



# CORPORATE COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 8th January, 2019

at 6.30 pm

## Committee Membership

Cllr Jessica Webb (Chair)

Cllr Susan Fajana-Thomas (Vice-Chair)

Cllr Katie Hanson, Cllr Vincent Stops

Cllr Mete Coban, Cllr M Can Ozsen

Cllr Brian Bell, Cllr Ajay Chauhan, Cllr Sade Etti

Cllr Margaret Gordon, Cllr Ned Hercock, Cllr Clare Joseph

Cllr Peter Snell, Cllr Michael Levy, Cllr Tom Rahilly

**Tim Shields**  
Chief Executive

Contact:  
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The press and public are welcome to attend this meeting

**Future Meetings**  
9 April 2019

# **AGENDA**

## **Tuesday, 8th January, 2019**

### **ORDER OF BUSINESS**

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## Access and Information

### Location

Hackney Town Hall is on Mare Street, bordered by Wilton Way and Reading Lane, almost directly opposite Hackney Picturehouse.

**Trains** – Hackney Central Station (London Overground) – Turn right on leaving the station, turn right again at the traffic lights into Mare Street, walk 200 metres and look for the Hackney Town Hall, almost next to The Empire immediately after Wilton Way.

**Buses** 30, 48, 55, 106, 236, 254, 277, 394, D6 and W15.

### Facilities

There are public toilets available, with wheelchair access, on the ground floor of the Town Hall.

Induction loop facilities are available in the Committee Rooms and Council Chamber

Access for people with mobility difficulties can be obtained through the ramp on the side to the main Town Hall entrance.

### Copies of the Agenda

The Hackney website contains a full database of meeting agendas, reports and minutes. Log on at: [www.hackney.gov.uk](http://www.hackney.gov.uk)

Paper copies are also available from Governance Services whose contact details are shown on page 1 of the agenda.

### Council & Democracy- [www.hackney.gov.uk](http://www.hackney.gov.uk)

The Council & Democracy section of the Hackney Council website contains details about the democratic process at Hackney, including:

- Mayor of Hackney
- Your Councillors
- Cabinet
- Speaker
- MPs, MEPs and GLA
- Committee Reports
- Council Meetings
- Executive Meetings and Key Decisions Notice
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- Introduction to the Council
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## RIGHTS OF PRESS AND PUBLIC TO REPORT ON MEETINGS

Where a meeting of the Council and its committees are open to the public, the press and public are welcome to report on meetings of the Council and its committees, through any audio, visual or written methods and may use digital and social media providing they do not disturb the conduct of the meeting and providing that the person reporting or providing the commentary is present at the meeting.

Those wishing to film, photograph or audio record a meeting are asked to notify the Council's Monitoring Officer by noon on the day of the meeting, if possible, or any time prior to the start of the meeting or notify the Chair at the start of the meeting.

The Monitoring Officer, or the Chair of the meeting, may designate a set area from which all recording must take place at a meeting.

The Council will endeavour to provide reasonable space and seating to view, hear and record the meeting. If those intending to record a meeting require any other reasonable facilities, notice should be given to the Monitoring Officer in advance of the meeting and will only be provided if practicable to do so.

The Chair shall have discretion to regulate the behaviour of all those present recording a meeting in the interests of the efficient conduct of the meeting. Anyone acting in a disruptive manner may be required by the Chair to cease recording or may be excluded from the meeting. Disruptive behaviour may include: moving from any designated recording area; causing excessive noise; intrusive lighting; interrupting the meeting; or filming members of the public who have asked not to be filmed.

All those visually recording a meeting are requested to only focus on recording councillors, officers and the public who are directly involved in the conduct of the meeting. The Chair of the meeting will ask any members of the public present if they have objections to being visually recorded. Those visually recording a meeting are asked to respect the wishes of those who do not wish to be filmed or photographed. Failure by someone recording a meeting to respect the wishes of those who do not wish to be filmed and photographed may result in the Chair instructing them to cease recording or in their exclusion from the meeting.

If a meeting passes a motion to exclude the press and public then in order to consider confidential or exempt information, all recording must cease and all recording equipment must be removed from the meeting room. The press and public are not permitted to use any means which might enable them to see or hear the proceedings whilst they are excluded from a meeting and confidential or exempt information is under consideration.

Providing oral commentary during a meeting is not permitted.

# ADVICE TO MEMBERS ON DECLARING INTERESTS

Hackney Council's Code of Conduct applies to **all** Members of the Council, the Mayor and co-opted Members.

This note is intended to provide general guidance for Members on declaring interests. However, you may need to obtain specific advice on whether you have an interest in a particular matter. If you need advice, you can contact:

- The Director of Legal and Governance Services
- The Legal Adviser to the committee; or
- Governance Services.

If at all possible, you should try to identify any potential interest you may have before the meeting so that you and the person you ask for advice can fully consider all the circumstances before reaching a conclusion on what action you should take.

## 1. Do you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter on the agenda or which is being considered at the meeting?

You will have a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter if it:

- relates to an interest that you have already registered in Parts A and C of the Register of Pecuniary Interests of you or your spouse/civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse/civil partner;
- relates to an interest that should be registered in Parts A and C of the Register of Pecuniary Interests of your spouse/civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse/civil partner, but you have not yet done so; or
- affects your well-being or financial position or that of your spouse/civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse/civil partner.

## 2. If you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in an item on the agenda you must:

- Declare the existence and nature of the interest (in relation to the relevant agenda item) as soon as it becomes apparent to you (subject to the rules regarding sensitive interests).
- You must leave the room when the item in which you have an interest is being discussed. You cannot stay in the meeting room or public gallery whilst discussion of the item takes place and you cannot vote on the matter. In addition, you must not seek to improperly influence the decision.
- If you have, however, obtained dispensation from the Monitoring Officer or Standards Committee you may remain in the room and participate in the meeting. If dispensation has been granted it will stipulate the extent of your involvement, such as whether you can only be present to make representations, provide evidence or whether you are able to fully participate and vote on the matter in which you have a pecuniary interest.

### 3. Do you have any other non-pecuniary interest on any matter on the agenda which is being considered at the meeting?

You will have 'other non-pecuniary interest' in a matter if:

- i. It relates to an external body that you have been appointed to as a Member or in another capacity; or
- ii. It relates to an organisation or individual which you have actively engaged in supporting.

### 4. If you have other non-pecuniary interest in an item on the agenda you must:

- i. Declare the existence and nature of the interest (in relation to the relevant agenda item) as soon as it becomes apparent to you.
- ii. You may remain in the room, participate in any discussion or vote provided that contractual, financial, consent, permission or licence matters are not under consideration relating to the item in which you have an interest.
- iii. If you have an interest in a contractual, financial, consent, permission or licence matter under consideration, you must leave the room unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Monitoring Officer or Standards Committee. You cannot stay in the room or public gallery whilst discussion of the item takes place and you cannot vote on the matter. In addition, you must not seek to improperly influence the decision. Where members of the public are allowed to make representations, or to give evidence or answer questions about the matter you may, with the permission of the meeting, speak on a matter then leave the room. Once you have finished making your representation, you must leave the room whilst the matter is being discussed.
- iv. If you have been granted dispensation, in accordance with the Council's dispensation procedure you may remain in the room. If dispensation has been granted it will stipulate the extent of your involvement, such as whether you can only be present to make representations, provide evidence or whether you are able to fully participate and vote on the matter in which you have a non pecuniary interest.

### Further Information

Advice can be obtained from Suki Binjal, Interim Director of Legal and Governance Services on 020 8356 6234 or email [suki.binjal@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:suki.binjal@hackney.gov.uk)



## **MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE CORPORATE COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 2018**

**Councillors Present:** Councillor Jessica Webb in the Chair

**Cllr Susan Fajana-Thomas (Vice-Chair),  
Cllr Vincent Stops, Cllr Mete Coban,  
Cllr M Can Ozsen and Cllr Ned Hercock**

**Apologies:** Councillor Katie Hanson, Councillor Brian Bell,  
Councillor Ajay Chauhan, Councillor Sade Etti,  
Councillor Margaret Gordon, Councillor Clare  
Joseph, Councillor Peter Snell, Councillor Michael  
Levy and Councillor Tom Rahilly

**Officers in Attendance:** Rachel Cowburn ( Head of Investment and Actuarial)  
Dan Paul (Head of HR, OD and Elections) and Gerry  
McCarthy (Head of Community Safety, Enforcement  
and Business Regulations, Neighbourhoods and  
Housing)

### **1 Apologies for Absence**

1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Hanson, Bell, Chauhan, Etti, Gordon, Joseph and Snel

### **2 Declarations of Interest - Members to Declare As Appropriate**

2.1 Councillors Stops, Fajana-Thomas and Ozsen declared a non-pecuniary interest as deferred members of the LGPS.

### **3 Consideration of Minutes Of The Previous Meeting**

**RESOLVED** that the minutes of the previous meeting held on July 2018 be approved as a correct record.

### **4 Employer Discretion Policies 2018**

4.1 Rachel Cowburn introduced the report setting out the London Borough of Hackney's policies in respect of the discretionary elements within the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

4.2 Ms Cowburn advised that the discretions policy had been updated to reflect the implementation of the LGPS (amendment) Regulations 2018 and best practice. The new policy and changes to existing policies were highlighted within Appendix 1 of the report.

4.3 Councillor Stops enquired if the Council had a policy to address the issue of former employees receiving exit payments and then being re-appointed by the Council. Mr Paul stated that national legislation set out the recovery of exit payments from former public sector employees that were re-employed within the sector within 12 months period. Ms Cowburn added that the Council had existing policy to ensure that redundant Council staff were not employed by the Council.

4.4 In response to a query regarding the delegated authority to amend the discretion policies, Ms Cowburn clarified that any material changes in policies that had significant financial implications would be referred to the Pensions and Corporate Committees for approval.

**RESOLVED to:**

- 1. Approve the updated and amended Employing Authority Discretion Policies.**
- 2. Note the ongoing delegated authority to the Group Director, Finance and Corporate Resources and the Director of Legal, to amend the Employing Authority discretions policies where changes are necessitated by new regulations and provided that the policy changes will have no significant financial implications.**

**5 Environmental Enforcement - Annual Assessment Of The Local Environmental Quality Enforcement Strategy and Annual Performance Report 2017/18**

5.1 Gerry McCarthy introduced the annual performance report across the Environmental Enforcement remit for the financial year 2017/18 and Annual Strategic Assessment of the Local Environmental Quality Enforcement Strategy. The report set out the key areas relating to environmental enforcement, management arrangements, resourcing and the key targets.

5.2 Mr McCarthy outlined the service's enforcement activities including: unregulated waste, highways obstructions, dog fouling and dog control, littering, illegal street trading, flyposting, and vomiting. A brief summary was provided of the overarching objectives set out in the Local Environmental Quality Enforcement strategy and the priorities in the strategy including to minimise the environmental impact of the growing night time and weekend economy; reduce fly posting, unregulated waste, illegal highway obstructions and dog fouling.

5.3 Mr McCarthy stated the objectives for 2017/18 as follows: tackling unregulated waste, improved levels of compliance, cost avoidance and sustained improvements in local environmental quality particularly in the night time economy and contribution to area regeneration. It was noted that at page 32 of the report the performance indicator HCS PR 057- Number of businesses in the borough with a trade waste agreement - had been deactivated in 2017/18 and was no longer relevant.

5.4 Mr McCarthy emphasised that the Service was running a project targeting the main roads that had amongst the highest volume of unregulated waste, namely the A10 (Kingsland Road through to Stamford Hill), Broadway Market and Chatsworth Road

5.5 Councillor Stops asked if the displaying of shop front licences in trader's premises window could be made mandatory and any breaches enforced, and whether time bands had been effective. Mr McCarthy advised that all shop front licensees are required to display their licence within the window of their premises ensuring it is



visible at all times and failure to do so was a contravention of the terms and conditions of the licence. The service was also considering adding the terms and conditions on the new system so that inspectors could access these records and take enforcement action as appropriate. With regard to the time bands, this enabled the Council to collect refuse from bins left on the pavement where it was difficult to identify the owner. The Council was in the process of reviewing the current time bands in conjunction with Waste Operations to tackle high volume crimes such as litter.

5.6 Councillor Hercock enquired how many waste companies provided waste collection services within the borough. Mr McCarthy stated that there were approximately five reputable companies providing waste collection contracts and that the waste contract depended on the business activity with a pharmacy requiring a different contract from a local store.

**RESOLVED:**

**To note the annual performance report for the service and the annual strategic assessment of the Local Environmental Quality Enforcement Strategy 2017/18.**

## **6 Annual Performance Report Of Shop Fronts Licensing And Enforcement**

6.1 Gerry McCarthy introduced the report setting out the performance of the shop fronts service, specifically focusing on the enforcement aspect of tables and chairs within the borough for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

6.2 Mr McCarthy advised that businesses were required to have a shop front licence to trade goods and services outside shops, including tables and chairs. The highest volume of shop front trading licences issued across the borough were for tables and chairs and it was also the main area for complaints and enforcement action. Markets and Street Trading Service managed the licensing and enforcement process and in April 2018 the service invested £12,500 in a new Licensing system for shop fronts enabling Inspectors to access shop front records in real time and complete shop front application on their ipad devices. In addition, the service had undertaken 175 visits in a month that had resulted in year on year increase in enforcement visits and action taken for breaches or complaints by 20% in 2018.

6.3 Mr McCarthy stated that initially officers revisited a new licensee twice within the first month of trading and at least once a month thereafter unless a complaint or intelligence were received to suggest non-compliance or breaches of the terms and conditions of the licence. It was reported that from April 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 the new disciplinary enforcement process consisted of a verbal warning, written warning and FPN issued; final written warning and FPN issued, revocation of licence and /or prosecution, and right of appeal via the Head of Service. Mr McCarthy said that L and G Disposables, 2-3 Market Parade, Oldhill Street, N16 was now in compliance of its conditions.

6.4 Mr McCarthy highlighted that consultation would commence in November 2018 on shop fronts fees and charges with proposals to change the current fees and charges from a banding system to a pay by square metre system. Mr McCarthy outlined the clearances at paragraph 4.2 at page 60 of the report, which stated that 'a minimum of 1.2m clear of any obstruction shall be maintained for safe access to and egress from the premises.' and paragraph 9.4 'Temporary barriers of the type and construction approved by the council be placed around the licensed area at the start of

the licensed trading day and remain in place throughout the trading day until they are removed to a place of storage off the highway at the end of the licensed trading day.'

6.5 Councillor Fajana-Thomas sought clarification regarding the shop front trading licence and whether there were any mechanisms in place to manage and control the number of licences granted for tables and chairs, if traders were aware that they had to apply for a permanent licence after they had been issued a temporary licence and clarification regarding banding and fees. Mr McCarthy stated that the control and management of licences for tables and chairs would be referred to the Street Trading team for a direct response. With regard to the licence, a trader was eligible to apply for a permanent shop front licence after holding a temporary licence for six months prior to submitting the application. The current banding and fees affected small businesses and the proposed square metre system would help support the local business and economy by reducing fees for smaller businesses and ensuring costs of shop front trading were more proportionate to the size of space. The Council was also engaging with TfL regarding the proposed banding and fees.

6.6 Councillor Coban asked how the Council had publicised and raised awareness of the new disciplinary process amongst businesses. Mr McCarthy stated that the new process had been published on the Council's website and publicised through Launch and Landing pad. The Council's website also signposted small businesses to relevant information such as waste contracts and shop front licence.

6.7 In response to Councillor Hercock's query relating to table and chairs on red routes, Mr McCarthy stated that the Council held quarterly meetings with TfL to address this and related enforcement issues.

6.8 Councillor Stops sought clarification regarding the enforcement of tables and chairs licence in particular enforcement against licensees that did not display their licence in the shop window, bulky street furniture left overnight on the public highway, why the Council could not enforce any breaches of table and chairs on TfL routes using the Highways Act and queried paragraph 4.2 outlining 'a minimum of 1.2m clearance of any obstruction...' when Mr Cunningham had assured the Committee that there would be at least a minimum of 2 metres clearance on busy roads such as Kingsland Road and more than 2 metres at Dalston Junction. Mr McCarthy stated that shop front licensees were now required to display their licence in the shop window as part of the condition of their licence and failure to display was a breach and enforcement action could be taken. In addition, depending on the terms and conditions of the shop front licence, some licensees were allowed to leave affixed tables and chairs overnight on the public highway. However, Mr McCarthy would ask officers to clarify paragraph 9.7 at page 61 of the report which stated 'the removal of temporary barriers and construction... off the highway at the end of the licensed trading day' and how this related to furniture left overnight on the pavement. Mr Eratt requested that Councillor Stops put the relevant section of the Highways Act regarding Council enforcement of any highways within the borough within an email and a response would be provided from a lawyer specialising in highways. Mr McCarthy advised that a response would be forwarded to Councillor Stops regarding the 2 metre minimum clearance.

6.9 Members stated that to encourage more shop front licensees to display their licence, the Council should take a flexible approach to signages in particular the size of the photograph on the licence and asked that the photo be reduced so that it does

not detract from the window display. Mr McCarthy agreed to consider making the photograph smaller or having a small photocard.

6.10 The Chair commented that the enforcement of A Boards on the highway were set out at paragraph 9.10 of the report. The Chair noted that the following words 'and the scope' be deleted from the recommendation.

**RESOLVED:**

**To note the content of this report and the level of work being carried out in relation to Shop Fronts Licensing and Enforcement.**

**7 Draft Work Programme 2018/19**

7.1 The draft work programme for 2018/19 was noted.

**8 Any Other Business Which In The Opinion Of The Chair Is Urgent**

8.1 There was no other urgent business.

**Duration of the meeting:** 6.30 - 7.50 pm

Rabiya Khatun  
Governance Services  
020 8356 6279

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<b>Pay Policy Statement 2019/20</b>	
<b>CORPORATE COMMITTEE MEETING DATE 2018/19</b>  <b>08 January 2019</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>  <b>Open</b>  <b>If exempt, the reason will be listed in the main body of this report.</b>
<b>WARD(S) AFFECTED</b>  <b>All Wards</b>	
<b>GROUP DIRECTOR</b>  <b>Tim Shields, Chief Executive</b>	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The *Localism Act 2011* requires the Council to publish an annual pay statement for Chief Officer Pay. The draft statement for 2018/19 is attached at Appendix 1. This statement must be approved by a resolution of the Council before 31 March 2019.

This report is presented to Corporate Committee as part of its remit in relation to Human Resources and is presented for DECISION.

## 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

**Corporate Committee is recommended to agree the Pay Policy Statement and recommend Council approve it.**

## 3. REASONS FOR DECISION

3.1 The *Localism Act 2011* requires the Council to publish an annual pay policy statement setting out its policies relating to the:-

- remuneration of its chief officers (including details of pay elements, pay increases, salary on recruitment and payments on termination);
- remuneration of its lowest-paid employees; and
- the relationship between the remuneration of chief officers and employees who are not chief officers.

3.2 The attached draft statement updates the 2018/19 statement which was approved by Council. The 2019/10 statement must be approved by a resolution of the Council before 31 March 2019.

## 4. BACKGROUND

4.1 There have been no substantive changes to this policy. The statement details current pay practice and some paragraphs have been reordered for ease of reading and understanding. It does not introduce new policy principles.

4.2 The legal requirements to publish pay policy are broadly drawn and there is considerable discretion over the amount of information that authorities choose to disclose. In preparation of the statement, account has been taken of the guidance *Openness and accountability in local pay: Guidance under section 40 of the Localism Act* and the subsequent supplementary guidance both published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Account has also been taken of guidance issued by the JNC for Chief Executives.

4.3 The Council will be bound by the approved Pay Policy Statement, which can only be amended by Council resolution, and the Policy has been drafted to provide sufficient flexibility to enable practical implementation within the year.

4.4 Both the JNC for Chief Executives and the DCLG in their Code of Recommended Practice promote the use of a 'pay multiple' (the relationship between the Chief Executive's salary and the median salary) as the most effective way to present the relationship between chief officers and employees who are not chief officers. We agree and the Statement includes the calculation and tracking of this pay multiple. It should be noted that actual salaries and other payments made to some officers are required to be published in the Annual Statement of Accounts, and we also do this.

#### 4.5 **Policy Context**

The Pay Policy Statement is an external requirement, supporting the Government's aim to enhance accountability, transparency and fairness in the setting of pay.

#### 4.6 **Equality Impact Assessment**

This report has been produced so that full Council can ratify the publication of the pay policy statement for publication on the Council's website. The statement incorporates a range of specific Council decisions which, where appropriate, were themselves subject to specific equality impact assessments.

#### 4.7 **Sustainability**

Not applicable

#### 4.8 **Consultations**

Trade Unions were consulted on the original policy. It has not materially changed.

#### 4.9 **Risk Assessment**

It is a legal requirement that the Pay Policy Statement be published by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

### 5. **COMMENTS OF THE GROUP DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE RESOURCES**

The *Localism Act 2011* requires the Council to publish an annual pay statement for Chief Officer Pay.

The pay multiples have been prepared based on the Local Government Association's Transparency Code.

## 6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR, LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

Article 9 of the constitution confirms that the Councils Corporate Committee is responsible for maintaining oversight of the Councils regulatory, planning, election and human resources functions, as well as any other function not specifically allocated to full Council or another committee.

Under the Localism Act 2011, Local Authorities are required to approve and adopt a Pay Policy Statement before the beginning of each financial year. It is for this reason that the Committee is recommended to agree and approve the pay policy statement at Appendix 1. This Pay Policy Statement meets the requirements of the Act.

## APPENDICES

The Pay Policy Statement 2019/20

## BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

<b>Report Author</b>	Dan Paul 0208 356 3110 Dan.paul@hackney.gov.uk
<b>Comments of the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources</b>	Ramesh Teelock, Group Accountant Ramesh.Teelock@hackney.gov.uk
<b>Comments of the Director, Legal and Governance</b>	Juliet Babb, Senior Lawyer Juliet.babb@hackney.gov.uk





## Pay Policy Statement 2019/20

### Part 1 – Introduction and application

- 1.1 To improve transparency and accountability within Local Government, Hackney Council will annually publish details of its pay policy. The publication of this Pay Policy Statement meets the requirements contained in chapter 8 of the *Localism Act 2011*.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this Statement, Hackney's chief officers comprise the Chief Executive officer, first tier and second tier, grades CO1-CO3.

The Chief Executive is responsible for the strategic overview of all Council services and for leading the Council's Management Team in ensuring that the Mayor's strategic priorities are met.

The Council has a structure of 4 Groups:

- Chief Executive's Directorate
- Children, Adults and Community Health
- Finance and Corporate Resources
- Neighbourhoods and Housing

With the exception of the Chief Executive's directorate, each Group is led by a Group Director with individual divisions headed up by Directors.

- 1.3 Hackney Council is required to publish its policy on:-
- Making discretionary payments on termination of employment<sup>1</sup>. In exceptional circumstances the Council may consider enhanced compensation payments. Any payments made must be proportionate, reflect additional costs that may arise and fulfil the needs of the service. Each case will be considered on its merits and in compliance with the legislation, no payment will exceed the value of 104 weeks' pay. All such payments will be subject to an internal business case approval process involving Finance and Human Resources.

<sup>1</sup> Under the requirements of the *Local Government (Early Termination of Employment) (Discretionary Compensation) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006*

- Increasing an employee's total pension scheme membership and on awarding additional pension.<sup>2</sup> The Council will not increase total pension scheme membership nor award additional pension.

- 1.4 This Pay Policy Statement also sets out the Council's policy as it relates to the remuneration of its lowest paid employees.
- 1.5 This Pay Policy Statement sets out the principles governing remuneration within the Council in 2019/20. This Pay Policy Statement is approved by full Council resolution.
- 1.6 Hackney Council's pay and remuneration practice in 2019/20 must be in accordance with the policy expressed in this statement. A resolution of Council is required to amend this policy.
- 1.7 This Pay Policy Statement will be published on the Council's website and governed by the publishing local government data licence terms that can be found at <http://www.hackney.gov.uk/3713.htm>

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## **Part 2 – Officer appointment, pay and remuneration**

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### **2.1 Appointment of chief officers**

A Council resolution is required to approve the appointment of a Chief Executive. The prospective candidate will be recommended to Council by a committee or sub-committee of the Council that includes at least one member of the Executive.

The Council's Appointments Committee will establish a sub-committee, which includes at least one member of the Executive, to approve the appointments of Group Directors.

Appointments to Director posts will be the responsibility of the relevant Group Director and lead Member.

### **2.2 Remuneration of chief officers on appointment**

The remuneration of the Chief Executive on appointment will be agreed by the Council's Appointments Committee.

With the exception of the Chief Executive, all chief officer posts are evaluated by Human Resources using the Local Government Employers Senior Manager job evaluation scheme. The evaluation provides an overall score for

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<sup>2</sup> In accordance with the *Local Government (Early Termination of Employment) (Discretionary Compensation) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006*

the job that will determine the appropriate grade and pay band for the post-holder.

At appointment chief officers are normally offered a salary corresponding to the lowest spinal column point in the relevant pay band for the job unless a higher spinal column is agreed (in order to, for example):-

- match the appointee's previous salary (e.g. in the case of a move from another authority); or
- secure a specific candidate with particular experience and competence

### 2.3 Chief Officer pay

The Council uses three chief officer grades – CO1, CO2 and CO3. Salaries of Chief Officers are published according to the relevant Regulations.

The Chief Executive's salary does not correspond to an established Council grade and spinal column point; it is a 'spot' salary determined by the Appointments Committee on appointment and may be reviewed by the Mayor.

The Chief Executive, in consultation with the Mayor, has the authority to approve a 'spot' salary and/or a market supplement outside of the established chief officer grades and pay bands. In such circumstances, the Chief Executive will consider the published advice of the JNC for Chief Officers of Local Authorities.

The Council has appointed the Chief Executive as Returning Officer for parliamentary and local elections, and referenda under the *Representation of the People Act 1983* and subsequent regulations. The Chief Executive will receive fees for discharging the Returning Officer responsibilities as determined by the governing body responsible for the election. Other Chief Officers may also receive fees if appointed to elections roles by the Returning Officer.

### 2.4 Increases and additions to remuneration for chief officers

#### **Chief Executive**

Percentage annual pay increases will be linked to those nationally negotiated and agreed by the Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) for Chief Executives.

#### **Chief Officers**

Annual increases in base pay awards will be determined by those nationally negotiated and agreed by the Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) for Chief Officers.

With the exception of the Chief Executive, Chief Officers who may be eligible for an increment will be subject to an annual appraisal of achievement against agreed targets/tasks and in accordance with the Council's management

competencies. Where overall performance is rated as meeting specified criteria, the officer will receive an increment to the next point of the relevant salary scale.

Where Chief Officers are at the salary scale maximum or on 'spot salary', additional payments may be agreed at the discretion of the Chief Executive.

## **2.5 Policy on bonus payments**

Bonuses will not be paid to chief officers.

Bonuses are also not paid to other employees, with the exception of certain former Hackney Homes staff who have TUPE transferred to Hackney Council and who retain a productivity based incentive scheme as part of their TUPE terms and conditions of employment.

The Council's policies on 'acting-up', honorarium, market supplements and/or ex-gratia payments will apply to Chief Officers.

## **2.6 Policy on employees (including chief officers) ceasing to hold office**

### ***Redundancy***

The Council's policy on redundancy payments applies equally to chief officers and non-chief officers. Where posts are deleted, redundancy payments will be made in accordance with the statutory redundancy tables. Under the Council's discretions policy, redundancy payments are based on actual weeks' pay and not the statutory minimum. The maximum redundancy payment that can be made is equivalent to 30 weeks' pay.

In addition to the redundancy payment the Council will make a discretionary severance payment at the standard rate at 70% of the value of the redundancy payment. This applies to all staff regardless of their pay grade. Where there is an automatic entitlement to the early release of pension benefits as a result of being made redundant<sup>3</sup> and there is a pension strain cost due to that early payment, this will be offset against the discretionary severance amount prior to any payment being made.

Any employee leaving the Council as the result of redundancy will not be permitted to re-join Hackney Council in any capacity, including engagement via employment agencies or as a consultant, for at least one year, except in exceptional circumstances and where specifically agreed by the Group Director – Finance & Corporate Resources. There is no such restriction on an individual made redundant by another local authority from securing employment with Hackney Council.

Any legislation that may be enacted during the year in respect of termination payments and/or clawback of termination payments will be applied and may vary this policy.

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<sup>3</sup> Under the terms of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations

***Release from service in the interest of efficiency***

Where a post is not being deleted but where an employee is no longer able to carry out the job effectively, the Council may consider the option of early retirement on the grounds of efficiency. A full assessment of all the circumstances must be carried out in accordance with the Council's policy on redundancy and discretionary compensation.

Early retirement of a chief officer on the grounds of efficiency must be authorised by Chief Executive in consultation with the Group Director - Finance and Corporate Resources.

***Flexible retirement***

The Council's policy on flexible retirement applies equally to chief officers and non-chief officers. Flexible retirement provides the ability for an employee to draw their pension at the same time as being able to remain as an employee through a reduction either in hours of work or grade. There is no bar to individuals who have taken flexible retirement from securing work with Hackney Council.

**2.7 Arrangements to minimise tax avoidance**

The Council aims to appoint individuals to chief officer positions on the basis of contracts of employment and apply direct tax and National Insurance deductions from pay through the operation of PAYE. Consultants will only be used where warranted by the particular skills required. Where used, consultants' appointments will be reviewed annually by the Group Director – Finance & Corporate Resources.

**2.8 Policy on publication and access to information relating to remuneration of chief officers**

The Council will publish this Pay Policy Statement and chief officer salary details annually on its website.

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**Part 3 – Relationship of chief officer pay and remuneration to workforce pay and remuneration**

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**3.1 Pay for employees who are not chief officers**

Hackney Council employees are employed on terms and conditions which fall within a relevant national/regional pay and conditions framework. The frameworks are:-

- the National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services as modified by the Greater London Provincial Council agreement of 2000

- the JNC for Youth and Community workers
- the Soulbury Committee (for educational psychologists, advisers and inspectors)
- Teachers pay and conditions framework
- the JNC for Coroners
- The Local Government Employers senior manager evaluation scheme

Non-chief officer jobs are evaluated using the Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) job evaluation scheme for posts up to and including PO15 grade and the Local Government Employers Senior Manager job evaluation scheme for posts over PO15. An alternative job evaluation scheme may be adopted for use within the Council for some or all non-chief officer jobs if identified as desirable as part of a pay and grading review. At appointment, officers will be offered a salary corresponding to the lowest spinal column point the relevant pay band for the job unless a higher spinal column point is required to match the appointee's previous salary or to secure a specific candidate with particular experience and competence.

The use of market supplements may be considered where the Council is unable to compete for talented staff owing to the evaluated grade falling below the market rate for the job. Where market supplements are used, their continued use must be assessed regularly against relevant sector pay data.

### **3.2 Lowest-paid employees**

For the purposes of this Pay Policy Statement, the 'lowest paid employee' is defined as an employee on the lowest pay point routinely used by Hackney Council for its substantive jobs, calculated at full-time equivalent. The lowest pay point routinely used is spinal column point 10 of the Inner London pay scale set by the Greater London Provincial Council.

Staff paid at levels beneath spinal column point 10 are not on the pay scale set by the NJC for Local Government Services, are staff who have not wished to come onto Council terms and conditions because of terms protected under the TUPE Regulations, or are apprentices under the age of 18.

It is the Council's policy that all of its employees (excepting employees whose overall terms and conditions are protected under the TUPE Regulations and apprentices under the age of 18) will receive an hourly pay rate that is equivalent to or higher than the London Living Wage.

All workers supplied to the Council by a temporary work agency will be paid a rate at least equivalent to the rate that would be received by a comparative permanent employee. All agency workers will receive an hourly rate that is equivalent to or higher than the London Living Wage.

### **3.3 Pay multiples**

Hackney Council will annually publish the ratio of the pay of its Chief Executive to that of its median and lowest-paid earner.<sup>4</sup>

**The median is** the salary that separates the higher-earning half of the workforce from the lower-earning half. All salaries will be arranged from lowest to highest value and the middle salary will be selected as the median.

The calculation of the pay multiples will be based on all earnings for the year, including base salary, variable pay, allowances and the cash-value of benefits-in-kind. Pay for part-time employees is scaled-up to full-time equivalence to enable meaningful comparisons and pay for those that have only worked a part year is also scaled up as those they worked a full year. Benefits which employees participate in but not taxed (such as salary sacrifice arrangements) are included within total earnings figures.

Pay:	2016/17	2017/18
Chief Executive's total pay	£176,531	£176,531
Median total pay	£30,831	£33,627
Ratio	5.73	5.24

Hackney Council will also annually publish the rate of its Chief Executive to that of its lowest-paid earner:-

	2016/17	2017/18
Chief Executive's total pay	£176,531	£176,531
Lowest-paid total pay	£18,846	£19,311
Ratio	9.37	9.14

All earnings:	2016/17	2017/18
Chief Executive's total earnings*	£201,632	£186,013
Median total earnings	£30,831	£33,627
Ratio	6.54	5.53

	2016/17	2017/18
Chief Executive's total earnings	£201,632	£186,013
Lowest-paid total earnings	£18,846	£19,311
Ratio	10.7	9.63

### Notes to the pay multiples

1. All earnings for the Chief Executive include salary, a travel allowance, and payments made for election duties.

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<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the *Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency* (DCLG)

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## Part 4 – Other reward mechanisms

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### 4.1 Pay protection

Hackney Council has a pay protection policy that provides a mechanism to assist employees to adjust to a reduction in pay arising from organisational change or redeployment. Pay is protected for a period of 6 months following which the employee reverts to the level of pay for the substantive grade.

### 4.2 Pension

Hackney Council operates the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and makes pension contributions as required to all employees who participate in the scheme. The Council has determined policies around the discretions available under the LGPS.

Since 1 July 2013 the Council automatically enrolls workers into either the Local Government Pensions Scheme or the National Health Service Pension Scheme, as appropriate, if they meet the following criteria:-

- Earn over £10,000 a year; and
- Are aged between 22 and State Pension Age<sup>5</sup>

### 4.3 Other benefits

All permanent employees may participate in the childcare voucher and cycle-to-work schemes through a salary sacrifice arrangement as well as a range of other benefits. There is also a discounted gym membership offer and a general employee discounts scheme as well as a low cost loans offer, season ticket loans and tenancy deposit loans. Further employee benefits may be introduced during the year.

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<sup>5</sup> As required by the *Pensions Act 2008*





**Review of Polling Districts and Polling Places**

**CORPORATE COMMITTEE  
MEETING DATE 2018/19**

**08 January 2019**

**CLASSIFICATION:**

**Open**

**If exempt, the reason will be listed in the  
main body of this report.**

**WARD(S) AFFECTED**

**All Wards**

**GROUP DIRECTOR**

**Tim Shields, Chief Executive**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Representation of the People Act 1983 Section 18c (as amended by the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 Section 17) introduced a duty for all parliamentary polling districts and polling places to be reviewed every 5 years. The review must be undertaken between October 2018 and January 2020. The review that has been undertaken meets this requirement.

1.2 This report and the appendices set out the Council's final proposals for polling districts and polling places as a result of this review, along with the responses received during the review process.

1.3 The Electoral Commission provides guidance on the review process, which has been taken account of during the review and in the formulation of the recommendations.

1.4 This report is presented to Corporate Committee as part of its remit in relation to Polling Districts and Polling Places carried out under the Representation of the People Acts and is presented for DECISION and for Corporate Committee to note the submissions made to the Council in respect of the review of polling districts and polling places for the London Borough of Hackney.

1.5 Corporate Committee is also asked to note that it is the responsibility of the (Acting) Returning Officer to designate actual polling stations for each election or referendum

## 2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

**To approve the final proposals in respect of the review:**

**i) To make no changes to the existing Polling Districts.**

**ii) To continue to designate the entire Polling District as the Polling Place for that Polling District.**

## 3. REASONS FOR DECISION

3.1 To comply with the relevant legislation.

## 4. TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS REPORT

4.1 **Polling district:** the area created by the division of a constituency or

ward or European Parliamentary electoral region into smaller parts, within which a polling place can be determined which is convenient to electors.

4.2 **Polling place:** the geographical area in which polling stations will be sited by the Returning Officer. In Hackney this is proposed to be the entire polling district given the geography, density and availability of suitable buildings to use as polling stations within polling districts.

4.3 **Polling station:** the actual physical space where the poll takes place. These are chosen by the (Acting) Returning Officer and publicised in the Notice of Situation of Polling Stations and communicated to electors via their poll cards.

## 5. THE DESIGNATION OF POLLING DISTRICTS, PLACES AND STATIONS

5.1 The designation of the Borough's polling districts and places is the responsibility of the Council.

5.2 The allocation of polling stations within polling places is not a Council function and is the responsibility of the (Acting) Returning Officer.

5.3 Although the allocation of polling stations is the responsibility of the Returning Officer for the election concerned, in practice the consideration of the location of likely polling stations will have an important impact on the choice of polling places. The Electoral Commission's Guidance on statutory reviews of polling places and polling districts recognises that the identification of suitable locations for polling stations is a key factor in determining polling places and districts, and consequently this has been a significant factor in forming the basis of final proposals.

5.4 Polling districts for local government elections are not automatically part of the statutory review. However, the Electoral Commission advises that reviews of parliamentary polling arrangements should always be conducted simultaneously with a review of local government arrangements and that the polling districts for UK parliamentary and local government elections should always be the same. Consequently, polling places and polling districts adopted by the Council for parliamentary elections will also be effective for local government elections.

5.5 In conducting a statutory review the Council must, when designating polling districts, seek to ensure that all electors have such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances.

5.6 In designating polling places it must:

(a) seek to ensure that all the electors in the constituency have such reasonable facilities for voting as are practicable in the circumstances;

(b) seek to ensure that so far as is reasonable and practicable, the polling

places it is responsible for are accessible to all electors who are disabled;

(c) have regard to the accessibility of disabled persons to potential polling stations in the polling place;

(d) other than in special circumstances, locate the polling place in the polling district it serves; and

(e) ensure the polling place is appropriate to indicate to electors in different parts of the polling district how they will be able to reach the polling station.

5.7 Whist ideally the (Acting) Returning Officer would have the choice of a range of fully accessible buildings to use as polling stations, conveniently located for the electors in the area, this is not always the case and there may be little choice available particularly in some areas. In these areas, the (Acting) Returning Officer selects the best fit building available to use as the polling station in the circumstances. More information on this can be found in the (Acting) Returning Officer's response to the consultation, attached to this report.

5.8 The (Acting) Returning Officer must make representations to the Council as part of this review. The local authority is required to publish these proposals within thirty days of receipt. This was completed and the response is attached in the appendices to this report.

## **6. THE REVIEW PROCESS**

6.1 Stage 1 - Intelligence and data collection. Statistical information was collated about electorates, postal voters and turnout. Maps of each ward were produced.

6.2 Stage 2 - The (Acting) Returning Officer wrote to all Councillors, MPs and candidates and agents for the May 2018 elections inviting comments or suggestions regarding the suitability of polling places and districts.

6.3 Stage 3 – Data on Polling Stations. Polling station inspectors visit each polling station several times at each election. Any issues they raise have been taken account of in these proposals, as have comments supplied by Presiding Officers at polling stations in May 2018. Further, a number of polling stations were changed for the May 2018 elections by the (Acting) Returning Officer. He details more information about this in his response to the consultation, attached to this report at Appendix 4. Particular visits were made to new polling stations as part of this process to ensure their suitability. All members, and in particular relevant Ward Members, were part of the process in 2017 to change these polling stations. All polling stations are well known to the electoral services team.

6.4 Stage 4 – Receipt of responses and collation of final proposals within this report

## **7. CONSULTATION**

7.1 During the review any elector in a constituency located in wholly or partly in the Council's area may make representations. By law, representations must also be sought from such persons as the Council considers to have particular expertise in relation to access to premises or facilities for persons who have different forms of disability; such persons must also have an opportunity to make representations and comment on the (Acting) Returning Officer's representations. The Council invited responses from disabled persons via the Policy and Partnerships team.

7.2 Copies of the Council's proposals and the (Acting) Returning Officer's representations were published on the elections section of the Council's website and provided an email address to submit comments. The proposals were also available for inspection at Hackney Town Hall.

7.3 The Council sought representations on both its proposals and the (Acting) Returning Officer's representations from the following groups:

- i) London Borough of Hackney Councillors
- ii) Candidates and agents from the May 2018 Mayoral and Local Elections
- iii) Candidates and agents from the June 2017 Parliamentary General Election
- iv) The Borough's two Members of Parliament
- v) Disabled residents

7.4 A total of one response was received from electors (who is a disabled elector). One response was received from a Councillor and one from an MP. These are detailed in Appendix 3.

7.5 All polling station staff receive a copy of the Electoral Commission's Handbook and this includes guidance on dealing with disabled electors. These issues (along with many others) are also covered in the training for polling staff undertaken before each election.

## **8. THE FINAL PROPOSALS**

8.1 The final proposals meet the statutory requirements that the Council must consider when designating polling districts and polling places.

8.2 Throughout the review, consideration was also given to the following factors:

- (a) geographical size of polling districts;
- (b) size of the electorates of polling districts (however, a large polling district electorate may not itself be an issue, provided that its polling place is such that the required number of polling stations can be properly accommodated);
- (c) need for polling districts to have boundaries that enable it to contain a suitable polling place;
- (d) distance of the polling place from all areas of the polling district;
- (e) features of the polling district's geography;
- (f) accessibility of the polling place to disabled electors;
- (g) the likely location of any polling station(s) within the polling place, including consideration of their accessibility for disabled electors;
- (h) suitability of the polling place in terms of the space required to effectively conduct polling.
- (i) the need to minimise disruption caused to schools and other premises. The (Acting) Returning Officer is entitled to use free of charge schools maintained or assisted by the local authority as well as those schools that receive grants made out of monies provided by parliament. However, where alternative venues are available within the polling district, the use of schools has been avoided.

8.3 The final proposals for approval are:

- i) To make no changes to the existing Polling Districts.
- ii) To continue to designate the entire Polling District as the Polling Place for that Polling District.

## **9. OTHER ISSUES CONSIDERED**

### **9.1 Policy Context**

This review is a legal requirement.

### **9.2 Equality Impact Assessment**

Equality is a key consideration of the review and is considered throughout the report

9.3 **Sustainability**

Not applicable.

9.4 **Consultations**

Consultation has taken place as detailed in the report.

9.5 **Risk Assessment**

The carrying out of this review reduces the risk of unsuitable polling districts and polling places. The Council is legally required to carry out this review and thus not to do so is a significant risk.

**10. COMMENTS OF THE GROUP DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE RESOURCES**

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report

**11. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR, LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE**

The legal requirements and implications are as set out in the body of the report.

**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Consultation notice and additional information

Appendix 2: List of polling stations and number of in-person voters allocated to each station at the last election in May 2018

Appendix 3: Responses to the consultation

Appendix 4: (Acting) Returning Officer's consultation response

Appendix 5: Ward Maps detailing Polling District boundaries

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

None

<b>Report Author</b>	Dan Paul 0208 356 3110 Dan.paul@hackney.gov.uk
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<b>Comments of the Director, Legal and Governance</b>	Dawn Carter-McDonald Dawn.carter-mcdonald@hackney.gov.uk





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## LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

### NOTICE OF REVIEW OF POLLING DISTRICTS AND POLLING PLACES

In accordance with the requirements of section 18C of the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended by section 17 of the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013) notice is given that the London Borough of Hackney is about to conduct a review of polling districts and polling places.

This review will commence on 01 October 2018.

Details of the existing polling districts and places together with the (Acting) Returning Officer's comments will be available for inspection on the Council's website at the following link, and at the address below.

<https://www.hackney.gov.uk/polling-districts-review>

Comments and representations in writing are invited from any registered electors within the Borough, elected representatives and local political parties, as well as persons and organisations that have particular expertise in relation to access to premises and facilities for people who have different forms of disability. Any comments should include, where appropriate, alternative venue suggestions that may be used as polling places.

Comments and representations should be submitted in writing to Electoral Services, Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA, or by email to: [electoralservices@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:electoralservices@hackney.gov.uk).

The deadline for receipt of comments and representations is 09 November 2018 and any representations received will be available for public inspection.

Tim Shields  
Chief Executive  
London Borough of Hackney

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## LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

### Review of Polling Districts and Polling Places

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### 1. What are we reviewing?

The Council has a duty to divide its area into polling districts and to designate polling places for each district and review these every five years.

The Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 introduced a change to the timing of the compulsory reviews and the next compulsory review must be completed between October 2018 and January 2020.

