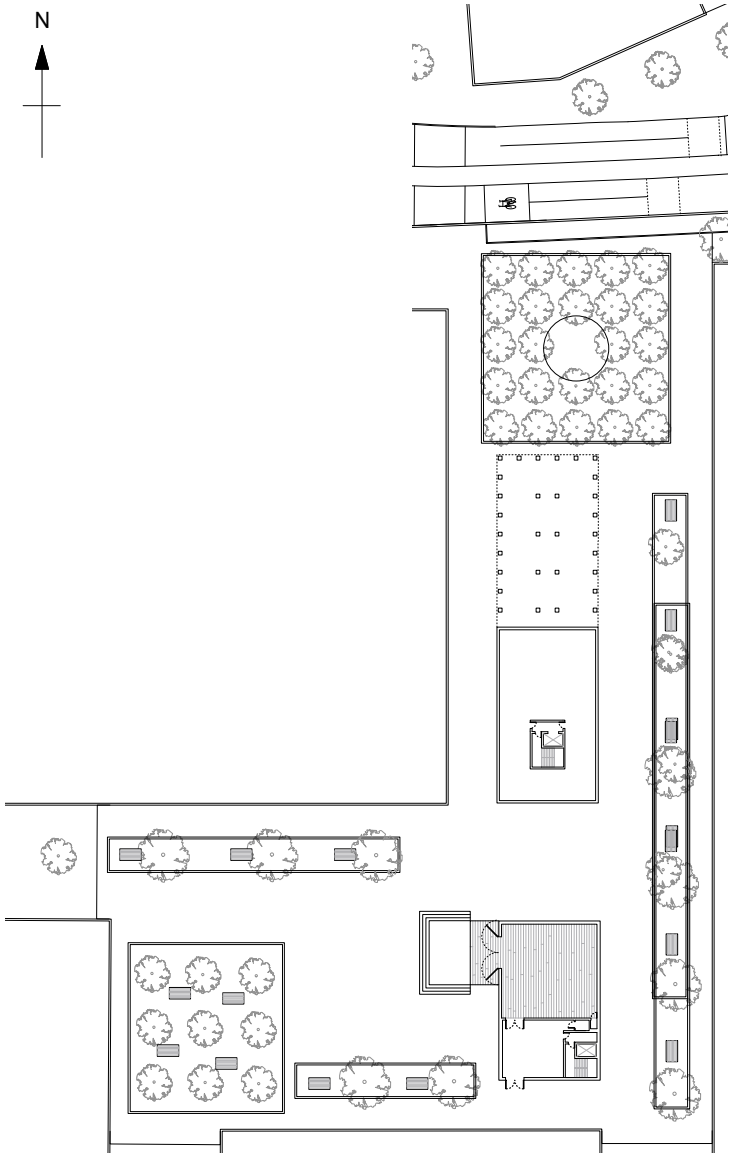
There is also a direct route east/west through the middle of the Bus Station. The north/south link continues the offset planting of Ashley Road but there will be adjustment to species and surface finishes.

3.6 Retail Park

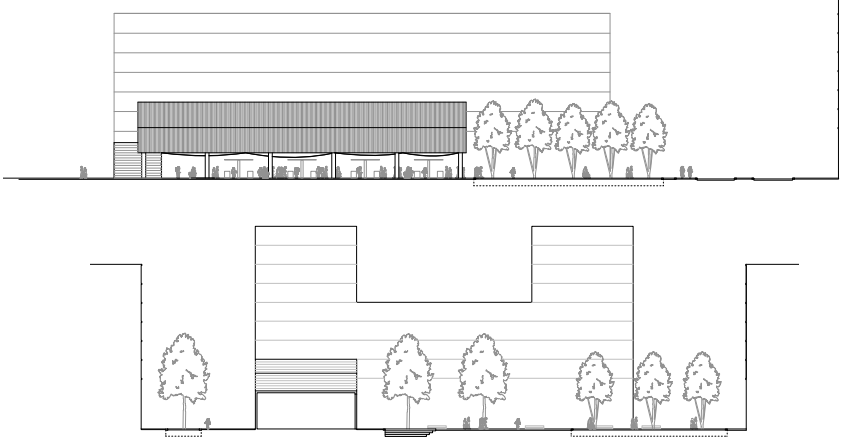
The centrepiece of the Retail Park site is the proposed civic space, an L shaped space leading from Ferry Lane into a Town Square in the centre of the development. The indicative proposals demonstrate how the community & civic buildings could both provide an additional layer of activities and a series of lower scaled elements within what could be a 'canyon' of space. The north/south arm is especially defined and dominated by both Station Island and high buildings to the east. Here the civic buildings could combine with clearly defined tree places to create a sequence of human scaled spaces. Functions could include a market arcade, a café and performance space opening onto the square, rooftop food growing to tie into community food projects, and possibly an upper level day care facility with roof gardens.

There is also an opportunity for the retail elevations to also explore arcaded components, further integrating buildings and public space. This area should also be the heart of a nighttime economy.

There have also been proposals that the outer looking Broad Lane elevation of the Retail Park site could contain smaller scale retail outlets. The Retail Park public spaces are not especially on through routes, unlike the other areas, and a public face for this development, with clear connections to surrounding streets, is important to avoid an overtly insular city quarter. Activating the area beneath the multistory car park is also an important consideration.



Indicative Plan of Public Spaces



Indicative Sections through Public Spaces

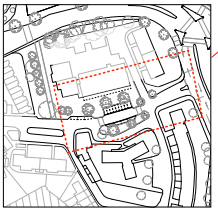


Section through Civic Building looking north

3.7 Approaches to the District Centre

Out with, or directly adjacent to, the DCF area there are series of opportunities to enhance the public realm of approach routes. The purpose of these improvements is to strengthen surrounding connections to the DCF and to spread its positive influence into surrounding streets. They also anticipate and complement the wider Green Grid approach of the Green and Open Spaces Strategy.

Improving Watermead Way (3) makes a context for the eastern edge of the DCF, the Central railway bridge crossing and the Cycle Hub. The cycling route north to Tottenham Marshes is enhanced. Carriageway works to Ferry Lane (4) demonstrate how cycling provision at this notorious bottle-neck can be immediately improved without an ambitious new bridge. The High Cross Estate (1) is reminder of past road alignments but also of ambitions for improved housing. Enhancements to the local centre here will improve the quality of an existing residual place and demonstrate how the DCF can uplift adjacent areas. Improvements to Broad Lane (2,5) can complete the transformation already begun with the gyratory works and return these roads to the status and appearance of local streets, whilst also, along with improvements to Markfield Road (6), strengthen the route to Markfield Park, the other less visible significant local green space.

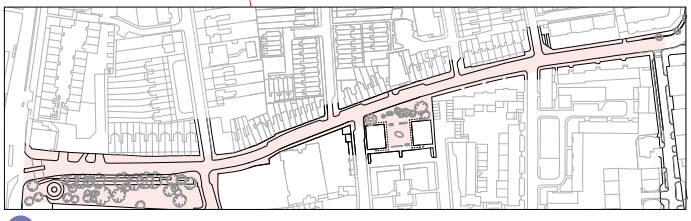




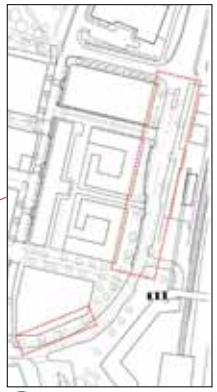
1 High Cross Estate



Proposed Public Realm



2 Broad Lane (Lower)



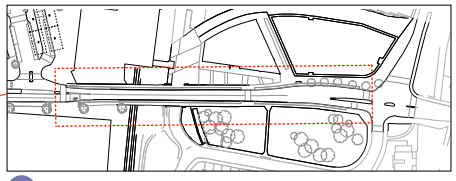
3 Watermead Way



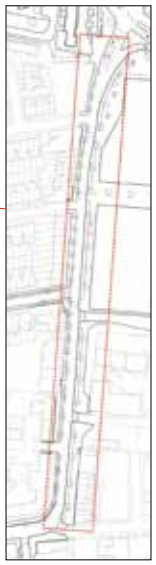
Watermead Way



Ferry Lane & Bridge



4 Ferry Lane & Bridge



5 Broad Lane (Upper)





6 Markfield Road

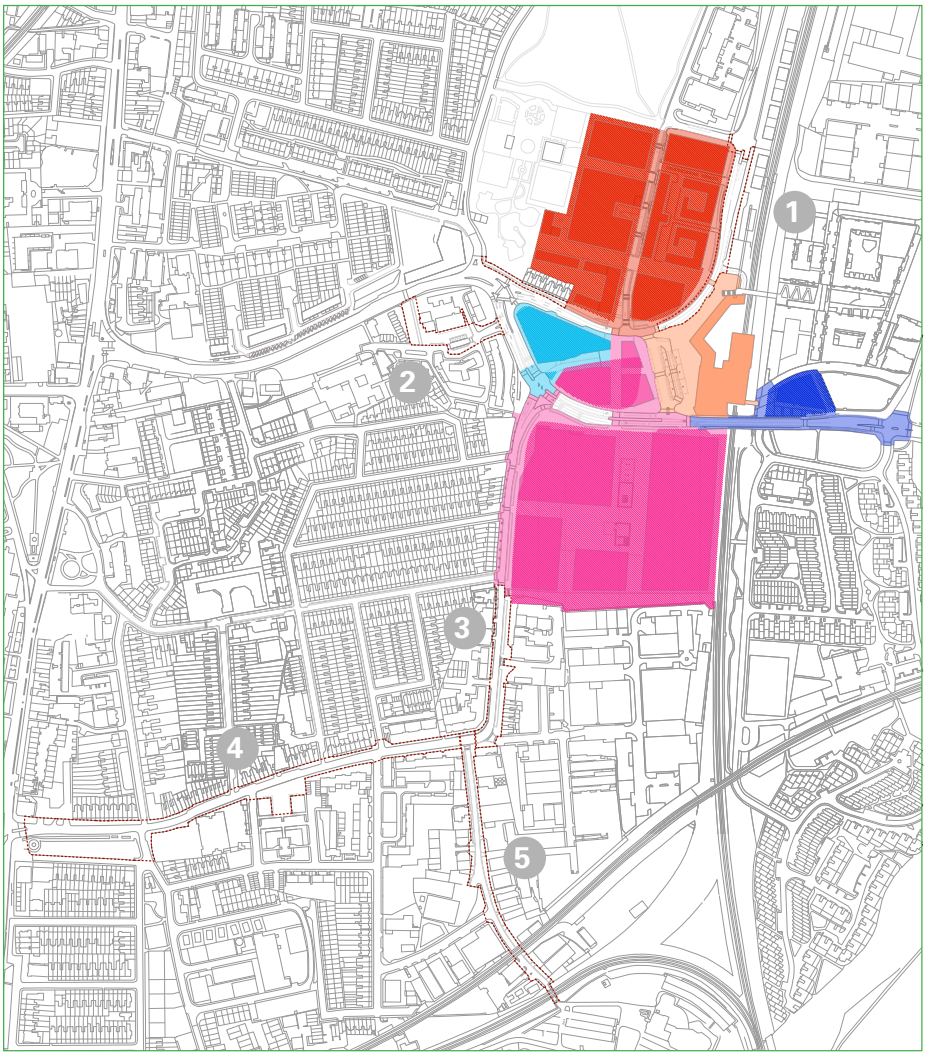


Markfield Road

The drawings locate comparative plans and sections within the public realm strategy.

SECTION 4 - DELIVERY & MAINTENANCE

4.1 Delivery & Maintenance



Ashley Road South

Retail Park Site

Lea Valley Estates

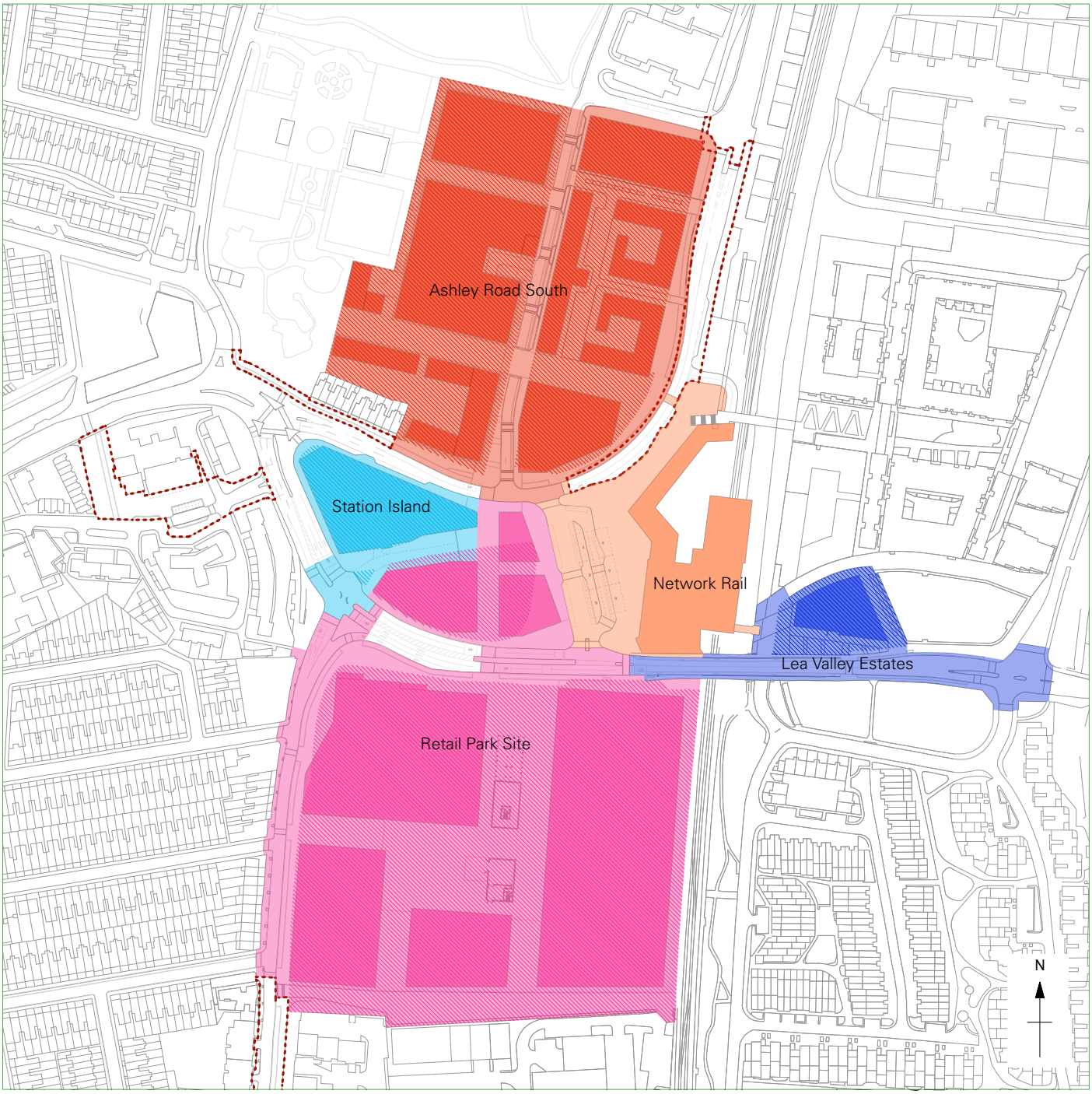
Station Island

Haringey

Network Rail

1. Watermead Way
2. High Cross Estate
2. Upper Broad Lane
4. Lower Broad Lane
5. Markfield Road

Projects outside of Development Site related Delivery



Development Sites with related Public Realm Delivery

The delivery and future maintenance of the public realm is a critical component of the strategy. The drawing shows how the relatively few landowners involved and the way in which each development area has a strong relationship with a clearly defined public realm allows both capital and maintenance costs to be accommodated within site development strategies. The secondary approaches projects outlined in section 3.7 are the exception and are where public funds and maintenance should be concentrated.

The DCF is of a suitable size to support a BID or similar initiative, such as Better Bankside in Southwark, to deliver site specific improvements and landscape maintenance. However this is a long-term aspiration. In the short term, working with landowners, a Streets and Spaces Design Guide SPD will be developed,

4.2 Partnership & Programme

Working in Partnership

The delivery of a new urban centre will require close partnership working between a range of delivery partners. Through the DCF process good working relationships have been established between key stakeholders and it is critical that this momentum continues as work moves from planning through to delivery. The key delivery partners include:

- The community
- Major landowners and developers
- The public sector partners (Haringey Council, Greater London Authority, Transport for London)

Governance

The governance structure specific to the delivery of the DCF and supporting strategies operates at three levels, outlined in the table to the right:

Remit	Group/Board	Role and responsibilities
Strategic direction	Joint Strategic Forum	To provide overall strategic leadership, direction and challenge to the Tottenham Regeneration Programme; be strategically accountable and secure alignment of strategic partners; be active ambassadors for Tottenham and the regeneration programme. Elected members and officers from LBH, Greater London Authority, Transport for London
Operational direction	Programme Delivery Board	To oversee and drive forward the delivery of the Tottenham Regeneration Programme at an operational level with GLA, TfL, Met Police
Information and coordination	Tottenham Landowners and Major Businesses Group	The Group brings together major business and landowners with public sector partners who are investing in the regeneration of Tottenham, to help the organisations work together more closely to continue to improve the area.

Tottenham Regeneration Programme

Haringey Council, GLA and TfL are working together on the ambitious plans for the regeneration of Tottenham. A significant plank of this programme is to bring forward a new urban centre at the heart of Tottenham Hale.

Tottenham Hale has a dedicated regeneration manager and project officers to coordinate investment and project delivery across the area, and the council has commissioned a range of strategic documents, including the DCF, which set out Tottenham Hale's potential and how it could be transformed to achieve local people's ambitions.

Supporting a sustainable community

The regeneration of Tottenham Hale must be considered in relation to the existing community in order to be successful. The substantial opportunities for the community that will be brought about by the large scale regeneration are key drivers in delivering the DCF.

Notwithstanding the benefits, the Council recognises the impact large scale development is likely to have on people's lives during the construction delivery phases and the responsibility it has to minimise this impact wherever possible through ongoing dialogue, and through working closely with partners to achieve the least disruptive solutions. The Council will continue to engage with the community and seek feedback to understand their concerns throughout this period.

Delivery partners will be encouraged to commit to supporting the existing and future community throughout the period of transformation; they will work collaboratively with the Council and other interested parties to identify ongoing opportunities for local people, as well as Tottenham Hale's future population, to tangibly benefit from the regeneration.

Delivery partners will be expected to:

- Work together to ensure that Tottenham Hale is an exemplar of social, economic and environmental sustainability
- Engage positively and proactively with the community throughout the planning and development process
- Ensure their nominated contractors sign up to the Considerate Contractors' Scheme
- Sign up to local labour market approach (skills, advertising positions locally etc through negotiated s106 agreements) and to procure services locally, wherever possible
- Coordinate works and share information with each other

Time Scales

The Tottenham Hale DCF sets out a 10 year vision for the development of a new centre at Tottenham Hale. Some sites within the immediate area have already started to come forward whilst others will take more time.

In tandem with sites coming forward, infrastructure and placemaking projects as identified in the Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy will need to be taken forward to support the sustainable development of the new centre.

Streets and Spaces Strategy

The Cycle Super Highway 1 is already under construction and other improvements to the cycle network are due to commence next year using DIY Community Streets funding from Transport for London. Legible London signage is also due to be installed next year. We are seeking further funding for the other projects which have been identified.

Green and Open Spaces Strategy

Funding is available for small improvements to Chesnut Road next year and there is funding from the Housing Zone for some of the bridges to be built within the next two years. We will be preparing an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the Paddock but this can be a lengthy process. We are seeking further funding for the other projects which have been identified and understand that the Park View Road Underpass is a priority.

4.3 Funding & Quality

Test Projects

RIFT at 5 Ashley Road is already open and there is funding for the Station Square Pop Up and the Broad Lane Gateway Project from Transport for London to start next year. Signage 2020, playful hoarding and improved signage to keep everyone updated, will be installed with each new development. We hope to have secured funding for all of the other projects above to be delivered within the next two years.

Funding

Housing Zone

The Housing Zone is a joint expression of commitment by Haringey Council and the Greater London Authority to make this vision for Tottenham a reality. The Housing Zone status will accelerate the delivery of new housing and shape a sustainable community. In short, more homes will be built, faster and better. Housing Zone funding is available for infrastructure improvements including some of the bridges and streets and spaces.

The council is considering funding opportunities for the other projects including:

- Developer contributions
- Heritage Lottery
- TfL/ GLA
- Thames Water

Quality and Sustainability

Development quality lies at the heart of the Tottenham Housing Zone. The aspiration is that Tottenham Hale will be known as an exemplar neighbourhood in terms of the quality of design achieved for its streets, spaces and buildings. Innovation will be a defining characteristic of the new development and achieving greater sustainability in its broadest sense, including construction techniques, climate adaptation, energy use, and designing for healthy, socially cohesive communities.

Quality Review Panel

Through the Tottenham Housing Zone, the borough and GLA have committed to aligning with the Mayor's Housing Design Guide for London, including environmental standards. As part of this process, developers will be expected to deliver exemplar standards of design.

To support the emphasis on development quality, the Council has recently reconstituted its Design Review Panel, now called the Quality Review Panel, and has recruited a panel of experts. The Panel meets monthly and each Housing Zone site and significant infrastructure projects will be expected to go to the Quality Review Panel at least once.

Maintaining a high quality environment in the long run

The Council and its partners are exploring different management models for the future Tottenham Hale; the intention is to achieve a high standard of management and maintenance, as well as sustainable models to support ongoing placemaking activities.

A number of models are being investigated, including Business Improvement Districts, Estate Management approaches, Community Partnership approaches, and it is expected to take forward a DCF delivery strategy on maintenance and operations at an appropriate juncture.

The importance of monitoring and evaluation

A robust process for monitoring and evaluating development will be used to ensure that the Vision for Tottenham Hale's District Centre is being successfully realised.

Five key themes currently being explored to monitor and evaluate the delivery of the Tottenham Hale District Centre: See tablr below.

For monitoring and evaluating, the approach will be that partners:

- Agree key performance indicators / measurable targets at an early stage in the design and planning process
- Determine the frequency of monitoring for evaluation purposes
- Work collaboratively with other interested partners to commit to achieving these targets
- Develop innovative solutions if during the monitoring process it is assessed that targets are not being achieved

Themes	Description	Measures
1. A revitalised heart	A place people enjoy spending time in, which fosters interaction and engagement.	- User Satisfaction Survey - Crime stats - Sqm of new and renewed retail, entertainment and leisure space
2. An affordable 21st century neighbourhood of choice	A mix of affordable and market homes to rent and buy with the social and community infrastructure to support a growing community.	- Housing type and tenure - Sqm of community and social floorspace
3. A well connected centre	Well-connected and accessible spaces, promoting walking and cycling.	- Transport by mode - Road safety indicators - Cleanliness indicators - Sqm new and improved cycleways
4. A network of green and open spaces	High quality public, green and open spaces, which are well managed/maintained, and perceived to be clean and safe.	- Usage levels - Sqm of green and open space - Number of new and improved links to the Lea Valley
5. A working centre	A setting conducive to starting up and growing businesses and creating jobs. A mix of job types at varying skill levels	- Jobs - Business numbers - Sqm of new or improved employment floorspace

Tottenham

Adams & Sutherland
Studio 1K, Highgate Business Centre
33 Greenwood Place, Kentish Town
London, NW5 1LB
Tel: 020 7267 1747
www.adams-sutherland.co.uk

TEST

PART 1. STRATEGY

Haringey LONDON Tottenham 00

July 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2015, 00 were appointed to design a Framework of projects for Tottenham Hale, to be implemented in the interim period before the delivery of long-term physical regeneration in the area. The Framework seeks to provide Haringey Council with the means of understanding and assessing the range of projects – from the physical to the programmatic - they can support in the near future, in partnership with interested local businesses, residents and organisations.

The Framework highlights key opportunities associated with the interim period - notably for its treatment as a phase in which to build on Tottenham's traditional strengths, inspire residents to think aspirationally about their own role in the future of the area, and as an opportunity to develop the ability of local residents to take advantage of opportunities coming forward over the next 10-15 years.

In particular, it recommends taking a 'Test Project' approach to initiating and supporting projects, based on the Start-Up principles of 'deploy early and iterate': de-risking projects by building on existing opportunities identified, testing relevance and long-term feasibility prior to committing substantial investment, and inviting new relationships and potential partnerships through the act of doing.

This document contains a longlist or 'project bank.' Each project is accompanied by a brief description, indication of local opportunity, outline estimates for scale of cost, complexity, timescale, and indicative role of the Council. The projects will perform different functions, which in turn present varying degrees of invitation to participate, scale and depth of impact, and ability to host sustained engagement, interactions and networks of shared interests. Recommendations include:

- A certain number of 'Broadcasting' projects will be key at early stages (and in bursts throughout) in order to inspire excitement and attract local and potentially London-wide audiences;

- Targeted investment should be made in establishing an experimental programme to support early 'kick-start' projects and network development, with the potential to test the case for investment in a dedicated Community Projects Incubator - a hosted space for sustaining ongoing interaction and ideas development at later stages.

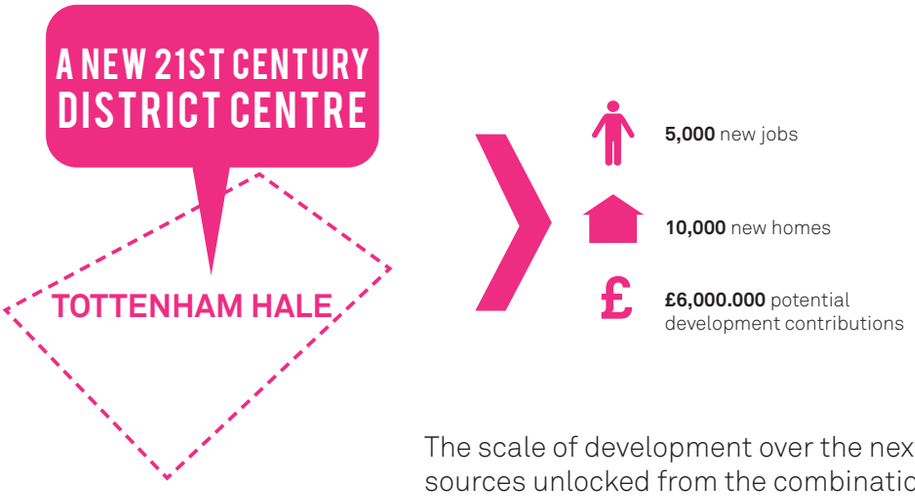
- A variety of opportunistic projects with local traction should be supported in parallel, and effectively supported via the incubator

01

THE BRIEF

In February 2015, 00 Social Spaces were appointed to design a Framework of projects for Tottenham Hale, to be implemented in the interim period before the delivery of long-term physical regeneration in the area. The Framework seeks to provide Haringey Council with the means of understanding and assessing the range of projects – from the physical to the programmatic - they can support in the near future, in partnership with interested local businesses, residents and organisations.

