

London Borough of Haringey
Community Infrastructure Study

DRAFT

March 2010



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INTRODUCTION: WHY WE NEED A COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE STUDY

The London Borough of Haringey

- 1.1 The London Borough of Haringey (hereafter referred to as Haringey) covers an area of 11.5 square miles. It is situated in north central London. Haringey is considered to be an outer London borough. However, its proximity and public transport access to Central London and its socio-economic make-up mean that it shares many characteristics with inner London boroughs. Haringey is strategically located in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Growth Area, and is therefore a focus for new housing growth by central government and the Greater London Authority. With strong links to the City, West End, the Upper Lee Valley and Stansted Airport the borough is very well placed as a business location and as a base for out-commuting.
- 1.2 Haringey is currently preparing its Local Development Framework Core Strategy – A New Plan for Haringey. This will guide growth in the Borough for the London Plan period to 2016 and beyond to 2026. Haringey has a target of 6,800 new homes for the period between 2006 and 2016/17.
- 1.3 This Report focuses on the London Plan period to 2016/17 and the associated borough target of 6,800 homes. This report aims to identify the new infrastructure that will be required. It is estimated that Haringey's population could rise between 4.5% and 6% as a result. The Draft Replacement London plan suggests a figure of 820 new homes a year from 2011, but this figure will be subject to an Examination in Public as part of the examination of the London Plan. We would assume a roll over figure of up to 820 home until 2026.
- 1.4 The Borough Council is part of the Haringey Strategic Partnership, which joins a number of public and private sector organisations together to plan for the future of the borough. These partners have prepared a Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2016. This offers a clear vision for Haringey:

“A place for diverse communities that people are proud to belong to”
- 1.5 Haringey's Core Strategy will support the realisation of this vision and give a spatial expression to the Sustainable Community Strategy's key outcomes:
 - People at the heart of change
 - An environmentally sustainable future
 - Economic vitality and prosperity shared by all
 - Safer for all
 - Healthier people with a better quality of life: and
 - People and customer focused.

The Core Strategy

- 1.6 The LDF Core Strategy is being prepared by the London Borough of Haringey. It will set out a vision and key policies for the future development of the borough up to 2026. It takes forward the priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and other plans and strategies. It will identify a vision for Haringey as a place to live, work and visit and will contain key planning and regeneration policies and an implementation framework to deliver the vision.
- 1.7 The Core Strategy will outline how the Council will deliver local and strategic development needs including housing, employment, and leisure and retail provision. The Core Strategy will go beyond traditional land use planning and consider other plans and strategies that influence the use of land and the way that places around us look and work. It will cover the physical aspects of location and land use but also address other factors that make places attractive, sustainable and successful, such as social and economic matters. As part of this, it will need to set out a high level assessment of infrastructure requirements and priorities. Where investment is still uncertain, PPS12 indicates that "the test should be whether there is reasonable prospect of provision" of the infrastructure required to support housing growth (para. 4.10).

Community Infrastructure Planning

- 1.8 An initial infrastructure analysis has been undertaken to inform the development of a Community Infrastructure Plan. This analysis is in line with PPS 12: Local Spatial Planning which emphasises the need for local planning authorities to work with other delivery agencies to plan for the social and other infrastructure needed to ensure sustainable communities in their area.
- 1.9 Planning Policy Statement 12 (para 4.8) clearly states the need for Core Strategies to be supported by evidence of what community infrastructure is needed to enable the quantum of development proposed for the area. Whilst PPS12 does not define these terms, 4.29 refers to the need to consult with 'social infrastructure delivery agencies' (local education department, social services, primary care trust, acute hospital trusts, strategic health authority, the Police, charities/NGOs).
- 1.10 This report incorporates an audit of existing facilities and has been developed through engagement with officers in other Council services and stakeholders and external partners and stakeholders. In developing this report, the methodology has included consultation with statutory and other providers of services in Haringey. Workshops have been held to review current provision, identify current deficits and surpluses, and quantify additional requirements for services associated with population growth and future housing capacity, based on a range of national and regional standards, local models of service delivery as well as case studies.
- 1.11 It is hoped development of a Community Infrastructure Plan will ensure that service deliverers throughout the borough are fully aware of future growth in the Borough and all stakeholders are sharing information and forward planning requirements. It has been agreed that this report will inform an ongoing dialogue between services, this is essential in planning for changes in the models of service delivery.
- 1.12 Whilst as much reference as possible has been made to national and regional standards, it is recognised that local service providers are best placed to make judgements about the models of service delivery required in the borough. This report incorporates draft

requirements for future provision. This infrastructure analysis is intended to be a starting point. One of the key outcomes will be alignment between all partners on future requirements, incorporating both current local and evolving models of provision.

1.13 For the purposes of this study, community infrastructure includes:

Service	Type
Education	Early years provision for 3 and 4 year olds
	Primary
	Secondary
	Special
	Further education
Health	GP surgeries and Neighbourhood Health centres
	Dental surgeries
	Hospitals
	Mental Health
Social care	Day services
	Residential care
Libraries and museums	Libraries
	Museums
Open space	Recreational open space
	Playing pitches
	Allotments
	Ecological sites
	Children's play space
Leisure facilities	Swimming pools
	Leisure courts
Emergency services	Police services
	Fire services/
	Ambulance Services
Transport	
Waste, water supply and sewerage	
Energy Infrastructure	
Telecommunication Infrastructure	
Community and Youth facilities	

Purpose and Status

1.14 This report is intended to provide part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. It may also serve a range of purposes including:

- Supporting the delivery of the outcomes envisaged in the Sustainable Community Strategy;
- Supporting delivery of the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents;
- Help identify the possible need for financial contributions associated with individual planning applications and provide a platform for the development of a charging schedule for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

- Assisting in the Development Control process by providing an infrastructure context for future planning consent negotiations;
- Inform relevant partners of social infrastructure requirements associated with planned housing development and population growth;
- Create a corporate community of stakeholders within the borough to ensure consideration of community infrastructure in future development, planning and policy;

1.15 This report is a working paper setting out the local planning authority understands of the situation as of January 2010 (published in March 2010).

Consultation Approach

1.16 A number of service providers have been consulted to date.

Education

- Haringey Council Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) - Deputy Director, Head of Place Planning, Head of Capital Finance, Capital Programme Manager, College of Haringey, Enfield and NorthEast London

Health – primary care services

- NHS Haringey Assistant Director (Finance), Facilities Manager
- Haringey Mental Health Trust Director of Strategic Development

Open space

- Haringey Council Recreational Services - Policy and Development Manager, Conservation Officer, Arboricultural Officer, Active North London

Leisure facilities

- Haringey Council Recreational Services - Policy and Development Manager, Head of Sport and Leisure Services), Active North London

Social Care

- Haringey Council Adult, Culture and Community Services - Commissioning Manager, Head of Commissioning, Head of Combined Team

Emergency services

- Fire Brigade – Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police Borough Commander, Ambulance Services

Water Supply – Sewage System (not yet included as text waiting for comments)

- Thames Water, Haringey Council Highways

Transport

- Haringey Council Team Leader Transportation Policy

Waste Management

- Haringey Council Recycling Team

Telecommunications Infrastructure

- Desk top study and British Telecom

Energy Infrastructure

- Haringey Council studies, National Grid

Community Centres and Youth Facilities

- Haringey Council Property services, Haringey Council Deputy Head of Youth Services, HAVCO (Haringey Voluntary and Community Organisation)

1.17 Additional research were structured to respond to the following points wherever possible:

- A description or quantification of current supply including units of provision (e.g. number of GPs, surgeries, libraries, community centres, leisure centres, playing fields etc)
- Service provision requirements, national standards or ratios – by population, households, homes or other
- Typical current facility or land formats and quantities in the Borough (i.e., library size, schools size) or total current provision
- Evidence of current surpluses or deficits (overcrowded or inappropriate) in service provision and facilities
- Evidence of geographic mismatches between provision and need
- Future investment plans and their role in cutting deficits, replacing existing provision or net new additional provision
- The role of London Plan housing growth targets in influencing future investment plans
- Cross boundary influences where facilities are shared with neighbouring boroughs
- Other issues which have or may affect service levels or facility formats and sizes (i.e. transition from local GP surgeries to larger “polyclinics”)

1.18 The outcomes of local consultation were supplemented with the application of national guidelines on service provision where they exist, and lessons that can be derived from case study examples of new social and community infrastructure provision.

1.19 It should be noted that the definition of current deficits is typically problematic, and this has been noted by a number of similar community infrastructure studies prepared by other Local Planning Authorities. There is variation across domains in terms of data on existing services, absence or lack of agreement on per capita service requirements and the impact of changing service delivery models. This is indicated on a case by case basis in the report.

Sensitivities

- On the basis of a firmer foundation for requirements associated with 6,800 housing units to 2016/17 it will also be possible to roll requirements forward to 2026. At the existing London Plan target of 680 units per year, this will increase requirements associated with housing targets to 2016 by 100% by 2026.
- On the basis of a firmer foundation for requirements associated with increasing the annual requirement to 820 units per year to 2016/17 currently being consulted on as

part of the London Plan review, an increase in requirements of more than 10% could be anticipated.

Housing Targets and Households¹

	2006-2016	Per Year	2006-2026	Per Year
London Plan Target 2006-2016	6,800	680	13,600	680
Consultation Draft Replacement London Plan Target: 2011 - 2021	5 yrs x 680 = 3400 5 yrs x 820 = 4,100 Total = 7500	820 (from 2011 – 2021)	5 yrs x 680 = 3400 5 yrs x 820 = 4,100 10 yrs x 820 = 8200 Total = 15,700 12,300 (from 2011 to 2026 assuming an annual increase of 820. (The figure is 4080 for 2006 – 2011 based on an annual increase of 680, + 8200 for 2011 – 2021 based on an annual increase of 820 + 4100 from 2021 – 2026 assuming that annual increase remains at 8020 which gives a total of 16,380 for the period from 2006 – 2026.	820 (based on 680 per year from 2006 – 2011)

Background Documents

The London Plan (including Updates) 2008
 Consultation Draft Replacement London plan (including minor amendments) 2009
 Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Spatial Planning
 Haringey Unitary Development Plan (saved) 2008
 Haringey Sustainable Community Strategy 2008
 Haringey Annual Monitoring Report 2008-09
 Haringey Housing Needs Assessment 2007
 Borough Census information
 Borough Profile Information 2009

¹ The London plan currently sets out 680 homes a year from 2006 – 2016. The Consultation Draft Replacement London Plan suggest a figure of 820 homes a year from 2011 – 2021, but this figure is subject to EIP. We would then assume a roll over figure of up to 820 homes until 2026.

HOUSING AND POPULATION GROWTH IN HARINGEY

- 2.1 The London Plan has identified a housing target for Haringey of 6,800 new homes for the period between 2006 and 2016. If this pace continues at an average of 680 homes until 2026, this will mean over 13,000 new homes overall between 2006-2026.
- 2.2 In the first instance, we are focusing on infrastructure requirements to 2016. This can also provide a basis for estimating future requirements to 2026 given continuation of the initial rate of growth for the forward planning period. We have used 6,800 housing units by 2016/17 as a base unit for infrastructure needs. We have set out two scenarios for how many additional people will be living in Haringey as a result of new 6,800 housing units. There could be a population increase of between 4.5 and 6% as a result.

Population Scenarios

- 2.3 In order to establish infrastructure requirements, it has been necessary to establish the growth in population that will result. Two scenarios have been developed. The key difference between the two is the use of either the projected future average household size or, alternatively, the continuation of the current average household size. We have used GLA demographics information for our calculations on households. This allows us to project population growth resulting from housing growth – if we assume an average of one household per new housing unit.
- 2.4 The first scenario takes the current average household size in Haringey of 2.38 persons per household and assumes all new homes will contain a household of this size.
- 2.5 The first scenario reflects demographic projections of smaller household sizes resulting from later marriage, higher divorce rates and an aging population with a high proportion of one and two person households. This also reflects the fact that some new units will absorb existing residents forming new households.
- 2.6 The average household size is projected to fall, both nationally and in London. The GLA predicts that between 2007 and 2031, the largest percentage increase by type of household will be cohabiting couples with no children. The largest absolute growth will be in one-person households. 68.3 percent of the new households in London will be made up of one person households. As a result of these trends, the GLA predicts that the average household size in London is projected to fall from 2.34 persons in 2006 to 2.20 persons in 2026 (GLA 2007 Demographic Projections).
- 2.7 Scenario I - High Option (based on current average household size in Haringey)
 - Current Population (2006/7) = 228,850
 - Current households 95,400 + 6,800 new homes = 102,200 homes in 2016
 - Multiplied by Current Average Household of 2.38 per unit
 - 2016 population = 243,250

- Less current population = 14,400
- Each new unit adds 2.12 persons

2.8 Scenario 2- Low Option (based on 2016 predicted average household size)

- Current Population (2006/7) = 228,850
- Current households 95,400 + 6,800 new homes = 102,200 homes in 2016
- Multiplied by Projected Average Household size in 2016 of 2.34
- 2016 population = 239,150
- Less current population = 10,300
- Each new unit adds 1.51 persons

2.9 These scenarios inform what is considered to be a high and low option for future population growth associated with housing growth. In the first instance, the target of 6,800 homes by 2016 is considered. Where applicable, additional commentary on potential requirements to 2026 are also reviewed.

Geographic Focus

- 2.10 The Council aim to focus Haringey's growth in the most suitable locations, and manage it to make sure that the Council delivers the opportunities and benefits and achieves strong, healthy and sustainable communities for the whole of the borough. The Council will maximise the supply of additional housing to meet or exceed Haringey's target of 6,800 homes from 2006 – 2016 (680 units per annum).
- 2.11 The Council will promote development in the Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale growth areas. The development in these two areas is expected to provide 5,249 new homes and the majority of new business floors pace up to 2026; and provide appropriate links to, and benefits for, surrounding areas and communities; and the necessary infrastructure.
- 2.12 Haringey Heartlands are identified as an Intensification Area within the London Plan with potential housing outputs of up to 1,700 units/homes. This will have implications for local community and social infrastructure demands. This together with the continued evolution of the Wood Green Town Centre is likely to make this a major destination in the future. This will have implications for ongoing investment in transport infrastructure – allowing visitors and workers to arrive, and allowing residents to travel to other areas for work.
- 2.13 Tottenham Hale is part of the Upper Lea Valley Opportunity Area identified in the London Plan. The adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance for the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan identifies the potential for up to 2,500 new homes. It has been estimated that up to 2,000 units may be delivered by 2016 and the future development sites may also be identified with the possible relocation of a council depot. This geographically focused profile will also guide where new investments may be required to serve a growing residential population. Proposals for Tottenham Hale include upgrade of

bus facilities, a stronger interchange between bus, tube and rail, along with Victoria Line upgrade and improvements to rail services to Stratford, Stansted and Cambridge.

2.14 The Council also promotes development in the following areas of change/renewal:

- Seven Sisters Corridor.
- Wood Green Metropolitan Town Centre
- Northumberland Park (which includes the redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur Football Stadium);
- Tottenham High Road Corridor;

2.15 Indicative housing figures as set out in the Council's 15 year Housing Trajectory provides an indication to level of expected growth in these areas. These figures may change subject to a planning applications: Seven Sisters: 900; Wood Green: 850; Northumberland Park: 650; Tottenham High Road: 330

Background Documents

Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Master Plan Supplementary Planning Document 2006
Haringey Heartlands Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document 2005

HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary Care Facilities

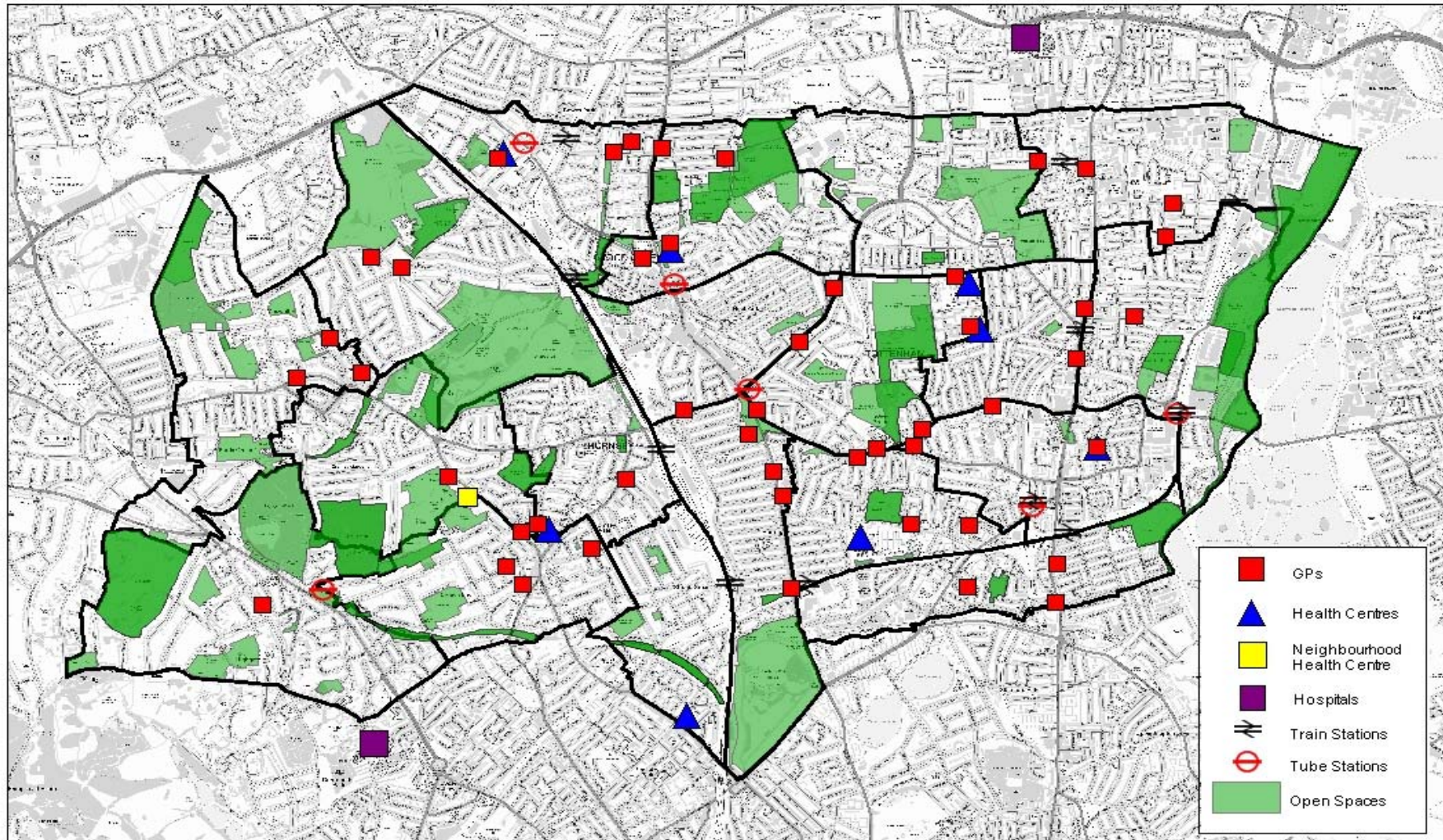
Current Provision

- 3.1 NHS Haringey is the commissioner of a range of primary health services in the Borough. The focus of future land and facility requirements for Haringey NHS will be on ensuring there is adequate primary care provision in the borough to meet the objectives of NHS Haringey's World Class Commissioning Strategy.
- 3.2 NHS Haringey is planning to deliver this through a 'hub and spoke' primary care model with Neighbourhood Health Centres as the 'hubs' and GP practices as the 'spokes'. This follows central government directives for future provision and the approach adopted across London for future facilities
- 3.3 A national target of 1 GP per 1,700 of population has been established by the NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and is generally used as a benchmark for social infrastructure assessments. With a current population of 228,837, Haringey would be expected to have 135 GPs
- 3.4 There are currently 191 (WTE) GPs in Haringey in 54 premises (see Map1). These are structured around four geographical patches known as Practice Based Commissioning Collaboratives as follows:
 - West Haringey – 14 practices
 - Central Haringey – 12 practices
 - North East – 15 practices
 - South East – 13 practices

**Map1- Existing GP Practices,
Neighbourhood Health Centres**



**Health Services
Community Infrastructure Plan - existing provision**



Geographic Differences and Accessibility

- 3.5 The table below breaks down the existing and planned number of GPs by each Collaborative. The HUDU standard of 1 GP per 1,700 population is then set against the current and projected population for 2026. The West, Central and North East Collaboratives show a clear surplus of GPs. The South East demonstrates an existing deficit. Given the potential for new housing growth in the South East of the Borough, additional investment in this area may be required.

Table 3.1 GP Services in Haringey

Collaborative	Population served 2009 ²	No. of Practices	No. of GPs Existing	Required (calculations based on 1 GP per 1,700 population)
West Haringey	76,393	14 practices	65	45
Central Haringey	35,815	12 practices	50	21
North East	40,706	15 practices	54	24
South East	76,752	13 practices	22	45
Total	229,666	54	191	

- 3.6 The figures provided by the NHS Haringey based on the actual patient list shows GPs serving higher level of population. This may be an indication of level of transience in Haringey and also the patients registering with Haringey GPs from neighbouring boroughs. This table also indicate that there is an existing deficit in the south east of the borough.

Table 3.2 Haringey NHS GP Patient list (info from the NHS Haringey 2009)

Collaborative	GP Practices	GP's in the Practices	Patient list(may include outside borough provision)	Patient/GP ratio
West	14	65	86634	1333
Central	12	50	61446	1229
Northeast	15	54	77215	1430
Southeast	13	22	54062	2457
Totals	54	191	279357	1463

² GLA PLP High 2007 Projections

- 3.7 NHS Haringey commissioned consultants Mott McDonald to undertake an Accessibility Review of Primary Care Services in the borough both in terms of existing service provision and the proposed 'hub and spoke' model. The Review identified that 100% of households are currently within a 30 minute walk of an existing GP surgery and 99.9% of households are within 20 minutes. The Review also identified that 58.6% of households could access the five Neighbourhood Health Centres (NHC) within 20 minutes walking at an average speed of 4.8 kmph. This figure fell to 35% when the walking speed fell to 3 kmph (the walking speed ascribed to 'vulnerable' people). If journeys by bus are considered, then 78.5% of households have access to an NHC within 20 minutes. Access is identified as an issue for West Haringey and North East Haringey.

Future Primary Care Facility Formats

- 3.8 The model of healthcare is changing and provision of health care in the borough is undergoing a number of changes. The current focus is to modernise GP practices by provision of spokes and hubs. Although the number of GP Practices may reduce, current Haringey NHS policy is to continue with the same number of GPs. New Hornsey Central Neighbourhood Centre opened in 2009 is seen as a template for future provision in the borough.
- 3.9 The other change relates to the shift from secondary care to primary care facilities with many minor assessments and procedures carried out at local polysystem facilities. It is expected that up to 50% of minor procedures may move from hospitals into Neighbourhood Health Centres. Investment in the future will focus on GPs and primary care. Haringey NHS reports that there will be likely reduction in the levels of growth funding. This will make following scenarios such as shifting activity to a lower cost setting – where services can be safely and more cost effectively provided out of hospital and closer to home. For example, a service may be better provided outside of an acute hospital in a polysystem setting, where the costs are likely to be lower. This requires flexibility in the use of space at the existing, and proposed Neighbourhood Health Centres (NHC).
- 3.10 Current NHS Haringey plans for new facilities include the following
- **The West Collaborative**- This contains the Hornsey Central Neighbourhood Health Centre. This is a new building which had its official opening in September 2009. It is 4,900m² in size and hosts a number of different services.
 - **Central Collaborative** - There is currently no dedicated neighbourhood health centre or polysystem in this area. NHS Haringey has been planning to locate a new Health Centre in this collaborative, but the current draft Operational Plan does not include such provision. There is a proposed 'community facility' of 450m² as part of the Haringey Heartland development which could be used to accommodate a GP surgery. There are currently two single-handed GPs in reasonably close proximity to the site. The cumulative effect of the existing practice list sizes, and the planned residential development on-site means that this maybe a potential site for a 'spoke' for the Central Locality.
 - **The South East Collaborative** contains The Laurels Healthy Living Centre as its designated neighbourhood health centre/polyclinic. There is the potential additional site that would be available as a result of any future redevelopment of the St. Ann's Hospital site.

- **The North East Collaborative** contains Lordship Lane Health Centre as its designated neighbourhood health centre/polyclinic. This locality also includes Tottenham Hale growth area and the Tottenham Hotspurs Football Stadium site development. The combined effect of all the planned residential development in Tottenham Hale might be regarded as meriting a 'hub' facility. NHS Haringey has been offered by way of a section 106 agreement a facility of 600m² in Tottenham Hale. The NHS has until February 2010 to issue a health care lease notice on the developer. However, it is understood that the NHS Haringey is considering alternative options. For instance, the Tynemouth Road Centre, although located in the South East Locality, is one alternative. Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust (BEH MHT) have recently served notice to vacate the element of the Health Centre which they currently occupy providing the NHS Haringey with a possibility that the Tynemouth Road Centre can be extended.
- Again for the North East Collaborative, for the northeast Tottenham area is considered a very deprived part of the borough and the opportunity to develop additional services, particularly around men's health is a priority for the NHS.

3.11 NHS Haringey and the Council have now set up regular meetings to review progress for new health centres and monitor delivery and future needs. The possibility of co-location and sharing premises for services is also explored.

3.12 Hornsey Central Neighbourhood Health Centre is seen as a template for future polysystem neighbourhood centres. Examples of planned or built polyclinics from elsewhere in the UK can also provide guidance as to the likely floor area and land requirements of polyclinics. This is comparable to the new NHC at Hornsey which has internal floor area of 4,900m² over 2 floors and has 20 GPs and a number of different services are seen as a model for future facilities.

Table 3.3 Examples of built or planned polyclinics

Health Centre	GPs	Floor Area (m ²)	Site Area (m ²)	Plot ratio
Loxford Clinic, LB Redbridge	10	3500	3000	1.16
Tunbridge Wells	11	3000	4100	1.36
Bedford	10	2500	4500	1.8
Reading	12	1200	2050	1.7
Hornsey (TBC)	20	4900	2970	1.6
Total	43	10,200	13,650	1.39

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 3.13 The assessment and strategy reported above suggests that the number of GPs in Haringey is adequate for current needs. There is however geographical mismatch with a GP deficit in the south east, and there are pressing health issues in the east /north east Tottenham area.
- 3.14 The NHS estate appears to be facing a radical overhaul to consolidate services into a hub and spoke model. There is also the current Healthcare Affordability analysis which indicates a shift of activity from hospitals to a polysystem type setting. The number of

GPs and associated primary care staff in the future will need to reflect the planned shifts in activity from hospitals to a more local setting. The NHS Haringey Strategic Plan and the Local Commissioning Plans which are currently being developed will provide further details on locations and facilities.

- 3.15 In the light of current uncertainties for this programme, we investigated the requirements associated solely with meeting the primary care needs of the net new population. While these needs may be met within the existing framework of services, this investigation can inform how the Council calculates contributions to health infrastructure by property developers as new housing comes forward.
- 3.16 These estimates are set out for consultation below. Estimates show potential requirements associated with high and low net population growth scenarios identified in the introduction (to cover period 2006-2016 for 6800 new housing units). This equates to additional 6-8 new GPs by 2016/17.