The review is designed to see if the polling districts and polling places in the London Borough of Hackney are arranged to suit the needs of voters and covers the following:

- the polling district boundaries within each ward in the Borough
- the location of the polling places and stations in each polling district
- the access to each polling station

The Council cannot review:

- the ward boundaries
- the constituency boundaries

#### 2. What is the difference between a polling district, a polling place and a polling station?

A ***polling district*** is a geographical sub-division of an electoral area, i.e. a UK Parliamentary constituency, a European Parliamentary electoral region, a ward or an electoral division.

A ***polling place*** is a geographical area in which a polling station is located. However, as there is no legal definition of what a polling place is the

geographical area could be defined as tightly as a particular building or as widely as the entire polling district.

A ***polling station*** is the actual area where the process of voting takes place.

**3. What criteria does the Council take into account when conducting a review?**

- That all the electors have the best facilities reasonably available for voting.
- That as far as is reasonable and practicable, each polling place is accessible to all electors.
- The accessibility needs of disabled persons of potential polling stations in any place which it is considering designating as a polling place.

**4. What makes a suitable polling place?**

- Polling places should not be changed without good reason, electors get used to their station and problems can occur during elections when things get changed.
- The location: Is it reasonably accessible within the polling district? Does it avoid barriers for the voter such as steep hills, major roads, rivers, etc? Are there any convenient transport links?
- Size: Can it accommodate more than one polling station if required? If multiple polling stations are required, is the polling place ample enough to accommodate all voters going into and out of the polling stations, even where there is a high turnout? Double polling stations in the same polling place are often used when there are high numbers of voters.
- Suitability: Is the building readily available in the event of any unscheduled elections? Is there any possibility that the building may be demolished as part of a new development? Is the building accessible to those entitled to attend the polling place? Are there facilities for polling

staff such as toilets, kitchen facilities, heating, lighting and suitable furniture?

**5. When is the deadline for receiving comments and representations?**

Any comments or representations must be received in writing by 09 November 2018 and should be directed to:

Electoral Services, Room 40, Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA,  
email: [electoralservices@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:electoralservices@hackney.gov.uk).

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CONSTITUENCY	WARD	Polling District	Polling Place No.	Station No.	Station Name	Address 1	Address 2	Post Code	Allocated Electors
Hackney North & Stoke Newington	Woodberry Down	HNAA	1	H1	Woodberry Down Youth Hub	WOODBERRY GROVE	LONDON	N4 1SN	876
		HNAA		H2	Woodberry Down Youth Hub	WOODBERRY GROVE	LONDON	N4 1SN	1,163
		HNAB	2	H3	Joseph Court Community Hall	JOSEPH COURT	AMHURST PARK	N16 5JA	982
		HNAC	3	H4	Redmond Community Centre	KAYANI AVENUE	LONDON	N4 2HF	1,375
		HNAC		H5	Redmond Community Centre	KAYANI AVENUE	LONDON	N4 2HF	1,356
	Springfield	HNBA	4	H6	Clock House	149 STAMFORD HILL	LONDON	N16 5LG	1,234
		HNBB	5	H7	Springfield Primary School	CASTLEWOOD ROAD	LONDON	N16 6DH	886
		HNBC	6	H8	Webb Estate Community Hall	CLAPTON COMMON	LONDON	E5 9BD	1,135
		HNBD	7	H9	High Hill Estate Community Hall	HARRINGTON HILL	LONDON	E5 9HD	1,355
		HNBE	8	H10	Wrens Park Community Hall	Warwick Grove	LONDON	E5 9LL	1,779
	Brownswood	HNCA	9	H11	Kings Crescent Community Centre	(Rear) Theobalds Court, Kings Crescent	QUEENS DRIVE	N4 2XD	2,307
		HNCB	10	H12	Azalea Court Community Hall	Finsbury Park Place, Queens Drive	LONDON	N4 2AP	1,759
		HNCC	11	H13	Myddleton Grange Community Hall	108 Colhurst Crescent	LONDON	N4 2FD	1,402
		HNDA	12	H14	Clissold Park Tennis Pavilion	3 Queen Elizabeth's Walk	LONDON	N16 0BF	1,306
	Stamford Hill West	HNDB	13	H15	Guinness Trust Club House	BEHIND CLUB HOUSE	STAMFORD HILL	N16 5TE	984
		HNDC	14	H16	Oaktree Community Centre	77 BETHUNE ROAD	LONDON	N16 5ED	937
		HNDD		H17	Oaktree Community Centre	77 Bethune Road	LONDON	N16 5ED	636
		HNEA	15	H18	Stamford Hill Community Centre	STAMFORD HILL ESTATE	LONDON	N16 6RZ	1,208
	Cazenove	HNEB	16	H19	Tyssen Primary School	OLDHILL STREET	LONDON	N16 6LR	1,502
		HNEC	17	H20	Northwold Community Hall	UPPER CLAPTON ROAD	LONDON	E5 8RX	1,440
		HNED	18	H21	George Downing Estate Community Hall (Boiler House)	CAZENOVE ROAD	LONDON	N16 6BE	1,138
		HNED		H22	George Downing Estate Community Hall (Boiler House)	CAZENOVE ROAD	LONDON	N16 6BE	1,115
	Clissold	HNFA	19	H23	Lordship South Community Centre	14 LORDSHIP GROVE	LONDON	N16 0QA	1,244
		HNFB	20	H24	Stoke Newington Town Hall	STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH STREET	LONDON	N16 0JR	1,091
		HNFB		H25	Stoke Newington Town Hall	STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH STREET	LONDON	N16 0JR	1,003
		HNFC	21	H26	Hawksley Community Hall	ALBION ROAD	LONDON	N16 0UA	1,744
		HNFD	22	H27	Milton Gardens Estate Community Hall	MILTON GARDENS ECH, CHAUCER COUR	LONDON	N16 8TS	1,580
	Stoke Newington	HNFD		H28	Milton Gardens Estate Community Hall	MILTON GARDENS ECH, CHAUCER COUR	LONDON	N16 8TS	1,275
		HNGA	23	H29	Grazebrook Primary School (sch open/using nursery)	YOAKLEY ROAD ENTRANCE	LORDSHIP ROAD	N16 0BB	1,706
		HNGB	24	H30	Abney Public Hall	STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH STREET	LONDON	N16 0AS	1,479
		HNGC		H31	Abney Public Hall	STOKE NEWINGTON CHURCH STREET	LONDON	N16 0AS	1,334
		HNGC	25	H32	Old Fire Station	61 LESWIN ROAD	LONDON	N16 7NX	1,723
	Hackney Downs	HNGD	2	H33	Yorkshire Grove Estate Community Hall	20 GUNSTOR ROAD	LONDON	N16 8HF	1,061
		HNGE	27	H34	St. Paul's Hall	306 AMHURST ROAD	LONDON	N16 7UE	1,480
		HNHA	28	H35	St. Michaels Church	55 FOUNTAYNE ROAD	LONDON	N16 7ED	1,550
		HNHB	29	H36	Landfield Community Hall	STELLMAN CLOSE	LONDON	E5 8OZ	1,754
		HNHC	30	H37	Nightingale Tenants Association Hall	OLYMPIUS SQUARE	NOLAN WAY	E5 8PL	1,427
	Lea Bridge	HNHC		H38	Nightingale Tenants Association Hall	OLYMPIUS SQUARE	NOLAN WAY	E5 8PL	1,212
		HNHD	31	H39	Baden Powell Primary School (sch open/using nursery)	FERRON ROAD	LONDON	E5 8DN	1,010
		HNHD		H40	Baden Powell Primary School (sch open/using nursery)	FERRON ROAD	LONDON	E5 8DN	1,010
		HNIA	32	H41	Southwold Primary School (sch open/using nursery)	DETMOLD ROAD	LONDON	E5 9NL	1,392
		HNIA		H42	Southwold Primary School (sch open/using nursery)	DETMOLD ROAD	LONDON	E5 9NL	1,400
	Shacklewell II	HNIB	33	H43	Beechholme Estate Community Hall	PROUT ROAD	LONDON	E5 9NT	1,687
		HNIC	34	H44	Clapton Salvation Army	122-124 Lower Clapton Road	LONDON	E5 0QR	1,197
		HNIC		H45	Clapton Salvation Army	122-124 Lower Clapton Road	LONDON	E5 0QR	1,189
		HNID	35	H46	Rushmore Primary School (sch open/using nursery)	ELDERFIELD ROAD	LONDON	E5 0LE	1,609
		HNJA	36	H47	Somerford/Shacklewell Community Hall	SOMERFORD GROVE ESTATE	LONDON	N16 7TN	1,343
	Dalston	HNJB	37	H48	Amhurst Community Hall	CHARTERHOUSE ROAD	LONDON	E8 2RE	2,095
		HNJC	38	H49	Princess May Nursery (sch open/using nursery)	Princess May Road	Barretts Grove	N16 8DF	1,942
		HNKA	39	H50	Colvestone Primary School	Colvestone Crescent	LONDON	E8 2LG	1,353
HNKA			H51	Colvestone Primary School	Colvestone Crescent	LONDON	E8 2LG	1,364	
HNKB		40	H52	Trinity Centre	BEECHWOOD ROAD	LONDON	E8 3DY	1,719	
London Fields (part)	HNKC	41	H53	Rhodes Estate Community Hall	Kirkland Walk	LONDON	E8 3SY	663	
	HNKC		H54	Rhodes Estate Community Hall	Kirkland Walk	LONDON	E8 3SY	622	
	HNPD	42	H55	Hackney Youth Centre	29 Forest Road,	LONDON	E8 3BY	887	
	HSIE	43	H56	Chats Palace Arts Centre	42-44 Brooksby Walk	LONDON	E9 6DF	237	
	HSIF		H57	Chats Palace Arts Centre	42-44 Brooksby Walk	LONDON	E9 6DF	200	
Hackney Central	HSLA	44	H58	Pembury Community Centre	GROUND FLOOR, 1 ATKINS SQUARE	LONDON	E8 1FA	2,212	
	HSLB	45	H59	Navarino Mansions Community Hall	DALSTON LANE	LONDON	E8 1LD	1,599	
	HSLC	46	H60	Aspland and Marcon Community Hall	AMHURST ROAD	LONDON	E8 1LN	1,326	
	HSLC		H61	Aspland and Marcon Community Hall	AMHURST ROAD	LONDON	E8 1LN	1,099	
	HSLD	47	H62	Wilton Estate Community Hall	GREENWOOD ROAD	LONDON	E8 1BE	1,178	
Homerton	HSLD	48	H63	Hackney Town Hall	READING LANE ENTRANCE	LONDON	E8 1EA	731	
	HSMA	49	H64	Bannister House Community Hall	HOMERTON HIGH STREET	LONDON	E9 6BN	855	
	HSMB	50	H65	Sutton House	2-4 HOMERTON HIGH STREET	LONDON	E9 6JQ	1,874	
	HSMC	51	H66	Nisbet Community Hall	Crozier Terrace	LONDON	E9 6AJ	1,554	
	HSMD	52	H67	Dan West Hall	177 TRELAWNEY ESTATE	PARAGON ROAD	E9 6NS	1,822	
Kings Park	HSMD		H68	Dan West Hall	177 TRELAWNEY ESTATE	PARAGON ROAD	E9 6NS	1,623	
	HSNA	53	H69	Nye Bevan Community Hall	OVERBURY STREET	LONDON	E5 0AW	1,765	
	HSNB	54	H70	Vi Forrester Hall	5 GILPIN ROAD	LONDON	E5 0HL	1,524	
	HSNC	55	H71	Daubeney Childrens Centre	103 DAUBENEY ROAD	LONDON	E5 0EG	1,231	
	HSNC		H72	Daubeney Childrens Centre	103 DAUBENEY ROAD	LONDON	E5 0EG	1,192	
De Beauvoir	HSND	56	H73	Concorde Community Centre	Kingsmead Way	LONDON	E9 5PP	2,087	
	HSOA	57	H74	Kingsgate Community Hall	BUCKINGHAM ROAD	LONDON	N1 4DB	982	
	HSOA		H75	Kingsgate Community Hall	BUCKINGHAM ROAD	LONDON	N1 4DB	919	
	HSOB	58	H76	St. Peters Church	NORTHCHURCH TERRACE	LONDON	N1 4DA	1,887	
	HSOC	59	H77	Comet Nursery (School & Children's Centre)	20 HALGOMB STREET	LONDON	N1 5RF	2,163	
London Fields	HSPA	60	H78	Queensbridge Leisure Centre	30 HOLLY STREET	LONDON	E8 3XW	1,173	
	HSPA		H79	Queensbridge Leisure Centre	31 HOLLY STREET	LONDON	E8 3XW	1,084	
	HSPB	61	H80	St Michaels & All Angels Church	97 LAVENDER GROVE	LANSDOWNE DRIVE	E8 3LS	1,774	
	HSPC	62	H81	Ann Tayler Centre	1-13 TRIANGLE ROAD	LONDON	E8 3RP	1,440	
	HSPC		H82	Ann Tayler Centre	1-13 TRIANGLE ROAD	LONDON	E8 3RP	1,317	
Haggerston	HSQA	63	H83	Haggerston Community Centre	8 LOVELACE STREET	LONDON	E8 4FF	1,303	
	HSQA		H84	Haggerston Community Centre	9 LOVELACE STREET	LONDON	E8 4FF	803	
	HSQB	64	H85	Regent Estate Senior Citizens Club	33 BROUGHAM ROAD	LONDON	E8 4PD	1,720	
	HSQC	65	H86	Laburnum Boat Club	LABURNUM STREET	LONDON	E2 8BH	1,960	
	HSQD	66	H87	Whiston & Goldsmiths Community Hall	GOLDSMITHS SQUARE	LONDON	E2 8SB	1,838	
Hackney Wick	HSQE	67	H88	Fellows Court Community Centre	86 WEYMOUTH TERRACE	LONDON	E2 8LR	634	
	HSRA	68	H89	Gascoyne Estate 2 Community Hall	2A WICK ROAD	2A WICK ROAD	E9 5AY	1,887	
	HSRB	69	H90	Gascoyne Community Hall	Gascoyne Road	LONDON	E9 7FA	1,895	
	HSRC	70	H91	St. Dominic's Church Hall	KENWORTHY ROAD	LONDON	E9 5RA	1,966	
	HSRD	71	H92	Trowbridge Senior Citizens Club	15 LAVINGTON CLOSE	LONDON	E9 5HF	1,041	
Victoria	HSRD		H93	Trowbridge Senior Citizens Club	16 LAVINGTON CLOSE	LONDON	E9 5HF	1,059	
	HSSA	72	H94	Pitcairn Hall Community Hall	10 ST THOMAS SQUARE	LONDON	E9 6PS	1,296	
	HSSB	73	H95	New Kingshold Community Centre	49 Ainsworth Road	Homerton	E9 7TS	1,418	
	HSSC		H96	New Kingshold Community Centre	49 Ainsworth Road	Homerton	E9 7TS	1,212	
	HSSC		H97	New Kingshold Community Centre	50 Ainsworth Road	Homerton	E9 7TS	1,193	
Hoxton West	HSSD	74	H98	St. John The Baptist Church Hall	3 KING EDWARD'S ROAD	LONDON	E9 7SF	1,273	
	HSSD		H99	St. John The Baptist Church Hall	4 KING EDWARD'S ROAD	LONDON	E9 7SF	1,196	
	HSTA	75	H100	St. John's Hoxton Church	85 PITFIELD STREET	LONDON	N1 6NP	1,545	
	HSTB	76	H101	Napier Community Hall	1 NAPIER GROVE	HACKNEY	N1 7HU	1,862	
	HSTB		H102	Napier Community Hall	2 NAPIER GROVE	HACKNEY	N1 7HU	1,038	
Hoxton East & Shoreditch	HSTC	77	H103	Provost Community Hall	PROVOST STREET	LONDON	N1 7QU	1,952	
	HSTD	78	H104	The Bell Club Community Hall	Pitfield Street, 137-139	LONDON	N1 2HF	1,300	
	HSUA	79	H105	Britannia Leisure Centre	40 HYDE ROAD	LONDON	N1 5JU	1,660	
	HUSA		H106	Britannia Leisure Centre	41 HYDE ROAD	LONDON	N1 5JU	1,228	
	HSUB	80	H107	Arden Community Hall	Regan Way	LONDON	N1 6PH	2,030	
HSUC	81	H108	Shoreditch Town Hall	380 Old Street	LONDON	EC1V 9LT	1,870		

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## Consultation Responses

### **From a Councillor**

Some electors in Clissold have to walk past a polling station to get to their polling station.

#### Response:

*This is due to a lack of available facilities for voting in Polling District HNFC, and restrictions on the size of buildings in the area. A meeting has been held with the Councillor where it was agreed that we will continue to look for a suitable building in HNFC, but in the meantime are confident that the current arrangements offer the best possible facilities for voters in Clissold ward as a whole.*

### **From an MP**

In Kings Park Ward, suggesting replacing Daubeney Children's Centre with Seventh Day Adventist Church to avoid the closure of the Children's Centre on Polling day.

#### Response:

*This change would not require a change to either Polling Districts or Polling Places, as both buildings are within those boundaries. The precise location of polling stations within the polling place is determined by the Returning Officer. However, the Returning Officer carried out a review of all polling stations that required an educational establishment to be closed in 2017, and moved most to another location. This one was not moved as it was because several representations were received advancing the view that we should not be increasing the number of religious buildings that we use, because (in the opinion of the responders) their use discouraged certain residents from voting. The Returning Officer accepted that and we could not find a suitable replacement for Daubeney Children's Centre.*

### **From a disabled Elector**

I live on Southwold Road. As a manual wheelchair user who pushes himself, my nearest polling station Place 32 in the Lea Bridge ward has always been up hill (steep) , making it extremely tiring to get to and dangerous as I could tilt back. Last time the access was from the playground area that had a very long and steepish ramp going up to the polling area. I do not do postal voting as I often forget to post things and I don't trust postal voting.

#### Response:

*This area is particularly difficult in terms of locations for polling stations, and the only suitable building is the polling station already selected. We will however look at access in terms of the ramp and whether we can change the access point and/or the gradient of it. Unfortunately there is little we can do about the topography of the borough as a whole.*

**Review of Polling Districts and Polling places – response of the (Acting)  
Returning Officer**

In recent times there have been an above average number of elections in Hackney. During 2016 my team ran 7 elections on 5 different dates. 3 of these were borough wide elections. There was 1 borough wide election in 2017 and 1 in 2018. All of these were run on the current polling district boundaries.

I have reviewed the electorate numbers at polling district, polling place and street level. It is my view that the current polling district boundaries are appropriate and should be retained. They have not caused problems at any recent election and I see no reason for amendment. It is also my view that the practice of designating the entire polling district as the polling place should continue. In a borough such as Hackney, it is important that I retain the flexibility to locate polling stations in the most appropriate places.

Generally, it is my view that polling stations themselves should only be changed when absolutely necessary. Multiple changes confuse electors and are to be avoided. Having said that, my team did make a number of changes for the 2018 Mayoral and Local elections with the following two aims:

1. Reduce disruption on schools.
2. Change polling stations that had become unavailable, uneconomic or where repeated issues had been experienced.

This did result in a number of changes and only two schools in the borough are now closed on Election Day (a number of nurseries are also closed). Whilst I will continue to look for alternative locations to reduce this further, at the current time this is the best that can be reasonably achieved. The two closed schools are:

1. Springfield Primary School
2. Colvestone Primary School

There are some polling places located outside of the relevant polling district. These are listed below along with the reasons and/or proposed action to be taken:

1. Polling Place 12 (Clissold Park Tennis Pavilion) – this is a relatively new polling place, changed from a building that was inside the polling district that was no longer available. A search continues for a suitable building inside the polling district.
2. Polling Place 14 (Oaktree Community Centre) – This polling place covers two polling districts and is centrally located for both of them.
3. Polling Place 20 (Stoke Newington Town Hall) – This is on the opposite side of a road less than 5 metres from the boundary of the Polling District.
4. Polling Place 21 (Hawksley Community Hall) – This is in the neighbouring Polling District and a search continues for a suitable building inside the Polling District.
5. Polling Place 28 (St Michael’s Church) - This is on the opposite side of a road less than 5 metres from the boundary of the Polling District, and avoids using a school a short distance away that is in the Polling District.
6. Polling Place 41 (Rhodes Estate Community Hall) - This is in the neighbouring Polling District and a search continues for a suitable building inside the Polling District.
7. Polling Place 43 (Chats Palace Arts Centre) – The Polling Districts that this Polling Place serves are very small and there is currently no suitable building within the Polling District.

8. Polling Place 45 (Navarino Mansions Community Hall) - This is just outside the boundary of the Polling District, and avoids using a school a short distance away that is in the Polling District.
9. Polling Place 59 (Comet Nursery) – This is in the neighbouring Polling District and a search continues for a suitable building inside the Polling District.
10. Polling Place 67 (Fellowes Court Community Centre) – This is in the neighbouring Polling District and a search continues for a suitable building inside the Polling District.
11. Polling Place 72 (Pitcairn Hall Community Hall) – This is on the opposite side of a road less than 5 metres from the boundary of the Polling District.
12. Polling Place 73 (New Kingshold Community Centre) – This is a triple station due to a current lack of available buildings in HSSB. A search continues for a suitable building inside the Polling District.

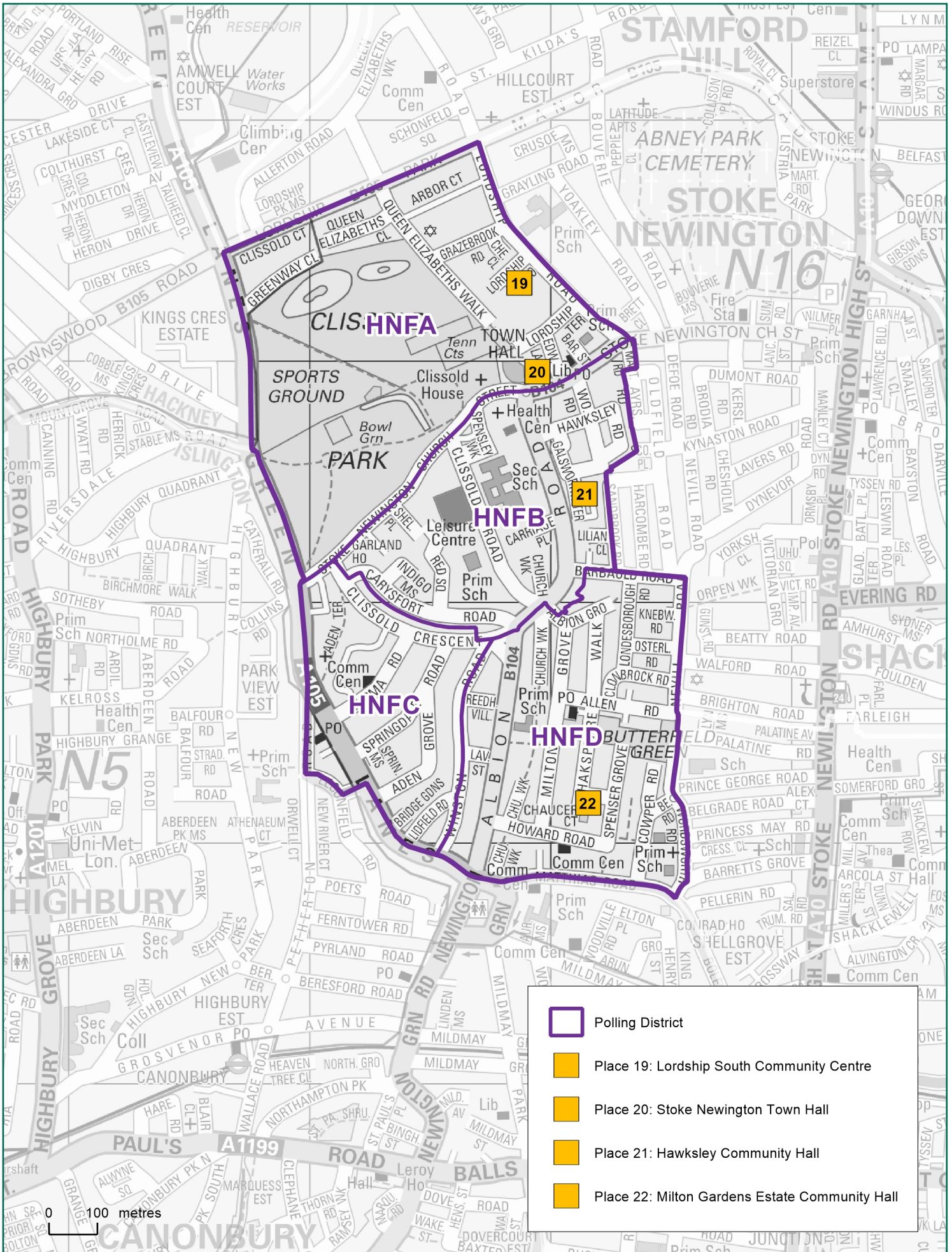
In a borough such as Hackney, Polling Districts are relatively small and thus travel times quite short to stations that are outside the Polling District. Whilst I am looking to reduce the number that are outside, accessible and suitable buildings are not always readily available and the current arrangements do, in my opinion, provide the best available facilities for voting.

There have been no issues with access or usability of the current polling stations since the changes made for the election in May 2018 and in preparing this response I have reviewed the comments made by Polling Station Inspectors as well as the Presiding Officer's log books for the May 2018 election, as well as comments received on the election day itself regarding the polling stations and facilities.

I use the Electoral Commission guidance supplemented by local knowledge to locate polling stations and this has proved to be effective. A number of the

current polling buildings have the space and capacity to be single, double or even triple polling stations and this is useful in planning for the different types of elections and referenda, as well as dealing with regeneration, new building and projected population change in the borough.






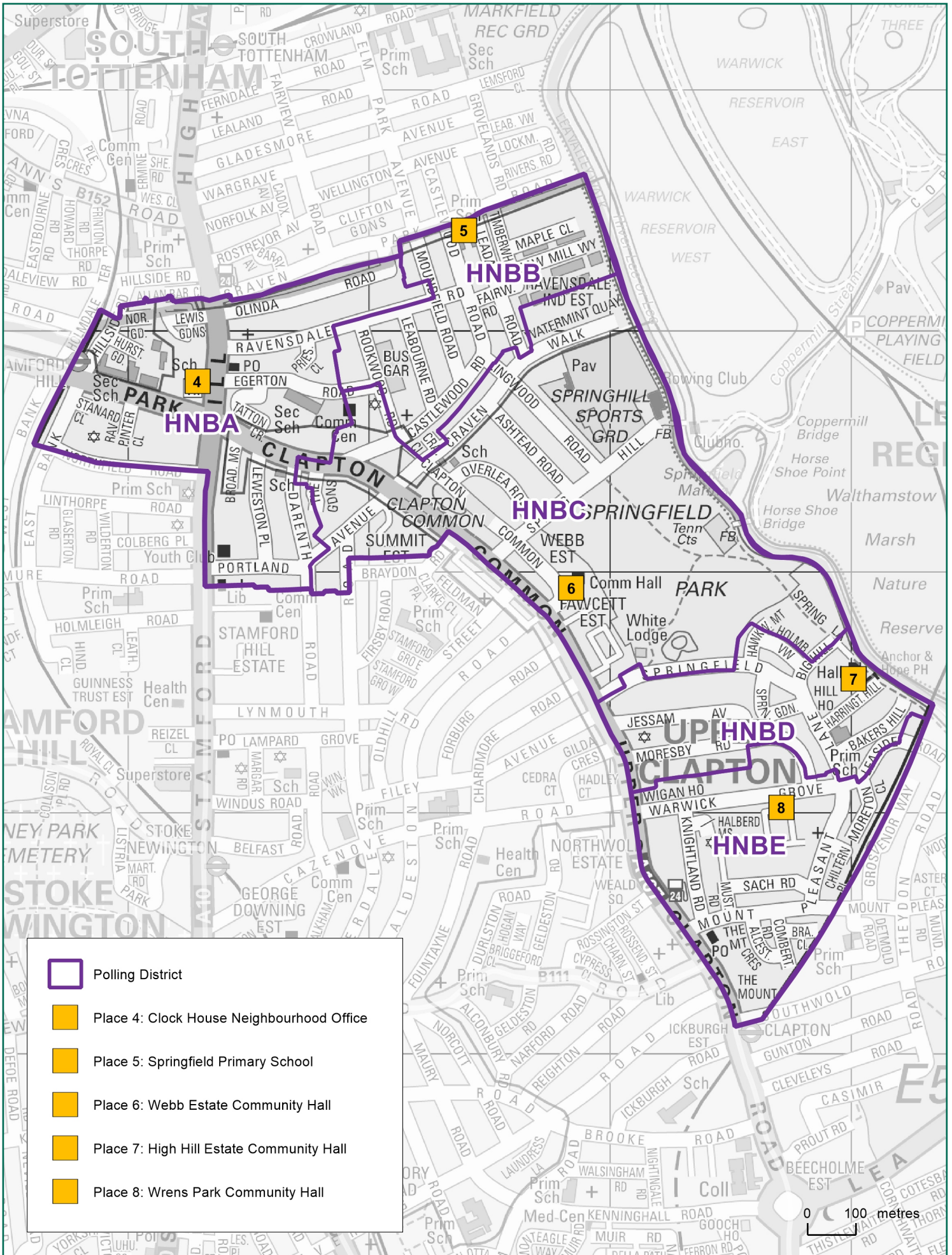
-  Polling District
-  Place 19: Lordship South Community Centre
-  Place 20: Stoke Newington Town Hall
-  Place 21: Hawksley Community Hall
-  Place 22: Milton Gardens Estate Community Hall

NORTH

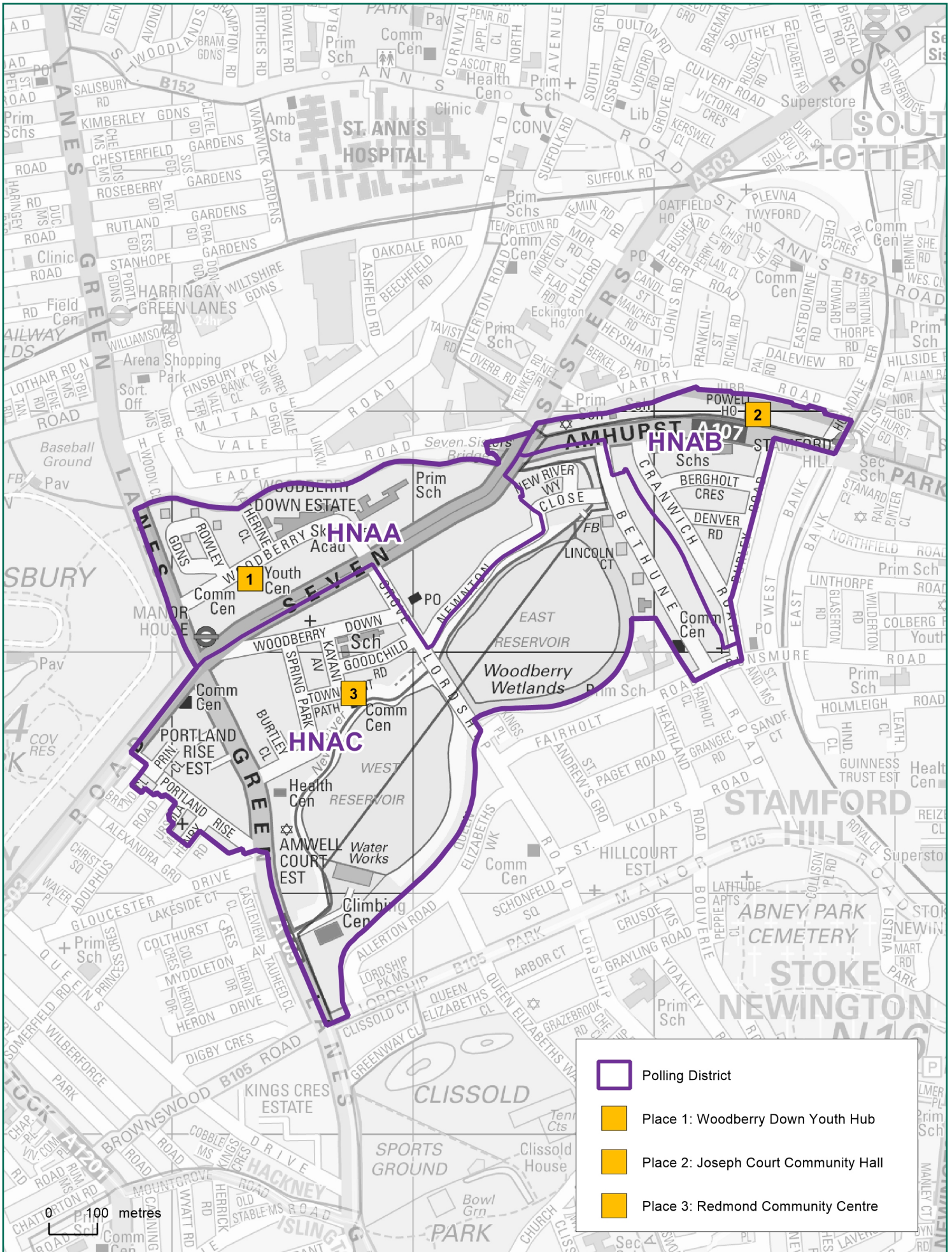
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	Polling District
	Place 1: Woodberry Down Youth Hub
	Place 2: Joseph Court Community Hall
	Place 3: Redmond Community Centre



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## Woodberry Down Ward Polling Places



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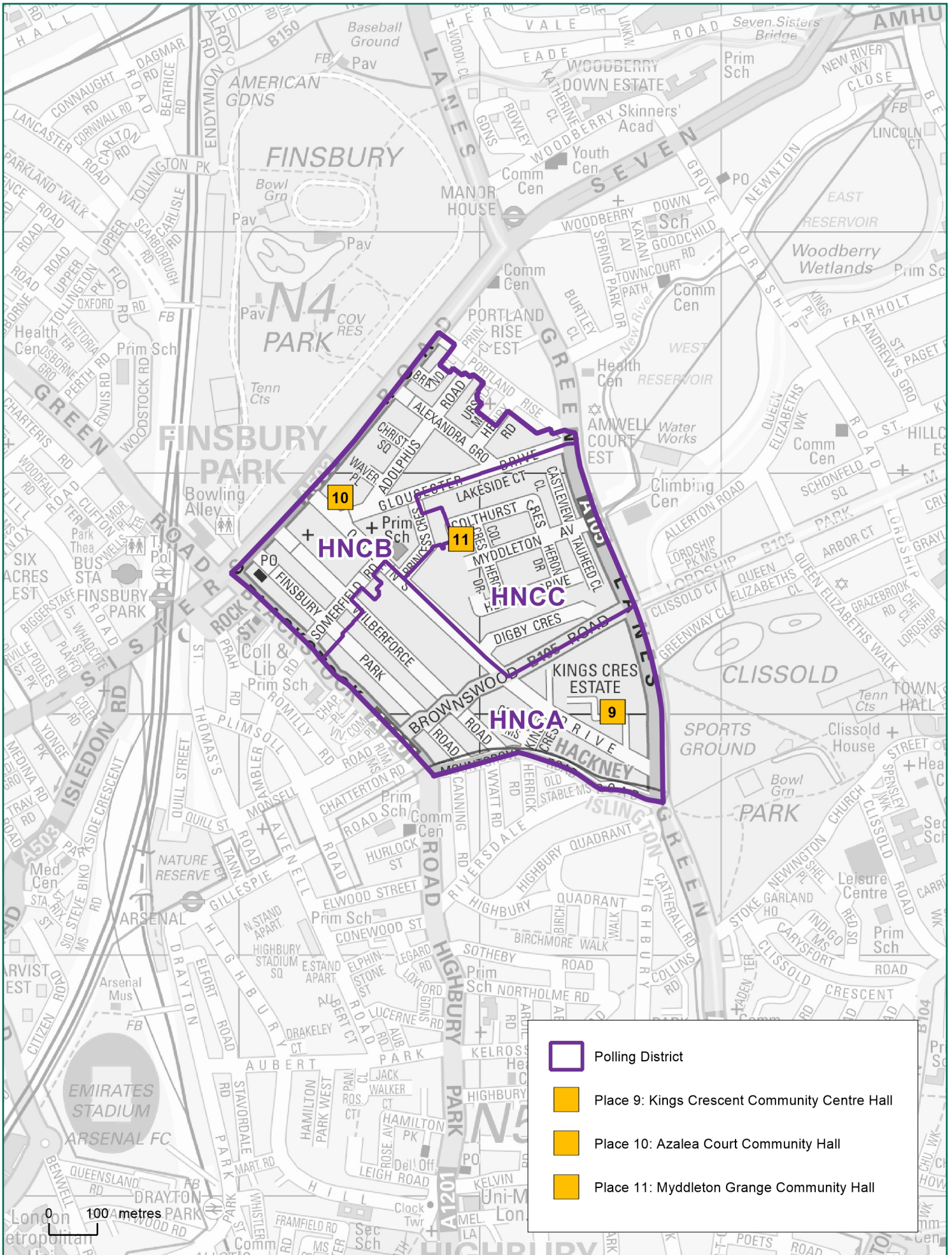
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	Polling District
	Place 9: Kings Crescent Community Centre Hall
	Place 10: Azalea Court Community Hall
	Place 11: Myddleton Grange Community Hall

**NORTH**

Scale: 1:10000 at A4



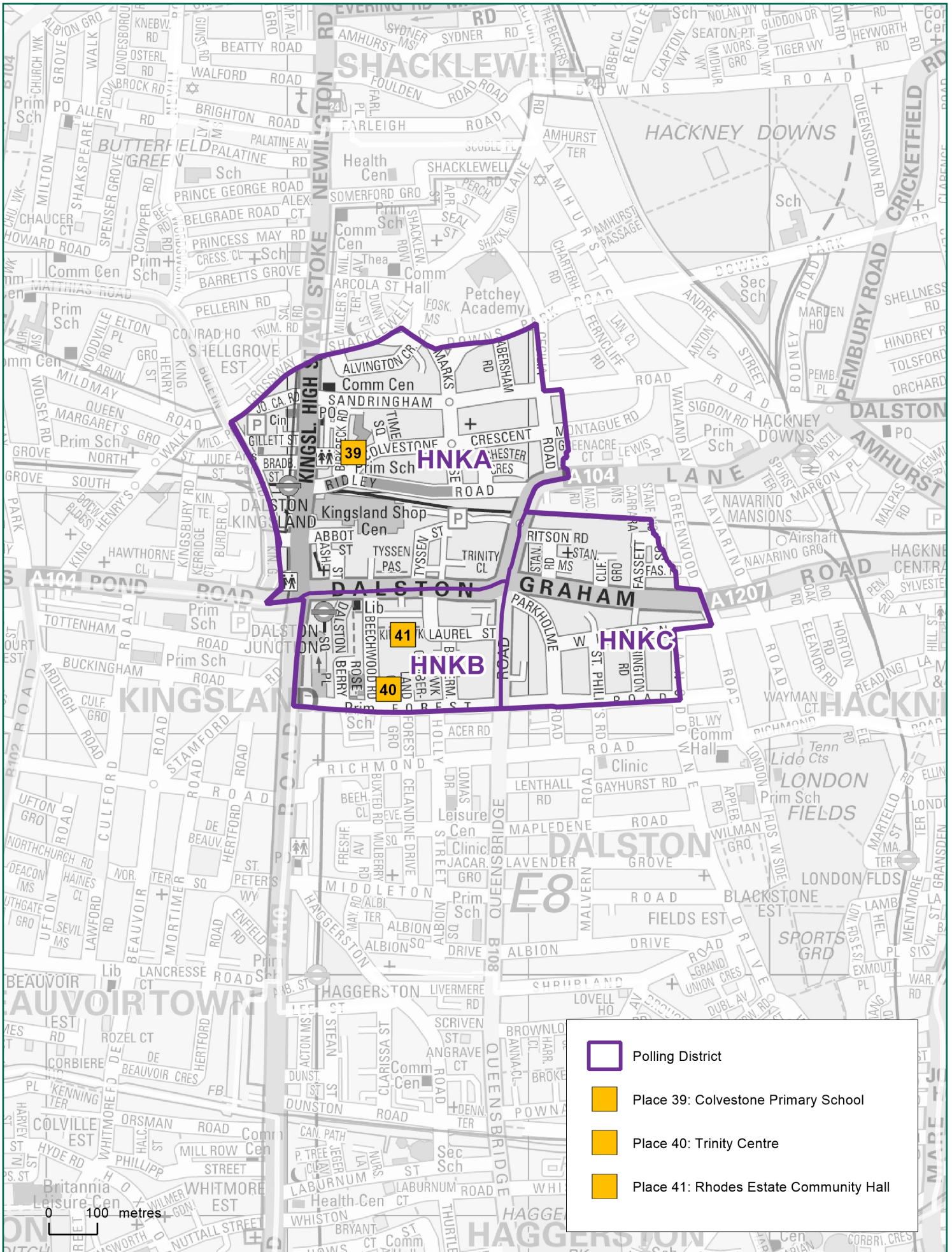
**Brownswood Ward Polling Places**

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-  Polling District
-  Place 39: Colvestone Primary School
-  Place 40: Trinity Centre
-  Place 41: Rhodes Estate Community Hall

NORTH

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### Dalston Ward Polling Places