Tottenham Hale sits at a key moment of profound transformation and opportunity. Earmarked as a key growth site within the Greater London Authority's 'Upper Lea Valley Opportunity Area Framework' (2013) nearly 50 hectares of its land will be brought forward for development over the next 15 years, establishing a new district centre, enhanced transport links swiftly connecting the area via Crossrail 2 to central London, with new residential development introducing an estimated 10,000 new homes to the existing neighbourhood over the next 20 years -nearly doubling the number of residents in Tottenham Hale.

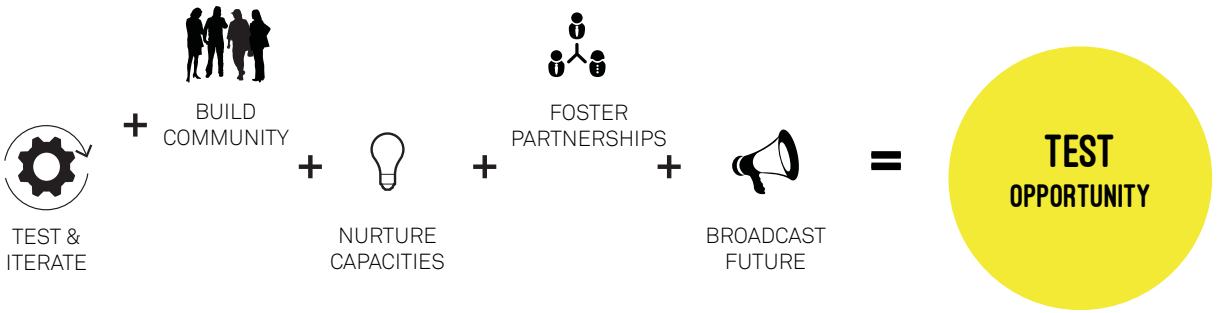


The scale of development over the next decades will see parallel funding sources unlocked from the combination of development contributions, New Homes Bonus (anticipated £5.9m available for Haringey) and Haringey's successful bid for the designation of Tottenham Hale as a Housing Zone – the form and application of which is yet to be determined.

This scale of transformation presents a tremendous opportunity to build a shared vision and long-term aspiration for Tottenham Hale which strengthens pathways to inclusive local economic growth, to develop institutional partnerships and to support collective wellbeing.

RESPONSE TO THE BRIEF

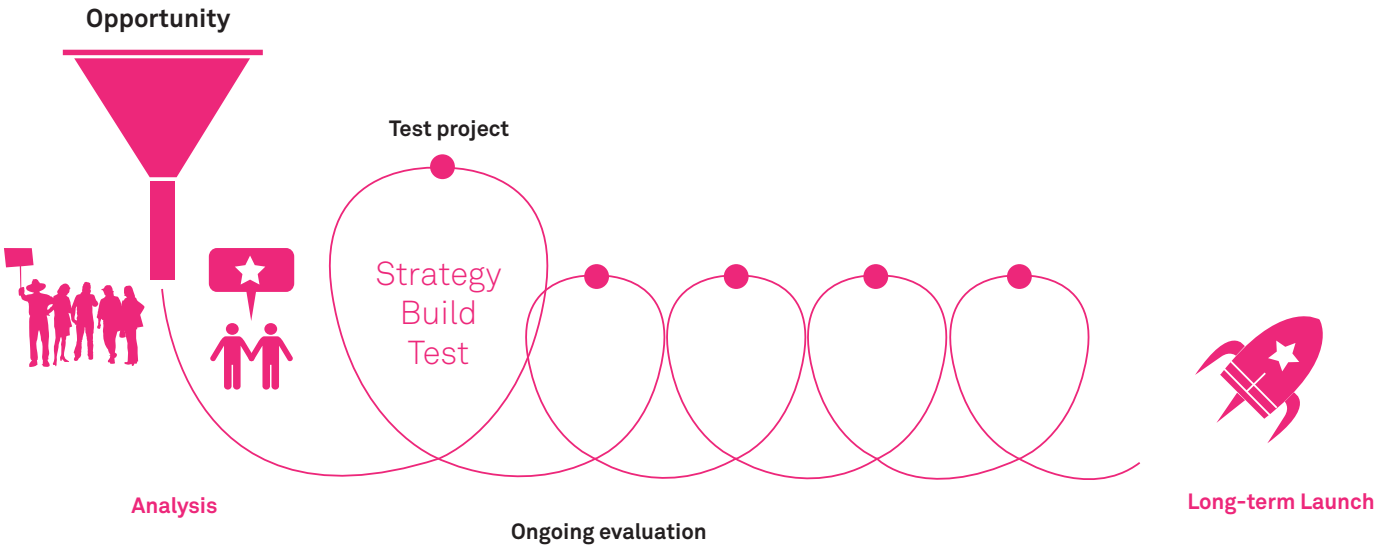
The interim period before long-term development is a crucial time for testing and strengthening proposals that deliver on the long-term aspirations for Tottenham Hale, as well as an opportunity to strengthen the ability of local residents and organisations to continue benefitting from future regeneration and development over the next decade and beyond.



Using Test Projects is an approach to initiating and supporting projects using the start-up principles of 'deploy early and iterate': de-risking projects by testing both their relevance and long-term feasibility prior to committing substantial investment.[1]

Crucially, it invites new relationships and potential partnerships through the act of doing.

DEPLOY EARLY AND ITERATE:

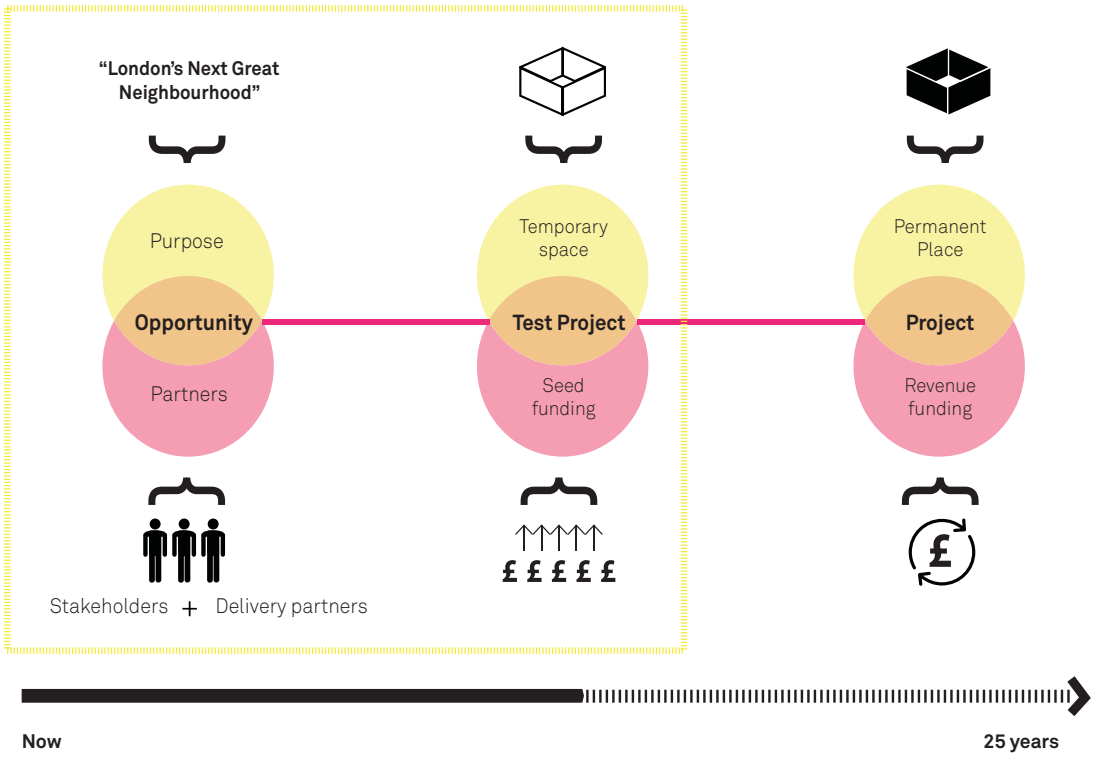




1 Kauffman Founders School 'The Lean Method' available via http://www.entrepreneurship.org/en/Founders-School/The-Lean-Approach/The-Lean-Method.aspx

THE TEST PROJECT PHASE

The test project phase focuses on surfacing and building on locally relevant opportunities - a combination of shared visions and ambitions, interests and ideas as well as temporary spaces and seed funding that can bring about 'Test versions' of long-term projects.



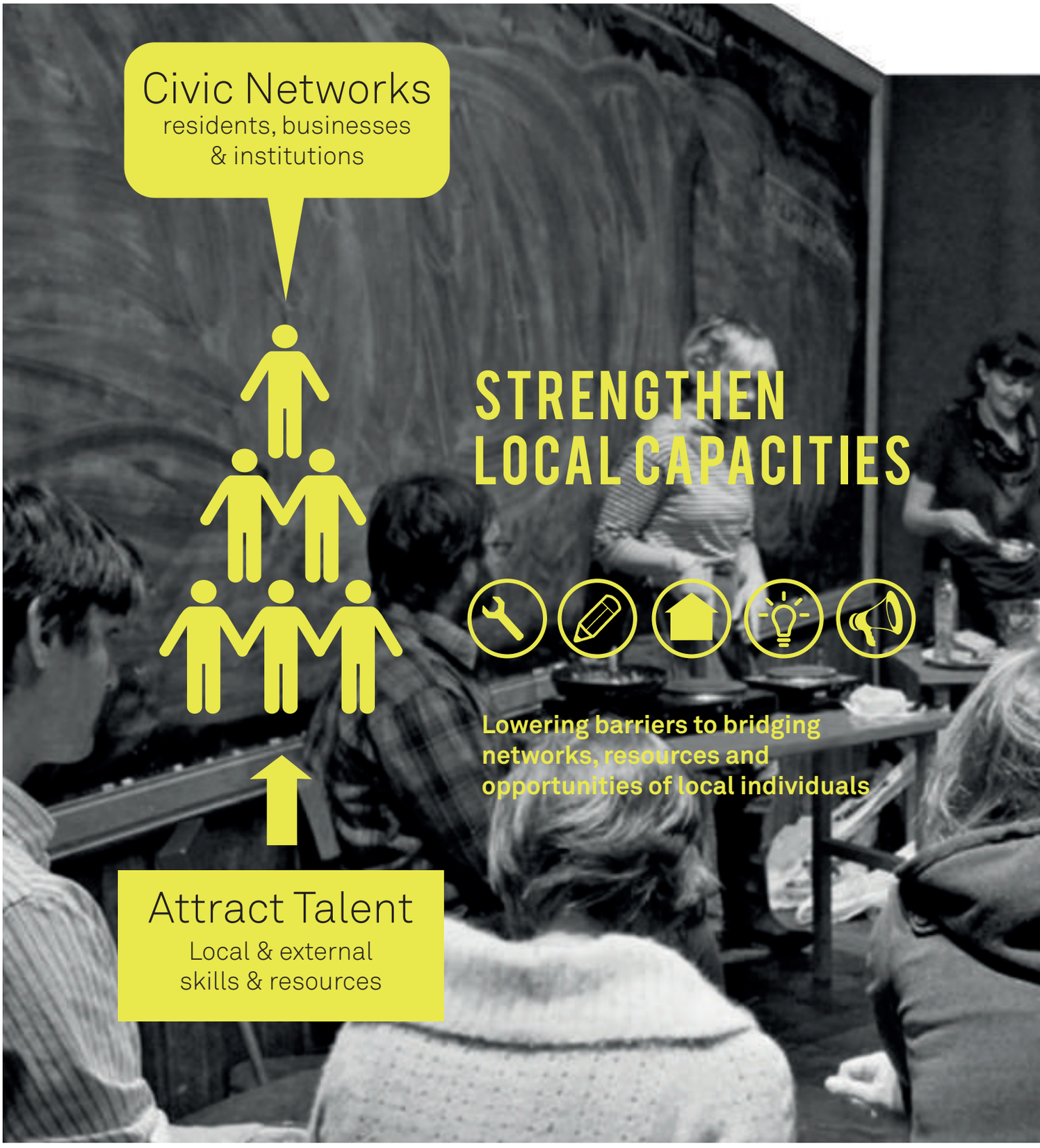
There are many reasons to adopt this approach:

Bridging demographics
Research has shown that cohesion between diverse groups is most likely where cooperative, rather than competitive, relationships are developed through the presence of tangible shared goals.

Social capital
Social research consistently shows the correlation between interpersonal relationships, the social networks they create and their positive effect on serious issues – such as employment, mental health and crime.

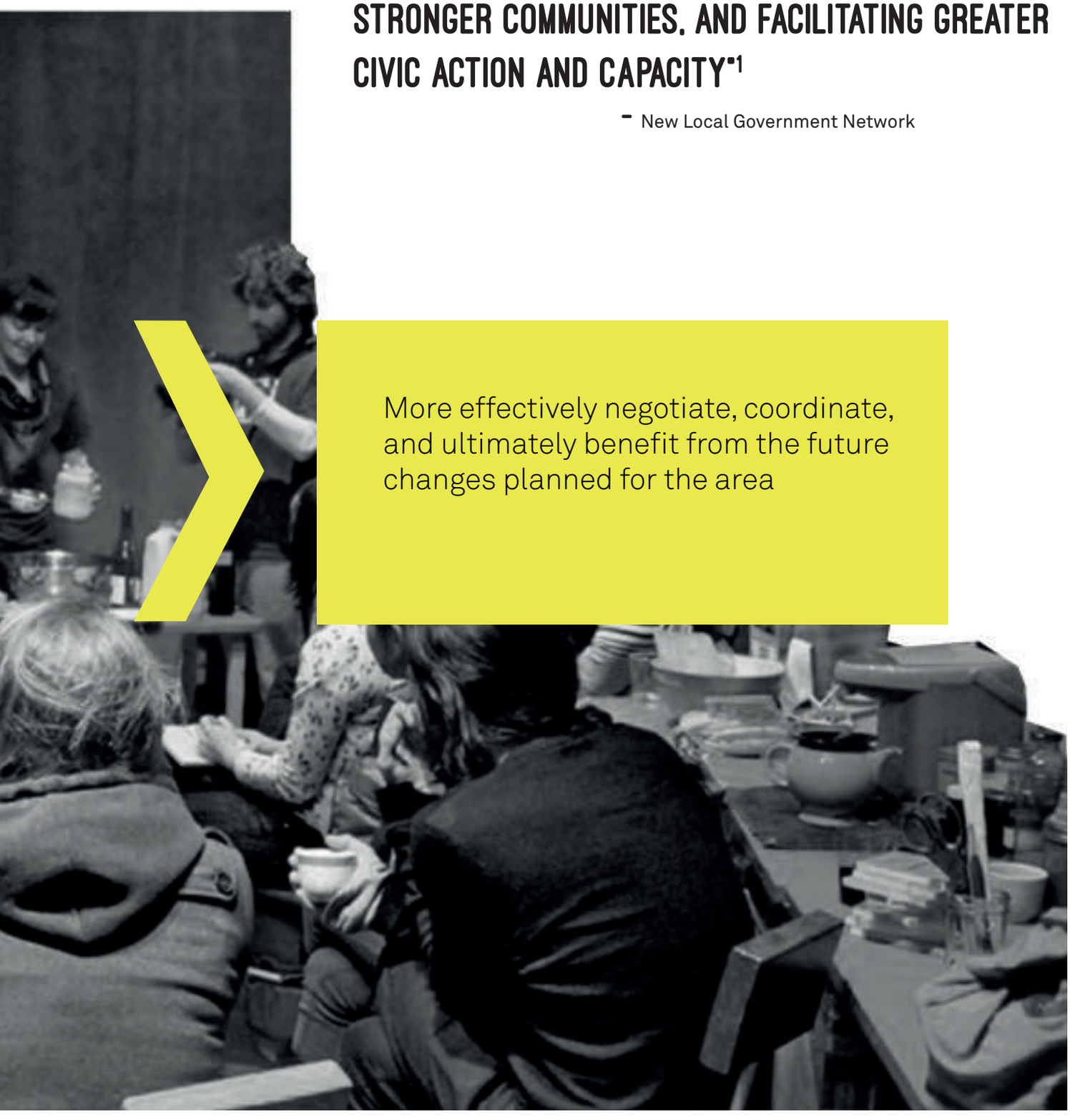
'Institutional Thickness'
Stimulating new channels of communication, collaboration and shared learning between sectors, including between big organisations (eg Councils and HAs) and smaller players (eg residents) while building legitimacy, trust and increasing innovative capacity,

Positive Civic-Council relations
If undertaken in good faith and with continuity in mind, a committment to Test Projects demonstrates a new approach to working with local stakeholders, and can begin to generate more trusting relationships


Civic Networks
residents, businesses
& institutions
STRENGTHEN
LOCAL CAPACITIES
Lowering barriers to bridging
networks, resources and
opportunities of local individuals
Attract Talent
Local & external
skills & resources

WITH SOME COUNCILS NEARLY HALVING IN SIZE, IT IS NOW MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER TO SEE THEIR REMAINING RESOURCES FOCUSED ON BUILDING STRONGER COMMUNITIES, AND FACILITATING GREATER CIVIC ACTION AND CAPACITY"[1]

– New Local Government Network



More effectively negotiate, coordinate, and ultimately benefit from the future changes planned for the area

02

"HARINGEY EMBODIES THE FUTURE OF LONDON: A BOROUGH EMBRACING GROWTH AND HARNESSING ITS TALENT AND STRENGTHS TO SECURE A PRODUCTIVE AND CREATIVE ECONOMY IN WHICH ANYONE CAN PARTICIPATE AND BENEFIT."

-Haringey Council, A Plan for Jobs Growth and Prosperity (2014)

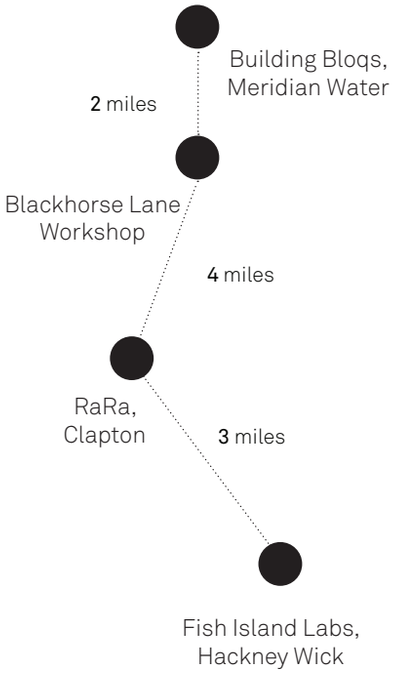
REGENERATION CONTEXT

Tottenham Hale is situated in the London Borough of Haringey, at the fringes of Greater London. Uniquely well connected, the area sits in close proximity to both good road infrastructure including the A503 and served by a relatively unique East-West connection across the Lea Valley, with the planned extension of Crossrail 2 providing quicker connection to central London and Stanstead Airport (in receipt of planning permission to double the size of its activity).

More broadly, it forms part of the wider Cambridge Stansted Corridor - an economic cluster and enterprise partnership incorporating firms operating in clean tech and energy, food production and distribution, digital technology and software, life science and transport engineering and logistics sectors.

It also sits within a local cluster of 'industrial craft' and small scale manufacturing activities associated with Fish Island (Hackney Wick), Blackhorse Lane (Walthamstow) and Meridian Water (Edmonton).

The combination of these excellent transport links and relatively low costs of living and workspace has meant that the area has played a vital role in the regional and local economy: providing supportive conditions for businesses servicing central London, for ethnically diverse populations and micro-enterprises, as well as enabling creative enterprise and networks to flourish.



Emerging 'maker facilities'
New membership models for access to open workshop space and equipment and classes in hands on production.
http://www.blackhorsew





QUALITY OF PLACE

Tottenham Hale is currently characterized by harsh physical realm – more of an agglomeration of disparate 'islands' of social housing, box store retail, light industrial activity and warehouses than a clearly discernible neighbourhood. Without prior knowledge of the area's hidden gems, it is difficult to successfully navigate and access its assets – from the Lea Valley Regional Park and its walkways, to the cafes and cultural events within South Tottenham's creative communities.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

While Tottenham has played a role in North London's wider historic context of local production and manufacture and business creation, there is evidence that a significant increase in property prices within London's traditional economic core has priced start-up, small and cost-sensitive activities out of their historic locations and that these businesses are seeking new affordable spaces in areas such as Tottenham. This influx includes firms relocated from areas such as Hackney Wick, which was also recently considered affordable by small and micro-businesses. While an opportunity for Haringey's new 'Open for Business' motto, this presents imminent challenges as to how the area will continue to provide the conditions which attract - and crucially, retain - small to medium sized enterprises.

EXISTING SOCIAL FABRIC

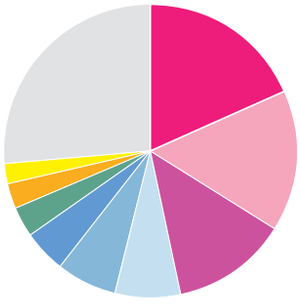
Haringey is considered one of the most diverse boroughs in London, and there is a concentration of ethnic minorities in the east of the Borough, including Tottenham Hale.[1]

The borough is also noted for being one of the most unequal, with deprivation concentrated in the east. And with an estimated 10,000 new homes being built in the area, there will be a substantial proportion of new, and increasingly affluent, residents joining the existing population, raising questions of opportunities for existing residents to mix with the new, including those of several large estates in close proximity to the Tottenham Hale's future district centre.

While Tottenham Hale is recognised as having conditions distinct from those of Bruce Grove, Whitehart Lane and Seven Sisters, it is nonetheless widely perceived at the local level as part of a wider "Tottenham story." The scale and pace of development across the area as a whole has galvanised local residents and businesses, unified by a feeling of apprehension that new developments will bring rising costs of living while inadequately addressing affordable housing and workspace needs.

For now, educational attainment and basic skill levels are low, a third of Tottenham Hale's current population is economically inactive and youth in Tottenham have reported a feeling of shame associated with their postcode.[2] At the same time, there are a number of good news stories, such as those broadcast by the youth-led Positive Youth News campaign, with scope to build further upon these.

While there are a number of well-loved organisations and projects here,[3] including strong activist networks, Tottenham generally has thinner institutional presence than other areas of London.[4] "Institutional thickness" is defined as the presence of various institutions, their interrelations, and identification with common purpose, norms and values which contribute to the social atmosphere' of a specific place. It is generally seen as a determining factor in how resilient an area is in adapting to changing conditions, and how well it assimilates or promotes innovative capacity.[6]



A diverse & changing demographic
The 2011 census indicates that Tottenham Hale ward contains 5,046 households and 15,064 residents. In addition to higher levels of single parent households (with significantly higher proportion of young people aged 20-24), the area is also higher in proportion of ethnic minorities (64-69% of the population).

White British	18.4%
Black British/African	15.7%
Black British/Caribbean	12.6%
Turkish/Cypriot	7.4%
Mixed ethnicity	6.7%
Polish	4.6%
Other Eastern European	3.4%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	2.8%
Asian or Asian British: Chinese	2.2%
Other	26.2%

1 Source: footnote: http://www.londonspovertyprofile./org/uk/indicators/boroughs/haringey/)
2 Interview, Selby Centre 17 February 2015
3 https://ourtottenham.wordpress.com/community-charter/
4 GVA (2012) Tottenham Regeneration Strategy: Workspace
5 Amin, A. and Thrift, N. (1995) Globalization, Institutional Thickness and the Local Economy. In Healy P. et al Managing Cities: The New urban Context

POLICY ASPIRATIONS

A Plan for Tottenham (2013) articulates the ambition for Tottenham providing better quality of life from a number of angles – from the diversity of housing affordability and tenures, to educational facilities and outcomes, performance of local businesses improving access to jobs and attraction of finance; transport links, improved healthcare facilities, reduced crime and achieving partnerships and securing the investment to make these possible.

"A plan for jobs, growth and prosperity" highlights the Haringey's aspiration to support a greater proportion of jobs in more highly skilled sectors such as fashion and textiles, digital design and skilled craft/manufacture, as well as for the desire to lead on sustainability and climate change mitigation technology, as reflected in the fact that they have established the Retrofit Cooperative (consisting of 30 SME tradespeople and members) alongside developing strategic partnerships with institutions such as Durham University's Energy Institute around forthcoming project such as the Low Carbon Innovation Technology Hub and City Solutions Lab.[1] Recent partnership with Fashion Enter to establish a factory and associated academy is supporting the growth of a fashion and textile cluster.

There is a strong enterprise focus for funding via the New Homes Bonus Growth Funding available for the development of new workspaces for start-ups and growing SMEs, providing a business support service, and creative workspace environments supporting conmmunity enterprise and diversifying economic activity adjacent to the High Street.

Recent pilots supported by Haringey's Tottenham Opportunity Investment Fund[2]



Chicken Town
A neighbourhood restaurant and social enterprise promoting healthy and affordable food options.



The Mill co Project
A social enterprise provider of studio workspace, received capital investment to bring an additional 15,000 ft² of new affordable workspace to the market.

1 Haringey Council (2014) 4020 Progress Report available via http://www.haringey4020.org.uk/cc_progress_report_2014.pdf
2 Source: http://www.haringey.gov.uk/housing-and-planning/tottenham/opportunity-investment-fund

WIDER ECONOMIC TRENDS

The technology and creative industries will drive London's growth in the next five years.[1]

The creative industries contribute 6% of UK GDP, employ over 2 million people and export over £16bn annually, and are forecast to play a bigger role in the economy in coming years. As the CBI notes "If the UK is to achieve a balanced, high-growth economy, it is vital that the key strengths of businesses in the creative sector are nurtured and championed by government." The UK has already carved out a £122bn market share of expanding market in carbon reduction technologies now worth £3.3tn and CBI identifies opportunities to develop domestic capabilities in green technologies where we could have an advantage, such as in the construction, maintenance and operation of deep-sea offshore wind turbines or Carbon Capture and Storage. As such, they present an attractive investment case for both capital works to build capacity, and revenue sources to provide programmes of support, though crucially, these materials also flag the need to address housing affordability and vocational training opportunities in parallel.

KEY CHALLENGES

BRIDGING TO THE FUTURE
Balancing plans which generally support higher quality of life while addressing underlying conditions specific toTottenham Hale (eg the local skills profile, increasing costs of living - from food to fuel, and long-term reductions of local authority budgets)

INSTITUTIONAL 'THINNESS'
Bridging the current context of low institutional presence and inter-connection, relative to other parts of London to a future 'institutional 'thickness' seen as crucial condition to inclusive socio-economic development and innovation

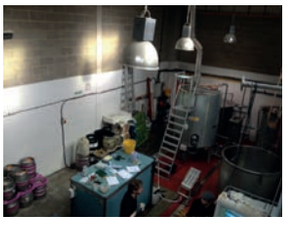
LOOKING BEYOND SHORT-TERM WINDFALLS
Addressing ongoing affordability of workspace and housing provision as a tactic for long-term resilience

SECURING LOCAL BUY-IN FOR COUNCIL SUPPORTED PROJECTS
In a context like Tottenham, characterised by strong activist networks, a notable 'gap' between Council and civic networks, and growing 'consultation fatigue,' top-down approaches to area change risk being irrelevant or rejected

OVERCOMING SCEPTICISM
Shifting entrenched views or reputation of Haringey Council, particularly from the perspective of local activists and community networks

The GLA's 2014 study, Supporting Places of Work: Incubators, Accelerators, Co-working Spaces, highlights the potential for IACs to generate multiple (social) outcomes in regeneration areas, if paired with strong elements of training and community support.