Units	Additional Pop Per Unit	Additional Population	GPs @ 1/1,700	M2/ GP	Total m2	Cost m2	Cost
6,800	2.1	14,416	8	226	1,916	2,300	4,407,904
6,800	1.5	10,268	6	226	1,365	2,300	3,139,592

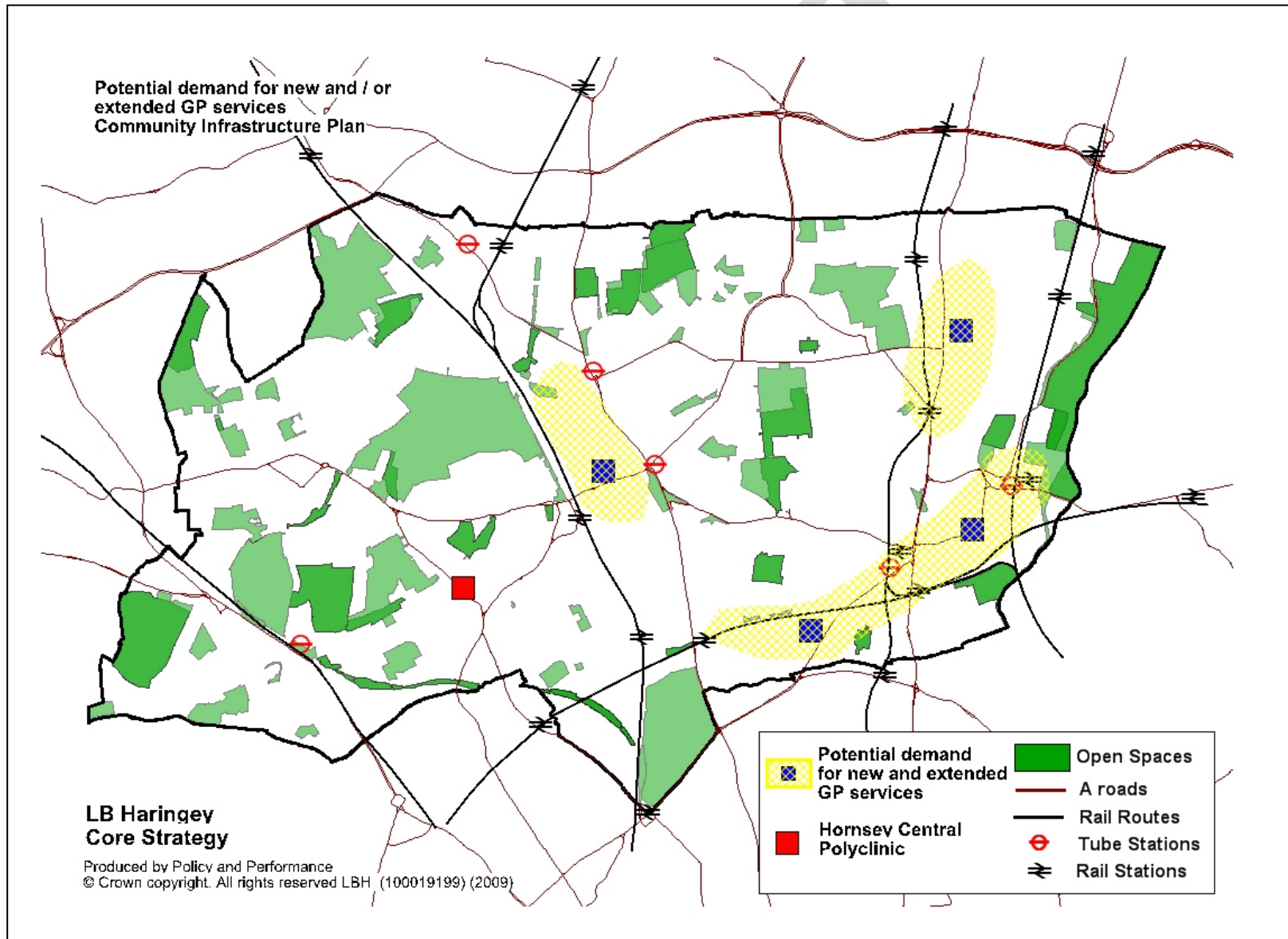
- 3.17 From this, it is also possible to identify potential land requirements, as follows:

Units	Additional Pop Per Unit	Additional Population	Total m2	Plot Ratio	Site Requirement m2
6,800	2.1	14,416	1,916	1.3	1,432
6,800	1.5	10,268	1,365	1.3	1,020

Dental Services for Haringey

- 3.18 It was reported by Hansard in December 2004 that Haringey had 61 dentists per 100,000 people (16 Dec, 2004 Column 1614). With a mid year population of 224,300 for that year, this means that Haringey had approximately 136 dentists.
- 3.19 The NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit has also established benchmarks for the provision of dentists. A benchmark requirement of one dentist for each 2,000 of population has been established. The above suggests that Haringey's provision should be 112 Dentists.
- 3.20 While Haringey may appear to be over served, it is also possible that Dentists in Haringey serve population from neighbouring boroughs.
- 3.21 A population growth scenario of 14,416 people would generate a need for 7.5 WTE dentists. A population scenario of 10,268 additional people would generate a need for 5 additional dentists. This would represent between a 4 and 5% increase in the number of dentists.

Map 2- Potential demand for new and extended GP services and extended GP services



Hospital Services for Haringey

- 3.22 Haringey does not have a general hospital within the borough's boundaries. Residents primarily use North Middlesex Hospital in Enfield to the north and the Whittington Hospital in Islington to the south. Other hospitals in the capital will also be used to provide specialist services for our residents.
- 3.23 The catchments for general hospital services in London are not defined by fixed boundaries across all services and specialisms that may be provided. Haringey is served by overlapping catchments. This presents challenges in identifying surpluses or deficits that are specific to the London Borough of Haringey.
- 3.24 North Middlesex Hospital provides 420 inpatient beds. The hospital is the subject of a major redevelopment effort that is due for completion in 2010. This will replace approximately half of the existing buildings on the hospital site and provide state-of-the-art facilities for accident and emergency services, diagnostics, inpatients, operating theatres and endoscopy. A new building will provide:
- An Emergency Care Centre, including adult and children's Accident and Emergency (majors and minors), Emergency Imaging (x-ray, CT and MRI scanning) and an Emergency Assessment and Admissions Unit, equipped with 48 beds for 0 – 2 day short stay treatment;
 - An Acute and Critical Care Centre, incorporating 4 main theatres and supporting facilities and a Critical Care Unit with 12 beds and 90 inpatient surgical beds for Acute Care
 - A Diagnostic and Treatment Centre, incorporating Day Theatres, an Endoscopy Suite and a Planned Imaging Unit (x-ray), as well as an Outpatient Department with a new Children's Outpatients suite.
 - The new building, which has a construction cost of £118 million, should be completed and fully operational by 2010. Landscaping, road improvements and other work outside the building will be completed in 2011.
- 3.25 The Whittington Hospital serves the Hornsey area of Haringey and has 429 beds available and offers a full range of general hospital services.
- 3.26 The NHS Healthy Urban Development Units has identified a series of performance ratios that relate population to the number of care beds to be provided. These standards call for:
- 1 care bed for every 480 head of population
 - 1 other acute care bed for every 1,430 head of population

3.27 From this, it is possible to estimate the requirements of the current population, and the requirements associated with the net new population scenarios.

Current Pop	Care Beds @ 1/480	Acute Beds @ 1/1430	Additional Population	Care Beds @ 1/480	Acute Beds @ 1/1430
228,850	477	160	14,416	30	10
228,850	477	160	10,268	21	7

3.28 The residents of Haringey need access to almost 650 beds according to these standards. There are almost 850 beds at the nearest general hospitals. These are also shared with the populations of other Boroughs. Projected net future population growth suggests that between 28 and 40 additional beds will be required in total.

3.29 While this provides broad proportionate requirements, it may be more useful for its role in setting residential developer contribution requirements in Haringey than for hospital service planning.

3.30 It is noted that the use of national standards to assess future needs may not fully reflect the current thinking in the local NHS, and shift in activity from secondary to primary care and the greater space requirements that are needed in primary care to deal with a wider range of services. One of the difficult areas is to model the effect of shifting services, particularly outpatient care out of hospitals. There will need to be liaison between the Haringey Council and the NHS Haringey to further understand and quantify the shift in care from acute to primary care and the additional space capacity needed in primary care to enable this shift to happen.

Background Documents NHS Haringey

Developing World Class Primary Care Strategy 2008
 Transport Accessibility Report 2009
 NHS Haringey Strategic Plan 2008-2013
 NHS Haringey Strategic Plan 2009-2014 (draft)
 NHS Haringey Operating Plan 2010-2011 (draft)
 Meetings with the Service provider

Mental Health Services

- 3.31 Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust (hereafter referred to as the Trust) provides a range of mental health services principally to people living in the boroughs of Barnet, Enfield and Haringey. The Trust also provides a number of specialist services to a wider population across North London and beyond. Its services across the three boroughs include child and adolescent mental health services, mental health services for adults and older people, substance misuse services and specialist services such as eating disorders, forensic services and brain injury rehabilitation. The Trust has recently been awarded a rating of 'Excellent' for quality of services and 'Good' for use of resources by the Care Quality Commission in this year's Annual Health Check.
- 3.32 In Haringey, the Trust owns the St. Ann's Hospital site and provides a range of mental health services on site. St Ann's is a 29-acre site in the Seven Sisters area of the borough. The Trust occupies just over half of the current buildings on the site, including the inpatient mental health unit for Haringey. Other users of the site include the NHS, Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust and the London Ambulance Service. The Haringey NHS make on-site provision for sexual health, physiotherapy and a range of other general community health services.
- 3.33 The Trust also operates a set of smaller Mental Health centres located in the community, including the Tynemouth Road centre in Tottenham and Canning Crescent centre in Wood Green.
- 3.34 Mental Health provision in the borough can be divided into:

Adult Services

- East Haringey Community Mental Health Team operating from the Tynemouth Road centre in Tottenham.
- A similar team operates from Canning Crescent Centre in Wood Green to the West Haringey Community Mental Health Team. The teams are made up of Consultant Psychiatrists, Junior Doctors, Psychiatrists, Community Psychiatric Nurses, Mental Health Social Workers, psychologist and occupational therapists.
- Outpatients services for the east and west community mental health teams are also held at these two centres.
- Short Term Assessment and Recovery Team (START) is a single Point of Entry for all Adult Mental Health Services located at St Ann's hospital.
- **Specialist Services** – The St Ann's Eating Disorder Service has a fifteen bed inpatient unit, five self-contained rehabilitation beds, and provides a wide range of outpatient care, including a Community Liaison Service. The service currently offers treatment to six Health Authorities with a catchment area of five and a half million people across North East London and surrounding counties. There is also specialist nutrition and dietetic service based at St Ann's which provides therapeutic dietary counselling.

Service for Older People

- Clinical Psychology and Psychological Therapies for Older People services are provided at St Ann's Hospital. Services are provided from St Ann's Hospital and also in people's homes.
- Community Mental Health Teams for Older People Services at St Ann's Hospital provides an assessment, treatment and care co-ordination service for older people living in the community who have acute and/or severe mental health problems. The service is provided in outpatient clinics in the community and (predominantly) in patients' homes.
- Cedar (Acute) Ward at St Ann's Hospital provides mental health care for older people in an acute phase of their illness and who require hospital admission. The Victoria Day Unit located at St Ann's Hospital provides day hospital assessment and treatment for patients over the age of 65 with all types of severe mental health problems

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 3.35 The predicted population increase in Haringey over the next 15 years is expected to be concentrated in the 5 to 14 years and 45 to 65 years age bands.³ This increase is expected to be focused in the middle and east of the borough, the areas of highest mental health need. The most common age for mental health issues is from 35 – 55 as it can so closely correlate to work, family and housing issues.
- 3.36 A national Dementia Strategy has been launched nationwide (2009). The Trust recognises that old age dementia in the local area (as is the pattern nationally) is on the increase and is working with Haringey NHS to plan services how best to respond to the growing need for specialist dementia services.
- 3.37 Mental health services are rapidly evolving, and future trend is to provide more health services away from inpatient settings. These services are currently the subject of forward planning by the Mental Health Trust and Haringey NHS. This is aimed at reducing hospital inpatient stays and treating more people at, or close to, home. This is the subject of ongoing discussions among local stakeholders, along with the future role of St. Ann's Hospital generally. The 'personalisation' agenda discussed in the Social Care section below will also be implemented in some areas of mental health provision.
- 3.38 There are not generally accepted national standards for provision of mental health services set out per head of population. However, the care beds and acute beds requirement set out for hospital services set out in other parts of this Plan will include requirements for mental health provision.

Background Documents

Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust Revised Draft
Strategic Outline Case – Haringey Mental Health Services 2006
Meeting with the service provider (2009)

³ Source Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust REVISED DRAFT
Strategic Outline Case – Haringey Mental Health Services 2006

EDUCATION

Primary, Secondary, Post 16, Special Education and Early Years

Primary Schools

4.1 Haringey has a mix of one and two tier primary schools. There are 6 infants and 6 junior schools operating with individual head teachers and governing bodies, 4 sets of infant and junior schools operating as hard federation (one head and one governing body), which is very similar to an all through primary school.. There are also 43 primary schools that combine and cover the age ranges represented by infant and junior schools. For 2008, there were 20,927 school places (reception to year 6).

Table 4.1 Summary of projected demand/supply balance in primary schools (GLA projections)

Schools/Class	Reception class	Primary
2008/9 vacancy levels	2.45%	7.90%
Year capacity exceeds demand	2010 ⁴ (Rhodes School Expansion 2011)	2017

4.2 The school place planning process is carried out by Haringey Council’s Children and Young People’s Services (CYPS). Planning for school places is based on projections of future need (based on birth rates and the number of children entering the school system) and the size of the cohort that will then subsequently pass through each school year.

4.3 Children born in 2005/06 enter reception in school year 2009/10. School place planning up to 2010/2011 corresponds to actual births. The data beyond this is based on population projections provided by the DMAG⁵. Planning is based on GLA population estimates. Local planning is carried out with reference to 14 separate Planning Areas (PAs) in the borough.

Primary Schools Capacity

4.4 A 5% surplus capacity in primary schools is generally considered to be an acceptable level to cope with unexpected increases in demand, and to allow for some parental choice. The reception class surplus capacity for Haringey has decreased from 7.11% in 2006/07 to 2.45% in 2008/9. Primary overall surplus changed little in the last year (7.84% in 2007/8 to 7.90% in 2008/09).

School Age Population Trends

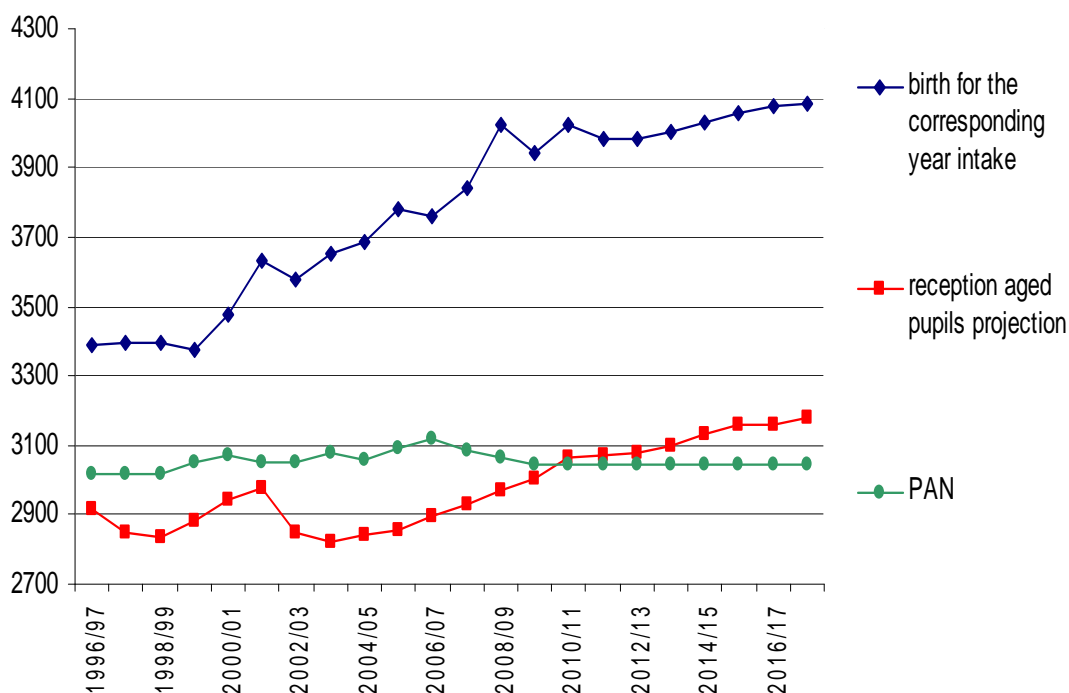
4.5 The long-term trend is for higher numbers of children to enter the school system. Demand is driven by two factors: the increasing birth rate overall in the UK and in Haringey and continuing housing development in and around the borough.

⁴ GLA projections pointed to capacity being exceeded in 2010, but capacity was exceeded for 2009/10 entry and as a result an additional form of entry (fe) was provided at Seven Sisters Primary to accommodate demand. This requirement to respond at short notice to unexpected demand for reception places is a trend being replicated across London.

⁵ DMAG – the GLA’s Data Management and Analysis Group

4.6 **Reception Class:** If projections are realised, it can be expected that that by September 2011 the number of reception aged pupils could exceed the number of school places available for them. Haringey's CYPS⁶ indicates that 2011 capacity can be delivered relatively straightforwardly through reconfiguration of physical space already available in a number of schools, including some where admission numbers have fallen in recent years. There are also some school expansions programmed - the Rhodes Avenue school expansion to be completed for 2011. This will allow the school to increase in size from admitting 60 pupils to admitting 90 pupils each September (2fe to 3fe) with effect from September 2011.

4.7 **Primary:** Haringey's overall surplus capacity in January 2009 was 7.90%. With an increasing population the total amount of surplus capacity is expected to gradually reduce, and by September 2017 overall demand is predicted to outstrip supply if no additional capacity is created. This projection reflects full delivery of the housing trajectory. It also reflects household migration patterns of families with children of school age. Haringey remains a net 'importer' of pupils in the primary sector, particularly from Hackney, Islington and Barnet.



⁶ CYPS – Children and Young People's Service

Planned Provision, Consolidation and Expansion

- 4.8 Demand for reception places remains high around west Haringey-Planning Area 1. In recent years Haringey Council has invested heavily in major expansions and created a total of 120 new reception places at Tetherdown, Coldfall and Coleridge to alleviate the under provision of places in the west of the borough.
- 4.9 In July 2009 Haringey Council Cabinet agreed a recommendation to expand Rhodes Avenue Primary School (in PA1) from 2 to 3 form entry, with effect from the reception intake for September 2011 (3 form entry across the school would be reached by 2017). The current Primary school expansion, modernisation and new built programme is shown in Table 5.2.
- 4.10 Haringey capital resources have been agreed by the government up until 2011. From 2011/12, CYPS anticipate a reduction in the amount of capital investment available from central government.
- 4.11 In November 2009, the Department of Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) announced that Haringey had been awarded a sum of £8,570,000 of capital grant in response to the Council's application for funding to support the provision of additional permanent primary places by 2011. The DCSF allocated a total of £271 million to 34 authorities.
- 4.12 If further additional capacity in primary schools is required beyond 2011 there is potential to reinstate the original PANs at some schools that have been previously reduced. This *could* apply to the following wards:
- Hornsey (bulge – a one-off additional class)
 - Seven Sisters (1 form of entry was added in September 2009 to meet demand)
 - Noel Park (bulge - a one off additional class)
 - Bounds Green (bulge - a one off additional class)

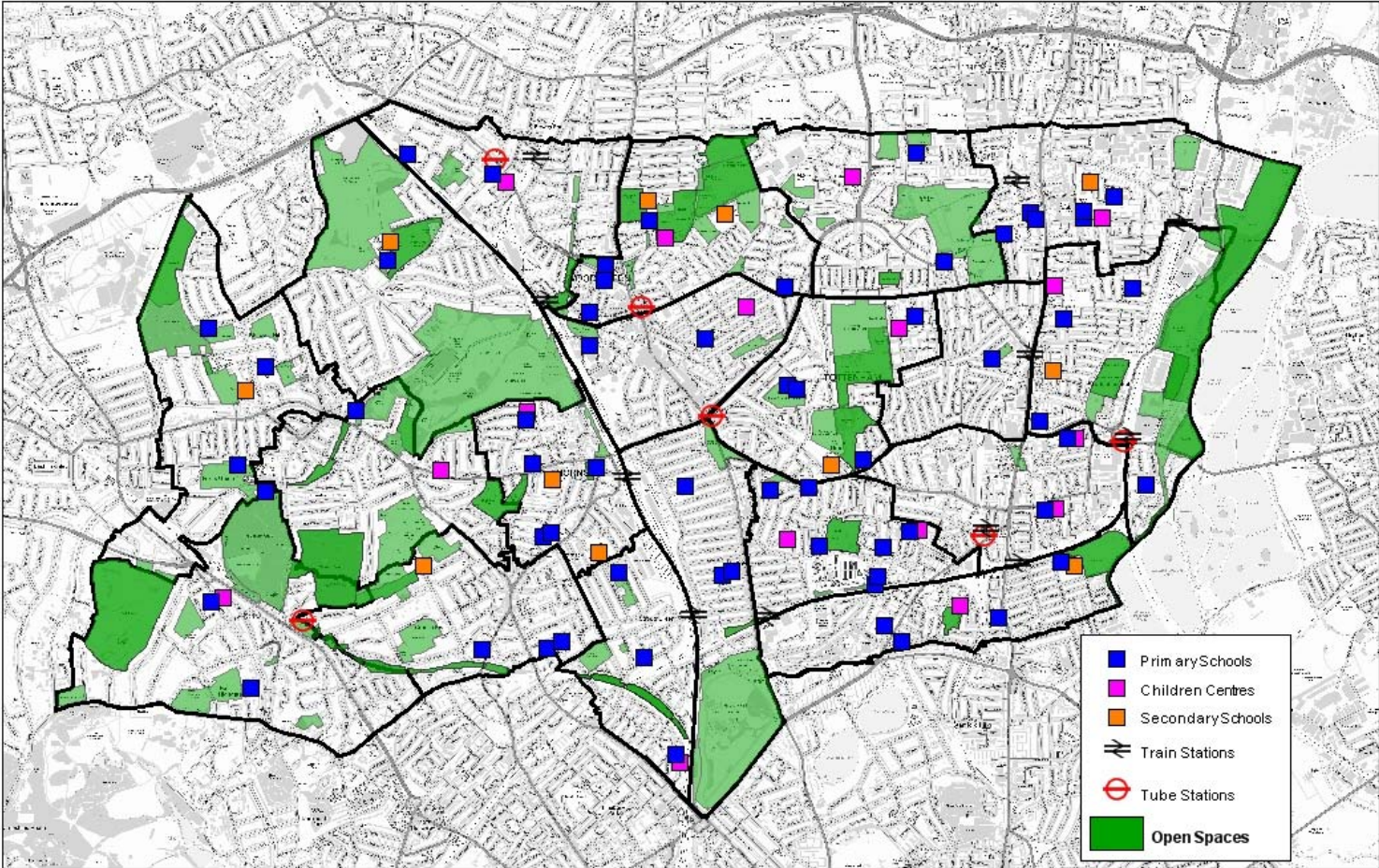
Future Infrastructure Needs

- 4.13 There is and will be a rising demand for reception places across the borough. Discussion with CYPS indicated that, while there are potentially schools in the borough that can accommodate expansion within the existing site and building boundary, provision of places will need to respond to geographical demand. Therefore, to expand schools which meet Haringey's CYPS principles for school expansion – and geographical demand – it may be necessary to purchase land (or to negotiate land as part of an s106 agreement where the expansion is linked to a development) to facilitate the expansion.
- 4.14 **Tottenham Hale** - It is anticipated that by September 2014 additional school capacity will be required at Tottenham Hale to respond to new housing developments. The child yield assessment for Hale Village concluded that there will be an increase in demand for an additional 60 reception places (210 primary school places overall), despite some current surplus capacity across the six local primary schools. Through the planning process some S106 funding is identified, but it appears that further work is needed to explore how this additional provision will be delivered. An assessment on additional places as a result of development at the Greater Ashley Road also needs to be assessed once details of the development have been established and a child yield has been calculated.

- 4.15 The requirement for additional place provision in Haringey's schools as a first call on future resources will exacerbate the current pressure on the primary capital programme.
- 4.16 **Haringey Heartlands-** There will be a need to either expand an existing school, or create an additional primary school to meet the demand from predicted new housing growth in Haringey Heartlands. The current preferred option is the expansion of Alexandra Primary School from 1fe to 2fe. The site the school currently occupies is too small to accommodate such an expansion. Work is currently on-going with Corporate Property Services, Planning and CYPS to assess all options in providing the additional space required for the expansion to be realised.
- 4.17 **Northumberland Park area-** Demand for primary school places is already outstripping supply within this area, and initial feasibility studies indicate that expansion at local schools is not a viable option. A new site for a primary school in the area will therefore be required.
- 4.18 There is also a current application with the Council for the redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. In addition to a new 56,250 seat stadium, the proposals include 434 housing units. Provision of additional school places will therefore be required as a result of the development. This application is still the subject of negotiation, and the number of housing units provided *may* be subject to change.
- 4.19 Work is ongoing within CYPS to identify sites/schools that will be used to address the increased demand for school places in all of the above locations.
- 4.20 It is recommended that sites for future primary school expansion or development be identified at these locations to meet demand arising from delivery of housing targets. In the event that proposed new housing growth figures to the London Plan are adopted, it is possible that that expansion and replacement thresholds will be reached earlier than anticipated.

Map 3- Existing Primary, Secondary Schools and Children Centres

Education Facilities
Community Infrastructure Plan - existing provision



LB Haringey
Core Strategy

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Table 4.2 Primary Schools Programme as at July 2009

Primary Schools Location and Type (new /or extension)	New Capacity	Completion date	Comments
Rhodes Primary School Expansion – New Build extension and major adaptations	3FE -630 by Sept 2018 plus 26 place nursery	Jan 2013 (allows for final fit out period)	
Coleridge Primary School – New Build extension and major adaptations Current - 2FE - 420 with 34 FTE nursery	Proposed 4FE - 840 with 34 FTE nursery	October 2011 Phase 3	Both east and west sites combined.
BroadWater Farm Inclusive learning Campus –Demolition and new build on existing site Current – BWFP 420 pupils - W C Harvey 30 Pupils – Moselle – 55 pupils	Proposed – 2 form entry 420 pupils mainstream plus 100 SEN	July 2013	Existing sq m reflects all 3 schools combined

Secondary Schools

- 4.21 The majority of Haringey's twelve secondary schools range in size from 6 to 10 forms of entry, although John Loughborough (a Seventh Day Adventist school) operates at just 2 forms of entry.

Table 4.3 Summary of projected demand/supply balance in secondary schools (GLA projections)

Schools/Class	Year 7 intake	Secondary
2008/9 vacancy levels	6.25%	6%
Year capacity exceeds demand	2014	2017

Secondary School Capacity

- 4.22 Most of the Haringey's secondary schools are close to their total net capacity for pupils in years 7 to 11. At secondary level, the GLA's DMAG demographic projections indicate that by September 2015 demand may begin to outstrip supply in Year 7. Across all secondary year groups, the projections indicate that by September 2017 demand could outstrip supply. The secondary school projections need to be viewed with some caution however, as they will not accurately reflect the impact of the opening of the new secondary school (Heartlands High) in 2010. It is difficult to predict exactly how big this impact will be as there are many contributing factors to school place demand, including public perception, geographical location and existing patterns of travel for children in the area. The impact will be clearer in September 2010 when the first cohort of Y7 pupils enter the school.

Importing and Exporting Between Boroughs

- 4.23 In 2006, 73.8% of secondary aged pupils residing in Haringey attended schools maintained by the Local Authority. This is an increase of 3.8% since 2002.
- 4.24 At Secondary level, Haringey is a net exporter of pupils, with 6.2% of the borough's resident secondary school population attending schools maintained by other local authorities. The biggest importer of pupils from Haringey (2008/9) is Enfield (13.3%) and Barnet (3.5%). Hackney is the biggest exporter of pupils into Haringey. 5.7% of Haringey's secondary school population live in Hackney. The Greater London Authority (GLA) demographic projections indicate that the upward trend for demand for Haringey secondary school places will continue and potentially, by September 2017, secondary school place demand will exceed supply at the borough level.
- 4.25 Haringey Council's Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme is seeing a roll out of more than £200 million on improving our secondary schools and ensuring that they are fit to meet the requirements of a 21st Century agenda. The Council's Strategic Business Case (SBC) for BSF sets out how and where the funding will be spent. The BSF programme is already well under way, with some of the work completed.