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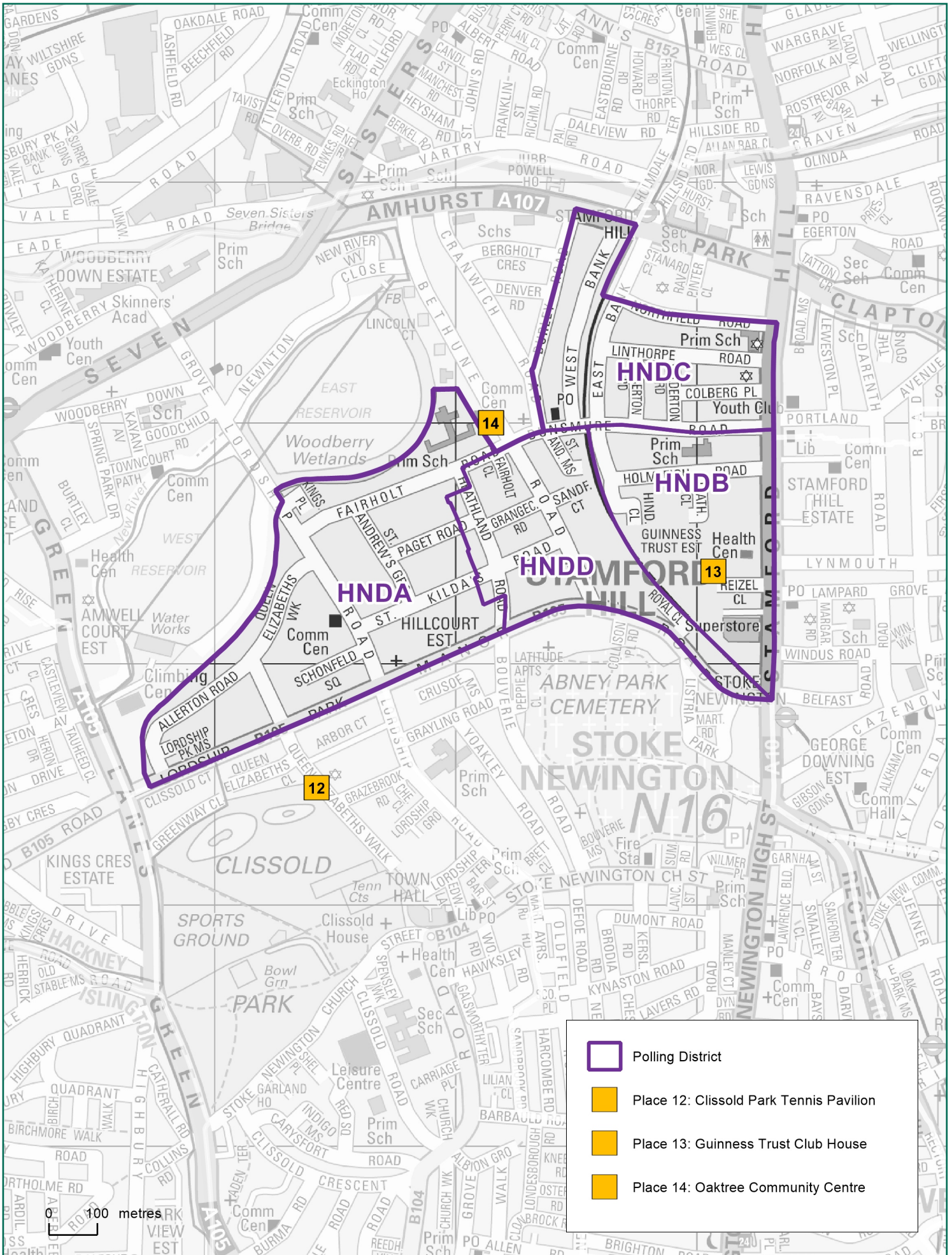
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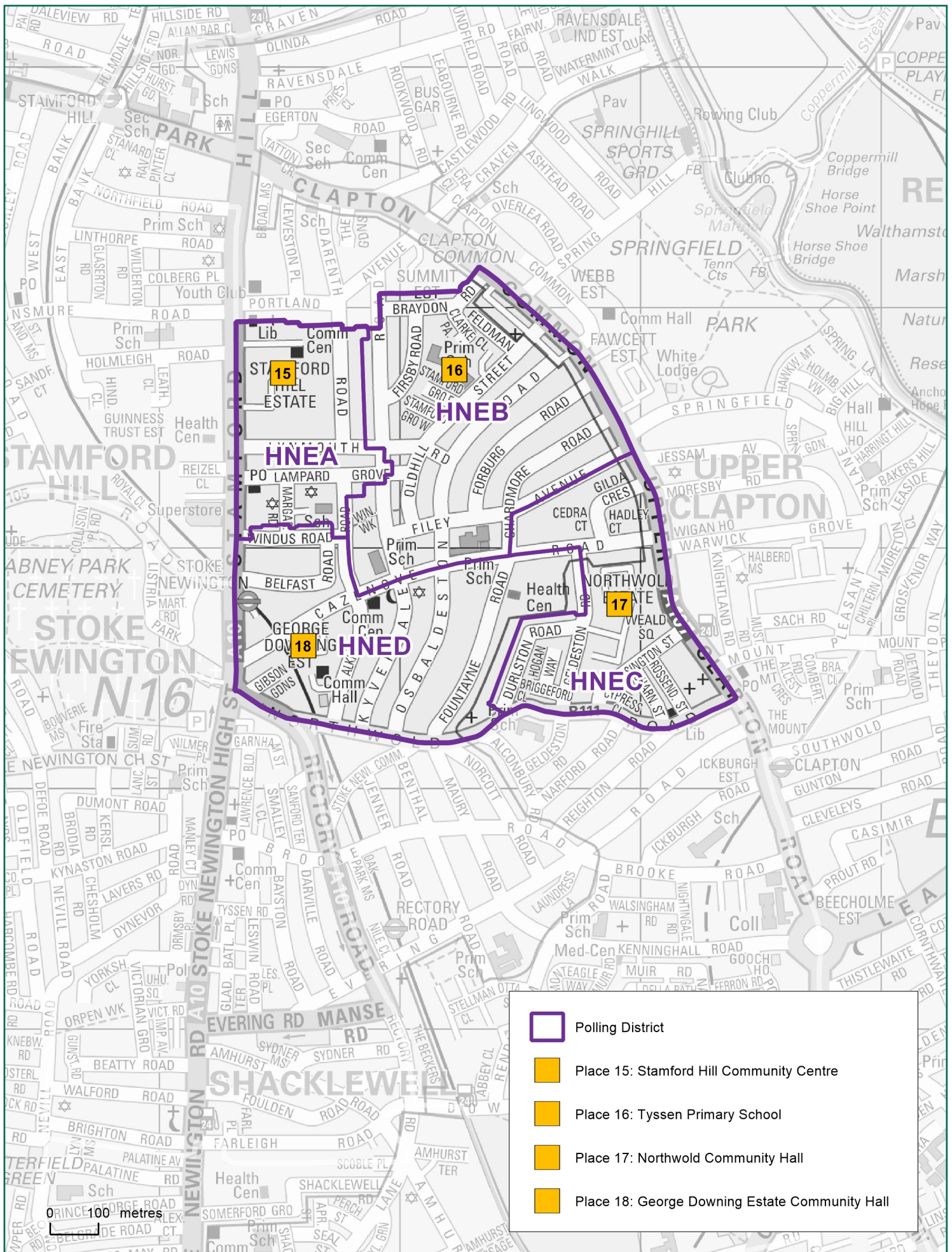
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	Polling District
	Place 12: Clissold Park Tennis Pavilion
	Place 13: Guinness Trust Club House
	Place 14: Oaktree Community Centre


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	Polling District
	Place 15: Stamford Hill Community Centre
	Place 16: Tyssen Primary School
	Place 17: Northwold Community Hall
	Place 18: George Downing Estate Community Hall

NORTH

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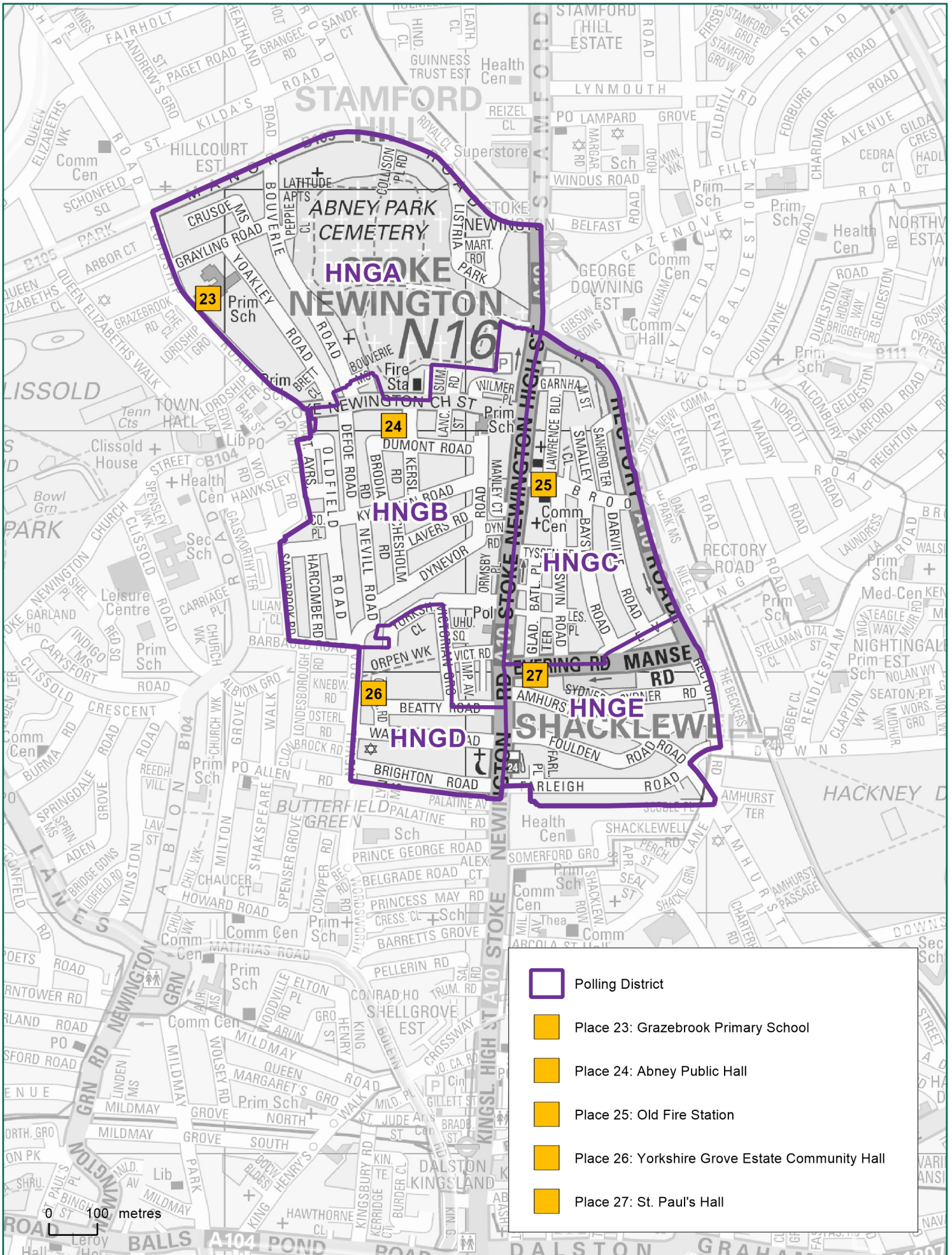


## Cazenove Ward Polling Places

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	Polling District
	Place 23: Grazebrook Primary School
	Place 24: Abney Public Hall
	Place 25: Old Fire Station
	Place 26: Yorkshire Grove Estate Community Hall
	Place 27: St. Paul's Hall

NORTH

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## Stoke Newington Ward Polling Places

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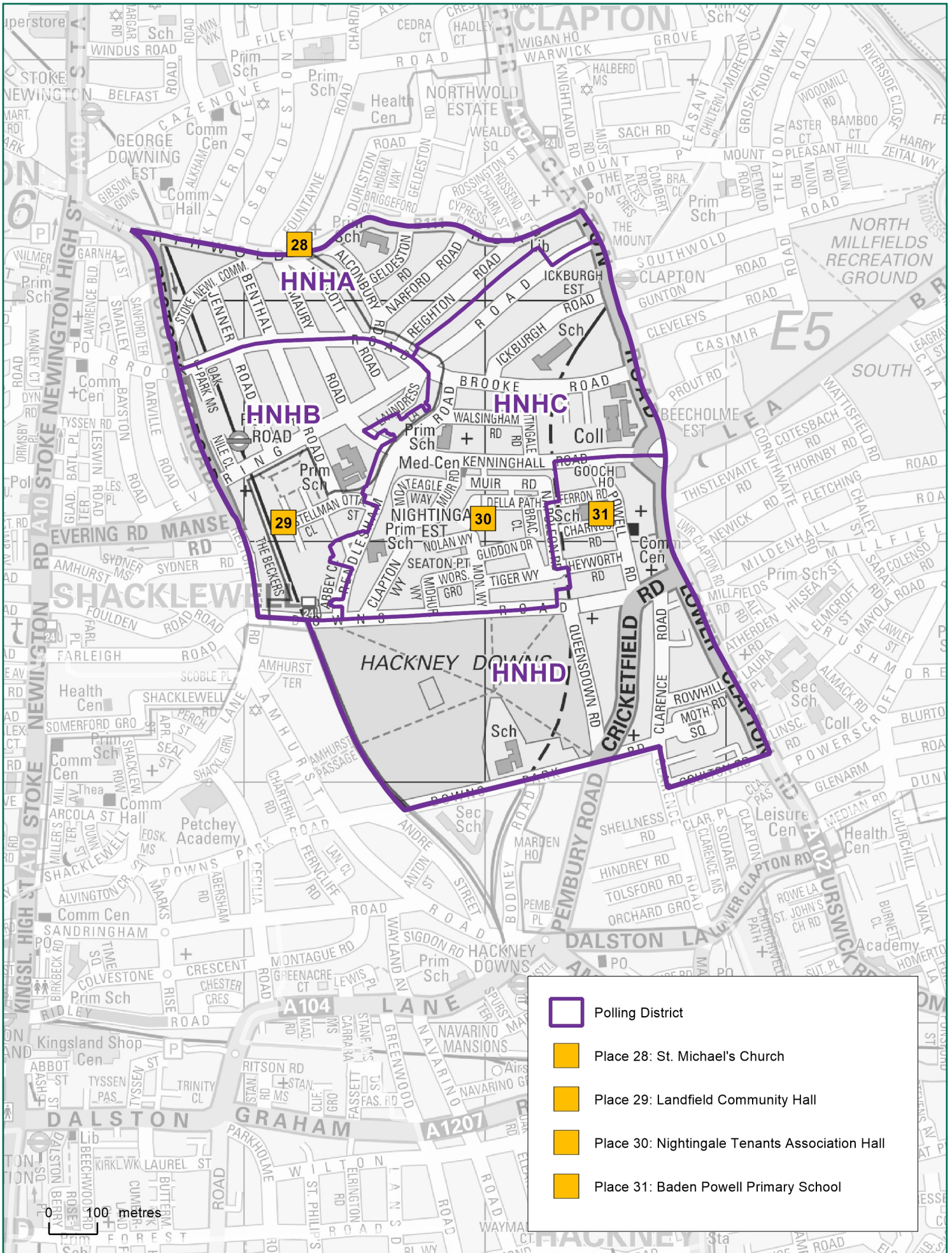
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	Polling District
	Place 28: St. Michael's Church
	Place 29: Landfield Community Hall
	Place 30: Nightingale Tenants Association Hall
	Place 31: Baden Powell Primary School

NORTH

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## Hackney Downs Ward Polling Places

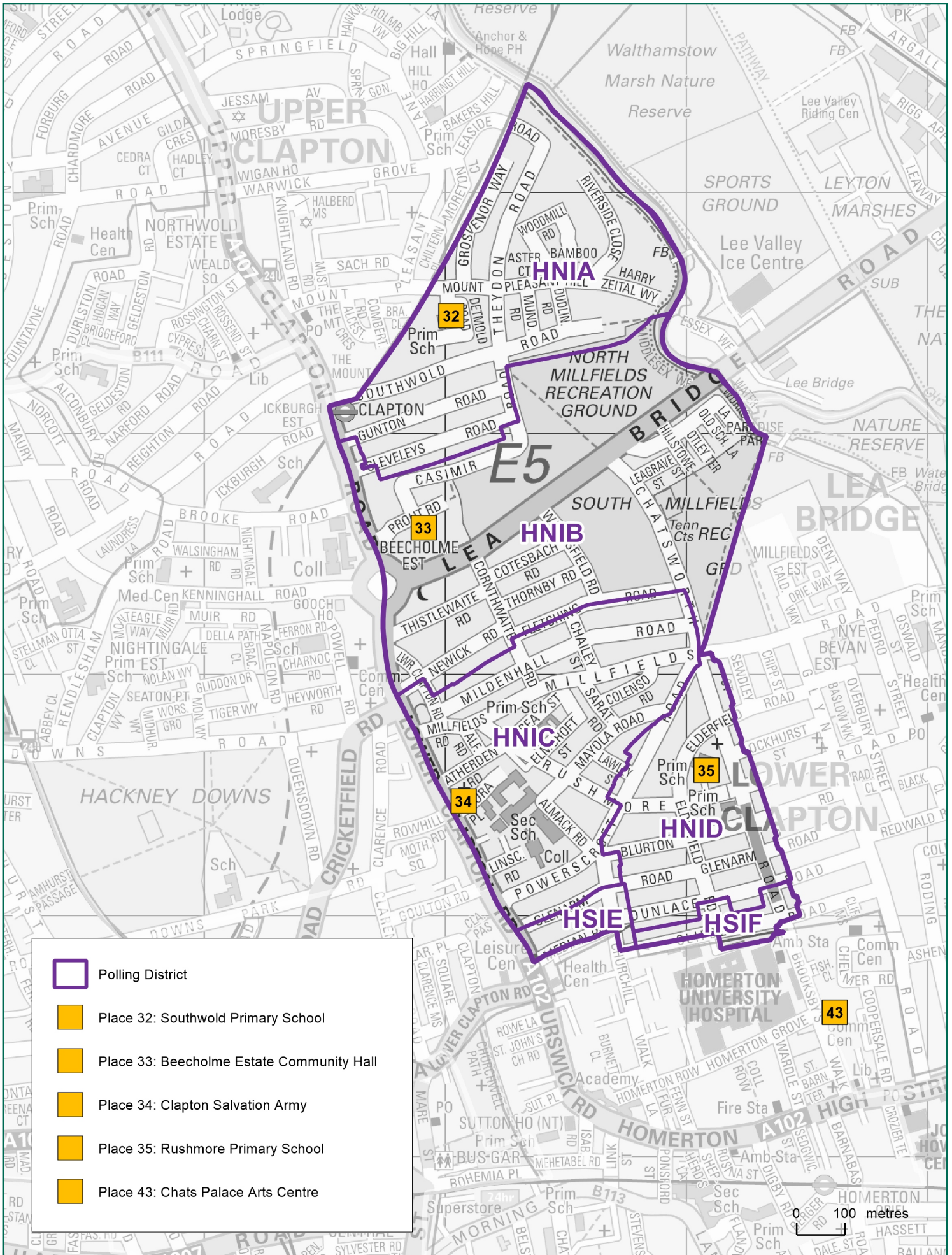
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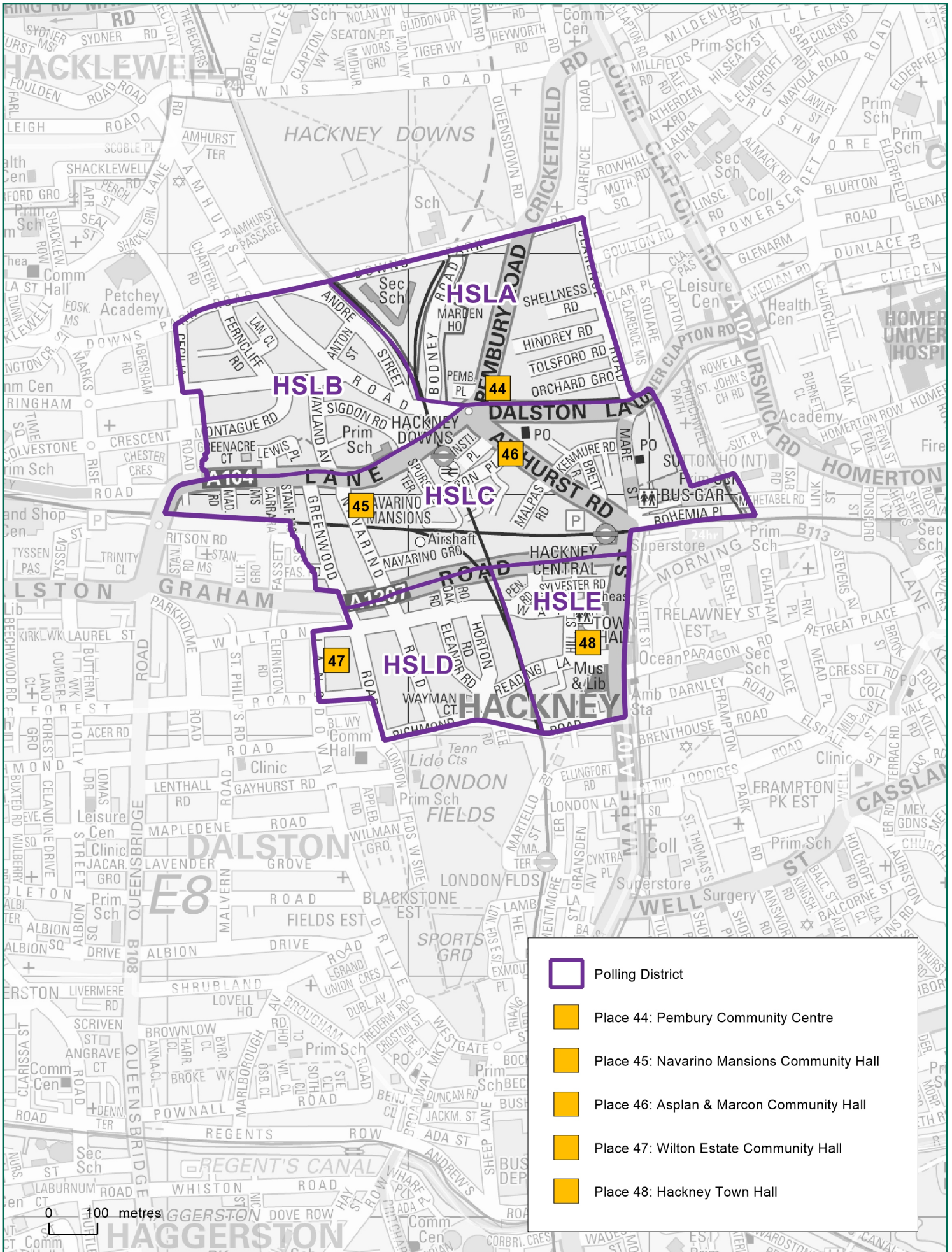
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	Polling District
	Place 44: Pembury Community Centre
	Place 45: Navarino Mansions Community Hall
	Place 46: Asplan & Marcon Community Hall
	Place 47: Wilton Estate Community Hall
	Place 48: Hackney Town Hall

NORTH

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## Hackney Central Ward Polling Places

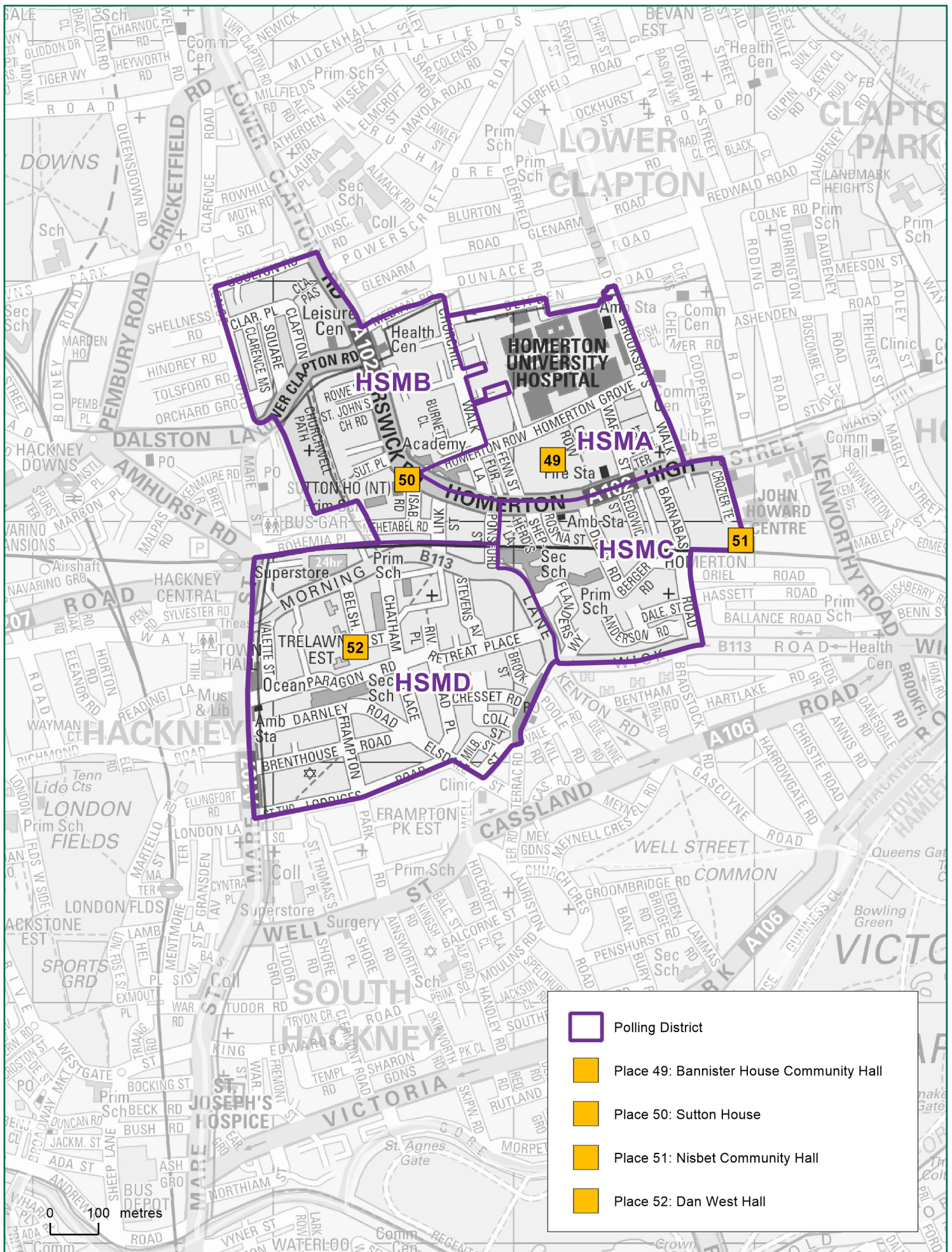
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-  Polling District
-  Place 49: Bannister House Community Hall
-  Place 50: Sutton House
-  Place 51: Nisbet Community Hall
-  Place 52: Dan West Hall



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### Homerton Ward Polling Places



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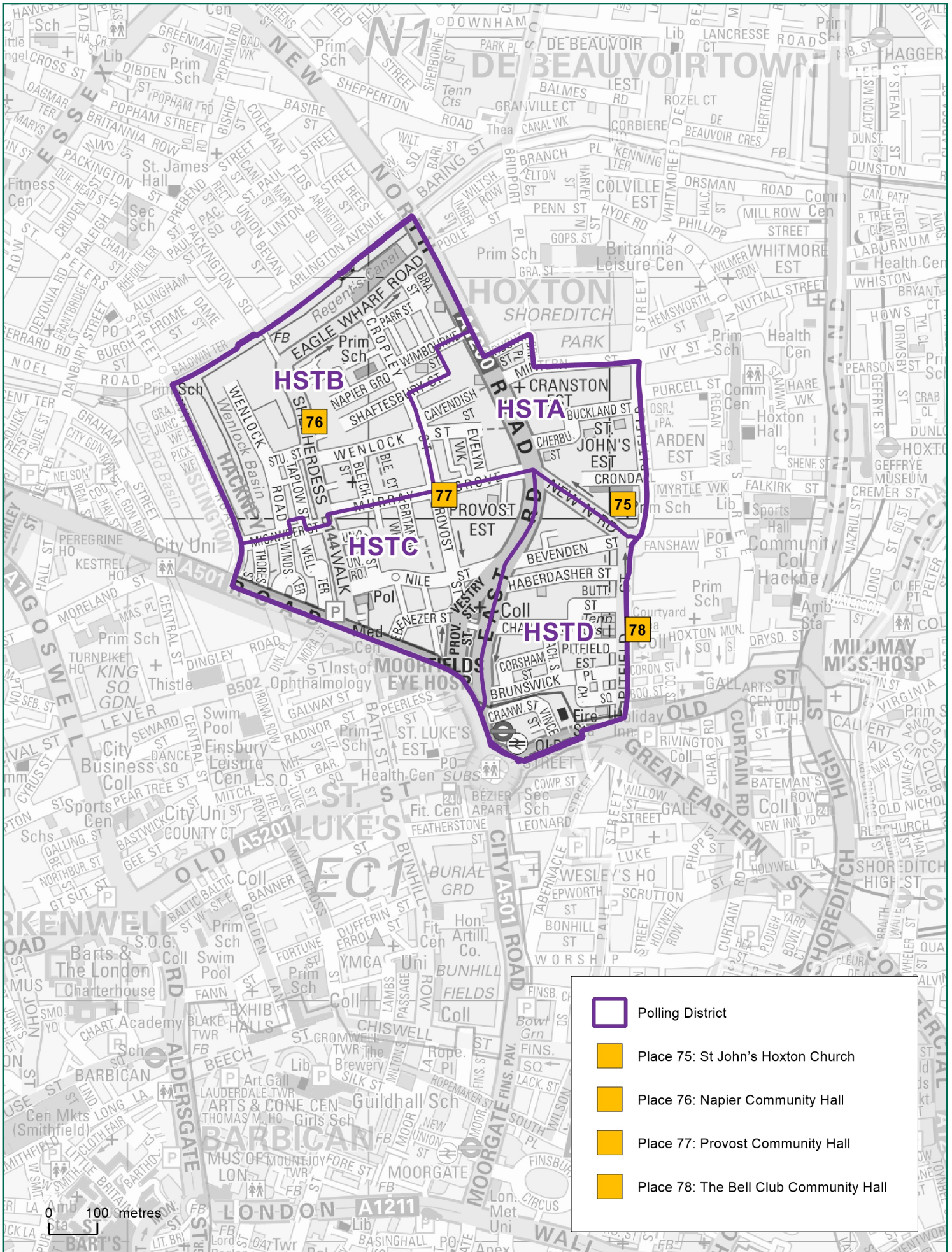
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	Polling District
	Place 75: St John's Hoxton Church
	Place 76: Napier Community Hall
	Place 77: Provost Community Hall
	Place 78: The Bell Club Community Hall

NORTH

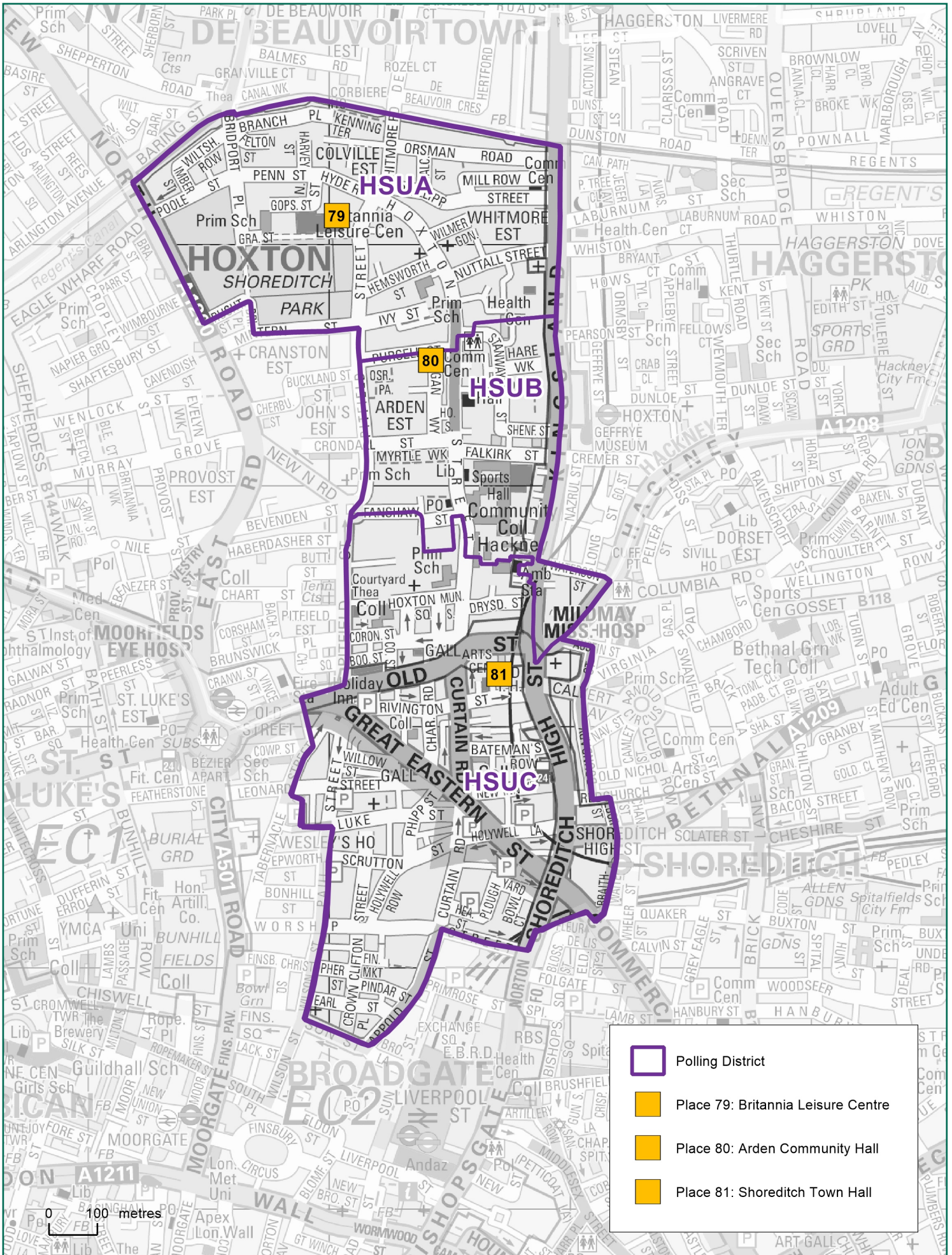
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## Hoxton West Ward Polling Places

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	Polling District
	Place 79: Britannia Leisure Centre
	Place 80: Arden Community Hall
	Place 81: Shoreditch Town Hall

NORTH

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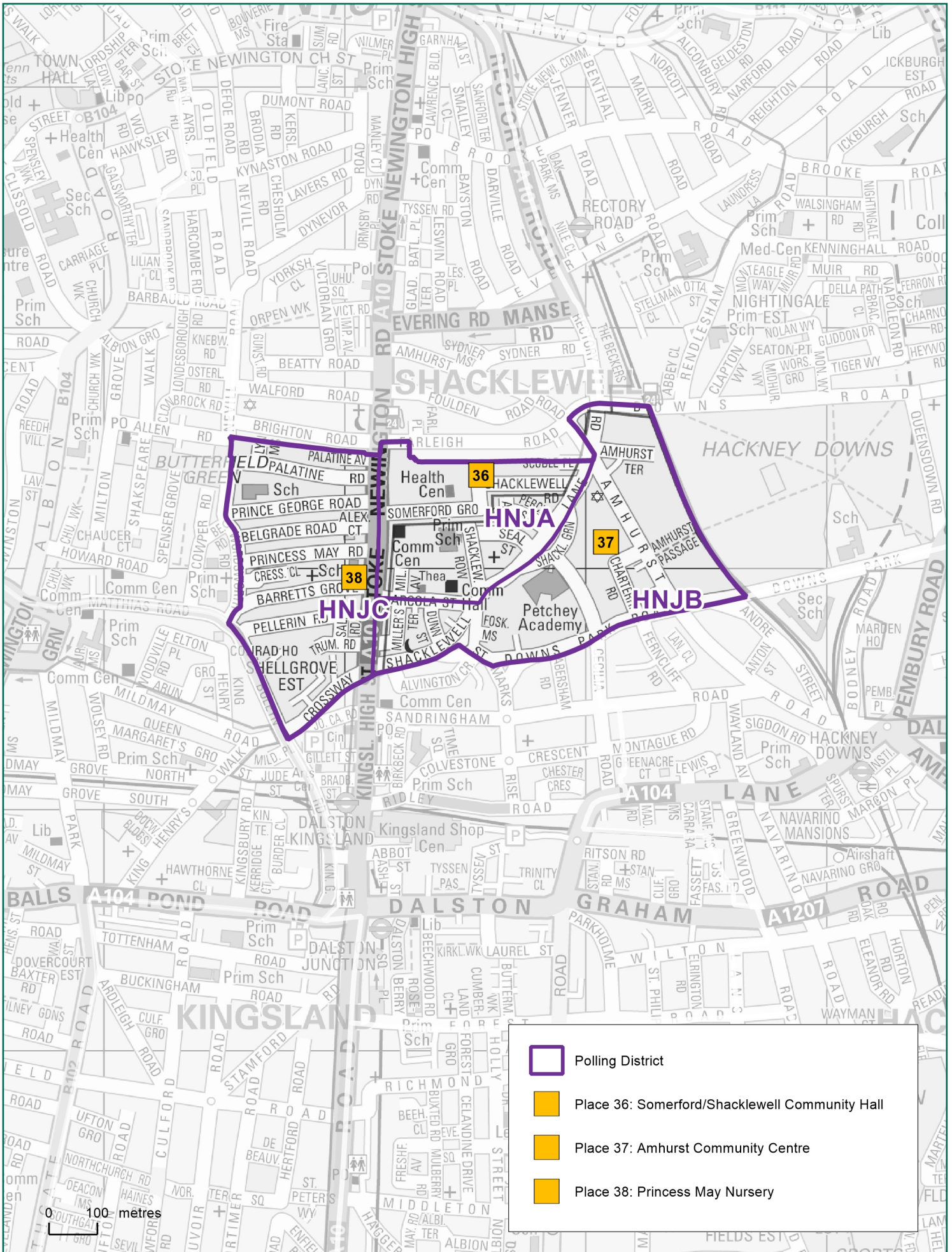


## Hoxton East and Shoreditch Ward Polling Places

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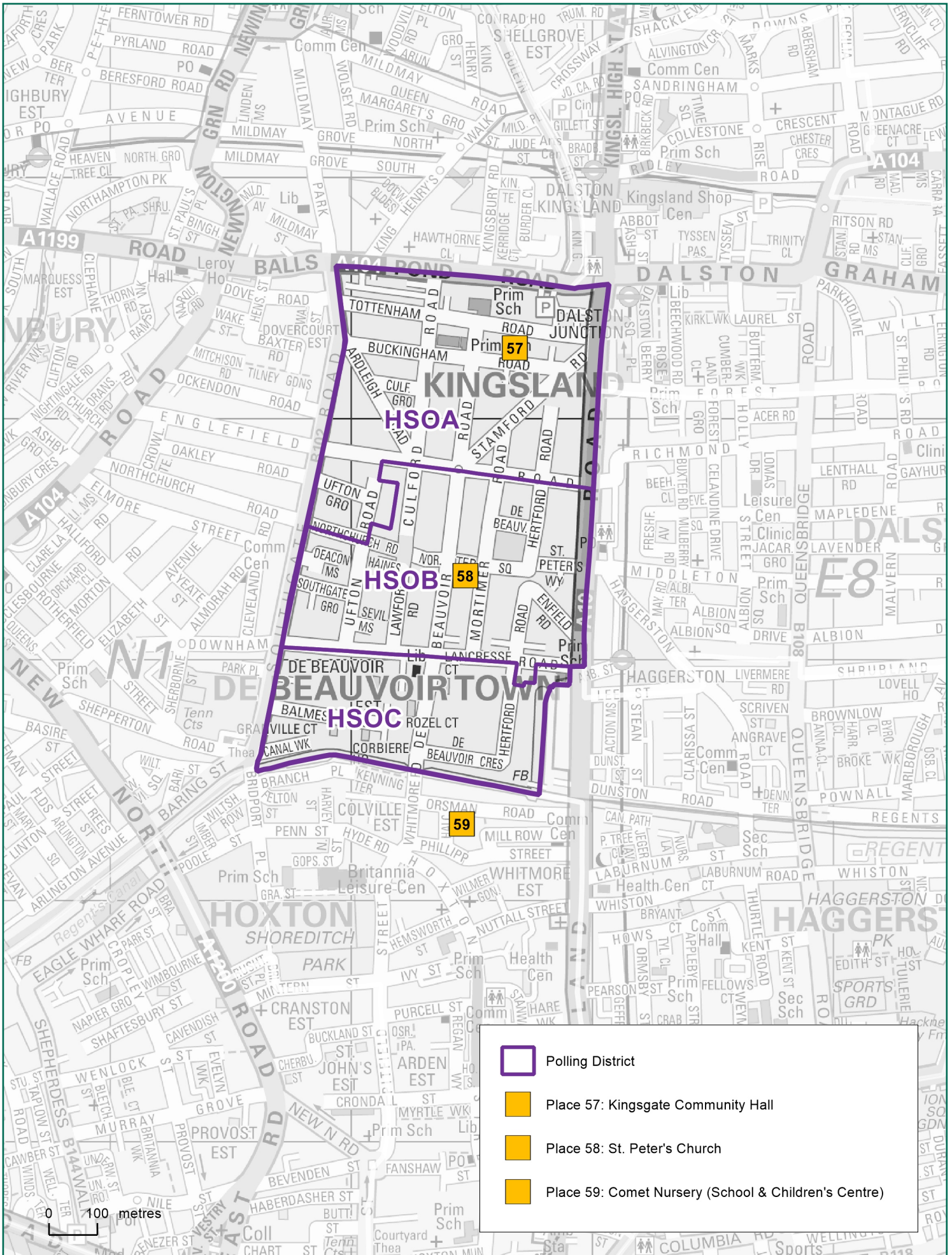
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	Polling District
	Place 36: Sommerford/Shacklewell Community Hall
	Place 37: Amhurst Community Centre
	Place 38: Princess May Nursery

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-  Polling District
-  Place 57: Kingsgate Community Hall
-  Place 58: St. Peter's Church
-  Place 59: Comet Nursery (School & Children's Centre)



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## De Beauvoir Ward Polling Places



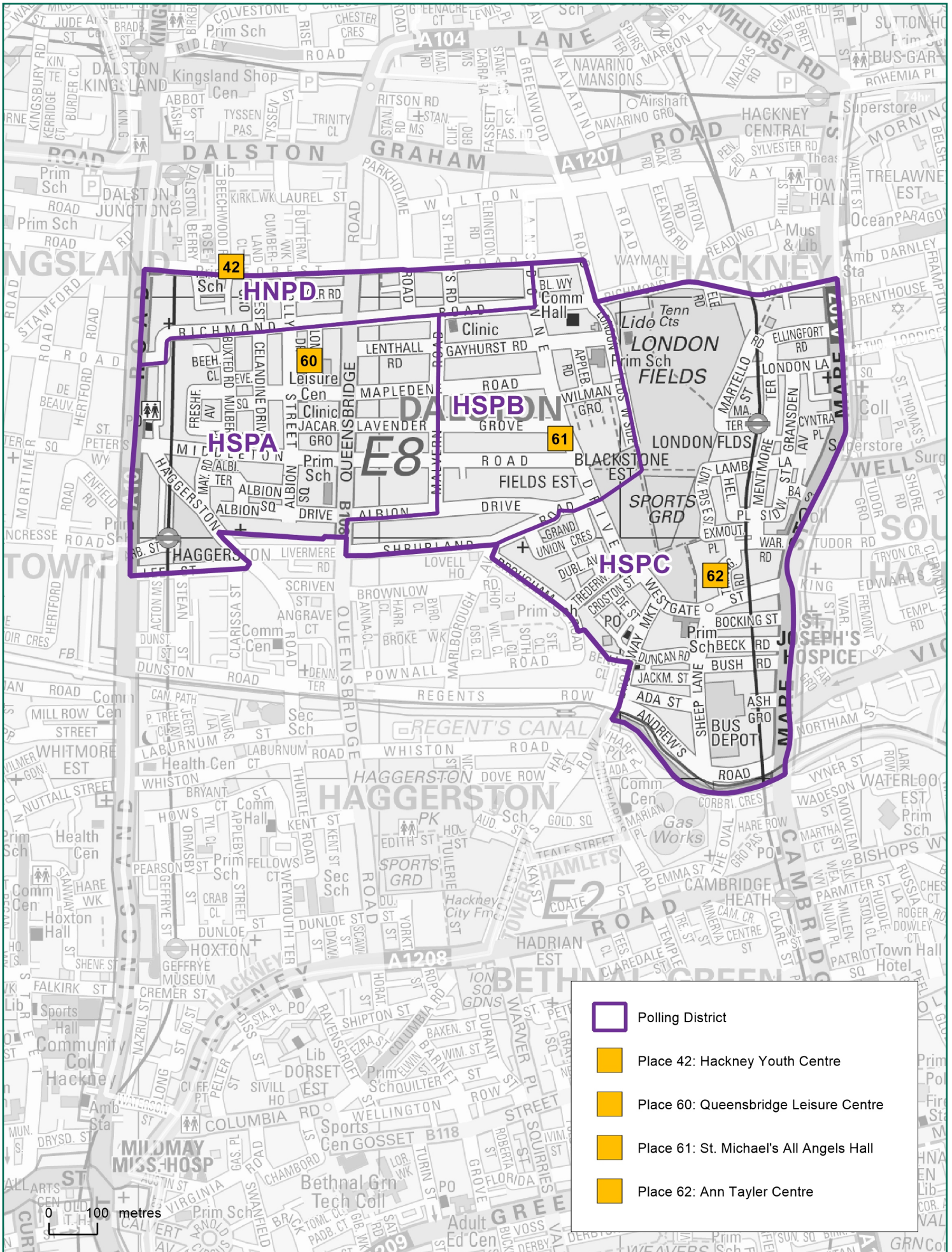
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-  Polling District
-  Place 42: Hackney Youth Centre
-  Place 60: Queensbridge Leisure Centre
-  Place 61: St. Michael's All Angels Hall
-  Place 62: Ann Tayler Centre



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### London Fields Ward Polling Places