The report goes on to recommend public sector investment in non-tech sector incubators and co-working spaces in outer London, potentially of a quasi-industrial, workshop or studio nature, where there is evidence of both long-term demand and market failure, further suggesting that the public sector should deliver these in partnership with entrepreneurial space operators to rather than position themselves as direct providers.



The study also highlights the benefit of making public 'slack' space more easily accessible – at or little or no cost – for businesses wishing to showcase or test new ideas on a consumer base, as a means of increasing footfall and vibrancy of local high streets, attracting complementary facilities, and showcasing activities representative of the local economy.[2]

KEY OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD ON TOTTENHAM'S EXISTING IDENTITY
Including traditional assets - affordability, cultural diversity, density of light industrial and productive heritage of the area

BROADCAST AND INSPIRE
Inspiring residents to think aspirationally about their own role in the future of Tottenham

ACTIVELY NURTURE LOCALLY LED PROJECTS AND NETWORKS
Undertaking a period of 'inward investment' in a range of shared facilities, spaces and networks useful to both new and existing residents

REBUILD TRUST
Using the 'interim' period and forthcoming funding streams to trial and invest in new and more transparent ways of working, undertaking meaningful dialogue with a broad spectrum of local people around long-term opportunities for the area.

WILLING PARTNERS ACROSS THE CAPITAL
There are a number of potential partners - from experts and organisations interested in working in Tottenham

LIVE-TEST
Using test projects as opportunities to identify potential partners, test, iterate,and ultimately strengthen ideas for the area before committing substantial investment

03

OPPORTUNITY SCOPING IN TOTTENHAM HALE

MAPPING CIVIC NETWORKS, TIMELINE AND SPACES

Through February and March we undertook a review of policy, strategy and existing studies on the area, including the Strategic Regeneration Framework, Regeneration Strategy, Tottenham Hale Masterplan Refresh, Workspace Strategy and documentation on site-specific allocations.

We also met with a number of civic organisations and networks indicative of the area to inform an outline understanding of the latent skills, ideas and capabilities that could be supported or built upon. The full range of mappings and interviews, which formed the basis for the development of Test Projects contained within the project bank, is contained within the Appendix.

SAMPLE INTERVIEWS

1. Abigail Stevenson 11.02.3015
Tottenham resident and architect, runs Retro fit programme out the Selby Centre Green Hub. Associated with: Wards Corner Campaign, The Selby Centre, establishing Tottenham Community Group, member of Fountayne Road RA

2. Lordship Rec, Eco Hub, Glynis (Hub Manager)and Lilly (Audience Development Officer) 12.02.2015
A community co-operative run shared facility in Lordship Rec Park, providing a centre for park users

3. Paper Tank, Sam 12.02,2015
New shared managed workspace in a refurbished industrial unit on Mill Mead Industrial Estate

4. Backhorse Workshop, Harriet Warden, Creative Director 13.02.2015
Managed workshop and co-working maker space facilitated programmes in making and upskilling

5. Living Under One Sun community Allotments,. Sandra Xanadeca, Leyla Laksari 17.02.2015
Shared community allotments on Tottenham Marshes, offering access to services and skill training programmes in food and growing

6. The Selby Trust, Joel Minot, Sona Mahtani, Abigail Stevenson, Bailsabe, Seema Chandwani 17.02.2015, 11.03.2015
A multi-purpose venue and incubation centre for over 40 local organisations and community groups

7. Craving Coffee, Rachel Ho, 25.02.2015
Café space front of house for Mill Co, running events programmes

8. Mill Co, Nick Hartwright, 25.02.2015 Gausen House, 03.03.2015, 25.02.2015
Creative workspace manager supporting artists and small start-up enterprises in provision of a range of spaces, programmed cultural events and educational partnerships

9. Rift, Felix and Josh, 5 Ashely Road, Tottenham 25.02.2015 and 2 more meet-ups
Theatre producers/ curators programming meanwhile spaces

10. Beavertown Brewery, Logan Plant: Met on site, Lockwood, Tottenham 03.03.2015
Start-up craft brewery

11. Councillor Lorna Reith 03.03.2015

12. Chantelle Barker, Haringey Homes Engagement Officer, Haringey Council 11.03.2015

13. Tottenham Community Groups: 11.03.2015
Abigail Stevenson, Sona Mahtani – Selby Centre
Yvonne Field – Ubele Trust
Phillip Udane – Community Builders
Gus – local resident in Tottenham and active in groups
David Morris – Chair of Friends of Lordship Rec, Haringey Friends of Parks, Haringey Federation of Residents Association
Carlos Pedro Rust, Wards Corner and Seven Sisters Develop Trust
Marta - Wards Corner Traders Association

14. Felix Waterhouse 18.03.2015
St. Anns Road RA area and advised on Fountayne Road RA, Growing Haringey, Somali Community

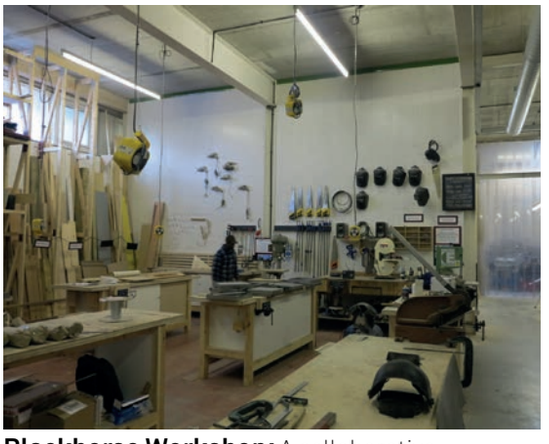
15. London Youth Support Trust 18.03.2015
Manages a shared workspace, 639 Enterprise Centre, offers access to workspace and runs enterprise programmes to support young people supporting young people into employment and training.

16. Community Builders – Phillip Udane 18.03.2015
A Youth-led social enterprise based in 639 Enterprise Centre

17. The Rock Stone Foundation 18.03.2015
Provides cycling and riding instruction, provides fitness and training advice and runs nutritional and health projects. Based out of St.Anns Hospital.

18. Red Motorcycle Club – charity 18.03.2015

Informal conversations include:
- Tottenham/ Hale residents
- Tottenham Traders
- Tottenham Marshes Community Group
- Fountayne Road RA
- Artists programming White Hart Lane space in collaboration with a London further education collage
- Enagement Office – Bernie Arts Centre
- Tottenham Theatre producer
- Tottenam teaches facilitation workshops/ work experience programme at RIFT and Bernie Arts Centre
- Local Furniture maker and artists based in Gausen House
- Yoga Teacher and resident, Fountayne Road



Blackhorse Workshop: A collaborative affordable workspace provision and workshops dedicated to making and mending



Cravings: An independent cafe and event space associated with Gaunson House, creative studios. Involved in regular food event curation and past trial markets in the area



Beavertown: Start-up craft Brewery based out of Lockwood Industrial Estate, having relocated from Hackney Wick



Lordship Rec Eco Hub: A community-initiated co-operative sustainability and educational hub in Lordship Rec Park



Papertank: Enterprise space for start-up business community in a refurbished industrial unit on Mill Mead Industrial Estate



Living Under One Sun: A community managed green space inspiring residents to grow and cook their own produce. Offers free access to allotments and growing projects, services and skill sharing.


CIVIC NETWORKS, TIMELINE AND SPACES
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KEY
Capabilities
Spaces
Programme
Site Allocations


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Example capabilities

1 Under One Sun
A well networked community organisation, offers free access to allotments and growing projects. Producer of local organic food, a place for communities and cultural groups to meet, skill-sharing activities, and courses on how to grow, cook and eat healthy food.

Aspirations: Set up a horticultural college for Haringey... on land next to the Lea?
(need land to grow on, space/ kitchen to run training/ teaching)

2 Beavertown Brewery
A brewery company based out of Lockwood, having relocated from Hackney Wick.

Aspirations:
-Establishing more of a 'venue' similar to that which they did in Hackney Wick
-appetite to be part of business network

3 Cravings
An independent cafe and event space run on Markfield Road by two local Tottenham Hale residents Matt & Rachel Ho. Situated in the public front-of-house space in Mill Co. Gaunson House, the company runs a variety of creative and food- related events in the space and facilitates events at festivals and markets. It is an 'anchor point' or touch-down space for Millco's workspace behind and was in fact brought in my Millco. Runs cultural programming, has mobile coffee units, and experience in local test market.

Aspirations
-Appetite for a local food based 'street food' market "a market is what the area needs"
Cultural diversity in the area, should be celebrated
- Interested in facilitating events if there's a space opportunity (run events outside of the cafe as a business)

4 Millco.
A space operator in the area, who operate Gaunson House, Markfield Road, for creative sectors. Growing rapidly in the area in terms of the number of spaces.

Aspirations: To manage further workspaces in Tottenham Hale. In discussion with Haringey as to acquiring two further spaces, in Fountayne Road cluster. Looking to sit between Council and developers as programming of ground floor spaces for enterprise and work

5 Green Energy Hub, Selby Centre
Run retro-fitting course in partnership with Retrofit works (courses, and network but no space to teach'); upcycling centre for wood

6 Lordship Rec Ecohub
A cafe and park facility, training volunteers, providing financial advice, a kids clubs and running educational programmes on wildlife learning to fixing bikes. Community participated in design and development of centre. Working on programme that embrace communities in housing estates surrounding park. A physical 'touch down' point for Lordship Park area

Aspirations
Wants to be part of consortium of complementary organisations across the area

7 Risley Primary School
An edible groundscaping of Risley primary school, linked with Under One Sun

8 Blackhorse Lane Workshops
A collaborative affordable workspace provision and workshops dedicated to making and mending as well as community hub. The yard to hosts a monthly street food and makers market, showcasing members work and local traders. Cafe is run by a local coffee shop.

Aspirations
- Upcycle furniture projects
- Food and enterprise market in Yard
- Solar Panel workshops
- Educational centre in new extension on site)

Example spaces

1 RIFT
A council-owned depot site on Ashley Road, leased to Millco and being used as a 'meanwhile' space for developing arts/theatre projects for the next three years, hosting european residencies and studio space for creatives. Building has a large yard and is in direct alignment with the intended route of the green link. Well-networked

Aspirations
To be a space for 'work in progress' activities from creatives.

2 Papertank
Enterprise space for start-up business community in a refurbished industrial unit on Millmead Industrial Estate containing:
- High spec workspace (15 units)
- tenants comprised of creative makers, fashion designers and digital start-ups
- Commercial kitchen facility, cinema and communal garden (not at full capacity)
- Now expanding 3 units for hot-desk working

Space is underutilised

Aspirations
Vision to support a thriving community of creative and enterprising individuals: conceived in response to perceived need for a space to support small enterprises so that they may grow and prosper within the larger regeneration plan of the area.
- A permaculture school in unused space between industrial units and railway line
- A Community Energy Co-op, solar panels on roofs of warehouse

3 The Paddocks
The Paddock Community Nature Park is a Council-owned nature preserve - a haven for local wildlife, abutting the backs of Hale Wharf, physically linked with Walthamstow Wetlands pathways

Aspirations: Haringey seeking divest with 'right' 3rd sector partner, such as the London Wildlife Trust, with an endowment

4 Crossrail worksite
A large swathe of land to be reserved for changes to railway tracks - widening activities, running along the length of the railway track and buildings immediately to west

Aspirations: Desire to preserve top corner (facing Ferry Lane) for more amenable 'public face'
*PO/LBH commentary in Design Forum meeting 2

5 The Engine Room
A ground floor space in Hale Village, managed by CoE (tbc); which once hosted the Filling the Gap Cafe (foraging network); has been used to host engagement activities

6 Carvell Warehouse 23 Bernard Road
Council-owned land ear-marked for development as live-work/warehousing typology *wi*th 'hub' for creative enterprises Consisting of 8 affordable 'maker' studios at 400-2000 square ft launching in July 2015

7 Stonebridge Lock
Cafe owned by the Canals and Rivers Trust, background is they are looking to offload this asset. Business cases have been developed by a loose coalition of local community members known as SCENT - Stonebridge Community Enterprise. CRT still paying building running costs, but with SCENT more involved in its management. Currently finalising business plan for the long-term running of the centre.

8 Caretaker's House Park View Road
A house owned by Haringey Council. In prominent position at the SW corner of DownLane Park, facing on Chesnut Road and future Wellbourne Centre redevelopment.

9 Carbuncle Passage
A long narrow alley connected Tottenham High Road with an existing bridge crossing the railway and providing access into Tottenham Marshes. Highlighted by local residents on 26 March

10 Prior Seventh Day Adventist school site
Existing school was closed and is now being refurbished, with the Hyland House School being opened in 2015. Has a large paved multi-purpose yard to the rear, in close proximity to the High Street

11 Holcombe Road Market
A natural pausing point/entry point potentially linking residents and visitors via Bruce Grove to future cycle or greening route

12 Publicly owned access way
A narrow ribbon of publicly owned land spatially connected (over the railway tracks) Down Lane Park and the 'triangle' land adjoining the River Lea and Under One Sun allotments

13 LVRP 'Triangle'
A triangular shaped piece of land sitting to the South off the Under One Sun allotments. The site which Under One Sun has previously discussed with LVRP Authority.

14 Local Authority Parking Lots
Presence of prominent parking behind the High Road, at the end of Chesnut Road and adjacent to the Beehive pub, a regular meeting point for Tottenham based interest groups; adjacent to Lee Valley Technopark, Downlane Park

15 639 Tottenham High Road
High Road presence and re-located offices of Haringey Council. Contains adjoining'Community Living Room' for community use, consisting of large single annex room and decked external space. Currently managed by the London Youth Support Trust and closed for refurbishment until July 2015

Programme considerations

1 Hale Wharf
Waterside mixed-use development, adjacent to the Paddocks

Notes:
PRE/2015/0001 Pre-application proposal for demolition of existing structures and erection of 15 blocks of primarily residential accommodation ranging from 3 to 16 storeys and providing up to 450 dwellings with some commercial floor space, parking and retention of 3 no commercial barges. This pre-app includes the garage site on the Paddocks. Discussions on-going.

2 Hale Village Tower
18 storey tower for SW corner of Hale Village

Notes:
Hale Village Tower site has outline permission for an 18 storey tower comprising a hotel (3,200 sqm – approx 100 rooms), residential (14,957 sqm) and ground floor retail (1,007 sqm).

"Scheme anticipated to come forward within 6 months." (LBH)

Not expecting large windfall, due to pre-discussions at earlier dates

3 Station interchange retail
A temporary retail experience for the station interchange, initially consisting of self-contained retail pods (likely vans) with initial drawings being completed for autumn 2015

Aspirations: One of the temporary structures to be set aside for shared incubation/community use; potentially showcasing local products / companies; potential 'activation' events from late 2015

Notes: Planning for summer programme of self-contained vans underway; final temporary structures to be complete in late 2015

4 B&Q
One of the first sites identified within the future District Centre to come forward for development.

Notes: Planning permission for demolition of site granted 24.06.2014

5 Welbourne Centre
Eventual reprovision of new healthcare centre, demolition works on Chesnut Road

6 Footbridge
Desired footbridge spanning the Lea Connecting Hale Wharf to desired 'Green Grid' and associated routes

7 Wetlands Access Centre
Completion of London Wetlands Centre in 2017 with open house and hosted walking tours in September 2016

Note: LBH keen to improve quality of route to Forest Road working with Waltham Forest on improving length of Ferry Lane/ Forest Road linking Tottenham Hale and Blackhorse Lane.

8 Hale Village Community Centre
New community centre to be delivered on the northern edge of Hale Village, which also contains a church and will be managed by the Church of England

NON-SPATIAL OPPORTUNITY:
Opportunity Investment Fund
A £3.5m fund earmarked to stimulate investment by the market in workspaces in Tottenham. To be offered as a loan, with repayment expected within 5 years. Separate £2-£2.5m for larger bids to be invested into more substantial new workspace (with 18 month intended replayment).

Links SRF Delivery Plan, New Homes Fund (up to an additional £1m revenue to add to)

Aspirations: Aimed at supporting new industries, bringing underused floorspace back into use, contributing to place-making and growing high quality jobs

SUMMARY OF LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITY SPACES

- A variety of under-utilised spaces such as existing E-W pedestrian and cycle routes (eg Carbuncle passage) parking lots, including those behind Tottenham High Road, Technopark and Hermes-owned retail park (future district centre)

- Key areas of public freehold ownership, including land north of Hale Village which could act as a new route linking Tottenham High Road to the Lea Valley, bringing new spaces to life if accompanied by complementary event programming, such as food or market based launches, or the installation of new seating, vantage points, signage or performance spaces.

- Potential to leverage existing Council assets to catalyse new partnerships around Green Tech, housing retrofits and construction

BUILDING ON WHAT'S HERE

- Local support for the industrial heritage of the area, with growing strengths in food manufacture, fashion and textiles and horticulture, suggesting opportunities to celebrate and build upon theme of 'local making.'

- Emerging programme of events (eg RIFT depot site, Ashley Rd) to complement or piggy back off for future launches

WILLING PARTNERS

- A variety of willing partners identified able to initiate enterprise and educational programmes, operate workspace or provide technical advice on 'Green Tech' project ambitions

04

LEARNING FROM PRECEDENTS

PRECEDENTS + MODELS

The following pages analyse how the 'Test Project' approach has been applied to a diverse range of projects, from new forms of public shared space and equipment, and trial routes in the public realm to temporary infrastructure. Additional insights and learnings related to implementing various model are contained within the Appendix.



Shared 'maker space'
London Hackspace



Temporary infrastructure
Luchstingel bridge, NL



Community finance
Sunday Soup



Community learning space
Willesden Green Library Lab



New pedestrian routes
Narrow Way Festival, Hackney



Area governance
Chatworth Road Neighbourhood Forum



New forms of retail
Sidcup Discovery Incubator



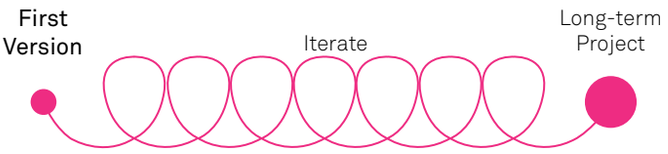
Future green space provision and models
Dalston Curve Garden



Council - resident collaboration
Open Works, Lambeth

A review of past projects and their characteristics suggests there are three distinct Models of 'Test Project' which demonstrate that there are different processes and development paths associated with each.

FIRST VERSION:



A 'First Version' process tests the whole - or elements - of the future long-term project looking to be initiated (as know as Minimal Viable Product). It is based on a more clearly defined 'end point' or outcome and galvanises a community of future users around a specific space or offer.

EG:


1


2

1. LIBRARY LAB:
A test community enterprise space informing the future redevelopment of Willesden Green Library Centre

The Willesden Green Library Lab was set up as an experimental co-working and community learning space in a combining classes and workshops and a pop-up co-working space within the disused café space of the Willesden Green library centre. This combination of uses was aimed at accelerating local entrepreneurship and pioneering new ways of working in the highly diverse Brent community, as well as informing the shape and content of future enterprise support provision within the new library centre.

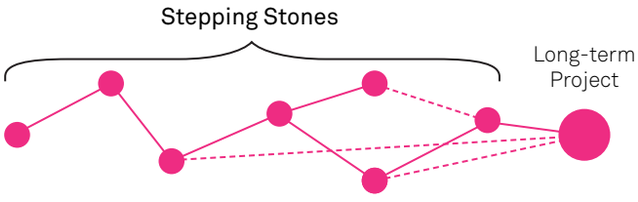
The space was launched with an open day, that invited community input into the future space and activities within it; a crèche operator approached the space and an affordable crèche was later incorporated into the project; it also tapped into local networks such as the Migrants Right Network, inviting a diverse community of users to its programme of classes and workshops, 90% of which were locally sourced, and 80% of which were locally attended by locals.

2. LONDON HACKSPACE:
A member run and operated space containing shared tools and equipment

London Hackspace was born of an ambition to establish an affordable 'maker space' full of shared equipment. Its founding members began by drumming up enough interested users to take the risk on securing a 2600 square foot workshop in Dalston, seeking partnerships with institutions (such as local colleges, higher education institutions and informal networks) to secure discarded equipment and machinery ranging from lathes, 3D printers, computers and other tools.

This was a live-testing period, with membership growing organically and contributing monthly fees on a 'pay what you can' basis, while inducting other members in equipment usage and space protocols. The space eventually became financially self-sufficient, open 24 hours a day, while still operating on a 'pay what you can' model and managed by host members. It has since moved to a larger space in Bethnal Green.

STEPPING STONE:



A 'Stepping Stone' process adopts an open-ended approach to achieving a long-term project. Rather than following a linear process, diverse and multiple projects act as 'stepping stones' feeding into a broader set of shared goals or outcomes, that shape the longer term vision.

EG:


1



2

1. SHUFFLE:
An artistic festival associated with London's first urban Community Land Trust

The 4.5 hectare site associated with St Clement's Hospital itself was part of a wider release of surplus land for development by the Greater London Authority in 2012.

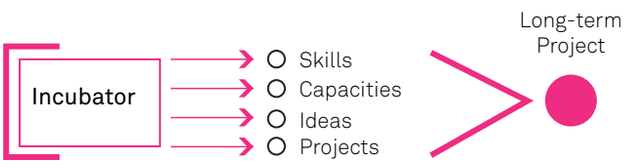
On its way to becoming London's first community land trust, owning all the affordable for sale homes, members of the trust established Shuffle, a cultural programme of events and festivals in summer 2013 as a means of broadcasting greater awareness of the CLT. Shuffle includes events across film, science education, storytelling, performance art, architectural installations, walks, food, comedy and music. Ticket sales generate from Shuffle's cultural programming provide an additional revenue stream to put towards neighbourhood projects.

2. INCREDIBLE EDIBLE TODMORDEN:
A growing campaign testing new relationships, long-term social and economic models for a town

A loose coalition of residents in Todmorden launched a public growing campaign as a first step in a longer ambition of strengthening the local economy and systems of food production in the town of Todmorden, Lancashire.

A small group initially began by starting a series of edible landscaping projects to provide a welcoming 'entry point' for a wider base of local residents and organisations to become involved and generate greater awareness and local food growing and trade and healthy lifestyles. Local schools grow food in raised beds and a local health centre has started an 'apothecary garden' and one housing association has launched its own edible initiative, offering tenants free starter pack with seeds and advice.

INCUBATOR:



The 'Incubator' process is aimed primarily at supporting the development of local capacity of residents, organisations and businesses to more proactively and effectively propose, initiate and engage in future projects for the area. This approach takes a long-term view, investing in a combination of space, networks, and expertise to bring about a supportive environment for initiating new ideas, projects and links.

EG:



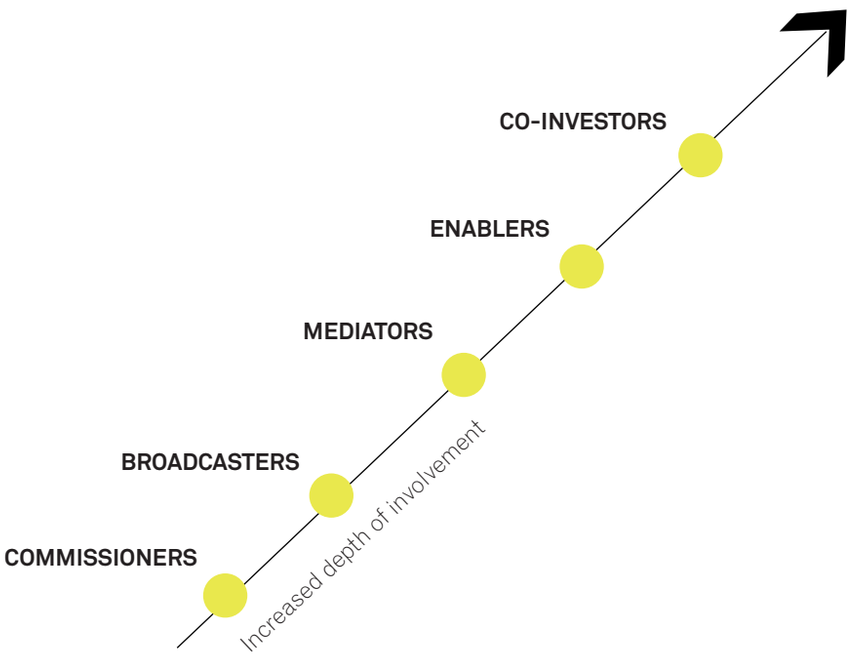
OPEN WORKS, LAMBETH:
A shared space for supporting and developing local project ideas

The Open Works was jointly initiated by Lambeth Council and Civic Systems Lab as means with which to involve both residents and professionals from across the council and other public sector bodies in developing the first 10-20 local projects intended to set West Norwood firmly on the road to long-term sustainability.

The Open Works provided free access to functional spaces for the public, paired with an on-site host providing support to start or join projects and enterprises. The design of the spaces we are using is part of the engagement strategy to create as multiple entry points for people to get involved in a new way, and make it as open and welcoming as possible.

POTENTIAL ROLES IN TEST PROJECTS

COUNCIL



COMMISSIONERS
Setting basic 'guidelines' for behaviour from others

EG
Planning enforcement, setting business rates, commissioning one-off projects

BROADCASTERS
Communicating opportunities (public sector, community or private led) in Tottenham related to funding, investment or space

EG
Announcing upcoming consultations, grant opportunities

MEDIATORS
Clear role (or roles) or 'go to' people On specific topics or departments on opportunities; active response and exploration of opportunities brought forward

EG
Engaging in vision-led dialogue with developers and landowners on S106 contributions;

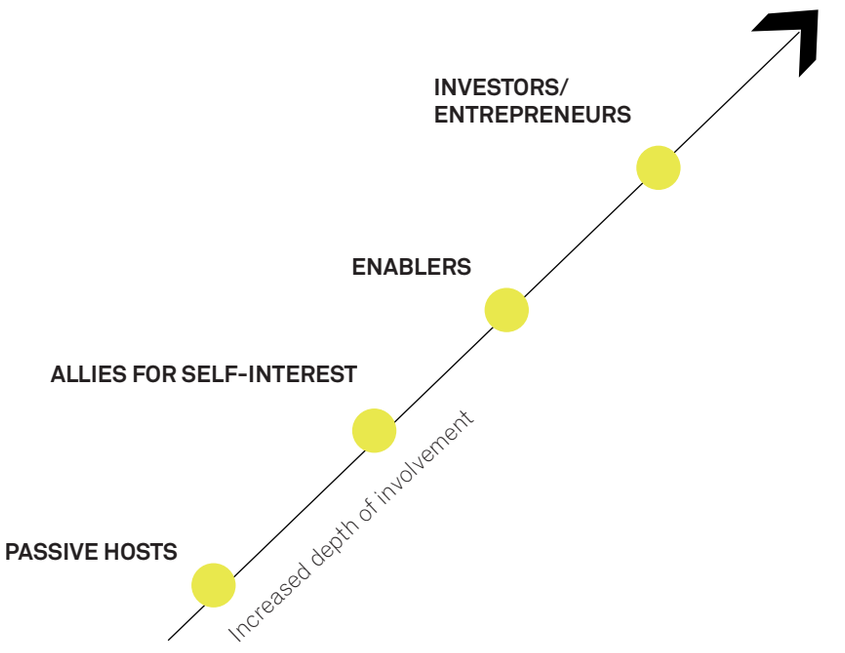
ENABLERS
Seeking opportunities to support the stimulation of new networks, or investing directly in new protocols or capacity building activities

EG
Developing new protocols to lower barriers to using Council-owned land or assets; initiation of thematic networking events

CO-INVESTORS
Undertaking co-investment or joint ventures with partners to deliver on social/public good

EG
Co-investment, in partnership with workspace operators in new enterprise facilities

LANDOWNERS / DEVELOPERS



PASSIVE HOSTS
Enabling temporary access or activities to take place on properties

EG
Offering use of land to host one-off festivals, or temporary growing spaces; community access to ground floor units during vacancy

ALLIES FOR SELF INTEREST
Forming partnerships to solve common problems, deliver services more efficiently, or protect assets.