Table 4.4 Summary of Secondary School Building Schools for the Future Programme

Secondary Schools Location and type (new or extension)	New Capacity	Estimated Completion date	Comments
Alexandra Park School, Bidwell Gardens N11 2AZ New build 6 th form. Refurb/remodel rooms	Proposed 1411	Sept 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement.
John Loughborough. Holcombe Road, Tottenham N17 7AD. New build classrooms, Refurb/remodel rooms	300	Sept 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement.
Hornsey School for Girls Inderwick Road N8 9JF.-New build (learning resource centre), Refurb/remodel rooms	Proposed 1521	June 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
[Park View Academy, Langham Road, N15 3RB-New build classrooms/learning resource centre and Refurb/remodel rooms	1080	September 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
Fortismere School, Tetherdown, N10 1NE-New build music and performing arts	Current 1652 Proposed 1806	September 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
Gladesmore Community School. Crowland Road N15 6EB New build maths/English facilities and new build classrooms, Refurb/remodel rooms	1080	September 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
Northumberland Park. Trulock Road N17 0PG New build LRC and new build classrooms, Refurb/remodel rooms	1130	March 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
Highgate Wood School. Montenotte Road N8 8RN New build LRC, Refurb/remodel rooms	Current 1413 Proposed 1471	December 2009	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
St Thomas More. Glendale Avenue N22 5HN-New build LRC, Refurb/remodel of rooms	1146	September 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
Woodside High School. white Hart Lane N22 5QJ -New build inclusive learning campus, Refurb/remodel rooms	1206	September 2009	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
YPC Coppetts Road N10 1JP New build classrooms/gym/remodel and Refurb rooms	Current 110-120 Proposed 80	March 2010	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement
Heartlands High -Complete new build 11-16 school with ASD provision	810in 2010 and 1080 across all year groups by 2012.	The first stage - August 2010 September. Final stage 2011	Educational transformation. Continue to raise standards and achievement

Planned Provision, Consolidation and Expansion

4.26 The Building Schools for the Future programme of investment currently underway, including the new school at Heartlands, will increase overall secondary capacity in the borough. Capacity is then predicted to be sufficient up until 2016. A total of £27.6m is being invested as part of the BSF programme of works. No further investment is currently planned beyond that within the current BSF programme, although it should be noted that capacity exists within existing sites to raise the PAN of the new secondary school and other schools in the future if demand requires.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 4.27 The expected rise in demand for secondary places has been partially addressed with the provision of a 6fe (increasing to 8fe) new secondary school (Heartlands High) in central part of the borough. Heartlands that will open to Year 7 in September 2010.
- 4.28 Alterations to the overall PAN for the borough is necessary in the short term to respond to two low cohorts that have worked their way into the secondary system (as of 2009/10 these cohorts are currently in Y7 and Y8), but projections in the long term (taking rising birth rates into account) and demand for reception places (which will, over time, work their way into the secondary system) and the expected year on year rise in standards that Haringey schools have experienced means that the Council will need to continue to monitor and respond to increased demand for secondary places in the borough in the coming years.
- 4.29 However, secondary school place projections must be viewed with considerable caution. In addition to the uncertainties in predicting demographic changes, the significant changes in capacity in neighbouring boroughs as a result of their BSF programme means that it is particularly difficult to determine future secondary place demand in Haringey. This is further exacerbated by the rise in the education participation age as of 2013 to 17 (up to 18 in 2015).

Post 16 Education Provision

- 4.30 From September 2013, young people will be required to continue to participate in education and training up to the age of 17. The first cohort to be part of this new requirement will be the young people who started secondary school in September 2008 and who are currently in year 8. From September 2015 the participation age will be raised to 18 and will take effect with 17 year olds starting in 2015.
- 4.31 Table 4.5 shows the rolls at 6th forms in Haringey schools and at the Haringey Sixth Form Centre. It also shows the current 6th form capacities and compares this alongside capacity increases which will take effect under the Building Schools for the Future (BSF Wave 4 Schools Programme) in September 2010. The schools which will have additional post-16 provision are Alexandra Park, Fortismere and Hornsey Schools for Girls.

Table 4.5 Rolls at facilities for post-16 Education

School	2008/9 Capacity	2010/11 Capacity	2005/6 Actual	2006/7 Actual	2007/8 Actual	2008/9 Actual
Alexandra Park School N22	250	300	168	229	270	235
Fortismere School N10	450	500	435	445	379	406
Gladesmore Community School N15	0	0	50	57	0	0
Greig City Academy N8	150	150	99	115	108	142
Highgate Wood School N8	250	250	166	212	209	220
Hornsey School for Girls N8	250	300	253	277	227	206
Park View Academy N15	0	0	56	63	0	0
St Thomas More School N22	180	180	170	173	150	163
Woodside High School N22	0	0	92	66	0	0
Haringey Sixth Form Centre N17	850	1200	0	0	627	798

* John Loughborough and Northumberland Park never had 6th forms at their schools. In September 2007, the 6th form facilities at Gladesmore, PVA and Woodside High moved over to the Haringey Sixth Form Centre.

4.32 The LSC have examined post 16 data in light of the changes and recent GLA population projections and have concluded that, for September 2009, the growth at the Haringey Sixth Form Centre from 850 to 925 will be off-set by reducing numbers at the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL)⁷ from 2111 to 1961. This takes

account of growth within a declining 16-18 population cohort and a declining NEET (not in employment, education or training) cohort.

- 4.33 Once the raising of the participation age comes into effect in 2013 and subsequent roll date is captured year on year it is anticipated that formulating the projections for post-16 will become easier.
- 4.34 With the recent provision of the Haringey Sixth Form Centre, and the expansion of other schools' 6th forms, it is not anticipated that there will be a requirement to increase post-16 provision in the short term (in the next two to three years). The raising of the participation age between 2013 and 2015 means that Haringey will need to continue to assess the demand for and provision of post 16 places, and react accordingly. The October PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census) shows 2210 pupils in Haringey schools and colleges at post-16 level. As of January 2010 (figure from the PLASC count), this figure had risen to 2364 pupils – as compared with a GLA projection of 2282).
- 4.35 In addition to the above figures there are also (provisional) an additional 60 places via work based providers (CHENEL – 29, HALS – 4, Harrington Scheme – 7, KISS – 20) and an additional 50 places via apprenticeships (CHENEL– 40, HALS – 10).

Further Education

The College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London

- 4.36 In 2009, the College of North East London (CONEL) located in Tottenham Green merged with Enfield College to become the College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CHENEL). This is the only College in Haringey. The Enfield site is in the Ponders End area of eastern Enfield which is 6 miles north of the Tottenham Site.
- 4.37 The college has Learning and Skills Beacon Status and is in the top ten per cent of colleges nationally. The College has also achieved the Training Quality Standard (TQS), with excellence in Adult Social Care.
- 4.38 The College is focussed on the provision of education and training to enhance vocational skills and skills for life and work. The learner profile for both the Tottenham and Enfield sites is similar, although the Tottenham site offers the broader curriculum, including construction and engineering which are not offered at the Enfield site. The College's provision focus upon four key subject areas: Construction and built environment; Health, care, early years and applied sciences; Service industries, and Skills for life and work.
- 4.39 Learner numbers at the Tottenham site are significantly higher than at the Enfield site. At Tottenham there are over 2,000 full time 16-19 year old students and 9,000 adult learners of which 2,800 are full time. The total floor area reflects this, with a higher Gross Internal Floor Area at the Tottenham site compared to the Enfield site (26,200m² to 14,400m²).
- 4.40 The College offers extensive training in the workplace for 4000 individuals, including apprenticeships, with 500 employers. The College employs over 700 (550 FTE) staff. The College Strategic Development Plan covering the period up to 2013 commits the College to the development of both its Tottenham and Enfield Centres.

Future Plans for the CHENEL buildings

Tottenham Centre

- Create a better entrance/exit experience to the Tottenham Centre,
- Improve the Construction training facilities on the site including the refurbishment of the Lecture Theatre Block as training facilities
- Refurbishment and possible expansion of student enrichment, learner support, enrichment and leisure facilities and the extension of a Student hub/social heart.
- Develop co-location strategy with other public services including health and other education facilities.

Enfield Centre

- Creation of new Student enrichment, learner support, enrichment and leisure facilities and the creation of a Student hub/social heart
- Improve the entry to the site to prospective learners and creation of a clear single student entrance and improve the external appearance of
- Provide construction training facilities on the site
- Develop co-location strategy with other public services including health and other education facilities

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 4.41 There are no population growth related future infrastructure needs in the further education sector. However, CHENEL has long term aspirations for the modernisation of some its buildings. The College will seek to improve space efficiency and utilisation, whilst undertaking reconfiguration of each centre as appropriate to respond to curriculum development and improve the learner experience and flexibility of space usage. CHENEL stated that they are also are committed to working with partners on sustainable water, heat and power solution including decentralised energy network connections.

Special Education in the Borough

- 4.42 There are currently four special schools in the borough – Blanche Neville, Moselle, The Vale and William C Harvey. Table 4.6 below shows the roll trends over the last 7 years in the borough's special schools.

Table 4.6 Rolls at Special Education Schools

School Name		Jan 03	Jan 04	Jan 05	Jan 06	Jan 07	Jan 08	Jan 09
Blanche Neville	Primary	33	30	31	25	28	28	24
	Secondary	52	42	40	42	35	38	44
	Total	85	72	71	67	63	66	68
Moselle	Primary	46	43	44	41	41	46	51
	Secondary	75	78	76	86	87	75	72
	Total	121	121	120	127	128	121	123
The Vale	Primary	36	42	38	45	46	43	48
	Secondary	38	36	32	35	36	28	39
	Total	74	78	70	80	82	71	87
William C Harvey	Primary	33	33	26	26	35	29	31
	Secondary	39	38	41	42	24	17	18
	Total	72	71	67	68	59	46	49
	Overall total	352	342	328	342	332	304	327

Source: PLASC 2003- 2009

- 4.43 In September 2007 post-16 pupils at Moselle, the Vale and William C Harvey enrolled at the Sixth Form Centre. Haringey's CPYS states that the continued rise in autism presents particular challenges. The Service aims to make provision for their needs within the borough.
- 4.44 Improvements to the special schools include the current plans for Moselle and William C Harvey schools to be developed to establish a new primary special school at Broadwater Farm (the Inclusive Learning Campus – ILC) and a new secondary special school at Woodside High. This is estimated to be completed by 2012.
- 4.45 The new primary special school will provide 100 planned places and the new secondary will provide 120 planned places. These additional places will allow Haringey to reduce reliance on out of borough placements. In addition to this, there will be two new resource bases, each providing 25 planned places at Alexandra Park School and at Heartlands High School (the new secondary school in the borough).
- 4.46 The new places at Alexandra Park School and Heartlands High School as well as places at Woodside High indicate that the provision is well placed across the borough. However, primary provision through the ILC and resource provision at Mulberry means that provision for the primary age SEN group is mostly in the east of the borough. Further consideration is being given to establishing provision in the west of the borough.

Early Years Provision

- 4.49 Child care provision is critical infrastructure supporting parents and carers to pursue work, training and education opportunities. While any local authority is not responsible for the provision of childcare per se, they will provide at least a proportion of child care in the form of
- free nursery places for 3 and 4 year olds (up to 15 hours a week), and
 - longer periods of childcare through the provision of Children's Centres.
- 4.50 Local authorities have a duty under Section 11 of the 2006 Childcare Act to secure sufficient childcare to enable parents to work, or to undertake education and training leading to work. To fulfil this duty, local authorities help shape the local childcare market in response to parents needs. The remit for identifying childcare gaps in the market and working to help to fill those falls to Haringey's Children and Young People's Service (CYPS).
- 4.51 Haringey's CYPS has produced a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) - 2008, updated 2009 - and this assessment is an essential response to the duty. It is a measure of the nature and extent of the need for and the supply of childcare within each local area, and it helps the Council to identify where there are gaps in the market and plan how to support the market to address those gaps.
- 4.52 The assessment indicated that the supply of childcare varies from one part of the borough to another, both in terms of the number of places available, and in the pattern and combination of types of care. A complete refresh is currently being undertaken, with the final report due for publication on the 1 April 2011. This refresh will inform future strategic planning of childcare in the borough.
- 4.47 Latest findings on childcare sufficiency indicate that there are vacancies in childcare places across all types of settings. Within the east of the borough, data indicates that childcare settings in the Private Voluntary Independent (PVI) and maintained sectors generally had vacancies, while in the west most PVI and maintained provision was full.
- 4.48 The Council has seventeen Children's Centres which bring together a range of services for children fewer than five including family support, health and education. They include childcare, advice and support across the community, including ESOL/literacy classes for parents.
- 4.49 The Centres are distributed across the borough under a series of Children's Networks – North, South and West. Several Haringey primary schools incorporate Children's Centres. These are Bounds Green, Campsbourne, Harringay, Earlsmead, Seven Sisters, South Harringay and Welbourne.

Free early years education for three and four year olds

4.50 Through the Nursery Education Grant all three and four year olds are entitled to free part-time 'early years education' from the start of the term after a child's third birthday. This is up to five sessions of 2.5 hours each week, totalling 12.5 hours a week over a minimum of 38 weeks a year. However, a flexible entitlement has been introduced by Haringey Council in September 2009 as a pilot scheme which offers for 5 days x 3 hours per day or 2.5 days a week. The government has a commitment to extending the free entitlement to 15 hours a week for 38 weeks a year by 2010 across the rest of the country.

Table 4.7 Take-up rates of free early years education places.

Autumn 2008	NEG*	PLASC 2009**	Total	% of 3-4 population
3 year olds	739	1801	2590	74%
4 year olds	167	748	915	27%

*NEG- Nursery Education Grant

**PLASC – Pupil Level Annual School Census

4.51 The proportion of 3 year olds that access free early years entitlement is higher than the number of 4 year olds as the majority of four year olds are in reception classes and therefore do not require a part-time nursery place.

4.52 The assessment of provision by Haringey's schools and Children's Centres, as well as some provision by the private sector, appears to indicate that there is sufficient provision to meet this requirement.

Background documents

Annual School Place Planning Report 2009

Child Sufficiency Assessment 2008 and Update 2009

Greater London Authority (GLA) Data Management and Analysis Group information

Meetings with the service providers

SOCIAL CARE

- 5.1 The London Borough of Haringey's Adults, Culture and Community Services (ACCS) Directorate provides help, support and social care packages
- for people with learning disabilities,
 - mental health needs,
 - physical disabilities and
 - older people.
- 5.2 Haringey Council provides services and facilities both directly and through commissioning arrangements with the private and voluntary sector. There are a number of strategies/policies/documents that help to guide and inform the provision of social care:
- NHS Haringey Adult Services – Moving Forward Joint Mental Health Strategy for Adults
 - Haringey Adult Social Services – Commissioning Framework for Personalisation (July 2009)
 - Experience Still Counts: the Haringey Strategic Partnership's Strategy for improving the quality of life for older people (Delivery Plan 2009-2012)
 - Haringey Adult Services – Commissioning Plan for Services for Older People

Overview (Residential Care Homes and Day Care Provision)

- 5.3 Social care services are provided in a range of settings. These may include buildings converted from a non-care use which have been adapted to meet various social care uses over time to purpose built facilities. As a result, there are considerable variations in the size and formats of provision. The following information on facilities and formats has been made available for this report.

Table 5.1 Existing social care facilities in Haringey – Learning Disabilities

Site	Type	Places	Site area (m ²) (building area)	Site area per place
Ermine Road	Day Centre	50	2390	47.8
Gordon Road	Day Centre	12	207	17.3
Central Service	Day Centre	10	284	28.4
Keston Day Services	Day Centre	100	1325	13.3
Total / Average		172/43	4206/1051	94.7/24.4
Linden Road	Residential	6	394	65.7
Whitehall Street	Residential	15	1134	75.6
Total / Average		21	1528/764	141/70

Table 5.2 Existing social care facilities in Haringey – Mental Health

Site	Type	Places	Site area (m ²) (building area)	Site area per place
Clarendon Road	Day Centre	100	658.	6.6
684 Centre	Day Centre	70	480	6.9
Total / Average		170	1138	6.7
Alexandra Road Crisis Unit	Residential	8	495	61.9

Table 5.3 Existing social care facilities in Haringey – Older People

Site	Type	Places	Site area (m ²) (building area)	Site area per place
Woodside day Centre	Day Centre	24	230	9.6
The Grange Day Centre	Day Centre	32	547	17.1
The Haven Day Centre	Day Centre	20	310	15.5
Total / Average		76	1087	14.3
Red House	Residential	35	512	14.6
Broadwater Lodge	Residential	45	2489	55.3
Cranwood	Residential	33	429	13
Osborne Grove Nursing Home	Residential	32	Not known	-
Total / Average		113	3430	30.4

Table 5.4 Existing social care facilities in Haringey – Physical Disabilities

Site	Type	Places	Site area (m ²) (building area)	
Winkfield Resource Centre	Day Centre	NA	720	NA

Current Provision in Residential Care Homes

- 5.4 Residential care homes usually offer accommodation with care to residents who have a complex range of care needs or who have been assessed as not being able to look after their own needs in their own home. The care offered in these residential care services is usually based in the home and delivered on a 24/7 basis with varying levels of staff depending on the level of vulnerability and need of the residents. All residential care homes are required by law to register with the Care Quality Commission, which is the Government body tasked with setting standards in adult care services and to inspect and monitor care services against those standards.
- 5.5 The level of Council-owned residential care home places available for residents in the borough are shown above. In addition to these Council owned places, there are 63 private

providers of residential care homes offering 479 places, and 10 voluntary and charitable sector providers offering 147 residential care places in Haringey.

- 5.6 Haringey Council's ACCS Directorate considers the current, overall level of residential care home provision in Haringey as more than enough to cater for the needs of Haringey's residents. It is noted that much of the local capacity is occupied by residents placed by other local authorities and who remain their social care responsibility. ACCS indicates that this happens especially in the area of provision for residents with mental health care needs and adults with learning disabilities.
- 5.7 However, there are some shortfalls in specialist provision such as dementia care and services for people with Autism Deficit Syndrome (ASD) but it is anticipated that this provision be sourced through the reconfiguration of existing services, although some investment in new build offering more specialised facilities may be required.

Current Day Care Services Provision

- 5.8 The number of Council owned Day Services and Centres (including number of places available) in the Borough are shown above. In addition there are 6 voluntary sector day service providers who offer services specifically for Haringey's black and minority ethnic communities.
- 5.9 The Keston Day services are undergoing a number of changes in term of the services being re-provided within community based facilities. The programme is part of the modernisation programme required by the Department of Health's (DH) [Valuing People Now](#) policy initiative. As well as service users going directly to mainstream activities in public places to do with learning, sports, leisure and employment, ACCS have identified two community locations which will be managed by the Council to support the maintenance of social networks for those service users previously at the Keston Road building.
- 5.10 One was the former sixth form annex for the William Harvey School located at 20b Waltheof Gardens in Tottenham renamed the Roundway Day Services. The second building is located at Bounds Green and is part of a section 106 arrangement whereby Fairview property developers have to make space available for community use. It is proposed that the top floor be used for an Art gallery and workshop space, and the lower level for the community clubhouse which will also give opportunity for people to socialise and maintain social networks. Building works at the Bounds Green site are now completed and the Council are now working towards re-providing all of the services still located at Keston to be facilitated from Bounds Green and the Roundway.

Learning Disabilities

- 5.11 There are currently 172 Council-provided Day Service Places available in-borough for people with learning disabilities. There is currently no evidence of any major deficits in day service provision for this client group. It should also be noted that with the introduction of personalisation it is anticipated, based on the Government's national pilots that the way in which people with learning disabilities use day services will change once they are given the right to choose which services they want to purchase with their individual budgets. Within this context it is impossible to project what the future pattern of services will look like.

Older Persons

- 5.12 The Council provides 76 day places for older people. It is difficult to project what the future pattern of service provision will look like once the personalised social care is fully introduced in 2011 and older people needing social care are offered an individual budget, with the right to purchase the services they want to meet their needs and required outcomes.

Mental Health

- 5.13 In 1999 there were 3,800 places for people with mental health needs in the public sector and 37,100 places in the private / independent sector in the UK. This represents an average of one place for every 1394 people. Given Haringey's current population of 228, 837, this would suggest a requirement of 164 residential places against a current provision of 170.
- 5.14 Service models have continued to evolve since 1999. Given the geography of provision, this will need to be carried out for a mental health service catchment – which will involve a multi-borough approach. There are currently 170 statutory day places for mental health being provided at Clendon Road and the 684 Centre. A further 8 statutory residential places are provided at the Alexandra Road Crisis Centre.

Physical Disabilities

- 5.15 This Service is “transforming” into a user led group and therefore, notionally, there are no set number of places. The current users are all developing support plans and being provided with a Personal Budget (PB) which they may take as direct payment or that the Council can manage on their behalf. People are encouraged to pool their PB to employ art teachers, creative writing teachers etc. People will also need to pool their PB to pay for any personal care support they may need while attending the Winkfield Resource Centre.
- 5.16 There is a small amount of more traditional day service provision provided by the Third Sector, but exact figures for this provision is not available and Haringey's uptake of it is low.
- 5.17 With regard to physical disabilities, residential care and nursing provision is well catered for in Haringey by the Third Sector. Over time the demand for this is expected to continue to reduce. Placements in these facilities are generally on a short term basis until access to the appropriate housing is made.

Assessment of Current and Planned Provision in Social Care

- 5.18 There is no overall shortfall in the provision of traditional care services, apart from some very specialised areas of provision such as autism and dementia. It is noted that the Council is in the process of producing a new Dementia Strategy that will provide further information on future approaches and service models for this area.
- 5.19 In some areas, particularly mental health provision, there is an over provision. Resources, while full, provide for a significant number of non- Haringey residents. The NHS Haringey and Haringey Adult Service Joint Mental Health Strategy (2010 – 2013) has a joint strategy to improve the mental health and well being of people living in Barnet, Enfield and Haringey. The Strategy sets out key strategic priorities year on year up until 2013. Key to these priorities are shifting the balance of care from institutional inpatients settings to community based services, including improved access to rehabilitation and recovery, and for improving access to education and employment through remodelling day opportunities.
- 5.20 Haringey Council is piloting a “Personalisation in mental health care” project starting in 2010/11. The pilot will be one of the factors informing how social care is delivered in the future. The next update of the Community Infrastructure Plan will need to be more explicit in how provision up until 2026 will be delivered.
- 5.21 The borough’s Housing Investment Plan has a number of Adult, Community and Culture’s Services (ACCs) priorities in the way that housing - supported housing, sheltered housing or extra care sheltered housing - is provided to older people in the borough. The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) has agreed to capital fund a development of an additional 40 extra care units in Hornsey and 40 units in Highgate which will be ready by 2011.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 5.22 The Government’s Personalisation agenda and Valuing People Now (DoH 2009) aims to give people more independence, choice and control through high-quality and personalised services. This agenda and the programme of Transforming Social Care will radically affect both the type and demand for the social care provision. Evidence from the 13 pilots the Government commissioned suggests that a significant proportion of residents have used their individual budgets to purchase a different range of services and have moved away from more traditional forms such as residential care.
- 5.23 It is anticipated that Personalisation agenda will affect the demand for day care services. Indications from the national pilot authorities suggests that residents with mental health needs and a learning disability, exercising an individual budget, have purchased services and products that have enabled them to improve their fitness, body image and self confidence; supports that help them pursue employment and a career and which have helped them broaden their interests and social networks. This has inevitably led to a reduced demand for traditional day care places. With the exception of day services for older people, where the pace of change through personalisation has been slower, services have either been redesigned through the development of user-led social enterprise models or have been closed.
- 5.24 There is a clear move away from Council provision of residential care homes, particularly in relation to adults with mental health needs and residents with a learning disability. Therefore, Haringey Council anticipates a significant drop in demand for residential care

home services for these two groups of residents over the next three to five years. With the introduction of assistive technologies that offer monitoring equipment in a person's own home, linked to a central call centre, it is also likely that there will be far less reliance on residential care homes for older residents with complex needs.

- 5.25 With regard to mental health, the priorities are to work with the service users in residential settings to move on to supported housing and general needs housing, and to establish step-down flats, as well as ensuring that the housing needs of service users with mental health problems are included in the borough Capital Investment Programme. Haringey as the sixth highest prevalence of residents needing secondary mental health care, and one of the highest hospital admission rates for residents with complex mental illnesses such as schizophrenia. The suggested model is small clusters of no more than five self contained studio sized flats to support residents with complex mental health needs in mainstream housing settings.
- 5.26 With regard to learning disabilities, the Council is considering plans for developing high supported and specialist flats for adults with ASD and for people with complex learning disability and mental health needs. The Council is also working with the borough's main provider of residential care services to remodel and decommission some of its residential care schemes. There will also be a need for some social housing capital investment.
- 5.27 The Council have reviewed some of their existing sheltered housing schemes to ascertain if they are still fit for purpose, and as a result they are drawing up plans to develop new extra care scheme.
- 5.28 Local service providers generally believe that social care facilities are adequate, and that they are changing and responding to a new agenda of social care (Personalisation) which puts the client at the centre of the decisions taken on their lives. Once the Personalisation Agenda has been rolled out, the Council will be in a better position to assess how care is being provided and to make adjustments to the type of care it is currently providing to respond to the demand occurring in light of the changes as a result of Personalisation agenda.
- 5.29 The trend for future services is likely to be towards more multi functioning resource bases that meet the needs of a variety of different groups and not just one group's needs. Demand for community based and personalised services for people of all groups such as leisure services is expected to increase in the next 5 to 10 years. With the future trend of the personalisation agenda, both the design of buildings such as leisure centres, and other recreation and educational facilities, and the services and facilities they provide need to take account of the requirements and demands of the Borough's older people; disable residents and residents with life long and debilitating conditions to enable and promote easy access to all members of Haringey's community.

Background Documents

The Older Persons Housing and Support Needs Analysis

Housing Investment Plan – Priorities for Older People

Haringey Adult Social Services – Commissioning Framework for Personalisation (July 2009)

Assessment of Older People’s Needs in Haringey (Phase 1 August 2009)

Older People’s Needs Assessment Phase 2 – Project Initiative Document September 2009

Experience Still Counts: The Haringey Strategic Partnership’s Strategy for Improving the Quality of Life for Older People (Delivery Plan 2009 – 2012)

Haringey Adult Services – Commissioning Plan for Services for older People

Meetings with the service providers

DRAFT

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Libraries

- 6.1 The Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 states that it the duty of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport: “to superintend, and promote the improvement of, the public library service provided by local authorities in England ...and to secure the proper discharge by local authorities of the functions in relation to libraries conferred on them as library authorities by or under this Act”. Under the same Act, library authorities (County Councils, Unitary Authorities, London Boroughs and Metropolitan Districts) are required to: “provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons desiring to make use thereof”. Library authorities have a duty to allow access to their libraries to all comers, but their obligation to lend extends only to those who live or work or study full-time in their areas. This obligation has been extended by common practice and libraries across the country now lend to all comers, having initially verified identification and address.
- 6.2 Recent research has concluded that, nationally, book borrowing is down by 41% over the last ten⁸ years. Libraries in Haringey are a notable exception to this trend. Over the same period, book borrowing in Haringey has, in fact, risen by 53% and the number of visitors by 143%.
- 6.3 Haringey’s Library Services sit within the Culture, Libraries and Learning business unit within the Adults, Culture and Community Services Directorate (ACCS). The Council is promoting libraries as hubs for the community to access a range of services.

Current provision and existing capacity

- 6.4 There are nine libraries in Haringey. Mobile and housebound services are also provided. Library facilities are shown below.

Table 6.1 Libraries in Haringey

Location	Floorspace (m ²)
Wood Green	4,244
Alexandra Park Library	403
Coombes Croft Library	194
Highgate Library	333
Hornsey Library	Figure not available
Marcus Garvey Library	1,037
Muswell Hill Library	412
St. Ann’s Library	359
Stroud Green Library	93
Total	7,080
Average	885

- 6.5 In Haringey the average library size is 885 m². The two largest libraries are Wood Green and Hornsey. Wood Green Central Library is one of the busiest public libraries in London and one of the top 10 busiest in the country.

⁸ Cipfa Public Library Statistics

- 6.6 When reviewing library provision, it is important to understand not only gross library size, but also how the space is used and what type of use it caters for. Wood Green Library, for instance, is very intensively used with areas once allocated for backroom staff now being remodelled for use by members of the public. Two of the smaller community libraries in Haringey have received funding for much needed extensions from external grants: Coombes Croft Library and St Ann's Library had both become cramped because of the number of visitors wishing to use the libraries: the number of visitors to Coombes Croft Library, for instance, had increased by over 800% in recent years.
- 6.7 Some of the libraries in Haringey have a second floor which is inaccessible to people with some level of disability: at Highgate Library, for instance, the first floor is accessible only via a staircase: this means that this floor cannot be used as a core part of the library.
- 6.8 Libraries now provide a wide range of services in addition to their core function of book provision. In an urban area such as Haringey, there is considerable demand for space to study simply because many library users have inadequate facilities to study in the place in which they live. People who are studying often have their own laptops and so need electricity to recharge them – and conveniently placed power sockets – and wireless broadband facilities to provide access to the Internet.