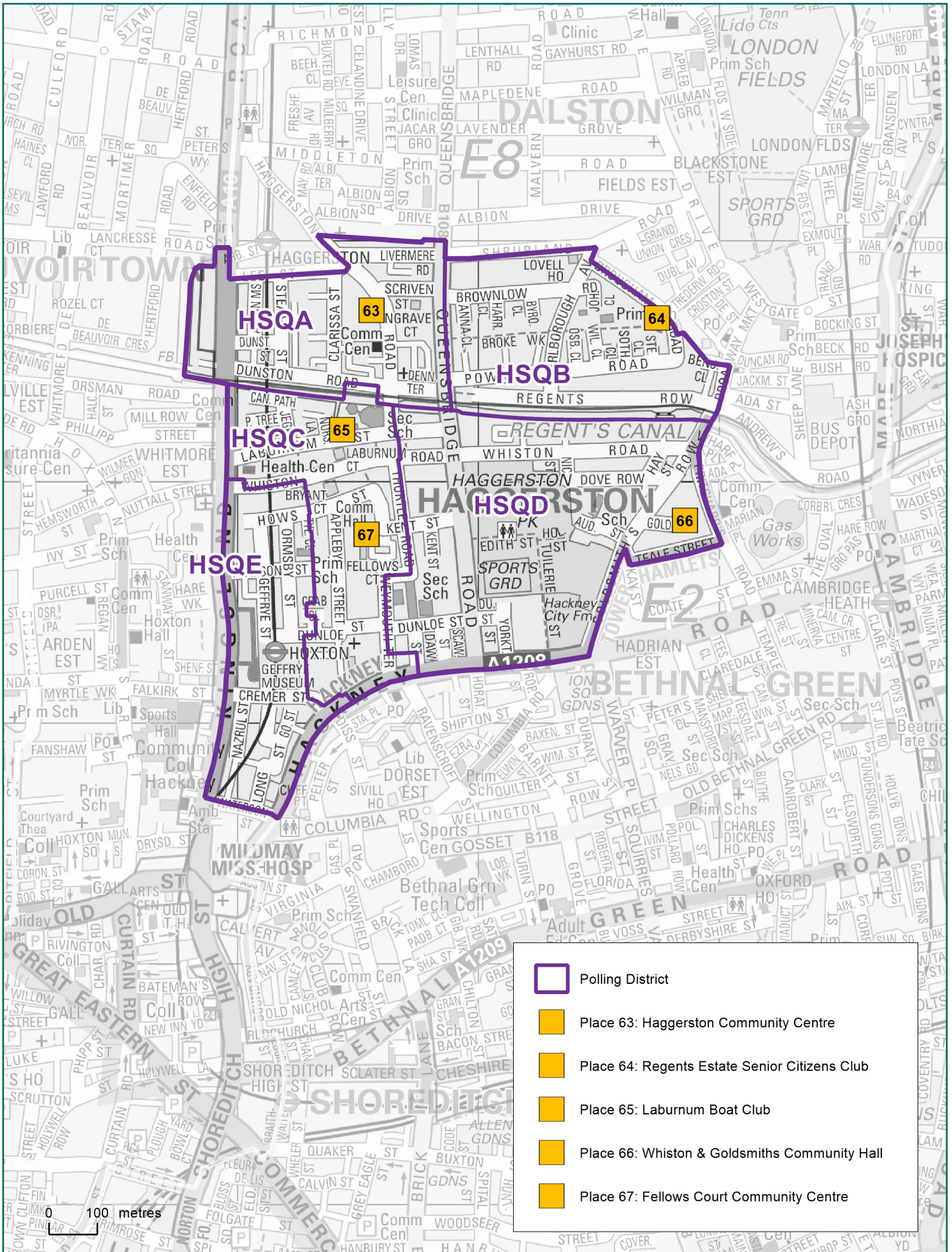


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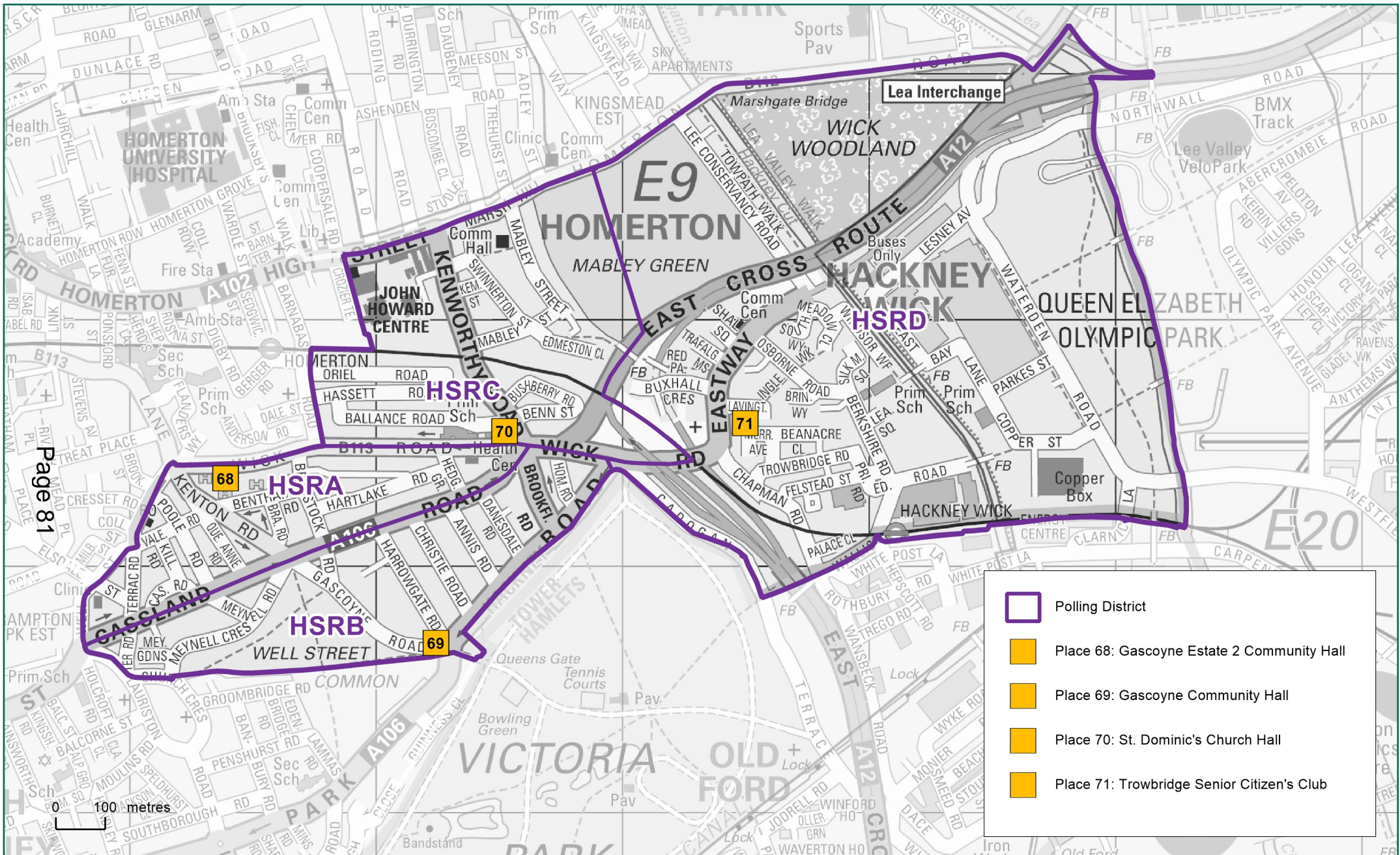
-  Polling District
-  Place 63: Haggerston Community Centre
-  Place 64: Regents Estate Senior Citizens Club
-  Place 65: Laburnum Boat Club
-  Place 66: Whiston & Goldsmiths Community Hall
-  Place 67: Fellows Court Community Centre

NORTH

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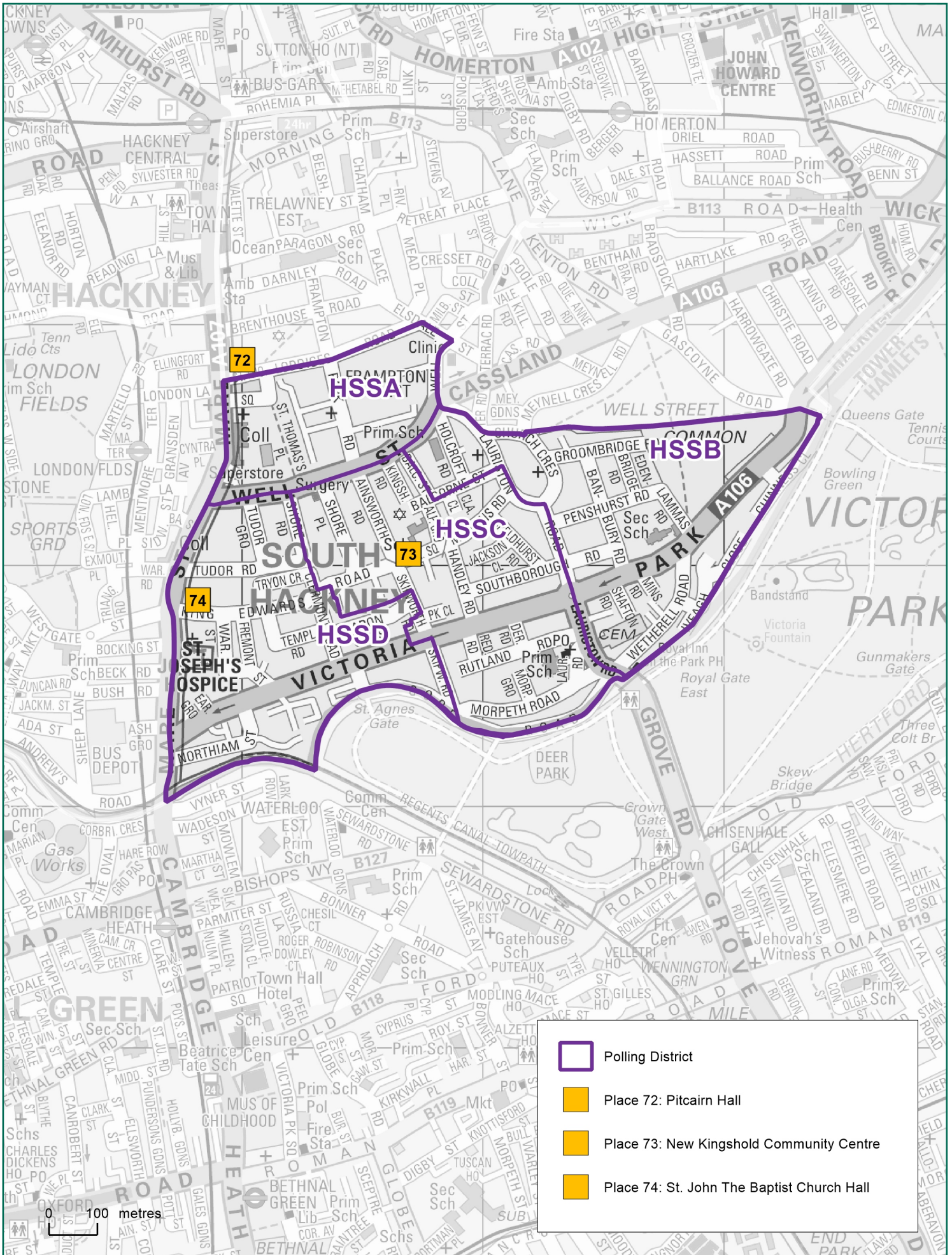
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## Hackney Wick Ward Polling Places

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	Polling District
	Place 72: Pitcairn Hall
	Place 73: New Kingshold Community Centre
	Place 74: St. John The Baptist Church Hall

**NORTH**

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**Victoria Ward Polling Places**

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**REGULATORY SERVICES UPDATE – Regulatory Services’ Service Plan Update**

**CORPORATE COMMITTEE**

**8<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

**CLASSIFICATION:**

**Open**

**If exempt, the reason will be listed in the main body of this report**

**WARD(S) AFFECTED**

**All Wards**

**GROUP DIRECTOR Kim Wright, Neighbourhoods and Housing**

## **1. GROUP DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2018/19 was presented to the Corporate Committee in July 2018. The plan was approved by Committee. The report now being presented;
- provides an update on the performance of the Environmental Health Service against the Plan for the 2017/18 and to the end of Quarter 2 2018/19 and the work undertaken to improve the quality of food premises in Hackney to protect the health of the public, to assist businesses to comply with their legal requirements.
  - shows the impact of the Service in managing and reducing the numbers of 'not' broadly compliant premises and those not yet rated, in order to improve the percentage of broadly compliant premises in the Borough;
  - notes the greater emphasis placed on driving up compliance through advice, education, inspections of establishments considered to be flouting the law, and the necessary interventions undertaken.
- 1.2 This report also highlights the work of Hackney Trading Standards for 2017/18 and to the end of Q2 2018/19. The plan outlines the Service's achievements and identifies areas of interest for the future.
- 1.3 In fulfilling its duties, the Service provides support to individuals, communities and businesses in the borough to enable people to buy goods and services with confidence and security, by offering advice to businesses to help them to comply with the law as well as dealing with commercial noise and nuisance complaints.
- 1.4 The Service also fulfils an important role in relation to public safety and health, for example through ensuring safe storage of dangerous items and by preventing the sale of dangerous products including the supply of age-restricted products to minors.
- 1.5 The Service also seeks to ensure there is a fair trading environment and helps businesses comply with legislation in order to protect consumers from unfair trading practices.

## **2. RECOMMENDATION(S)**

**The Corporate Committee is recommended to:**

- **Note the level and scope of work being carried out to meet the requirements of the plan.**

## **3. REASONS FOR DECISION**

- 3.1 The Food Standards Agency recommends that food service plans are submitted for Member approval to ensure local transparency and accountability.

- 3.2 Trading Standards have a duty to ensure consumer protection law is enforced fairly and proportionately.

#### **4. BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The Food Law Enforcement Service Plan (FLESP) is a statutory plan which sets out how the Council will undertake enforcement of food safety legislation.
- 4.2 The Plan is prepared in accordance with the Food Standards Agency's (FSA) Framework Agreement (2000), issued 1 April 2001, and is an important part of the process to ensure that national food safety priorities and standards are addressed and delivered locally. It also focuses on key deliverables, provides an essential link with financial planning, provides objectives for the future including identifying major issues that cross service boundaries and provides a means of managing performance and making performance comparisons.
- 4.3 The performance of the Food Safety Service is measured against its fulfilment of the Plan and the percentage of broadly compliant premises within the borough.

#### **5. FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE PLAN UPDATE**

- 5.1 The FSA's Local Authority Enforcement Monitoring System (LAEMS) data shows that 87% of Hackney's food premises were broadly compliant as of 31st March 2018. The data recently released by the FSA provides a comparative performance data for each local authority in the country.
- 5.2 Tables 1a below show food hygiene performance data across North East (NE) London Food Sector boroughs to the end of Q2 2018/19. Table 1b shows a comparison in the same period in 2017/18.
- 5.3 Table 1c shows the breakdown of category A-C from the submitted 2017/18 LAEMS return. The tables highlight that Hackney has the third highest number of food premises across the sector and is also ranked joint second in terms of broad compliance. The two boroughs with the higher number of food premises, the London boroughs of Camden and Tower Hamlets have lower broadly compliance figures respectively (69% and 85%).
- 5.4 Table 2 demonstrates the level of enforcement action taken across the NE London Food Sector boroughs. It shows that Hackney served the third highest number of hygiene improvement notices, the fourth highest number of Voluntary Closures and number of warning letters sent. This shows the Service to be high performing in comparison to our neighbours.
- 5.5 Table 3 highlights that Hackney is the only one of six NE London Food Sector boroughs to have completed 100% inspections of high risk premises for food standards.

**Table 1a – Broadly Compliant April 2018 – September 2018\***

Local Authority	% Broad Compliance (inc. unrated)	% Broad Compliance (excl. unrated)	% Broad Compliance - category A	% Broad Compliance - category B	% Broad Compliance - category C	% Broad Compliance (Cat A-C)	% Unrated Premises
Barking & Dagenham	90%	97%	20%	40%	81%	70%	8%
Camden	69%	84%	2%	28%	83%	70%	17%
Enfield	55%	58%	10%	35%	77%	63%	5%
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Havering	87%	92%	0%	55%	87%	76%	5%
Islington	80%	88%	7%	47%	82%	75%	9%
Newham	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided
Redbridge	86%	90%	0%	43%	75%	61%	4%
Tower Hamlets	85%	90%	0%	19%	78%	63%	6%
Waltham Forest	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided

\*Data accurate to 30/6/18. Data to end 30.09.18 not yet published.

**Table 1b – Broadly compliant April 2017 – September 2017**

Local Authority	% Broad Compliance (inc. unrated)	% Broad Compliance (excl. unrated)	% Broad Compliance - category A	% Broad Compliance - category B	% Broad Compliance - category C	% Broad Compliance (Cat A-C)	% Unrated Premises
Barking & Dagenham	79%	90%	17%	52%	84%	80%	12%
Camden	71%	85%	2%	32%	86%	71%	16%
Enfield	50%	54%	5%	33%	77%	63%	7%
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Havering	87%	90%	33%	46%	82%	73%	4%
Islington	79%	86%	10%	43%	81%	72%	8%
Newham	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided
Redbridge	89%	94%	67%	45%	95%	90%	5%
Tower Hamlets	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided
Waltham Forest	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided

**Table 1c – Breakdown of Premises\***

LA Name	Total establishments (including not yet rated & outside)	Establishments not yet rated for intervention	A rated establishments	Total % of Broadly Compliant establishments - A	B rated establishments	Total % of Broadly Compliant establishments - B	C rated establishments	Total % of Broadly Compliant establishments - C
Barking and Dagenham	1,253	41	9	22.22	92	47.83	310	81.61
Camden (1)	3,745	663	51	1.96	285	28.77	1,185	84.14
Enfield	2,575	6	32	12.50	188	34.57	532	76.50
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>46.23</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>85.73</b>
Havering	1,878	51	17	0.00	124	50.00	365	85.21
Islington	2,360	153	13	23.08	168	47.02	787	82.08
Newham	2,232	98	21	0.00	152	38.16	518	76.06
Redbridge	1,785	71	8	0.00	150	48.00	320	77.19
Tower Hamlets	2,954	44	45	0.00	212	18.87	803	79.45
Waltham Forest	2,023	260	0	0.00	86	32.56	494	86.84

\* from 2017/18 LAEMS return

**Table 2 – Enforcement\***

Authority Name	Total number of actions - Voluntary closure	Total number of Seizure, detention & surrender of food	Total number of Hygiene emergency prohibition notice	Total number of Simple caution	Total number of Hygiene improvement notices	Total number of Written warnings	Total number of Prosecutions
Barking and Dagenham	2	0	1	0	1	399	0
Camden (2)	26	5	5	0	67	1,000	0
Enfield	17	1	0	3	50	933	8
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>0</b>
Havering	2	0	1	0	9	716	3
Islington	5	0	0	6	16	231	1
Newham	31	3	2	6	95	697	0
Redbridge	4	0	0	0	0	61	0
Tower Hamlets	0	6	7	0	23	1,279	7
Waltham Forest	2	0	12	0	7	763	0

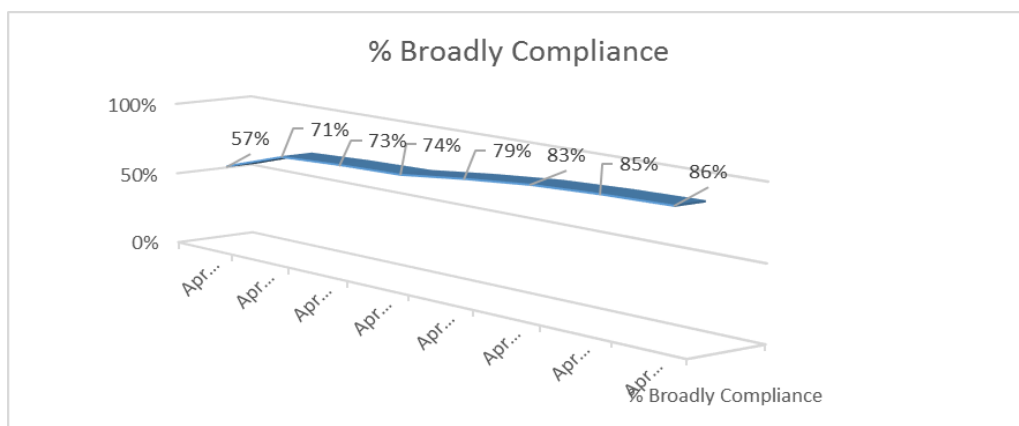
\*from 2017/18 LAEMS return

**Table 3 - Food Standards\***

Authority Name	Total % of interventions - premises rated A	Total number of Improvement Notices	Total number of Written Warnings	Total number of Prosecutions
Barking and Dagenham	100.00	0	0	0
Camden (2)	100.00	0	0	0
Enfield	100.00	0	218	1
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>0</b>
Havering	87.50	2	286	0
Islington	70.00	0	6	0
Newham	92.86	0	269	0
Redbridge	100.00	0	6	0
Tower Hamlets	100.00	0	1270	0
Waltham Forest	75.00	1	0	0

\*from 2017/18 LAEMS return

- 5.6 The graph below shows Hackney's broad compliance percentage performance data direction of travel since 2011. It can be seen that there has been a year-on-year improvement with the percentage of broadly compliant increasing by 29% since 2011. This is a direct reflection of the efforts Officers have made to raise the compliance of the food businesses in Hackney using a range of interventions including providing food hygiene training through the Environmental Health Training Centre; undertaking inspections of unrated premises in a timely manner; and taking enforcement action where appropriate thereby ensuring the public are protected.
- 5.7 The broadly complaint figure is a key performance measurement for food establishments in the Borough. A broadly compliant business is one that achieves a food hygiene rating score of 3, 4 or 5. The number of unrated premises also has an adverse effect on the broadly compliant score as such businesses are deemed to be non-compliant until they have been inspected. Unfortunately, the Service has no control of the number of new business registrations that it receives.



- 5.8 **Food Hygiene Inspection Programme** – This concentrates on the handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent foodborne illness. Members will be aware from the FLESP that premises are categorised and the frequency of inspection depends primarily on their category as specified in the Food Law Code of Practice. The table below shows the progress with inspections to the end of Q2 2018/19.

Inspection Rating	Number of food hygiene inspections due	Number of inspections completed	RAG
A	18 x 2 = 36	14	
B	197	72	
C	233	113	
D	171	63	
E	100	5	

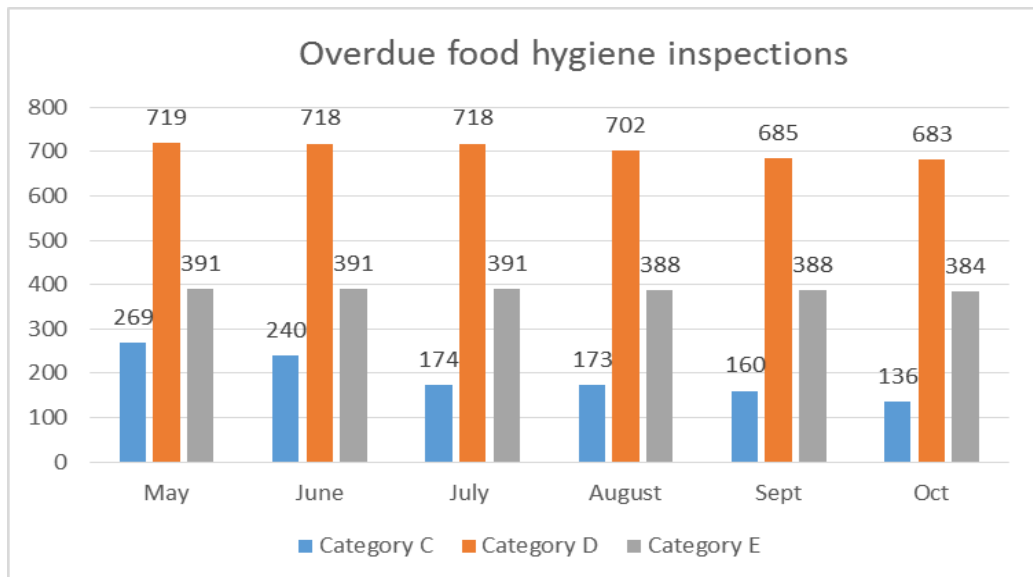


The frequency of inspection is for each category:

- A: every 6 months (2 inspections/year)
- B: every 12 months
- C: every 18 months
- D: every 2 years
- E: every 3 years

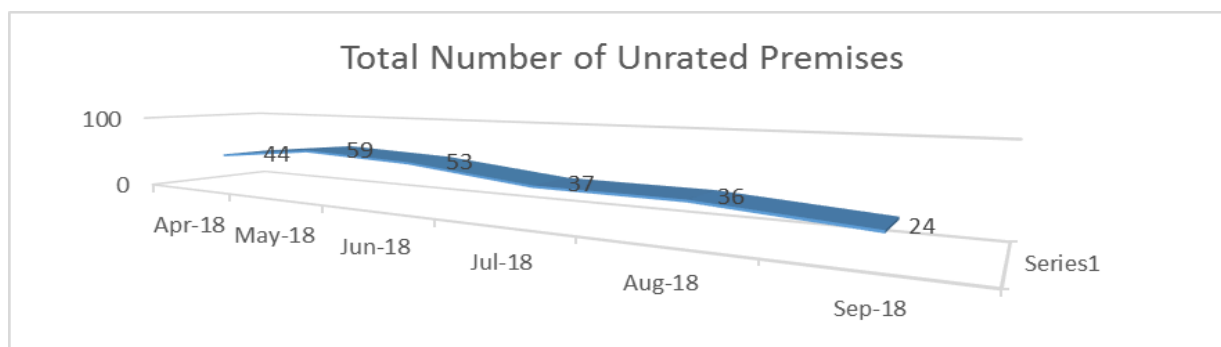
5.9 Category D & E premises are subject to the alternative enforcement strategy (AES) and are therefore subject to interventions other than inspections. Every Competent Authority must devise an Alternative Enforcement Strategy to determine how they will conduct official controls duties at premises rated as low risk i.e. those rated category D and E. This can include sending a self-assessment questionnaire for example.

5.10 It should be noted that the number of inspections due above includes a considerable backlog from the previous year. Category C, D and E are not considered a priority by this Service as resources are directed to the highest risk premises. However, in response to the FSA audit in October 2017, the service has resourced additional Officers to start the work of reducing the number of overdue inspections. The graph below shows the reduction in number since May 2018. It should be noted that there have been difficulties in recruiting short term agency staff which has impacted on the overall target.



5.11 Inspection rates are acceptable; and the numbers of unrated premises i.e. those premises not yet risk rated because they have not been inspected are being maintained at a low level. A working number of unrated premises of 70 is reasonable.

5.12 The graph below shows the variation in numbers of unrated premises.



### 5.13 Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS)

5.14 The FHRS is key to the Food Standards Agency's strategic objective: safer food for the nation. Restaurants, takeaways, cafés, sandwich shops, pubs, hotels, supermarkets and other retail food outlets in the Borough, as well as other businesses where consumers can eat or buy food, are given a hygiene rating as part of the scheme.

5.15 Table 4 below shows the number of 0 - 5 rated business in April 2018 to date.

5.16 The number of zero rated premises is lower than the London average which is encouraging (0.47% for Hackney compared to 0.69% for London).

5.17 Currently, business that are rated 0-2 are encouraged to request a re-rating once the improvements highlighted during the initial inspection have been completed.

5.18 The number of premises in Hackney with a FHRS of 3 remains high when compared to London and nationally (see graph below) and work continues with these businesses to assist businesses to improve hygiene and achieve a higher rating.

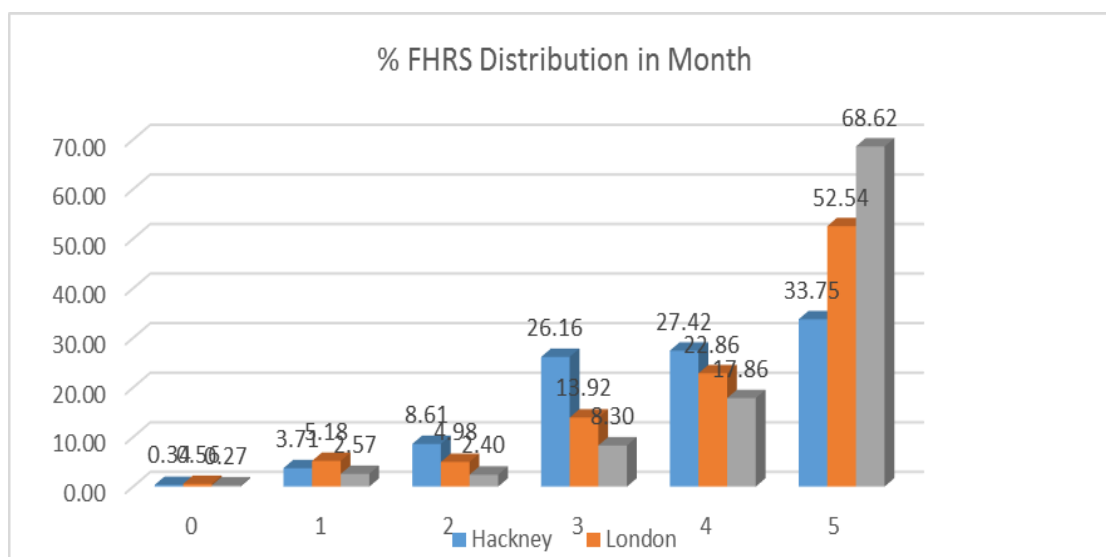
5.19 In 2018 the Service commenced charging businesses who request to be re-rated following improvement works. Prior to this the business had to wait between 3-6 months from the date of application for a re-rating inspection. A business can apply at any time and more than once. This service will encourage businesses to adopt this new way of working as a means of raising standards.

5.20 Business rated 4 and 5 are those business that are compliant across a range of food hygiene parameters in terms of hygiene in the business, the structure of the business and the confidence in management demonstrated at the time of the inspection.

**Table 4**

	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18
0	8	8	11	10	8	10
1	88	88	91	96	86	82
2	204	204	197	192	189	182
3	620	620	607	599	589	583
4	650	650	635	627	608	610
5	800	800	813	828	860	856

The graph below shows the distribution of premises by month (as a %) in Hackney compared to local (London) and national trends.



5.21 **Food Standards Inspection Programme** – This concentrates on compliance with composition, presentation, labelling requirements and management controls. Food standards inspections are also carried out on a risk based programme. The Code of Practice specifies the frequency of inspection. Premises that fall under a category C rating may be dealt with via the alternative enforcement strategy. The table below shows progress for food standards inspections. Similarly the inspections due include a considerable backlog.

Inspection Rating	Number of food standards inspections due	Number of inspections completed	RAG
A	21	9	
B	244	204	
C	211	20	

The frequency of inspection for Category:

- A: every 12 months
- B: every 2 years
- C: every 5 years

5.22 There has been an overall decrease in enforcement activities mainly due to improved engagement with businesses and the positive effects of face-to-face contact and support by ward Officers out on the district. The table below shows a comparison of enforcement activities undertaken to the end of Q2 2018/19 against previous years.

<b>Enforcement action</b>	<b>2015/16 (end of yr)</b>	<b>2016/17 (end of yr)</b>	<b>2017/18 (end of yr)</b>	<b>2018/19 (to 30.09.18)</b>
Total number of Food Hygiene Written warnings issued	973	580	619	447
Hygiene Emergency Prohibition notices (formal closure)	0	4	0	0
Voluntary Closures due to Food Hygiene imminent risk	4	3	17	8
Premises receiving a Hygiene Improvement notice	43	39	63	11
Seizure/detention of food	7	0	0	0
Prosecution of food premises	3	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>466</b>

5.23 The table below shows level of other activities undertaken by the team, to the end of Q2 2018/19, is shown in the table below:

<b>Type of Service Request (to 30.09.18)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alleged Food Poisoning	33
Asbestos Removal Notification	4
Drainage related	4
Business Requests for Advice/Info	58
Certification	2
Smoking related	2
Foreign body complaint	4
Food hazard warnings	15
Food hygiene complaints	134
FHRS related	24
Food labelling related	12
Food premises complaints	21
Food pest related complaints	21

Events	2
Food standards related	10
H&S related	31
Liquor licence referrals	46
Special treatments referrals	59
Misc	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>

## 6. TRADING STANDARDS SERVICE PLAN UPDATE

6.1 The Trading Standards service delivers on both statutory and Mayoral priorities as well as delivering targeted project work of National and local importance. These projects are determined by the Chartered Trading Standards Institute, by monitoring trends and fulfilling local priorities.

### 6.2 Inspections

6.3 The data in table 5 below, compares the enforcement visits figures for the last two years. Visits are categorised as High, Upper Medium, Lower Medium or low.

6.4 The basis of the scheme is that each business within a local authority's area receives a score to direct enforcement activity to deal with the risk posed by the business, as opposed to a scheme which is based purely on inspection as a means of determining the risks. This means that businesses not previously risk rated (e.g. builders working from home) because they were not "inspectable" will now be risk rated as they can present a Trading Standards risk which can be dealt with via other mechanisms (e.g. surveys, test purchases or internet examinations, etc.)

6.5 The scheme comprises a hazard element (previously known as the national element) that is scored on the basis of business category and a Likelihood of Compliance element (previously known as the local element) that is particular to the individual business and determined by local authorities. An example of a high risk premises could be a premises selling products subject to safety legislation such as knives.

**Table 5 – Inspection comparison to end Q2 2017/18 & 2018/19**

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>High 2017</b>	<b>High 2018</b>	<b>Upper Med 2017</b>	<b>Upper Med 2018</b>	<b>Lower Med 2017</b>	<b>Lower Med 2018</b>
Total Number of Visits	100	103	56	82	59	63
% of visits carried out in each risk category April-Sept	60%(100 out of 165)	(103 out of 125)	30% out of 186)	48% out of 172)	26% out of 208)	63 out of 170)

6.6 The Service has refocused on risk based inspections as well as carrying out intelligence led projects. The Consumer Rights Act 2015 amends Officers' powers of entry and has led to a reduction in the overall number of visits conducted. However the visits are more targeted at the higher risk visits.

6.7 **Consumer Complaints investigated**

6.8 From April – September 2018 there were a total of 1491 consumer complaints received from members of the public. This is up from 1176 for the same period for the previous year.

Notifications	Referrals	Other	Total
1134	277	80	1491

6.9 Notifications are received from the Consumer Advice Bureau (CAB). These are generally sent for intelligence purposes only. They are reviewed by Officers and may lead to follow up work if there are any trends or serious breaches found. Referrals are sent to the Service for action if necessary. They may also be used for intelligence.

The rise in the number of complaints received does not reflect a national reduction in the number of complaints received by the Consumer Advice Bureau who receive the majority of complaints on behalf of trading standards.

6.10 **Weight and Measures inspections**

Total Number of weights and measures inspections	52
Percentage of visits compared to annual target (52 out of 72)	72%

6.11 **Cosmetic Products Prosecution**

6.12 Dalston Hair and Beauty Ltd trading as Shaba Cosmetics of 36-42 Kingsland High Street London E8 2JP was fined £59,793 at Thames Magistrates Court on Friday 13th April 2018 for supplying dangerous skin lightening products. The dangerous skin lightening creams contain the ingredient hydroquinone which is banned. These products are banned in the EU. The dangerous skin lightening creams, which contained the illegal ingredient hydroquinone, can burn the skin and cause permanent damage and discolouration

The Director, Mr Mohammed Naeem, pleaded guilty to the 13 charges against him and 13 against his company. He was handed a fine of £14,000, with the company receiving a fine of £42,000. A victim surcharge was also paid by both defendants, with the full costs and fines totalling £59,793. The fine is thought to be the largest issued in London for a breach of the cosmetics regulations.

**6.13 Operation Razorfish and Operation Bacchus**

- 6.14 Officers from Trading Standards coordinated a large multi stakeholder operation on Wednesday 25th April 2018. The Operation targeted premises to establish if licenced traders would permit a young female volunteer to check-in to the hotel premises with an older male and whether targeted off licences would permit a proxy sale of alcohol. The additional operation aimed to establish compliance across the night time economy in relation to illicit alcohol and tobacco.
- 6.15 In addition to Trading Standards were Officers representing Environmental Health, Licencing, Planning Enforcement, HMRC, The International Federation of Spirit Producers and The Police Child Sexual Exploitation Team.
- 6.16 Following the targeted visits a s116 Crime and Disorder notice was served on the hotel Global Lodge 109A Kingsland High Street, Dalston, Hackney, London, E8 2PB for allowing child sexual exploitation to take place - the hotel is now required to keep a documented booking system and have records available for inspection by a Police Officer, failure to do this is punishable by a fine of £2000 at Magistrate's Court. Two proxy sales of alcohol were made at Food Express/World, 105 Great Eastern Street, EC2A 3JD and British Food and Wine, 329 Old Street, EC1V 9LE which were followed up in relation to maintaining the licencing objective of safeguarding children from harm.
- 6.17 On the same day visits, with a sniffer dog, were made to seven premises across the North and South of the Borough which were all found to be compliant. The first visit was a coordinated raid at two linked premises Best American Pizza at 16c Pitfield Street and a return visit to Kingsland Wine, 77 Kingsland Road. Both premises were found to be in compliance with the owner commenting that he has learnt his lesson when £20,000 worth of illicit and non-standardised tobacco was seized from his premises with a further four premises also inspected.
- 6.18 The final part of the Operation was a visit to Havana Shisha Bar at 207 Lower Clapton Road where photographic evidence of breaches of The Town and Country Planning Act and The Health Act was obtained by Council Officers. HMRC have served a notice on the premises asking for evidence of duty payments and if this is not received the stock of herbal shisha tobacco held at the premises will be liable for seizure and forfeiture.
- 6.19 Operation Ceres (Liberal)**
- 6.20 This operation is part of the annual National Operation Liberal work that is targeted to disrupt the activities of rogue traders carrying out doorstep crime in the Borough. This is a Police and Trading Standards multi agency project which has been in operation since 2006.
- 6.21 This action day is part of a nationwide weeklong activities with the theme of preventing doorstep crime, including lines of enquiry investigations into ongoing cases, social media activity, contact with scaffolding companies and consumer education.
- 6.22 The morning activities targeted Stoke Newington/Stamford Hill on Monday 8th May 2018. The Service are receiving the highest volume of complaints about rogue traders in this area. The exercise was aimed at disruption

although we are supplied with a list of target nominals and vehicles by the National Operation Liberal team. Police assistance was provided.

6.23 In the morning the focus was at Clapton Common stopping trade vehicles and verifying the identity of the drivers.

6.24 Two mobile teams investigated tradesmen working on premises in the N16 postcode. Intelligence was gathered concerning vehicles, traders and individuals operating in the N16 area and the Service will be using the national intelligence database to check for target nominals and vehicles.

6.25 For the final part of the operation the Police presence was required to ascertain identities and to avoid a breach of the peace at targeted locations where building works being undertaken.

#### 6.26 **Operation Sceptre**

6.27 This project is targeted at premises selling knives to minors. On Saturday 26th May 2018 the Trading Standards Team conducted a test purchase operation using police cadets. The aim of this operation was to attempt test purchases of knives. The cadets attempt to buy knives from 12 premises however there were no sales of knives made.

#### 6.28 **Tyre Safety Project**

6.29 Hackney Trading Standards has participated in a pan London part worn tyre project. The project entailed carrying out visits to a maximum of ten garages that sold and fitted part worn tyres and advising the owners about the law relating to these tyres. Many of the garages had either moved or closed down, but where Trading standards found them operating, extensive advice regarding quality of the tyre, storage and marking was given. The findings were reported back so a snap shot of the issues in London can be shown. Garages were given a month to implement advised changes. The main issues found being the words PART WORN not being placed on the tyres in permanent white ink and inappropriate storage of the tyres.

#### 6.30 **Illegal Tobacco Project**

6.31 Trading Standards alongside partners such as Public Health and the Fire Brigade joined forces in the fight against illegal tobacco on Friday 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018 as the London-wide illegal tobacco roadshow came to the Narroway in Hackney.

6.32 Illegal tobacco is untaxed, unregulated and available at lower prices, making it easier for children to start smoking and harder for smokers to stop. Residents, workers and visitors to the borough were able to find out more about illegal tobacco and why it's a problem. People were also advised on how to quit smoking from the local Stop Smoking Service, and tobacco sniffer dogs showed off their skills in demonstrations throughout the day.

6.33 Trading Standards continue to support vulnerable adults who are preyed upon or fall victim to scammers. Officers provide and fit call blocking devices which block certain unsolicited calls from the receiver. The device then reduces the opportunity for the household to fall victim to telephone scams. The Service also return cheques which have been sent by consumers to rogue traders but intercepted by the Scambusters Team.



#### 6.34 **Licence Review**

6.35 Trading standards called for a review of the licence for Kingsland Wine, 77 Kingsland High Street London E8 2PB. This review occurred following the supply of illicit tobacco and a proxy sale of alcohol to a minor. The decision of the sub - Committee was to suspend the licence for six weeks.

#### 6.36 **Animal Feed checks**

6.37 The Service conducted 21 animal feed visits out of 29 registered premises. This represents 72% of premises.

### 1.1 **Mayoral Priorities**

1.2 The Service delivered on three of the Mayoral priorities as set out below.

- Mayor's priority 1 - The service tackles inequality by protecting vulnerable groups such as the elderly and young by investigating doorstep crime complaints and conducting age restricted test purchases.
- Mayor's priority 2 - The service processes a large number of complaints and service requests and specialises in Proceeds of Crime (POCA) work that delivers an income to the Council whilst removing the financial benefits for criminals.
- Mayor's priority 3- The service prioritises quality of life by undertaking intelligence led safety projects, tackling counterfeit goods, pay day lenders and Letting and Managing Agents Redress Scheme which protects consumers to ensure that they are not financially exploited.

### 1.3 **Age Restricted Interventions**

1.4 Trading Standards conducted a test purchase operation visit on Saturday 26th May 2018 using police cadets. The aim of this operation was to attempt test purchases of knives. The cadets attempt to buy knives from 12 premises however there were no sales of knives made to the cadets.

### **Financial Investigations**

1.5 The Service has had a reduction from three accredited financial investigators undertaking investigations to one in the period to the end of Q2 2018/19

1.6 A confiscation order of £100,000 was awarded against a Stoke Newington landlord after building four flats illegally and renting them out to tenants. The four flats at 77 Osbaldeston Road in Upper Clapton, were constructed without planning permission as an extension to a converted Victorian house in 2007. Following enforcement action by Hackney Council Planning Department, the owner was ordered to remove part of the rear ground floor extension and all of the second floor roof extension. However, after failing to comply, Bellview Estates Ltd, and its director

Jacob Friedman were taken to court by the Council under the Town and Country Planning Act.

- 1.7 After both defendants pleaded guilty, the Council then sought to recover the income made illegally from the flats under the Proceeds of Crime Act. Bellview Estates Ltd and Jacob Friedman received fines of £10,000 and £7500 respectively, were ordered to pay the Council's legal costs of £6639.68 and to return the £100,000 benefit made from renting the flats out illegally. The confiscation has to be paid within 3 months and represents an incentivisation figure to the Council of £36,375.
- 1.8 On Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> September 2018 Volus Properties Ltd pleaded guilty to a Planning Offence of converting the ground floor and basement of 21 Well Street London E9 and were sentenced at Snaresbrook Crown Court.
- 1.9 A fine was awarded of £5000, costs of £2080 awarded and a compensation order of £8167.78 made under the Proceeds of Crime Act. This compensation order represented the criminal benefit of the offence and comprised the rental income received by a landlord who had converted the building into a bedroom and kitchen without obtaining planning permission.
- 1.10 The money was paid within 14 days to the court and £8167.78 will be received directly by the Directorate. Services. A further point of interest is that the court cited a previous case conducted by Hackney (referenced in Banks Sentencing guidelines as LB Hackney v Dagim Fish & Deli Ltd) as a precedent guide for sentencing for this defendant.

## **7.0 PERFORMANCE AGAINST PRIORITIES - APPENDIX 1 AND 2**

- 7.1 The report provides an update against the priorities in the Regulatory Services Performance plan for 2017/18 and for period the April 2018 – September 2018.

## **8.0 COMMENTS OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE RESOURCES**

- 8.1 This report notes the performance, level and scope of work being carried out to meet the requirements of service plans within Business Regulation.
- 8.2 The aims and objectives of the programmes described in this report will be delivered within the constraints of the existing Business Regulation service budgets.
- 8.3 The report notes (Paragraphs 6.42-6.46) the financial investigations under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). Income received from compensation orders awarded in favour of the Council contributes to the cost of staff involved in POCA investigations and enforcement action

## 9.0 COMMENTS OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

9.1 There are no immediate implications arising from this report.

### APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Annual update against the priorities in the Regulatory Services Performance plan 2017/18

Appendix 2 – Annual update against the priorities in the Regulatory Services Performance plan April –September 2018.

### BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

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## Environmental Health & Trading Standards

### Performance Against Priorities 2017-18 annual update (01/04/2017 – 31/03/2018)

#### FOOD SAFETY & HEALTH & SAFETY

PI Code	Short Name	Frequency of reporting	Directorate	2017/18 Target	As of 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	RAG
NH PRS 030	% of service requests/consumer complaints about food businesses actioned within 10 working days	Quarters	Neighbourhoods & Housing	95%	100%	
NH PRS 032	A & B category food hygiene inspections carried out within 28 days of due date	Quarters	Neighbourhoods & Housing	100%	100%	
NH PRS 034	% of Broad Compliance for food hygiene (accumulative)	Quarters	Neighbourhoods & Housing	87%	86%	
NH PRS 035	% of unrated food premises inspected excluding registered premises not yet trading	Quarters	Neighbourhoods & Housing	100%	100%	
NH PRS 036	Number of unrated food premises	Quarters	Neighbourhoods & Housing	<70	66	
NH PRS 046	Satisfaction of businesses with local authority Regulatory Services' inspections, visits, actions to ensure businesses are compliant	Years	Neighbourhoods & Housing	70%	N/A (figures not yet available)	

#### INSPECTION STATISTICS

##### **The number and types of food businesses and their risk rating planned for food hygiene inspections 2017/2018**

Inspection Rating	Number of food hygiene inspections due	Number of inspections completed	RAG	The frequency of inspection is for Category: A: every 6 months (2 inspections a year) B: every 12 months C: every 18 months D: every 2 years E: every 3 years
A	19	19		
B	201	201		
C	707	305 (61 NBC**)		
D	1158	204 (17 NBC**)		
E	576*	19		
New/Unrated premises	54	65		

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carried over from 2016/17			
Total food hygiene inspections completed		811	

\*relates to those premises subject to non-official interventions

\*\*NBC = Not Broadly Complaint premises, which are not broadly compliant with food hygiene legislation and food law code of practice.

### The number and types of food businesses and their risk rating planned for food standards inspections 2017/18

Inspection Rating	Number of food standards inspections due	Number of inspections completed	RAG	The frequency of inspection for Category: A: every 12 months B: every 2 years C: every 5 years
A	15	21		
B	1327	358		
C	1367*	250		
New/Unrated premises carried over from 2016/17	54	54		
Total food standards inspections completed		683		

\*relates to those premises subject to non-official interventions

### FOOD SAFETY

Item no	What are the priorities?	Where to intervene?	Update	RAG
1.	Develop the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan		Completed	
2.	To submit the annual LAEMS return to the FSA		Completed	
3.	There is a high level of imported foods from non-EU countries entering the borough, either directly imported by businesses or by third parties located elsewhere. Some of these foods can be illegal (i.e. banned from importation, processed in a way that contravenes EU legislation, or they do not comply with compositional or labelling requirements).	To use intelligence led information to target illegal food activity in the borough and using historical knowledge to concentrate efforts on Ridley Road market and other relevant premises.	Action days were conducted on 16 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> November in Ridley Road to deal with Regulation 669 products at ethnic grocers and meat traceability at retail butchers. Two Port Health Inspectors from Heathrow Airport (LB Hillingdon) joined the team to provide specialist advice at Hackney's request. In addition, imported food controls are considered during routine food hygiene inspections and also in the annual sampling programme.	
4.	The number of food businesses in the borough, subject to food hygiene controls, stood at 2782 in April 2017 The number of new premises are of particular concern to the Food Safety Service as they place a greater demand on the Service.	The service manages a programme of inspections for all new/unrated food premises to ensure their hygiene compliance is assessed.	The number of food businesses in the borough as of 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018 stood at 2705. In 2017/18 371 food businesses ceased trading. The team has a system in place to control the number of new applications that are submitted to the service and the unrated premises are given high priority within the inspection programme. At the end of the review year, 343 new food registrations had been received and there were also 74	

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Document Name: EH & TS Annual Performance Review 2017/2018

			unrated premises outstanding which required to be inspected. The service has determined that no more than 70 unrated premises should be on the database at any one time. The increase above the target figure has occurred due to the number of new registrations received and the number of home caterers who had not started trading when the inspections were due and hence could not be inspected.	
5.	Hackney participates in the National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS). The scheme is designed to give the public information about local food businesses so that they can make informed choices about where they eat locally (and nationally).	All high risk premises rated category A-C are visited every 6-18 months.	Every fortnight the Service runs a report of all business on our database together with their FHRS scores on to the FSA website where rating can be viewed at <a href="http://www.ratings.gov.uk">www.ratings.gov.uk</a>	
6.	Broad Compliance with Food Safety Legislation	The end of year target for the service is to have 87% of all businesses inspected to be broadly compliant.	At the end of the review year 86% of premises were broadly compliant with food hygiene legislation. This was due to the increase in non-broadly compliant premises discovered as a result of overdue D premises inspection project being carried out by a contractor, and due to a number of unrated premises (66) which are, until inspected, assumed non-broadly compliant.	
7.	This Service was awarded a grant by the Food Standards Agency to tackle food fraud in Hackney. The project was set out over five phases and started in April 2014. Phases 1 & 2 of the project were completed. However, the project was unable to move to phase 3 due to operational issues and the project stalled in 2015.	The Service has routinely dealt with the occurrence of food fraud in the Borough, undertaking enforcement activities to remove illegal food from the food chain. This takes place during routine food inspections, following a complaint or service request or as part of proactive enforcement days undertaken by the Service.	Unfortunately all assigned funding was curtailed owing to a Food Standards Agency wide restructure.  Risk posed by the Illegal food fraud trade was tackled through various interventions (action days, programmed inspections) and gathering intelligence from other agencies such as the food crime unit and Pan London Food Fraud Group, created by LBH and hosted by All London Environmental Health Managers (ALEHM).  Our current intelligence indicates that the work carried out during the food fraud project's operation had a lasting impact, and as a result there has been a marked reduction in detectable food fraud in the borough as very little related complaints have been received.	
8.	Low risk category food businesses	Project to inspect D rated premises (480 in total).	During an FSA audit a total of 450 overdue cat D premises were highlighted. Dependant on extra resources being made available we will endeavour to clear the majority of the	

		Implement an Alternative Enforcement Strategy for E rated premises	<p>backlog through hiring additional contractors and offering weekend/evening overtime to permanent staff.</p> <p>494 category E inspections (394 overdue from 17/18, and 100 from 18/19) will be sent self-assessment questionnaires. Returned questionnaires will be assessed and where there have not been any significant changes and controls are in place will be re-rated as low risk. Premises that have indicated that the potential risk has increased will be inspected. 10% of businesses will also be subject to a verification inspection.</p>	
9.	Mobile vendors/markets	To develop better joint working with Markets & Street Trading to improve compliance among street food businesses	<p>Regular meetings have been established with Markets and Trading Standards with new procedures regarding the registration of markets stalls in order to ensure EH trader database is accurate.</p> <p>EH continue to provide feedback at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Safety Advisory Group and Hackney Arts and Events Team meetings.</p> <p>Verification visits were conducted on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2017 where two food stalls were found to be non-compliant with regards to hand washing facilities which was later rectified.</p>	
10.	Healthier Catering Commitment (HCC)	The team is delivering the project on behalf of Public Health as part of the Council's obesity strategy.	An officer has been working on the Public Health funded project. The work from this project also supports the CEO led Obesity Strategic Partnership. To date 29 business have signed up to the scheme and have been assessed as meeting the necessary criteria for inclusion. Further work including a "launch" event together with further promotion will take place in 2018/19.	
11.	Use of the Training Centre to improve food hygiene broad compliance.	The training centre will support businesses by making food hygiene training accessible to food businesses in the borough and particularly to those that are not compliant or are subject to enforcement action due to the serious risks of their food operation.	<p>85 individuals from businesses in Hackney have completed the level 2 Food Hygiene and Allergen Awareness courses.</p> <p>The Business Consultancy Service introduced in 2016-17 has not been continued in 2017-18 to date as the post that was delivering this service was deleted as part of the re-organisation of Business Regulation. However, the service makes ad hoc arrangements to provide urgent consultancy advice upon request.</p>	



12.	Primary Authority Principle (PAP)	This service will look to engage businesses to form a PAP to encourage the delivery of a consistent approach to enforcement.	We are currently in advance stages of negotiations with a Food manufacturer, Proper Corn, and Surefoot Consultancy with the view to act as their Primary Authority.
13.	Additional visits will be undertaken where follow up/formal action is required as a result of serious contraventions found at the time of a primary inspection.	As per the Food Law Code of Practice all revisits will be carried out where necessary to ensure compliance.	395 revisits were completed during 2017/18 of which 10 were formal Food Hygiene Rating Scheme request for re-inspections charged at £175.
14.	It is expected that the Service will receive approximately 1200 service requests in 2017/18	All internal and external will be prioritised for action in accordance with the establish procedures and within the target time frame.	1054 service requests received in 2017/8. In addition, officers have also been providing advice to telephone enquiries on various issues such as businesses start-up, and import and export related queries.
15.	Food sampling will be carried out in a programmed way, in response to complaints and referrals but also during or following inspections and in accordance with the food sampling policy procedure.	Sampling Programme will be established in accordance with the food sampling policy and samples taken in accordance with the relevant protocols.	In accordance with the Service's sampling programme 73 samples were taken in 2017/18.
16.	The Service is committed to investigating all food poisoning outbreaks and notifications occurring in the borough in accordance with Public Health England/Local Authority Joint Infectious Diseases Protocol and Procedure.	All reported cases will be investigated in accordance with the Protocol and Procedures	201 Infectious Disease notifications were received in 2017/18 which were investigated and appropriate actions were taken when warranted.
17.	The Service has arrangements in place to ensure that it is able to implement the requirements of Food Law of Code Practice in respect of food alerts	Where incidents reported of food safety nature require actions they will be given priority over other work.	National food alerts issued by the Food Standards Agency did not require a response from the Service.
18.	The borough hosts a large number of annual festivals and other outdoor events which attract community caterers and a large number of temporary caterers, pop-ups and food producers, all of which require vetting and inspecting as necessary.	Through participation at HEAT to consider all large scale events that take place in Hackney	6 HEAT meetings have taken place for events ranging from events held in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park to smaller events held throughout the borough. Inspections of street traders undertaken at Hackney Carnival in September.

## ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

	<b>2017/18</b>
Total number of Written warnings issued	869
Hygiene Emergency Prohibition notices (formal closure)	0
Voluntary Closures due to Food Hygiene imminent risk	12
Hygiene Improvement notices	61
Seizure/detention of food	11
Prosecution of food premises	0
Health and Safety Improvement Notices issued	24
Health and Safety Prohibition Notices issued	15

**Table 2. Trading Standards**

Item no	What are the priorities?	Where to intervene?	Update	RAG
1.	Inspections	Visit all high risk premises due for an inspection.	All 165 high risk inspections carried out. This target has been met. This exceeds the total of 151 achieved the previous year.  In addition all 186 Upper Medium inspections visited. (100%)	Green
2.	Underage sales programme	<p>Maintain the reduction in underage to combat anti-social behaviour and to promote the health and well-being of young people. Minimum of 1 operation per quarter test purchase visits targeted at the areas of highest concern. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A minimum of 10 visits to be carried out for the 4 main areas of concern, Alcohol, Knives, Tobacco and fireworks.</li> </ul> <p>The breakdown of the remaining visits to be decided based upon analysis of previous results and available intelligence.</p>	<p>Trading Standards conducted 10 operations with at least 1 operation per quarter. The service has become a leading authority with respect to combating the sale of corrosive substances to minors. The Sunday Times accompanied officers on one operation with an article published on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2017. This article was instrumental in highlighting the innovative approach undertaken by this Trading Standards department. In addition Hackney Trading Standards have made representations to the Home Office which is leading to new legislation combating the supply of corrosive substances to minors.</p> <p>The Proprietor of the business, Pound Saver 215 Well Street, Hackney, London E9 6QU, was found guilty of the offence of selling a knife to a minor at Thames Magistrates Court on Friday 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017. He was fined £375, ordered to pay £1946 costs and pay a £37 victim surcharge.</p>	
3.	Tobacco Control	<p>Reduction in illegal sales and the use of tobacco in support of government efforts to encourage smoking cessation.</p> <p>To participate in appropriate/related health initiatives.</p>	<p>Two Action days were conducted with Wagtail dogs.</p> <p>The Shisha operation has been deferred until next financial year 2018/19. This operation was deferred as it needed the cooperation of several partners both internal and external.</p> <p>The Annual Tobacco Control Strategy workshop organised by Public Health, took place on 13<sup>th</sup> June which was introduced by Councillor Jonathan McShane. A presentation was made by Hackney Trading Standards on enforcement of tobacco control and Trading Standards are reducing the availability and supply of cheap/illicit tobacco.</p>	Yellow

			A revocation of licence was also obtained for Hoxton Supermarket 293 Hoxton Street London N1 5JX.	
4.	Animal Feed	Ensure any animal feed issues are dealt with effectively and efficiently.	The service visited all 23 of the registered premises.	
5.	Consumer Advice and Education	<p>Promote the Service and deliver advice to residents and businesses.</p> <p>Role play event. The theme would be electrical safety.</p> <p>Respond to consumer complaints and service requests.</p>	<p>On Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> November the Trading Standards team participated in the Winter Warmers event held at Hackney Town Hall. Residents were given advice to prevent them from becoming victims of mailing scams, distraction burglaries and doorstep crime. Crime prevention devices such as tin can and dictionary safes to disguise valuables and purse dipping bells were handed out along with information leaflets. Feedback was extremely positive and intelligence about doorstep crime attempts and near misses has been collated to assist the team with developing target hardening work.</p>	
6.	Product Safety	Reduce the level of non-compliance and raise awareness through appropriate publicity and enforcement.	<p>Dalston Hair and Cosmetics Ltd, trading as Shaba Cosmetics, of 36 – 42 Kingsland High Street London E8 2JP, was fined £59,793 at Thames Magistrates Court on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April for continuing to supply the products despite previous warnings and prosecutions for the same offence. The fine is thought to be the largest issued in London for a breach of the cosmetics regulations.</p> <p>The dangerous skin lightening creams, which contained the illegal ingredient hydroquinone, can burn the skin and cause permanent damage and discolouration. Products containing hydroquinone are banned.</p> <p>The prosecution came after a follow-up visit by the Council's trading standards team in March 2017, which found that the banned product was still being sold in contravention of the Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013.</p>	
7.	Tackling Counterfeit Goods	Reduce the level of non-compliance and raise awareness through	Monitoring of Ridley Road and Hackney Road is ongoing. In addition	

		appropriate publicity.	online compliance is also being monitored.	
8.	Use of communications to raise awareness of the work of the service and provide improved information for residents and businesses.	Contribute articles to suitable internal publications and information for press releases to be passed to the Communications Team.  Website information to be maintained and updated as necessary.	An article was published regarding Shaba Cosmetics 36-42 Kingsland High Street London E8 2JP.  A further article also appeared in The Sunday Times regarding corrosive substances. Journalist accompanied officers on test purchase operation. This work has received wide acclaim within the Trading Standards community.	
9.	Partnership working - opportunities to be identified for joint working with external stakeholders and also for external funding  Education of identified vulnerable groups in conjunction with partner agencies	Raise service profile by attending relevant partnership meetings, improved stakeholder engagement and external/match funding achieved.  Education of residents thereby reducing the impact of scams and doorstep crime.	A consistent presence at inner London Trading Standards meetings has been achieved. Other meetings attended by other staff.  As stated Trading Standards participated in Winter Warmer event.  Elderly residents had cheques returned by Officers. Prosecution case to be submitted on Fraud Act.	
10.	Carry out Licensing checks	Ensure compliance with licensing principles.	The service are processing the Licensing applications as a Responsible Authority. The service processed 214 Licensing applications for 2017/18.	
11.	Co-ordination with the Licensing Team	Improved working between teams in the division.	The service carried out one joint activities with the licensing team. A planned joint action is scheduled for following year. However the service did obtain its first revocation of a licence at Hoxton 293 Hoxton Street N1 5JX.	
12.	Service Improvement	Improved internal processes	Procedures and process maps have been developed. These procedures are stored in secure file. Although many of the procedures were developed for Trading Standards some are now developed to be cross service.	

			Examples of some of the Cross Service procedures are the Prosecution Procedure and the Simple Caution Procedure.	
13.	Complaints and service requests	Respond to complaints and service requests.	<p>From April 2018 – March 2019 there were a total of 2817 consumer complaints received from members of the public. This is up from 2795 for the previous year.</p> <p>The Service uses the Intelligence Operating Model and reviews the complaints to identify projects such as lettings. Not all complaints receive a full investigation. Business requests have been processed within the target of 10 working days. Officers recording on Civica APP will be improved by the use of new codes which have been developed In November 2017 Officers received bespoke Civica APP training in relation to data entry.</p> <p>There has been a slight increase in the number of service requests received by the service in the last year. In 2017/18 year there were 384 and, for the same period in the preceding year, there was 333.</p>	

**Performance against Priorities 2018/19 - 6 month update (01/04/2018 - 30/9/2018)**

**Table 1. Food Safety**

**Performance against Service Performance Indicators 2018-19 - 6 month update (01.04.18 - 30.9.18)**

PI Code	Short Name	Frequency of reporting	Directorate	2018/19 Target	As of 30.09.18	RAG
NH PRS 030	% of service requests/consumer complaints about food businesses actioned within 10 working days	Monthly	Neighbourhoods & Housing	95%	100%	
NH PRS 032	A & B category food hygiene inspections carried out within 28 days of due date	Monthly	Neighbourhoods & Housing	100%	100%	
NH PRS 034	% of Broad Compliance for food hygiene (accumulative)	Monthly	Neighbourhoods & Housing	87%	87%	
NH PRS 035	% of unrated food premises inspected excluding registered premises not yet trading	Monthly	Neighbourhoods & Housing	100%	100%	
NH PRS 036	Number of unrated food premises	Yearly	Neighbourhoods & Housing	Less than 70	24	

NH PRS 046	Satisfaction of businesses with local authority Regulatory Services' inspections, visits, actions to ensure businesses are compliant	Years	Neighbourhoods & Housing	75%	N/A	
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### Inspection statistics

The number and types of food businesses and their risk rating planned for food hygiene inspections 2018/2019

Inspection Rating	Number of food hygiene inspections due	Number of inspections completed	RAG
A	18 x 2 = 36	14	
B	197	72	
C	233	113	
D	171	63	
E	100	5	

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### Overdue food hygiene inspections

Inspection rating	Number overdue as of 1/4/2018	Number of inspections completed
C	324	164
D	719	34
E	394	7

Document Number: 21732251

Document Name: 20181128\_6 Months Service Review October 2018



The number and types of food businesses and their risk rating planned for food standards inspections 2018/2019

Inspection Rating	Number of food standards inspections due	Number of inspections completed	RAG
A	21	9	
B	244	204	
C	211	20	

As of 1st April 2018, there were 768 category B premises overdue for inspection and 317 category C premises overdue. This has now been reduced to 617 category B and 310 category C premises. The overdue food standards inspections are being addressed when the corresponding food hygiene inspection is undertaken.

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Item no	What are the priorities?	Where to intervene?	Update	RAG
1.	Develop the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan		Completed	
2.	To submit the LAEMS return to the Food Standards Agency		Completed	
3.	To complete the action plan agreed with the Food Standards Agency following their audit of the Service in October 2017.		<p>The Service has made considerable progress with the action plan:</p> <p>The 2018-19 Service Plan has incorporated the FSA's recommendation regarding content and format.</p> <p>A procedure has been developed and implemented to improve the accuracy of information held on the food database.</p> <p>The Regulatory Services enforcement policy has</p>	

			<p>been reviewed and is awaiting Committee approval (scheduled for December).</p> <p>The Service is committed to achieving 100% of all food hygiene inspections due in 2018-19 as well as reducing the backlog of overdue lower risk food hygiene inspections. The FSA expressed particular concern with the gradually increasing numbers of overdue inspections that has occurred over several years due to resource reduction. The Service has committed to completing all overdue C category inspections (340) this year as well as including the overdue E category premises (394) in the Alternative Enforcement Strategy programme.</p>	
4.	<p>There is a high level of imported foods from non-EU countries entering the borough, either directly imported by businesses or by third parties located elsewhere. Some of these foods can be illegal (i.e. banned from importation, processed in a way that contravenes EU legislation, or they do not comply with compositional or labelling requirements).</p> <p>The Service will continue to tackle potential food fraud in Hackney. (Further grant funding that had been allocated to Hackney by the Food Standards Agency to address food fraud was withdrawn in 2016-17 following cuts to the FSA budget).</p>	<p>To use intelligence led information to target illegal food activity in the borough and using historical knowledge to concentrate efforts on known problematic traders and other relevant premises.</p>	<p>An action day is planned for Q4 to deal with Regulation 669 products at ethnic grocers and meat traceability at retail butchers.</p> <p>A multi-disciplinary action day is to take place in Q3 targeting licensed premises that will include the investigation of counterfeit and adulterated alcohol.</p> <p>In addition, imported food controls and potential food fraud are considered during routine food inspections and when producing the annual food sampling programme.</p>	
5.	<p>The number of food businesses in the borough, subject to food hygiene controls, stood at 2684 in April 2018 and it is estimated that an additional 350 businesses will register in 2018-19. The number of new premises are of particular concern to the Food Safety Service as they place a greater demand on the Service.</p>	<p>The Service manages a programme of inspections for all new/unrated food premises to ensure their hygiene compliance is assessed.</p>	<p>The unrated premises are given high priority within the inspection programme as these are deemed to be non-compliant until they are inspected and this can have a negative impact on the overall broadly compliant figure. The service has determined that no more than 70 unrated premises should be on the database at any one time. At the start of the financial year, there were 69 unrated premises</p>	

			awaiting inspection. At the end of Q2, the unrated figure stands at 24. There have been 66 new food registrations received up to the end of Q2 which is significantly down on the same period last year. However, it has been recently reported that there have been problems with the on-line registration system which may result in a future spike in the number of registrations once the IT problems are resolved.	
6.	Hackney participates in the National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS). The scheme is designed to give the public information about local food businesses so that they can make informed choices about where they eat locally (and nationally).	All high risk premise rated category A-C are visited every 6-18 months.	Data is uploaded to the FSA National website every fortnight. Ratings can be viewed at <a href="http://www.ratings.gov.uk">www.ratings.gov.uk</a>	
7.	Broad Compliance with Food Safety Legislation	The end of year target for the service is to have 87% of all businesses inspected to be broadly compliant.	At the end of Q2 87% of premises were broadly compliant with food hygiene which is up from 86% at the start of Q1.	
8.	The Borough hosts a large number of annual festivals and other outdoor events as well as regular markets which attract community caterers and a large number of temporary caterers, pop-ups and food producers, all of which require vetting and inspecting as necessary.	To develop better joint working with Markets and Street Trading to improve compliance among street food businesses. Participation at HEAT. /HSAG to consider all large scale events that take place in Hackney.	The Service participates in HEAT/HSAG meetings covering events held in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and other smaller events held throughout the Borough that have enabled interventions to ensure the provision of safe food at the event planning stage.  The Service participated in the Hackney Carnival and 17 inspections of food traders were undertaken. 54 inspections have also been undertaken of food traders at Chatsworth Road, Hoxton Street and Urban Street Fest Shoreditch weekend markets. These inspections are outside of the main inspection programme. Market traders at Ridley Road are inspected within the main programme according to their risk rating.  The Service continues to liaise with Markets and	

			Street Trading to improve compliance among traders. It is proposed that an EHO/Food Safety Officer will be employed directly within the Markets Team to undertake routine inspections and to deal with food safety and health and safety issues.	
9.	Healthier Catering Commitment (HCC)	The Team is delivering the project on behalf of Public Health as part of the Council's obesity strategy.	32 independent food businesses have now joined the scheme and have been assessed as meeting the necessary criteria for inclusion. Action plans are being developed with each business to further increase the healthier menu choices available to customers. Sampling has also been carried out at 5 businesses to verify menu changes that have been made.  The Team is also represented on the Chief Executive's Obesity Strategy Partnership and 4 HCC businesses have now agreed to be community champions.	
10.	Use of the Training Centre to improve food safety knowledge in local businesses and to improve food hygiene broad compliance.	The training centre will support businesses by making food hygiene training accessible to food businesses in the borough and particularly to those that are not compliant or are subject to enforcement action due to the serious risks of their food operation.	47 food handlers from businesses in Hackney have completed the level 2 courses in Food Hygiene and Food Allergens to date.	
11.	Primary Authority Principle (PAP)	This Service will look to engage businesses to establish a PAP to support businesses, raise standards and ensure a consistent approach to enforcement.	This Service is finalising an agreement with national snack company, Propercorn and is also in initial discussions with two other Hackney-based snack companies, Emily's Crisps and Love Corn. The Service will continue to reach out to further organisations in the anticipation of realising additional PAP agreements.	

12.	Additional visits will be undertaken where follow up/formal action is required as a result of serious contraventions found at the time of a primary inspection.		195 revisits have been undertaken to date.	
13.	It is expected that the Service will receive over 1000 service requests in 2018/19		492 service requests were received at the end of Q2 (there has been a reduction compared with the same period last year partly as a result of a change in the recording of licensing consultations).	
14.	Proactive food sampling will be carried out in an intelligence-led way based on national, regional and local priorities and the Service will participate in relevant national surveys. Reactive sampling will be carried out where necessary in response to complaints and referrals but also during or following inspections.		A sampling programme has been produced. 12 samples have been taken at the end of Q2.	
15.	The Service is committed to investigating all food poisoning outbreaks and notifications occurring in the borough in accordance with Public Health England/Local Authority Joint Infectious Diseases Protocol and Procedure.		85 Infectious Disease notifications received at the end of Q2. The Team has also investigated an unsubstantiated food poisoning outbreak affecting 20 people following an event at a local pub.	
16.	The Service has arrangements in place to ensure that it is able to implement the requirements of Food Law of Code Practice in respect of food alerts.		None of the Food alerts issued to date by the Food Standards Agency have required a response from the Service.	

### Enforcement Actions

Total number of written warnings issued	429
Hygiene Emergency prohibition notices (formal closure)	0
Voluntary Closure due to imminent risk	7

Hygiene Improvement and other formal notices served	10
Seizure/Detention of food	0
Prosecutions	0

**Table 2. Trading Standards**

**Performance against Service Performance Indicators 2018-19 - 6 month update (01.04.18 - 30.9.18)**

KPI	Frequency of Reporting	Target	RAG
High Risk Inspections	Monthly*	100% by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	
Upper Medium Risk Inspections	Monthly	100% by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	
Minimum 6 Animal Feed inspections per month until all completed (Statutory visits under Food Standards Agency)	Monthly	100% by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	
Minimum 6 Weights and Measures inspections(Statutory requirement from National Measurement Office)	Monthly	Minimum 72 inspections by 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	

Item no	What are the priorities?	Where to intervene?	Update	RAG
1	High Risk Visits	To visit 100% of the high risk inspections by 31st March 2019. Monthly reporting.	Trading Standards have visited 82% of the high risk inspections in Q1 & Q2.	
2	Upper Medium Risk Visits	To visit 100% of the Upper Medium risk premises by 31st march 2019. Monthly reporting.	Trading Standards have visited 48% of the Upper Medium risk inspections after 6 months, This figure will rise with the recruitment of two Trading Standards Officers.	
3.	Underage sales programme	Maintain the reduction in underage to combat anti-social behaviour and to promote the health and well-being of young people.	On Saturday 26th May 2018 the Trading Standards Team conducted a test purchase operation using police cadets. The aim of this operation was to attempt test purchases of knives. The cadets attempt to buy knives from 12 premises however there were no sales of knives made to the cadets. Further test purchases are planned in the Q3 & Q4.	
4.	Tobacco Control	Reduction in illegal sales and the use of tobacco in support of government efforts to encourage smoking cessation. To participate in appropriate/related health initiatives.	Trading Standards alongside partners such as Public Health and the Fire Brigade joined forces in the fight against illegal tobacco by holding a roadshow in the Narrow Way on Friday 27th July 2018. Follow up action is planned in Q4. In addition, Trading Standards in partnership with Public Health, are recruiting to a position which will be used to combat illegal tobacco and alcohol.	
5	Animal Feed	Ensure any animal feed issues are dealt with effectively and efficiently.	Trading Standards have visited 21 out of 29 registered premises during to the end of Q2.	
6.	Weights & Measures	Ensure a minimum of 6 Weights & Measures inspections. (Statutory requirement from National Measurement Office)	Trading Standards have visited 50 premises to the end of Q2 with respect to weights & measures inspections. This program is ahead of the minimum of 36 for this period.	
7.	Consumer Advice and Education	Promote the Service and deliver advice to residents and businesses.	A Winter Warmer event will be held for over 55s at Stoke Newington Town Hall on Tuesday 27th November 2018. Trading standards provided advice to minimise the risk of our	



		<p>Role play event. The theme would be electrical safety.</p> <p>Respond to consumer complaints and service requests.</p>	<p>elderly citizens from becoming victims of scams and rogue traders.</p>	
8.	Product Safety		<p>Dalston Hair and Cosmetics Ltd trading as Shabba Cosmetics of 36-42 Kingsland High Street London E8 2JP was fined £59,793 at Thames Magistrates Court on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2018 for supplying dangerous skin lightening products. The dangerous skin lightening creams contain the ingredient hydroquinone which is banned. These products are banned in the EU.</p> <p>Hackney Trading Standards has participated in a part worn tyre project, carried out by some of the London boroughs. The project entailed carrying out visits to ten garages that sold and fitted part worn tyres and advising the owners about the law relating to these tyres. Many of the garages had either moved or closed down, but where Trading standards found them operating, extensive advice regarding quality of the tyre, storage and marking was given. The findings were reported back so a snapshot of the issues in London can be shown. Not all premises complied. Garages were granted a month to implement advised changes. The main issues found being the words <i>PART WORN</i> not being placed on the tyres in permanent white ink and inappropriate storage of the tyres.</p>	
9.	Tackling Counterfeit Goods	<p>Reduce the level of non-compliance and raise awareness through appropriate publicity.</p>	<p>Monitoring of traders in Ridley Road and Hackney Road is ongoing. In addition online compliance is also being monitored. Traders are checked to ensure licences are displayed showing ownership details. In addition traders are asked to ensure all prices are displayed. Traders are checked to ensure no illegal counterfeit or unsafe items are displayed. Those traders who do not comply are subject to longer term investigation.</p>	
10.	Use of communications to raise awareness of the work of the service and provide improved information for residents and businesses.	<p>Contribute articles to suitable internal publications. Website information to be maintained and</p>	<p>One article published regarding Shabba Cosmetics of 36-42 Kingsland High Street London E8 2JP. The article was</p>	

		updated as necessary. Suitable information for press releases to be passed to the Communications Team.	published by the Chartered Trading Standards Institute.	
11.	Partnership working - opportunities to be identified for joint working with external stakeholders and also for external funding	Raise service profile by attending relevant partnership meetings, improved stakeholder engagement and external/match funding achieved.	A consistent presence at inner LOTSA meetings has been achieved. These meetings allow the service to be aware of the latest information such as 5k for tobacco funding.	
12.	Education of identified vulnerable groups in conjunction with partner agencies	Education of residents thereby reducing the impact of scams and doorstep crime.	Trading Standards participated in Winter Warmer event. Vulnerable adults who may have been the victims of distraction burglary get further support from Social Services and get case hardening.	
13.	Carry out Licensing checks	Ensure compliance with licensing principles.	The service continues to process Licensing applications as a Responsible Authority.	
14.	Coordination with the Licensing Team	Improved working between teams in the division.	<p>Officers from Trading Standards coordinated a large multi stakeholder operation on Wednesday 25th April 2018. In addition to Trading Standards were officers representing Environmental Health, Licencing, Planning Enforcement, HMRC, The International Federation of Spirit Producers and The Police Child Sexual Exploitation Team. The aim of the operation was to gauge compliance across the night time economy in relation to illicit alcohol and tobacco.</p> <p>Trading standards called for a review of the licence for Kingsland Wine 77 Kingsland High Street London E8 2PB. This took place on Tuesday 7th August 2018. This review occurred following the supply of illicit tobacco and a proxy sale of alcohol to a minor. The decision of the committee was to suspend the licence for six weeks. This will allow for works to reorganise the layout of the premises. Representations were made by the Police and Public Health.</p> <p>Subsequent visits conducted by Trading Standards revealed</p>	

			the business was indeed closed for refurbishment as advised to the licensing committee.																
15.	Complaints and service requests	Respond to complaints and service requests.	<p>From April – September 2018 there were a total of 1491 consumer complaints received from members of the public. This is up from 1176 for the same period for the previous year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Notifications</th> <th>Referrals</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1134</td> <td>277</td> <td>80</td> <td>1491</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For the same period in 2017 there were a total of 1176 consumer complaints received from members of the public. The breakdown is as follows.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Notifications</th> <th>Referrals</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>890</td> <td>188</td> <td>98</td> <td>1176</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Notifications	Referrals	Other	Total	1134	277	80	1491	Notifications	Referrals	Other	Total	890	188	98	1176
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**Planning Authority Monitoring Report 2018**

**CORPORATE COMMITTEE  
MEETING DATE 2018/19**

**8 January 2019**

**CLASSIFICATION:**

**Open**

**WARD(S) AFFECTED**

**All wards**

**GROUP DIRECTOR**

**KIM WRIGHT, GROUP DIRECTOR, NEIGHBOURHOODS AND HOUSING**

## **1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

- 1.1 This report seeks approval of the Planning Service's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for 2017/18 and Local Development Scheme (2018 -2021).
- 1.2 The AMR provides monitoring information on spatial planning-related activity for the financial year of 2017/18 to inform and monitor policy development and performance. It highlights the extent to which the policies set out in adopted policy documents (the Core Strategy 2010, the Development Management Local Plan 2015, the Site Allocations Local Plan 2016, and adopted area action plans) have achieved their objectives, using quantitative indicators. The findings of the monitoring report have informed new policies in the Local Plan 2033 (LP33) which will replace existing adopted policy and the future programme for the preparation of policy documents, set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 1.3 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) outlines the content and programme for preparing or reviewing policy documents. The LDS programme helps to ensure the delivery of key planning policy documents to continue to assist in the effective spatial planning of the borough.

## **2. RECOMMENDATION(S)**

### **2.1 The Corporate Committee is recommended to:**

**(a) approve the Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18 (as set out in Appendix 1)**

**(b) approve the Local Development Scheme 2018/19 – 2020/21**

## **3. REASONS FOR DECISION**

- 3.1 The production of the Authority Monitoring Report and Local Development Scheme are statutory requirements as part of the Council's role as Local Planning Authority.

## **4. BACKGROUND**

- 4.01 The last AMR was approved by Corporate Committee in December 2017 and covered the period to the end of March 2017. This AMR (appendix 1) provides an update, reporting on the monitoring year from April 2017 to the end of March 2018. It provides analysis of the effectiveness of policy. It does this primarily by reviewing developments which have completed, and planning applications permitted over the last monitoring year.
- 4.02 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) outlines the content of all of the key Hackney planning policy documents and the programme for preparing or

reviewing them. The LDS programme helps to ensure the delivery of key planning policy documents to continue to assist in the effective spatial planning of the borough, guiding sustainable development and assisting in the borough's regeneration. The Council's existing LDS covers the period up from 2016- 2019. This LDS (appendix 2) covers the period up to 2021.

## 4.2 Policy Context

4.2.1 The AMR report provides monitoring information on the performance of Local Plan policies/policy documents and updates on planning-related activity and planning decisions over the past financial year. It also reports on progress in new plan making (the implementation of Hackney's Local Development Scheme 2018-2021) and progress on Neighbourhood Planning in the Borough. Overall this provides a clear and succinct evaluation of policy for the financial year of 2017/18.

The key findings of the AMR are as follows:

### Housing

#### **Key Points: Housing delivery was on target**

- Housing policy has been effective at delivering the homes needed by the Borough, with 7,165 new homes delivered or 101% of its target between FY2013 and FY2017. This housing supply is made up of conventional self-contained homes which form the majority, as well as long-term empty homes returning to use and non-conventional homes such as student halls. Of the conventional supply on sites delivering ten or more units, 42% of homes were in affordable tenures.
- New housing has been delivered across the borough but growth is focussed in the north of the borough, Shoreditch, in and around Dalston and Hackney Central.
- Dwellings in the period have been delivered over a broad range of sizes, broadly in line with policy requirements, with 23% of dwellings being 3 or more beds. There were more marginally more 1-beds (40%) overall than 2-bed properties (37%).
- Small sites (less than ten units) delivered 482 housing units in FY2017, 43% of the net housing in the entire borough.
- Housing in Hackney has become more unaffordable for much of the last decade. However, FY2017 saw properties becoming slightly more affordable with the average cost of homes 15 times average income compared to a ratio 17:1 in FY2016.
- Of the housing supply in Hackney, the non-conventional supply gave 1,138 units in the last five years. FY2015 was a peak year with 960 non-conventional units built. This high amount of non-conventional supply is not meeting the most acute housing needs of Hackney residents. On the most recent evidence, the Council would need to deliver 60% of new housing as socially rented to meet the needs of the borough.

**LP33 Response:** To address issues around housing affordability for residents, the Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033 continues to require 50% affordable housing subject to viability and sets out new policies including a policies to secure affordable housing on small sites of less than 10 units. The LP33 policy response to the high level of non-conventional housing supply is to prioritise C3 housing over other types of C use class.

### Employment

**Key Points: There are large amounts of new employment floorspace in the pipeline and high levels of growth in new businesses within the borough**

- Hackney has approved planning applications that if implemented would provide a significant amount of new employment floorspace: a total of around 192,953sqm net new space, mainly B1 (offices) use class. This would largely come forward within the borough's Priority Employment Areas, with Shoreditch topping the list with permissions that would provide a net gain of 124,498 sqm of new B1 floorspace in this area.
- Between 2012-17 Hackney gained an additional 9,355 active enterprises, or a growth of 66% over the period, double the Inner London average (32%), creating increasing demand for floorspace.
- Hackney's average rental value achieved for offices between 2014 and 2016 was £40.65 per sqft. This represents an 89% increase on the average rental values achieved between 2009 and 2011.
- To address the increasing level of unaffordability for businesses in the Borough, the Council introduced an Affordable Workspace policy in the Development Management Local Plan. Since 2013, the planning service has secured 8,603.5 sqm of affordable workspace through S106 agreements.
- There were 640 new hotel rooms completed between FY2013 and FY2017. The pipeline of 2,167 hotel and hostel bedrooms are mostly in the south of the borough.
- Overall, Priority Employment Areas (PEAs) saw a large gain of 10,029sqm of B1a floorspace and a loss of 11,819 sqm of B1C floorspace, 2,925 sqm of B2 floorspace, and 9,705 sqm of B8 floorspace over FY2013-FY2017. Taken in view of the broader picture of employment losses, policies have been effective - unprotected areas in the rest of the borough recording a loss of 38,174sqm of B1-B8 floorspace.

**LP33 Response:** To respond to these issues, the Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033 sets out an approach to secure more affordable workspace and better protect against the loss of industrial floorspace in the future. This has been further strengthened by a new Article 4 Directions protecting employment uses adopted in May 2018.



## Retail and Town Centres

**Key Points: Hackney has seen growth in retail and there is a strong pipeline and high occupancy rates in all town and local centres in Hackney.**

- Overall there has been an increase of 5,987sqm of retail (A1) space across the borough over the last 5 years.
- The pipeline for town centres going forward is positive with an overall growth in A1, A2 and A3 floorspace of 1,437sqm. Dalston, Hackney's major town centre, is expected to gain an additional 1,137 sqm of A1 floorspace, Hackney Central to gain 338 sqm and Stamford Hill 103sqm.
- Despite changes to permitted development rights in Hackney, there have been net gains in of A1 floorspace (retail) over FY2013-FY2017 in Hackney Central (183 sqm), Dalston (752sqm) and outside Main Town Centres (4,925 sqm), although Stoke Newington High Street has faced a loss of 2,121 sqm, due primarily to a change of condition to a permission granted in 2013 (2015/3811). Local Centres have seen a small overall loss of 524sqm over the same time period, although this varies by centre with a gain 300sqm in Upper Clapton Road and a loss of 509sqm in Hoxton Street.
- Over the reporting year, A3 floorspace has come forward in Hackney Central (151sqm) (and Dalston (287 sqm) while over the same period 1879sqm of A3 has come forward outside of the main town centres. This is seen most notably in the Shoreditch PEA (1,250) and Central Activities Zone, Homerton PEA and Wenlock PEA.
- Over the last five years there has been a net loss in the town centres of A4 (drinking establishments) floorspace, with only Hackney and Lower Clapton Road seeing a gain, of 41sqm and 20sqm respectively. Across the borough, there has been a loss of 1449sqm, with only a third (508sqm) lost in the designated town centres.

**LP33 Response:** To respond to these issues, the Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033 sets out a strategy to protect retail in town centres. Retail growth will be focussed in the two major centres of Dalston and Hackney Central (Hackney Central upgraded from a district centre) Additionally, Stamford Hill is proposed to be redesignated as a district centre and Green Lanes, Hackney Downs, Oldhill Street and Dunsmere Road are all proposed to be designated as local centres. LP33 identifies the need for a retail designation in Shoreditch linked to its role as part of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The extent of the CAZ retail frontages will be determined through Future Shoreditch Area Action Plan. Article 4 directions have also been used to remove permitted development rights to protect retail.

## Communities, Culture, Education and Health

- In 2017/18, the Council received a total of £3.6 million in Section 106 payments and signed agreements worth a total of £7 million.
- Hackney's CIL, adopted in April 2015, received a total of £9.8 million in 2017/18 in CIL contributions.
- The borough also collected £3.9 million for the Mayoral CIL in 2017/18.

## Transport

**Key Points: Public transport use in the Borough has increased significantly and more developments have been car free over the last year.**

- There were a total of 52.7 million entries/exits at stations in Hackney in 2017, an increase of 8% in a year from last year's figure of 48.8 million.
- Old Street has recorded a year on year growth of about 45%.
- Clapton is showing year on year growth of over 10%.
- Stamford Hill and Stoke Newington showing year on year growth around 15%.
- Walking levels in Hackney have been increasing; 39% of people in Hackney use walking as their main mode of transport over a seven day period, compared to the Greater London average of 32%.
- Planning policies have facilitated the delivery of car free development throughout the Borough. In 2017/18 93% of completed developments were car free – this compares to 87% in the previous reporting years

**LP33 Response:** The new Local Plan 2033 has considered transport and development as part of the growth strategy and through the Place Policies section. Further exploration of connectivity and growth linked to Crossrail 2 has will be undertaken through a Dalston masterplan SPD.

## Open Spaces Environment and Climate Change

**Key points: Hackney, already one of the greenest inner London boroughs, has gained 0.433 hectares of open spaces from schemes completed in FY2017/18.**

- Hackney has green spaces totalling 396 hectares of open space, ranging from large areas of Metropolitan Open Land at the Lee Valley Regional Park, which accounts for almost 40% of the borough's open space, to pockets of grass by the side of roads.
- Out of 58 parks and open spaces, 25 have been awarded Green Flag status (as of 2017/18).
- Overall there has been a net gain of 1.056ha (including 0.433ha in FY2017) of usable open space in Hackney in the last five years.
- Planning obligations have been used to deliver the following improvements to open spaces:

- Stonebridge Gardens refurbished
- Haggerston Play Park Area
- Street trees, Salcombe Road
- London Fields Outdoor Gym
- Clissold Park Improvements
- Clapton Square Improvements
- Stonebridge Garden Park Improvements
- An additional two parks gained green flags between 2017/18 for a total of 25.

### Heritage and Design

**Key Points: Comparison of the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register with the 2016 Register for Hackney shows a reduction in the number of listed buildings at risk in the Borough by 2 sites (6%), from 31 to 29 sites**

- The Heritage at Risk Register is operated by Historic England and, as the name suggests identifies historic buildings, structures and areas at risk of neglect, decay and unlawful works. Comparison of the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register with the 2016 Register for Hackney shows a reduction in the number of listed buildings at risk in the borough by 2 sites, or around 6%, from 31 to 29 sites. This overall figure hides the churn in the register: more than 2 sites were removed, but then others were added. There is a trend for churches to be added, relating to available grant schemes.
- The Hackney design awards are held biannually, the latest contest was opened in October 2018. 42 project nominations were received and from this a short list of 15 was determined. The winner will be announced in February 2019. The overall People's Choice winner will be announced at the same awards ceremony.
- A total of 10 tall buildings have been built since 2013. In FY2017, 2 tall buildings were completed of 10 and 15 storeys. 18 tall buildings of 10 storeys or greater are in the pipeline.
- 9 of the 10 buildings completed were in schemes containing residential units, indicating that tall buildings are primarily supported by high residential values. The remaining tall building was a hotel (non-residential with bedrooms).

**LP33 Response:** The Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033, informed by a borough-wide characterisation study, sets out an approach to ensure that heritage assets can be protected by delivering good growth.