EG
Sharing services with other organisations to reduce operating costs; Legal occupation schemes such as Camelot or Guardian, to protect against squatting

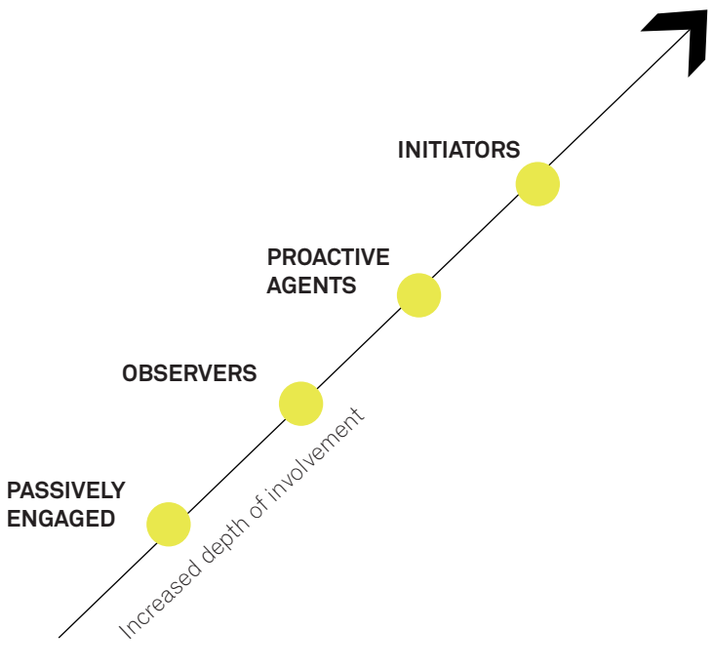
ENABLERS
Seeking opportunities to support the stimulation of new networks, or investing directly in new protocols or capacity building activities

EG
Providing support for new projects or ideas through the provision of staff time, professional support or small grants; participation in apprenticeship schemes

INVESTORS/ ENTPRENEURS
Directly investing or co-investing in new ventures.

EG
Committment to local procurement; Providing private finance to social enterprises for return on investment; investment into joint community facilities, such as schools, markets and other spaces

COMMUNITY





PASSIVELY ENGAGED
Passively engaged – Awareness of projects and activities in the area through word of mouth; no active fact-finding themselves or involvement in dialogue or projects

EG
Resident who reads fliers, website



OBSERVERS
Maintains awareness of projects, plans for area; may attend statutory events but not necessarily be involved in interest or focus groups

EG
Resident who attends consultation events



PROACTIVE AGENTS
Volunteer type; a member of one or more local organisations, attends meetings and contributes by making suggestions, demonstrates support

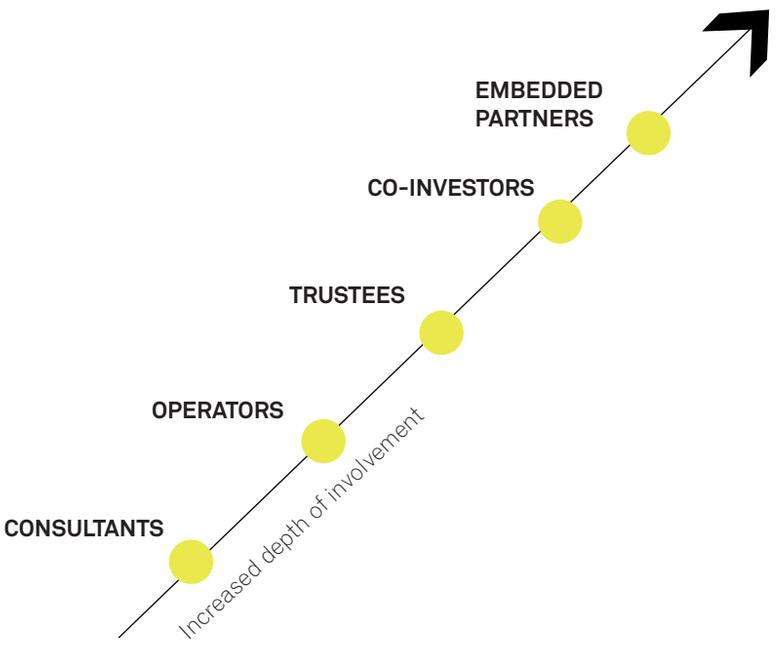
EG
School Board members, User group/'Friends of' members+



INITIATORS
A 'doer' with individual with local (or wider) profile; initiates projects, seeks wider networks, seeks funding to make things happen

EG
Founders of new User/Membership groups

EXTERNAL INNOVATORS



CONSULTANTS
Provides advice or expertise within the framework of paid commission or bounded piece of work

EG
Consultants producing a commissioned study or strategy

OPERATORS
Enter into a contractual agreement with the Council around a defined scope of delivery on a project or service

EG
Operating a concession with social outcomes defined by MOU

TRUSTEES
Leading thinkers or experts who offer advice, networks related to the governance or operations of specific projects pro bono

EG
Industry experts in a relevant topic with links to the local area

CO-INVESTORS, FOUNDERS
Invests or partners with Council in driving a project or programme forward in shared risk and accountability

EG
Joint investment in a new workspace

EMBEDDED PARTNERS
Individuals working in-depth relationship with the Council to add additional capacity or expertise from within

EG
Secondment of individuals to run specific projects

SUMMARY OF LESSONS FROM MODELS AND PRECEDENTS

Test projects are reliant on strong local partners, networks, and conditions of abundance - of time, space, networks and expertise. Here are a few insights collected from precedent 'test projects' elsewhere:



EXPERIMENTATION

Get comfortable in investing in open-ended processes that explore what's most relevant for your local area. In some cases, this might mean admitting uncertainty: you might raise expectations if you host an open workshop envisioning how an at-risk space could be sustainably managed, for instance - but your residents will thank you for it, and the process could identify those with the skills and networks to take the idea forward.

It might require investing in new channels of communication, or capacity-building, such as seconding individuals to lend you the skills or confidence to try new approaches to partnership, commissioning, or managing your assets, for instance.



CONNECTING WITH GRASSROOTS

Physical 'kickstart' or 'catalyst' events (such as markets) can be useful vehicles for getting people talking around big ideas, and for recruiting members to thematic interest groups.

Look for opportunities to stimulate networks, and to make your own internal channels clearer, and transparent to the public. This means making contact information of specific officers and departments readily available.

Communicate your intentions within 'the big picture' of the overall strategy for the area and avoid offering fragmented, or closed set of solutions for residents to choose from.

What channels (and decision making protocols) are in place for receiving grassroots ideas or proposals?

What current policies and associated tools are in place regarding underutilised Council-owned assets?



SUPPORT LOCAL LEADERSHIP

The majority of successful neighbourhood projects originate from the ideas, hobbies and passions of local residents. Often, projects and ideas for an area often come from periods when individuals or groups of individuals have an abundance of time and capacity, such as a period of redundancy, for example. Any means of creating 'abundance' - whether it be through funding a role, lowering barriers to using space, or providing critical infrastructure (eg free wifi) will be helpful.

Lessons learned from test project precedents around keeping momentum and involvement up include making sure that individuals are not given an overwhelming set of responsibilities alongside their full-time committments. Start with small but meaningful projects which have the potential to seed further activities and networks further down the line, and meet them with tangible material support.



BEING ENABLERS

The role of Councils can and should extend beyond that of 'commissioners' or 'gatekeepers' to that of 'enablers': understanding how they can both *invite* and *respond* to proactive suggestions and opportunities from locals and wider potential partners.

This involves examining existing commissioning and procurement procedures and the opportunities they provide for genuine engagement with the local community. Beyond commenting on proposed physical realm works or developments, think about how they might be involved in local management or programmes.

Consider the additional procedures or tools that you might need in place to begin acting as a platform for others to do: be they call-outs, competitions, web platforms, or match funds, for instance.

Don't expect everything in a future project (ideas, skills, resources, networks) to come from the local area. Bridging these with external networks and partnerships can strengthen a new project, and you can support or facilitate this new network formation by hosting networking events or meetups, for example.

05

OUR APPROACH

FRAMEWORK PRINCIPLES

The fundamental difference between test projects and other forms of temporary projects lies in the process taken to achieving them: how the projects catalyse new ideas, relationships and opportunities, what they test long-term, how they can be learned from, as well as attention to legacy – whether they support a vision for how the project might continue beyond its current form.

As such, all Test Projects within this Framework should be assessed against the following principles:

APPROACH

BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITIES

Align with local passions, interests and networks who can drive the project forward

OPEN TO EXPLORATION

Be designed to be open to enough to allow iteration as lessons are learned, and in response to new opportunities which may arise along the way

INVITE PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE

Be designed in such a way as to invite multiple forms of participation

SUPPORT LOCAL SUCCESSES

Where possible, champion and build off of home-grown resources and successes

INVESTMENT

BUILD CAPACITIES
Directly or indirectly support local skills and capacity of civic networks to more effectively negotiate, coordinate, benefit from the future changes planned

STIMULATE NEW RELATIONSHIPS
Be designed in a way that stimulates new networks and ways of working across sectors, organisations and residents

ATTRACT EXTERNAL RESOURCES
Maximise the potential to leverage additional resources from outside the area, be they funding, expertise, or networks

SELF-SUSTAINING
Have the capacity to grow and continue sustainably into the future

VISION

TEST LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
Act as trial or 'test versions' of longer-term projects or ambitions

BROADEN PERSPECTIVES
Inspire wider Tottenham residents and businesses to envision alternatives to pre-existing offers and ways of working

BROADCAST THE FUTURE VISION
Communicate their connection with the wider vision of change for Tottenham Hale

PROJECT BANK: THE LONGLIST

POCKET PARKS



TOTTENHAM D.O.C.



HALE COMMUNITY KITCHEN



PROTO - BRIDGE



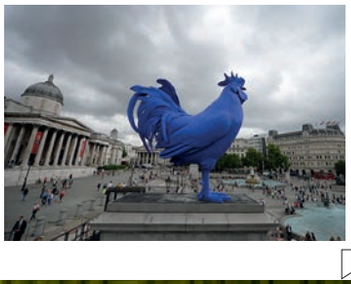
OPEN CALL-OUT PLATFORM



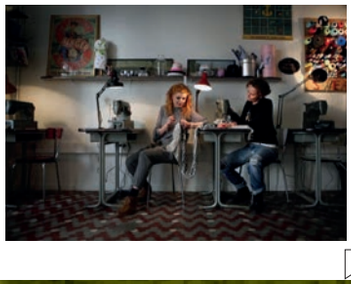
HALE HORTICULTURE



TOTTENHAM PLINTHS



TECHSTYLE HUB



FOOD RODEO



CYCLE SERVICE POINTS



2020 SIGNAGE



STANDING OFFICE



CLOSED-LOOP CAFE



TEST-BED EXPO HOUSE



ROADSIDE ALLOTMENTS



COMMUNITY PROJECT INCUBATOR



LOOKOUT TOWER



OPEN OVENS



DIGGER PARK



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

01/19

1. TOTTENHAM PLINTHS

BROADCASTS



DESCRIPTION:

Design and installation of open platforms for performance or display at Tottenham Hale, accompanied by a managed programme of curated content. Can initially take the form of light-touch interventions, such as painted performance pitches with installed electrical outlets.

Outline cost: Medium
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Medium
Council role: Enabler

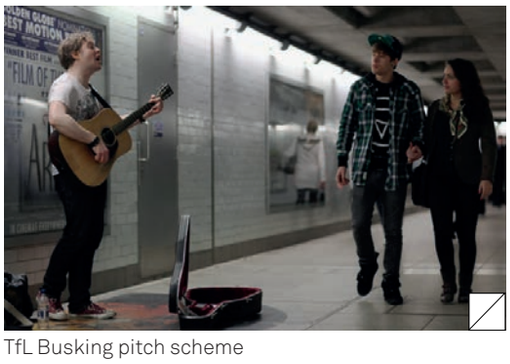
Purpose:
Raise aspirations

Temporary space:
Public land

Opportunity → Test project → ○

Example local synergies:
RIFT
Bernie Grant Centre
Middlesex University
T. Chances

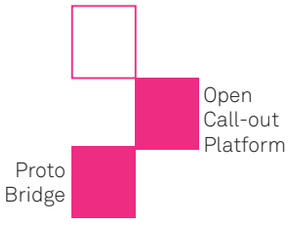
Example external resources:
The Barbican



TfL Busking pitch scheme

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [ ] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | **COMMUNITY** | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | **PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT** | GOVERNANCE

02/19

2. OPEN OVENS

BROADCASTS



DESCRIPTION:

Installation of public facilities, from barbeques to ovens and seating, in select areas of public land, encouraging a wider range of social activities and usage. Reflecting and building upon ethnic composition of the area and associated cooking techniques (eg Turkish BBQ, bread ovens).

Outline cost: Low
Timescale: Immediate
Complexity: Low
Council role: Enabler

Purpose:
Attraction to the Lee Valley

Example space:
Tottenham Marshes
Markfield Park

Opportunity → Test project → ○

Example local synergies:
Friends of Tottenham Marshes
LVRPA



EG Hyde Park chairs, Burgess Park BBQ stations

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [ ] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
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Links to other test projects

Standing
Office

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

03/19

OPPORTUNISTIC

3. FOOD TRUCK RODEO



DESCRIPTION:

A mobile feast. Food-based festival markets operated out of trucks in available parking lots. Celebrating the strengths and presence of local food-based manufacturers in the area, as well as the potential to attract entrepreneurs from further afield.

Outline cost: Low
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Mediator

Purpose:
Night-time economy

Example space:
Tottenham Hale Retail Park, TfL Station Square

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Hermes
Beavertown
Cravings

Example external resources:
KERB
Street Feast

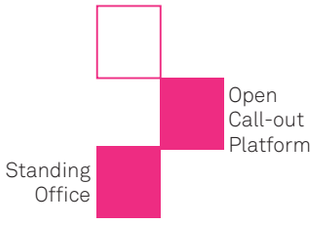
Permanent food market?



Food Truck Rodeos, Worldwide

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [ ] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



4/19

BROADCASTS

4. DIGGER PARK



DESCRIPTION:

The temporary use of Crossrail 2 worksite for Leisure and Learning on the operation of plant hire equipment - from diggers to bulldozers. Could double up as a training site for local construction workers.

Cost: Low
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Medium
Council role: Mediator

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example space:
Crossrail 2 worksite

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Potential local synergies:
Building Lives Training Academy
Network Rail

Example external resources:
Manor House Development Trust
Plant Hire plc

Training Academy



Building Lives Training Academy
Manor House Development Trust
http://www.buildinglives.uk.com/news&article=25/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [ ] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects

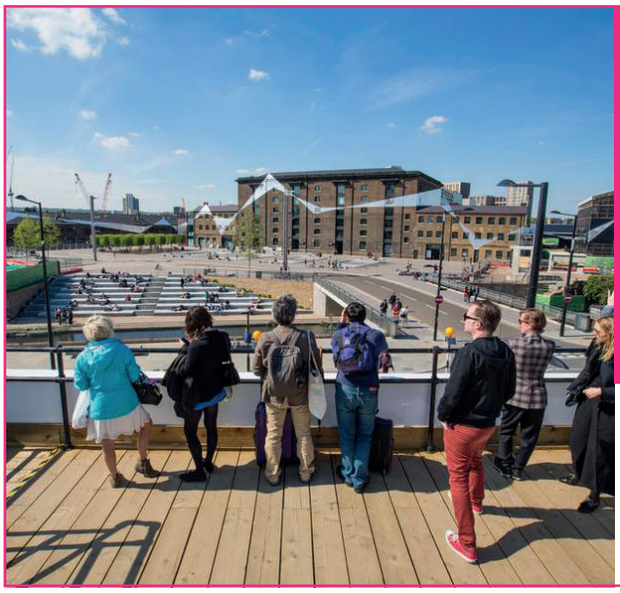
Signage 2020

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

05/19

5. VIEWING TOWER

BROADCASTS



DESCRIPTION:

A look-out tower and or climbing wall providing new views into the Lea Valley and back into Tottenham, potentially linked with creative signage signalling future plans and celebrating what's already here. A beacon inspiring new audiences to enjoy the Lea Valley Regional Park- from locally and from further afield.

Outline cost: Medium
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Commissioner

Purpose:
Showcase Tottenham

Example space:
The Paddocks (public land)

Opportunity → Test project → ○

LB Walthamstow Tottenham Leisure Centre



- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [ ] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [ ] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [ ] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [ ] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects

Signage 2020

Standing Office

06/19

6. STANDING OFFICE

BROADCASTS



DESCRIPTION:

Free wifi, powerpoints and standing desk space at Tottenham Hale station. With a touch-down website leading users to useful sign-posting in the area - from new spaces and projects, hidden heritage to local interest groups or business networks

Cost: Medium
Timescale: Immediate
Complexity: Low
Council role: Commissioner

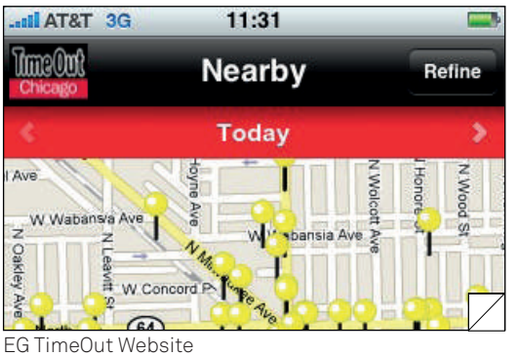
Purpose:
Celebrating Tottenham

Example space:
Tottenham Hale station



Example local synergies:
Cravings
Beavertown
Fountayne Creative Collective

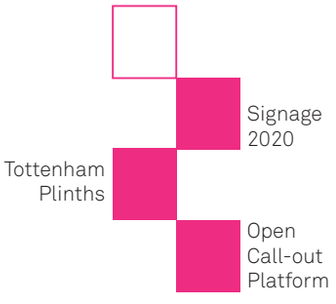
Example external resources:
web development
National College for Digital Skills



EG TimeOut Website

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
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- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects

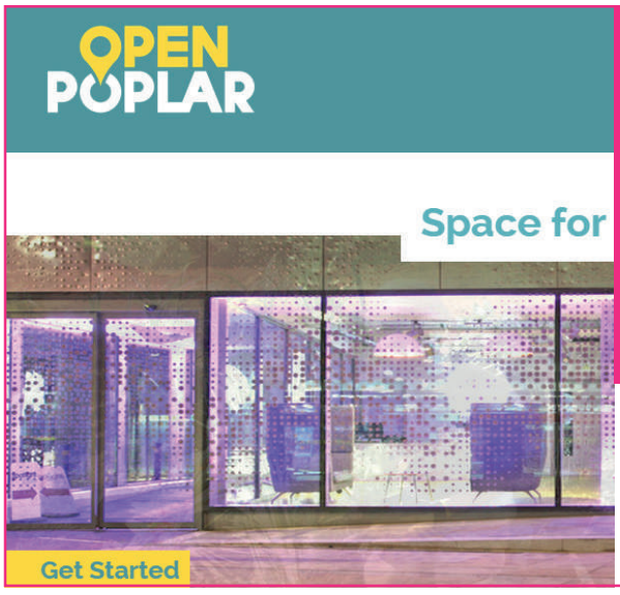


ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

07/19

7. OPEN CALL-OUT PLATFORM

BROADCASTS



DESCRIPTION:

A website for Tottenham where people can find out about available and upcoming spaces, including those that can be used on a temporary basis or for nominal fee (eg peppercorn rent). Also a platform for inviting applications for use of Council assets. Could have a physical 'shop-front' host 'area projects' and be used as a tool for coordinating meet-ups.

Outline cost: Medium
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Commissioner

Purpose:
Finding people + space

Digital

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies
TfL station,
RIFT
London Wildlife Trust
Canals and Rivers Trust

Example external resources:
Civicwise
The People's Republic
Appear Here
National College for Digital Skills

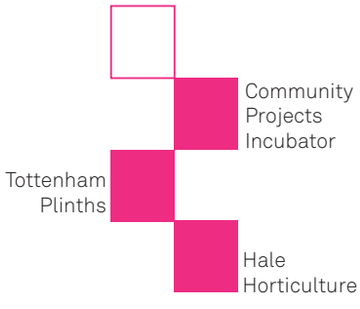
Physical location -
Affordable Estate Agency



Open Poplar, http://openpoplar.com/
Civicwise http://civicwise.org/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [ ] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

08/19

8. SIGNAGE 2020

BROADCASTS



DESCRIPTION:

Playful signage broadcasting future developments, facilities they could contain and communities or activities they could support.

Outline cost: Medium
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Enabler

Purpose:
Celebrating Tottenham

Example space:
Across Tottenham Hale

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
LYST
Positive Youth News
Livity

Example external resources:
Livity

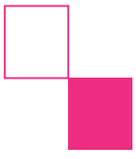
Permanent creative signage



EG Blue plaques

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [ ] BUILDS CAPACITIES
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- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



Standing
Office

OPPORTUNISTIC

9. PROTO BRIDGE



DESCRIPTION:

The installation of a temporary bridge structure cross the railway lines as a strategy for activating and testing a new crossing(s). Potentially paired with complementary activities such as 'Tottenham plinths' (programmed performance space p42; 'Food Truck Rodeo' p44) or Viewing Tower p

Cost:	Medium
Timescale:	Immediate
Complexity:	Medium
Council role:	Mediator

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example space:
Publically owned land at rail crossings

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Network Rail
Community Builders (LYST)
Blackhorse Lane workshops

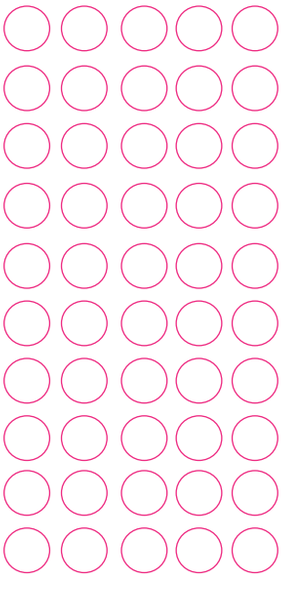
Example external resources:
London Youth Construction Trust
Mitchell Bridges

Tests Green Link
Future connection to Hale Wharf

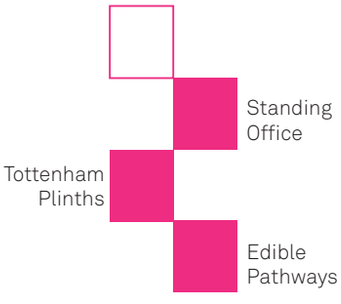


Luchtsingel Bridge, NL

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [ ] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [ ] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [ ] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION



Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

10/19

10. CYCLE SERVICE POINTS

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

A chain of simple cycle service points providing rest stops, pumps, stands and seating and testing future cycling routes. Can be built in conjunction with existing cyclist networks and interest groups such as the Rockstone Foundation, Under One Sun, and Selby Centre.

Cost: Low
Timescale: Immediate
Complexity: Low
Council role: Commisioner

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example space:
High St to Tottenham Hale links, eg Chesnut Road

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Rock Stone Foundation
Selby Centre

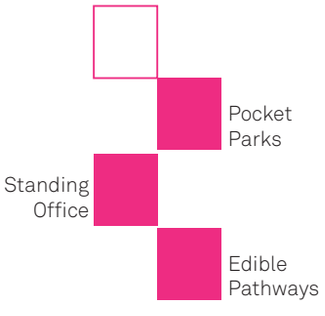
Example external resources:
Cycle Hack
GLA Cycle Hub funding

Tests future Green Link



- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
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- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

11/19

11. TEST-BED EXPO HOUSE

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

An 'Expo' house refurbished to top energy efficiency standards, and fitted with open source monitoring systems such as code for the electrics, ventilation system and sensors all available on open-source platforms. Leveraging existing sustainability networks and skills, as well as policy support for growing Green tech firms and jobs.

Cost:	Medium
Timescale:	Medium
Complexity:	Medium
Council role:	Mediator, Enabler

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example space:
Caretakers House
Park View Road N17

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Retrofit Works
Selby Centre Green Hub
Homes for Haringey
N17 Housing Coop
Tottenham TUC

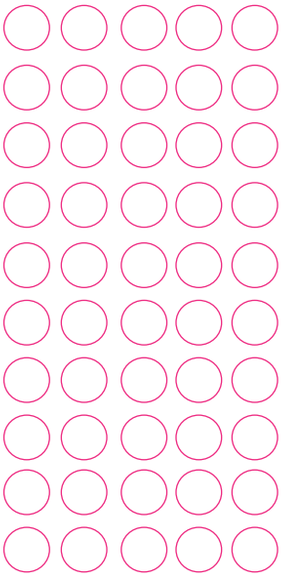
Example external resources:
Future Cities Catapult
Arup
Durham Energy Institute
Internet of Things

Tottenham-wide rollout

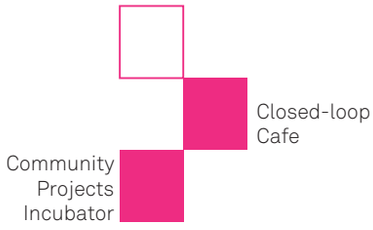


Wikihouse 4.0 'live-build' 8 September 2014
http://www.wikihouse.cc/the-foundation/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION



Links to other test projects



12/19

12. POCKET PARKS

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

Establishing a network of green oasis's or landscape classrooms softening the harsh public realm. On previously 'forgotten' land that together form the broader direction and composition of the Green Link. To be developed and supported in collaboration with local stewards.

Cost:	Low
Timescale:	Quick
Complexity:	Low
Council role:	Mediator

Purpose:
A 'Cleaner Safer Environment' (SRF)

Example space:
Parking lots behind High Street, Chesnuts Estate

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Under One Sun
Local schools

Example external resources:
Green link funding

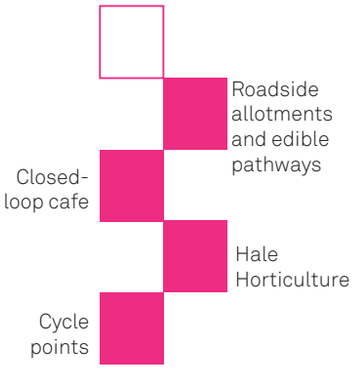
Tests the future Green link



The 'Parklet' movement, San Francisco
http://gehlarchitects.com/blog/parklets-make-new-york-timesparklets/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
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- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
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- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

13/19

13. ROADSIDE ALLOTMENTS AND EDIBLE PATHWAYS

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

The introduction of edible landscaping accompanied by information boards encouraging people to pick and take them home. Building off the work of Under One Sun with existing schools such as Ridley School's edible school grounds.