National and Local Standards for Libraries

- 6.9 The NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) has identified a requirement of 23 m² of library space per 1,000 residents. This is a standard that had been used to establish library requirements in a number of growth areas.
- 6.10 The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) adopted an alternative approach which focuses on geographical coverage and proximity to services. The Public Library Standards (launched in 2001 and revised in 2008) provided a target of 99% of the population being within a one mile radius of a static library. Although the Public Standards are no longer enforced by inspection, Haringey still finds that they offer useful guidelines.
- 6.11 The Public Library Standards was launched by the Government (launched 2001, revised April 2008) to create a clear and widely accepted definition of an authority's statutory duty to provide a "comprehensive and efficient service" and set for the first time a performance monitoring framework for public libraries. Haringey's libraries work to this standard, although the standard itself is no longer enforced nationally.

Surplus or Deficits in Service Provision

- 6.12 Using the NHS HUDU standard of 23 m² per 1,000 residents, Haringey's population of 228,837 would expect to be provided with 5,262 m² of library floor area. With at least 7,080 m² confirmed, and the floor area of Hornsey Library to be added to calculations, it appears that Haringey has sufficient library provision from a floor area perspective. The existing known floor space of 7080.4m² equates to 31m² of library floor space per 1,000 population.

Geographic Differences in Service Provision

6.13 The most recent available performance monitoring has identified that over 99% of the population in Haringey has access to a library within a 1 mile radius. Two libraries have been deemed as needing improved access. Coombes Croft Library in Tottenham has already received lottery funding to be redeveloped and extended, and the works have taken place. Funding for improvements to other local libraries is currently being sought.

Future Infrastructure Needs

6.14 It is predicted that the housing growth in the borough will lead to 10,000 to 14,000 additional people by 2016/17. It is possible to determine whether the library facility needs of future population associated with housing growth targets can be met by existing provision. Based on a HUDU requirement of 23 m² per 1,000 population, between 5,500 and 5,595 m² would be required in 2016. This figure falls within the current floor space provision within the Borough.

6.15 For the identified growth areas, it is considered that there may be sufficient capacity in Wood Green Library and in Marcus Garvey Library (Tottenham Hale) to meet this future demand. However, further work is needed by the Adults, Culture and Community Services Directorate to explore this.

Table 6.2 Assessment of future needs

	Population	m ² required	Current library floorspace (m ²)
2006 - Baseline	228,837	5,262	7,080
2016 - Low	239,150	5,500	7,080
2016 - High	243,250	5,595	7,080

New Library Formats

6.16 As in other community infrastructure domains, service and facility models have evolved and changed. A number of newer facilities in London provide indications of the scale of facilities and how they relate to catchments. In the event that new facilities are developed to address geographic gaps or replace obsolete facilities, it is recommended that these, and others, are reviewed to establish facility specifications.

Table 6.3 Case studies of library floorspace by catchment population

Library	Catchment	Floor area (m ²)	Floor area m ² / catchment – per person
Hendon Library, Barnet	70,000	1,800	0.026
Newham Library, Newham	20,000	1,000	0.050
Beckton Globe, Newham	19,540	1,003	0.051
Stratford Library, Newham	40,000	2,000	0.050
West Norwood, Lambeth	43,450	1,034	0.024
Idea Store, Bow, Tower Hamlets	24,000	1,125	0.047
Total / Average	217000	7,962	0.037

Source: Designing Libraries website

- 6.17 Haringey does not have an obvious deficit in existing library provision. Housing growth targets and attendant population growth would not result in the facility offer falling below either the Public Library Service Standards or below HUDU standards by 2016. It is, however, recommended that the capacity of local facilities in high growth focus areas at Wood Green and Tottenham Hale to meet future needs be the subject of further investigation. It is also recommended that any facility age and obsolescence issues be highlighted. Future funding streams will also have to be identified for any work to provide additional provision within libraries.

Museums

- 6.18 The Museum Registration Scheme was established in 1988 through the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA). Since then it has supported over 2,000 museums across the UK to focus on standards and to identify areas for further work and development. In 2004, the Scheme was renamed Accreditation to better reflect its purpose and the achievements of those museums which meet the standards it sets out. The Scheme is regarded as one of the most innovative and effective developments in the museum sector. It has led the way in raising museum standards in the UK, and has been used as a model and source of inspiration for museums overseas. The Scheme is administered by MLA Council, supported by regional Renaissance teams in England.
- 6.19 The GLA's Cultural Strategy sets out the need for London to support its cultural infrastructure, and says that access to culture should be a right of all Londoners. It emphasises the role that museums can play in achieving this.
- 6.20 There are currently two museums in the borough, Bruce Grove and the Markfield Beam Engine Museum.
- 6.21 Bruce Castle is a Grade 1 listed sixteenth century manor house in 20 acres of parkland. It opened as a museum in 1906 and is a formally accredited museum. The building is currently also the base of the Borough's Archives Service and collections of material on local history. The museum and the Archives Service aim to work with local people and other partners to collect record and care for Haringey's unique cultural heritage and to promote the understanding and enjoyment of that heritage through access and education for all. A major bid for Heritage Lottery Fund is being pursued for the refurbishment of the Bruce Castle Museum, the outcome of which will be known by 2010. Bruce Castle

Museum is referred to as a “hidden tourist gem” by the BBC
(http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/london/hi/things_to_do/newsid_8091000/8091418.stm)

- 6.22 The Markfield Beam Engine Museum sits within Markfield Park and has been improved as part of a package of Heritage Lottery Fund money for improvements to the park in which it is located (Markfield Park). The museum focuses on the industrial development of Lee Valley and the role that the beam engine played in this development. The Museum is currently run by volunteers. During the development of the park, Haringey’s Libraries, Archives & Museum Service have made a commitment to take on the management of the Museum and a legal agreement is in the process of being drawn up to finalise this arrangement. They will work in partnership with the MBEAM Trustees to increase the audiences to the Museum and turn it into a marketable visitor attraction.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 6.23 National standards do not relate to the amount of museum space a borough should have, but rather to the facilities provided in the museum. Continued improvements to existing museums or provision of new museums in the borough would be welcomed and would be given due consideration as part of the Council’s imminent updated Cultural Strategy.

Background Documents

The Public Library Standards (revised April 2008)

National Health Service London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) standards for library provision.

GLA Cultural Strategy 2004

Meeting with the service provider

OPEN SPACE

- 7.1 The provision of public open space and facilities for sport and recreation underpins the quality of life of Haringey's residents. Haringey Council has developed a cross-cutting policy framework for public open space and sports facilities informed by a comprehensive Open Space and Sports Assessment undertaken by Atkins Consultants in 2004. This work has informed the development of an Open Spaces Strategy in 2005 (due for review in 2010/11), the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy in 2006 and the Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD in 2008.

Public Open Space

Current provision

- 7.2 Haringey has a wide range of public and other open space including the following categories - Public Parks, Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, Significant Local Open Land (SLOL) Regional Park, Urban Parks, Local Nature Reserves, and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCS), allotments, play provision and playing pitches. These include the following open spaces:

Green Belt

- Lee Valley Regional Park

Metropolitan Open Land

- Coldfall Wood and Coppets Road Sports Ground
- Highgate Golf Course
- Parkland Walk (Section from Highgate Underground Station to Finsbury Park), N4
- Parkland Walk (Section from Muswell Hill Road to Muswell Hill), N10
- Highgate Wood, Queens Wood, Shepherds Hill
- Allotments and Crouch End Playing Fields, N6
- Alexandra Park, N22
- Muswell Hill Golf Course, N10
- Finsbury Park, N4
- New River Sports Ground, White Hart Lane
- Recreation Ground, N17
- Lordship Lane Recreation Ground and Downhills Park, N17
- Tottenham Cemetery and Bruce Castle Park, N17
- Highgate School Playing Fields, N6
- Highgate Station Cutting, N6
- Coldfall School and Fortismere School Playing Fields & 79 Creighton Avenue, N10
- Former track bed - adjacent Highgate Wood, N6 1.48 D11
- Former railway land adjacent to Finsbury Park, N4
- Highgate School Sports Ground, N6

Significant Local Open Land

- St Aloysius/Channing Playing Fields N8
- Scout Park, Woodfield Way, N11
- Crouch Hill covered reservoir N8
- Chestnuts Recreation Ground N15
- Frederick Knight Sports Ground N17
- Fortis Green Reservoir and Playing Field 7.10 D9
- Woodside Park N22
- Down Lane Recreation Ground N17
- Priory Park N8
- Ducketts Common/Greengate Common N8
- Avenue Gardens, N22
- Chapmans Green, N22
- Civic Centre Gardens, N22
- Kings Road Public Open Space, N22
- Noel Park Recreation Ground, N22
- Paignton Park, N15
- Railway Fields, N4
- St Mary's Churchyard, N8
- Stanley/Culross Public Open Space, N15
- Tottenham Green, N15
- Tower Gardens, N17
- Wood Green Common, N22
- Stationers Park, N8
- Weir Hall Road, N17
- Belmont Recreation Ground, N15

Ecologically valuable sites, Local nature reserves and green corridors are all listed in Schedule 9 of the current UDP.

7.3 The spaces identified above are principally owned and managed by the London Borough of Haringey. Major exceptions to this are:

- The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority which manages the Lee Valley Park, part of which is located in the east of the borough;
- Alexandra Park, one of the borough's three metropolitan parks, which is managed by the Trustees of Alexandra Palace;
- Highgate Woods, a district park, which is managed by the Corporation of London.

Existing Capacity

7.4 The most recent assessment of open space provision in the borough is the Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment, 2004 which was used to inform the Open Spaces Strategy (2005) and the Borough's Open Space and Recreational Standards SPD (2008). The borough contains 383ha of public open space. This makes up 12.8% of the total land area of the borough.

- 7.5 In addition to the 383ha of public open space (POS), educational open spaces (17.61ha), allotments (42.38ha) and housing open land (54.72ha) make up a total of 114.71ha of open spaces. This means that there is 497.71ha of open space overall.
- 7.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are sites where the Council will not permit development on or adjacent to sites unless there is a) no adverse effect on the nature conservation value of the site, or b) the importance of development outweighs the nature conservation value of the site. A full schedule of the sites is listed in the current UDP.

Table 7.1 Amount and Type of Public Open Space in Haringey

Type	Number of open spaces	Total hectares
Regional Park	1	12.29
Metropolitan Park	3	141.83
District park	3	68.92
Linear Open Space	2	15.72
Local Park	20	113.48
Small Local Park and Open Space	32	30.63
Total	61	382.87

Source: Haringey Open Spaces Strategy 2005

National and Local standards for Public Open Space

- 7.7 PPG17 recommends that any assessment of open space in a borough takes into account:
- The overall level of supply, including the degree to which provision meets needs from beyond the local authority boundary;
 - The accessibility of locations;
 - The level of usage of facilities;
 - The particular functions which certain facilities may perform, for example as a meeting place for one age group or community;
 - The potential for a recreational use to contribute to wider social or regeneration objectives for Haringey;
 - The potential for new use, for example by achieving dual use of a facility or by bringing a private open space into public use;
 - The potential to focus improved recreational provision of a particular site, in preference to lower level use of less accessible locations.
- 7.8 The Mayor's Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies was produced to assist the boroughs with open space strategies. At the time that the Atkins Assessment of Haringey's open space provision was carried out the Guidance was emerging and was in draft form only. The consultants duly took note of its provisions and used these provisions in their approach to the preparation of Haringey's Open Space Assessment. The Guide contains a number of pertinent paragraphs in terms of the size of open space, as well as the different ways in which open space can provide value to the community around it. The Guide itself states that it is "not intended to be prescriptive. It provides a framework of what should be included in open space strategies and a tool kit of different

approaches illustrated by practical methods. This will enable individual boroughs to select the methods of most relevance to them”.

- 7.9 The 2008 Open Space and Recreation Standards SPD also provide local standards for the amount of and access to public open space in Haringey for new residential development. These standards are:
- An overall target of 1.7 ha per 1,000 population was identified;
 - All residents within the borough should have access to a public open space or park within 400m from home;
 - All residents within the borough should have access to a District park within 1.2km from home.
 - All residents within the borough should have access to a Metropolitan Park within 3.2km from home;
- 7.10 Haringey’s Place Survey (carried out between October and December 2008) shows that 72% of residents are satisfied with parks and open spaces in Haringey (up from 66% in 2003/04), this is on a par with the London average of 72%.

Evidence of Surplus or Deficits in Service Provision

- 7.11 Based on the 2007 PLP (post London Plan) GLA High Projections, Haringey has 1.67 hectares of public open space per 1,000 population. This is slightly below the borough’s target for new development of 1.7ha per 1,000 population.
- 7.12 Haringey Council has identified open space deficiencies, based on a 400 metre walking distance from open space.
- 7.13 The following wards contain a high percentage of area that falls further than 400m walking distance from public open space.
- 75% of Northumberland Park Ward
 - 50% of White Hart Lane Ward
 - 25% of Highgate Ward
 - 25% of Crouch End Ward
 - 12% of Fortis Green Ward
 - 12% of Alexandra Ward
- 7.14 The Atkins Open Spaces and Sports Assessment also analysed areas of the borough deficient in local parks and small local parks. These types of park provide a significant resource for day to day usage by nearby residents.
- 7.15 Wards with the poorest access to **small local parks** were identified as:
- Northumberland Park.
 - Highgate
 - Fortis Green
 - Alexandra
 - Muswell Hill
 - St. Ann’s
 - Bruce Grove
- 7.16 Wards with the poorest access to **local parks** included:
- White Hart Lane
 - Highgate

- Crouch End
- Muswell Hill
- Bruce Grove
- Stroud Green
- Harringay
- Seven Sisters
- Tottenham Green

7.17 Most areas of the borough are well served by district parks. However, small areas of Crouch End, Fortis Green, Woodside, Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Green wards are not well served by the distribution of district parks.

Current and Planned Improvements

7.18 11 Council managed parks have received Green Flag status (the joint highest in London). A further three non-council managed parks (Alexandra Palace Park, Highgate Wood, Tottenham Marshes) have also achieved this status, bringing the total number of open spaces in the borough with Green Flag status to 14.

7.19 Haringey Council is seeking to become an accredited local authority in respect of Green Flag status so that all significant open spaces in the borough and those managed by the Council would become Green Flag sites. The table below sets out the current improvement plans for parks and open spaces.

Table 7.2 Current Improvements for Parks and Open Spaces

Site	Improvement Plans	Funding Sources
Lordship recreation Ground	Extensive landscaping works, new environmental centre and City Farm and the opening up of the River Moselle	Heritage Lottery Fund, Greater London Authority, Environment Agency
Muswell Hill Playing Fields	New play and recreation facilities, landscaping works, pitch improvements and new community / changing provision	S106, Football Foundation
Fairlands Park	New play and recreation facilities, landscaping works	S106
Ducketts Common	Play and landscaping improvements	S106, Landfill tax funding
Down Lane Park	Play and landscaping improvements	S106

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 7.20 In order to maintain the current figure of 1.67ha of open space per 1,000 population, Haringey need to increase its provision by up to 24 hectares using current provision as a basis, or 32 hectares using the SPD as a basis.

Table 7.3 Potential Public Open Space Requirements

Year	Population	Current 1.67 / 1,000 ha	SPD Target 1.7 / 1,000 ha	NPFA 2.43 / 1,000 ha
2006 – Baseline	228,837	382	389	556
2016 – Low	239,150	399	407	581
2016 – High	243,250	406	414	591

- 7.21 This is a challenging target in an urban borough within London. The Council will need to seek to create new open space where the opportunity to do so arises as well as seeking to improve the quality and usage and accessibility of existing public open space.
- 7.22 As a focus for new housing in the borough, Haringey Heartlands will create demand for open space in Noel Park Ward and part of Hornsey Ward. Part of Noel Park ward is considered to be deficient in access to public open space. Options for increasing access to Alexandra Palace Park from Haringey Heartlands should be considered. In either instance, S106 money should be secured as part of the development to help towards the cost of increasing provision of or access to open space in the area.
- 7.23 Tottenham Hale covers the Tottenham Hale and Tottenham Green wards. Given the proximity of Tottenham Hale to Lee Valley Regional Park and other local parks, this growth area generally has good access to public open space. However, there is a pocket of Tottenham Green Ward which suffers from poor access. As part of the development of the Greater Ashley Road, there is commitment to improve accessibility to existing open space(s).
- 7.24 Development of the Tottenham Hotspur ground to provide increased capacity will also seek to provide new housing, retail and public realm facilities. Northumberland Park is the area having the greatest overall deficiency in open space and S106 monies should be secured as part of the development to create new open space within the area in order to address this deficiency.

Playing Pitches

Current provision

- 7.25 Sports facilities are provided either at the borough's parks or through bespoke facilities. These include two athletic pitches – one at White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre and one at Finsbury Park. The UK Athletics Governing Body recommends that there is

one athletic track per borough, and so the borough is currently overprovided in this area. Consideration will be given to making one of the athletic tracks a priority track.

7.26 The table below sets out existing playing pitch provision in Haringey

Table 7.4 Playing Pitches in Haringey

Type of pitch	No. of pitches in Haringey
Adult Football pitches	36
Junior Football pitches	16
Mini Football pitches	12
Cricket pitches	18
Cricket practice nets	8
Rugby pitches	4
Full size Artificial Turf pitches	6
Multi use games areas	25

National and local standards for playing pitches

- 7.27 There are a number of national and local ‘standards’ that relate to the amount of playing pitches per person and the accessibility of these pitches from people’s homes.
- 7.28 Fields in Trust (FIT) provides standards for provision of playing pitches. This is given as 12 m² per person. This would equate to 1.2ha per 1,000 of population.
- 7.29 The 2008 Open Space and Recreation Standards SPD also provided local standards for the amount of playing pitches per person, as well as accessibility in Haringey. These standards have been specifically developed for the borough. They are:
- All residents should have access to playing pitches within 400m of home;
 - An overall target of 0.57 ha per 1,000 population was identified;
- 7.30 The Atkins Open Spaces and Sports Assessment (which was used to inform the Open Space and Recreation Standards SPD) also identify provision by number of pitches. Nationally, there is one pitch for every 989 persons. In London this falls to one pitch per 1,335 persons.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 7.31 The Council has recently adopted a Football Development Plan. This shows that there is a particularly strong demand for football in the borough and a significant shortage of available pitches to cater for 233 teams registered in the borough. This shortage is exacerbated by the very low number of pitches available in the neighbouring boroughs of Islington and Camden.
- 7.32 The Council is seeking to develop key sites in each of the seven neighbourhood management areas. The Football Development Plan also seeks to ensure that a multi use games area (MUGA) will be provided in every borough ward to promote local, free access to facilities.

- 7.33 In addition to the overall shortage of football pitches, the quality of many of the existing pitches and the necessary ancillary facilities is poor and this has the effect of further reducing capacity.
- 7.34 Not all local authorities can be expected to replicate national standards locally, given varying intensities of development and specialisations. It can also be expected that many pitches will be provided in Local, District and Regional Parks. The priorities in Haringey should be to:
- Ensure that no pitches are removed from use
 - Develop the approach of providing facilities at a Neighbourhood level
 - Seek to improve existing pitches and, where appropriate, obtain contributions from qualifying developments towards meeting these costs
 - Develop multi use games areas across the borough to enable provision of at least one multi use games area per ward.

Play Facilities

Current Provision

- 7.35 The 2006 audit of Children's Playing Spaces identifies 102 play areas across the borough in parks and open spaces, on housing estates and provided through voluntary sector organisations.
- 7.36 Based on the adopted standard for play provision of 3m² per child aged 0 – 16, the following wards were identified as having the greatest deficiency (in order of deficiency):
- Bruce Grove
 - Northumberland Park
 - Fortis Green
 - White Hart Lane
 - Tottenham Green
 - Tottenham Hale
 - Muswell Hill
 - Noel Park
 - Bounds Green
 - Crouch End
 - Woodside
 - Hornsey
 - St Ann's

- 7.37 The 2006 Audit also identified issues associated with the quality of provision, the play value offered and the access to sites.

Planned Improvements and Future Infrastructure Needs

- 7.38 Haringey Council is currently implementing a programme of improvement for play provision jointly funded by central government through the 'Playbuilder' initiative and with

the Council's own funding. Eleven schemes have been identified for works in 2009/10 as set out in the table below, and eleven more sites will be improved in 2010/11.

Table 7.6 Planned Improvements to Children's Play Provision 2009/10

Playbuilder Initiative Name of Site	Ward	Playbuilder Capital Allocation	LBH Capital Allocation	Total Investment
Hartington Park N17	Tottenham Hale	40,000	30,000	70,000
Tewkesbery Road N15	St Anns	30,000	20,000	50,000
Paignton Park N15	Seven Sisters	35,000		35,000
Tower Gardens N17	White Hart Lane	30,000	35,000	65,000
Bruce Castle Park N17	White Hart Lane	100,000	70,000	170,000
West Green Open Space N15	St Ann's	40,000	45,000	85,000
Appleby Close (HFH site) N15	St Ann's	40,000	0.00	40,000
Railway Fields N4	Harringay	10,000	20,000	30,000
Campsbourne Estate (HFH site) N8	Hornsey	40,000	0.00	40,000
Lordship Lane Rec. N17	West Green	20,000	0.00	20,000
Muswell Hill Playing Fields N10	Muswell Hill	150,000	0.00	150,000
Contingency	-		55,000	55,000
		£535,000	£275,000	£810,000

7.39 Improving play provision is a significant priority for the Council and currently most wards within the borough fall below the play standard of 3m² of play space per child set out in the SPD.

7.40 All qualifying future development within the borough will be expected to contribute towards addressing this deficiency and to assist in improving quality, play value and access.

Allotments

Current provision

7.41 There are currently 42 hectares of allotments providing a total of 1650 plots in Haringey. This equates to 0.18 ha of allotment space and 7.9 plots per 1,000 residents.

7.42 The Council's Leisure Services are also in the process of bringing back to full use a further 2 currently disused sites. This will provide an additional 25 plots by spring 2010.

National and local standards for allotments

7.43 The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners recommend a provision of 15 plots per 1,000 households. Locally, the Borough's Open Space and Recreation Standards SPD identifies the following standards:

- All residents should have access to an area of allotment within 800m from home.
- 0.24 ha of allotment space per 1,000 population.

Evidence of surplus or deficits in service provision

- 7.44 With over 92,000 households in the borough, there are approximately 19.75 plots per 1,000 households in Haringey. This is above the standard recommended by the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners and above the London average of 13 plots per 1,000 households.
- 7.45 The borough's area based standard of 0.24 hectares would suggest a current requirement of 54.9 hectares, indicating a current deficit of almost 13 hectares. Demand for allotments in the borough is high, and there are waiting lists for many of the sites. Additional allotment requirements must be prioritised in those parts of the borough where there is a shortage. The Atkins Assessment concluded that those areas were Bounds Green, Bruce Grove, Crouch End, Fortis Green, Haringay, Hornsey, Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters, St Ann's, Tottenham Green and Tottenham Hale. Further detail on allotment deficiency can be found in chapter 8 of the Atkins' Assessment.

Table 7.7 Current Allotment Provision and Future Requirements

Year	Population	Requirements at 0.24 HA / 1,000	Current Plots Per 1,000 HH
2006 - Baseline	228,837	55	19.8
2016 - Low	239,150	57	19.0
2016 - High	243,250	58	18.7

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 7.46 With 42 hectares of allotment space currently available, Haringey would need to provide an additional 15 to 16 hectares of allotments space by 2016. Without additional provision, the number of plots per 1,000 households will fall from 19.8 to 18.7. In this regard, the borough currently performs well and would not fall below standards. This analysis may also indicate that the borough has larger plots than elsewhere, or that more efficient use of the land set aside for allotments could be made.

Ecology, Nature Reserves and Sites of Nature Conservation value

- 7.47 There are 59 sites of importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) identified in the borough. These were graded based on definitions provided by the former London Ecology Unit (LEU) as being of Metropolitan, Borough or Local Importance. In addition there are identified Ecological Corridors (Schedule 11 of the UDP).
- 7.48 National Indicator 197 (NI197) measures the performance of local authorities for biodiversity by assessing the implementation of active conservation management of Local Sites. There are a number of assessments as to whether an indicator is being met. This

includes management activity carried out in accordance with a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and whether advice on conservation management has been provided by the local sites partnership and has been/is being acted upon.

- 7.49 There are 70 sites within the Borough identified as offering ecological value which were graded, based on definitions provided by the former London Ecology Unit (LEU) as being of Metropolitan, Borough or Local Importance.
- 7.50 The LEU identified as deficient, areas more than 1km from an accessible site of at least Borough importance. This identified an area in the centre of the borough as being deficient which includes part of Woodside, White Hart Lane and West Green wards.
- 7.51 Three sites are currently classified by Natural England (formerly English Nature) as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) with a further seven sites under consideration for this status. The ratio proposed by Natural England is 1 hectare of LNR for every 1,000 population. Even if the further seven sites were all to be classified as nature reserves, this would still leave a deficiency area in the central part of the borough.
- 7.52 Access to areas of nature conservation value was assessed based on the recommended LPAC /GLA standard of a 280m catchment. Whilst this demonstrated that there was extensive coverage of areas having nature conservation interest throughout the borough, there are significant parts of the borough without access. This could potentially be addressed by creating additional habitats on sites where none currently exist.

Table 7.8 Evidence of surplus or deficits in service provision

Standard	Source	Haringey Performance
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)		
English Nature target of 1 hectare of LNR per 1,000 pop	Local Nature Reserves: Places for People and Wildlife. English Nature (now Natural England), 2004	0.16ha/1000 population predicted to fall to 0.14 ha/1000 by 2016.
Natural and semi-natural green space		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All residents should have access to an area of a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation of either Borough or Metropolitan Importance within 500m from home. ▪ 1.82 ha of SINC per 1000 	Open Spaces & Rec Standards SPD	

Green Infrastructure

- 7.53 PPS12 states that “Green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional green space, both new and existing, both urban and rural, which supports the natural and ecological processes and is integral to the health and quality of life of sustainable communities”.

- 7.54 Natural England guidance draws a distinction between planning for green infrastructure and open/green space strategies in the following terms:
- Green infrastructure goes beyond the site specific, considering also the ‘big picture’ – landscape context, hinterland and setting, as well as strategic links of sub regional scale and beyond:
 - Green infrastructure considers private as well as public assets:
 - Green infrastructure provides multi functional, connected network delivering ecosystem services;
 - Whilst PPG17 compliant studies consider typologies beyond sports and amenity greenspace, spaces are considered primarily from access, quality and management perspectives, rather than consideration of wider environmental benefits and services. These green spaces are, however, important constituents of a green infrastructure network.
- 7.55 “Green infrastructure is especially relevant to the housing and economic growth agendas (particularly the Growth Areas and Growth Points) and to the regeneration of urban areas. Here, green infrastructure is about development going hand-on-hand with the protection of existing environmental assets and the creation of new ones. It’s about putting the environmental right at the centre of the planning process and producing a strategic and linked, multifunctional network of spaces with benefits for people and wildlife. It’s also about underpinning the sustainability of a town or city, including making it resilient to the effects of climate change and enabling local authorities to meet their duty to conserve biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006” – Natural England Green Infrastructure Guidance 2009.
- 7.56 The Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment recognises the existing green network and makes recommendations to provide further linkages between presently remote sites. This covers measures to create, enhance and protect ecological corridors, the provision of additional green chains and walks and public open spaces by rivers. The document also recognises the importance of allotments, cemeteries, sports pitches, footpaths and bridleways, cycle routes and private gardens in this network.
- 7.57 “It is important not just to think of green chains and corridors within the London Borough of Haringey, but to look at creating links on a more strategic level, with surrounding boroughs, in order to create a green network for London...Liaison with adjacent boroughs will need to be undertaken, to enable these links to be established” – Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment 2003.
- 7.58 The Council adopted a Biodiversity Action Plan in 2009. This Plan replaces the Plan that dated from 2004. The plan contains a number of actions in respect of biodiversity. These Actions include:
- Improved active management of SINC’s as defined by National Indicator 197.
 - A reduction in the area of nature conservation deficiency by removing barriers to access (e.g. at Stroud Green Railway Embankment), improving the biodiversity of existing sites to increase their designation to Borough grade SINC (e.g. Lordship Recreation Ground) and the creation of new sites in areas of deficiency (e.g. Northumberland Park through pursuit of planning gain from new development).
 - The designation of new LNRs by 2014 (Greenest Borough Strategy target is for 3 new LNRs).