### Planning Performance

**Key Points: Major targets in planning performance were met in FY2017. There has been a large number of planning applications processed and planning performance agreements made providing adequate revenue to support continued excellent performance.**

- In 2017/18, 100% of Major Planning Applications were determined in accordance with agreed timescales, beating a target of 70%. A total of 37 major applications were processed.
- 79% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks, also beating the target of 75%
- 85% of other applications were processed within their 8 week deadline, beating a target of 80%
- 71% of appeals to planning decisions were dismissed, above target.
- 54% of Planning Applications were validated within 5 days. This was below target (80%) due to ICT and Print Room issues.
- In FY2017, planning searches processed in 10 working days were significantly affected by the changeover of ICT systems, impacting negatively on results. Going forward, the ICT system that has been implemented will secure more stable performance.
- Building control held a market share of 32% in FY2017.
- 89% of building control applications were processed within 3 days in FY2017, above the target.
- The number of site inspections undertaken within 1 day of request, was again over target at 89%.

#### Local Development Scheme

**Key points: The Council has performed well against the existing LDS programme and is now moving to the next phase of policy making to support LP33**

The Proposed Submission LP33 is scheduled to be submitted to the Government for examination in January 2019. A review of the Local Development Scheme identified that in addition to updating the programme, there is a the need for SPDs to support the new areas of change identified in LP33 and to provide implementation guidance for new policy areas.

#### **4.2 Equality Impact Assessment**

All policy documents, as set out in the Local Development Scheme, will be subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment.

#### **4.3 Sustainability**

All policy documents, as set out in the Local Development Scheme, will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal.

#### **4.4 Consultations**

All policy documents, as set out in the Local Development Scheme, will be subject to consultation.

#### **4.5 Risk Assessment**

There are no significant risks identified for the production of the AMR. All policy document requirements identified in the LDS will be subject to separate project risk assessments.

#### **5. COMMENTS OF THE GROUP DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND RESOURCES**

- 5.1 This report requests the Corporate Committee to approve the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the reporting year 2017/18 and a new Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2018-2021
- 5.2 The AMR in Appendix 1 is retrospective and provides financial and performance data for 2017/18 on Planning related activity and decisions.
- 5.3 The AMR monitoring exercise has highlighted the need for a revised Local Development Scheme (Appendix 2).
- 5.4 The future impact of activities and planning policies monitored in the AMR and LDS will be managed within the relevant service capital and revenue budgets of the Council.

#### **6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE**

- 6.1 Under Article 9.1.3 of the Council's Constitution, the Council's Corporate Committee is responsible among other things for maintaining oversight of the Council's planning functions.
- 6.2 The Authority Monitoring Report must be prepared in accordance with section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and in the manner prescribed by Part 8 of Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Pursuant to these statutory provisions, local planning authorities must prepare reports containing such prescribed information relating to the implementation of the Authority's Local Development Scheme and detailing the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved. The Authority Monitoring Report at Appendix 1 has been prepared to enable the Council to monitor its performance and in discharge of its statutory obligations.
- 6.3 The Authority Monitoring Report must cover a period the authority considered appropriate in the interest of transparency, beginning from the end of the period of the last report, and which is not longer than 12 months. In discharging this duty, Hackney's AMR covers the period of the 2017-18 financial year.
- 6.4 Under section 35(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the local authority must make the Report available to the public.

6.5 The Local Development Scheme must be prepared in accordance with the prescribed requirements set out in section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Under section 15(9A) of the Act, the local authority must make available to the public the up to date text of the scheme, any amendments to the same and up to date information showing the state of the authority's compliance with the timetable for delivery of the policy documents listed in the scheme. The Council's Local Development Scheme can be found at Appendix 2.

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Planning Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18.

Appendix 2 – Local Development Scheme 2018- 2021

## BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

<b>Report Author</b>	Rachel Weaver, Strategic Policy <a href="mailto:Rachel.weaver@hackney.gov.uk">Rachel.weaver@hackney.gov.uk</a> 020 8356 4761
<b>Comments on behalf of the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources</b>	Philip Walcott, Group Accountant <a href="mailto:Philip.walcott@hackney.gov.uk">Philip.walcott@hackney.gov.uk</a> 020 8356 2396
<b>Comments on behalf of the Group Director of Legal, HR and Regulatory Services</b>	Sid Jha <a href="mailto:Siddhartha.Jha@hackney.gov.uk">Siddhartha.Jha@hackney.gov.uk</a> 020 8356 6395

**London Borough of Hackney**  
**Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18**

**Strategic Policy  
The Planning Service  
2 Hillman Street Hackney London  
E8 1FB**

## Executive Summary

The AMR provides monitoring information on spatial planning-related activity for the financial year of 2017/18 to inform and monitor policy development and performance. It highlights the extent to which the policies set out in adopted policy documents (the Core Strategy 2010, the Development Management Local Plan 2015, the Site Allocations Local Plan 2016, and adopted area action plans) have achieved their objectives, using quantitative indicators. The findings of the monitoring report have informed new policies in the Local Plan 2033 (LP33), see: <https://www.hackney.gov.uk/LP33>. LP33 will replace existing adopted policy and the future programme for the preparation of policy documents, set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).

This AMR reports on the monitoring year covering from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. Data on planning applications recorded up to 31st August 2018 is included in any future pipeline projections. The document begins with a brief summary of topic areas before providing in-depth analysis on a range of areas, making use of both qualitative and quantitative data.

The AMR provides analysis of the effectiveness of policy and of the changing environment it is being applied to in the borough. It does this primarily by reviewing the results of developments which have completed, and planning applications permitted over the last monitoring year. The AMR also reports on the collection and spend of the community infrastructure levy (CIL) and S106 obligations in accordance with government regulations.

## Housing

### **Key Points: Housing Delivery was on target.**

- Housing policy has been effective at delivering the homes needed by the Borough, with 7,165 new homes delivered or 101% of its target between FY2013 and FY2017. This housing supply is made up of conventional self-contained homes which form the majority, as well as long-term empty homes returning to use and non-conventional homes such as student halls. Of the conventional supply on sites delivering ten or more units, 42% of homes were in affordable tenures.
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- Dwellings in the period have been delivered over a broad range of sizes, broadly in line with policy requirements, with 23% of dwellings being 3 or more beds. There were marginally more 1-beds (40%) overall than 2-bed properties (37%).
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needs of Hackney residents. On the most recent evidence, the Council would need to deliver 60% of new housing as socially rented to meet the needs of the borough.

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- There were 603 new hotel and hostel rooms completed between FY2013 and FY2017. There is a pipeline of 1,352 hotel and hostel bedrooms are mostly in the south of the borough.
- Overall, Priority Employment Areas (PEAs) saw a large gain of 10,029sqm of B1a floorspace and a loss of 11,819 sqm of B1C floorspace, 2,925 sqm of B2 floorspace, and 9,705 sqm of B8 floorspace over FY2013-FY2017. Taken in view of the broader picture of employment losses, policies have been effective - unprotected areas in the rest of the borough recording a loss of 38,174sqm of B1-B8 floorspace.

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**Key Points: Hackney has seen growth in retail and there is a strong pipeline and high occupancy rates in all town and local centres in Hackney.**

- Overall there has been an increase of 5,987sqm of retail (A1) space across the borough over the last 5 years.
- The pipeline for town centres going forward is positive with a overall growth in A1, A2 and A3 floorspace of 1,437sqm. Dalston, Hackney's major town centre, is expected to gain an additional 1,137 sqm of A1 floorspace, Hackney Central to gain 338 sqm and Stamford Hill 103 sqm.
- Despite changes to permitted development rights in Hackney, there have been net gains in of A1 floorspace (retail) over FY2013-FY2017 in Hackney Central (183 sqm), Dalston (752sqm) and outside Main Town Centres (4,925 sqm), although Stoke Newington High Street has faced a loss of 2,121 sqm, due primarily to a change of condition to a permission granted in 2013 (2015/3811). Local Centres have seen a small overall loss of 524sqm over the same time period, although this varies by centre with a gain of 300sqm in Upper Clapton Road and a loss of 509sqm in Hoxton Street.
- Over the reporting year, A3 floorspace has come forward in Hackney Central (151sqm) (and Dalston (287 sqm) while over the same period 1,879sqm of A3 has come forward outside of the main town centres. This is seen most notably in the Shoreditch PEA (1,250) and Central Activities Zone, Homerton PEA and Wenlock PEA.
- Over the last five years there has been a net loss in the town centres of A4 (drinking establishments) floorspace, with only Hackney and Lower Clapton Road seeing a gain, of 41sqm and 20sqm respectively. Across the borough, there has been a loss of 1,449sqm, with only a third (508sqm) lost in the designated town centres.

**LP33 Response: To respond to these issues, the Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033 sets out a strategy to protect retail in town centres. Retail growth will be focussed in the two major centres of Dalston and Hackney Central (Hackney Central upgraded from a district centre) Additionally, Stamford Hill is proposed to be redesignated as a district centre and Green Lanes, Hackney Downs, Oldhill Street and Dunsmere Road are all proposed to be designated as local centres. LP33 identifies the need for a retail designation in Shoreditch linked to its role as part of the Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The extent of the CAZ retail frontages will be determined through Future Shoreditch Area Action Plan. Article 4 directions have also been used to remove permitted development rights to protect retail.**

## **Communities, Culture, Education & Health**

**Key Points: Planning continues to secure funding through the Community Infrastructure levy and Section 106 agreements.**

- In 2017/18, the Council received a total of £3.6 million in Section 106 payments and signed agreements worth a total of £7 million.
- Hackney's CIL, adopted in April 2015, received a total of £9.8 million in 2017/18 in CIL contributions.
- The borough also collected £3.9 million for the Mayoral CIL in 2017/18.

## **Transport**

**Key Points: Public transport use in the Borough has increased significantly over the last year.**

- There were a total of 52.7 million entries/exits at stations in Hackney in 2017, an increase of 8% in a year from last year's figure of 48.8 million.

- Old Street recording year on growth of about 45%
- Clapton showing year on growth of over 10%
- Stamford Hill and Stoke Newington showing year on growth around 15%
- Walking levels in Hackney have been increasing; 39% of people in Hackney use walking as their main mode of transport over a seven day period, compared to the Greater London average of 32%.
- Planning policies have facilitated the delivery of car free development throughout the Borough. In 2017/2018, 93% of completed developments were car free - this compares to 87% in the previous reporting years.
- The Council is supportive of proposals for the Crossrail 2 rail project linking North East and South West London, with a new station at Dalston and has stressed the importance of an interchange there. The Council is also supportive of a new station at Hackney Central on an eastern branch and has made representations to Transport for London on all these issues.

**LP33 Response: The new Local Plan 2033 has considered transport and development as part of the growth strategy and through the Place Policies section. Further exploration of connectivity and growth linked to Crossrail 2 has will be undertaken through a Dalston masterplan SPD.**

## **Open Spaces, Environment and Climate Change**

**Key points: Hackney, already the greenest inner London Borough has gained 0.433 hectares of open spaces from schemes completed in FY2017/18.**

- Hackney has green spaces totalling 396 hectares of open space, ranging from large areas of Metropolitan Open Land at the Lee Valley Regional Park, which accounts for almost 40% of the borough's open space, to pockets of grass by the side of roads.
- Out of 58 parks and open spaces, 25 have been awarded Green Flag status (as of 2017/18).
- Overall there has been a net gain of 1.056ha (including 0.433ha in FY2017) of usable open space in Hackney in the last five years.
- Planning obligations have been used to deliver the following improvements to open spaces:
  - Stonebridge Gardens refurbished
  - Haggerston Play Park Area
  - Street trees, Salcombe Road
  - London Fields Outdoor Gym
  - Clissold Park Improvements
  - Clapton Square Improvements
  - Stonebridge Garden Park Improvements
- An additional two parks gained green flags between 2017/18 for a total of 25.

## **Heritage and Design**

**Key Points: Comparison of the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register with the 2016 Register for Hackney shows a reduction in the number of listed buildings at risk in the Borough by 2 sites (6%), from 31 to 29 sites.**

- Currently, there are 29 buildings still at risk in the borough on the Heritage at Risk register. Three conservation areas remain at risk (Dalston Lane West, Sun Street and Mare Street). It is hoped that once a large development project known Dalston Lane Terrace is complete, Dalston Lane West can be removed from the list.

- The Hackney design awards are held biannually, the latest contest was opened in October 2018. 42 project nominations were received and from this a short list of 15 was determined. The winner will be announced in February 2019. The overall People's Choice winner will be announced at the same awards ceremony.
- A total of 10 tall buildings have been built since 2013. In FY2017, 2 tall buildings were completed of 10 and 15 storeys. 18 tall buildings of 10 storeys or greater are in the pipeline.
- The Heritage at Risk Register is operated by Historic England and, as the name suggests identifies historic buildings, structures and areas at risk of neglect, decay and unlawful works. Comparison of the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register with the 2016 Register for Hackney shows a reduction in the number of listed buildings at risk in the borough by 2 sites, or around 6%, from 31 to 29 sites. This overall figure hides the churn in the register: more than 2 sites were removed, but then others were added. There is a trend for churches to be added, relating to available grant schemes.
- The Hackney design awards are held biannually, the latest contest was opened in October 2018. 42 project nominations were received and from this a short list of 15 was determined. The winner will be announced in February 2019. The overall People's Choice winner will be announced at the same awards ceremony.
- A total of 10 tall buildings have been built since 2013. In FY2017, 2 tall buildings were completed of 10 and 15 storeys. 18 tall buildings of 10 storeys or greater are in the pipeline.
- 9 of the 10 buildings completed were in schemes containing residential units, indicating that tall buildings are primarily supported by high residential values. The remaining tall building was a hotel (non-residential with bedrooms).

**LP33 Response: The Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033, informed by a borough-wide characterisation study, sets out an approach to ensure that heritage assets can be protected by delivering good growth.**

## **Planning Performance**

**Key Points: Key targets in planning performance were met in FY2017. There has been a large number of planning applications processed and planning performance agreements made providing adequate revenue to support continued excellent performance.**

- In 2017/18, 100% of Major Planning Applications were determined in accordance with agreed timescales, beating a target of 70%. A total of 37 major applications were processed.
- 79% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks, beating the 75% target.
- 85% of other applications were processed within their 8 week deadline, beating the 80% target.
- 71% of appeals to planning decisions were dismissed, above target.
- 54% of Planning Applications were validated within 5 days. This was below target (80%) given ICT and Print Room issues, although performance has recovered in 2018. It should also be noted that validation performance has had no impact on the very good performance for overall timescales of decision making.
- In FY2017, planning searches processed in 10 working days were significantly affected by the changeover of ICT systems, impacting negatively on results. Going forward, the ICT system that has been implemented will secure more stable performance.

- Building control held a market share for certification of 32% in FY2017, considerably higher than a single Approved Inspector.
- 89% of building control applications were processed within 3 days in FY2017, above the target.
- The number of site inspections undertaken within 1 day of request, was again over target at 89%.

#### Local Development Scheme

**Key points: The Council has performed well against the existing LDS programme and is now moving to the next phase of policy making to support LP33**

The Proposed Submission LP33 is scheduled to be submitted to the Government for examination in January 2019. A review of the Local Development Scheme identified that in addition to updating the programme, there is a the need for SPDs to support the new areas of change identified in LP33 and to provide implementation guidance for new policy areas.

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Hackney's Planning Service seeks to deliver the Council's spatial objectives through development and implementation of planning policy via the development management process. This report evaluates and demonstrates the effectiveness of planning policy and decision-making, and to identify areas where objectives are not being met and where local plans and policies, or the internal development management process needs to be reviewed. It also aims to set out any clear challenges and opportunities for the new Local Plan, 'LP33'. LP33 is the new borough wide Local Plan. It is the strategic planning document which directs and guide development in the borough up to 2033. See: <https://www.hackney.gov.uk/LP33>.
- 1.2. This year is Hackney's fifteenth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) (formerly known as Annual Monitoring Report) since requirements were introduced through Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 amends section 35 in respect of the requirements to prepare Monitoring Reports.
- 1.3. The new requirements for the AMR, set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (hereby known as "The Regulations"), give local authorities more freedom to choose what to monitor in relation to the current local plan and to focus on local priorities and goals. The AMR monitors the performance of Local Development Documents and draws conclusions about their effectiveness.
- 1.4. This AMR covers the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 reporting on the performance of planning policy across key topic areas, and progress of the Local Development Scheme (LDS), the Core Strategy and Area Action Plans (AAPs), as well as neighbourhood planning, the Council's 'Duty to Co-operate', the Community Infrastructure Levy and other issues pertinent to measuring the effectiveness of Hackney's Planning Service.
- 1.5. The AMR monitors Key Performance indicators (KPIs) for planning policy, performance in plan-making and compliance with the Duty to Cooperate.
- 1.6. The report also provides a report on Hackney's Community Infrastructure Levy and S106.
- 1.7. Data sources for the AMR come from a range of Local and National Indicators. All data on developments in the borough is sourced from the London Development Database (LDD). The report has been informed by information received from a range of council teams.

1.8. The report is structured into the following sections:

*Executive Summary*

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Hackney in Context

*Planning Policy Update*

- Chapter 3: Planning Policy Updates
- Chapter 4: Neighbourhood Planning & Duty to Cooperate.

*Topic Areas*

- Chapter 5: Housing
- Chapter 6: Employment
- Chapter 7: Retail and Town Centres
- Chapter 8: Communities Culture, Education and Health
- Chapter 9: Transport
- Chapter 10: Open Space
- Chapter 11: Design and Heritage

*Planning Performance*

- Chapter 12: Planning Performance Report



## 2. Hackney in Context

- 2.1. Hackney's Corporate Policy Team annually update a profile of the London Borough of Hackney and the people living and working here. Some of the key facts and figures for Hackney from the 2018 Profile are summarised below:

### Location

- 2.2. Hackney is one of 14 inner London boroughs, situated in East London.
- 2.3. London, together with its immediate hinterland of south east England, contributes over a third of UK GDP. Over the last decade, Hackney's proximity to the multinational financial institutions and their wealth has started to make a difference in the Borough.
- 2.4. Hackney occupies a pivotal location to the north east of the City of London. As shown in Map 1 below, Hackney shares boundaries with Islington, Newham, LLDC, Haringey, Waltham Forest, Tower Hamlets and the City of London.

### Population

- 2.5. Hackney's population was around 279,120 in mid - 2018 according to the recent official estimates. This is an increase of 13% in seven years following 20% growth in the population between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Growth has been driven by an increase in the young adult population, in particular the 25-29 age group, through high levels of net international migration to the Borough. By contrast, those aged over 55 make up less than a fifth (14%) of the population, making Hackney a relatively young borough.
- 2.6. Hackney is a culturally diverse area, with significant 'Other White', Black and Turkish Communities, as well the largest Charedi Jewish Community in Europe focused in the North East of the Borough. 9/10 residents say groups get on well with each other.
- 2.7. Hackney has a significant immigrant population, with the most recent groups made up of Australian, US and Western European Immigrants.
- 2.8. In 2011, 14.5% of Hackney residents said they were disabled or had a long-term limiting illness.
- 2.9. Hackney's population is growing very rapidly, and is expected to reach 321,000 by 2033, a forecast increase of over 15% in 15 years. Between 2018 and 2033, the age mix is anticipated to shift towards a slightly older community (10,568 more over-65s than in 2018) and with a notably smaller increase in the school age population (2,383 more 0-15 years olds than in 2018)

## **Health and Wellbeing**

- 2.10. Life expectancy has once again increased for men and women, and is now 78.9 years for men and 82.8 years for women. However, life expectancy for men and women in Hackney remains below the London average of 79.6 and 83.8 years respectively.

## **Deprivation**

- 2.11. Hackney was the eleventh most deprived local authority overall in England in the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, whilst in 2010 it was ranked second. In 2015, 17% of its Lower Super Output Areas were in the top ten percent most deprived, compared with 42% in 2010.
- 2.12. Hackney has become significantly less deprived compared with other local authorities in relation to income, employment, housing and services, living/environment and deprivation affecting children compared with 2010, but relatively more deprived in relation to crime.

## **Education**

- 2.13. There was a great improvement in secondary education, at GCSE level, the proportion of Hackney students achieving the English Baccalaureate (A\* - C grade passes in English, Mathematics, at least two sciences, a modern language and a humanity subject) was 44% in 2017, compared with 47% in London and 39% in England.

## **Economy**

- 2.14. The number of firms in Hackney increased by 61% from 2010. The number of people claiming out of work benefits fell by 10,600 between 2000 and 2016, despite the rapid growth in the working-age population.

## **Housing**

- 2.15. The proportion of households who rent from a private landlord has more than doubled in the past 10 years. Nearly a third of all households are now private renters; almost 45% of all households in Hackney rent from a social landlord. Those in social housing tend to have higher unemployment and lower average incomes than people living in other tenures.

## **Environment and Transport**

- 2.16. Hackney is the third most densely populated borough in London, but it is also one of the 'greenest' with falling levels of car ownership. Nitrogen dioxide levels can be high, especially around main roads and the borough has several air quality action plans in place.

### **Crime and Community Safety**

- 2.17. Crime fell by over a third between 2003 and 2015 (over 13,000 fewer victims of crime), however crime levels increased by 6% in 2015/16, and 12.5% in 2016/17. Crime in Hackney is now higher than in other inner-London boroughs with similar social and economic characteristics.

### **Growth and Change**

- 2.18. There is significant growth in The North West of the borough around Manor House, the area along the upgraded North London Line from Dalston to Hackney Wick and along the recently improved East London Line from Dalston to Shoreditch. These areas are expected to experience the greatest growth in housing, commerce and infrastructure in the coming years. If Crossrail is delivered this will further increase the likelihood of growth in the medium to long term.

### **3. Planning Policy**

- 3.1. Hackney continually works to keep its policy current by conducting research and developing new policy for the borough, as well as incorporating and applying changes to National and London-level planning policy.

#### **Local Development Scheme (2016-2019)**

- 3.2. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) (2016- 2019) outlines planning policy documents' content and the programme for preparing or reviewing them. It helps ensure effective spatial planning of the borough. A new LDS (2019-22) will be prepared to reflect the findings of the Council's monitoring work and ensure the effective implementation of the new Local Plan 2033.

#### **Core Strategy**

- 3.3. The Core Strategy sets out the broad strategy for the sustainable growth of Hackney. The Core Strategy and Proposals Map were adopted November 2010. The strategy was the key document in developing the Development Management Plan and Site Allocations Local Plan, detailed below.

#### **Hackney Development Management Local Plan (DMLP)**

- 3.4. The Development Management Local Plan (DMLP) is a Borough-wide planning policy document containing a range of policies which expand on the Core Strategy, used to help determine planning applications. DMLP policies need to be considered in parallel with other Local Plan documents, the Core Strategy and detailed area-based AAP policies, and the emerging Site Allocations Local Plan. The DMLP, including an updated policies map, was adopted in July 2015.

#### **Hackney Site Allocations Local Plan**

- 3.5. The SALP identifies key strategic development sites in the Borough, and provides site specific policy as well as allocating a particular use for those sites. Allocating sites is part of a strategic approach to guiding and managing development and growth in the Borough. This provides site specific policy on a number of key strategic sites in the Borough on which change and development is expected, to assist in the delivery of the priorities for the Borough (such as housing and employment uses) by safeguarding and allocating uses for these sites. The document sets out land use allocations and other policies where appropriate for key sites in the Borough that are not already covered by Area Action Plans. It also quantifies the amount of housing and other types of land use it could bring forward to help meet the Borough's needs. The SALP was adopted in July 2016.

### **Local Plan 2033 (LP33)**

- 3.6. The Local Plan 2033 will replace the Core Strategy, Development Management Local Plan and Site Allocations Local Plan as well as the AAPs for Hackney Central (2012), Dalston (2013) and Manor House (2013) and will become the Council's key strategic planning document.
- 3.7. LP33 sets out a growth strategy for the borough up to 2033. It will incorporate core strategic policies which set out the overall planning strategy, and detailed development management policies which guide development within the borough. The vision, delivery strategy and policies of the Local Plan will provide an integrated and coordinated approach to planning within the borough.
- 3.8. The production of the new Local Plan has been informed by several rounds of public consultation, together with evidence gathering and sustainability appraisal of policy options. Early consultation on a Direction of Travel document and Sustainability Assessment Scoping report was undertaken in November 2016. A suite of evidence base documents have been produced and published alongside a draft Plan which was subject to Regulation 18 consultation between October and December 2017. Consultation on the Proposed Submission version is currently underway until 7 January 2019 with Examination in Public anticipated for Spring / Summer 2019. Final adoption of the Local Plan is programmed for later in 2019.
- 3.9. The Plan is consistent with national policy and in general conformity with the London Plan.

### **The North London Waste Plan (NLWP)**

- 3.10. The North London Waste Plan is being jointly prepared by seven north London boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The plan will identify a range of suitable sites for the management of all north London's waste up to 2032 and include policies and guidelines for determining planning applications for waste developments. When adopted, the Plan will form part of the suite of documents that make up the Local Plan/Development Plan for each of the North London boroughs. The Proposed Submission Version NLWP was approved by Cabinet and Council in October 2018. Following approval from the other NLWP boroughs, the Plan will be consulted upon in early 2019.

### **Area Action Plans (AAPs)**

- 3.11. Hackney has three adopted area action plans, which set out specific strategies and policies for their areas. The AAPs cover Dalston, Hackney Central and Manor House, and allocate sites for development. These AAPs will eventually be replaced by the emerging Local Plan (LP33).

### *Stamford Hill*

- 3.12. Stamford Hill is a vibrant neighbourhood where there are evident development and growth pressures that require management through area-based planning policies. Stamford Hill has a distinctive local character with a large Orthodox Jewish Community whose population is growing and creating a demand for large family homes, schools and social infrastructure.
- 3.13. A governance structure for the area action plan has been established and includes a Cross Party Members Steering Group and a Community Panel made up of Ward Councillors and Community leaders to advise on the consultation process. The project has carried out extensive local consultation in Stamford Hill and was awarded the Royal Town Planning Institutes National award for Excellence in Plan making practice in 2017/2018.
- 3.14. In January 2017 the Council consulted on 'Towards a Stamford Hill Plan. The Community panel and the Cross Party Members group have met several times during the past year to flesh out issues for the forthcoming plan. The next stage of consultation on a draft Plan will be undertaken in 2019 followed by adoption in 2020.

### *Future Shoreditch*

- 3.15. The Area Action Plan will provide a comprehensive planning framework for Shoreditch to manage development pressures and balance objectives of maintaining the historic character and identity of the area whilst encouraging and facilitating development that contributes to the economic growth of the Borough and the role of Shoreditch in accommodating the expansion of the city in the City Fringe Area.
- 3.16. Future Shoreditch: A launch consultation was carried out in March to May 2017 along with further stakeholder engagement in July. Consultation on the Future Shoreditch Issues and Options document was undertaken in January to February 2018. The results of this consultation have informed the preparation of a draft Plan, scheduled for consultation in early 2019. Future Shoreditch is anticipated to be adopted in 2020.

### **Implementation of Hackney's CIL**

- 3.17. The Council's CIL charging schedule was adopted following an examination by an independent planning inspector, and was implemented from April 2015. The CIL sets out a floorspace based charge on new floorspace in developments of over 100sqm, with charges varying for different uses in different areas (for example, £190/sqm on new residential in zone A).
- 3.18. Planning Contributions SPD (S106) sets out the Council's policy for securing Planning Contributions from new developments that require planning permission. The SPD details the Council's approach in securing Planning Contributions and how it will be implemented alongside the CIL. It also provides clarity to developers, development management officers,

stakeholders and local residents regarding the basis on which Planning Contributions will be sought. Moving forward, CIL will be used more frequently but S106 negotiations can still be used for site specific mitigation or local infrastructure provision that is not covered by CIL. The Planning Contributions SPD was adopted in November 2015.

### **Sustainable Design and Construction SPD**

- 3.19. Sustainable Design and Construction SPD provides planning guidance on how sustainable design and construction can be achieved. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD was adopted in July 2016.

### **Hackney Central and Surrounds Supplementary Planning Document**

- 3.20. The Hackney Central and Surrounds SPD seeks to deliver the objectives and aspirations set out in the Hackney Central Area Action Plan (AAP). The AAP, which was adopted in 2012, sets out a strategy for coordinated development and design in Hackney Central, to ensure that any changes reflect local aspirations for the future of the area.
- 3.21. The masterplan builds on this framework and sets out how these objectives and aspirations can be delivered in today's context and identifies a series of improvements including the refurbishment and/or redevelopment of key sites together with public realm enhancements. The delivery of these objectives and aspirations will help facilitate socioeconomic growth, environmental improvements and significant regeneration in and around Hackney Central and beyond.
- 3.22. Hackney Central and Surrounds Masterplan was adopted on 19 June 2017.

### **Neighbourhood Planning**

- 3.23. Neighbourhood Plans can be produced by designated Neighbourhood Forums for designated Neighbourhood Areas. There are 5 Neighbourhood Forums and designated Neighbourhood areas in Hackney. The most recent was in the summer of 2018 when the Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Neighbourhood Forum submitted an application for a neighbourhood area and forum. Neighbourhood Plans need to be in conformity with the Council's Local Plan policies, and regional and national planning policies. A more detailed update on Neighbourhood Planning is provided in section 4 of this report.

### **Article 4 Directions**

- 3.24. Article 4 Directions: The Council has made a series of non-immediate Article 4 Directions (A4D) to withdraw specific permitted development (PD) rights in allocated areas, as follows:
- Office use to residential use (in all Priority Employment Areas not already exempt,
  - Hackney Central Area Action Plan (AAP) , and Hackney Central and Stoke Newington District Town Centres) - made on 20th July 2015 and in effect

since 15th September 2016. The Exemption area expires in May 2019 so an Article 4 Direction was made in March 2018 to remove the PD rights for change of use from office to residential, due to come into effect in March 2019 in advance of the end of the Exemption.

- Flexible town centre uses (in all of the Borough's Major and District Town Centres and in the local shopping centres) - made on 20th July 2015 and in effect since 15 September 2016. An additional Article 4 Direction was made in January 2018 to remove the PD right for flexible changes of use in the additional town centre areas proposed in LP33, due to come into effect in January 2019.
- Retail to residential use (in all of the Borough's Major and District Town Centres and in the local shopping centres) - made on 20th July 2015 and in effect since 15 September 2016. An additional Article 4 Direction was made in January 2018 to remove the PD right for change of use from retail to residential in the additional town centre areas proposed in LP33, due to come into effect in January 2019.
- Light industrial to residential use (borough-wide) – made on 1 May 2017 and came into effect on 14 May 2018
- Storage and distribution to residential use (borough-wide) – made on 1 May 2017 and came into effect on 14 May 2018
- Launderettes to residential (applies to all launderettes in the borough which are outside of Conservation Areas) - made on 1 May 2017 and came into effect on 14 May 2018
- Chesham Arms - An immediate Article 4 Direction for The Chesham Arms Public House, 15 Mehetabel Road took effect on 6th March 2015 removing permitted development rights for any change of use.



## **4. Neighbourhood Planning & Duty to Cooperate**

### **Neighbourhood Planning**

- 4.1. Neighbourhood planning was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The Government also introduced guidance on submitting Neighbourhood Area and Forum applications in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations, in 2012 and 2016. Through the Localism Act, local communities have the power to influence the future of the places they live by preparing Neighbourhood Plans. Neighbourhood Plans are led and prepared by the community. The Council has a statutory role to provide advice and support to those producing a plan
- 4.2. Neighbourhood planning allows communities to influence the development and growth of their local area through the production of a Neighbourhood Development Plan, a Neighbourhood Development Order, or a Community Right to Build Order. Neighbourhood Planning is taken forward by Neighbourhood Forums that apply to the Council to designate a 'Neighbourhood Area' for which to focus their proposals.
- 4.3. As Neighbourhood Plans become formal planning documents with significant weight in decisions on planning applications, they have to be prepared following a statutory process, broadly similar to that for the Council's own plans.
- 4.4. Before a Neighbourhood Plan can be considered a Neighbourhood Forum needs to be formed and a Neighbourhood Area needs to be agreed. The Neighbourhood Forum will set the boundaries for the neighbourhood area, and this must be agreed by the Council. There can be only one Neighbourhood Forum for each area.
- 4.5. For a Neighbourhood Plan to be accepted it must comply with local and national planning policy. Neighbourhood Plans can provide detail on how the Council's borough-wide planning policies should be applied in a local area, to reflect the aspirations of the community and local circumstances. Neighbourhood Plans have to be in line with the overall strategic approach in Hackney's existing adopted plans and national policy.
- 4.6. In January 2015 the Government introduced a number of amendments to the Neighbourhood Regulations. The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 became effective from February 2015. The Government introduced new time limits for local authorities to determine Neighbourhood Planning applications. A local

planning authority must determine an application for the designation of a neighbourhood area within 13 weeks. Where an application area straddles a borough boundary and falls within the administrative area of two or more local planning authorities, the prescribed period is 20 weeks.

- 4.7. Changes were also made to the time allowed for representation and to the list of documents that a qualifying body must submit to a local planning authority with a proposal for a neighbourhood plan. The minimum period that a local planning authority must allow for representations was reduced from six weeks to four weeks.
- 4.8. Additionally, Neighbourhood Forums are now required to submit either an environmental report prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or a statement of reasons why an environmental assessment is not required.

#### **Hackney's designated Neighbourhood Areas and Forums**

- 4.9. The Council has so far designated five neighbourhood areas and two forums. These are as follow:
  - Central Stamford Hill Neighbourhood Area - designated July 2013
  - Chatsworth Road Neighbourhood Area and Forum - designated July 2013
  - Queen Elizabeth Lordship Neighbourhood Area - designated January 2015
  - East Shoreditch Neighbourhood Area - designated February 2015
  - Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Neighbourhood Area - designated September 2018

#### **Chatsworth Road Forum**

- 4.10. The Chatsworth Road Forum was the first group in Hackney to implement the legislation and their applications to designate a Neighbourhood Area and Neighbourhood Forum were approved by the Council in July 2013.



Figure 4.1: Designated Chatsworth Road Neighbourhood Area

- 4.11. The Chatsworth Road Neighbourhood area is a mainly residential area bounded by the River Lea to the east, Lea Bridge Road to the north, Lower Clapton Road to the west and Homerton High Street to the south. The Neighbourhood area focuses on Chatsworth Road, the local neighbourhood's high street which runs through its centre. Most of the area is within 10 minutes walking distance of the Chatsworth road local shopping centre. The Chatsworth Road Neighbourhood Forum are currently working on a draft Plan.

### **Central Stamford Hill Neighbourhood Area**

- 4.12. The Council designated the Central Stamford Hill Neighbourhood Area in July 2013. Following the Council's refusal of a total of 4 separate Stamford Hill area and forum applications. Hackney Cabinet refused the forum applications on the grounds of their negative impact on community cohesion in Stamford Hill. Given the pressure for growth in this part of the Borough and the need to build local consensus on planning issues, Cabinet resolved that the Council should lead on developing an Area Action Plan (AAP) which would work with both groups and set out a shared vision for the future in the Stamford Hill area.
- 4.13. A Cross Party Project Steering group involving local Ward Members from all three political parties has been set up to steer the AAP and is working well. This has been followed by a Community Panel which includes community representatives and local people who live or work in Stamford Hill. The main purpose of the Community Panel is to ensure that a range of local views are taken into account in the policies developed in the AAP. The group includes representatives of both Stamford hill Neighbourhood Forum groups, key community groups, faith groups and Ward Councillors. The work with the Community

Panel won the London Planning Award, for the Best Community Led Regeneration Project in 2016.

- 4.14. Towards a Stamford Hill Plan was published in December 2016 following an 18 month programme of community workshops, questionnaires and drop-ins in which Hackney collected a substantial body of evidence, consulting on the issues and challenges to be addressed in the plan and suggestions on how to tackle them. Hackney won the 2018 RTPI Award for Excellence in Plan Making Practice for this work.

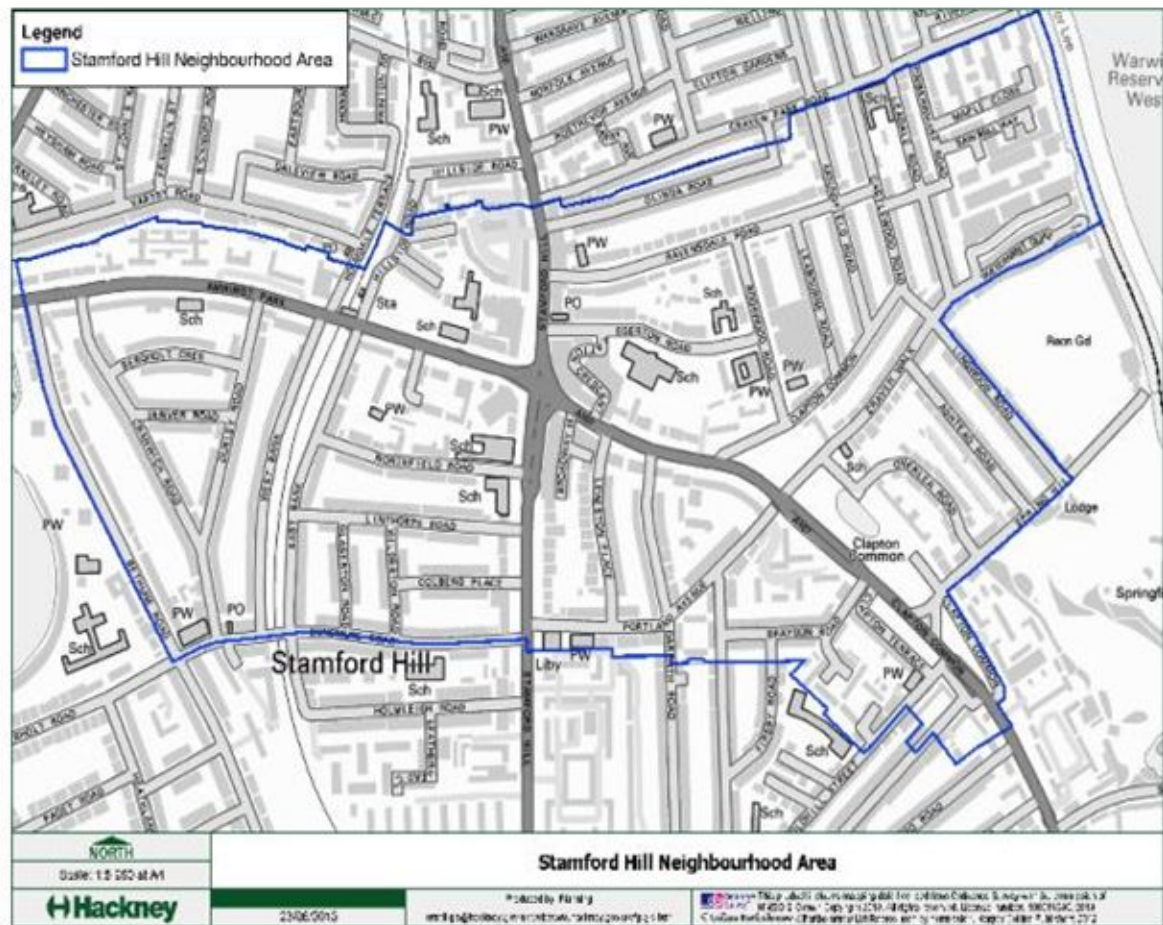


Figure 4.2: Designated Stamford Hill Neighbourhood Area

### Queen Elizabeth/ Lordship Neighbourhood Area

- 4.15. In January 2015, the Council designated a Neighbourhood area in Clissold Ward. The Queen Elizabeth Lordship Neighbourhood Forum group made an application for a small Neighbourhood Area, comprising a series of residential streets in the North east corner of Clissold Park. The group are still in the process of developing their neighbourhood forum and have decided not to proceed with a forum application for the time being. This application was for a neighbourhood area only and covers a small area comprising about 5 streets bounded by Lordship

Road and Clissold Park. Some of the area is already within a Conservation Area and the main focus of the group is on improving local design and amenity. The Neighbourhood Area was approved with no amendments at the January 2015 Cabinet.

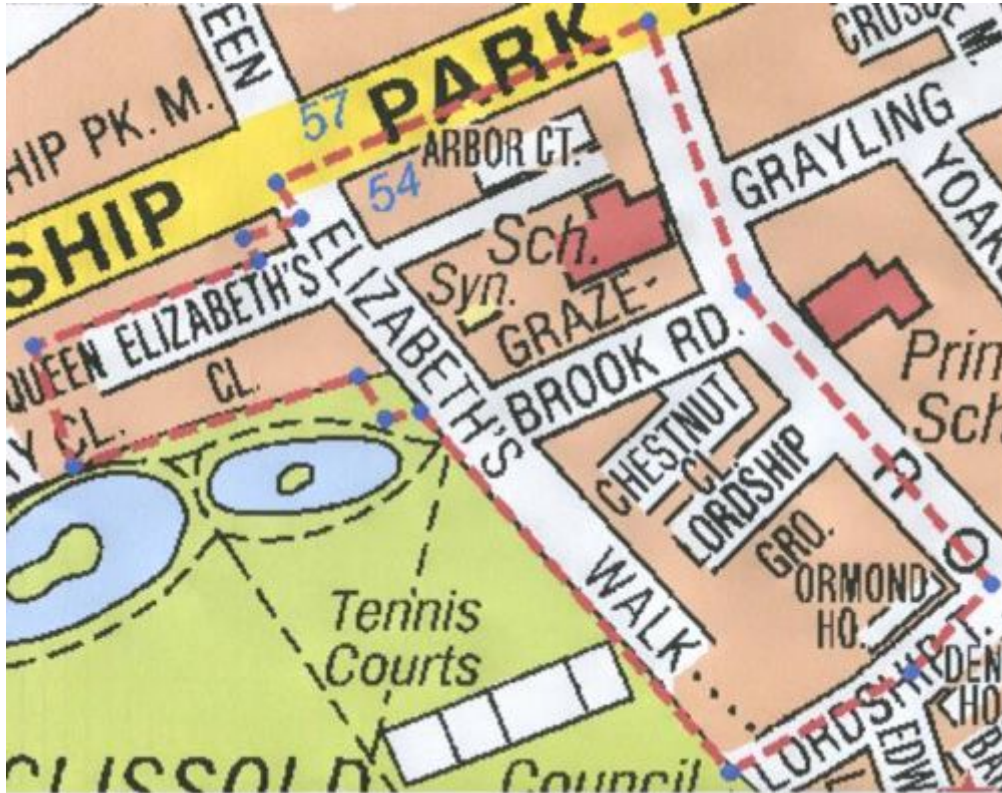


Figure 4.3: Queen Elizabeth/Lordship Park Neighbourhood Area

#### **East Shoreditch Neighbourhood Area and Forum applications**

- 4.16. The East Shoreditch Neighbourhood Forum submitted a Cross Borough Tower Hamlets /Hackney application for a neighbourhood area and forum, which was considered by Hackney Cabinet in February 2015. The submitted area was focused on the Boundary Estate, but also included the east side of Shoreditch High Street including key business locations. Tower Hamlets Cabinet approved both the area and forum applications for the part of the proposed area within their borough boundary.
- 4.17. Hackney Cabinet redrew the boundary and designated a smaller neighbourhood area boundary centred on the Hackney section of Calvert Avenue and St Leonards Church. The accompanying application for an East Shoreditch Neighbourhood Forum was refused on the grounds that the associated boundary had been altered and no longer reflected the makeup of the Neighbourhood area. It was also considered that the proposed forum was primarily drawn from the residential areas located within the Tower Hamlets boundary, which under represented the business interests in Hackney. The cabinet

report also included a resolution for the planning team to start work on a Shoreditch Area Action Plan (see update on Future Shoreditch – Area Action Plan).