Outline cost: Low
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Enabler

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example space:
Rear of High Street Chesnuts Estate

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Potential partners:
Under One Sun
Local schools
Organic Lea
Growing Haringey
Crop Drop

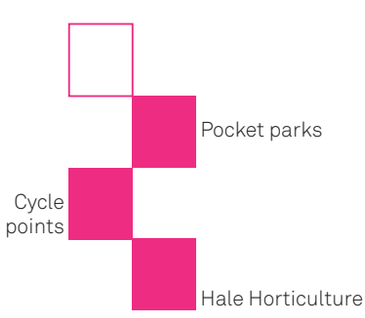
Tests the future Green link



Sustrans, Incredible Edible Wakefield

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
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- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

14/19

14. CLOSED LOOP CAFE

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

Establishing a sustainable local cafe at Down Lane Park. As well as a component of the Green Link, the cafe can demonstrate a closed loop system - from compost toilets to rainwater harvesting - as well as build off local food growing networks and donating used cooking oil to local bio-fuel companies.

Cost:	Medium
Timescale:	Medium
Complexity:	High
Council role:	Mediator, Co-investor

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example space:
Stonebridge Lock
DownLane Park

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Retro-works
Under One Sun
Organic Lea
London Boaters
Canals and Rivers Trust

Example external resources:
Durham Energy Institute
Pure Fuels (Enfield bio fuel company)
Food Cycle

Self-sustaining green cafe



Cafe de Ceuval, NL
http://www.cafedeceuvel.nl/en/home-en/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [ ] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



15/19

15. HALE HORTICULTURE

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

A pop-up horticulture space bringing local expertise and growing networks together to test appetite and content for horticultural learning, building on the existing curriculum and networks associated with the Living Under One Sun allotment and educational programme. Initiated via regular thematic meet-up hosted in high visilibility space in the first instance.

Outline cost: Low
Timescale: Medium
Complexity: Low
Council role: Enabler

Purpose:
Haringey 40:20 agenda

Example spaces:
Hale Village community centre
Council land in district centre

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Under One Sun
London Wildlife Trust
Church of England
Chesnuts EstatesTRA
Holy Trinity School

Example external resources:
Capel Manor College

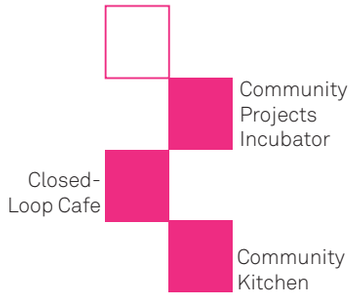
Horticulture College



Farm:Shop Dalston Trade school classes
http://farmlondon.weebly.com/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
- [x] BUILDS CAPACITIES
- [x] STIMULATES NEW RELATIONSHIPS
- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

16/19

16. TECHSTYLE HUB

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

A trial facility containing shared workspace and equipment for digital design and making, such as sewing or digital embroidery machines. Building off the ecology of nearby fashion and technology design and manufacture of Crusader Estate, and Council partnerships with Fashion ENTER; the space could be used to test future investment in a more substantial facility at later stages.

Outline cost: Medium
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Enabler

Purpose:
Supporting local production

Example space:
N/A

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Fashion ENTER
Fashion Academy
Crusader Estate
Albion Knitting Co.

Example external resources:
London School of Fashion
Makerhood

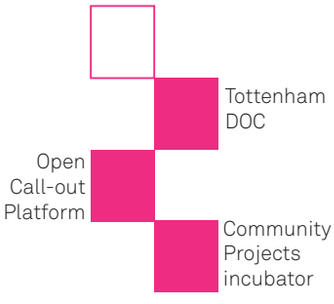
Open access fashion workshop or membership space



The Sweatshop, Paris http://sweatshopparis.com/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
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- [x] INVITES PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE
- [x] BROADENS PERSPECTIVES
- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



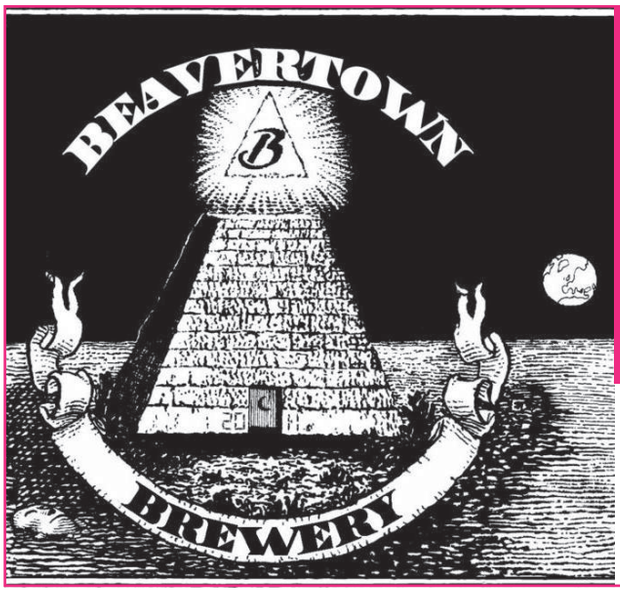
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ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

17/19

17. TOTTENHAM D.O.C.

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

A collaborative branding campaign to distinguish the authenticity of products produced in the new district centre and wider Tottenham, celebrating the heritage of future of industrial craft and creating materials that local businesses can employ to help market themselves.

Cost: Low
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Commissioner

Purpose:
Celebrate local identity of making and producing

Example space:
TfL temporary retail kiosks, food markets

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
N17 Design Studio
Fountayne Creative Collective
Middlesex University

Example external resources:
Livity

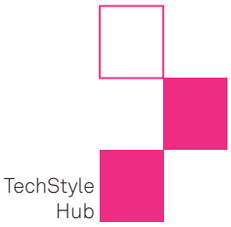
Tottenham-wide roll-out



Collaborative branding, Shrewsbury

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
- [x] SELF-SUSTAINING
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- [x] BROADCASTS THE FUTURE VISION

Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | COMMUNITY | FOOD + GROWING | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

18/19

18. HALE COMMUNITY KITCHENS

OPPORTUNISTIC



DESCRIPTION:

Investment and support for affordable shared community kitchen facilities encouraging a wide range of users - from budding food entrepreneurs, start-up caterers, to community groups hosting shared meals.

Cost: Low
Timescale: Quick
Complexity: Low
Council role: Mediator, Investor

Purpose:
Growing food enterprise

Example space:
Papertank kitchen facilities

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Beavertown
Organic Lea
ChickenTown
LYST

Example external resources:
NHB seed funding

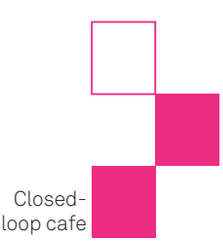
Food enterprise facility or network, Future resource-sharing network



The People's Kitchen, Dalston
http://thepeopleskitchendalston.blogspot.co.uk/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [x] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
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Links to other test projects



ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

19/19

19. COMMUNITY PROJECTS INCUBATOR

INCUBATOR



DESCRIPTION:

A hosted physical space which supports the development of projects and ideas led by local residents, businesses. Initially a thematic meet-up series which could host workshops, talks and activities, as well as links to seed funding and support in facilitating or designing projects.

Cost: High
Timescale: Long-term
Complexity: Medium
Council role: Investor

Purpose:
Skills agenda

Example space:
639
Tottenham Living
Room

Example long-term project:

Opportunity → Test project → Long-term

Example local synergies:
Middlesex University,
School of Art and Design

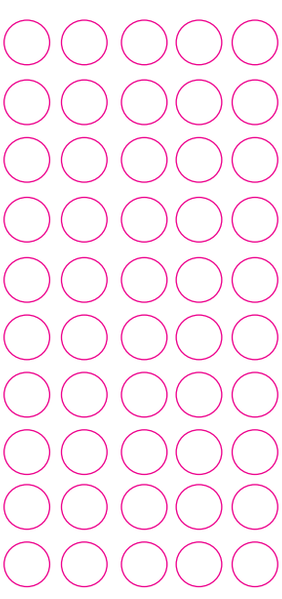
Example external resources:
NHB funding,
Part-time staff 'hosts'

Hale Living Room or
Workshop or
Tool Library

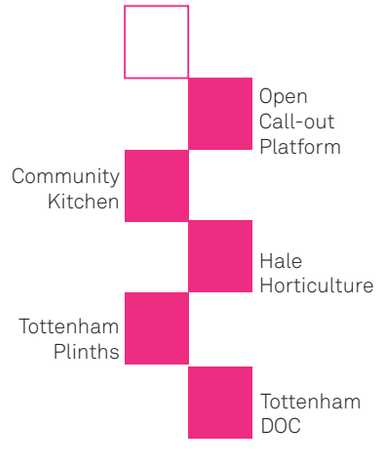


The Open Works, Lambeth
http://www.theopenworks.org/

- [x] TESTS LONG-TERM PROPOSALS
- [ ] BASED ON REAL OPPORTUNITY
- [x] SUPPORTS LOCAL SUCCESSES
- [x] OPEN TO EXPLORATION
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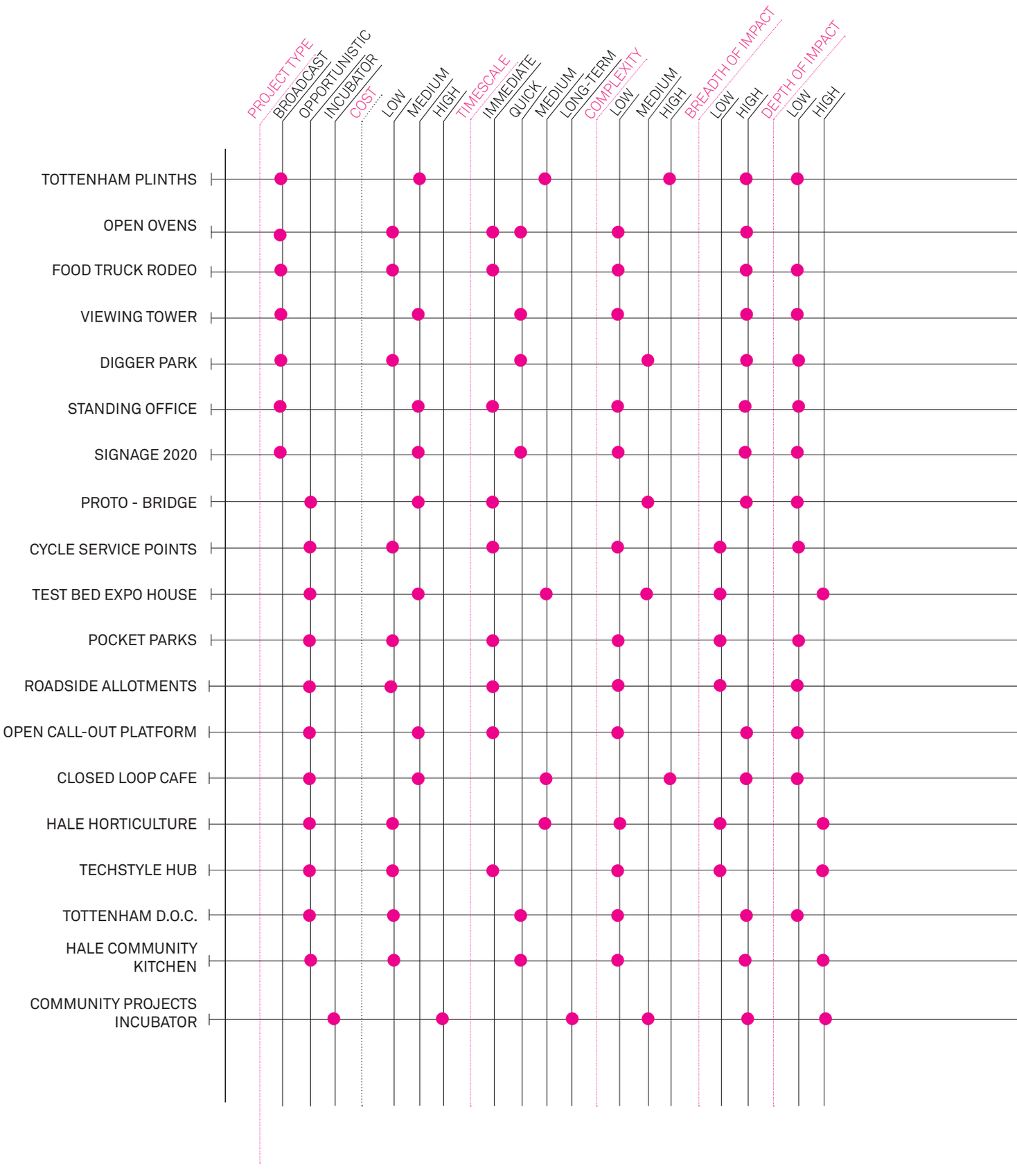


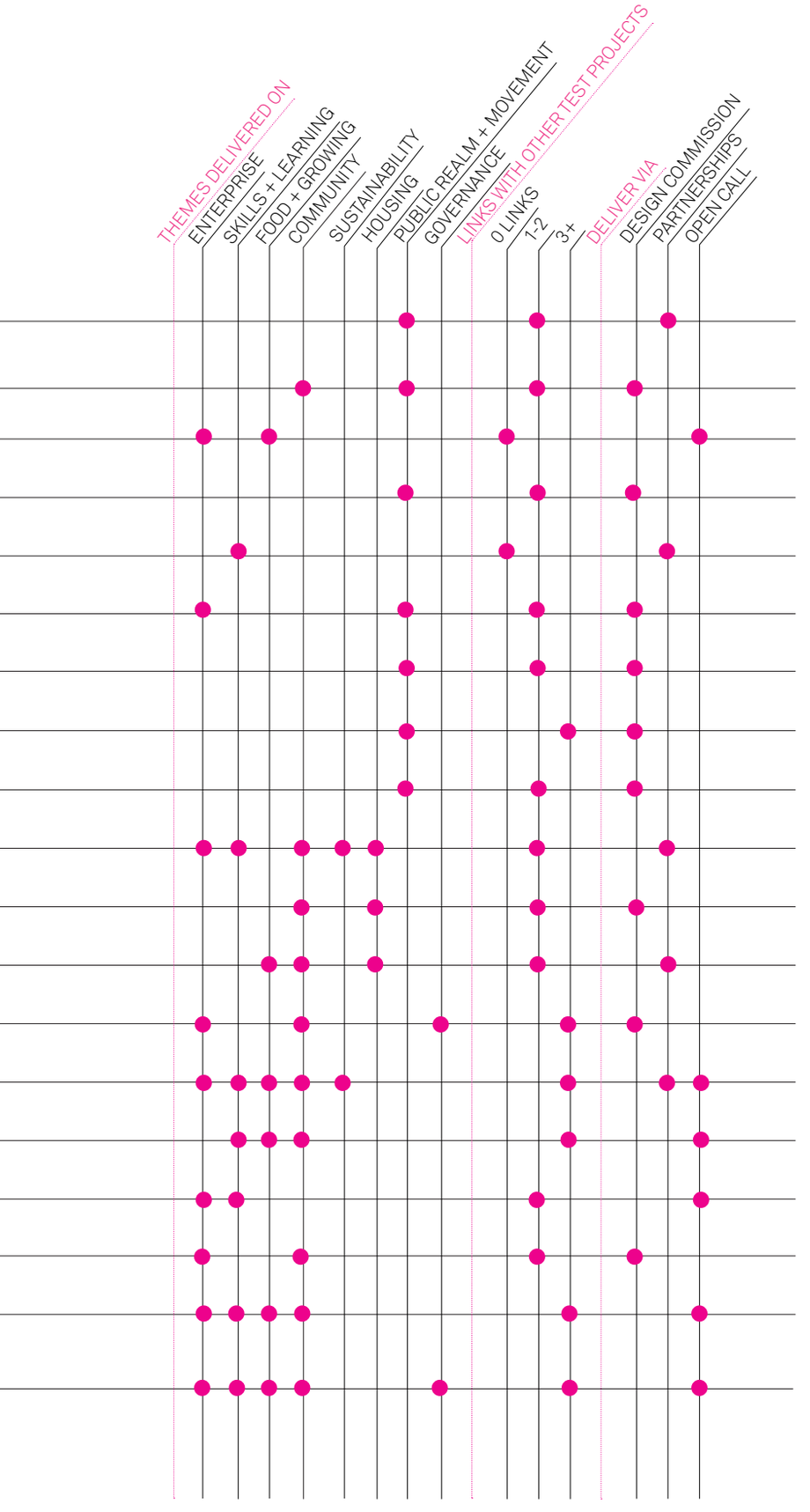
Links to other test projects



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OVERVIEW OF TEST PROJECTS




THEMES DELIVERED ON
ENTERPRISE
SKILLS + LEARNING
FOOD + GROWING
COMMUNITY
SUSTAINABILITY
HOUSING
PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT
GOVERNANCE
LINKS WITH OTHER TEST PROJECTS
0 LINKS
1-2
3+
DELIVER VIA
DESIGN COMMISSION
PARTNERSHIPS
OPEN CALL

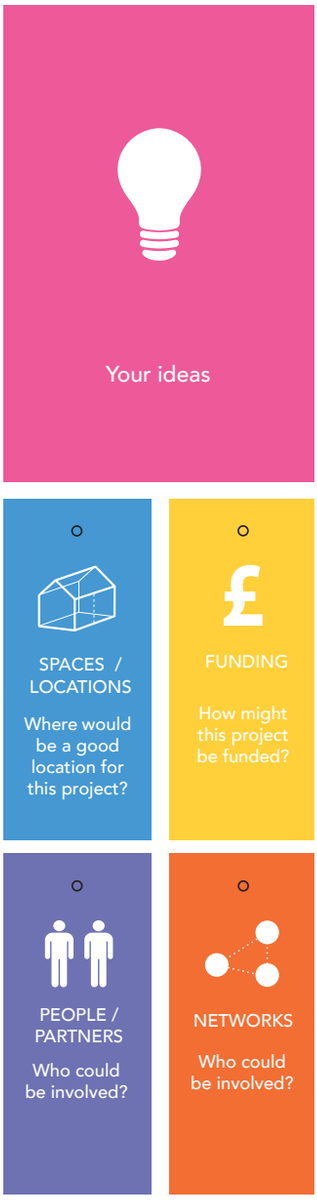
ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

MATERIALS + FORMAT

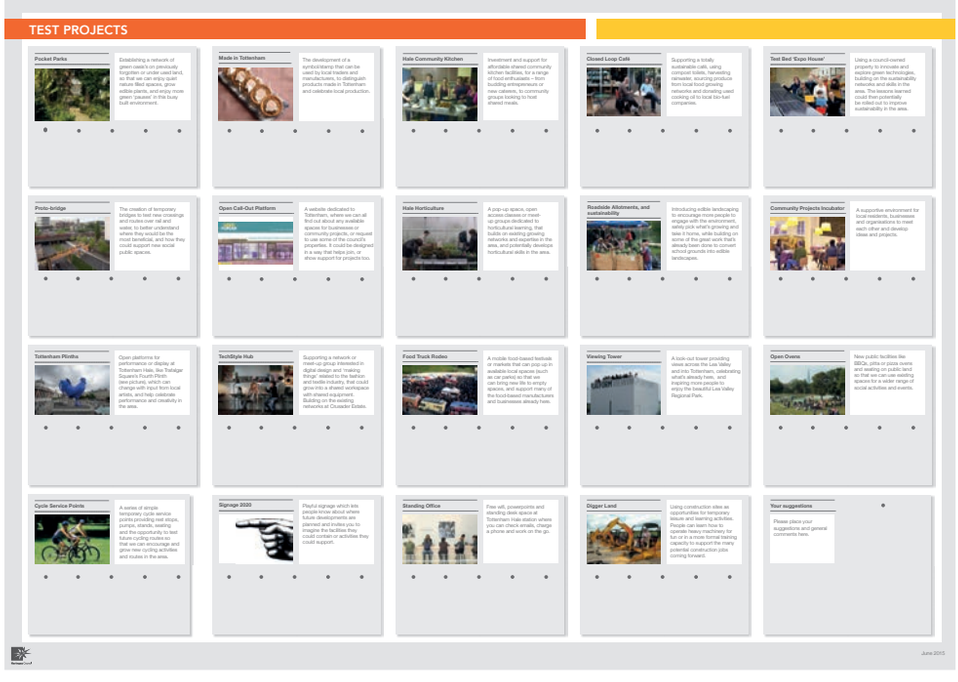
From 10-13 June, a series of events were hosted by Haringey Council to discuss the future of Tottenham Hale. The events featured a hosted interactive board sharing the 'Test Project' strand of work. Hosted by 00, Soundings and Haringey staff, people were introduced to the range of Test Projects being proposed, with the purpose being:

- Sharing the range of 'Test Projects' being considered within the framework
- Gauge local traction of ideas and surface additional information/ details (potential partners, networks, funding, sites) that could be incorporated into this Framework
- Enable multiple forms of feedback and interaction around the ideas, including:

  - Showing support for ('like') Test Projects (with explanation why)
  - Adding additional information (relevant spaces, people, networks, funding) that could strengthen any of the existing ideas
  - Propose alternatives Test Projects that they would like to be part of



Interactive display cards to hang against individual test projects



GENERAL THEMES

Feedback in response to the range of Test Projects, as captured in notes, comments and conversations, included:





Interactive feedback at RIFT, Ashley Road, 13th June 2015

COMBINING PROJECTS / CO-LOCATING FOR IMPACT

- How projects could complement each other - eg new cycle hire schemes located at new public spaces or event locations
- Events complementing the launch of new spaces

BUILD ON WHAT'S ALREADY HERE

- Suggestions to build partnerships with local organisations and cultural networks for celebratory elements or where cultural programming could be relevant (eg Tottenham Plinths)
- Support for projects stimulating local employment opportunities

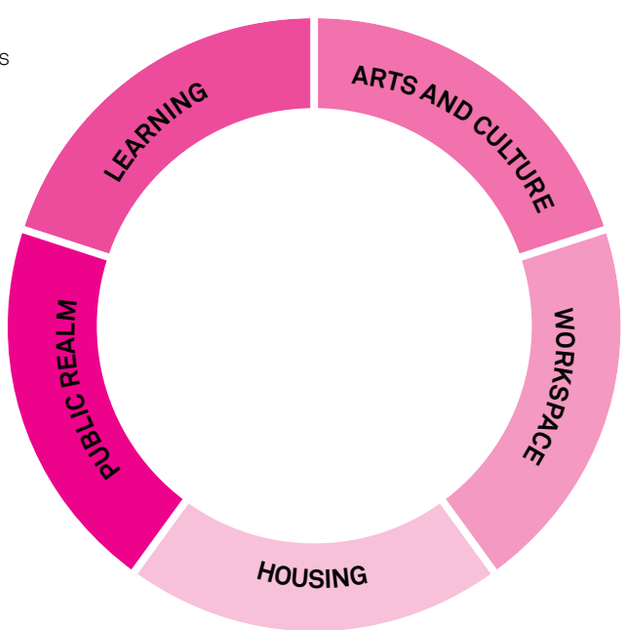
NEW ELEMENTS FOR THE AREA

- Desire for a wider variety of places to meet, shared and community-based spaces
- Desire for 'touchdown space' - virtual and/or physical, to better sign-post people to discover local events, networks and project opportunities or facilities
- Wider range of play spaces and facilities,such as ping pong tables, in spaces such as Down Lane Park
- Retain local and attract wider audiences to cultural events in the new district centre and at Tottenham Green

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

The range of alternative ideas and proposals put forward across the days included:

- Provision of new Montessori children's facilities (0-12 years old)



- Latin-American events programming at Tottenham Hale Station
- Streetfood market at Tottenham Hale station
- A DIY outdoor Cinema

- Collective Street Refurb: the refurbishment of whole streets, linked with upskilling and training, and delivered via sponsorship

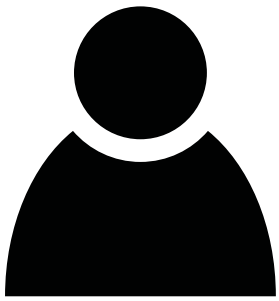
- Shared workspaces with high speed internet, business support and flexible rented desk space
- Supporting local craft production
- Shared kitchen facilities

- Community self-build project Support a network to work on proposals for existing public land

ENTERPRISE | **SKILLS + LEARNING** | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea:

1. LOCAL MONTESSORI EDUCATION OFFER



Create a Montessori School to provide outstanding education, in environment and community, for children aged 0-12 years old.

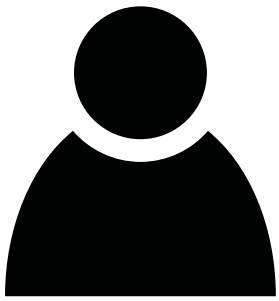
Spatial requirements:
Purpose built building,
Enclosed garden space

Suggested networks:
Maria Montessori Organisation, Hampstead
MMI Institute (teacher training)

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | **COMMUNITY** | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | **PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT** | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea:

2. OUTDOOR CINEMA



An outdoor cinema in a public space, inviting contributions from local youth and artists, and drawing on wider London film networks.

Suggested networks:
British Film Institute, ICA, MUBI

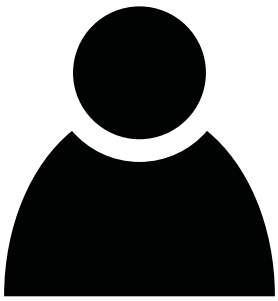
Required expertise/input:
Technical (sound system)

Required resources:
Speakers

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | **COMMUNITY** | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | **PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT** | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea:

3. LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC/DANCE/FOOD FESTIVAL & PROGRAMMING



Events celebrating South American culture and heritage, featuring specialist cuisine, dancing, and music.

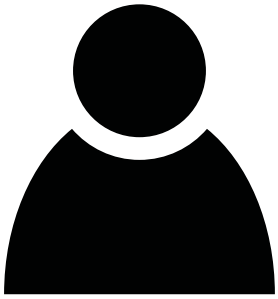
Suggested sites:
Retail Park, Tottenham Green

Suggested networks:
Local Latin American community (Wards Corner)

ENTERPRISE | **SKILLS + LEARNING** | FOOD + GROWING | **COMMUNITY** | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea:

4. CREATIVE LEARNING PROGRAMMES



Creative learning programmes for young people and teen parents, to build confidence and creative imagination through theatre.

Space requirements:
Theatre and performance spaces

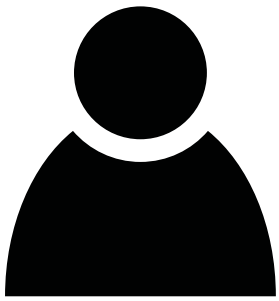
Suggested networks:
Bernie Grant Centre, RIFT, local schools and churches

Required expertise
Experienced actors, directors, teachers

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea

5. COLLECTIVE STREET REFURB



Sponsor a community-wide 'street refurb' where residents, supported by local traders and perhaps company sponsorship, work to clean up a street, while building links to apprenticeships in decorating, construction and retro-fit skills.