- Explore the opening of the New River (Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation) as a green chain and walking route as proposed in 2006 UDP.
- The adoption of new habitat and species action plans for allotments, gardens, parks and open spaces, woodland, standing water, built structures and bats;
- The production of habitat statements on wasteland, railway land and rivers and streams.

Background Documents

Haringey Open Space Strategy 2005

Haringey Biodiversity Action Plan 2009

Haringey Football Development Programme 2009

Haringey Audit of Children's Playspaces 2006

Haringey Open Space Study (updated 2008 as part of Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document)

Haringey Open Space and Recreational Standards Supplementary Planning Document 2008

Meeting with the service providers

LEISURE FACILITIES

Current Provision

- 8.1 Haringey operates five sports and leisure facilities in the Borough. These are:
- Finsbury Park Track and Gym.
 - Park Road Leisure Centre
 - College Road Sports Centre (at the Haringey Sixth Form Centre)
 - Tottenham Green Leisure Centre
 - White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre
- 8.2 There are six public swimming pools located on two sites: Tottenham Green Leisure Centre (teaching pool and main pool) and Park Road Leisure Centre (Teaching pool, main pool, diving pool and outdoor pool).
- 8.3 In addition to the public pools, there are three school pools that are over 20 metres long at Northumberland School, South Haringay and Highgate School (the Mallinson). All of these pools have restricted public access. There is also one disused facility at Fortismere School.
- 8.4 There are further 15 facilities with large sports halls operated through main leisure providers and secondary schools, with additional provision of 79 community venues or smaller sports facilities across the borough.
- 8.5 There are also seven sports halls located outside the borough, with Sobell Sports Centre in Islington and the Ashmole Centre in Barnet to meet community needs. The relationship of facilities outside the borough is not clear-cut. A borough boundary is not a barrier to Haringey residents who wish to use facilities outside of the borough. However, Council-owned sports facilities frequently offer special rates of membership to their residents. In Haringey, some of the categories of membership (but not all) require you to be a resident in Haringey.
- 8.6 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) allows the Council to look beyond the borough boundary at facilities in other boroughs; it is a computer model which helps to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities. Work to date has concentrated on the major community sports facilities of sports halls, swimming pools, synthetic turf pitches, and indoor bowls centres. Development of the model is underway to include indoor tennis centres. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport are capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to a facility. In order to estimate the level of sports facilities (supply), by the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce.
- 8.7 In terms of outdoor sports provision, there are a total of 119 clubs identified as operating within the borough. Of these, football is the most popular sport.
- 8.8 There are three full artificial turf pitches, (ATP) currently in use, all of which are floodlit. These are located at Northumberland Park Sports Centre, White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre and Hornsey School for Girls. ATPs are also being developed at Fortismere, White Hart Lane and Highgate Wood.

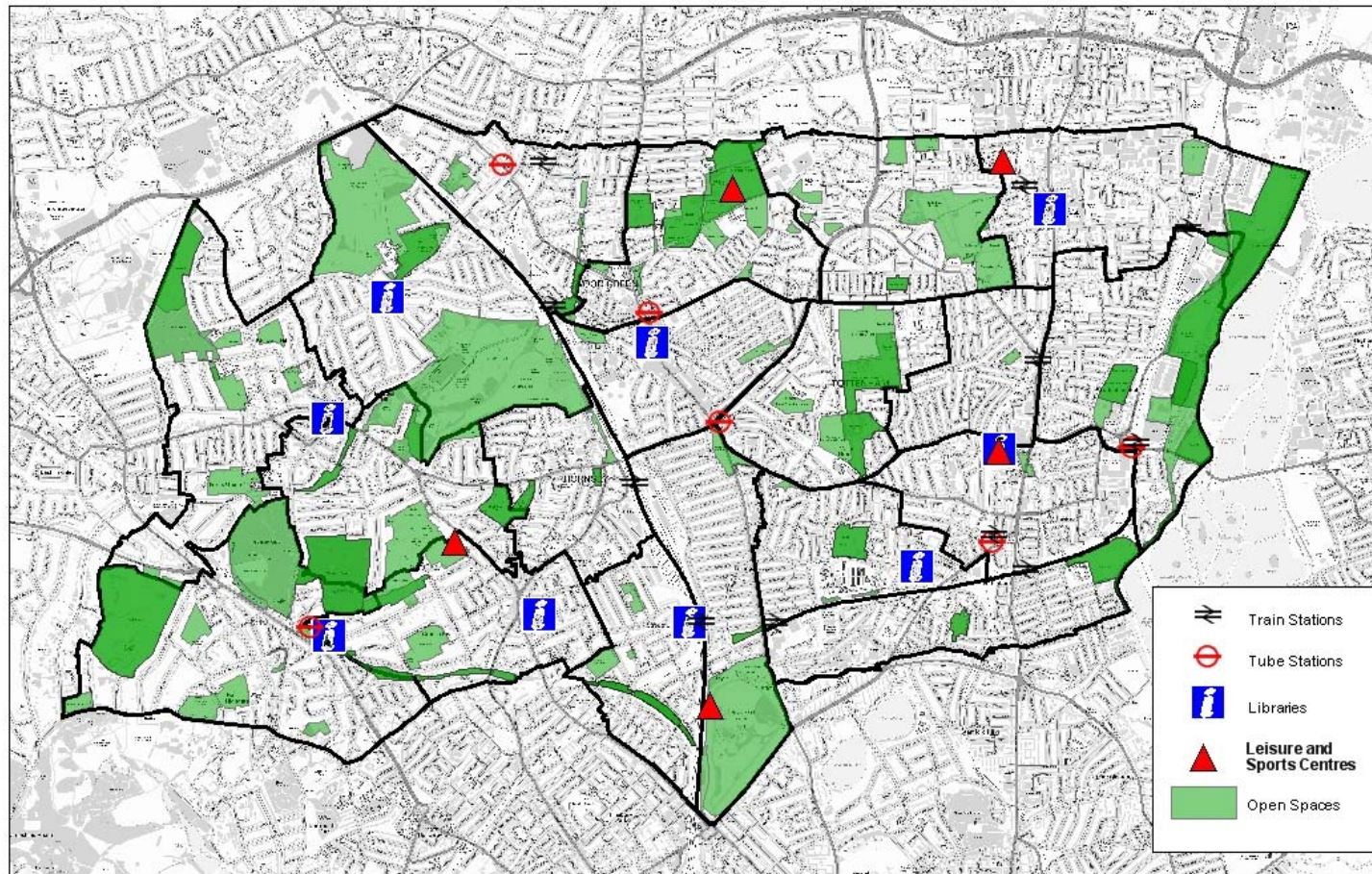
- 8.9 The Place Survey 2008/09 shows satisfaction with sports and leisure facilities in Haringey at 50% (up from 39% in 2003/04). This is above the London average of 47%.
- 8.10 It is important to note that the Sport England and the NHS aims to get an additional two million people more active in sport by 2012. Sport England's target is that at least one million additional people should be active in sport at least three times a week, while for the NHS the target is that they want one million people to be active, but not exclusively in a sporting activity. So, the NHS' target can include activities such as walking and gardening. Sport England also has a target for 2020 that at least 50% of the population will be undertaking physical activity as part of a sustainable routine. Haringey Council has similar objectives through its Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2005. This presents a partnership approach to supporting increased take up in sports and physical activity.

Current Service Deficit or Surplus

- 8.11 The assessment of service provision requirements is currently being reworked using the FPM. Two studies, the FPM undertaken by Sport England, and the Amateur Swimming Association review of provision in Haringey, have identified that there is a shortfall of pool water space in Haringey. The deficit has been quantified as being between a 1000 and 1200m² of pool water space at peak time.
- 8.12 Within north London, Haringey has the largest deficit of water space compared to any other borough. Enfield has the next highest deficit at 456m². Haringey is the largest net exporter of swimming demand in north London, exporting 27.4% of the total demand to other boroughs. There remains a further 11.5% of unmet total demand for swimming that is not catered for either within Haringey or in other boroughs. This unmet demand would require 293m² of water space to satisfy the demand, or put another way, the equivalent of one 4 lane 25 metre pool.
- 8.13 Average water space per 1000 population across London is 12.2m². North London as a whole falls below this level with an average of 10.3m² per 1000 population. In Haringey, the average amount of water space per 1000 population is 8.3m². In round terms Haringey residents have access to a third less pool space than the average Londoner

Map4 - Existing publicly accessible leisure, and sports centres and libraries

**Leisure and Sport Facilities
Community Infrastructure Plan - existing provision**



**LB Haringey
Core Strategy**

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- 8.14 The highest area of unmet demand in the borough is within the central part of Haringey (Wood Green corridor between Finsbury Park and White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre). Almost 60% of all visits to pools are made on foot or by public transport in Haringey. This level of visits on foot and by public transport is 50% more than the average for north London. Therefore the possible location of any new provision is crucial to ensure it is within good walking distance and has excellent transport links.
- 8.15 The issue of time travel is key to any future strategy to bridge the pool water deficit in Haringey. It also means that access to more local smaller facilities would be preferable for residents compared to one large facility.

Table 8.1 National and Local Standards for Leisure Facilities

Standard	Source	Haringey performance
Swimming pools		
National		
11.3m ² of swimming pool area per 1,000 population Equates to one (300m ²) swimming pool per 26,550 pop (6 lanes x 25 m)	NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit	8.2 m ² of swimming pool area per 1,000 population (Atkins 2004) Total of 1775 m ² of water space, equates to one full size swimming pool per 38,697 pop (Atkins 2004)
Local		
All residents within the Borough should have access to swimming pool within 20 minute walk of home- equivalent to a 1.6km catchment 9.06 m ² per 1,000 pop.	Open Spaces & Rec Standards SPD	Less than 50% of residents within 20 minute walk (Atkins 2004) 8.2 m ² of swimming pool area per 1,000 pop (Atkins 2004)
Leisure Courts		
National		
0.32 leisure courts per 1,000 pop. Equates to 8.5 leisure courts per 26,550 pop.	NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit	0.27 courts per 1,000 pop. (Atkins 2004)
Local		
All households should have access to tennis courts within 15 minutes walk- equivalent to a 1.2km catchment 95 m ² of tennis court space per 1,000 pop.	Open Spaces & Rec Standards SPD	182 m ² per 1,000 pop. (based on 160 tennis courts x 260 m ²)
All residents within the Borough should have access to sports halls within 20 minute walk of home- equivalent to a 1.6km catchment 57 m ² per 1,000 pop	Open Spaces & Rec Standards SPD	20 m ² per 1,000 pop. (81.7 m ² x 58)

Current and Planned Improvements

- 8.16 Council's Sport and Leisure services are currently investing £2.6m between 2008 – 11 to upgrade and replace frontline activity and behind the scene mechanical and electrical infrastructures in its sports and leisure centres.
- 8.17 New condition surveys are being carried out during 2009/10 to inform capital financing requirements/needs over the next 5– 10 years for the existing leisure centres at Tottenham Green, Park Road and White Hart Lane.
- 8.18 The Council is working on a concept for a whole unit of future provision. They aim to establish the population level associated with a full leisure centre model that encompasses a full 25 metre six lane pool (equivalent to a 300 m²) with 8.5 leisure courts. Extrapolation of the above ratios links this model to a population of approximately 26,550. Any pool provision should be located in the central part of Haringey to meet the unmet demand in this part of the borough, (see the Aquatic Development Plan).

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 8.19 This report identifies a need for one combination swimming pool and leisure centre to meet current shortfalls and future needs across the borough.
- 8.20 The land footprint of other larger facilities has been identified in neighbouring Boroughs. These include Southbury Leisure Centre in Enfield (leisure centre and pool – 2.8 hectares) and Larkwood in Waltham Forest (leisure centre and pool – 1.78 ha). From this, an approximate average site of 2.3 hectares can be derived.
- 8.21 Using cost data drawn from Sport England Facility Calculator it is possible to estimate costs for stand alone swimming pools, costs for a standard 4-court sports hall and, by combining these costs, to estimate a cost for a combined leisure centre with swimming pool.
- 8.22 The preliminary assessment of infrastructure has identified leisure centre build costs of £8-10 million for a combined pool, gym, and multi purpose room model. This is a neighbourhood or district scale model rather than a full service, town centre model, of which larger local authorities typically only provide one. This model would serve the new population.
- 8.23 It is recommended that Haringey establish a requirement for £10 million for investment in a new leisure facility. This will also allow for alignment of facility requirements with specific local needs. A prime location for this pool would be the central part of the borough. Land availability will be a key issue in securing this provision.
- 8.24 There is also a need to address the provision of active recreation space and its spatial distribution, particularly to address the needs of new and anticipated residents at Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale.
- 8.25 The specific nature of this provision will be subject to detailed local needs assessment and preferences. However, such spaces are likely to include a range of hard courts, sports pitches, cycling and walking trails, landscaped areas and natural or undisturbed

areas. A blended cost of active open space improvements of £10 per square metre or £100,000 per hectare can be used.

Background Documents

Haringey Aquatics Development Plan 2010

Sport England Facilities Planning Model and Calculator

Haringey Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2005

Amateur Swimming Association's review of swimming provision in the borough

Haringey Place Survey 2008/9

Interview and workshops with the service provider

DRAFT

EMERGENCY SERVICES - POLICE

- 9.1 Policing services in Haringey are managed by the Metropolitan Police at a London-wide level and by Borough Operational Command Unit at local level. The Safer Neighbourhood Teams form part of the local level.
- 9.2 The work of the Metropolitan Police is scrutinised by the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) which sets and monitors the police budget, annual priorities and targets for the police. The latest three year business plan (2009-2012) sets out how the Metropolitan Police services will deliver against the priorities of the government and the Mayor of London, and local communities.
- 9.3 Borough priorities are set through consultation with the public, the police and other agencies involved in crime reduction. Safer Neighbourhoods Teams (SNT) tackle anti-social behaviour and local problems. Safer Neighbourhood Teams are made up of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) and police officers who are dedicated to the local neighbourhoods that they serve.

Current Provision

- 9.4 At present there are 738 police officers and 108 police staff based in Haringey. There are also 112 Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), making a total personnel of 958. They are split between six key locations. In four of these locations, a member of the public can report a crime.
- 9.5 There are 5 police stations in Haringey
- Wood Green Police Station - Front office only
 - Tottenham Police Station – Safer Neighbourhood Team and CID Function
 - Hornsey Police Station – Custody cells and CID function
 - Ux`St Ann's Road Police Station - closed to the public until further notice but has a Safer Neighbourhoods Team
 - Muswell Hill Police Station – Safer Neighbourhood Team, and Training.
- 9.6 There is also a Patrol Centre in Western Road N22, which also provides facilities for senior management and back office functions.
- 9.7 Safer Neighbourhood Teams are based at the following sites

Table 9.1 Location for Safer Neighbourhoods Teams

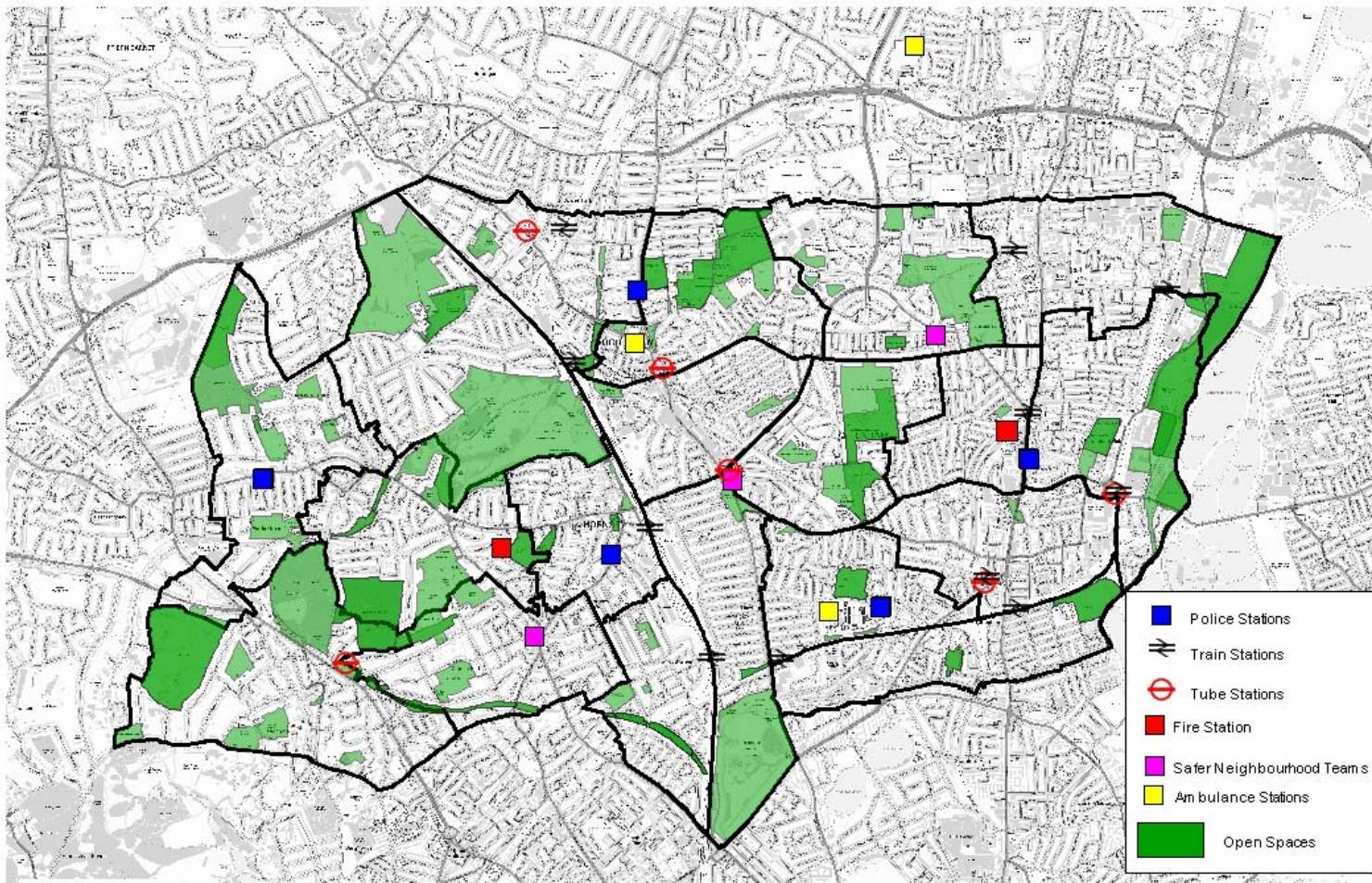
Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNT)	Wards
Tottenham Police Station (2 STN)	Tottenham Hale Northumberland Park
St Ann's Road Police Station (3 STN)	Seven Sisters St Ann's Tottenham Green
Muswell Hill Police Station (3 STN)	Muswell Hill Fortis Green Alexandra
The Collection (4 STN)	Highgate Crouch End Hornsey Stroud Green
Turnpike Parade (2 STN)	Harringay Noel Park
The Roundway (3 STN)	White Hart Lane Woodside Bruce Grove
Fishmonger's Arms (2SNT) and Schools' Officers	Woodside

Future Trends in Policing in Haringey

- 9.8 Haringey Metropolitan Police Asset Management Plan (2007) sets out future trends and implications for asset management in Haringey. The Plan is still with the MPA for approval.
- 9.9 The new long term provision aims to separate functions which are currently delivered in multi function buildings. A consolidated police estate would see a shift from an existing multi site custody cells to a centralised custody cells structure, one patrol centre, and one back office accommodation. Safer Neighbourhood Teams which are currently in temporary accommodation will have permanent bases, some of which will also have front counter service. No existing facilities in the borough will be closed until alternative improved facilities are open and operational, and full consultation will take place with local communities. Areas which are looked at are as follows:
- Custody centres: The Metropolitan Police has looked at locating a 40 cell Custody centre in the borough.
 - Existing Patrol facilities in Haringey are considered to be inadequate, inefficient and expensive to maintain. Met Police intention is to develop a single facility as a Patrol Base and it may be located with the proposed Custody centre at Wood Green.

Map 4- Distribution of existing emergency services

Emergency Services
Community Infrastructure Plan - existing provision



LB Haringey
Core Strategy

Produced by Policy and Performance
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- Front Counters- There are four public front counters located in Haringey Muswell Hill, Wood Green, Tottenham and Hornsey police stations.
- A mix of functions taking place in the same building is considered to pose security and safety for the members of the community and police staff and officers. The MPA intends to review the design of existing facilities in the borough. It is stated that no existing front counter facility in the borough will be closed until alternative improved facilities are open and operational.
- The Asset Management Plan also includes a review of back office facilities for command, management and support functions. A potential building near Wood Green has been acquired as suitable for these functions. This will accommodate staff currently located in Hornsey, Tottenham and Muswell Hill police stations.

9.10 In the long term there are plans for:

- New Safer Neighbourhood bases
- New Front Counter
- New Custody centre
- New Patrol bases
- New office accommodation

Future Infrastructure Needs

9.11 There are no national or regional standards which would specifically indicate how an increase in population growth over the next 15 years will lead to additional demand for police services. The size of police force and facilities are driven by a resource allocation formula (a London standard) which is based on levels of crime, size of existing population and presence of sensitive targets. Police force needs are calculated in a three year assessment cycle with annual monitoring based on performance and changes in funding availability. There are national targets which measure the confidence in the police by the community it serves. A survey is carried out by MORI every three months and there is also a joint target shared with the police and the local authority relating to crime and anti social behaviour. Alongside these targets sit the Metropolitan Police targets and underneath these national targets sit the Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets. The targets are measured via a) attitude targets and b) crime statistics.

9.12 There are no additional demands arising from the projected population growth. The Borough Commander is confident that Haringey is meeting the challenges of crime and safety within the borough, and that he will be able to respond to and meet future needs in the light of a growing population in the borough.

Background Documents

Metropolitan Police 3 Year Business Plan (2009 – 2012)
 Haringey's Metropolitan Police Asset Management Plan 2007
 Meeting with the service provider

EMERGENCY SERVICES - FIRE SERVICES

10.1 The provision of fire and rescue services in Haringey is managed by the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) which runs the Fire Brigade. The role of the London Fire Brigade is to attend fires and other emergency incidents and to undertake preventative activity, enforce fire safety law and to coordinate emergency planning arrangements. The service has greatly evolved over recent years and moved away from being a largely responsive one to a service that undertakes fire prevention and community safety activity. LFB are involved in Local Strategic Partnerships and Crime and Disorder Partnerships in Haringey

Current Provision

10.2 There are two fire stations located within Haringey; Hornsey and Tottenham fire stations. The LFB locates its fire stations, fire engines and appliances in a strategic way to ensure London-wide cover. A fire engine located in one borough can be mobilised to incidents in an adjoining borough or across London and the areas covered by fire stations are not, therefore, consistent with borough boundaries.

10.3 Around 57 per cent of the more serious fires that happen in Haringey happen in peoples' homes and 19 per cent of more serious fires happen in commercial and other non-domestic buildings.

10.4 LFB uses its Incident Risk Analysis Toolkit (iRAT) to predict the number of fires which are likely to occur in each ward in London. The map for the likelihood rating for fires in the home shows that certain wards in Haringey have a higher than average likelihood of having a fire that might cause harm (injury or death). There is a correlation between deprivation and the risk of having a fire in the home.

10.5 The London Fire Brigade aims to get a first fire engine to an emergency incident in an average of six minutes and a second fire engine within an average of eight minutes. For many types of emergency incident two fire engines are a minimum necessary to ensure the incident can be dealt with properly and to ensure safety systems of work for firefighters. The speed of response to incidents in Haringey, by fire engines from any nearby fire station (including those outside the borough), is currently 5m 48s for a first fire engine and 6m 25s for a second fire engine. The Brigade's performance in the borough compares well to the London wide averages of 5m 41s for a first fire engine and 6m 38s for a second fire engine.

10.6 Haringey-based fire stations are not the busiest in London and have average levels of demand currently; Haringey stations and those in neighbouring boroughs are considered adequate to meet existing demand with the borough.

Table 10.1 Incidents attended in Haringey by the London Fire Brigade, 2008/09

Incident type	Incidents	Fatalities	Injuries
Fires	788	1	75
Special services	1088	1	24
False alarms	1620	0	0
Total	3,489	2	99

Table 10.2 Incidents attended by fire stations located in Haringey, 2008/09

Incidents	Fires	False Alarms	Special services	Total
Hornsey	355	741	410	1560
Tottenham	625	981	719	2325

Note: Includes incidents attended in other boroughs.

Source: How we are making your borough safer (LB Haringey) L Fire Brigade 2009/12

Future Trends

10.7 There are no plans for restructuring existing facilities in Haringey in the short to medium term. The Asset Management Plan 2009/12 identifies improvements to existing Haringey fire stations as set out below. Meeting with the Borough Commander indicated that most of these measures are now in place.

- Installations of photovoltaic cells in Hornsey and Tottenham stations
- Reduce energy efficiency using light controls in Hornsey and Tottenham
- Combined Heat and Power units in Hornsey station

10.8 The age of fire stations is the most significant factor in assessing their suitability for operations. Hornsey and Tottenham station dates from (1960-1970), are not considered to be under constraint by current levels of demand and there are no plans for restructuring existing facilities in Haringey. Some fire stations, constructed prior to 1940 (18 of these pre-date 1900), are categorised as having poor condition and/or not providing a good working environment for current operational activities. The draft Asset Management Plan 2008 indicates that 30 fire stations throughout London need updating now, and the need for update is likely to grow in the next 15 years as 22 more stations move from a satisfactory to a poor status due to their age profile. Therefore, it can be assumed that significant improvements may be identified for the Borough's fire stations in the next 15-20 years.

10.9 In neighbouring boroughs, the LFB Asset Plan identifies, as a priority, the need to modernise and replace existing fire station at Walthamstow with a new facility. This will be another station to respond to incidents in Tottenham Hale area, one of Haringey growth areas.

10.10 The Asset Management Plan identifies a number of sites with potential to release latent capital so that new stations can be built. Tottenham station is among those listed in this category. However this is seen as a long term proposal since there is no priority given for asset release for the station. The LFB also maintains that new sites must be both available and affordable or the existing site has to offer alternate use value.

10.11 New (draft) for Safety Plan (from the press release) The draft fourth London Safety Plan sets out how the Brigade will carry forward plans to further modernise and improve the fire service in the capital. There are five proposals in the plan which are:

- The creation of four bulk extinguishing material centres
- The creation of four rescue centres
- A change in the crewing of two incident response units (IRUs)

- Building on the services provided by the London Local Authority Coordination Centre
- New headline targets for the London Fire Brigade for the three years April 2010 – March 2013
- There are no proposals to reduce the number of fire stations or fire engines, or to move any fire engines.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 10.12 Population and household growth is not directly used to assess demand for LFB's services. There are no national or regional thresholds, as number of households/population, which trigger the expansion of fire and rescue services. Population is not directly used to assess demand. In other words, the LFB is resourced on the basis of risk, not demand, and that risk doesn't increase just because the population or household may increase. The principal basis on which number of fire stations and fire appliances is set, is the time taken to reach an emergency incidents; the current standards are outlined above.
- 10.13 On that basis, the response/resource arrangements within Haringey are considered sufficient to meet existing standards and future need, and the Borough Commander has indicated that the LFB has taken into account the future growth in Haringey including Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale developments. Current proposals such as Northumberland project (Spurs) are not considered to be a constraint on existing services.
- 10.14 The Council and the LFB will keep each other informed about future developments. Since service requirements are assessed on a risk basis, LFB should be involved in discussions at early stages of any planning process so that they are able to ensure that fire and community safety measures are planned to meet the expected growth and to continue to ensure that their operational response and fire prevention work is delivered efficiently whilst meeting the changing risk patterns.