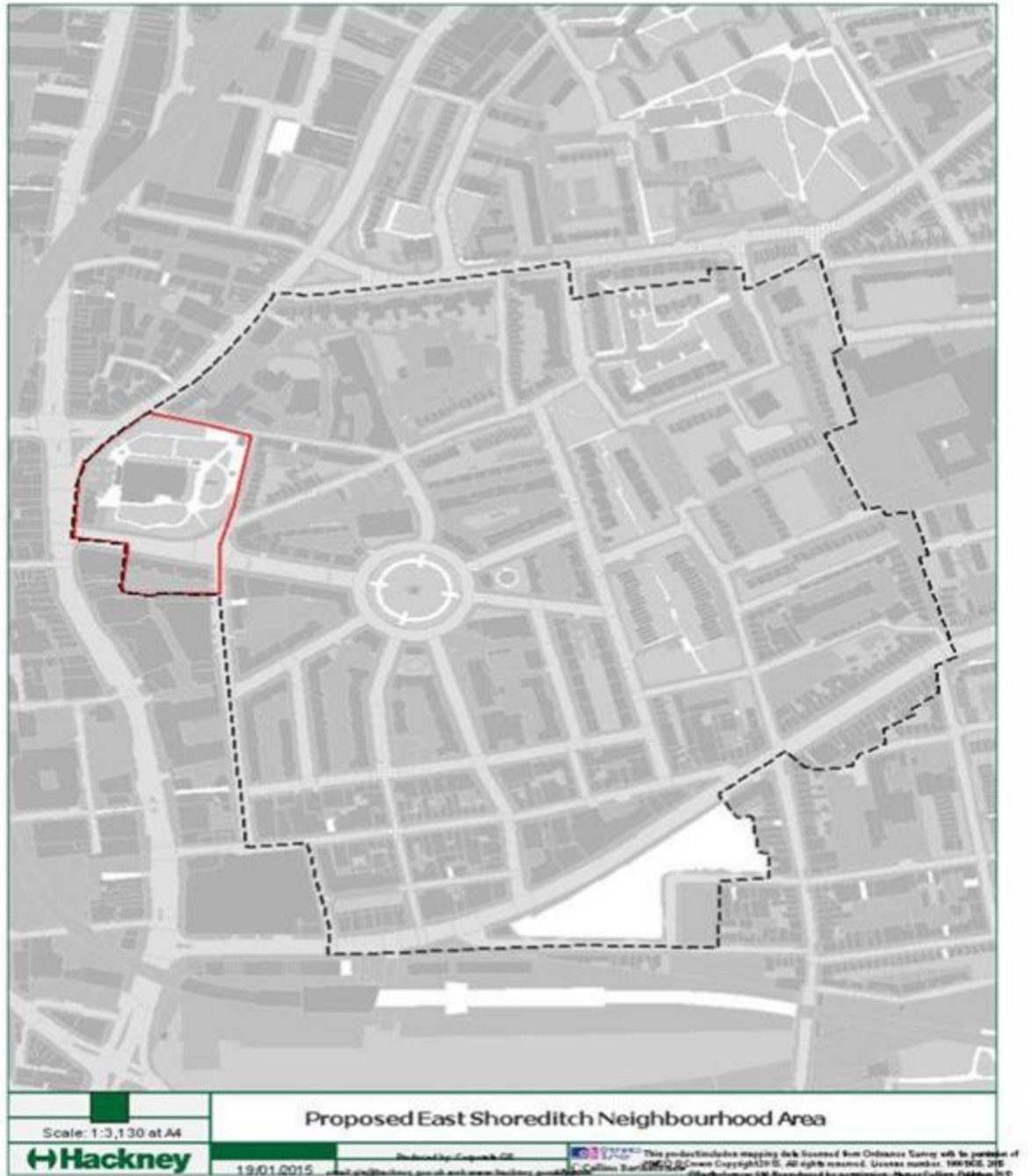


Figure 4.4: East Shoreditch Neighbourhood Area (area outlined in red)

### **Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Neighbourhood Forum and Area**

- 4.18. The Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Neighbourhood Forum submitted an application for a neighbourhood area and forum in the summer of 2018. The area straddles the borough boundaries of Islington, Hackney and Haringey,

making it a tri-borough application. Officers from all three councils worked closely to coordinate the processing of the two applications, including public consultation, and to synchronise the formal decision making processes in the three boroughs. Each of the three local authorities can make a decision only in respect of their part of the Neighbourhood Area. All three boroughs approved the applications in September 2018 with a minor change. Haringey altered the boundary of the area and resolved to remove Finsbury Park (the open space) from the designation.

4.19. Only a small section of the neighbourhood area is within Hackney. The area within Hackney mainly comprises residential streets bounded by Blackstock Road and a small section of Seven Sisters Road. The area follows the Brownswood Ward boundary, but excludes the adjacent Stoke Newington Filter beds Conservation Area and Kings Crescent estate.

4.20. The area contains the following Local Plan designations:

- Finsbury Park District Centre The corner of Blackstock Road and a small section of Seven Sisters Road is designated as a District Town Centre in Hackney's adopted Core Strategy, DMLP Development Management Local plan and new Local Plan LP33

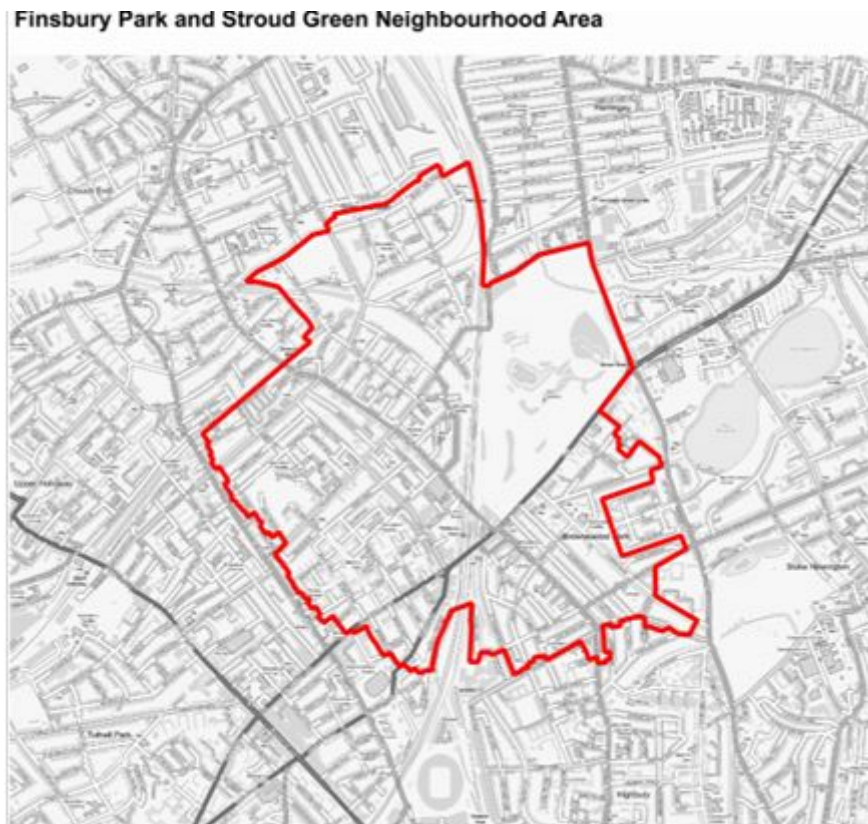


Figure 4.5: Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Neighbourhood Area

4.21. The Finsbury Park Town Centre is an area in need of significant regeneration and improvement. The area has a number of strong attributes, including the nearby asset of a large open space (the Grade II listed Finsbury Park), excellent and improving transport links, a vibrant entrepreneurial local

community and an attractive although degraded built heritage. However, the area faces a number of challenges. Finsbury Park is one of the most deprived areas in the country, and the layout and functioning of the area is severely constrained by transport infrastructure which creates a disjointed and unattractive area lacking a real centre or heart.

- 4.22. Islington, Haringey and Hackney Councils share a long standing ambition to improve the area. The three boroughs have worked closely together since 2012 when Islington, Haringey and Hackney Councils signed the Finsbury Park Accord a tri-borough agreement. The aim of the agreement was to establish the terms of cross-borough delivery of strategic policy, planning and public services in the Finsbury Park area.
- 4.23. The Planning focus of the Accord was the creation of a cross-borough spatial strategy in the form of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). A tri-borough SPD for the Finsbury Park Town Centre was jointly prepared by the three local authorities and was adopted by all three boroughs during 2013/2014. The Finsbury Park Town Centre SPD area falls largely within Islington, but includes parts of Haringey and Hackney. The Hackney area includes the eastern side of Blackstock Road and part of Seven Sisters Road just beyond the junction with Wilberforce Road.
- 4.24. This Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Neighbourhood Forum evolved from a group of local residents and workers who met at the Finsbury Park Regeneration Conference in 2015. A working group was formed following the conference and has been gathering support for a Neighbourhood Plan for the area. The Forum have now started work on their Neighbourhood Plan.

## **Duty to Cooperate**

- 4.25. Section 110 of the Localism Act (2011) introduces the duty to co-operate in relation to the planning of sustainable development (as a new section 33A in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). In effect, for Hackney Council, this means that in preparing its Local Plans, the Council must cooperate with:
- Neighbouring local planning authorities and county councils;
  - Other local planning authorities and county councils where sustainable development or use of land would have a significant impact on at least two local planning areas or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council, or on other strategic issues such as infrastructure which may have an impact; and
  - The “prescribed bodies” and “specific and general consultation bodies” which are considered to be of most relevance to the preparation of the development plan for Hackney.
- 4.26. The Act also requires the local planning authority to:
- Engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with these authorities and bodies to develop strategic policies;
  - Set out planning policies to address issues which arise from the process of meeting the Duty; and



- Consider joint approaches to plan making.

Organisation	Nature of Cooperation
<p><b>All prescribed, specific and general bodies</b></p>	<p>Consulted on Hackney A Place for Everyone Local Plan 2033. Early engagement in the direction for the Local Plan review including a `Call for Sites`.</p> <p>Notification to interested parties about the Local Plan.</p> <p>Met with Historic England in early 2017 about the Archaeological Priority Areas review that they are undertaking, and Hackney's Local Plan review. Met with Historic England on 6.12.18.</p> <p>Met with the Environment Agency on 10 September 2018 regarding the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, and water resources, efficiency and possible impact of growth.</p> <p>Met with Thames Water on the 9 October 2018, regarding the growth aspirations in the plan, infrastructure capacity and surface water.</p> <p>Met with the London Fire Brigade 22nd August 2018 regarding three sites in Hackney and the Fire Brigade's future requirements in the Asset Management Plan</p>
<p><b>London Boroughs</b></p>	<p>Attended the Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO; regular one-to-one meetings with the London borough of Islington, City of London, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, LLDC, GLA and others.</p> <p><b>Tower Hamlets</b> Meetings between officers on 25th September 2017, 21st November 2017, 1st November 2018 focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respective Local Plan reviews.</li> <li>• Housing.</li> <li>• Approaches to taller buildings including Hackney's emerging Characterisation study.</li> <li>• Bishopsgate Goodsyards include a Statement of Common Grounds for Tower Hamlets' Local Plan.</li> <li>• Emerging Shoreditch AAP and neighbourhood planning.</li> </ul> <p>Representation to Tower Hamlet Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation in October 2017.</p> <p><b>Waltham Forest</b> Meetings on 5th May 2017, 11th November 2017 and 13th December 2018 . Meetings focussed on the:</p>

- Respective Local Plan reviews
- Lee Bridge, Leyton and Clapton areas, which form part of the Lea Valley Eastside vision. Common interest in the proposals and longer plans for the Lea Bridge Roundabout ( Hackney), and potential for the the expansion of the Lee Valley Ice Centre, Waterworks site and former Thames Depot site (Waltham Forest).
- Employment and the Upper Lee Valley productive valley works.
- Article 4 directions.
- Self builds, the approach taken by both boroughs, monitoring processes, fees.

Representation submitted to Waltham Forest Leyton and Lea Bridge (Lea Valley Eastside) consultation in January 2017.

### **City of London**

Officers from two boroughs met on the 14th December 16;20th September 2017 and in December 2018, focussed on the:

- Respective Local Plan reviews.
- The Liverpool Street and Shoreditch areas where the two boroughs meet.

Representation submitted to the City of London Local Plan Issues and Options in January 2017.

### **Haringey**

Haringey meetings on 12th December 2016, 26th April 2018 and December 2018. Meetings focused:

- Respective Local Plan reviews, in particular approach to warehouse living.
- Cross boundary issues such as town centre designations Stamford Hill / South Tottenham, Imperial Wharf, social infrastructure, decentralised.
- Finsbury Park neighborhood area
- Upper Lee Valley OAPF
- London Plan and housing targets.

### **Islington**

Islington meetings 15th December 2016, 18th January 2018 and 17 October 2018. Meetings focused:

- Respective on Local Plan review, evidence work.
- Article 4 in relation to the Permitted Development Rights.
- Hackney's Characterisation Study.
- Taller Buildings
- Shoreditch AAP and the approach to office and employment led schemes in the plan, and the Old Street Roundabout.
- Dalston which borders the two boroughs, heritage, building heights, public realm/open spaces
- Emerging issues such as AirBNB, custom build, and self-build register.

	<p><b>Newham</b></p> <p>Newham meeting 31st May, 17 and 24 January 2018. Meeting focussed on the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● respective Local Plan reviews,</li> <li>● the evidence base in particular housing need and capacity evidence, and Newham's Gypsy and Traveller DPD.</li> <li>● Housing and growth around the role / classification , taller buildings</li> <li>● There is limited cross boundary issues between the two boroughs.</li> </ul> <p>Meetings are continuing.</p>
<p><b>North London Waste Plan</b></p>	<p>The NLWP was consulted on between July and September 2015, and the seven boroughs are still considering the proposed Crossrail 2 scheme potential implications for existing and proposed waste sites.</p> <p>The Proposed Submission NLWP was approved for consultation purposes by Hackney Cabinet and Council in October 2018. It was the first of the seven Boroughs to be approved by their Cabinet and /or Council. All seven boroughs must approve the Plan for consultation to take place.</p> <p>Regular meetings are held at officer and member level with the other six north London Boroughs.</p>
<p><b>London Legacy Development Corporation</b></p>	<p>Cooperation on strategic matters relating to the Hackney Wick area. Regular meetings held with LLDC, Waltham Forest, Newham, Tower Hamlets, GLA, TfL, Lea Valley Regional Park</p>
<p><b>GLA</b></p>	<p>The Council have had regular meetings with officers from the GLA regarding the Local Plan, and attended events relating to the London Plan including their evidence base on town centres and industrial Land.</p> <p>Representations made to the London Plan ` A City for All Londoners' December 2016 and the New London Plan.</p> <p>The Council made representation to the Draft Affordable Housing SPG February 2016.</p> <p>Worked with the GLA on the 2017 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) analysing potential housing sites.</p> <p>Working with the GLA and neighbouring boroughs on the Upper Lea Valley OAPF.</p> <p>Participation in the evidence and modelling work for the Upper Lee Valley Transport study as part of the OAPF.</p>

Table 4.1: Duty to co-operate actions in 2017/18

## 5. Housing

- 5.1. Housing forms a central element of the Council's planning policies, with the principle aim of ensuring that the housing needs and aspirations of Hackney's current and future residents are met in a way that is sustainable.
- 5.2. The borough faces extremely high demands for housing, with the most recent Market Assessment Addendum indicating the need to build 1,758 new homes each year to meet the needs of a growing population. Planning policies aim to achieve this target, while ensuring that new homes are of the correct size, tenure and above all quality to meet the needs of residents. Hackney has been required by the London Plan to meet and exceed a housing target, set from 2015 at 1599/annum. Looking forward, the draft London Plan requires Hackney to meet and exceed a housing target, based on land availability, from 2019 set at 1,330/annum.

### Net additional dwellings over the last 5 years (FY2013-17)

- 5.3. As a raw measure of policy effectiveness, total housing delivery over the last 5 years has totalled 7,165 units, an average of 1,433/Year. FY2015 saw the strongest delivery within the five years. FY2017 saw a stronger performance than the previous financial reporting year.

Tenure	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	Total
Affordable Rent		196	45	63	36	340
Intermediate	107	221	107	147	134	716
Market	642	1084	1207	925	856	4714
Social Rented	128	-185	94	20	97	154
Empty homes returning to use	117	-41	36	-9		103
Non-conventional supply	-6	43	1030	6	65	1138
Total	988	1318	2519	1152	1188	7165
London Plan Target	1160	1160	1599	1599	1599	7117

Table 5.1: Housing Delivery in Hackney FY2013-FY2017

- 5.4. Housing delivery for the current reporting year at 1,188 (FY2017) demonstrates that we are delivering against the current ten year London Plan target of 13,300 units. Over the last five years, the borough delivered approximately 101% of its target, with delivery exceeding the target for the period. This represents a significant boost to housing numbers within the borough and indicates that planning policy has enabled new dwellings to come forward.
- 5.5. In line with the London Plan, Hackney seeks the maximum reasonable amount of affordable provision in developments, with policy current set at a target 50% affordable housing on conventional developments over 10 units through policy DM21 of the DMLP and 20 of the Core Strategy. As non-conventional developments are not covered, they have been set aside when calculating the proportion of affordable vs. market units delivered.
- 5.6. As a proportion of conventional developments:
- 21% or 1,210 units were affordable over the last 5 years. Of this:
  - 13%, or 154 units were for social rented
  - 59%, or 716 units were intermediate
  - 28%, or 340 units were Affordable Rent

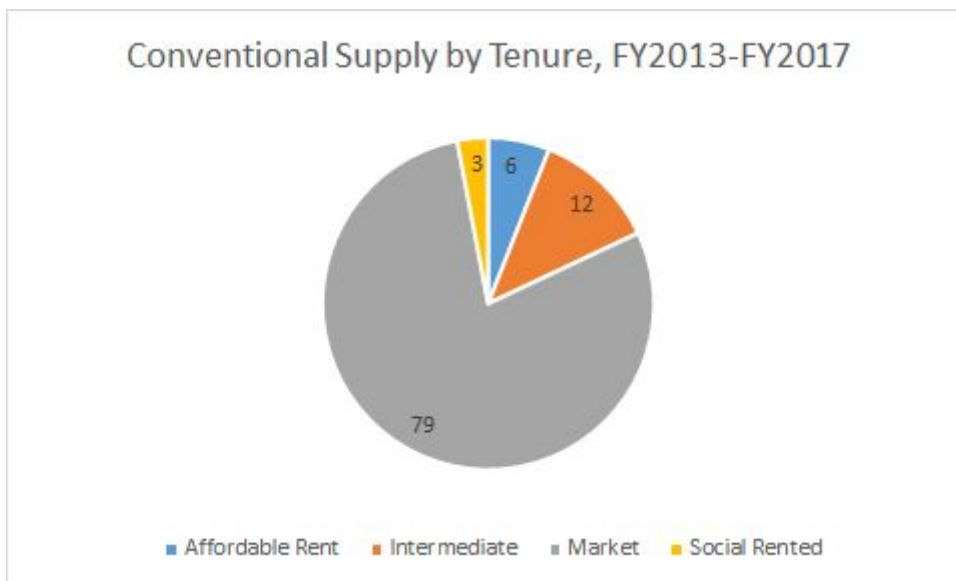


Figure 5.1: Conventional Supply in Hackney by Type FY2013-FY2017

- 5.7. Looking at FY2017, the total housing units was 1,123 units.
- 24% was affordable. Of this,
  - 13.5%, or 36 units were affordable rent
  - 50%, or 134 units were intermediate
  - 36.5%, or 97 units were social rented
- 5.8. 50% of the affordable element was delivered as socially rented and affordable rent versus 50% as Intermediate.
- 5.9. In FY2017, affordable housing made up 42% of the overall housing supply within development schemes of over 10 units.

- 5.10. It should be noted that long-term empty homes have in the past delivered a large amount of Hackney housing back to use (977 in the period FY2012-2016). However, due to changes to funding supporting this initiative in Hackney, this housing stream will not be included in housing delivery targets or delivery going forward.
- 5.11. Non-self-contained housing refers to student housing, hostels, houses in multiple occupation and housing for older people and accounts for almost 15% of Hackney's delivery for 1138 net additional units over the period. Delivery of these units typically involves large losses and gains (as buildings either fall to other uses or new ones are constructed). LP33 has adopted a new policy approach which prioritises the conventional C3 housing supply over other forms of C Use Class types.

### Delivery by Ward

- 5.12. Core Strategy Policy 1 sets out that new developments should be focused in growth areas, primarily the Town Centres, South Shoreditch and the railway corridors of the North and East London Lines.
- 5.13. Table 5.2 shows that there is a significant divergence in housing delivery between wards, with clear growth areas around the north of the borough and Shoreditch. There was also significant housing delivery in and around the town centres of Dalston and Hackney Central.

Place Policy Area		
<b>Dalston</b>	Dalston	614
	Stoke Newington Central	101
	Clissold	92
<b>Hackney Central</b>	Hackney Central	421
	Hackney Downs	122
	Queensbridge	192
<b>Stamford Hill</b>	Lordship	80
	Cazenove	122
	Springfield	50

<b>Hackney Wick</b>	Hackney Wick	72
	Victoria	131
<b>Clapton and Lea Bridge</b>	Leabridge	223
	King's Park	16
<b>Shoreditch and Hoxton</b>	De Beauvoir	171
	Hoxton	1149
	Haggerston	633
<b>Manor House</b>	New River	437
	Brownswood	947
<b>Homerton</b>	Chatham	351

Table 5.2: Net dwellings delivered by LP33 Place Policy Areas and Ward FY2013-FY2017

5.14. These figures indicate that new housing growth is coming forward broadly in line with the aims of the Core Strategy.

#### Small Sites

5.15. Within FY2017 almost half of the new housing came from sites of 9 units and less.

<b>Completed Financial Year (Resi)</b>	<b>Total Units</b>	<b>Small sites &lt;10 proposed units</b>	<b>Small sites % &lt;10 units</b>
FY2013	994	422	42%
FY2014	1275	297	23%
FY2015	1489	445	30%
FY2016	1146	418	36%
FY2017	1123	482	43%
			<b>Average 34%</b>

Table 5.3: Delivery of housing from sites under 10 units FY2013-FY2017

5.16. The pipeline for housing units indicates that 41% of planning permissions that have been granted are for sites of 9 units or fewer. Responding to the evidence that small sites provide a lot of housing in Hackney, LP33 has

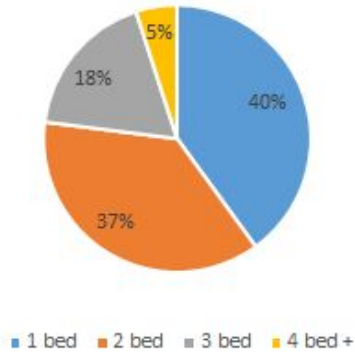
established a change to the affordable housing contributions that can be sought from developments to include sites of under 9 units.

### **Housing Quality – Size and Density of New Conventional Development**

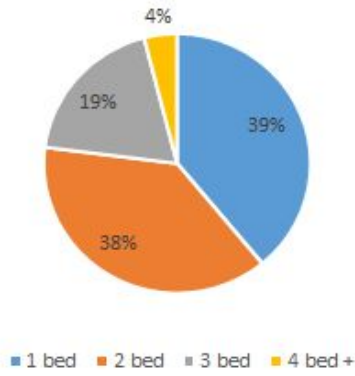
- 5.17. Along with the provision of new units to meet the needs of the borough, Hackney places a particular focus on the quality of developments by requiring they contribute to reducing overcrowding and meet a range of sizes to suit the needs of the borough, and that they contain appropriate levels of space both within and overall in new developments.
- 5.18. The key element of this is the provision of a balance of smaller and larger units to fit a range of housing needs, with a specific focus on 3-bed houses established under Core Strategy 19 and extended by Policy DM22 to require specific amounts of 3 bed or greater with a descending amount of 2 bed and 1 bed units.
- 5.19. As Fig 5.2 demonstrates the last 5 years has delivered this, with an overall proportion of slightly more 1 beds than 2 beds units and a almost a quarter of all housing being 3 or more beds (23% in total).



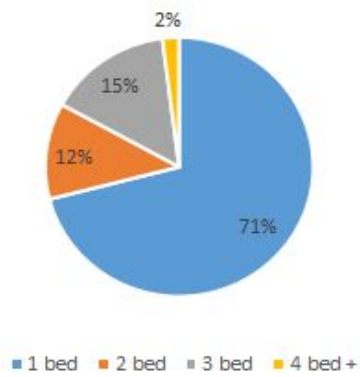
Number of Bedrooms, All New Developments  
FY2013-FY2017



Number of Bedrooms, Market Tenure FY2013-  
FY2017



Number of Bedrooms, Affordable Rent FY2013-  
FY2017



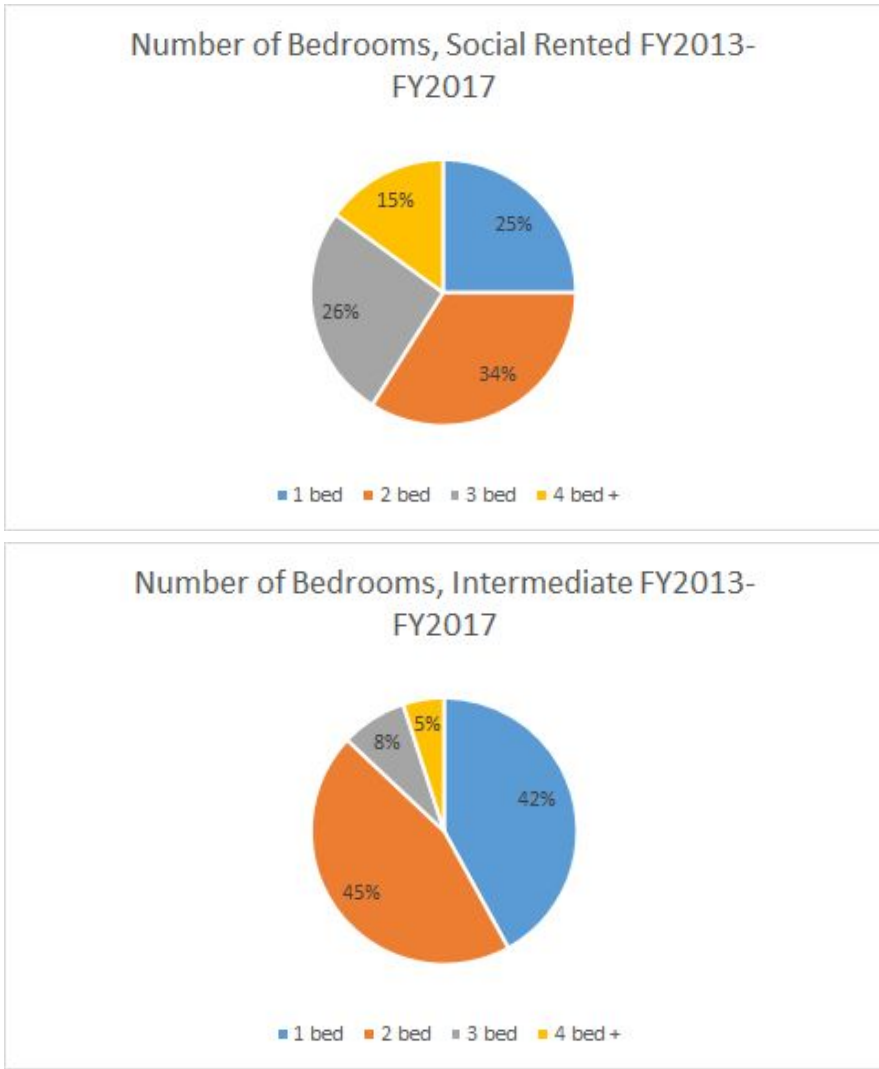


Figure 5.2: Bedroom Sizes, Tenures FY2013-FY2017

- 5.20. Breaking this down by tenure, significant differences appear in the data. Market and intermediate unit sizes are predominantly 1 & 2 Bed, with a less-than-compliant level of larger sizes. Social Rent provides a more policy compliant mix, with 41% 3 or more bed units (Policy DM22 looks for 33%).
- 5.21. Overall, this policy is working effectively to broadly deliver the correct sizes of tenure, and ensuring that the right homes are delivered to meet the objectives of the borough.

**Housing Affordability**

- 5.22. Housing affordability within the borough is an obstacle to all of the objectives of Hackney’s Community Strategy; from increasing income poverty, to reducing Hackney’s resident’s opportunities to access employment and the amenities to live healthy, successful lives, affordability has a key role to play.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hackney	8.25	9.48	9.04	9.06	8.90	9.62	9.21	10.41	11.42	12.82	14.34	16.67	15.50
London	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.8	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.8	11.8	12.9	13.2
England	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.9

Table 5.4: Median Income to House Prices, 2005-2017

- 5.23. Hackney's Local Plan policies help to increase affordability by bringing forward affordable developments, and by increasing the total supply of homes, and therefore affordability acts as both a function of success, and an indicator of the need for stronger policy on affordable housing.
- 5.24. Table 5.4 shows that housing has become increasingly unaffordable, with median house prices in the borough more than 16 times median incomes in 2016. FY2017 saw a decrease in the ratio to 15 times, which was not seen across London as a whole. However, affordability remains a significant issue for the borough going forward. An increasing proportion of new housing will need to be delivered within affordable tenures, and there will be increasing pressure on rents as residents are unable to get onto the housing ladder. Planning policy may need to consider how it can provide alternatives to home ownership through the private rental sector (PRS).

#### **Net Additional Dwellings in the next 15 Years (FY2017-FY2031)**

- 5.25. The NPPF requires Local Planning Authorities to optimise the supply of housing by assessing both demand and supply of new developments. This is to demonstrate a sufficient supply of housing for the next 5 years (a "5 Year Land Supply") to meet and exceed the housing target for the borough set by the London Plan. It also requires the council to identify a further 5 years of deliverable sites, and where possible for the proceeding 5 years (i.e. years 10-15).
- 5.26. The London Plan sets out a minimum delivery target for boroughs over a period based on the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) undertaken in partnership with boroughs. Hackney's minimum delivery 2015-2025 has been 15,988 dwellings, which is expressed by an annualised minimum target of 1,599 dwellings per annum. The draft London Plan (2018) and Local Plan 2033 sets a new target from 2019/20 that will be used going forward, of 1,330 new dwellings per annum.

Housing Target, FY2018-22	
Dwelling Type	Minimum Annualised Target
Total per Annum for 18/19	1599
Total per Annum from 19/20	1330
Total 5 years	6919
5% Buffer	346 (Rounded up)
Grand Total	7265

Table 5.5: Housing Target

- 5.27. These numbers are clustered in certain areas of the borough, which broadly reflect the Growth Areas identified in the core strategy and major regeneration schemes.
- 5.28. The pipeline for new known developments (i.e. identified through planning permissions and allocated sites) over the next five years indicates that development is likely to continue to focus in and around the south of the Borough as well as the north-west. Significant housing growth is expected to take place in and around Dalston too.

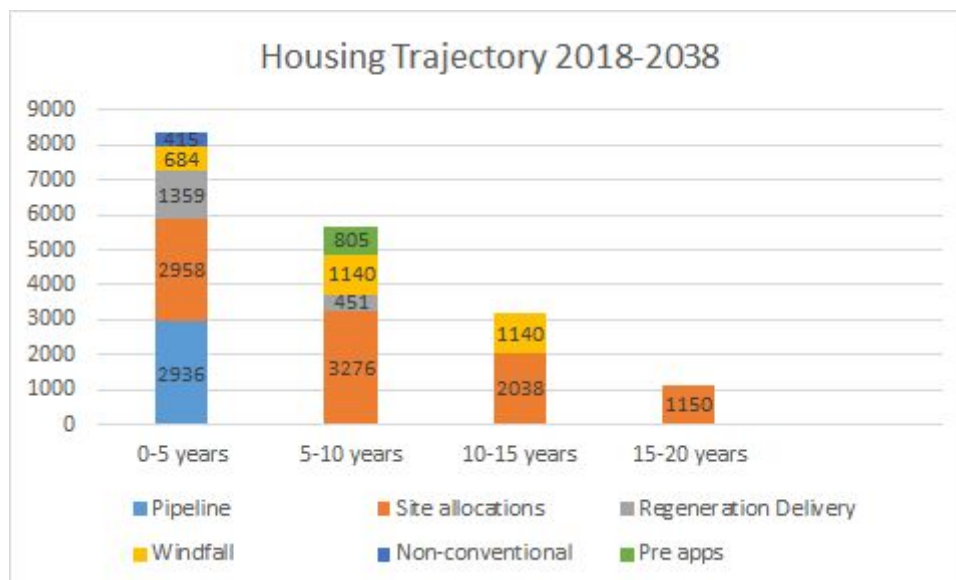


Figure 5.3: Housing Trajectory 2018-2038

- 5.29. Figure 5.3 sets out the updated housing trajectory for the borough. Housing delivery in the borough is expected to meet the 10 year London Plan target of 13,300. Hackney will aim to deliver 14,024 during that period (which reflects a higher target in 18/19). After that time, there is a tailing off of delivery due to a lack of knowledge and detail of development beyond 10 years.

- 5.30. The trajectory indicates that Hackney can demonstrate a 5-year land supply, as required by the NPPF, as well the 5% buffer which is required by authorities which do not have a history of significant under delivery.
- 5.31. Overall, between 2018 and 2022 the borough will deliver a total of 8,352 homes. Delivery in the period is broken down in Figure 5.4:

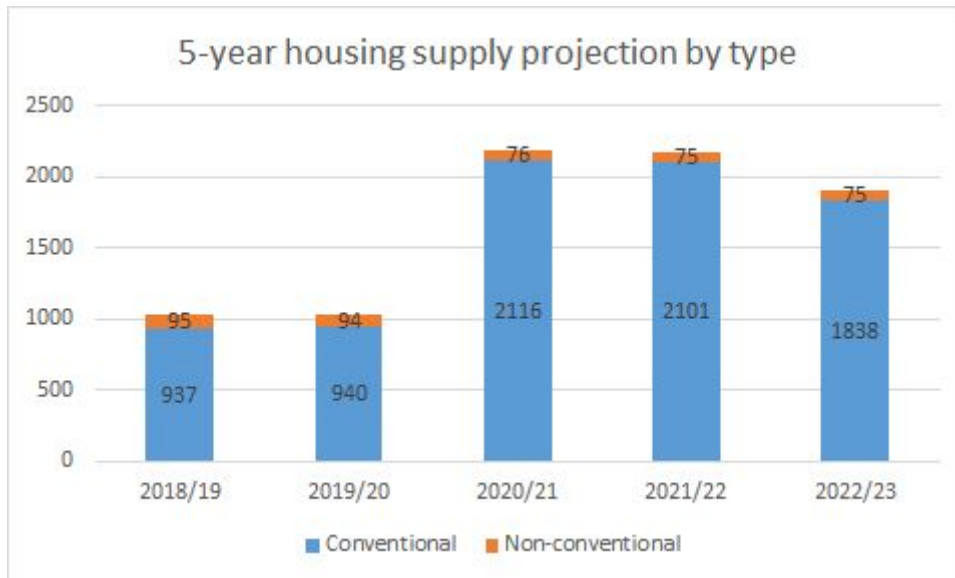


Figure 5.4: Trajectory for 2018-22 by type of housing.

- 5.32. Conventional completions make up the bulk of new development coming forward in the borough. It is supplemented by non-conventional units, mostly in student halls. The predicted increase in delivery over years 3,4 and 5 is due to larger schemes in the pipeline and site allocations lists being completed.
- 5.33. Overall, the housing trajectory shows a healthy level of growth going forward, with sites from LP33 making significant contributions towards overall housing growth. Furthermore, the long term outlook also provides a strong foundation for future housing development.

### **Analysis**

- 5.34. Over the last 5 years, planning policy has led to the delivery of 103% of London Plan targets, providing a total of 7,305 units. Of this amount, approximately 1227 affordable units have been delivered, or 21%. In addition, Hackney has been highly successful in delivering a fairly even amount of 1 and 2 bedroom properties. 18% of the total units have been 3 bed units (1327 units) and 343 units have been 4 bedrooms and larger (5%), very close to the target of 26% as required by Core Strategy policy 19 and DMLP 22. The new Local Plan will need to ensure that affordable housing delivery remains a critical aspect of planning policy.
- 5.35. The Council's new housing target will be 1,330 homes/annum from 2019 as set out in the Draft London Plan (December 2017) and the Proposed Submission Local Plan 2033 (2018). Housing need in Hackney, at 1758 units per annum is higher than identified housing capacity in the Borough. The Local Plan 2033 sets out a growth strategy to address this.

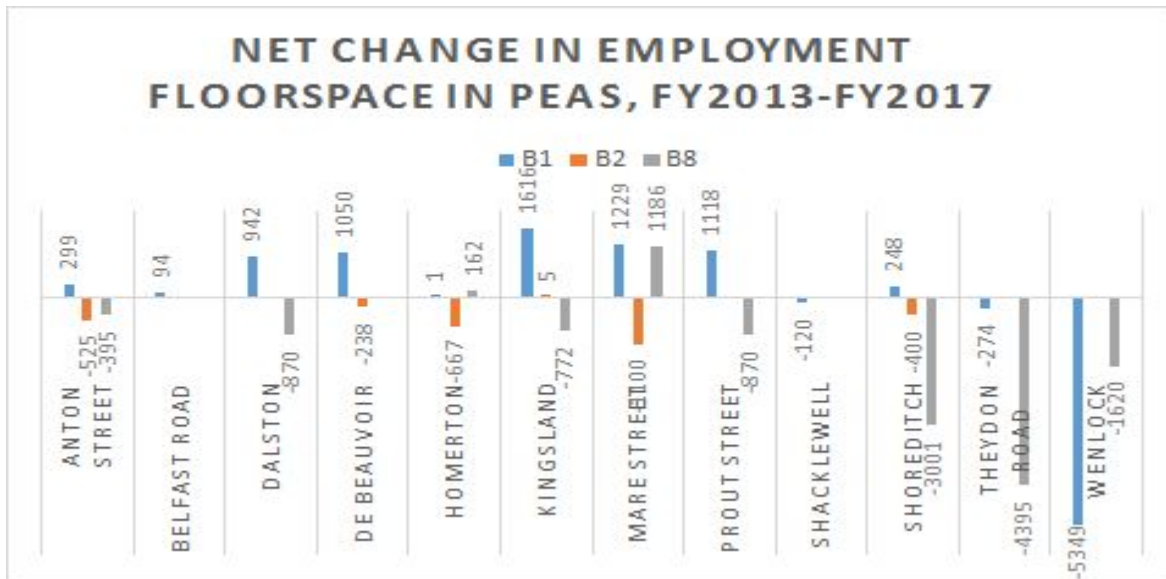
5.36. Housing has become increasingly unaffordable over a number of years in Hackney, the ratio reaching 16:1 (median prices: median earnings) in 2016. However, FY2017 saw the first decrease in the ratio since 2011, falling to 15:1. Affordability poses a significant challenge to the delivery of new homes for the people of Hackney. The most recent Strategic Housing Market Assessment suggests that if the council were to achieve its objective of meeting the needs of current and future residents planning must deliver 66% of new housing as socially rented, and if trends continue it is not unforeseeable that provision of social housing may reach 90-100% in order to ensure that the housing needs and aspirations of Hackney's current and future residents are met in a way that is sustainable. This is challenging within a national policy environment where viability remains the key driver of provision. LP33 has set out policies aimed at maximising the provision of affordable units across Hackney with regard to development viability, including from smaller developments (below 10 units) where there is not currently a requirements to provide affordable housing and where a large amount of the boroughs housing comes from.

## 6. Employment

- 6.1. Increasing employment is a key objective of the borough aimed at reducing poverty and increasing life chances. In addition, changes to employment floorspace can have significant impacts for business rates and spending in Hackney, contributing to economic prosperity. Planning policy aims for Hackney to be one of London's most competitive and affordable business destinations, with policy supporting the main growth areas to attract a distinctive mix of enterprises through providing a high quality environment around industrial locations and ensuring all employment areas offer high quality affordable units.
- 6.2. Core Strategy Policy 17 and DM14 seek to protect areas of high levels of business floorspace, known as Priority Employment Areas, and seek to encourage increased provision of employment floorspace within these areas. The principle aim is to ensure these areas retain the benefits of agglomeration, such as supply chains/networks, collaboration and operation, without damaging residential amenity.

### **Net change (m<sup>2</sup>) of B1, B2 and B8 uses in PEAS and overview of the Borough**

- 6.3. Core strategy policy 17 seeks to prevent the loss of employment floorspace. This is reinforced through DM14. Within PEAs, DM17 seeks employment-led schemes, i.e. B1, B2 and B8, D1 as the majority use but enables residential to come forward as long as they are auxiliary to the employment component. This is balanced in tension with encouraging the agglomeration of businesses in a way which supports and protects them, and residents existing residential areas to create a balance with other land uses in the borough.
- 6.4. Between 2013-2017, as Figure 6.1 shows there has been a significant net loss of certain employment space in priority employment areas as a whole. Within the PEAs these losses have occurred in B1C, B2 and B8, with total losses of 11,819, 2,925 and 3,703 sq metres. B2, already a very minor floorspace type in PEAs, lost 2,925 sqm. This pattern has been replicated throughout the borough as a whole.



	Anton Street	Belfast Road	Dalston	De Beauvoir	Homerton	Kingsland	Mare Street	Prout Street	Shacklewell Street	Shoreditch	Theydon Road	Wenlock
B1	299	94	942	1050	1	1616	1229	1118	-120	248	-274	-5349
B2	-525			-238	-667	5	-1100			-400		
B8	-395		-870		162	-772	1186	-870		-3001	-4395	-1620

Figure 6.1: Net Change in Employment Floorspace in Peas, FY2013-FY2017

6.5. Whilst policy is working to counteract the loss of employment floorspace, a significant amount of B1, B2 and B8 floorspace has been lost in PEAs. The loss of B1 and B8 floorspace in the rest of the Borough has been greater than in the PEAs (where the majority of existing stock is) and this shows the effectiveness of policy in limiting B8 losses in PEAs and encouraging B1 where appropriate in the PEAS, but the loss of B2 has been greater in the PEAS. Loss of B8 floorspace is high across the borough, but higher outside of the PEAs.

	B1	B2	B8
Total in borough	-21093	-5258	-24270
PEAS	-1742	-2925	-8835
Rest of borough	-19351	-2,333	-15,435

Table 6.1: Net Change in Employment Floorspace PEAS vs Rest of Borough FY2013-FY2017

Table 6.1 indicates that PEAs were affected in different ways between 2013-2017. B8 loss in the PEAs was concentrated in Wenlock, Theydon Road, Shoreditch and Kingsland PEAs, with the majority experiencing significant gains in B1A floorspace alongside a loss in B1C, B2 or B8 floorspace (Shoreditch, Wenlock and Homerton). Others, such as Mare Street saw



a slight loss in B1A usage but an increase in B8 usage. Many of these changes are signs of the changing nature of and way businesses are growing in Hackney, with increased job densities and a continued shift to a service/tech economy.

	<b>B1A</b>	<b>B1B</b>	<b>B1C</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B8</b>
<b>Shoreditch</b>	3,131	48	-2931	-400	-3001
<b>Kingsland</b>	1,616			5	-772
<b>Wenlock</b>	2780		-8129		-1620
<b>Anton Street</b>	299			-525	-395
<b>Homerton</b>	428		-427	-667	162
<b>Mare Street</b>	-98		-327	-1100	1186
<b>Prout Street</b>	1123		-5		-870
<b>Shacklewell</b>	-120				
<b>De Beauvoir</b>	1050			-238	
<b>Belfast Road</b>	94				
<b>Theydon Road</b>	-274				-4395
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,029</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-11819</b>	<b>-2925</b>	<b>-9705</b>

Table 6.2: Net Change in B1A, B1B, B1C, B2 and B8 in PEAS FY2013-FY2017

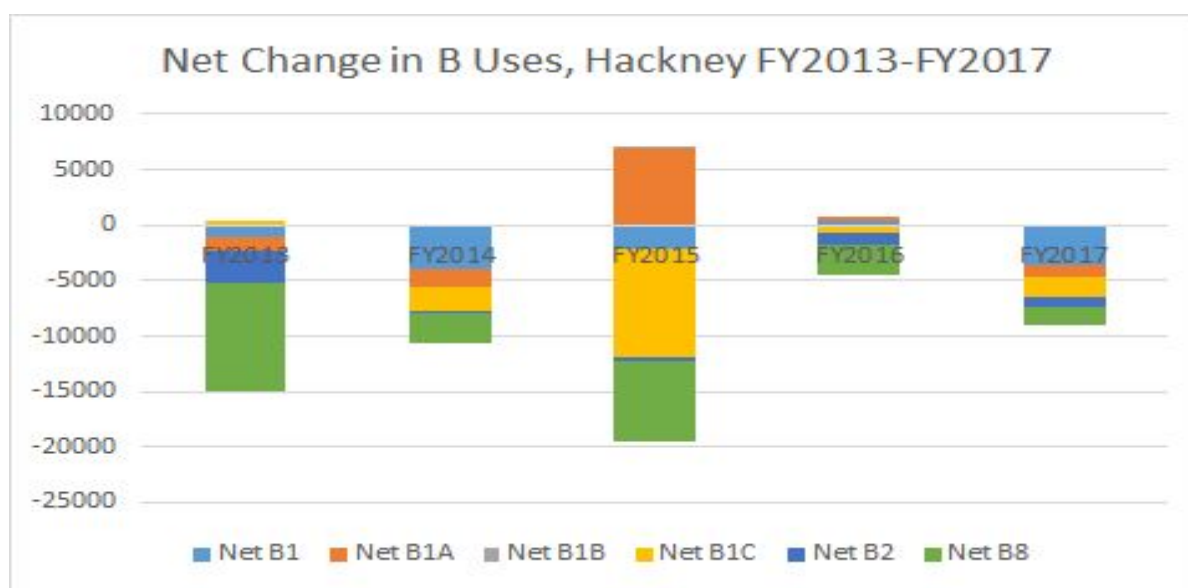
6.6. In FY2017, a picture emerges of the changing impact on Employment Space, with most PEAs seeing an increase of B1A floorspace. The PEAs of Prout Street, Red Square, Shacklewell, Hackney Downs, Theydon Road, Belfast Road and Tilia Street saw no change in employment space during FY2017.