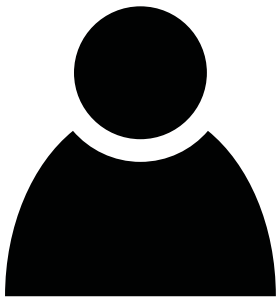
Suggested sites:
Park View Road

Suggested networks:
Sponsorship via companies such as Dulux

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea

6. TECH HUB WORKSPACE



A supported workspace with shared facilities, including high speed internet, 'hot-desking' spaces, and support in areas such as digital marketing for start-ups.

Space requirements:
Shared workspace design, hot-desking

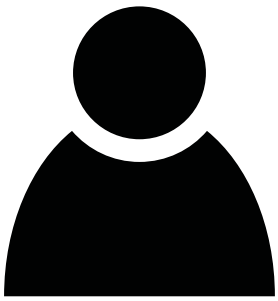
Required expertise:
Start-up advice and support

Required resources:
High Speed broadband

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea

7. CRAFT AND INDUSTRIAL WORKSPACE



A community hub built around an arts and craft 'makers' space providing shared equipment, services to support new traders and businesses interested in craft and design, hosting open events, and connecting with local schools.

Suggested networks:
Local schools and HIEs

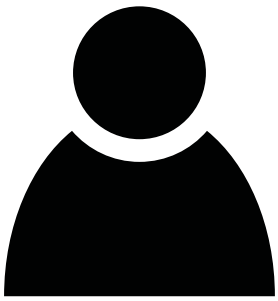
Required expertise:
(Volunteer) teachers and skilled makers to lead community classes

Required resources:
Sewing machine and other equipment

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea

8. A NETWORK FOR COMMUNITY SELF-BUILD



Supporting a network of people interested in exploring possibilities for community self-build projects to provide housing alternatives.

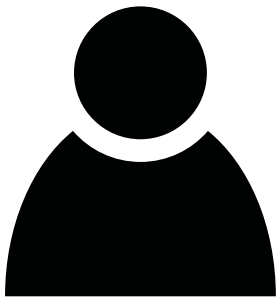
Space requirements:
Space to meet, eventually land to build on

Suggested networks:
Existing self-build projects, eg Lewisham

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Alternative Test Project Idea

9. STREET FOOD MARKET



Support a market like Spitalfields Market, selling local products, some days featuring food, other days featuring clothes or other locally produced goods to generate a more 'community feel.'

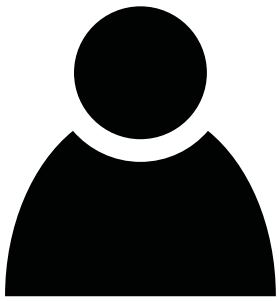
Suggested sites:
Tottenham Hale Station

Required resources:
PR and advertising to ensure local uptake/participation

ENTERPRISE | SKILLS + LEARNING | FOOD + GROWING | COMMUNITY | SUSTAINABILITY | HOUSING | PUBLIC REALM + MOVEMENT | GOVERNANCE

Alternative Test Project Idea

10. STATION GREENING



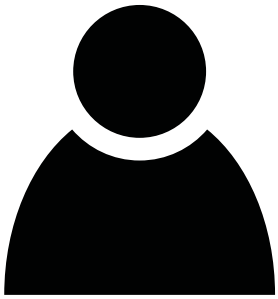
Improve the feel of Tottenham Hale station bus stops by introducing more green, including 'living walls' and cover the bus stops with growing plants.

Suggested sites:
Tottenham Hale Station

Required expertise
Landscape experts like Urban Planters
www.urbanplanters.com

Alternative Test Project Idea

11. TRANSFORMING PUBLIC PLAY



A wider array of play facilities and activities within existing public spaces - from tree houses and tree swings, to fountains, with potential for outdoors spaces to also become classrooms.

Suggested sites:
The Paddocks

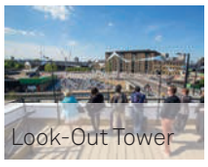
Suggested networks:
Local schools, Hale Village residents

PROGRAMME DELIVERY

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

BROADCAST ING & CATALYST

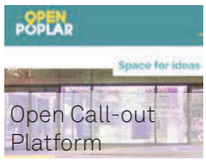

'Tottenham Plinths'


Look-Out Tower


Food Rodeo

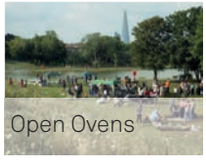

Digger Park


Standing Office



Open Call-out Platform


Tottenham 2020 Signage


Open Ovens

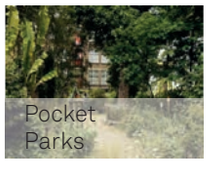
INCUBATORS


Community Projects Incubator

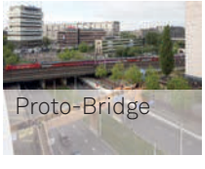
OPPORTUNISTIC PROJECTS

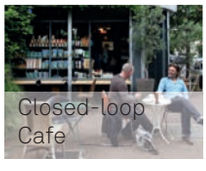

Test-bed Expo House


Cycle Service Points


Pocket Parks

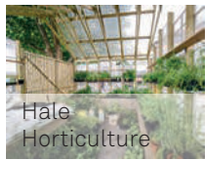

Roadside Allotments


Proto-Bridge

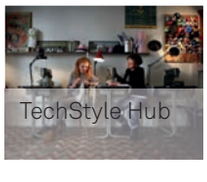

Closed-loop Cafe



Tottenham D.O.C.

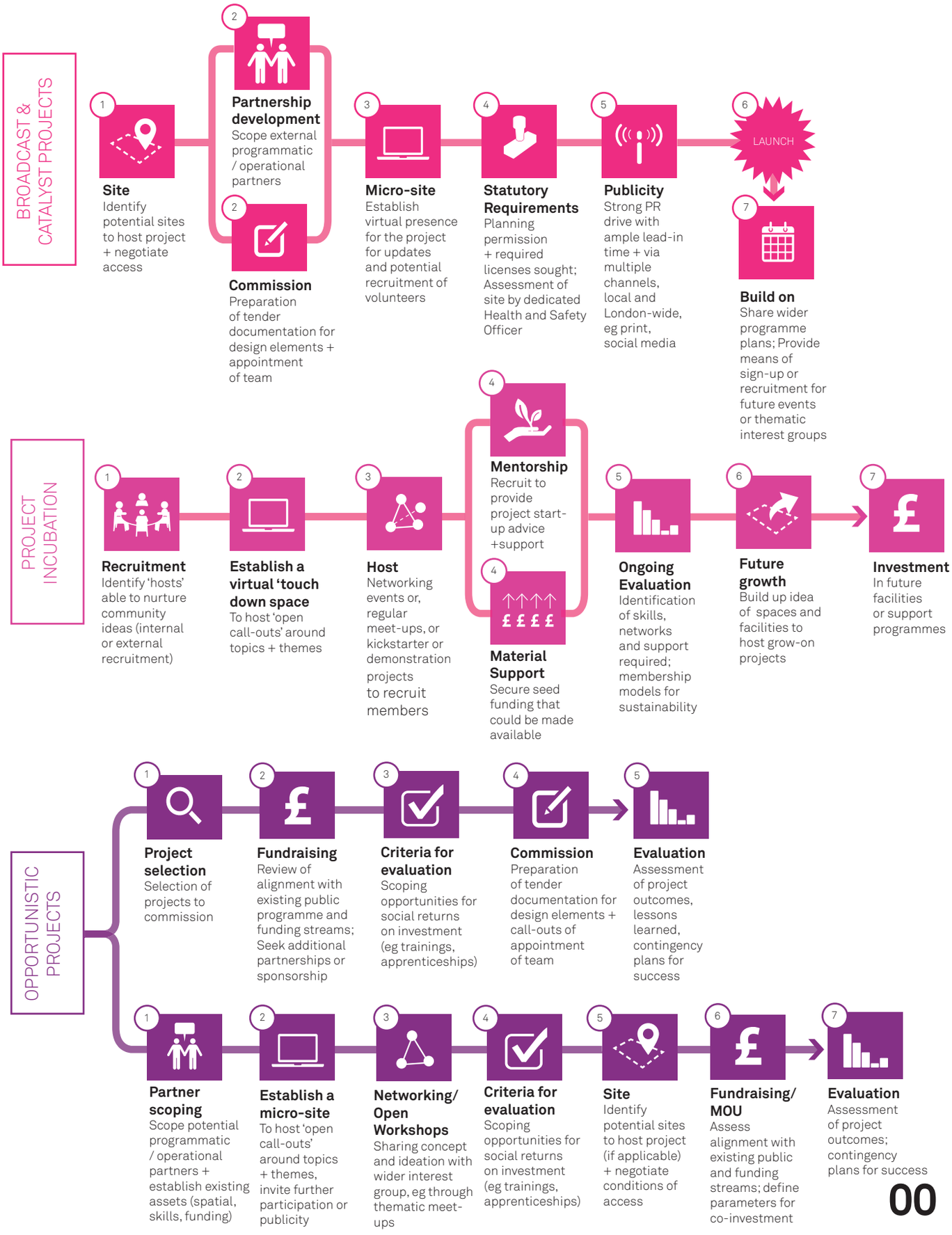

Hale Horticulture


Hale Community Kitchen


TechStyle Hub


Food Truck Rodeo

ROADMAP FOR DELIVERY



GENERAL STRATEGY FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

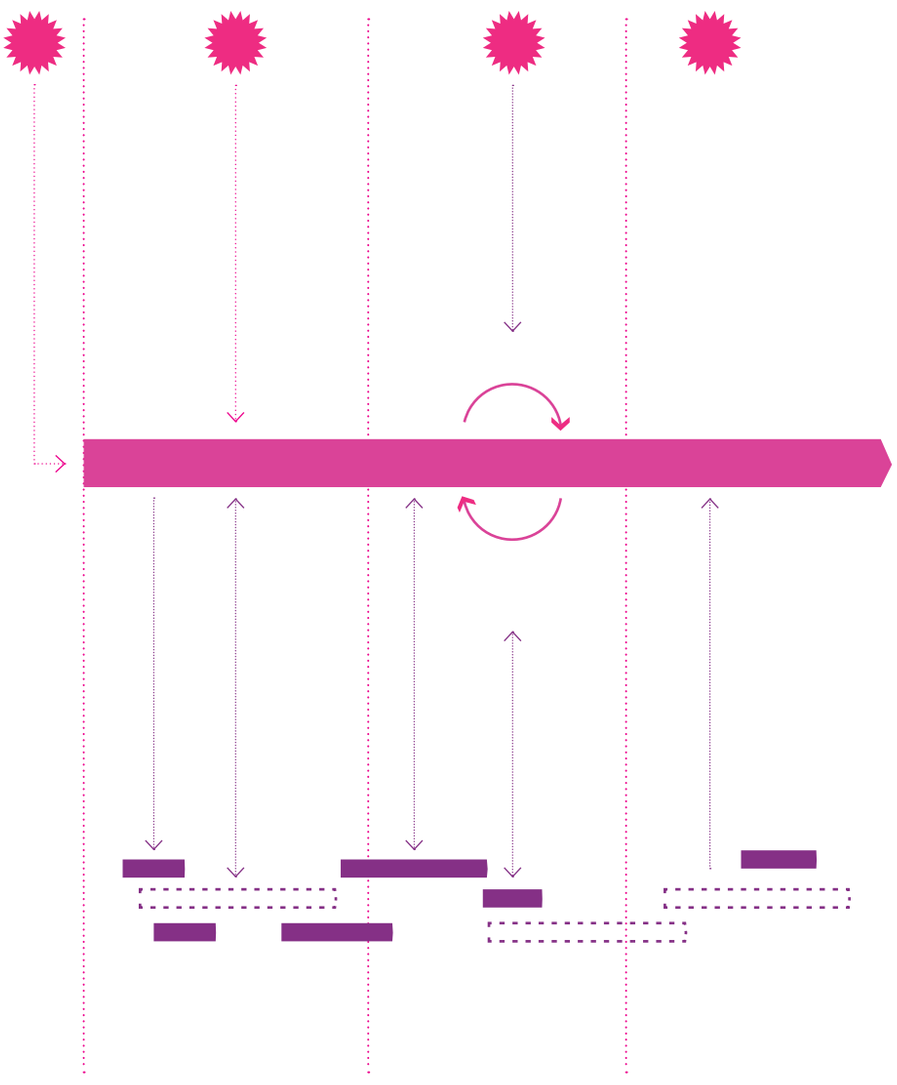
The range of potential projects perform different functions, which in turn present varying scale and depth of impact, and ability to host sustained engagement, interaction or network formation around shared interests.

- A certain number of 'Broadcasting' projects will be key at early stages (and in bursts throughout) in order to inspire excitement and attract local and potentially London-wide audiences, and crucially - to recruit people to ongoing networking events and meet-ups

- Targeted investment should be made in establishing a set of thematic networks which can inform, and later be supported by a dedicated Community Projects Incubator - a hosted space for sustaining ongoing interaction and ideas development.

- A variety of opportunistic projects with local traction should be developed in parallel, working in partnership and supported/ feeding into the incubator meet-up programme

START ONGOING PROGRAMME



BROADCASTING & CATALYSTS

Built projects or events with a broadcasting function: raising awareness of plans, as well as local aspirations, and drawing in a blend of local and wider London audiences.

INCUBATORS

Projects which support and nurture the long-term development of local skills, capacities and networks - such as spaces pairing shared equipment and supportive programmes.

OPPORTUNISTIC

Projects which directly test, inform and/or support the development of ideas with strong funding prospects and/or policy support as well as those already with local traction (building on existing ideas, energies, products and skills). Some of which can be more closely defined at the outset (design commissions) and some can be be open-ended.

RECOMMENDED SHORTLIST OF PILOT PROJECTS

Adhering to the strategy, the four projects selected for Stage 2 detail should therefore reflect this mix of broadcasting, opportunistic and incubator functions. Recommended projects and sequencing for Stage 2 development are as follows:

VIEWING TOWER



A beacon inspiring new audiences, both local and further afield, to enjoy views from Tottenham Hale of the Lea Valley Park.

- A strong tool for drawing new movement to the area, the launch of which can be used as opportunities to inform the public about the wider programme, opportunities for involvement or to recruit interested members to project strands
- Potentially links with future projects in aspirational or celebratory signage

PROTO-BRIDGE



A literal 'testing' of future routes and linkages across railway lines or water, and opportunity to provide playful yet high profile symbol of the strategy

- An investment with broad scope of impact, and potentially high profile, drawing new life the area, with potential for launch event to be used as opportunity to inform the public about the wider programme, opportunities for involvement or to recruit interested members to project strands
- Potentially bolsters visits to new district centre and station activities, dependent on location

COMMUNITY PROJECTS INCUBATOR



A hosted physical space which could host workshops, talks and activities, as well as links to seed funding and support facilitating or designing future locally led projects.

- Provides opportunities for sustained interaction and idea generation
- Acts as an 'engine' for local ideas and future projects that Council could support (generative vs predetermined projects)
- Underpins long-term wider impact of other projects,
- Potentially informs the nature of future facilities within the new district centre, nature of S106 and other contributions

TEST BED 'EXPO HOUSE'



An 'Expo' house refurbished to top energy efficiency standards, and fitted with open source monitoring systems such as code for the electrics, ventilation system and sensors all available on open-source platforms.

- Provides a physical 'test project' to crystallise latent partnerships and sustainability networks already being developed via the Innovation Hub
- Tangibly supports policy aspirations for growth of Green tech and construction in the borough.
- Leverages developing relationships with University of Durham's Energy Institute

TOTTENHAM D.O.C.



A collaborative branding campaign to distinguish the authenticity of products produced in the new district centre and wider Tottenham, celebrating the heritage of future of industrial craft and creating materials that local businesses can employ to help market themselves.

- Potential for 'test' graphics and related engagement process to link with a wide range of upcoming events, and later stage Test Projects in the programme (such as Open call-out platform, Standing Desk, Community Projects Incubator)
- A tool for additionally stimulating new business and enterprise networks and interest groups.

OPEN OVENS



Design-led 'early win' testing a wider range of growing and eating activities in public sites - including the installation of barbeques, ovens and seating, encouraging a wider range of social activities and usage. Reflecting and building upon ethnic composition of the area and associated cooking techniques (eg Turkish BBQ, bread ovens).

- A low-level investment for broad scope of impact, drawing new life to existing spaces
- Potential to leverage installation 'celebrations' or launches to test 'taster' classes or lessons in growing or horticulture
- Opportunity to celebrates cultural diversity of the area

EDIBLE PATHWAYS



The introduction of edible landscaping accompanied by information boards encouraging people to pick and take them home. Building off the work of Under One Sun with existing schools such as Ridley School's edible school grounds.

- Can recruit participants off the back of 'catalyst' launch events related to design-led public realm projects, such as 'Open Ovens'
- Can leverage funding available immediately from gyratory underspend
- Potential for co-development with a wide range fo local partners.

FOOD TRUCK RODEO

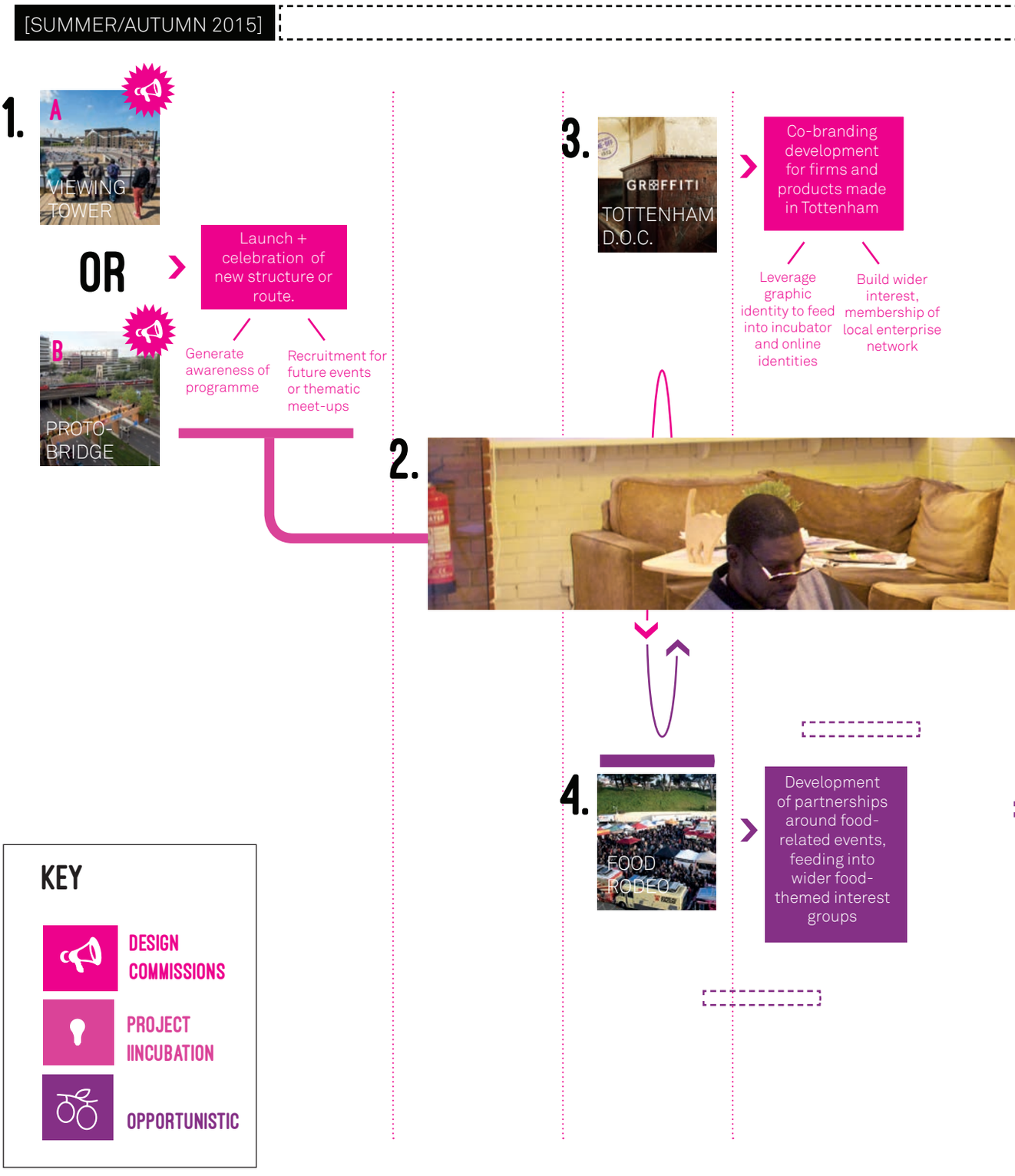


Mobile food-based festival/markets operated out of trucks in available parking lots. Celebrating the strengths and presence of local food-based manufacturers in the area.

- An 'early win' with low complexity of delivery and broad scope of impact
- Potential to attract entrepreneurs and audiences both local and further afield
- Potentially successful in a variety of locations
- Building on local food production and manufacture

SEEDING THE PROGRAMME: SEQUENCING PROJECTS

Recommended projects and sequencing for Stage 2 development are as follows:



5. A



Design-centred public realm intervention with catalyst event launch

Leverage related events to raise awareness of wider growing projects



5. B

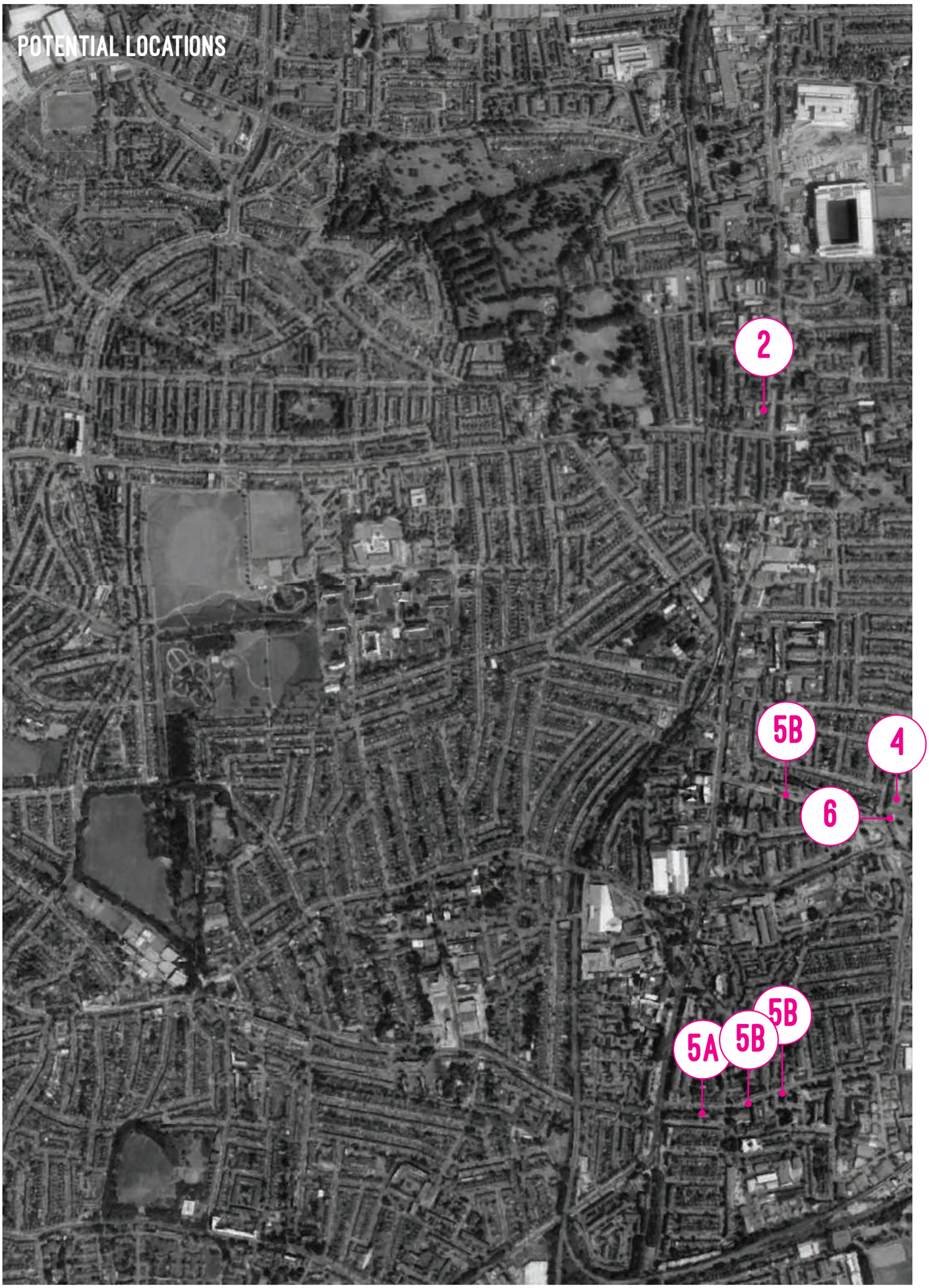


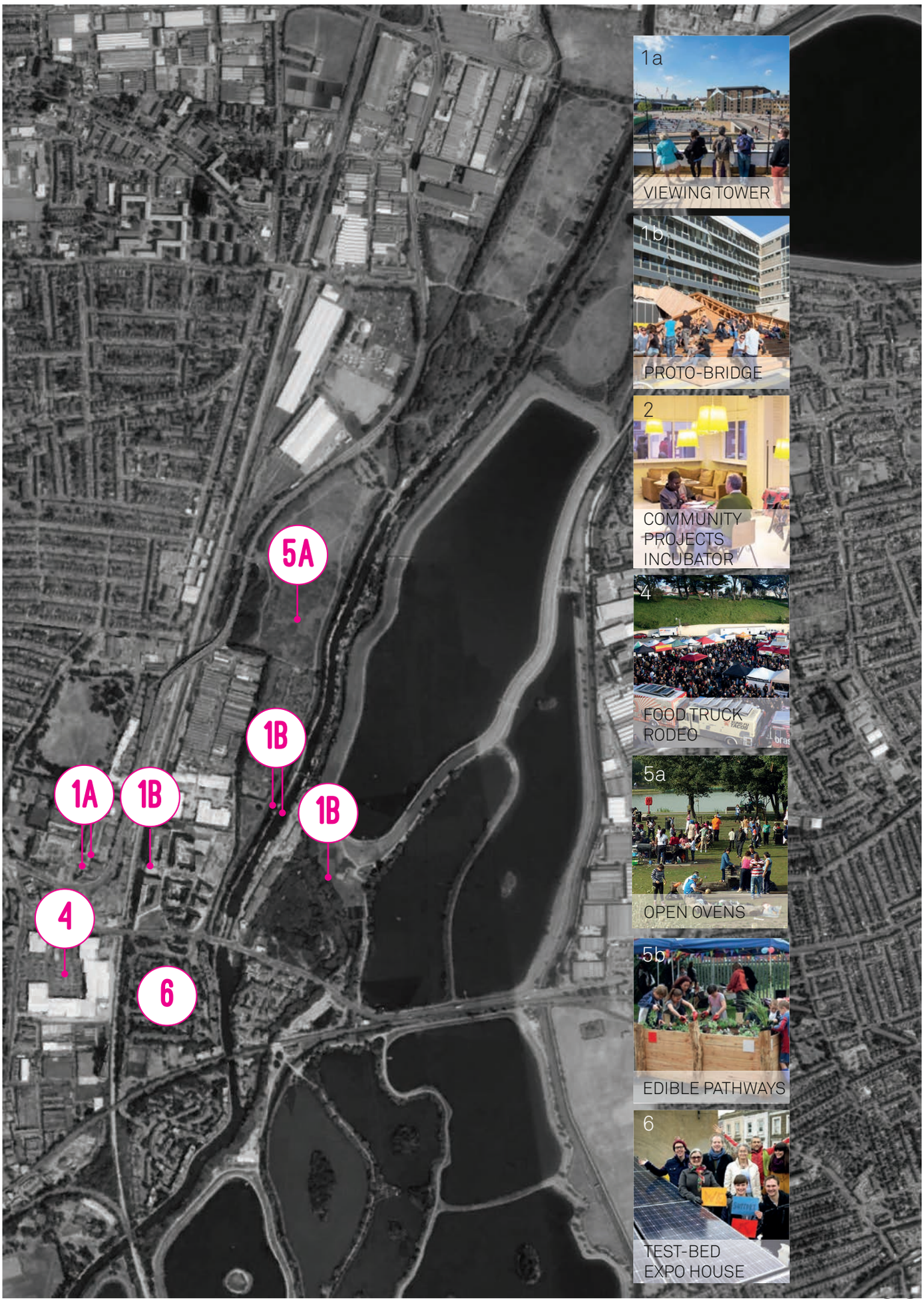
Exploration of local edible pathways, growing, together with local organisations & residents (eg Earlsmead Primary School, Broad Lane)

6.