Background documents

London Fire Brigade Asset Management Plan (2009)
Meeting with the service provider

EMERGENCY SERVICES - AMBULANCE SERVICES

- 11.1 Ambulance Services for Haringey is provided by the London Ambulance Service (LAS). The service is based on a one main station located in Edmonton (within LB Enfield) and two satellite services.

Current Provision

- 11.2 Main station in Edmonton has 8 ambulances, administrative and resourcing facilities and vehicles (approximately 8 ambulances and 2 cars).
- 11.3 Satellite stations provide vehicle availability, and Tottenham houses 5 ambulance and 2 cars, Bounds Green 3 ambulance and 1 car.
- 11.4 Satellite stations are located at:
- Tottenham – St Ann’s Road
 - Bound Green – Bound Green Road
- 11.5 Existing facilities are satisfactory and the Bounds Green station is currently being expanded to improve usable space and parking.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 11.6 There are no national standards based on population and demographics. The ambulance service standards relate to ambulance/car response times (999 call to arrival on scene). To improve response times, the Ambulance Service reviews service rota patterns, job cycle times, hospital issues, control room systems and call demand in boroughs. Access to other station vehicles in Barnet, Enfield or Waltham Forest is available when needed.
- 11.7 The growth projections in Haringey will help Ambulance Services to consider what/how many resources they may need within Haringey in service’s future plans. For instance, in order to minimise travelling time, Ambulance Services would like to consider a possibility of a stand by point or a small holdings, especially in the Tottenham area , for one vehicle with 24 hour access.
- 11.8 As a minimum this will be in the form of provision of on-street parking – called a Stand-by Point. No other access should be required. Preferred location for such a facility is near the developing centres of new population, and with access to road. The Ambulance Service suggests that a co-location with any new Primary Care facilities is also a possibility. If this option is chosen, then Local Ambulance Service would pay rent, and provide possible start-up funding, if necessary.

Background Documents

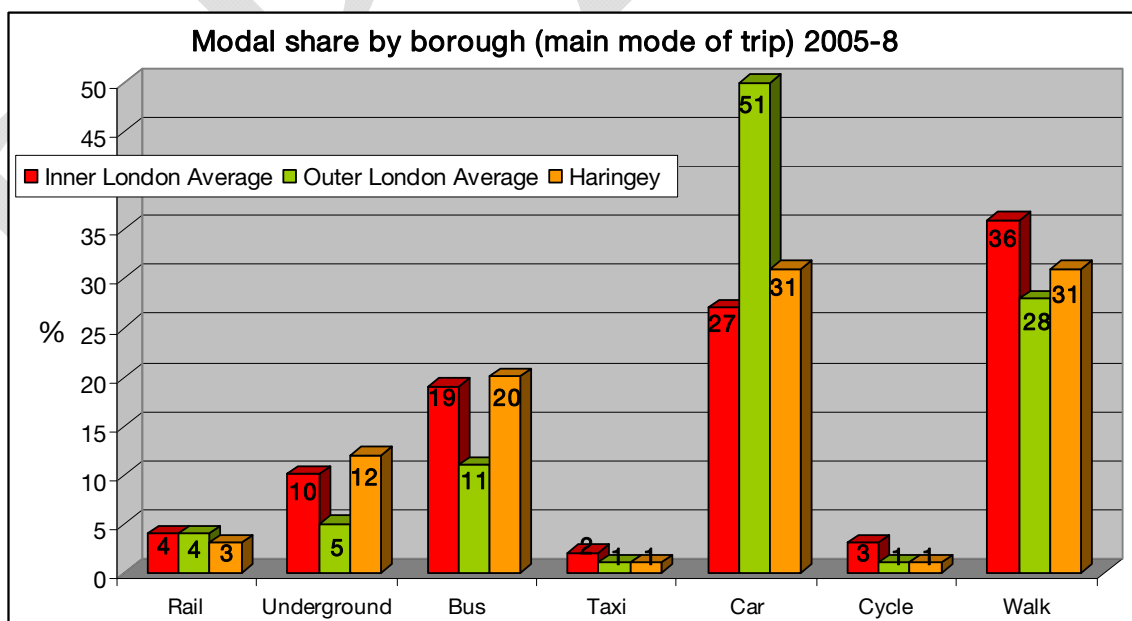
Meeting with the service provider

TRANSPORT

North London and Haringey Context

- 12.1 The north London sub-region provides the link between central London and three of the Government’s growth areas: the London-Stansted-Cambridge Corridor and the Milton Keynes – South Midlands Growth Area to the north and Thames Gateway to the east. Access to and from these growth areas is vital if north London is to successfully support the predicted growth in population.
- 12.2 Haringey has the third lowest number of people who walk to work, and the third highest percentage (54%) of residents who travel to work by public transport. This is due to the relatively low levels of employment within the borough, resulting in more residents commuting out of the borough for work. Around two thirds of Haringey residents commute to work outside the Borough.
- 12.3 Car ownership is relatively low in the Borough with about 50% of households having access to a car. The availability and accessibility of good quality public transport is particularly relevant for the Borough.
- 12.4 The Council has two major areas identified for regeneration: Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale. This infrastructure plan considers the current level of transport infrastructure to support these growth areas, likely future demand and the need for additional or improvements to transport infrastructure.
- 12.5 The North London Sub Regional Transport Analysis will allow the testing of the level of transport needed to meet the regeneration requirements set out in the Core Strategy.

Diagram 12.1 –Transport Modes in Haringey



Public Transport Network

Buses and Taxis

- 12.6 43 bus routes serve the borough of which all but 10 are high frequency routes. The routes are mainly radial in nature. The main issue for these radial routes is provision of capacity to meet growing demand. A number of routes form a high frequency orbital network. However, further development of the orbital bus routes is needed to provide an effective and sustainable alternative to car for journeys to the east and west of Haringey. In addition the development of the orbital bus network is constrained by the nature of the road network and low rail bridges.
- 12.7 London buses already have to meet relatively exacting sustainability standards, as laid down by the EU. The council should benefit from the continued greening of London buses over the next few years.
- 12.8 Provision of black cabs is low, which restricts the usefulness of Taxicard but the availability of minicabs is relatively high. The Borough therefore benefits from Capital Call which provides better access to taxi-type services for the mobility handicapped. Apart from North London Dial-a-Ride, there are no accessible door to door *PlusBus* type services for elderly and disabled people.

Rail

- 12.6 National Rail services run mostly north to south. Great Northern services have a core 10 minute frequency while National Express East Anglia (NEEA) Enfield and Southbury Loop services provide a combined frequency of four trains per hour to stations in the borough.
- 12.7 However local services on NEEA Lea Valley Line serving Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park are constrained by lack of capacity on the route.
- 12.8 With the exception of the Gospel Oak to Barking rail line which serves Haringay, Green Lanes and South Tottenham, there are no orbital east-west rail links. Moreover the Gospel Oak to Barking Line operates at relatively low frequency (two trains per hour). However, new diesel rolling stock and a doubling of service frequency is expected to commence in 2010. NEEA operate a direct (weekday) service between Tottenham Hale and Stratford, approximately every 30 minutes during peak times.
- 12.9 Network Rail is investing in new signalling and gauge enhancements to allow greater use of the Barking Gospel Oak line for freight particularly to the developing port infrastructure on the Thames. To complement this work and to maximise the use of electrically hauled freight trains as well as electric passenger trains the Council is supporting the electrification of the Barking – Gospel Oak line.

Underground

- 12.10 The Piccadilly Line of London Underground serves Turnpike Lane, Manor House, Wood Green, Finsbury Park and Bounds Green. The Northern Line serves Highgate while Tottenham Hale, Finsbury Park and Seven Sisters are on the Victoria Line. Statistics from London Underground show that substantial overcrowding occurs on Underground lines in the borough during the morning peak. This occurs particularly at Seven Sisters on the Victoria Line and Turnpike Lane on the Piccadilly Line.

12.11 TfL are supporting the expansion of capacity on the Victoria, Piccadilly and Northern lines through such investment as new signalling and new rolling stock. This will meet current and expected demand in the short to medium term although congestion is expected to recur from approximately 2020 due to predicted growth in housing and employment in London.

Haringey Community Transport

12.12 The Community Transport Haringey scheme - a partnership between Haringey Council and Hackney Community Transport - offers low cost and fully accessible minibuses to voluntary, community and not-for-profit groups. The scheme also provides a Capital Call service, offering subsidised minicabs to people with mobility difficulties.

12.13 A range of local groups have signed up to the scheme, including disability organisations, residents' associations, sport groups, black and ethnic minority groups, mental health groups and faith groups. The new scheme has been established to provide mobility scooters at shopping and leisure destinations for people unable to access mainstream public transport.

Transport Interchanges

12.14 A number of stations have importance as interchanges. These are indicated by category and investment priorities in the Transport for London Interchange Plan.

12.15 The most important interchanges between bus and rail and/or underground are at Seven Sisters, Tottenham Hale, and Wood Green and, at the edge of the borough, at Finsbury Park. Less important interchanges are at Turnpike Lane and Bounds Green. Muswell Hill Broadway provides important bus to bus interchange in an area poorly served by Underground and National Rail services. In addition to transport interchanges there are 9 national rail stations and 1 underground station in the borough.

Road Network

12.15 The Borough has 351km of roads made up of 30.3km of A roads [Transport for London Road Network and other principal roads], 19km B roads, 21.4km of other classified roads and 280.3km of unclassified roads.

12.16 The Council has adopted a three tier road hierarchy formed of Tier 1 – Strategic Routes [TLRN roads], Tier 2 – London Distributor Routes [remaining A roads within the borough] and Tier 3 – Local Distributor and Access Routes [all remaining classified and unclassified roads]. The road hierarchy is used in assessment of development proposals and provides the context for the Council's policies on road space allocation between pedestrians, cyclists, bus passengers and for other vehicles and journey purposes.

12.17 Much of the Borough's main road network is congested for most of the working day. Data from TfL shows road congestion to be a particular issue for the areas adjoining the North Circular Road, around Tottenham one way gyratory, in south Tottenham and Green Lanes/West Green areas.

12.18 The draft Mayor's Transport Strategy indicates this congestion is likely to worsen particularly in the east of the Borough. Around 25% of road casualties occur on the Transport for London Road Network of strategic routes.

- 12.19 TfL are to improve the North Circular Road between Bounds Green Road and Green Lanes to provide environmental and road safety benefits. One of the objectives of the project is to reduce the level of rat running on local residential roads within Haringey arising from delays to traffic on the NCR. TfL has funded complementary traffic management measures on these roads in advance of the NCR works which are expected to complete in 2012.
- 12.20 The Council have declared an Air Quality Management Area and have prepared an Action Plan to reduce specific pollutants. The Council is seeking to mitigate and adapt to climate change as road transport contributes around 20% of CO2 emissions in the Borough.

Walking and cycling

- 12.21 The latest Sport England Active People Survey shows that Haringey is performing at a similar level to its statistical neighbours for the percentage of adults who walk at least once a month for 30 minutes. Haringey performs less well for cycling (10.2%), compared with Hackney (14.8%), Lambeth (16.2%) and Southwark (13.4%).
- 12.22 Haringey is well placed among its neighbours for the percentage of adults who take part in recreational walking at moderate intensity for 30 minutes at least once a month (20.4%). Again, for recreational cycling (5.9%), Haringey performs slightly below Hackney (7.7%), Lambeth (8.7%) and Southwark (6.8%).
- 12.23 In Haringey, 34% of all trips are on foot. This compares with the London-wide figure of 30%. Haringey residents make more than 184,000 walking trips per day, which is considerably more than car driver trips [at 118,000]. In terms of journey length, 97% of walking journeys are less than 3km. However, about 48% of car driver journeys are less than 3km and 19% are less than 1km, indicating the potential for a switch for short journeys from the car to walking.
- 12.24 The Council prepared a Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan that includes a programme of actions until 2017 to maintain or enhancement the network.
- 12.25 Haringey Greenway cycle and walking routes are being implemented to link the green and open spaces of the borough for recreational walking and cycling.
- 12.26 Four "Greenway" routes are proposed, one from Finsbury Park to the Lea Valley, one from Finsbury Park to Highgate via Parkland Walk local nature reserve, and the third from Muswell Hill Road to Alexandra Palace Station and finally one from Muswell Hill to Wood Green. Investment has been made on enhancements and it is expected that improvement works will be completed by 2014, subject to funding.
- 12.27 Longer distance cycle trips are provided for by the London Cycle Network Plus. The network is being implemented and could complete by 2014, subject to funding.
- 12.28 Haringey Council has a programme of putting in dropped kerbs and tactile paving targeted at key locations, such as shopping areas, town centres and interchanges, and at places where people may be less mobile, such as hospitals, health centres and schools for children with special needs. The project will complement the town centre, station access and bus stop accessibility programmes.

20 mph zones

- 12.29 The Council has implemented a large number of 20mph zones over the last 10 years. The focus of this work has been on the east of the borough to address the relatively high number of road collision casualties, to reduce the fragmentation of local communities by road traffic creating social exclusion for residents and to support regeneration initiatives.
- 12.30 Much of the east of the borough has or will soon be within a 20mph zone. The programme will be to complete the introduction of 20mph zones in residential areas in the east and over a longer period of time introduce such road safety measures across the west of the borough.

Home zones

- 12.31 Home zones are streets where people and vehicles share the road space safely and on equal terms. The Council has completed a small home zone in Linden Road, N15 in the West Green area and implemented a much larger scheme in Tower Gardens estate in north Tottenham.

Haringey Car Club scheme

- 12.32 Working with their current contractors, Streetcar, the Council launched a Car Club scheme in July 2009 at an initial 14 locations and 27 vehicles. The intention is to expand the network of about 80 bays so that by 2011 every household would be within a 5 minutes walk of a car club bay. Haringey Council's own research has shown that car club cars can take up to 10 vehicles off street.

Electric charging points

- 12.33 Haringey Council has put in 5 charging points for electric cars. Further charging points will be installed in 2009/10 and additional locations are planned for the future.

Behavioural Change

- 12.34 Haringey Council is working with partners in North Central Travel Plan network to develop and implement workplace travel plans with small and medium size businesses. Similarly there are travel plans in place at all schools in the borough and Haringey was one of the first London boroughs to reach this landmark.
- 12.35 The Council has participated in a TfL pilot personalised travel plan project in Highgate and Crouch End areas which showed increasing levels of cycling and public transport usage.

Road safety education, training and publicity

12.36 The Council is involved with two mosques to reduce injuries among specific ethnic groups which have disproportionately high level of casualties. Other interventions are targeted at the high level of casualties among young people riding motorcycles and scooters and at pupils between leaving primary school and joining secondary school.

Current Investment Plans

12.37 Haringey has produced a Local Implementation Plan (LIP) to demonstrate how the local transport plans and programmes contribute to the implementation of key priorities set by the Mayor and reflect the transport needs and aspirations of people in Haringey. Funding from Transport for London depends on how well the borough helps fulfill the Mayor's transport aims.

12.38 Haringey Council's current LIP is only valid until 2011. The Council is required by the Mayor to prepare a second LIP. A three year investment programme for 2011-2014 and a detailed funding submission to implement projects and programmes on an annual basis will be set out in the new LIP. The main programmes to be funded are:

- Corridors [based on the main road network],
- Neighbourhoods [local mainly residential areas] and
- Smarter Travel [such as school and workplace travel plans and travel awareness projects].

12.39 In addition, the Council is also seeking funding for bridge and road maintenance and for major schemes such as improvements to Haringey's town centres. Overall funding levels have been on average about £4m per annum through the LIP and its predecessors although funding for local transport schemes is likely to decrease over the next few years. The key areas that the Council is seeking funds to progress the work:

- on reducing road accident casualties through local road safety schemes, education, training and publicity schemes and more 20 mph zones
- improving urban realm in town centres and consider holistic approaches to reducing the impact of traffic and support regeneration
- supporting sustainable transport through travel awareness projects and more cycle routes and pedestrian facilities.
- supporting community transport
- supporting cycle training and cycle parking as well as walking projects to improve accessibility and signage and environmental projects such as the provision of on-street charging points for electric vehicles
- promoting sustainable access to schools through the school travel plan programme and to work through workplace travel plans
- improving the road and bridge infrastructure

Future Infrastructure Needs

12.40 The draft Mayor's Transport Strategy supports in principle growth and intervention areas identified in the London Plan including development proposals for Haringey Heartlands and Upper Lee Valley (Tottenham Hale), Brent Cross / Cricklewood and Central Leaside in Enfield.

- 12.41 **Haringey Heartlands**- There has been investment in transport infrastructure in recent years to support development and regeneration of Haringey Heartlands. A spine road has been constructed through the Community Infrastructure Fund (CIF) to support the development of Haringey Heartlands.
- 12.42 The enhancements to the capacity of the Great Northern line through Alexandra Palace and Hornsey stations will also support the predicted growth in Haringey Heartlands. Network Rail has proposals to expand capacity on the line by 2014.
- 12.43 **Tottenham Hale** -The key transport project in Haringey funded by the TfL is the improvements to the Tottenham one way gyratory. The conversion of the gyratory to two-way working would support additional housing and access to jobs and provide benefits to pedestrians and improved road safety. TfL is currently consulting on the plans for Gyratory. A funding package for the project has been agreed and, subject to planning approval, the project could be completed by 2014.
- 12.44 Transport for London and Department for Transport has identified the West Anglia line through Tottenham Hale and Northumberland Park as a key priority for investment to expand capacity. The line is running at capacity during peak periods. Haringey Council considers a doubling of the rail tracks as essential to support the Government's plans for regeneration in the London Cambridge Peterborough corridor and to meet likely expansion of Stansted Airport. The 4-tracking of the line in particular sections would allow the operation of local rail services as well as meeting the needs of longer distance commuters and airport travellers. However there is no committed funding yet for this project.
- 12.45 In Outer London, the car is the dominant mode of transport for trips originating there, accounting for 52 per cent of all trips by residents. London-wide, 48 per cent of all trips by residents are solely within Outer London. In 2006, around 70 per cent of London's road-freight mileage was in Outer London. Trip patterns tend to be more dispersed within the area due to larger distances between town centres. Much of this trip-making is radial to, and within, Outer London centres. Bus services provide an extensive network of local services into town centre hubs. However, with suburban trips being 'dispersed' and/or 'edge of centre' to 'edge of centre' in character, public transport connections therefore tend to be less direct, and take longer relative to car journeys.
- 12.46 There are areas where significant congestion occurs, particularly in and around metropolitan town centres. Without adequate transport infrastructure improvements, as population and employment levels grow, delays to private, business, public transport and freight journeys are likely to increase, with journey time reliability deteriorating.
- 12.47 For future investment, the key conclusion from the Outer London Commission was that raising the economic performance of Outer London is one of the key actions for a more sustainable city. (Outer London Commission, 2009, Interim conclusions). However, the Commission considered that suitable levels of growth should be concentrated in already successful areas and not start from scratch; in particular, that the Outer London town centres should be the focus of transport investment to support this.
- 12.48 The Mayor's draft Transport Strategy identifies key transport issues which are likely to affect the Borough over the next 20 years or so. It shows that crowding will occur on tube and rail lines serving the Borough. In 2006 on the Piccadilly line south of Wood Green crowding increases particularly south of Finsbury Park into central London. Similarly

crowding is heavy on the Victoria line south of Finsbury Park into central London and on the Northern line south of Archway. On rail the section of the Great Northern line in the Bowes Park area is very crowded in 2006 as well as south of Finsbury Park into central London. On the West Anglia line rail is crowded south of Brimsdown until Tottenham Hale but some reduction occurs south of Tottenham Hale due to passengers transferring to the Victoria line. The Barking Gospel Oak line has little crowding.

- 12.49 By 2031 with committed schemes included such as Crossrail, Thameslink and tube enhancements, crowding is no better on the Piccadilly line south of Wood Green despite investment in capacity. The Victoria line shows worse crowding than 2006 with the section south of Finsbury Park very heavily crowded. Similarly the Northern line has worsening crowding. On rail additional crowding is expected on the West Anglia lines through Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters but for Great Northern line the crowding is broadly similar to 2006. The Barking - Gospel Oak line shows increasing crowding along its whole length.
- 12.50 However there are no specific TfL projects to support these developments. Also significant capacity issues already exist on the key radial and orbital routes that run through the sub-region. In common with the rest of London, to support the development of the sub-region, a programme of investment in vital infrastructure and public services is needed.
- 12.51 The North London Transport Study would be used to assess the impact of the planned developments in these areas and to enable the Council to come to a view on the quantum of development which could be supported by sustainable transport.

Map5- Planned and Potential Public Transport Improvements

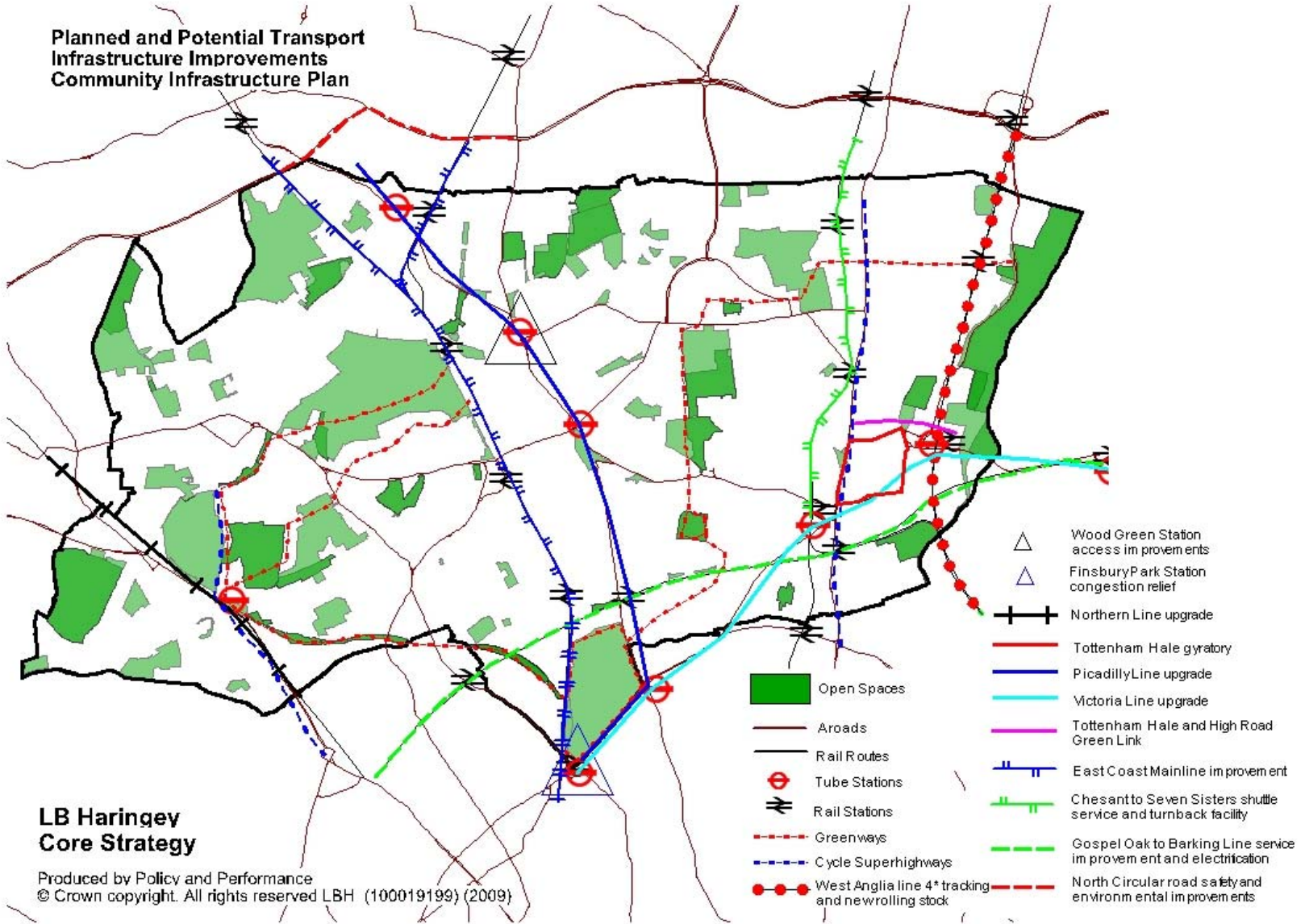


Table 12.1 Planned investment in Public Transport and Highway Infrastructure

Project/Programme Name	Location	Delivery time period 2009 - 2016	Delivery Lead	Funding source	Comments
Gyratory, Bus Station Interchange and Station Sq (HP302) Tottenham Hale, Tottenham High Road, Monument Way, Broad Lane	Tottenham Hale/Tottenham Green wards	2014	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/8, GAF 3, CIF2, LDA, s106	
PPP Northern Line upgrade part 1 including signalling, new control centre at Highgate Station	Highgate ward	2012	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 - 2017/8	
PPP Piccadilly Line upgrade including new trains, new signalling and new control centre Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House stations	Bounds Green, Woodside, West Green wards	2014	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 - 2017/8	
PPP Victoria Line upgrade including new trains, higher service frequencies and new control centre Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters stations	Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters wards	2012	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 - 2017/8	
Congestion relief- Linked to Thameslink project Finsbury Park station	Harringay ward	2021	TfL, Network Rail	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 - 2017/8	Scheme scheduled to commence during the time period 2009/10 – 2017/18
East Coast mainline- Expansion to include Alexandra Palace to Finsbury Park 3 rd upline project,	Harringay/Alexandra wards	2014	Network Rail	DfT	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14

Project/Programme Name	Location	Delivery time period 2009 - 2016	Delivery Lead	Funding source	Comments
additional platforms and allow additional services. Finsbury Park, Harringay, Hornsey and Alexandra Palace stations					
East Coast mainline- Additional services in peak periods. Finsbury Park, Harringay, Hornsey, Alexandra Palace & Bowes Park stations	Harringay, Alexandra, Bounds Green wards	2014	Network Rail	DfT	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
East Coast mainline- as part of the Thameslink project including additional platforms, new services Finsbury Park station	Harringay ward	2015	Network Rail	DfT	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
West Anglia lines- Train lengthening, higher service frequencies Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale stations	Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale wards	2014	Network Rail	DfT	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
West Anglia lines- Turnback facility at Seven Sisters to allow shuttle service to Cheshunt in peak hours Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove, White Hart Lane stations	Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park wards	2014	Network Rail	DfT	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
North London Railway – Barking – Gospel Oak line – new rolling stock + higher service frequencies for South Tottenham and Harringay Green Lanes stations	Tottenham, Seven Sisters, St Ann’s and Harringay wards	2010	LOROL	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18

Project/Programme Name	Location	Delivery time period 2009 - 2016	Delivery Lead	Funding source	Comments
North Circular Road between Bounds Green Road and Green Lane – safety and environmental improvements	Bounds Green ward	2012	TfL	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
Station access improvement Wood Green station	Woodside ward	2011	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan funding of £400k provisionally allocated for 2009/10 and 2010/11
Cycle Superhighway – link 1 Tottenham to Liverpool St; link12 East Finchley to Angel	Link 1 – Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green wards; Link12 – Fortis Green, Highgate wards	2012 for link 12; 2014/15 for link 1	TfL/LB Haringey	TfL	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
LCN plus Cycle Routes	Borough wide	2010	LB Haringey/TfL	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2009/10; delivery of full network dependent on funding
Greenways cycle and pedestrian routes – 4 links proposed	Borough wide	2014	LB Haringey	TfL	TfL funding for 2009/10. Delivery of all links dependent on future funding
Cycle parking	Borough wide	2014	LB Haringey	TfL, S 106	Local Implementation Plan. Delivery of scheme dependent on funding
Car Clubs – delivery of 80 bays borough wide	Borough wide	2011	LB Haringey	TfL, S 106	Car clubs being delivered through development planning process as well

Project/Programme Name	Location	Delivery time period 2009 - 2016	Delivery Lead	Funding source	Comments
					as contract to provide on-street car club bays
Electric charging points – mixture of on and off street locations	Borough wide	2016	LB Haringey, landowners	TfL	Local Implementation Plan. Future sites dependent on funding. Charging points to be provided through development planning process.
20 mph zones adjoining North Circular Road	Alexandra, Bounds Green	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
20mph zone in Tottenham Hale	Tottenham Hale	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
20mph zone in Hornsey Park	Noel Park	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
20mph zone on Wightman Road	Harringay	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
DIY Streets traffic calming/streetscape project	West Green	2010/12	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11 and 2011/12
Tottenham High Road between Lansdowne Road and Park Lane urban realm and road safety enhancement	Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11 and 2011/12
Wood Green High Road between Lordship Lane and borough boundary with LB Enfield urban realm and safety enhancement	Woodside and Bounds Green	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
Wood Green High Road and Green Lanes from Lordship	Harringay, Noel Park, St Ann's and Seven	2010/2013	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11 – 2012/13

Project/Programme Name	Location	Delivery time period 2009 - 2016	Delivery Lead	Funding source	Comments
Lane to borough boundary with LB Hackney urban realm and safety enhancements	Sisters				
Local Safety Schemes	Borough wide	2010/14	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11 – 2013/14
Workplace travel plans	Borough wide	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
School travel plans	Borough wide	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
Road safety education, training and publicity	Borough wide	2010/11	LB Haringey	TfL	Local Implementation Plan 2010/11
East/ West pedestrian cycle route Haringey Heartlands	Hornsey, Noel Park, Haringay, Alexandra wards	2012	LB Haringey	S106 (agreement not as yet drawn up)	Outline planning application submitted
National Grid refurbishment of overhead electricity transmission line	Substations as Waltham Cross, Brimsdown and Tottenham	2009	Electricity Alliance		As a result of refurbishment – National Cycle Route 1 will be reconnected. Better connection to S. Chingford.

Background documents

LB Haringey Local Implementation Plan 2010/11

Transport for London Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18

Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14

Meetings with Haringey Council Transportation Policy Team

DRAFT

WASTE MANAGEMENT

North London Waste Authority

- 13.1 Established in 1986, the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) is the statutory waste disposal authority for the seven North London constituent boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.
- 13.2 Its primary function is to arrange the transport, disposal and processing of waste collected by these boroughs and to promote waste minimisation and recycling. It is the second largest waste disposal authority in the country. The boroughs, as waste collection authorities, have responsibility to collect waste and recyclable material from the community.
- 13.3 The North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) provides the strategic framework for municipal waste management in North London for the period 2004 – 2020 and sets out how municipal waste is going to be dealt with in North London through to 2020. The North London Waste Plan identifies where in North London sites to deal with all waste could be situated. There is also a procurement process currently taking place to identify what facilities are needed to manage municipal waste from 2014 when NLWA's current contract ends.
- 13.4 The NLJWS sets out the targets for reducing, reusing and recovering a greater proportion of the municipal waste which is generated in the North London Waste Authority area and for reducing the amount which is sent for disposal to landfill. The strategy was formally adopted in February 2009.
- 13.5 In partnership with its constituent boroughs the NLWA is seeking to achieve:
- A 50% recycling and composting rate by 2020
 - A reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill to 35% (of 1995 amounts) by 2020
 - Recovery of energy from 31.5% of rubbish by 2015

NLWA Disposal and Treatment Facilities

- 13.6 Residual household waste collected by each of the seven North London boroughs is delivered to the NLWA for disposal, either at the Edmonton EcoPark (Enfield) energy-from-waste incineration plant, or to the Hendon Rail Transfer Station, from which it is transported by rail to landfill sites outside of London. Residual waste from Haringey is primarily delivered to Edmonton.
- 13.7 The site at Edmonton also has facilities for bulking of commingled recycling, an in-vessel composting plant for the processing of organic kitchen and green waste and a bulky waste recycling facility. Some of the North London boroughs also deliver dry recyclates to the Hornsey Street Transfer Station (Islington). Dry recyclates from either site are then sent for sorting into their separate streams (e.g. paper, plastic (by type), steel, glass, aluminium etc) at materials recycling facilities (MRFs) with which NLWA hold contracts, and onwards to the reprocessing industry.
- 13.8 Almost a million tonnes of waste is produced in North London every year and this figure is rising. By 2020 it is estimated that up to 44% more waste will be generated. In 2006/07

24% of this waste was recycled, whilst the combined recovery rate (recycling, composting and energy from waste) was 60%.

- 13.9 Organic garden and food waste is the largest component of North London's household waste, followed by paper and card. The exact composition of waste varies by area, but it is estimated that approximately 74% of household waste can be targeted for reuse, recycling, composting or waste prevention programmes.
- 13.10 The Edmonton, Hendon and Hornsey Street sites are operated on behalf of NLWA by a private waste management company, LondonWaste Limited. London Waste Limited is a joint venture partnership made up of the NLWA and SITA (GB) Ltd. The current disposal contract is in place until 2014.
- 13.11 From December 2009, the NLWA will acquire a 100 per cent stake in LondonWaste Ltd, by acquiring SITA (GB) Ltd's 50 per cent share in the company, subject to completion of due diligence. Land and key facilities such as the energy from waste and compost plants at Edmonton will transfer into the NLWA's ownership, whilst the NLWA's 50 per cent share in the Polkacrest clinical waste business will transfer to SITA UK.
- 13.12 The energy from waste plant remains a key facility and will be part of the interim solution for managing waste from the seven constituent boroughs whilst the procurement of new contracts for disposal and treatment arrangements post 2014 takes place, and facilities are built. The procurement will be focused on the creation of new waste facilities to support increases in recycling and composting and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill.

The North London Waste Plan

- 13.13 The North London Waste Plan identifies sites in north London that could be used for facilities to manage waste from the area. Sites identified in Haringey in the North London Waste Plan Preferred Options, for consultation, are:
- Pinkham Way, Friern Barnet (former Sewage Treatment Works)
 - Marsh Lane, Tottenham
- 13.14 A Joint North London Waste Plan Development Plan Document (DPD) is being prepared with the six other constituent boroughs. The DPD has to identify sufficient sites to cover 85% of the waste produced in the north London area.
- 13.15 The Edmonton site is likely to remain a key site for future waste management facilities in north London, rather than developing a new site in the Upper Lea Valley area. It is a reference site in the NLWA's Outline Business Case (OBC) for Private Finance Initiative (PFI) credits, which was originally submitted to Government in May 2009 to support investment in modern waste treatment facilities for North London.

Haringey Waste Services

- 13.16 The Council currently have a contract with Haringey Enterprise Ltd running from 2002 to 2011, for the provision of refuse, bulk waste and clinical waste collections, street cleansing, fleet management and winter maintenance services. The recycling service is currently operated by the Council, since it was brought in-house in September 2006. The collection of hazardous waste collections is contracted to the Corporation of London.

13.17 The Council is currently procuring a new integrated waste contract which is due to start in April 2011.

Recycling services

13.18 The Recycling Strategy for Haringey (2006 -2020) sets out the following targets, in line with the North London Joint Waste Strategy:

- To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 35% by 2010/11, of which 7% should be composted.
- To increase the amount of household waste recycled and composted in Haringey to 45% by 2015/16, of which 10% should be composted.
- To reduce household waste collected to 345Kg per person in Haringey by 2010/11.
- To reduce household waste collected to 340Kg per person in Haringey by 2015/16.

13.19 Around 85,000 tonnes of household waste is produced in the borough every year which translates to an average of 354kg per resident. 25% of household waste was recycled in 2007/08, a dramatic rise from just 2% in 2000/01.

13.20 All households in Haringey receive a convenient service which enables them to recycle the same range of materials, either using a green box, communal recycling bins or clear recycling bags: paper, cardboard, tins and cans, glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, trays, pots and tubs, drinks cartons and plastic bags. Households on the green box collection service also receive a weekly collection of garden and food waste, whilst blocks of flats can arrange garden waste collections on demand.

13.21 All schools and many community centres have recycling facilities for the same range of recyclables as domestic properties. Around half of schools have composting facilities on-site and around 15 schools also receive collections of their catering waste. A network of recycling bins are located on high streets and at rail and underground stations, whilst around 20 textile and shoe banks are distributed across the borough.

13.22 The Council have run a subsidised home composting scheme and provided free compost bins for schools in partnership with WRAP (Waste & Resources Action Programme) up to September 2009, when the funding for this scheme ceased. We are currently looking at options for continuing to encourage home composting. The 'Real Nappy' scheme promotes the use of cotton nappies as an alternative to disposables, through a subsidy administered by London Community Recycling Network (LCRN).

Reuse and Recycling Centres

13.23 The Council also provides two Reuse & Recycling Centres (R&R Centres) in the borough that residents can use to recycle or dispose of a wide range of items that cannot be accepted by our weekly collections, such as cooking and engine oil, hard plastics, wood, household batteries and electrical appliances.

- Hornsey High Street, Hornsey, N8
- Park View Road, Tottenham, N17

13.24 The Council has purchased a vacant site at Marsh Lane, N17 with the intention of establishing a modern depot the site. The Council also seeks to attract environmental-based industries to the area, which could play a role in developing the supply of renewable energy and encourage other businesses to adopt greener working practices.

Bulky Waste Services

- 13.25 A free collection of white goods (such as fridges, cookers, washing machines and dishwashers) and other items including gas bottles, car tyres and computers, monitors and TVs is available on-request, carried out by Enterprise. These items are reused and recycled, with the white goods passed to the Council's partner, Restore Community Projects, who refurbish electrical items and furniture and supply to people in need at discounted prices.
- 13.26 Enterprise also operate a chargeable on-demand collection of other bulky waste on behalf of the Council, with the option for residents to have reusable items collected separately by Restore. There is also a free 'community clear up' collection of bulky waste provided to all homes with a front garden once per year. An element of the items collected by these services is recovered for recycling by NLWA.

Licensed Waste Management Sites

- 2 B's Motorcycles Ltd Blackboy Lane, N15
- Brantwood Auto Breakers Ltd Brantwood Road, N17 0DT
- O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd, Markfield Road, N15 4QF
- Redcorn Ltd, White Hart Lane, N17 8DP
- Restore Community Projects Ashley Road, N17 9LJ Haringey

Existing Waste Transfer Sites

- Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Garman Road, N17 0UN
- O'Donovan (Waste Disposal) Ltd, Markfield Road, N15 4QF

New Sites Identified in the North London Waste Plan for Preferred Options for consultation

- Friern Barnet former Sewage Treatment Works (Pinkham Way) Haringey
- Marsh Lane Haringey

Background Documents

North London Waste Plan (Preferred Options 2009)
LB Haringey Greenest Borough Strategy 2008
LB Haringey Recycling Strategy for Haringey 2006-2020
North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004-2020

WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER

- 14.1 Thames Water is the body responsible for water supply and wastewater services in Haringey. It provides services to seven million customers across London.
- 14.2 The council maintains highway gullies that drain surface water from carriageways, footways, bridges, footpaths and cycle paths unto the storm water sewers that are maintained by Thames Water Utilities.

Water Supply

- 14.3 Thames Water supplies water to the London Borough of Haringey which falls within the London Water Resources Zone. Overall in London and Thames Valley, Thames Water supply 2,600 million litres of tap water to 8.5 million customers across London and the Thames Valley every day. (Seven million customers in London). TW is also responsible for carrying out tests to ensure our drinking water meets stringent UK and European standards.
- 14.4 The majority of London's public water supplies come from the rivers Thames and Lee (with 80% of London's supply taken from the freshwater River Thames upstream of Teddington Weir). The remaining supplies are obtained from groundwater sources situated beneath the London's Chalk aquifer. Haringey is underlain by the London Clay. Beneath the London Clay is the chalk aquifer which is the major aquifer of the London Basin. There are three active abstraction licenses in Haringey which are predominantly from groundwater. (Note here Ground Water Zone 1 designation by EA).
- 14.5 Thames Water "Water Supply" services include the following:
- 8.5 million clean water customers in London and the Thames Valley
 - 2,600 million litres of drinking water supplied per day
 - Operation and maintenance of 100 water treatment works, 30 raw water reservoirs, 288 pumping stations and 235 clean water service reservoirs
 - Drinking water quality meeting 99.99 per cent of stringent tests.
 - TW main assets in Haringey including Hornsey Water Treatment Works, where a new treatment plant was commissioned in 2009, Bishops Wood Reservoir, Finsbury Park Reservoir, Fortis Green Reservoir, & the New River.
 - The Thames Water ring main which connects up different water treatment works, supplies London, including Haringey with potable water.
 - Proposed works in Haringey include water supply upgrades for trunk mains and mains replacement.

Future Infrastructure Needs

- 14.6 The TW Business Plan is required to take account of the needs of the growing population in London as well as delivering on the statutory outcomes required by the Environment Agency, Drinking Water Inspectorate and Natural England.
- 14.7 From a London strategic level, Thames Water is proposing (subject to reviewing the outcome of the regulators final determination into the TW's 5 year business plan), the following water infrastructure related proposals:
- demand-management measures, including progressive compulsory metering
 - dovetailing with enhanced local water efficiency awareness campaign
 - replacement of leaky pipes
 - new small yield water resources
- 14.8 In order to make the most efficient use of water and to reduce the current water supply deficit in London, the Thames Water has a range of measures to support and promote water demand management. In London, leakage reduction is seen as of utmost importance.
- 14.9 Thames Water proposes to continue the Victorian Mains Replacement programme. Across London, it is proposed to replace 400km of mains in the first two years of our Business Plan period, with the level of mains replacement for the remaining three years dependant on the outcome of the review of the new UK climate change data. TW also plans to carry out capital maintenance to 870km of water main during the 5 year Business Plan period in its catchment area.
- 14.10 Alongside measures to reduce demand, TW is also considering new water resource schemes for the medium term to offset the risk associated with a strategy heavily dependent on demand management the outcomes of which are uncertain. This 'twin track approach' will see new small yield water resources brought forward between 2010 and 2015. The need for the proposed Upper Thames Reservoir is referred to in Policy NRM3 (Strategic Water Resources Development) of the adopted South East Plan (May 2009).

Household Consumption

- 14.11 Water use per person (or per capita consumption – PCC) is affected by several factors, the principal ones being: household occupancy; water use of appliances, fixtures and fittings within the property; householders' water use behaviour; garden use and whether the property is metered.

Sewerage Services

- 14.12 Haringey is served by both Beckton (Newham) and Mogden (Twickenham) main sewage treatment works. Thames Water own and manage the network of public foul and surface water sewers in Haringey and London. Local authority is responsible for highways maintenance which also includes gully and drains maintenance. Thames Water has:
- 13.6 million wastewater customers
 - 349 sewage treatment works treating 2,800 million litres of sewage per day
 - 43,500 miles of sewer, 2,530 pumping stations and 800,000 manholes
 - TW operates 349 sewage treatment works include Beckton, in East London, which is the largest in Europe.

- 14.13 Working with stakeholders, TW is promoting a number of Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive / Water Framework legislation-driven projects to improve the quality of water within London's rivers. These include improvements to the five largest Sewage Treatment Works (STW) discharging into the tidal reaches of the River Thames, to treat sewage to a higher standard before discharge and to fully treat more flow, as well as the proposed London Tideway Tunnels (Thames Tunnel and Lee Tunnel), each of which will deal with combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and also the partial replacement of Deephams STW.
- 14.14 Thames Water has also developed high-level strategic proposals (in the form of a Sludge Strategy) for the management of sewage sludge in London region over the next 25 years. This is in response to changing circumstances affecting the amount of sludge generated through population increases, the tightening of regulations and codes of practice governing the spreading of sludge to land and increasing environmental regulation of discharges to the River Thames.
- 14.15 The Sludge Strategy by Thames Water has identified the need to develop additional treatment capacity within London both in the medium (2020) and the long term (2035). The form that this additional capacity takes in east London remains to be finalised following the completion of detailed site-specific assessments to determine the most appropriate technology. Whichever technology is selected, it is almost certain to require investment in significant new sludge treatment capacity at east London's STWs.
- 14.16 Of significant strategic importance for London will be the proposed Thames Tunnel which will reduce untreated sewage overflowing from London's sewers into the Thames (TW documents).
- 14.17 Proposed works in the Haringey Borough include sewer upgrades and combined sewer overflow studies.

Other Sewerage related infrastructure

- 14.18 Haringey Council maintains 13,394 highway gullies that drain surface water from carriageways, footways, bridges, footpaths and cycle paths unto the storm water sewers that are maintained by Thames Water Utilities. (1375 gullies on the principal roads, and 12019 gullies in non-principle roads).Gullies are cleansed on a ward by ward basis during the course of any one financial year.
- 14.19 In addition to the annual maintenance, the Council can also issue 'isolated gully cleans' orders to its contractors at any time of the year to get individual '*problem*' gullies cleaned out within a 72 hour period. In some instances attendance to site may reveal that damaged or collapsed gully pipework linking to the sewers is causing localised flooding. Orders are then raised on a location by location basis to get these repaired and alleviate the localised flooding.

Background Documents

Thames Water Utilities Business Plan
Meeting with the service provider

ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity Transmission

- 15.1 National Grid, as the holder of a licence to transmit electricity under the Electricity Act 1989, has a statutory duty to develop and maintain the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and owns and maintains the network in England and Wales. NG do not distribute electricity to individual premises but provides electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies.
- 15.2 Separate regional companies own and operate the electricity distribution networks that comprise overhead lines and cables at 132,000 volts and below. The EDF Energy is the local company for Haringey which distributes electricity to homes and businesses.
- 15.3 National Grid's high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines / underground cables within Haringey Council's administrative area that form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales include the following:
- 275v and 400v underground cables cross the Borough from St John Wood substation to Tottenham substation in Haringey
 - VC line 275,000-volt route from Tottenham substation to Hackney substation
 - The Tottenham substation (275kV) is also located within Haringey.

Gas Transmission

- 15.4 National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system in England, Scotland and Wales. National Grid has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient co-ordinated and economical transmission system for the conveyance of gas and respond to requests for new gas supplies in certain circumstances.
- 15.5 National Grid has no gas transmission assets located within the administrative area of Haringey Council.

Gas Distribution

- 15.6 National Grid Gas Distribution owns and operates the local gas distribution network in the Haringey Council area. Overall the NG owns and operates approximately 82,000 miles of lower-pressure distribution gas mains in the north west of England, the West Midlands, east of England and North London delivering gas to around 11 million homes, offices and factories. National Grid does not supply gas, but provides the networks through which it flows.

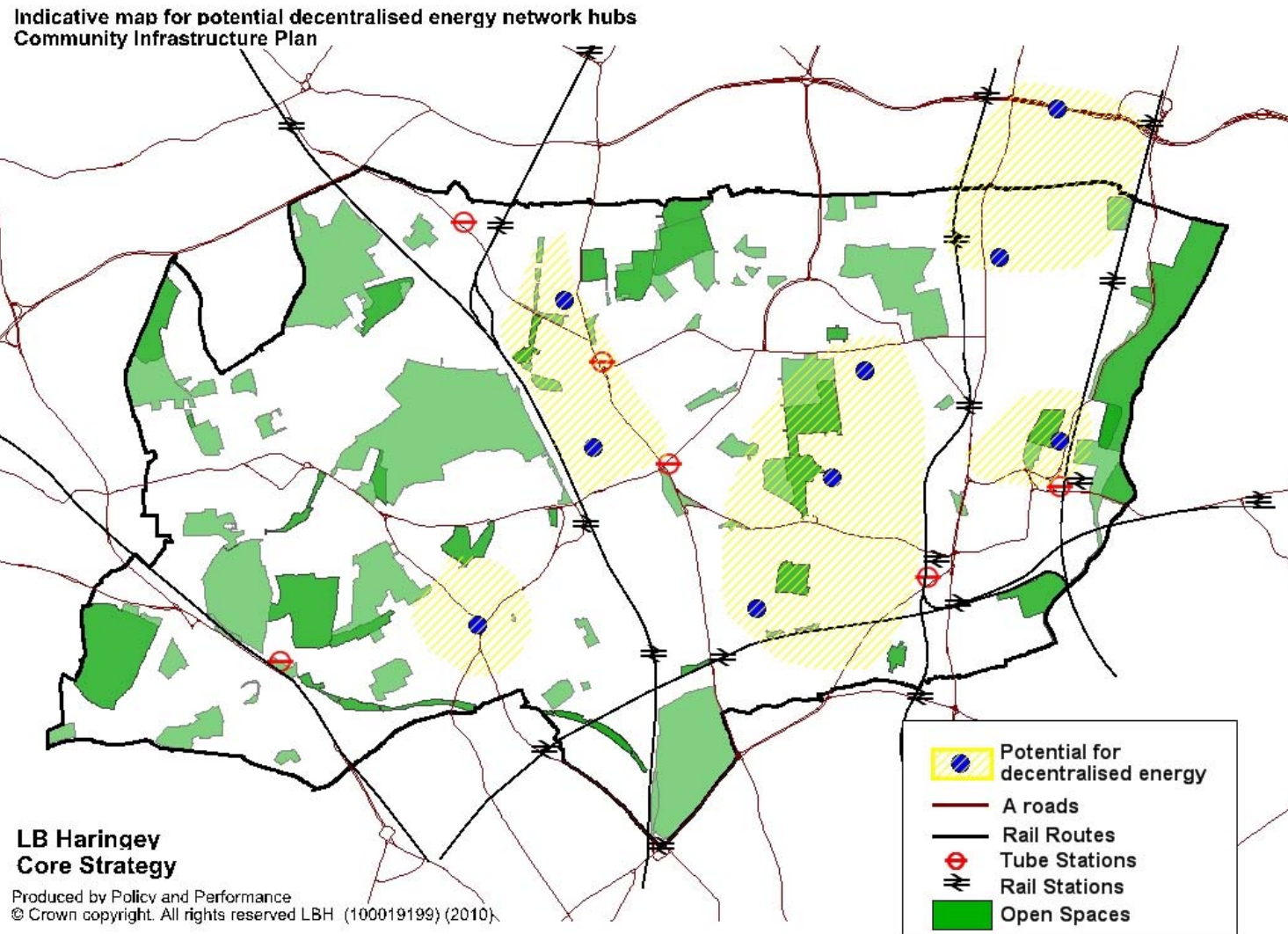
Future Infrastructure Needs

- 15.7 Generally, network developments and new investment for local electricity and gas transmission and distribution are as a result of overall demand growth in a region rather than site specific developments.
- 15.8 Reinforcements and developments of local distribution networks generally are as a result of overall demand growth in a region rather than site specific developments. A competitive market operates for the connection of new developments.
- 15.9 If there are significant demand increases across a local distribution electricity network area then the local network distribution operator may seek reinforcements at an existing substation or a new grid supply point. In addition National Grid may undertake development works at its existing substations to meet changing patterns of generation and supply.
- 15.10 To facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity, National Grid must offer a connection to any proposed generator, major industry or distribution network operator who wishes to generate electricity or requires a high voltage electricity supply.

Decentralised Energy Networks

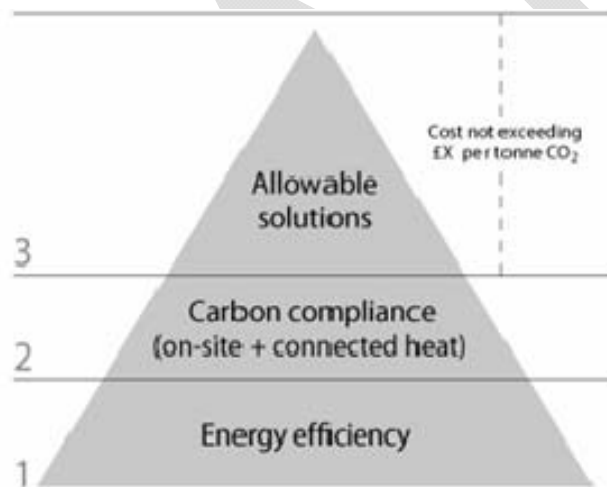
- 15.11 Haringey Council has commissioned a report on carbon reduction scenarios (2006) for Haringey which found that use of fossil fuel based energy in domestic buildings is responsible for almost 50% of CO₂ emissions in the borough. This relates to space heating and cooling, lighting, cooking and other energy use in homes.
- 15.12 The current London Plan target for new homes per year in Haringey up to 2016 is 680. Assuming 95% of these are built to 2006 building regulations standard and 5% to best practice standards, and assuming 70 demolitions per year, each year's additional housing stock will contribute roughly a further 1.5 ktpa to Haringey's emissions.
- 15.13 The study assessed the necessary measures to meet the adopted target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 60% by 2050 on a 1990 baseline. The study's chosen scenario paints a picture of how the borough's energy will be generated in 2050. In this scenario, the emphasis is put on the provision of a borough-wide community heating network with large and medium scale Combined and Heat Power (CHP) schemes by 2050. This is chosen because the study indicates that this measure will have the biggest impact on CO₂ emissions.

Map 6- Potential for decentralised energy networks.



- 15.14 The heat network could develop in various ways. Small heat networks could start in the regeneration areas and develop outwards to eventually join up as one network. Alternatively a single network could develop sequentially. It is possible that a number of smaller CHP units or boilers might be used in the short term to supply parts of the developing heat network, before the larger power stations take over.
- 15.15 The government announced in July 2009 that the Zero Carbon Definition will follow the methodology outlined in the 2008 consultation with the Carbon Compliance element set at 70% of regulated Emissions (the DER). The energy efficient requirements are not yet defined and a Task Group it to be set up to examine and advise on the energy efficiency metrics and standards. Allowable Solutions will cover the remaining carbon emitted from home for 30 years. These have been listed to include:

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



- 15.16 The Haringey Council commissioned a further study (2009) to identify measures for moving towards a low carbon borough. The study tested the capacity for on-site renewable energy and low carbon technologies in Haringey.
- 15.17 One of the key recommendations resulting from the study is that the implementation of district heating systems and the use of combined heat and power systems should be enforced for all suitable sites. This will be crucial in the long term strategy (recommended in the SEA/RENUE Carbon Reductions Scenarios) for the development of wider district heating networks across the Borough and those extending beyond the Borough.
- 15.18 Haringey has been selected by the London Development Agency (LDA) for support for a feasibility study for development of decentralised energy networks which should identify more specific opportunities for delivering district energy systems and will therefore strengthen the evidence basis to support this policy approach.

15.19 The Council aim to maximise local energy generation in areas most likely to support them, i.e. in the growth areas of and other large development sites elsewhere in the borough. The Council is in the process of identifying potential decentralised energy networks hubs for energy users and development sites where potential decentralised energy units can be located. This at the moment includes Haringey Heartlands and Tottenham Hale growth areas, southeast hub combining St Ann's Hospital, Lawrence Road and Broad Water Farm schools complex. The "draft North London Waste Plan" has considered the potential for linking heat from waste to new development and where opportunity arises. The Council, the GLA and the neighbouring boroughs are also working on an Opportunity Area Framework for the Upper Lee Valley which includes an energy study.

Background Documents

Carbon Reduction Scenarios study by SEA/RENUE (2006)

The Climate Change, Site Development and Infrastructure Study by AECOM 2009

Communication with the National Grid

TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Provision

- 15.20 In June 2009, the Government published the Digital Britain Report, its strategic vision for ensuring that the UK is at the leading edge of the global digital economy. The Report proposed a Universal Service Commitment that all households would have access to 2Mbps Broadband by 2012. In Haringey there is generally a good coverage for such speed level, and it is considered that all homes and businesses have access to infrastructure for the first generation broadband.
- 15.21 The most common form of broadband available in the UK today is ADSL. This provides 8 Megabytes per second downloading speed. The newer ADSL2+ connection is capable of up to 24 Mbps downstream. For both services, the speed customers will actually experience depends heavily on the distance between the telephone exchange and the property, and the quality of their telephone line. The use of fibre optics technology rather than copper cabling improves the download and upstream speeds.
- 15.22 An alternative to ADSL broadband is cable.
- 15.23 British Telecom Open Reach is the main provider of broadband network in Haringey. There are other providers such as Virgin Media which provide broadband services where it has cabling infrastructure.

Planned and Future Improvements

- 16.6 In July 2009 British Telecom announced that they will be commencing a £1.5bn investment plan to provide 'super-fast' broadband to 40% of the UK by 2012. BT have announced that this investment will increase download speeds for the targeted areas to up to 40Mbps, with the potential for speeds to rise up to 60Mbps in the future. This includes use of fibres optics from the Exchange to Cabinets located in neighbourhoods called the "Fibre to the Cabinet" technology which has the potential to provide up to 40 Megabytes per second download speed.
- 16.7 As part of this investment programme BT include broadband infrastructure enhancements at its Tottenham, Muswell Hill, and Wood Green exchanges. In addition to the exchanges located in the borough, businesses and homes in Haringey are also served from exchanges in neighbouring boroughs. Stamford Hill exchange in Hackney serves south Haringey. These improvements will allow for enhanced broadband services for the borough. Work has already commenced in 2009 in Muswell Hill.
- 16.8 British Telecom reports that for new developments over 1,000 units, if the developers or site managers require, a new Cabinet with access to up to 1,000 megabyte speed can be provided by the BT to the site parameter.