An opportunistic project building on existing partnerships and policy objectives, with scope for recruitment / apprenticeships via incubator space/ network


POTENTIAL LOCATIONS
2
5B
4
6
5A
5B
5B


5A
1B
1A
1B
1B
4
6
1a
VIEWING TOWER
1b
PROTO-BRIDGE
2
COMMUNITY PROJECTS INCUBATOR
4
FOOD TRUCK RODEO
5a
OPEN OVENS
5b
EDIBLE PATHWAYS
6
TEST-BED EXPO HOUSE

NEXT STEPS

The shortlist of recommended Test Projects to kickstart the strategy were presented and discussed at a meeting with Haringey Council on 15th June.

The follow-up from that meeting confirmed that 00 will provide headline support to Haringey Officers to continue developing:

- **Test-Bed Expo House**
  00 input: Attending roundtable discussion, sharing relevant context, local knowledge, links and conversations to date

- **Food Rodeo**
  00 input: Outline considerations to inform the brief

Over the course of July, 00 will develop to RIBA Stage 2 Concept Design the following 'pilot' Test Projects:

- **Viewing Tower**
  00 scope: Concept design consisting of plans, sections, elevations and illustrations, Outline specifications, Stage cost plan

- **Tottenham D.O.C.**
  00 scope: Concept design consisting of mock-up test graphical elements and related strategy for engagement and deployment

- **Community Projects Incubator**
  00 scope: Concept design consisting of process design, requirements, specifications

Haringey Council is seeking an extension of 00's commission for the technical design (RIBA Stage 4) for two further sites of Page Green and Victoria Square to explore a range of potential design interventions including the potential application of the Open Ovens/Edible Landscapes concepts.

Haringey Council

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Name of Project	Tottenham Hale Delivery Strategies	**Cabinet meeting date** ***If applicable***	9 February 2016
Service area responsible	Chief Operating Officer		
Name of completing officer	Beth Kay	**Date EqIA created**	25th November 2015
Approved by Director / Assistant Director	Helen Fisher	**Date of approval**	--- 27/1/16

The Equality Act 2010 places a **'General Duty'** on all public bodies to have **'due regard'** to:

- **Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation**
- **Advancing equality of opportunity**
- **Fostering good relations**

In addition the Council complies with the Marriage (same sex couples) Act 2013.

Haringey Council also has a **'Specific Duty'** to publish information about people affected by our policies and practices.

All assessments must be published on the Haringey equalities web pages. All Cabinet papers MUST include a link to the web page where this assessment will be published.

This Equality Impact Assessment provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities outlined above, for more information about the Councils commitment to equality; please visit the Council's website.

Stage 1 – Names of those involved in preparing the EqIA		
1. Project Lead	Beth Kay	5.
2. Equalities / HR	Ben Ritchie	6.
3. Legal Advisor (where necessary)	---	7.
4. Area Manager	Peter O'Brien	8.

Stage 2 - Description of proposal including the relevance of the proposal to the general equality duties and protected groups

2.1 The Council's strategy to the regeneration of Tottenham Hale covers a number of key strands, including:

- Developing appropriate planning policies (through the Tottenham Area Action Plan)
- Developing a delivery framework (through the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework and associated delivery strategies)
- Site acquisitions to support the AAP's approach to comprehensive development
- Securing funding to support delivery (through a variety of sources, but including the Housing Zone)
- Identifying and/or working with development partners to see key sites coming forward, including a strategic development partnership for the first phase of the Tottenham Hale District Centre
- Delivering a social dividend, for example investment in a Tottenham Hale Health Centre and investment in green and open spaces
- Engaging local residents and businesses
- Protecting the long term legacy by developing novel approaches to maintenance and management issues

2.2 This document relates to the above strategies and has been written to accompany the following Cabinet report:

- Tottenham Hale: District Centre Framework

2.3 The document assesses the impact of a Cabinet decision to:

- Adopt the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework (DCF) and give delegated authority to officers to adopt the Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy, and to endorse the first tranche of projects to be delivered

2.4 The London Plan and Haringey's Local Plan and Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP) set out ambitious targets for home and job growth in Tottenham Hale. The District Centre Framework (DCF) shows how these high level policies can be translated onto the ground and how beyond numbers, the heart of Tottenham Hale will begin to take shape. At its heart, this includes consideration of the elements that make up a sustainable place, including the social, community, economic and physical infrastructure needed to support the level of growth envisaged.

2.5 The Tottenham AAP is supported by a Sustainability Appraisal, which includes a Habitats Regulation Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, and an Equalities Impact Assessment. The Sustainability Appraisal tests the policies and proposals to identify the likely social, environmental and

economic impacts that may arise, and evaluates options for mitigating negative impacts and enhancing positive impacts. The Habitats Assessment determines whether the proposals in the AAP might have a significant effect on a European designated natural habitat. The Equalities Impact Assessment examines how the AAP meets the needs of the whole community and makes sure that the proposals and policies being advocated through the AAP do not result in any disproportionate disadvantage to any group in the community.

2.6 The DCF and supporting strategies set out in the Cabinet Report show what the district centre could look like by describing the structure of Tottenham Hale (its streets and spaces), the form and function of its buildings, the nature of green and open spaces and the location of key community infrastructure. The strategy is to transform the heart of Tottenham Hale, currently an area dominated by surface car parking and out of town retailing, into a safe, open and attractive series of streets and spaces for people, flanked by shops, cafes and community facilities. The DCF is based on the following five themes:

- A Revitalised Heart: A place with a range of shops and leisure options where people enjoy spending time.
- An Affordable 21st Century Neighbourhood Of Choice: A mix of affordable and market homes to rent and buy. The social and community infrastructure to support a growing community.
- A Well Connected Centre: Well-connected and accessible spaces, promoting walking and cycling.
- A Network Of Green And Open Spaces: High quality, green and open spaces, which are well managed/maintained, clean and safe.
- A Working Centre: A good place to start up and grow businesses and create jobs. A mix of job types at varying skill levels.

2.7 Officers are recommending that the Cabinet adopt the DCF and supporting strategies and endorse the first tranche of projects to be delivered because adopting the DCF, Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy at Cabinet would provide clear indication to the community and developers about the quality of development that the council would like to see in Tottenham Hale. The adopted documents can then be used by the council to steer design and investment decisions in a direction that allows a good quality of design and the delivery of a built environment which celebrates Tottenham Hale's unique assets.

2.8 The policy for the delivery of 5,000 homes and 4,000 jobs in Tottenham Hale has been tested through the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Tottenham AAP. This Equality Impact Assessment considers the impact of the adoption of the District Centre Framework and supporting strategies and entering into a Strategic Development partnership for sites within the District Centre on protected groups within the Tottenham Hale area.

Stage 3 – Scoping Exercise - Employee data used in this Equality Impact Assessment

Identify the main sources of the evidence, both quantitative and qualitative, that supports your analysis. This could include for example, data on the Council's workforce, equalities profile of service users, recent surveys, research, results of recent relevant consultations, Haringey Borough Profile, Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and any other sources of relevant information, local, regional or national.

Data Source (include link where published)	What does this data include?
NA	
Stage 4 – Scoping Exercise - Service data used in this Equality Impact Assessment **This section to be completed where there is a change to the service provided**	
Data Source (include link where published)	**What does this data include?**
Ward level equalities data, 2011 Census http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_level_eqia_data.xlsx	Demography, Ethinicity/ identity/ language/ religion, health, housing and accommodation, qualifications, labour market
A Plan for Tottenham final EqIA http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/a_plan_for_tottenham_final_eqia.pdf	Indices of deprivation, age, disability, race/ religion/ belief, gender, tenure
Tottenham AAP Sustainability Appraisal Report http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/tottenham_aap_-_interim_sa_report_feb_2015.pdf	Sustainability Appraisal topics covering social, economic and environmental objectives
Equalities profile of Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green in Haringey– in appendix	Gender, age, ethnicity, religion, disability, marital status, sexual orientation

Stage 5a – Considering the above information, what impact will this proposal have on the following groups in terms of impact on residents and service delivery: Positive and negative impacts identified will need to form part of your action plan.

	Positive	Negative	None	Details
Sex	X			Data. The percentage of female residents in the ward is the same as the Borough average of 50.5%. The percentage of females in employment (part time or full time) in the ward is not significantly different to that in the Borough or in London (43%). All residents regardless of gender will benefit from the proposals set out in the strategies including the: • the improved transport links • the provision of more homes • the improvements in existing open spaces • improvements to public spaces and streets; and • plans to increase jobs and training opportunities

Gender Reassignment			X	There will be no adverse impact on this protected group.
Age	X			Data Haringey has a relatively young population with a quarter of the population under the age of 20, and 91% of the population aged under 65 (89% London and 83% England). Tottenham Green's largest age group is the 25 - 29 group with 11.1% of the population, a similar percentage the Haringey. Tottenham Hale's largest age group is the 20 -24 group with 11.4% of the population, this is the largest increase in an age group of 3.3% increase since 2001. Tottenham Hale has a high percentage of under 20 year olds at 30% (compared to Haringey average of 25%). Impact – Positive As the number of young people living in Tottenham Hale is above the Borough average the plans to invest in the area and deliver more homes and jobs will benefit these young people. The investment in the public realm, streets and open spaces will also benefit residents and the provision of improved community and leisure facilities. The improvements to the accessibility of the Lea Valley with the new bridges and improved connections will benefit all residents, residents with young children and the elderly will particularly benefit as access to the Lea Valley is currently quite challenging.
Disability	X			Data In Haringey 14% of residents have a long term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London. This is slightly higher in Tottenham Green ward and higher still in Tottenham Hale at 16.4%. In Haringey 5.7% of residents report being in bad health, slightly higher than England and London, in Tottenham Green this is higher at 6.3% and in Tottenham Hale even higher at 7.4%. Impact – Positive The percentage of long term sick/disabled in Tottenham Hale is above the Borough average, and the improvements to accessibility to the Upper Lea Valley will benefit residents with

				disabilities. The Streets and Spaces Strategy and Green and Open Spaces Strategy propose a series of interventions into the public realm and open spaces. The purpose is to create a series of high quality and accessible neighbourhoods with good connections to community infrastructure like the Upper Lea Valley and also employment and community facilities. The interventions will have a positive impact on groups with disabilities as they include new and improved public realm and specifically aim to improve accessibility through the disctrict centre and to the Upper Lea Valley.
Race & Ethnicity	X			Data Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England, 55% for London and nearly 81% of our school children. 190 different languages are spoken in our schools. The proportion of non-White British communities varies from 35.2% in Muswell Hill to 83.4% in Northumberland Park. Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale have a high percentage of Black residents. Tottenham Green is ranked fourth for Black residents (28.9%) and Tottenham Hale is ranked second (32.6%) as compared to Haringey (18.8%) and London (13.3%). Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale also have higher than borough average of Asian, Mixed and Other residents. Impact – Positive The ward has a higher percentage of BME residents and all groups of residents, regardless of ethnicity/race, will benefit from: • the improved transport links • the provision of more homes • the improvements in existing open spaces • improvements to public spaces and streets; and • plans to increase jobs and training opportunities
Sexual Orientation			X	All residents regardless of their sexual orientation will benefit from the actions set out in the plan so there will be a neutral affect on this protected group.

Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	X			Data Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. The most common religion was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents, less than London (48.4%) and less than England (59.4%). In Tottenham Green 50.9% residents are Christian and in Tottenham Hale 52.4% are Christian. The Christian population has decreased as a percentage since the 2001 census, in Tottenham Green it has decreased by 2.1% and in Tottenham Hale it has decreased by 1.9%. The next most common religion is Muslim (14.3%), higher than London (12.3%). In Tottenham Green this is higher than the borough average at 17.7% and in Tottenham Green it is higher still at 20.2%. The Muslim population has increased since the 2001 census, in Tottenham Green it has increased by 2.0% and in Tottenham Hale it has increased by 3.7%. Impact – Positive All groups of residents, regardless of religion/belief, will benefit from: • the improved transport links • the provision of more homes • the improvements in existing open spaces • improvements to public spaces and streets; and • plans to increase jobs and training opportunities
Pregnancy & Maternity	X	X		The proposals will have a positive impact on this protected group since they: • Identify a site for a new health centre • Identify possible locations for more community facilities • Provide better access to and provision of open space • Set out improvements to the underpass which is currently inaccessible for parents/ carers with buggies The Pavillion Nursery in Down Lane Park may be affected by the proposals, any changes to this service would impact upon this protected group, both positively and negatively as any relocation could cause disruption but would ultimately result in an improved facility.

Marriage and Civil Partnership			X	All residents will benefit from the actions set out in the plan so there will be a neutral affect on this protected group.

Stage 5b – For your employees and considering the above information, what impact will this proposal have on the following groups: Positive and negative impacts identified will need to form part of your action plan.				
	Positive	**Negative**	**Details**	**None – why?**
Sex				Not applicable
Gender Reassignment				Not applicable
Age				Not applicable
Disability				Not applicable
Race & Ethnicity				Not applicable
Sexual Orientation				Not applicable
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)				Not applicable
Pregnancy & Maternity				Not applicable
Marriage and Civil Partnership				Not applicable

Stage 6 - Initial Impact analysis	Actions to mitigate, advance equality or fill gaps in information
Governance and equality The Tottenham Hale DCF and supporting strategies aim to bring a wide range of social, envirionmental and economic benefits to all groups of residents living in the Tottenham Hale area. This is an ambitious and major regeneration programme, which will require strong governance and oversight to deliver.	**Monitoring and oversight arrangements –** A robust process for monitoring and evaluating development will be used to ensure that the vision for Tottenham Hale's District Centre is being successfully realised and that the intended benefits for all groups of residents are being felt. The DCF (page 165) commits to analysing a range of measures as part of this evaluation process, including user satisfaction surveys, transport by mode statistics, crime statistics, road safety indicators, cleaniness indicators, usage levels for new green spaces, job opportunities and profiles, and air quality indicators. Where targets are not being achieved, or if there is an indication that some groups of residents are becoming excluded, the Council will put in measures and look for solutions.

	The governance structure specific to the delivery of the DCF operates at three levels; the Joint Strategic Forum is accountable for strategic leadership and challenge whilst the Tottenham Delivery Board will oversee and drive forward the operational delivery of the programme – bringing together the Council, Met Police, TfL and GLA. The Major Businesses and Landowners Group brings together investors in the Tottenham Programme to work together more closely to improve the area. Delivery partners will be encouraged to commit to supporting the existing and future community throughout the period of transformation Delivery partners will be expected to: • Work together to ensure that Tottenham Hale is an exemplar of social, economic and environmental sustainability • Engage positively and proactively with the community throughout the planning and development process • Sign up to local labour market approach (skills, advertising positions locally etc through negotiated s106 agreements) and to procure services locally, wherever possible
Communication with hard to reach groups Hard to reach groups in the community are often those most affected by the transformation of a regeneration area and so these groups need to be meaningfully engaged with throughout the process to understand their needs and therefore the specific risks and issues around the proposals.	Given the breakdown of the local community it is important that events held such as the open days are promoted to and attended by the whole community. • Attendance will be monitored and if any groups of residents appear to be underrepresented actions will be developed. • It may be that specific outreach for hard to reach groups is required, this will be best achieved through working with existing community groups with strong links to the community.
Disruption Notwithstanding the benefits, the Council recognises the impact large scale development is likely to have on local people's lives during the construction	**Actions to minimise disruptions** The Council will work closely with partners and developers to minimise the impact of disruption from construction works wherever possible.

delivery phases in Tottenham Hale over the next 10 years.	The Council will continue to engage with the community and seek feedback to understand their concerns over potential disruption throughout this period of development. Delivery partners will be encouraged to commit to supporting the existing and future community throughout the period of transformation, including minimising disruption. Delivery partners will be expected to coordinate works and share information with each other, and sign up to the Considerate Constructors Scheme. The Test Project Strategy aims to set up a variety of meanwhile initiatives in the Tottenham Hale Area, that make the area an exciting and vibrant area for residents to live in whilst the construction works are underway. These initiatives will be open for all groups of residents to enjoy.
Young people Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale has a higher percentage of young people than in the rest of the borough and so this age group will be more affected than others by the proposals. Generally the proposals will result in a positive impact to the community because they are intended to improve the built environment and invest in the areas facilities and assets to support the housing growth which is being promoted. Consultation has identified some concerns set out in section 7 below.	Actions relating to young people • Carry out specific outreach to this hard to reach group to understand their needs better and to understand the impact of the regeneration • Develop programmes (or link into existing programmes) which support young people to access training and education to be able to benefit from the job opportunities which arise
People with disabilities It is assumed that there will be a positive impact in people with disabilities, particularly which affect the mobility since the proposals include significant improvements to the public realm and streets and new fully accessible links to the Upper Lea Valley.	Actions relating to people with disabilities: • Engage with relevant groups in developing the detailed design for the new and improved infrastructure to fully understand needs • Engage with suitably qualified professionals to advise on emerging designs in terms of accessibility and DDA/ Doc M compliance
Black or Minority Ethnic Groups Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale has a higher percentage of BME residents than most other wards in the borough and so this age group will be more affected than others by the proposals. Generally the proposals will result	Actions relating to BME groups: • Carry out specific outreach to this hard to reach group to understand their needs better and to understand the impact of the regeneration • Work with developers and contracting authorities to mitigate against

in a positive impact to the community because they are intended to improve the built environment and invest in the areas facilities and assets to support the housing growth which is being promoted. There will inevitably be some disbenefits resulting from the regeneration, particularly in the medium terms when development is on site and there is disruption caused by the construction works.	disruption caused by construction works, maintain a clear communication campaign throughout the works to make sure all residents are kept informed about the works as they progress.
People with a religion or belief (or no belief) Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale has a higher percentage of people of Christian faith and a growing community of people with the Muslim faith. Whilst there are no specific proposals that identify new space for worship there may be opportunities within the area as development comes forward. The new residents will also provide opportunities for existing places of worship to increase their congregations. It is generally assumed that the proposals will have a positive impact on this protected group. One known need in the area is a community space large enough for events like wedding celebrations, christenings and funerals, whilst the proposals acknowledge the need for community space no space of adequate size or guaranteed cost has been identified.	Actions relating to people with a religion or belief (or no belief) • Engage with relevant groups in developing the detailed design for the new and improved infrastructure to fully understand needs • Continue to scope options for a community meeting space which could be used for local wedding celebrations, christenings and funerals
Pregnancy and maternity It is anticipated that the proposals will have a positive impact on this protected group and they involve significant improvements to the community and social infrastructure and also to the public realm, streets and open spaces. One service which caters for pregnant women and/ or parents and carers of young children may be affected.	Actions relating to pregnant women and parents and carers of young children • Engage with relevant groups in developing the detailed design for the new and improved infrastructure to fully understand needs • Any proposals for the Pavilion Nursery would have to be consulted upon within the staff and service users and any adverse impact on the protected group need to be mitigated against.

Stage 7 - Consultation and follow up data from actions set above	
Data Source (include link where published)	**What does this data include?**
There has been extensive engagement for the Tottenham Programme and specifically the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework. This is summarised in the Statement for Community Involvement in appendix XX.	

Tottenham's Future In October 2013, Haringey Council commissioned an independent organisation called Soundings to conduct a thorough five-month consultation exercise called Tottenham's Future, to gather views from the community on their views and ambitions for the next 20 years. The Tottenham's Future consultation closed in February 2014, and a final report outlining responses can be viewed below. Tottenham's Future Consultation Report (PDF, 6.9MB) Tottenham's Future Consultation Report Appendices (PDF, 3MB)	More than 3,700 people contributed to this consultation through a variety of methods – including completing canvas cards; visiting a dedicated website; visiting drop-in events and attending various exhibitions, community meetings and interviews. The responses fed into and shaped the council's Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) for Tottenham, which sets out an exciting vision and seven strategies on how the local community's priorities can be achieved. By the age of 20, a child born in Tottenham today will have the same level of opportunity as the best in London, with: · World-class education and training · Improved access to jobs and business opportunities · A different kind of housing market · A fully connected community with even better transport links · A strong and healthy community · Great places · The right investment and high-quality development
Strategic Regeneration Framework In March 2014 Cabinet approved the SRF, which was then followed in July by the Cabinet-approved SRF Delivery Plan.	This sets out sets out the programme of projects in the short to medium term that will enable the delivery of the vision for Tottenham, structured around four priorities: • People: Improved access to jobs and business opportunities; world-class education and training; a strong and healthy community; • Place: Better caring for the place and delivering improved public realm in all of the local centres that comprise Tottenham; • North Tottenham including High Road West – a new stadium and an estate regeneration programme centred on Northumberland Park; and • Tottenham Hale – a key area of opportunity, building on the delivery of a new station and a range of mixed-use development.
Tottenham Hale Information Days – DCF 1 In October 2014, Haringey Council together with planning and urban design experts Allies and Morrison held a series of engagement events with the local community at Tottenham Hale to capture their views on the sort of centre they wanted to see in their local area.	More than 100 people attended the events, representing a range of interests, from residents associations, to local businesses. The four sessions all differed in the issues discussed and the key messages which emerged. The report sets out the following priorities: • Healthcare provision • Layout of the new centre • Retail offer – retain much used brands • Concerns with gyratory works making area less green and still not pedestrian friendly • Concerns about safety for pedestrians and cyclists

	• Jobs – want opportunities to young people to access training and employment
Tottenham Hale Information Days - DCF 2 In March and June 2015, Haringey Council held a series of engagement events with the local community at Tottenham Hale to display and discuss emerging proposals for the DCF and supporting strategies.	The events held in Tottenham Hale have highlighted a number of common responses from local people about the proposals for Tottenham Hale and these have informed the plans to date. Community priorities include: • Social infrastructure: Additional GPs were the most requested facility as well as future proofing schools to make sure there are enough school places for a growing community • Height: Concerns were raised about loss of light and the views to neighbouring buildings if new taller buildings are built • Streets and public realm: Create safe, pleasant connections between areas of Tottenham Hale for both pedestrians and cyclists. Open up public spaces and make them more welcoming • Business and retail: Many people wished to see more restaurants and social spaces introduced to the area and any new retail should include space for small and local businesses • Transport: There are already parking pressures in residential areas and it was felt underground parking/ managed parking systems should be considered to deal with additional parking requirements • Employment: There were questions over what employment would be delivered in the area. Jobs should meet local employment needs and skills • Building design: The quality of the design and materials of the buildings is important. Buildings should be designed to reflect the character of the area • Affordable housing: There is a need for genuine affordable housing for local people particularly families. New homes need to meet the needs of the local community • Affordable workspace: Creative and alternative business uses in the area should be retained, developed and supported
Test Project approach - mapping civic networks • Through February and March we undertook a review of policy, strategy and existing studies on the area, including the Strategic Regeneration Framework, Regeneration Strategy,	The full range of mappings and interviews, which formed the basis for the development of Test Projects contained within the project bank, is contained within the Test Project Approach Appendix.

Tottenham Hale Masterplan Refresh, Workspace Strategy and documentation on site-specific allocations. • We also met with a number of civic organisations and networks indicative of the area to inform an outline understanding of the latent skills, ideas and capabilities that could be supported or built upon.	
Sustrans Community DIY Streets • Engaged with approximately 500-700 residents through on-street events • Held 3 regular drop-ins, 7 on-street pop-ups, 5 co-design sessions, 5 feedback sessions and one final showcase, totalling 22 events. • Gathered approximately 200 email addresses, 40+ phone numbers	The project aimed, through a holistic, community led, street design process, to identify issues and collaboratively find solutions which help: • Calm and quiet residential streets • Improve links to walking and cycling routes • Improve access and links to playable/green/public space
Individual workshops and meetings with stakeholder groups	In November 2015 and January 2016 we engaged with a number of individual organisations and are preparing an engagement strategy for the next two years which will allow these groups to continue to be involved as the projects progress.

Stage 8 - Final impact analysis

All groups of residents will benefit from the proposals set out in the strategies including the:

- the improved transport links
- the provision of more homes
- the improvements in existing open spaces
- improvements to public spaces and streets; and
- plans to increase jobs and training opportunities

There may be some specific impact on some protected groups and this needs to be understood through further discussion and analysis as the individual projects are brought forward and developed.

Robust monitoring and evaluation arrangements will be put in place to analyse the impact of the Tottenham Hale DCF and development programme on different groups of residents, under the oversight of the Joint Strategic Forum and Tottenham Delivery Board. Developers will be expected to engage and work together on achieving social, economic and environmental strategic priorities set out in the Area Action Plan and DCF, as well as minimising disruption from construction works. A community engagement strategy is to be adopted [link], that will ensure that all of the different groups of residents in the Tottenham Hale area can continue to input into the design and delivery of the new district centre developments and have their voice heard in minimising any potential disruption.

Stage 9 - Equality Impact Assessment Review Log

Review approved by Director / Assistant Director	Helen Fisher	Date of review	
Review approved by Director / Assistant Director		Date of review	27/1/16

Stage 10 – Publication

Ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Report for: Cabinet 9th February 2016

Item number: **14**

Title: The appropriation of land at the Olympia Trading Estate, Coburg Road London N22 for Planning Purposes

Report authorised by : Director for Regeneration Planning and Development

Lead Officer: Jon McGrath, Assistant Director Corporate Property and Major Projects

Ward(s) affected: Noel Park

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The Olympia Trading Estate forms part of a development site in Clarendon Road and contracts have been exchanged to sell the site to the developer St.William Homes LLP.