Background documents

Digital Britain Department of Business, Innovation and Skills, 2009
Sam Knows Broad –website
Meeting with the service provider

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Youth facilities

- 17.1 Haringey Council Youth service which manages facilities and activities for young people in the borough currently operates from three main buildings which are located in the three network areas. (local standards – to reach 25 % of young people in the borough for activities)
- 17.2 The Bruce Grove Area Youth Project is based in the south of the borough, the front building is used as the main admin and office space and the newly built centre at the back delivers activities for local young people 5 days a week.
- 17.3 The Wood Green Area Youth Project is located in the North Area network within the White Hart Lane Community Sports Complex, this building also is used as office space as well as delivering youth club activities 5 days a week. The Wood Green Area Youth Project is due for some refurbishment but there are also plans to locate the youth service provisions at the previous HALS building which is an annexe of Woodside High School (this is still being negotiated and not confirmed).
- 17.4 The Muswell Hill Area Youth Project is located in the west network and is situated at the back of Marks and Spencer's car park. This building is also used as office space for Muswell Hill staff and is currently going through refurbishment.
- 17.5 The Youth Service also delivers activities and rents office space at some satellite centres such as the Triangle centre where activities are delivered two evenings a week. The Service utilises some schools, church halls, community organisations to ensure that we are able to deliver activities across the borough, in addition there is a mobile and detached team which engages young people at estates and other locations where need has been identified.
- 17.6 Currently the Youth Service Participation team is updating the website to include all affiliated voluntary organisations that are delivering youth provision across the borough.
- 17.7 Although there is a shortage of facilities to deliver activities from as a service, the Youth Service try to utilise other buildings to deliver their activities, but what they are currently facing is a shortage of office space to coordinate activities.

Community buildings

- 17.8 There are a total of 168 community buildings in the borough, falling within the public, private and voluntary sectors. The council owns 43 buildings that are leased to various voluntary sector organisations for community use. In addition there are a number of tenancies (to community groups and social enterprises) of parts of Council buildings used for community services, in particular community childcare and nurseries and tenants/residents associations.
- 17.9 Haringey's Community Buildings Review in 2007 sets out a system for ensuring that our community buildings are well managed and we assist our partners in delivering a wide variety of services for local people. These foundations are currently being built upon to develop a flexible and responsive policy that will enable Community Buildings to be fully utilised by Community groups and individuals. In light of this work and the

recommendations of the Quirk Review of 2007, Haringey Council is examining its relationship with Community Groups and how, by working together, they can create opportunities to share and widen access to Community Assets.

17.10 The Haringey Compact framework agreement 'Working Better Together' was launched in 2006 after extensive periods of consultation and collaboration with voluntary, community and public sector organisations. The Compact articulates the shared commitment to:

- Promote partnership working
- Encourage mutual value and respect
- Create meaningful consultation practices
- Develop better and simpler ways of using resources
- Support active citizenship
- Empower and build sustainable communities
- Respect the independence of the sectors

17.11 HAVCO (Haringey Voluntary and Community Organisation) is the main umbrella group for the voluntary service for the Haringey. They are an independent registered charity that was set up in 2003 to support, promote and develop voluntary and community organisations in Haringey. HAVCO, among other things:

- Identifies unmet needs in Haringey, and works with voluntary and community organisations to build their capacity to meet those needs.
- Provides accessible services and resources to meet the needs of voluntary and community organisation in Haringey
- Helps to bring about effective communication that reflects the diversity of voluntary and community activities in Haringey
- Makes sure that consultative measures and processes are representative of the whole voluntary and community sector in Haringey
- Ensures that the voluntary and community sector in Haringey plays an active part in the development of strategic partnerships
- Promotes volunteering through the Haringey Volunteer Centre to increase the number of people involved in voluntary and community activity and to widen the range of services provided to Haringey residents.

17.12 HAVCO recently prepared a report to the Haringey Strategic Partnership Board on Third Sector Organisations (TSOs) in Haringey. The Report makes a number of observations and conclusions:

- There are an estimated 1400 TSOs in Haringey.
- The Third Sector anticipates gaps in support over the coming years in areas of funding, fundraising advice and premises.
- From the 198 National indicators, Haringey has chosen, among others, National Indicator 17 (NI17) which aims to measure the contribution that local government and partners make to the "environment for a thriving third sector". The indicator is measured against the proportion of TSOs who answer the questions "...how do the local statutory bodies in your local area influence your organisation's success?"
- In terms of objectives, education and training is the most common main objective of TSOs, followed by health and social care.
- In terms of activity, the most common "role" of TSOs in Haringey is to provide "advice to individuals (38%)."

- Their main beneficiary group is children aged 15 or under (41%), followed by the general public (37%).
- The majority of TSOs are based in the east of the borough, with Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters having between 120-136 TSOs per ward.
- Haringey's Third Sector employs some 5,100 full time equivalents.
- Forthcoming challenges include premises (including the issue of affordability and the lack of awareness of support for ensuring that premises are accessible for disabled people).

17.13 Haringey Council's Community Building framework aims to promote a sustainable leasing model with a flexible and robust approach that considers economic, social and demographic changes in the borough.

17.14 There is an officers steering group working together to improve the availability of and access to community buildings and facilities for all groups that require them.

Background Documents

Haringey Strategic Partnership's Mapping the Third Sector January 2010
HAVCO's Strategic Business Plan 2009 – 2012

APPENDIX 1- Potential costs associated with social and community infrastructure requirements (Draft)

This appendix provides a summary of potential costs associated with the social and community infrastructure reviewed in this study.

The emphasis here is also on capital rather than operating costs. Land costs have not been identified, instead the emphasis is on land development and facility construction costs.

A summary of costs under each of the domain headings is provided at the end of this section. Findings are preliminary, and will likely change upon completion of next steps set out in the introduction.

Primary Education

DfES guidelines have been used as a basis to estimating space and costs. Neighbouring borough examples are also considered: For instance, comparable cost for a primary school in Hackney – the Jubilee Primary School – was found to be £4.5million.

School	Source	Floorspace(m2)	Cost	Cost/ m2
Jubilee Primary School	Alford Hall Monaghan	3,653	£4.5m	£1,231
Average cost/ m2				£1,231

It has also been identified that primary school development costs are in the £5-7 million range as part of other strategic infrastructure and investment framework assessments for Growth Areas.

Secondary Education

DfES guidelines have been used as a basis to estimating space and costs. Case studies from elsewhere have been found for other secondary schools in London in order to generate an average cost per floorspace. Results are summarised below.

School	Source	Floorspace(m2)	Cost	Cost/m2
Petchey Academy	Aedas Architects	10,100	£23m	£2,277
Stockley Academy	NLA	12,800	£17.5m	£1,367
Bexley Academy	CABE	11,800	£30m	£2,542
Average cost/ m2				£2,062

It has also been identified that secondary school development costs are in the £10-15 million range as part of other strategic infrastructure and investment framework assessments for Growth Areas.

Primary Health Care Facilities

The floorspace per GP has been suggested as 237 m². This includes the GP office and the examination, reception, waiting, circulation and administrative space associated required to allow GP services to be provided effectively. A typical cost per square metre of floorspace of £2,300 has been identified as a relevant cost for 'polyclinic' facilities, the model of provision anticipated for the future.

Specialist Care Facilities

While a standard cost for specialist care facilities cannot be derived owing to the specialist and individual nature of the facilities, the actual range of cost of specialist care facilities is likely to fall between the cost of general GP floorspace (£2,300/m² as defined above) and the cost of specialist hospital floorspace (£2,731/m² defined below). Taking the mid point between these two figures provides an approximate cost of £2,515 per m² for specialist care facilities.

Hospitals

The specific geography of hospital provision in and outside Haringey means that specific local deficits or surpluses cannot be identified. As with GP services, we can isolate the requirements with the expected forward population growth scenarios.

Using case studies drawn from hospitals that have recently been built or extended in other parts of London and other major cities a cost per square metre of floorspace has been derived. The examples are shown in the table below.

Hospital	Source	Floorspace (m ²)	Cost/ m ²	Cost
Hillingdon	Hospital Trust	80,000	£3,637	£291m
Northwick Park & St Marks	Hospital Trust	100,000	£850	£85m
University Birmingham	Hospital Trust	147,000	£3,707	£545m (total investment)
Average cost/ m ²			£2,731	

Leisure Centres

Using cost data drawn from the Sport England Facilities Calculator it is possible to estimate costs for stand-alone swimming pools, costs for a standard 4-court sports hall and by combining these costs to estimate a cost for a combined leisure centre with swimming pool. These costs are shown in the table below.

Facility	Cost per facility (average)
Pools (200m ²)	£2.15m
Sports Halls (4 courts)	£2.75m
Combined cost	£4.90m

Libraries

Examples from elsewhere indicated that replacement libraries are provided an average cost of £1,750m2.

Library	Source	Floorspace (m2)	Cost	Cost/ m2
Stratford	Designing Libraries	2,000	£3.3m (2000)	£1,650
Newham	Designing Libraries	1,000	£1.8m (1998)	£1,800
Surrey	Designing Libraries	250	£450,000 (2000)	£1,800
Average cost/ sqm				£1,750

Open Space

The specific nature of this provision will be subject to detailed local needs assessment and preferences. However, such spaces are likely to include a range of hard courts, sports pitches, cycling and walking trails, landscaped areas and natural or undisturbed areas. A blended cost of active open space improvements of £10 per square metre or £100,000 per hectare can be used.

Appendix 2- Key Infrastructure Programme and Projects

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Health Infrastructure							
NHS Haringey New GP practices	Projected need for new GPs. This is a demand-led estimate by the planning authority to meet demand in Tottenham Hale , south Haringey and Haringey Heartlands	Identify sites/or provision in existing practices for 6 – 8 new GPs to meet growing demand especially in areas with GP deficit	£3 – 4m	NHS Haringey	By 2016-17	NHS capital grant, LIFT funding/ Sc 106 agreement/NHS revenue	Contingency plan based on identifying appropriate sites. Some of these will be met by new polysystem buildings (see below)
NHS Haringey Polysystem type Neighbourhood Health Centre Hornsey Central Park Road N8 Serving West Haringey	Serving West Haringey. Phased opening of services from 2009. Service model is developed in the context of implementing World Class Primary Care.	Operational in 2009 /2010 4,900sqm NHS considers Hornsey Central as a template other health centres	£400sqm for new polysystem Total cost over 9 m	NHS Haringey	2009/2010	NHS Capital grant, LIFT funding/NHS revenue as per Strategic Plan	None
NHS Haringey Polysystem type Neighbourhood Health Centre Serving east of the borough (Tottenham)	Improvement to primary care facilities with NHC provision in Tottenham	Based on Hornsey central model	£400/sqm for new polyclinic	NHS Haringey	By 2013/14	NHS capital Grant, LIFT funding/ Sc 106 agreements/NHS revenue	Site options are being developed.

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
NHS Haringey Neighbourhood Health Centre Serving south Haringey	Improvement to primary care facilities to meet growing demand	Expanding range of services in existing Tynemouth Health Centre and Laurels if needed to meet growing demand	TBD	NHS Haringey	By 2013/14	NHS Capital Grant, LIFT funding / Sc 106 agreements/NHS revenue	St Ann's hospital site is also a potential site for a new Health Centre in south Haringey
Secondary care facilities Haringey NHS/Neighbouring boroughs' NHS	This is a demand- led estimate by the Local planning authority.	Need for 28 – 40 additional hospital beds or equivalent appropriate alternative primary care facilities	£10 - £14.5m	NHS Haringey and/ or neighbouring boroughs' NHS	2015-6	TBD	It is noted that the use of national standards to assess future needs may not fully reflect the current thinking in the local NHS, and shift in activity from secondary to primary care.
Modernisation of Mental Health Facilities	Long term plans to provide care in most appropriate/least stigmatising environment with a focus on early intervention and community based care wherever possible.	Currently in discussion Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	Currently in discussion. Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	Barnet Enfield Haringey MHT	Currently in discussion. Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	Currently in discussion. Visioning exercise is held in 2009.	This is linked with the redevelopment of facilities at St Ann's Hospital site
Primary and Secondary Education							
Primary School additional capacity	Expansion of Rhodes Avenue Primary School from 2fe to 3fe to respond to rising birth rates in the local area.	Capital investment	£8.5m	LB Haringey	2011	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams	
Primary School additional capacity	2fe primary in Tottenham Hale area to meet increased	Sites and capital investment /S106	£11.5m	LB Haringey	2011-14	Capital grant from Department	Options on new school site(s) and increasing

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Tottenham Hale	demand as a result of new housing. Also potential further provision as a result of development at the Greater Ashley Road	agreement Sites and capital investment /S106 agreement	Unknown at this stage	LB Haringey	TBC	for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed (including s106 money)	the capacity of existing schools to be considered during the planning phase.
Primary school additional capacity Haringey Heartlands	Provision of additional primary places in the Heartlands area of the borough to meet increased demand as a result of new housing and rising birth rates.	Sites and capital investment /s106 agreement	Up to £6.5m	LB Haringey	2011-16	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed (including s106 money)	Increasing the capacity of existing school(s) to be considered during the planning phase.
Primary school additional capacity Northumberland Park	Provision of additional places in the Northumberland Park area to meet the demand created by any redevelopment of Tottenham Hotspur's stadium	Sites and capital/s106 agreement	Up to £6.5m	LB Haringey	2011-16	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds	Increasing the capacity of existing school(s) to be considered during the planning phase.

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
						to be agreed (including s106 money)	
Primary School additional capacity Across the borough	Provision of additional reception places across the borough to meet a rising birth rate and demand for primary places	Sites and capital investment	A cost of £13,800 per place at existing schools, or £25k per place for new provision on a new site.	LB Haringey	2010 and ongoing	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed. Safety valve funding from the DCSF	Increasing the capacity of existing schools to be considered during the planning phase.
Broad Water Farm Inclusive learning Campus – Major demolition and new build on existing site	This is part of a scheme to establish a primary and secondary learning campus (ILC) in the borough. The primary special school will be provided on the Broad Water Farm primary school campus.	Combining 3 schools including special needs school	£18.5m	LB Haringey	2013	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed.	
Provision of new Secondary School Haringey Heartlands	To respond to the increasing demand for secondary places in the borough	Capital investment	£40m	LB Haringey	2009 – 2012	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed.	
Secondary School	Expansion of and	Capital	£27.6 m - The	LB	2008-2010	Capital grant	

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
expansion through BSF programme (Borough-wide)	improvements to secondary school buildings across the borough	investment	entire BSF programme was £214m with £27.6m of that for the Sixth Form Centre	Haringey		from Department for Children, Schools and Families	
Secondary school additional capacity	Provision of additional school places to meet the demand as a result of rising birth rate and new housing	Sites and capital investment	Average cost of £20,700 per place if expanding existing sites.	LB Haringey	2014-2017	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families using existing funding streams and additional funds to be agreed	Increasing the capacity of existing schools only, to be considered during the planning phase.
Further Education College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London	Aspirations of the College to modernise facilities	Capital investment	TBD	CHENEL	2017-2020	TBD	
Social Care							
Bounds Green Day Care Centre	Modern day care facilities	2100sqm	£175k	LB Haringey	2010	LB Haringey	On course to be completed in 2010
Libraries and Museums							
Tottenham Coombes Croft library	Improve library facilities	Extension and redevelopment	£794k	LB Haringey	2010	Lottery Fund - Community Libraries	
Upgrade to buildings for accessibility	Improve library facilities	Maintenance and access	£ depend'nt on type of improvement	LB Haringey	2012	LB Haringey maintenance budget	
Bruce Castle Museum	Upgrade	Improvements to the building	External funding bid is estimated as	LB Haringey	2016	External funding is sought	

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
			over £4m				
Open Space							
Haringey Heartlands	Requirement to increase accessibility to existing open space from the Heartlands development	S106 agreement	£ depend'nt on type of improvement made	LB Haringey/ Developer	As the development rolls out	S106 agreement	Identify improvements to accessibility required and negotiate with the developer during the planning phase
Tottenham Hale – Greater Ashley Road	Requirement to improve existing open space (and extend where possible) to serve new housing development	S106 agreement /Council land	£dependant on type of improvement made	LB Haringey, Developer	As the development rolls out	S106 agreement/ Mayor's 10,000 trees funding and GAF3, LB Haringey	Identify improvements to accessibility required and negotiate with the developer during the planning phase.
Allotment infrastructure provision in the borough	To address deficiencies in provision of allotments		£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey / Local comm'ty groups	As the development rolls out and sites are found 2011-2026	LBH , S106 agreement , external funding	Bringing back disused sites into public use to ease the demand for plots, and innovative solutions such as use of roof spaces. 60 new growing spaces in the borough by 2012, working in partnership with Capital Growth.
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	Regional and local standards indicate that Haringey is short of designated Local Nature Reserves	Identify at least 3 new LNRs	£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey	As development occurs 2011 - 2026	LB Haringey, S106 agreement	Contingency plan based on identifying at least 3 suitable sites for LNRs
Green chains	The Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment highlights the need to provide further linkages between presently remote green chains and sites.	Provision of additional green chains and walks and public open spaces by rivers.	£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey / Developers	As development occurs 2011-2026	London Borough of Haringey/S106 agreement	Contingency plan to look at creating links on a more strategic level, with surrounding boroughs, in order to create a

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
							green network for North London.
Lordship Lane Recreation Ground	To enhance usage and benefits for residents within 1-2km catchment	River Moselle deculverting, environmental Centre and city Farm, extensive landscape works	£6.3m	LB Haringey	2010-2012	Heritage Lottery Parks for People Funding and London Mayor's Priority Parks Initiative Lottery Funding, Environment Agency	The farm will be in a second phase of work post 2010.
Improving Access to Regional Park - Marsh Lane Pedestrian Link	To Improve existing pedestrian access to Lee Valley Regional Park	Safer routes for pedestrians	£50k	LB Haringey	2011-2012	GAF 3 funding approved	To be developed as part of Marsh Lane Waste Management site scheme.
Improvements to existing Parks: Wood Green Common, Ducketts & Greengate Common, Woodside Park, White Hart Lane Recreation ground, Harrington Park, Tower Gardens, Downhill Park, Stationers Park	Upgrade and address deficiencies in provision across the borough to meet standards	Facility, infrastructure and landscaping improvements	Dependant upon scope and quality of improvement	LB Haringey	2011-2015	S106, Playbuilder funding, LB Haringey	
Fairlands Park	Upgrade	Facility, infrastructure and landscaping improvements	£200k	LB Haringey	2010-2011	LB Haringey, Groundwork	
Muswell Hill Playing	Upgrade	Play, sports and	Estimated	LB	2011-2015	S106, LB	

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Fields		physical activity and ancillary facilities	£2.5m	Haringey		Haringey, Playbuilder, External funding	
Bruce Castle Park	Upgrade/replacement	Play, sports, landscaping and infrastructure	£400k	LB Haringey	2010-2013	LB Haringey, Playbuilder, External funding	
Albert Road Recreation Ground	Upgrade	Tennis court improvements	£300k	Pavilion tennis	2010-2011	Tennis Foundation, LB Haringey	None
Football provision Finsbury Park, White Hart Lane Community Sports Centre, Lordship Rec, Alexandra Park and Albert Road	To provide upgraded/improved provision	Pitch and ancillary improvements at	£7.8m	LB Haringey	2011-2017	LB Haringey, External funding, S106	
Free to access outdoor recreation provision	To provide upgraded/improved provision	Multi use games areas in each borough ward	Dependant upon scope and quality of improvement	LB Haringey	As the development occurs	Sc106/ external funding	
Leisure Services							
Central area of the borough, possibly Wood Green area	Demand-led assessment. One additional combined swimming pool and leisure centre to meet demand from predicted growth	Identify site in the central part of the borough.	£7-10m approx but too early in the planning process to be specific.	LB Haringey	2011 – 2016	London Borough of Haringey/Section 106/external funding	
Community indoor sports hall provision	To address deficiencies identified in Haringey Open Space and Sports Assessment	Additional sports hall provision equivalent to 41 badminton courts or ten 4-court sports halls.	estimated £2.5m per hall and ancillary facility	LB Haringey	2011-2020	LB Haringey /S106/external funding	
White Hart Lane	Identified as a sub regional	Demolition and	Estimated £6m	LB	2011-2017	LBH/S106/Exter	

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Community Sports Hub	sports hub by London Playing Fields Assoc (LPFA) needs analysis	new build to provide upgraded facilities		Haringey		nal funding	
Emergency Services (Police, Fire, Ambulance services)							
Safer Neighbourhood bases	To provide permanent accommodation for Safer Neighbourhoods teams	Borough wide	Pending further investigation	Metropolitan Police Authority	Pending further investigation		Continue to use existing sites and facilities
Front Counters, New Custody Centre, New Patrol Base, New Office Accommodation	Modernisation and consolidation of estate and relocation of facilities. A shift from an existing multi site custody cells to a centralised custody cells structure, one patrol centre, and one back office accommodation.		Pending further investigation	Metropolitan Police Authority	Pending further investigation		Continue to use existing sites and facilities
Additional small site	Need to be confirmed (not yet identified as an essential requirement)	Small holding for a single ambulance	Pending further investigation	London Ambulance Service	2011 - 2016	London Ambulance Service	Continue to use existing facilities
Transport							
Tottenham Hale Gyrotory	To reduce environmental severance and support new development	Revert to two way traffic flow with cycle and pedestrians access improved	£37m.	TfL	2010/12 & 2013/14	TfL & LDA (with potential CIL to repay TfL/LDA upfront investment) Community Infrastructure Fund, Growth Fund, S106, LBH	
Tottenham Hale/High Road 'Green Link -	To provide new pedestrian/cyclist route to link new development in	Agreements with landowners, Network Rail,	£15m.	Council/LDA	2016-2020	To be determined – CIL contribution	

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
	Tottenham Hale to open space, community facilities & the High Road (include bridges over road, railway and River Lee)	DfT, TfL, British Waterways and Env. Agency				required	
East coast mainline	Improvement of service	Part of Thameslink project, including additional platforms – Harringay ward	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-2014	Network Rail	2015	DfT	This work is outlined in the Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
West Anglia lines- 4 tracking from Tottenham Hale to Broxbourne and Cheshunt	Capacity enhancement and service reliability improvements	Possible land acquisition and closure of level crossing at Northumberland Park	TfL estimate the cost at £540m but clearly depends on what scheme is eventually delivered eg the extent of 4 tracking, whether there is a flyover south of Tottenham Hale.	Network Rail	2020	Not committed yet.	Identified as a priority investment in Mayor's draft Transport strategy.
West Anglia lines – New rolling stock	Capacity Enhancement	Train lengthening to Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale	Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-2014	Network Rail	2014	DfL	This work is outlined in the Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
West Anglia lines –	Improvement of service	Turnback facility	Office of Rail	Network	2014	DfT	This work is outlined

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Seven Sisters, Bruce Grove and Northumberland Park wards.		at Seven Sisters to allow shuttle service to Cheshunt in peak hours.	Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14	Rail			in the Office of Rail Regulation Determination of Network Rail funding 2009-14
North London Railway - On the Barking to Gospel Oak line	Improvement of service	New rolling stock and higher service frequencies are required for South Tottenham, Harringay and Green Lanes stations	TfL Business Plan	LOROL ⁹	2010	TfL	This is outlined in the TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
North London Railway - On the Barking to Gospel Oak line	Improvement to service and integration and West London lines	Electrification of the line with North	£50m	TfL/ Network Rail	2019	TfL/DfT	
Piccadilly Line upgrade including new trains, new signalling and new control centres at Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane , Manor House, stations	To provide enhanced capacity and reduced journey times	Part of underground PPP	N/A	TfL	2014	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18	
Victoria Line upgrade including new trains, new signalling and new control centres at Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters and	To provide enhanced capacity and reduced journey times	Part of underground PPP	N/A	TfL	2012	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18	

⁹ LOROL – London Overground Rail Operations Ltd

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Wood Green Tube station improvements	To improve the efficient use of the station	Access improvements	£400,000	LB Haringey	2011	TfL	LIP funding of £400k provisionally allocated for 2009/10 and 2010/11
Northern Line upgrade part 1 signalling, new control, centre at Highgate Station	To provide enhanced capacity and reduced journey times	Part of underground PPP	N/A	TfL	2012	TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18	
Cycle Superhighway - Improvements to Link 1 (Tottenham to Liverpool Street) and Link 12 (East Finchley to Angel)	To improve cycle highways and encourage sustainable travel.		TfL Business Plan	TfL/Haringey	2012 for Link 12 and 2014/15 for Link 1	TfL	This is outlined in the TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
Greenways cycle and pedestrian routes - 4 links proposed borough wide	To improve cycle routes and encourage sustainable travel		TfL funding for 2009/10. delivery of all links dependant on future funding.	LB Haringey	2014	TfL	
Borough wide cycle parking	Cycle parking	To improve facilities for parking cycles	Local Implementation Plan – Delivery of scheme dependent on funding	LB Haringey	2014	TfL/S106	
Haringey Heartlands east/west cycle routes	To encourage cycling as a means of transport	Improvement of cycle routes	TBD	LB Haringey	2012	S106 Agreement (not yet drawn up)	Outline planning application for the proposal submitted

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Borough wide car clubs	To encourage the use of car clubs	Delivery of 80 bays	TBD	LB Haringey	2011	TfL/S106	
Borough wide electric charging points -	To encourage and sustain the use of electric vehicles	To be provided in a mixture of on and off street locations	TBD	LB Haringey/Private	2016	TfL	
Borough wide transport improvements - Sustainable Transport - Local road safety schemes - Education, training and publicity - Community transport - Cycle training and parking - School travel plans - Improving roads and bridges	Local Implementation Plan (LIP) specifies funding requirements	LIP specifies funding requirement	£4 million a year approximately	LB Haringey /TfL and other partners across the public and private sector	2011 - 2016	TfL, LBH, and other public and private investors	
North Circular Road - The NCR between Bounds Green and Green Lanes requires	Improvement of road safety and appearance	Safety and environmental improvements	TfL Business Plan	TfL	2012	TfL	This is outlined in the TfL Business Plan 2009/10 – 2017/18
Waste							
Marsh Lane N17	To establish a modern and centralised waste management /green industry	Sources of funding to be secured	Acquisition and construction £18 million	LB Haringey	Construction to be completed	LB Haringey, GAF III Other sources of	Alternative is to remain on existing sites.

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
	centre for the borough				2012.	funding being investigated	
New Waste management facilities and land	North London Waste Plan (draft)	Sites across North London		NLWA			
Water Supply and Sewerage							
Water supply upgrades for trunk mains and mains replacement	Improvements to water supply network		Within overall improvement plan for London	Thames Water	2010-2015	TW investment Programme	
Sewer upgrades and combined sewer overflow studies	Improvements to sewage system		Within overall improvement plan for London	Thames Water	2010-2015	TW investment Programme	
Energy Infrastructure							
Decentralised Energy networks Tottenham Hale CCHP	Developments to connect to existing CCHP Policy Requirement	Connection to phased development	£dependant on site(s) identified	ESCo	2010-2016	Private	In place with capacity to provide heat and power to over 1000 units
Broadwater Farm DE connections	Existing networked boiler to be connected to the primary school complex nearby	Connection to three primary schools	£dependant on site(s) identified	LB Haringey/ ESCo	2010-2013	Capital grant from Department for Children, Schools and Families, LB Haringey	LDA feasibility study is currently being carried out
Potential Decentralised CHP/ CCHP / DE Networks at central, south, west and northeast of the borough	Policy requirement	CHP/CCHP plants and networks	£dependant on site(s) identified	£dependant on site(s) identified	£dependant on site(s) identified	£dependant on site(s) identified	To be detailed through Area Action Plans and in opportunity sites in line with policy requirement

Scheme	Need for Scheme	Requirements of scheme	Indicative Cost	Lead Agency Delivery	Indicative Phasing Delivery	Indicative Funding Arrangement(s)	Contingency Planning Required?
Community Facilities							
A Community use space	Aspirational need by HAVCO	2000m2	This is aspirational	HAVCO	TBD	This is aspirational	

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