1.2 St.William have requested that the Council appropriate the site for planning purposes. This would enable them to benefit from the protection afforded by Section 237 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) (Section 237) when implementing the planning consent and any revisions thereof.

1.3 Section 237 is a legal provision that has the effect of converting the rights of a property owner (including rights to light) to an entitlement to compensation only. This means that a property owner may not injunct a development scheme and so prevent its implementation.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1The development of the Clarendon Road site is a key regeneration project in Wood Green. It will provide a housing led mixed use development on a site which is a major Regeneration priority. The appropriation of the site for planning purposes is a common regeneration mechanism to ensure that development can progress on the site. Appropriating the land for planning purposes means that those affected by rights of light can receive fair and appropriate compensation. However, it removes the ability for injunctions to be brought and therefore safeguards the delivery of the regeneration scheme.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet agree to the following:-

(i) To appropriate the Olympia Trading Estate (outlined red in the plan attached as Appendix A) for planning purposes pursuant to section 232 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ("the Act"). This is on the basis that the appropriation (and subsequent disposal) will facilitate the carrying out of development/redevelopment or improvement on or in relation to the land and that the development/redevelopment or improvement will promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well being of the area.

(ii) To resolve that the resolution under 3.1(i) and the disposal of the Olympia Trading Estate under Section 233 of the Act are intended to attract the application not only of Section 237 but also of any replacement whether Clause 137 of the Housing and Planning Bill (as enacted) or otherwise. This is to override any easements or rights which could adversely impact on the proposed development and/or redevelopment of the Olympia Trading Estate and the subsequent beneficial use.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 The Council wishes to support and facilitate the delivery of a new Housing scheme at Clarendon Road as it will bring significant public benefits, act as a catalyst for wider regenerative change and will deliver the objectives for the Wood Green Area Action plan and Investment Framework.

4.2 If the Council were to not agree these recommendations, the proposed development scheme will be at risk of injunction and will be delayed and put at risk.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 The alternative option to consider would be not to appropriate the site at the Olympia Trading Estate for planning purposes. This would put the site at risk of being injuncted and therefore put the development at risk and delay the building of the scheme.

6. Background information

6.1 The Clarendon Square development (including the Olympia Trading Estate) is a key regeneration site in Wood Green. Wood Green is identified as a major regeneration priority in the Corporate Plan 2015-2018, under Priority 4, Objective 5: **‘**Focus growth, by prioritising new homes and jobs in Wood Green and particularly in Tottenham, where need and opportunity are greatest, and by bringing some of the borough's key community assets into more active use’.

6.2 An Investment Framework (IF) and an Area Action Plan (AAP) for Wood Green town centre are being developed. These combined will provide a comprehensive spatial and economic plan and planning framework for the town centre, alongside an

assessment of the investment levels required to deliver major residential and commercial development, new public open spaces and improved connections over a 15-20 year period. This includes enabling a minimum of 4,600 new homes and 1,500 new jobs in Wood Green over the planned period to 2026.

6.3 The Olympia Trading Estate forms part of the Clarendon Square development proposal which is a key strategic Council regeneration area. The site is an opportunity to regenerate a large underused area and to provide housing led mixed use development and is covered by the Haringey Heartlands Development Framework adopted in April 2005.

6.4 The Olympia Trading Estate forms part of the Clarendon Road development site which was granted outline planning consent for a mixed residential and retail development scheme on 21st March 2012. The outline planning consent provides for approximately 1,000 residential units together with business and retail space and some community provision. St.William have appointed an architect and are working on a detailed proposal which will reflect the Wood Green Investment Framework and Area Action Plan currently being developed. The development will support the local infrastructure and green link proposals helping to support the wider regeneration of the area

Section 237

6.5 Section 237 operates by converting the right of an owner of an affected property from an injunctionable right into an entitlement to compensation. The underlying purpose of the section is to ensure that development is not prevented by third parties whilst at the same time ensuring that they are properly and fairly compensated. Compensation is assessed using compulsory purchase compensation principles based on the diminution of the value of the affected property as a result of the interference with the right.

6.6 The protection afforded by Section 237 will apply both to the Council, were it to undertake the development, and also to any party deriving title to the land from the Council. Therefore, when the Council disposes of the land to St.William the risk of any affected property owner, tenant or occupier seeking an injunction to prevent a scheme going ahead based on the infringement of a right to light (or any other right) will be removed.

6.7 St William will provide an indemnity to the Council in respect of any residual liability that may fall to the Council as a result of St William relying on Section 237 to override third party interests during the development.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 The recommendations in this report are related to a number of Council wide corporate policies and priorities and will help deliver the Council's priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan 2015-2018: building a stronger Haringey together and in the draft Housing Strategy. In particular, the low cost home ownership homes in this proposed development will support delivery of the Council's target for affordable housing in the Borough.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

8.1 There are no direct financial consequences for the Council from the appropriation for planning use which is the subject of this report. Any compensation which becomes payable as a result of the development will fall to be paid by the developer. The developer will in any case provide an indemnity to the Council for any residual liabilities in relation to their reliance on Section 237 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The appropriation is a necessary step in order for the agreed disposal of the site to proceed.

8.2 The Corporate Procurement Unit notes the recommendations in this report and that there is no input from procurement required.

Legal

8.3 The Olympia Trading Estate is held for planning purposes however it is not clear as to the power used by the Council to acquire the land. It therefore cannot be certain that the acquisition falls with the definition contained within section 246 (1) (a) of the Act.

8.4 The Olympia Trading Estate is in Council ownership and for Section 237 to come into effect the Council must therefore appropriate the land for planning purposes. To do so the Council would need to be satisfied that the circumstances set out in Section 226 of the Act are met – in summary, that the appropriation of the land would facilitate the carrying out of development and that the development in question would contribute to the economic, social or environmental well-being of the area.

8.5 The Council has the power under section 232 of the Act to appropriate land acquired for planning purposes.

8.6 As stated in this report the provisions Section 237 will only apply to the development if it is done in accordance with planning permission however this will not affect any rights belonging to statutory undertakers.

8.7 The Cabinet is asked to note that the Housing and Planning Bill is currently progressing through Parliament. This contains Clause 137 which will (if enacted) lead to the repeal of Section 237 and its replacement with a similar provision making available Section 237 powers to a wider number of public bodies. It is anticipated that transitional provisions will also be enacted to “save” any resolutions made in order to give effect to Section 237. Notwithstanding this, it is felt that the Council should resolve that its resolutions under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 is intended to attract the application not only of Section 237 but also any replacement whether Clause 137 or otherwise.

8.8 The Council will retain residual liability under section 237 (5) in respect of any compensation payable by the developer and as result should only appropriate if a full indemnity is entered into with the developer.

Equality

8.9 The Council is subject to the Public Sector Equalities Duty ("PSED") set out in section 149 of the Equalities Act 2010 which obliges the Council in performing its functions "to 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"

8.10 The appropriation of the land at the Olympia Trading Estate has no impact on employees of the Council. The existing sub tenants will be assisted in their relocation by the developer St.William as part of a Section 106 agreement.

8.11 The Olympia Trading Estate will form part of the Clarendon Square development to be undertaken by St.William. There will be many positive impacts on Wood Green by the development through the creation of employment, public space and affordable housing. These will have a positive impact on Wood Green's diverse communities and promote community cohesion (public space). The broader Wood Green regeneration programme is being conducted through close consultation with residents and will feed into the development proposal.

9. Use of Appendices

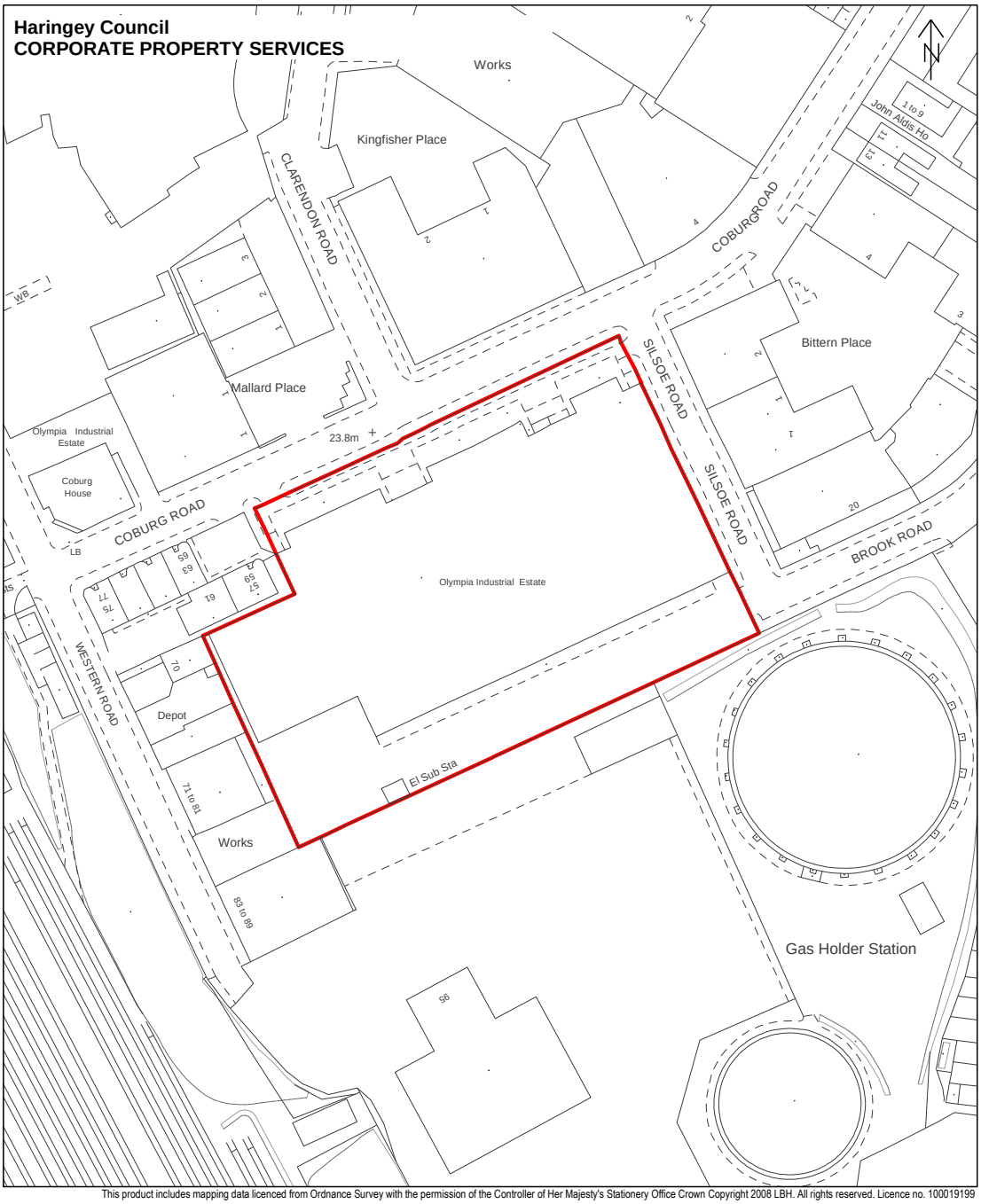
9.1 Appendix A – Site Plan of Olympia Trading Estate

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.

10.1 Background papers include Cabinet reports dated 13th March 2008 , 16th September 2014 and 10th November 2015.

Appendix A- Site Plan of the Olympia Trading Estate



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Olympia Trading Estate
Coburg Road
Wood Green
LONDON N22

CPM No.

Overlay : Heartlands - Head Leases

Plan produced by Kevin Lincoln on 18/02/2008

Site Area (hectares) : 0.841

Scale 1:1250

Drawing No. BVES A4 1080b

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Agenda Item 15

Report for: **Cabinet, 9 February 2016**

Item number: **15**

Title: **Provision of Internal Audit Services, extension of existing contract.**

Report authorised by: **Assistant Director of Corporate Governance**

Lead Officer: **Anne Woods, Head of Audit and Risk Management**
Tel: 020 8489 5973
Email: anne.woods@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: **N/A**

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: **Key decision**

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 Haringey Council, under the Local Government Act 1972, has a statutory duty to maintain an adequate and effective internal audit service. To fulfil this requirement, the majority of the Council's internal audit service is currently provided under a framework agreement managed by Croydon Council and delivered by Mazars Public Sector Internal Audit Ltd (Mazars).

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 *A* strong internal audit service is critical to supporting the effectiveness of the council to deliver the Corporate Plan**.** I support the recommendations of this report based on the performance of the current contract and the fact that is represents good value for money.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That approval is granted for an extension from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2018 of the Council's existing contract with the London Borough of Croydon to provide, by means of their Audit Services Framework Agreement, audit resources to deliver the Internal Audit service for the Council for an estimated value of £510k.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 A one year contract extension from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 was approved under delegated authority in December 2014; a one year extension was agreed in order to assess the continuing effectiveness of the contract. New management arrangements have been put in place by Mazars to deliver the service and the contract has satisfied the statutory and performance criteria required; therefore it is recommended that the option to extend for the remaining 2 year period available under the Croydon framework contract is taken up.

Haringey LONDON

4.2 An extension of the contract for 12 months was approved in December 2014 by the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance. However, given the value of the extension now proposed for the remaining two years of the framework, approval for the extension is required at Cabinet level in accordance with CSO 10.02.2.

4.3 The framework contract with Croydon Council represents good value for money for Haringey in terms of service provision and costs; and therefore the extension to the existing contract is recommended.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Option 1 – Full Open Tender
The potential contract values involved for this length of contract would require a full re-tender following European procurement legislation unless an acceptable alternative procurement route is used e.g. an appropriate framework agreement. Haringey alone undertaking a tendering procedure under EU rules is not recommended, as recent assessments of the current market confirmed that taking an independent procurement route in this way would be resource-intensive and unlikely to achieve better results in terms of value for money than the other options available.

5.2 Option 2 – Alternative Framework contract
There is another framework agreement established by a London authority in 2014/15 for the provision of internal audit services and other local authorities are included in the list of organisations eligible to use the framework. The framework is delivered by another private sector contractor, but the daily rates quoted are substantially higher than those currently paid by the Council under the London Borough of Croydon framework contract.

5.3 Option 3 – In-house Provision/Shared Service with another authority
Haringey Council has no in-house internal audit resources. The experience of other London councils has proved that it is highly unlikely that an in-house resource could be recruited and retained to deliver the Council's internal audit service. All London boroughs have outsourced their internal audit service to some extent and none are looking to bring this service fully back in-house due to the ongoing costs of recruitment, retention and training. Some London authorities have adopted a 'shared service' model for the provision of their audit services, joining audit resources to provide greater resilience for their in-house service. However this has always, to date, been in conjunction with a private sector provider to supplement the in-house resources. Haringey does not have any in-house internal audit resources, so this option has not been considered to date.

5.4 It is proposed to review these options above during the two year extension as different service delivery models and options evolve. It may be more economically advantageous in the future to consider a different approach, but at the present time, this would not represent good value for money for the Council.

6. Background information

6.1 Haringey Council, under the Local Government Act 1972, has a statutory duty to maintain an adequate and effective internal audit service. To fulfil this requirement, the majority of the Council's internal audit service is currently provided under a framework contract let and managed by the London Borough of Croydon. Mazars Public Sector Internal Audit Ltd (Mazars) delivers the service as the sole framework provider under the London Borough of Croydon framework contract.

6.2 The original framework contract has been in place since 2008; Haringey joined the framework after the expiry of its stand alone contract on 1 April 2012. Subsequently the London Borough of Croydon Framework Agreement was extended from the framework's initial seven year duration for a further 3 years, until 31 March 2018, as allowed for in the initial OJEU notice initiating the tender of the framework.

6.3 Haringey Council has an option to extend the current contract until 31 March 2018 in accordance with the Croydon extension as approval for this was granted by the Cabinet Procurement Committee decision on 12 January 2012: http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=153&MId=5367&Ver=4

Minutes:

The Committee considered a report seeking approval to enter into a contract with LB Croydon and to subsequently access their supply chain Audit Services Framework Agreement to provide audit resources to deliver a statutory internal audit service following expiry of the current contract with Deloitte in March 2012. Confirmation was provided that the recommended option was more cost effective than extending the current contract and was forecast to deliver a £10k annual saving against the current audit plan. It was also noted that LB Croydon served as the contracting authority and would therefore be accountable for any contract issues.

RESOLVED

- *That approval be granted to enter into a contract with the London Borough Croydon, to use their Audit Services Framework Agreement, from April 2012 to 31 March 2015 to provide audit resources to deliver the Internal Audit service for the Council.*
- *That should the Croydon framework contract be extended in compliance with the EU regulations and satisfactory contract performance is maintained, approval be granted for the Council to extend its contract with the London Borough Croydon and associated framework agreement.*

6.4 Performance and quality has been satisfactory from Mazars and the s151 Officer's requirements have been met in respect of the internal audit function. The Council's external auditors, Grant Thornton, have relied fully on the work completed by Mazars, thereby making this contract cost effective as no additional external audit costs are incurred to complete extra controls/assurance testing. Monthly contract monitoring meetings are held to ensure costs are kept under review and quality is maintained.

6.5 It is therefore recommended that the Council extend the current framework contract with Croydon Council for two years from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2018. There is no minimum number of days required to be purchased under the

framework contract, so the Council has flexibility to amend the number of days purchased (subject to budgetary constraints).

6.6 This extension will allow a further assessment of the market for the provision of internal audit services and related costs.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 The provision of an internal audit function is a statutory requirement under the 1972 Local Government Act. However, the internal audit service makes a significant contribution to providing assurance about the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control throughout the Council, which covers all strategic Priority outrcomes.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

8.1 Finance

8.1.1 The total costs of the contract can be contained within the Audit and Risk Management revenue budget.

8.2 Procurement

8.2.1 Procurement does appreciate that the option for the Council to procure the service through a full OJEU process in line with the applicable EU procurement regulations is a costly and timely process and is unlikely to offer any further savings.

8.3 Legal

8.3.1 This report is seeking approval for the extension of an existing contract with the London Borough of Croydon for provision of audit services via a framework contract with sole framework provider, Mazars.

8.3.2 This contract with Croydon was previously approved by the Cabinet Procurement Committee in January 2012 for 3 years with a provision for extension provided that Croydon's framework contract was duly extended beyond that period and subject to satisfactory contract performance. As reported in paragraph 6, Croydon's framework contract has been extended through to 31 March 2018. This was allowed for in the original OJEU notice advertising the tender for that framework.

8.3.3 In December 2014, an initial one-year extension of the Council's contract to 31 March 2016 was approved under delegated authority. As the further 2 year extension currently proposed is for an estimated value of over £500k, approval for it must now be sought from Cabinet under CSO 10.2.2.

8.3.4 Subject to the further comments in paragraph 2 of the exempt information, there are no legal reasons preventing approval of the recommendation in paragraph 3 of this report.

8.4 Equality

8.4.1 The aim is to ensure that good services provided on behalf of the Council not only meet the fit-for-purpose and value-for-money criteria but also meet the needs of Haringey service users in all their diversity. This requirement applies in essence to services with outwards focus to the community and less so to services supporting internal Council processes such as an audit service. This requirement is not applicable in this contract.

9. Use of Appendices

Exempt Appendix 1

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

This appendix is not for publication as it contains information classified as exempt under Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 under the following categories:

(3) Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

(5) information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

Report for: **Cabinet 9 February 2016**

Item number: **16**

Title: Delegated Decisions and Significant Actions

Report authorised by : Nick Walkley, Chief Executive

Bernie Ryan AD Corporate Governance

Lead Officer: **Ayshe Simsek**

Ward(s) affected: **Non applicable**

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: **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. Reasons for decision

Part Three, Section E of the Constitution – Responsibility for Functions, Scheme of Delegations to Officers - contains an obligation on officers to keep Members properly informed of activity arising within the scope of these delegations, and to ensure a proper record of such activity is kept and available to Members and the public in accordance with legislation. Therefore, each Director must ensure that there is a system in place within his/her business unit which records any decisions made under delegated powers.

Paragraph 3.03 of the scheme requires that Regular reports (monthly or as near as possible) shall be presented to the Cabinet Meeting, in the case of executive functions, and to the responsible Member body, in the case of non executive functions, recording the number and type of all decisions taken under officers' delegated powers. Decisions of particular significance shall be reported individually.

Paragraph 3.04 of the scheme goes on to state that a decision of "particular significance", to be reported individually by officers, shall mean a matter not within the scope of a decision previously agreed at Member level which falls within one or both of the following:

(a) It is a spending or saving of £100,000 or more, or
(b) It is significant or sensitive for any other reason and the Director and Cabinet Member have agreed to report it.

5. Alternative options considered

Not applicable

6. Background information

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.

Officer Delegated decisions are published on the following web pagehttp://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgDelegatedDecisions.aspx?bcr=1

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Apart from being a constitutional requirement, the recording and publishing of executive and non executive officer delegated decisions is in line with the Council's transparency agenda.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

9. 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.

10. 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.

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 Ayshe Simsek on 020 8489 2929.

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet 9th February 2016

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	**08.01.16**	**Provision of Consultancy Services for Asset Valuations**	Award of contract to Wilks Head & Eve LLP for the provision of Consultancy Services for annual Asset Valuations to the Council for a period of 3 years commencing on 9 January 2015 at a total value of £65,745 (3 x £21,915 pa).
2.	**♦ 11.01.16**	**Ext8 External Refurbishment Works Decent Homes 2015 16**	That the Chief Operations Officer approves the AMP for the above project in the sum of £1,669,130.69 submitted by Keepmoat for external Decent Homes works with a contract period of 30 weeks as allowed under the Council's CSO9.06.1.d as delegated to the Chief Operations Officer by Cabinet on 12/11/13 as set out in the Major Capital Works Contractor Framework report. That the Chief Operations Officer authorises Haringey's Legal Department to issue a letter of Intent up to and not exceeding 10% of the contract sum as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.08.3.
3.	**♦ 11.01.16**	**HO32 Stroud Green – Phase 8 Decent Homes External Works 2015 16**	That the Chief Operations Officer approves the AMP for the above project in the sum of £931,362.36 submitted by Keepmoat for the Decent Homes works with a contract period of 38 weeks as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.06.1.d as delegated to the Chief Operating Officer by Cabinet on 12/11/13 as set out in the Major Capital Works Contractor Framework report. That the Chief Operations Officer authorises Haringey's Legal Department to issue a letter of Intent up to and not exceeding 10% of the contract sum as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.08.3.
4.	**♦ 11.01.16**	**HO28 Summersby Road Phase 2 External Refurbishment – Decent Homes 2015 16**	That the Chief Operations Officer approves the AMP for the above project in the sum of £597,287.53 submitted by Keepmoat for external Decent Homes works with a contract period of 30 weeks as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.06.1.d as delegated to the Chief Operations Officer by Cabinet on 12/11/13 as set out in the Major Capital Works Contractor Framework report. That the Chief Operations Officer authorises Haringey's Legal Department to issue a letter of Intent up to and not exceeding 10% of the contract sum as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.07.3.
5.	**♦ 11.01.16**	**Planned Preventative Maintenance (PPM) Phase 1(b) 2015 16**	That the Chief Operations Officer approves the AMP submitted by Keepmoat for the PPM works for the sum of £1,642,103.70 and a contract period of 21 weeks as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.06.1.d as delegated to the Chief Operations Officer by Cabinet on 12/11/13 as set out in the Major Capital Works Contractor Framework report. That the Chief Operations Officer authorises Haringey's Legal Department to issue a letter of Intent up to and not exceeding 10% of the contract sum as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.07.3.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet 9th February 2016

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

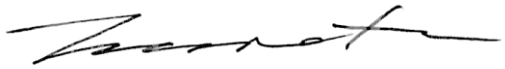
No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
6.	**♦ 19.01.16**	**WG8 Whole House External/Internal – Decent Homes 2015/16**	The Chief Operating Officer approves the AMP for the above project in the sum of £2,050,651.40 submitted by Mulalley and Co. Ltd for the Decent Homes works with a contract period of 23 weeks as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.06.1.d) as delegated to the Chief Operating Officer by Cabinet on 12/11/2013 as set out in the Major Capital Works Contractor Framework report. That the Chief Operating Officer authorises Haringey's Legal Department to issue a letter of Intent up to and not exceeding 10% of the contract sum as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.07.3. At the Cabinet Meeting of the 12 November 2013 Members resolved that approval of individual AMPs for contracts let under the Major Works Framework up to the value of £6.5m, be delegated to the Director of Adult and Housing Services after consultation with the Cabinet Members for Regeneration and Housing and for Finance, Employment and Carbon Reduction. The role of Director of Adult and Housing Services no longer exists and these duties are now included in the duties of the Chief Operating Officer. Therefore the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance sees no legal reasons preventing the Chief Operating Officer from approving the recommendations in the report.
7.	**♦ 19.01.16**	**NT8 Whole House External/Internal – Decent Homes 2015/16**	That the Chief Operating Officer approves the AMP for the above project in the sum of £521,054.06 submitted by Mulalley for the Decent Homes works with a contract period of 18 weeks as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.06.1.d) as delegated to the Chief Operating Officer by Cabinet on 12/11/2013 as set out in the Major Capital Works Contractor Framework report. That the Chief Operating Officer authorises Haringey's Legal Department to issue a letter of Intent up to and not exceeding 10% of the contract sum as allowed under the Council's CSO 9.07.3. At the Cabinet Meeting of the 12 November 2013 Members resolved that approval of individual AMPs for contracts let under the Major Works Framework up to the value of £6.5m, be delegated to the Director of Adult and Housing Services after consultation with the Cabinet Members for Regeneration and Housing and for Finance, Employment and Carbon Reduction. The role of Director of Adult and Housing Services no longer exists and these duties are now included in the duties of the Chief Operating Officer. Therefore the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance sees no legal reasons preventing the Chief Operating Officer from approving the recommendations in the report.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet 9th February 2016

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
9.	20.01.16	**Letter of Intent – Total Facilities Management contract**	For the Chief Operating Officer to approve the issuance of a third letter of intent for a further £150k added to the £200k value covered by the second letter of intent to increase cover for service delivery to a value of up to £350k (which represents approx 9% of the £3.891m annual contract value). This is intended to cover the period from service delivery start date until formal execution of the contract.

Chief Operating Officer Signature  Date 01.02.16

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DIRECTORATE OF REGENERATION, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Significant decisions - Delegated Action 2015/2016 – January 2016

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1. ♦	29.01.16	Decision under Delegated Authority re: Disposal of the freehold interest in: 37 Markfield Road, N15 4QA	Director of Regeneration, Planning and Development to approve the disposal of the property known as 37 Markfield Road, N15 Purchase price: £305,000
2. ♦	29.01.16	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme	For the Director of Regeneration, Planning and Development to approve the purchase of the property known as 47 Reed Road, N17 9BU for a sum of £257,500 for housing purposes as part of the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme.
3. ♦	29.01.16	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme	For the Director of Regeneration, Planning and Development to approve the purchase of the property known as 64 Rheola Close, N17 9TR for a sum of £271,000 for housing purposes as part of the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme.

Submission authorised by:



Lyn Garner
Director of Regeneration, Planning and Development Date: 29 January 2016

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3, 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is exempt

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