PEA	B1A	B1B	B1C	B2	B8
Shoreditch	-2236		-2884		
Anton Street	194			-525	-395
Homerton	457		308		
Mare Street	604				
De Beauvoir	1050			-238	
Kingsland	155				
Dalston	-75		-5		
Wenlock			-12,761		

Total	249		-15,342	-763	-395
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Table 6.3: Net change in B1-B8 floorspace in PEAs, FY2017-2018

- 6.7. FY2017/18 saw a general increase within the PEAS of B1a floorspace. The majority of this was contained in De Beauvoir and Mare Street, which together gained 1,654sqm of B1a. Wenlock saw a significant loss of over 15,000sqm B1C floorspace, down mostly to two developments (2009/1332 and 2011/0444) which replaced it with almost 10,000sqm of C3 floorspace. Shoreditch has seen a loss of B1a and B1C over FY2017. This is an area of high growth and change, and the loss can be apportioned to one large site (2011/3593) where employment space was lost to a hotel complex, and one single loss of 3,208sqm of B1C floorspace (2012/0123). It should be noted that for seven PEAs there was no recorded employment floorspace activity.
- 6.8. As well as looking specific land use performance within PEAs, it is informative to look at the wider trends in the borough. Between FY2013-2017 there was a net loss of B1c-B8 employment floorspace throughout the Borough and a net gain of 3,071sqm of office space (B1a).



	Net B1	Net B1a	Net B1b	Net B1c	Net B2	Net B8
FY2013	-981	-1263	48	360	-2880	-9889
FY2014	-3867	-1745		-2177	-202	-2740
FY2015	-2072	6918	61	-9855	-303	-7252
FY2016	468	204		-681	-1036	-2767
FY2017	-3606	-1043	0	-1862	-837	-1622
Total	-10058	3071	109	-14215	-5258	-24270

Figure 6.2: Overall Employment Floorspace Change, FY2013-17

6.9. Core Strategy policies 16, 17 and 18 look to increase levels of employment across the borough. The trend over the last three years is that within certain PEAs the move is towards B1a usage, over other employment floorspace. In light of this, the PEA designation has been further refined to Priority Office Areas, Priority Industrial Areas and Locally Significant Industrial Areas in the Local Plan 2033. This offers an opportunity to encourage the right kind of development based on the existing employment area. Within POAs, employment led development is required (with an emphasis on office delivery). Within PIAs, support mixed use development which safeguards industrial land/ floorspace but enables other uses to be introduced through redevelopment/ intensification.

6.10. However, Table 6.5 (employment pipeline) shows this loss across the Borough and in PEAs will be offset by gains in high quality employment floorspace from developments already with planning permission but yet to be built.

PEAS	B1A	B1B	B1C	B2	B8
Wenlock	25,808				
Mare Street	4950		-2192		-1360
Shoreditch	124,498	81		-85	-3005
Kingsland	4202		-1674		
Anton Street					
Homerton					
Dalston			-450		
Shacklewell			480		-480
De Beauvoir	320				
Belfast Road	228				
Theydon Road	968			63	-992
Hackney Downs	3202				
Total	164,176	81	-3836	-22	-5837

Table 6.4: Employment pipeline, 2017/18

6.11. As well as monitoring the completion of developments, it is possible to gain insight into planning performance by looking at employment floorspace which is either under construction or permitted at present. There is approximately

192,953 sqm net of Employment Floorspace in the pipeline, with losses in B1c, B2 and B8 taken into account. 80% of the future supply of Employment Space is located in the Shoreditch PEA, dominating other PEAs and indicative of the high demand in the south of the borough, and indicative that Policy 3 of the Core Strategy has been very effective. Furthermore, the demand for B1 floorspace is almost entirely made of B1a demand (99.85%), with 0.15% as B1c demand.

- 6.12. There is a mixture of losses and gains in the pipeline, with B1a space dominating gains with 218,358sqm, with 171,272sqm already started, and B1b seeing a small gain (338sqm). Within the PEAs, there is a net gain of 154,253sqm B1A floorspace, a net loss of 3836 B1C, 22 B2 and of 5837 B8. Outside of the PEAS, the pipeline indicates a gain in B1(54,182sqm) and a loss of B2 (-3184sqm) and B8 (-7724sqm), a similar trend to the PEAs. An additional 218,358 of B1 floorspace is noted for the borough in the pipeline. Planning policy has clearly affected PEAs unequally over the last five years, but overall the pipeline presents a more positive view of going forward, with stronger policy guidance for uses.
- 6.13. Overall the pipeline shows a healthy level of new developments, which reflect well on planning policies in the Core Strategy and DMLP. The form of employment taken reflects present trends in generally being large floorplates within mixed use schemes.

### **Net change in B2/B8 in Hackney’s Locally Significant Industrial Sites and Strategic Industrial Locations**

- 6.14. Hackney has a very small amount of land in protected industrial designations, known and LSIS. In FY2017, there was no change to these areas. This demonstrates that the policies within the Local Plan have been effective in protecting industrial land within LSIS designated land.

### **Business in the Borough**

- 6.15. Planning policy seeks to maintain and expand the supply of employment floorspace in Hackney through managing the release and provision of floorspace in new developments. The ultimate result is to enable businesses to grow and succeed, therefore employing local people and contributing to the boroughs economy. A measure of this success is the number of businesses in Hackney and how this has grown or shrunk year on year, as shown in the accompanying table, below.

AREA	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Camden	27, 530	29,020	31,385	34,330	37,510
Hackney	14,180	16,095	18,510	21,660	23,535
Islington	16,850	18,710	22,110	21,505	22,295

Tower Hamlets	15,030	16,545	18,390	20,025	20,545
Inner London	245,615	265,230	287,585	310,815	323,425
Outer London	220520	235,595	253,725	274,480	284,445

Table 6.5: Active Enterprises, Tables, FY2013-17

- 6.16. Table 6.6 shows that Hackney has been highly successful in growing the number of new businesses in the borough, with growth in the number, and importantly the rate of new enterprises – between 2013-17 Hackney gained an additional 9,355 active enterprises, or a growth of 66% over the period, double the Inner London average (32%).
- 6.17. There is a disconnection between the net increase in office space seen through the approved planning applications yet to be built and the growing business base of the borough. This suggests either new businesses are using floorspace in new, less traditional ways, or that some businesses are not making use of traditional employment space for operation. It is also possible that the impacts of these conflicting trends have not begun to affect each other yet. An Employment Land Study has been produced to inform the new Local Plan. This analyses trends in employment space and helps our understanding of the type of floorspace in use by new businesses, and how best this can be provided through an effective policy response. The findings indicate that there is still a significant need for new employment floorspace (minimum 117,000sqm for the plan period) and also suggest a need to protect vital industrial land in the borough.

### **Affordable Workspace Provision**

- 6.18. DMLP policy 16 builds on the Core Strategy's objective of making Hackney one of London's most competitive and affordable business destinations by seeking that new developments in major commercial and mixed use development schemes provide 10% affordable workspace.
- 6.19. In Hackney, using Co-Star data, the average rent for office space per square meter between 2016 and 2018 was £37.78, a slight decrease from £40.65 noted between 2014 and 2016. However in certain areas, the rent is much higher particularly in Shoreditch, where the average office rent agreed in the period 2016-18 was £49.93 (Curtain Road) and £53.42 (Great Eastern Street).
- 6.20. In order to ensure that work space is affordable for the larger community, LP33 policy has determined that affordable workspace will be set at 40% of the market rate in the Shoreditch POA. in the remaining POAs, CAZ and town centres, the affordable rate will be at 60% of the market rent.
- 6.21. There is already a pipeline of schemes which are tied, via s106, into providing the workspace.

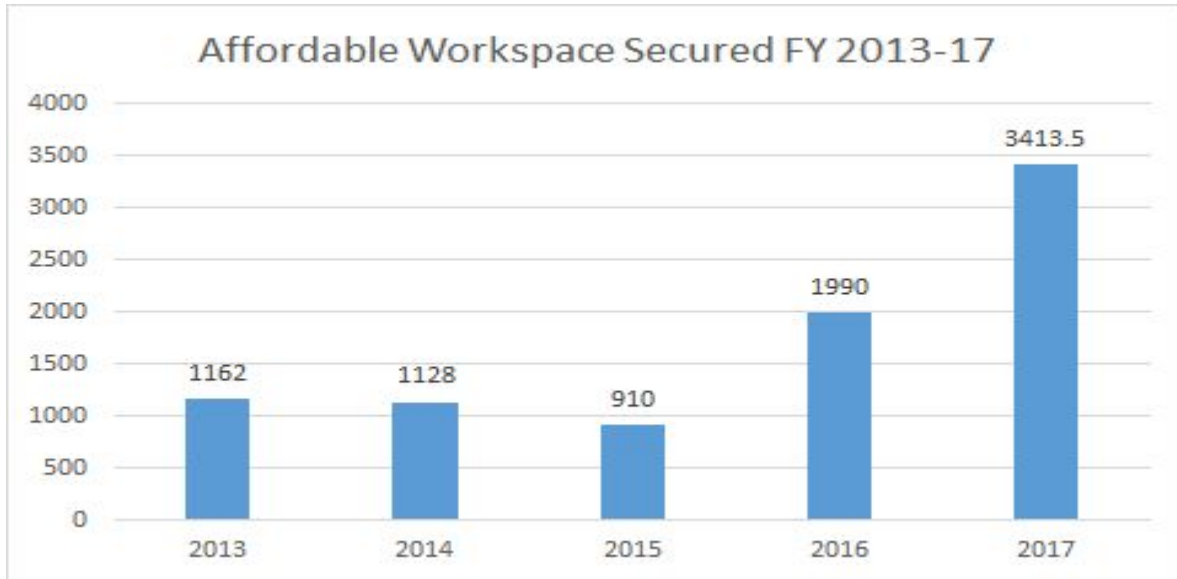


Figure 6.3: Affordable Workspace, FY 2013-17 Hackney

6.22. As Figure 6.2 shows, 3413.5sqm of affordable workspace was secured in FY2017. Overall, 8603.5sqm of affordable workspace has been secured since 2013. The yearly total has grown strongly since 2015 and reflects the adoption of the DMLP which strengthens the provision through policy DM16. Overall this shows the policy to be working effectively to deliver new affordable workspace. The significant amount of new employment floorspace in the pipeline is likely to increase the amount of affordable floorspace provision in the borough going forward.

### New Hotel and Hostel Rooms

6.23. Core strategy policy 17 acknowledges that Hotels (Class C1) form an important part of the supply of employment developments in the borough, both contributing to the economy but also more recently facilitating the tourism and entertainment industry in Hackney as well as short-stay for business clients and collaborators. Current planning policy encourages the provision of hotels, and there has historically been a strong demand in the Shoreditch Area.

6.24. There were 603 new hotel and hostel rooms built between FY2013 and FY2017, across many wards in the borough.

6.25. In December 2017, the GLA revised their supply and demand figures for visitor accommodation. The need figure, for Hackney, between 2015 and 2041 is 3,382 more units (hotels, hostels, etc.). Since December 2015, 464 units have been completed. An additional 531 units are in the process of being built, in Haggerston and Brownswood.

6.26. There is a healthy pipeline of developments permitted but yet to be started, totalling 1,352 new rooms over 9 new developments. Over 80%, or 1,080 of these units are within Haggerston Ward, and are symptomatic of the 'city

fringe's growth over time and the popularity of Shoreditch as a tourist and business destination.

- 6.27. Including completed units, those under construction and those in the pipeline, there is a need for 1,035 additional units up to 2041. This is beyond the plan period of LP33. Housing evidence shows that the greatest need within the borough is for C3 accommodation over the LP33 plan period (2018-2033). This evidence has informed the policy approach regarding hotel provision in LP33, with C3 housing being prioritised over other types of housing. The success of this policy will be monitored through the AMR.

## **Analysis**

- 6.28. The Core strategy and DMLP seek to promote and focus employment floorspace into employment designations in the borough, PEAs and LSIS. Despite these strong policy protections, employment floorspace in Hackney's PEAs has experienced significant losses in the last 5 years totalling of 11819sqm B1C, 2925 B2 and 9,705sqm B8 respectively. There has by contrast been an increase in B1A floorspace of 10,029sqm and a small increase in B1B of 48sqm. Losses have been concentrated in the Wenlock, Shoreditch, Theydon Road and Kingsland PEAs. However, policies do seem to have slowed the loss for certain types of floorspace, with unprotected areas in the rest of the borough recording a loss of 20,406sqm B1 and 15,435sqm B8. Overall, across the PEAs in the reporting year there has been a net gain of 224 B1A sqm in FY2017-FY2018, but large losses of B1C floorspace in Shoreditch and Wenlock, and further smaller net losses in B2 and B8.
- 6.29. However, the situation improves hugely when looking at pipeline developments which indicates future delivery around 154,562sqm of new employment space, mainly in the B1A class. Eight of the PEAs will see an increase in floorspace, with Shoreditch seeing a net gain of 124,498 sqm of new B1 floorspace significantly ahead of other PEAs. Two PEAs will see a minimal loss or no gain in employment floorspace. Overall employment space outside of PEAs and LSIS is likely to shrink. The overall indication is that instead of losing employment floorspace to other uses, and therefore businesses, developers within Hackney appear to be renewing employment space, with policy helping to refocus new floorspace into employment areas.
- 6.30. Hackney's Employment Land Study suggest a strong need for B1a office (a minimum of 117,000sqm). The findings of this study also stress the need to ensure the retention of an adequate stock of industrial capacity to support a diverse, adaptable and more sustainable economy. In response to this evidence on employment needs, a more refined approach to the Council's employment policy has been taken in the draft Hackney Local Plan (LP33). The borough's designations have been redefined to comprise of Priority Office Areas (POAs), Priority Industrial Areas (PIAs) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS). Within POAs, employment led development is required (with an emphasis on office delivery). Within PIAs, support mixed use development which safeguards industrial land/ floorspace but enables other uses to be introduced through redevelopment/ intensification.

- 6.31. The effectiveness of planning policy in developing Hackney into a competitive and affordable business destination is reflected in continuous increases in the number of active enterprises within Hackney, between 2013-17 Hackney gained an additional 9,355 active enterprises, or a growth of 66% over the period, double the Inner London average (32%). In FY2017-FY2018, Hackney has passed Tower Hamlets and Islington in the gross number of enterprises, and policy must ensure that as demand increases supply of workspace remains available, and affordable. On this, the council has been successful in securing affordable workspace (that is, floorspace discounted 20% for 10 years) with 8,605sqm secured between FY2013 and FY2017. This shows policy DM16 to be effective in at least offsetting some of the losses across the borough identified above.
- 6.32. The completion of 603 hotel bedrooms in the reporting years as well as the pipeline for 1,080 hotel bedrooms in the south of the borough is indicative of the high levels of popularity of this area with tourists, and increasing businesses, and builds on wider changes to the way that people work, which are becoming increasingly flexible.
- 6.33. However, housing evidence shows that the greatest need within the borough is for C3 accommodation over the LP33 plan period (2018-2033). This evidence has informed the policy approach regarding hotel provision in LP33, with C3 housing being prioritised over other types of housing. The success of this policy will be monitored through the AMR.
- 6.34. Future policy will need to consider how it can protect the agglomerative qualities of employment areas while allowing for increasing provisions of residential uses. In addition to this, research by the GLA indicates the ratio of residential to industrial floorspace values is 8.3:1, the fifth highest in London, indicating there may be a need to significantly strengthen policy in coming years to prevent the loss of businesses and employment.



## 7. Retail and Town Centres

- 7.1. Protecting Hackney's Town Centres is key to the continued growth and prosperity of the borough, especially in terms of supporting local amenities. The core objectives aim to make Hackney's town centre hierarchy one of the most inclusive and vibrant places in London by supporting the further development as civic and cultural hubs which are well connected centre and have strong commercial retail and cultural industries. Core Strategy policy 13 sets out the overarching strategy, which focuses on developing Dalston and Hackney Town centres, while DMLP policy 7 directs all new A1 floorspace to town centres, supported by DM9 which prevents changes of use to A1 frontages in Town Centres that would result in the proportion of units falling below 60%. While retail is at the heart of town centre uses, other services, such as banks, employment agencies and law firms, as well as restaurants and cafes are also important.
- 7.2. In addition to these daily uses, there is also a need to plan for the night-time economy, with DMLP policy 11 directing A3, A4 and A5 uses to town centres to support this.
- 7.3. Hackney has a hierarchy of town centres, defined by the London Plan. These currently run from a London level major centre (Dalston) to smaller district centres (Hackney Central and Stoke Newington) and finally some 14 local centres (for example, Broadway Market and Wick Road). The centres designation reflects their usage, i.e. Dalston supports significant big-brand retailers, while Upper Clapton road has some business use but is largely groceries and day-to-day amenities. The core strategy and DMLP support A1 as the predominant land use at ground floor level in town centres, defining a primary and secondary frontage in which proportions of A1 must remain over 60%, and defining the area of town centres through the town centre boundary.
- 7.4. The most effective way to understand policy effectiveness is to look at changes to the amount of these uses within town centres. Hackney has increased retail space by 5,987sqm in the last five years. Figure 7.1, below shows the net changes in A1 across the borough, shows the major town centres, followed by 7.2 showing local centres.

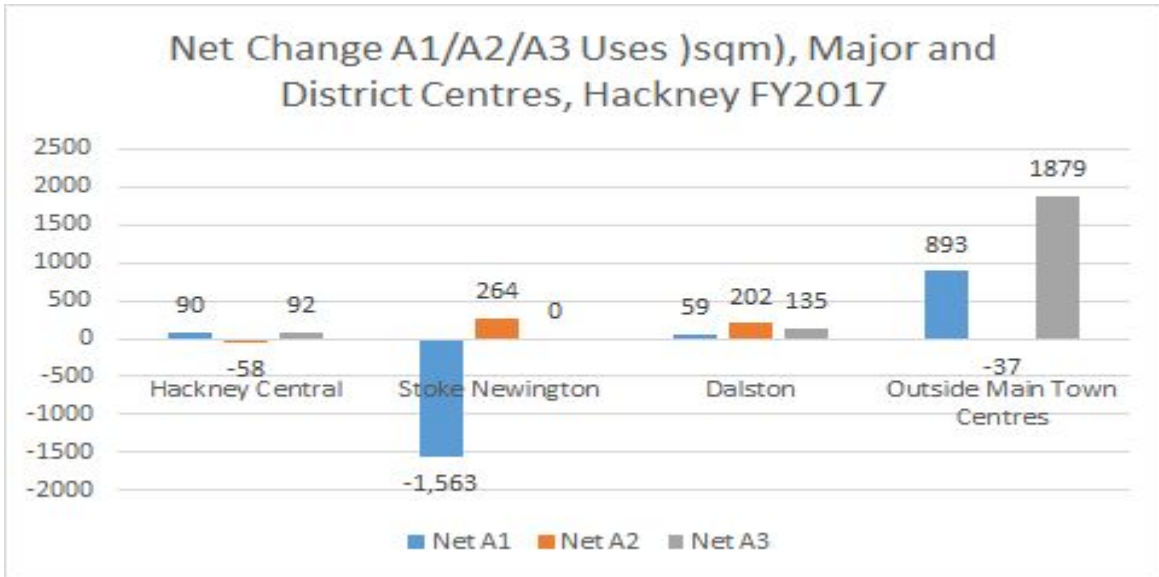


Figure 7.1 Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, Major and District Centres, FY2017

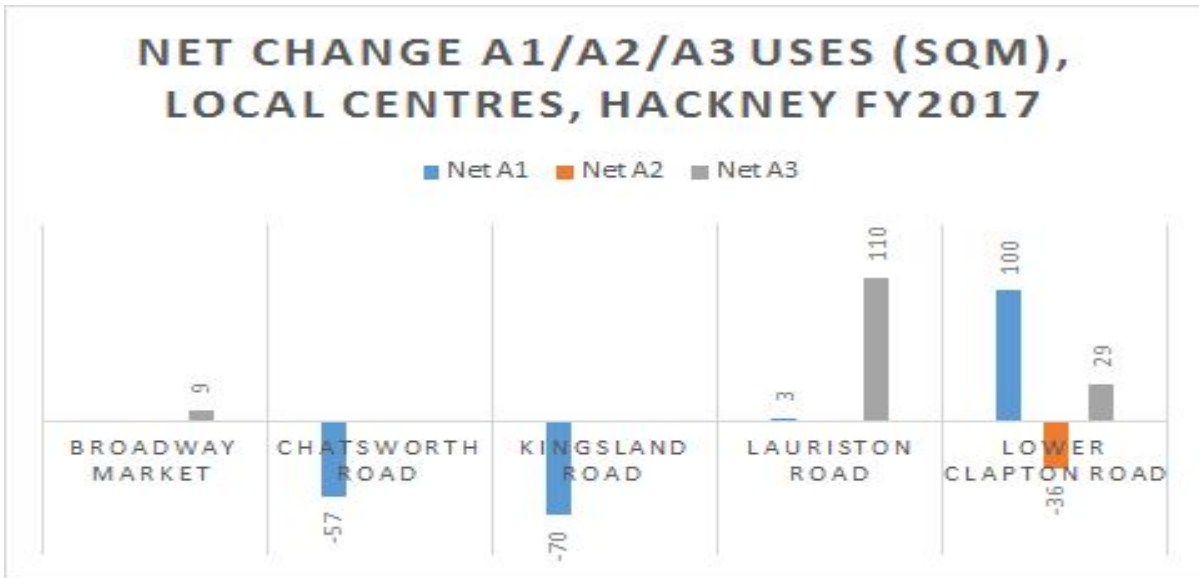


Figure 7.2 Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, Local Centres, FY2017

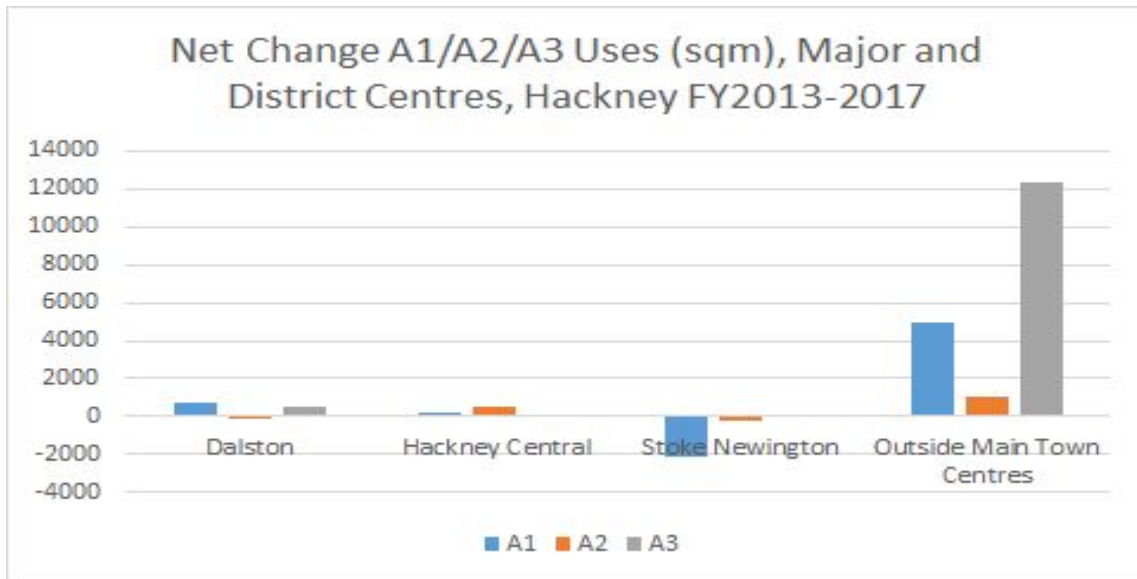
- 7.5. In the reporting year, there has been a net gain of A1 in the district centre of Hackney Central (90 sqm) and the major centre of Dalston (59sqm) and a net loss in Stoke Newington (1,563sqm). Local Centres have seen an overall decrease of 24sqm. Kingsland Road and Chatsworth Road showed a modest loss of A1 floorspace while Lower Clapton Road saw a larger gain. The local centres of Hoxton Street, Manor House, Stoke Newington Church Street, Stoke Newington Road, Upper Clapton Road, Well Street and Wick Road saw no A1/A2/A3 development in FY2017. However, as figure 7.1 shows, the real changes continue to be significant increases outside of town centres where there have been increases in A1, A2 and A3 floorspace, with 2,735sqm of retail provided.
- 7.6. Employment policies, Core Strategy 17 and DMLP 17 allow for A classes to be included in employment-led development in PEAS, aimed at ensuring

active frontages. As figure 7.3 shows, the policy has introduced these types of uses into PEAs, with over 372sqm of A1 and 1053sqm of A3 floorspace completed in FY2017. Looking forward, LP33 policy is aiming to control A1, A2 and A3 usage in PEAS through the designations of Priority Industrial Areas (PIAs) and Priority Office Areas (POAs). A Use Classes are ultimately more complementary to POAs than PIAs.

PEAs FY2017	Net A1 Floorspace	Net A2 Floorspace	Net A3 Floorspace
Shoreditch	-199		1250
Anton Street	459		
Homerton			132
Wenlock			113
Mare Street	112		-442
Outside Town Centre	893	-37	1879

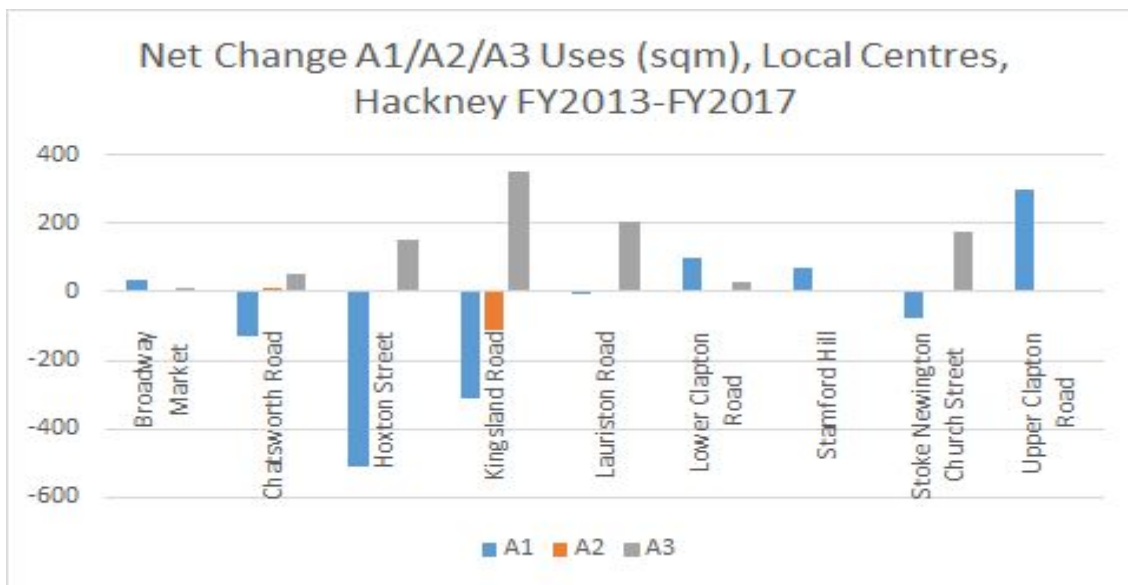
Table 7.1 Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, PEAs vs. Not in Town centres FY2017

- 7.7. While A Class Uses offers some explanation for the large amount of 'A' uses outside town centres, it also suggests that there may new town centres emerging due to changing patterns of work and development. The relative positions and interplay of Employment and Town Centre policies have been considered going forward through the new Local Plan 2033.
- 7.8. In addition to the impact of employment policies, DM11, covering the night-time economy directs increases in A3 uses, as well as A4 and A5 uses to Town Centres, which may account for some of the increases in A3 floorspace, particularly in Shoreditch.
- 7.9. The results for the reporting year mirror the trends over the last 5 years (Figures 7.3 and 7.4) which show significant increases in A1, A2 and A3 uses outside town centres. Within town centres, there is a clear trend for loss of A1 in Stoke Newington High Street and gains in A1 floorspace in Dalston and Hackney Central. There are modest gains in A2 in Hackney Central space and A3 in Dalston.



	Dalston	Hackney Central	Stoke Newington High Street	Outside Main Town Centres
Net A1 Floorspace	752	183	-2,121	4,925
Net A2 Floorspace	-15	484	-264	1,078
Net A3 Floorspace	508	96	150	12,346

Figure 7.3 Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, Major and District Centres FY2013-FY2017



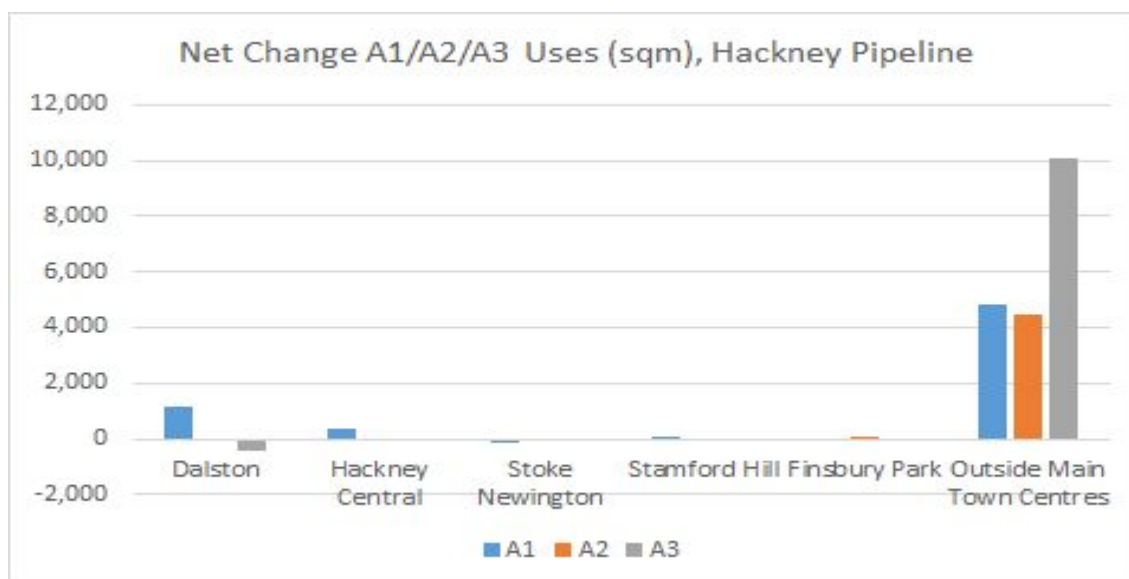
	Broadway Market	Chatsworth Road	Hoxton Street	Kingsland Road	Lauriston Road	Lower Clapton Road	Stamford Hill	Stoke Newington Church Street	Upper Clapton Road
Net A1 Floorspace	36	-129	-509	-310	-4	100	70	-78	300
Net A2 Floorspace		14		-112					
Net A3 Floorspace	9	50	153	352	203	29		176	

Figure 7.4 Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, Local Centres, FY2013-2017

7.10. Changes in Local Centres (shown in figure 7.5, above) vary by centre, with provision of A1 floorspace in Lower Clapton Road, Upper Clapton Road and Stamford Hill increasing by 470sqm, and Broadway Market by 36sqm. A3 provision increased most in Stoke Newington Church Street by 176sqm, Lauriston Road by 203sqm, and Kingsland Road by 352sqm. Kingsland Road shows a net loss of retail and services towards A3, which is likely to be related to its position as a key night-time activity area in the borough. Furthermore, the impacts of night-time economy policies could also be accountable for increases in A3 permissions within town centres.

### Town Centre Pipeline

7.11. The town centre pipeline looks at planning applications for A1, A2 and A3 uses that have been permitted and are under construction, and are shown in figure 7.6, below. The pipeline shows a positive position for the major and district town centres with Dalston expected to gain an addition 1,137sqm of floorspace, Hackney Central to gain 338sqm and Stamford Hill 103sqm. The majority of growth in these activities will continue to be focused outside town centres, with an overall growth in all use classes of 19,367sqm, of which over half, or 10,080sqm, is A3 retail floorspace. This outruns the combined changes within designated centres. As previously noted, this indicates a need to consider the interoperation of employment and town centre policies to ensure the objectives set out in core strategy of focusing these uses in town centres are attained. The issue of town centres has been considered in the new Local Plan 2033 and Draft London Plan - Hackney Central is to be upgraded to a Major centre and Stamford Hill will become a district centre. Oldhill Street, Dunsmure Road, Hackney Downs and Green Lanes have been designated as New Local Centres in the Local Plan 2033 with new Article 4 Directions introduced. Hackney Downs saw a loss of 109sqm of A4 and 42sqm of A3 in FY2017. Green Lanes experienced a loss of 150sqm of A1 in FY2017.



	Dalston	Hackney Central	Stoke Newington	Stamford Hill	Finsbury Park	Outside Main Town Centres
Net A1 Floorspace	1137	338	-146	103		4829
Net A2 Floorspace		-69			65	4458
Net A3 Floorspace	-441					10080

Figure 7.5 Pipeline Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, Major and District Centres Hackney

Local Centres	A1	A2	A3
Broadway Market	-30		
Chatsworth Road	319		
*Oldhill Street	313		
*Dunsmure Road	169		
*Green Lanes	-266		
Hoxton Street	236		40
Stoke Newington Church Street	130		-130

Table 7.2: Net Change A1/A2/A3 Uses, Local Centres Hackney, Pipeline \* New Designation

- 7.12. Changes in Local Centres (shown in figure 7.7, previous page) are generally positive, with A1 provision in Chatsworth Road increasing by 319sqm and Hoxton Street 236sqm. Stoke Newington Church Street is increasing A1 provision by 130sqm but at the same time seeing an equivalent loss of A3 provision. LP33 has designated Dunsmure Road, Oldhill Street, Green Lanes and Hackney Downs as Local Centres, offering an opportunity to strengthen the A1 growth in Oldhill Street and Dunsmure Road, and steady the loss of A1 in Green Lanes.

### Proportion and Vacancy Rates in Town Centres

- 7.13. Hackney's designated town centres are performing well in terms of vibrancy and interest, with a broad range of shops. The latest evidence on the health of the town centres can be found in the Hackney Retail Study (2017).
- 7.14. The Council has, up to 2016, been limited in its ability to control changes of use between some classes (for example, A2 to A3) through permitted development rights (PD Rights). However this has changed with the implementation of two Article 4 Directions to remove PD Rights restricting change of use in the town centres (see Chapter 2).

### Entertainment and night time economy (use classes A4 and A5)

- 7.15. Core strategy policy 11 recognises the contribution of the Night-Time economy to the borough and aims for a managed expansion of uses, specifically in Hackney Central, Stoke Newington, Dalston, South Shoreditch and Broadway Market. DMLP policy 11 sets out these uses as restaurants and cafés (A3), drinking establishments (A4) takeaways (A5) and assembly and leisure (D2).
- 7.16. As is shown in Figures 7.1-7.4, A3 uses have increased across the borough, but increases have been limited within the areas identified by Core Strategy Policy 11. Considering A3 are not specific to the night-time economy (in the sense pubs or nightclubs and takeaways are) it is difficult to draw a clear conclusion about the policies effectiveness in recent years. However, the trend over the last 5 years indicates that the major town centres have gained a modest amount of A3 (754sqm) and the local town centres have increased their A3 space more significantly with 972 sqm, indicating that the policy is having a positive effect. However those same figures also show a total of 11,374sqm of A3 has come forward outside of town centres. The night time economy policy has a particular focus on ensuring that new developments do not have an effect on residential amenity, and therefore this policy may need to be reviewed to ensure it is working effectively to counter new night time economy uses are appropriate. However, it is beyond the scope of the AMR at this time to assess the licensed hours of new A3 units which make up the development pipeline.
- 7.17. A4 uses form part of night-time economy alongside nightclubs (classed at Sui-generis). Traditionally, A4 use classes were independent bars and pubs, but increasingly they form part of mixed use schemes or flexible uses. This makes their monitoring challenging. There have been a comparatively low number of applications involving A4 uses, with the LDD recording a total of 21 applications completed in the last five years or within the pipeline. The A4 floorspace changes as a result of these are shown below in figure 7.10

Church Street	-171
Dalston	-143
Hackney Central	41
Hackney Downs	-109
Lauriston	-155
Lower Clapton	29

Table 7.3 Changes to A4 floorspace in Designated Town Centres, FY2013-FY2017

- 7.18. Whilst the town centres experienced a 508sqm loss, the majority of the loss of 1449 A4 units in Hackney has happened outside of the town centres, with 941 units lost. Looking forward, the pipeline holds only 21 applications concerning

A4 provision, and but these represent a loss of 5142 A4 units, all located outside of the town centres.

- 7.19. Table 7.3 shows a loss of A4 across the borough, with losses within four local centres and the district centre of Dalston. Hackney Central and Lower Clapton saw a modest gain. However, as with other elements of town centres policy, the majority of changes to A4 floorspace happened outside town centre designations. A total of 941sqm of A4 floorspace has been lost outside town centres. Within the pipeline, it can be seen that the loss of -5143sqm in the pipeline is all outside of the designated town centres. Two particular planning applications within the Shoreditch area have had a large impact on the overall A4 loss in Hackney, with 5,740sqm being lost (2016/1347 and 2016/2044), suggesting that there is a gain of A4 across the rest of the pipeline applications.
- 7.20. An important external factor affecting the night time economy are the Special Policy Areas (SPAs) for licensing.. These areas, in Shoreditch and Dalston, strictly limit the grant of licences for late night opening of bars and restaurants.
- 7.21. They have a double impact of both reducing the provision of these uses within Dalston Town Centre and Shoreditch (which is not designated as a town centre) and overall provision in the borough. While SPAs are compatible with planning policy which, by conditions on an application can limit opening hours to maintain neighbour’s amenity and impact on town centres, greater consideration may need to be given to the future strategy of directing these uses into town centres or areas covered by SPAs.
- 7.22. Overall, all new A4 floorspace has been permitted outside of existing town centres, much of which is in Shoreditch and the Central Activities Zone, and largely based around flexible consents and therefore its usage uncertain. The new Local Plan 2033 and Shoreditch AAP will seek to manage this growth effectively and diversify the night time economy.
- 7.23. A5 uses are at a similarly low level, with a limited set of completions and pipeline, which are outlined below in figure 7.11. Planning for A5 uses promotes them within town centres.

Dalston	+24
Stoke Newington	-65
Manor House	-30
Rest of borough	201

Table 7.4 Changes to A5 floorspace, FY2013-FY2017

- 7.24. As figure 7.11 shows, there has been a net increase in A5 floorspace in Dalston, with the provision of 24 new units. Again, as with other town centre uses, although to a lesser degree, changes have happened outside of town



centres, where 201sqm of A5 floorspace has been gained. There is a modest amount of A5 floorspace coming through in Broadway Market (10sqm), with an additional 27sqm outside of the designated town centres.

### **Analysis**

- 7.25. Hackney has seen growth in retail and there is a strong pipeline and high occupancy rates in all town and local centres in Hackney.
- 7.26. Overall, there has been an increase of 3,739sqm of retail (A1) space across the borough over the last 5 years, but a net loss of A1 in town centres in recent years. Hackney Central has gained 183sqm, Stoke Newington High Street lost 2,121sqm, and 752sqm gained in Dalston in the reporting years. Local Centres have seen an overall increase of 524sqm, with Upper Clapton Road and Lower Clapton Road gaining the greatest in the reporting years.
- 7.27. The pipeline for town centres going forward is more positive with Dalston expected to gain an additional 1,137 sqm of retail floorspace, Hackney Central to gain 338 sqm, Stamford Hill to gain 103sqm, although a loss of 146sqm is expected in Stoke Newington. Local Centres are expected to gain 871sqm of A1 floorspace overall.
- 7.28. This indicates that the policy appears to have been somewhat ineffective at safeguarding existing retail in Mayor Town Centres, more so in Local centres. In contrast in the future it appears to be overturned, and may need to be reviewed in relation to Local Centres.
- 7.29. It is important to note that outside of town centre designations there has been an increase of 4,925sqm of new retail space in the reporting years, as well as increases in A2 (1,078sqm) and A3 (12,346sqm) between FY2013-FY2017, and this is expected to increase further, with the pipeline showing a delivery of 19,367sqm.
- 7.30. Planning policies for the night time economy have had mixed results over the last five years. Broadly, A3 uses have increased in all the main town centres. Over the same period 12,346sqm of A3 has come forward outside of town centres.
- 7.31. A4 and A5 uses share a low level of activity and are reported on over the last 5 years. Within A4, there has been a general loss across town centres, although the greatest loss has been outside town centres with a loss of 1,449sqm. This could be due to the adoption of Special Policy Area (SPA) in 2015 which limits licences for these uses within Dalston and Shoreditch, and is likely to have prevented developments coming forward in these places. Local Plan 2033 and Future Shoreditch promote the diversification of the night time economy.

## 8. Communities, Culture, Education & Health

- 8.1. The first objective of the Core Strategy is to tackle inequality and contribute to enhancing community cohesion by improving the quality of the borough. One of the most important functions of planning policy is at the strategic level, supporting both the funding and development of new social, educational and health facilities to benefit the community.
- 8.2. Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy are mechanisms for deriving planning gain from developments which can then be used to benefit the community.
- 8.3. Hackney sets out its infrastructure need in its Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which is updated on a regular basis. This chapter reports on the amounts of S106 contributions received and agreed during the financial year of 2017/18 and also reports on the collection and spend of the community infrastructure levy for that period in accordance with government regulations.

### Planning Obligations

- 8.4. Planning obligations are set out in legal agreements signed between the developer and the Council under a number Acts including Section 106 of Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The planning obligations can be both financial and non financial but typically require a developer to fulfill a number of requirements to mitigate the impact of their development during and construction and on completion.
- 8.5. The financial obligations agreed and received in 2017/18 (excluding Crossrail) are set out in the table below:

	<b>2017/18 Agreed</b>	<b>2017/18 (i.e. Received from and signed within the same year)</b>
General Heads of Term	£4,612,780	£2,522,054
Affordable Housing	£4,571,154	£231,154
Highways	£2,626,281	£885,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>£7,197,435</b>	<b>£3,638,444</b>

Table 8.1: Financial obligations agreed and received in 2017/18

The overall amounts (general heads of terms) received can be further broken down to indicate their broad purpose, as set out below.

	<b>2017/18 Agreed</b>	<b>2017/18 (i.e. Received from and signed within the same year)</b>
<b>Heads of Terms</b>		

Community Facilities	£50,000	£50,545
Education and Training	£109,338	£110,706
Employment and Job Creation (Ways into Work, Affordable Workspace, Training Contribution, Local Employment Contribution)	£2,706,055	£1,777,181
Environmental Improvements (public realm contribution, public realm shoreditch, traffic order)	£822,845	£144,974
Open Space and Nature Conservation (POS Contribution, Tree contribution)	£188,304	£115,958
Sustainability (carbon offset)	£313,748	£219,560
Sustainable Transport (cycle contributions, bus contributions, legible london, car club, travel plan)	£372,490	£53,130
Town Centre Management	£50,000	£50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£4,612,780</b>	<b>£2,522,054</b>

Table 8.2: Further Breakdown of Financial Obligations agreed and received FY2017/18

Heads of Terms	Number of Projects	S106 Contribution value
Education and Training	4	£5,564,020
Environmental Improvements	2	£316,055
Community Facilities	1	£10,681
Highways	17	£786,433
Open Space and nature conservation	2	£25,795
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>£6,702,984</b>

Table 8.2: Planning Obligations Allocations in 2017/18

Heads of Terms	Number of Projects	Spend	Project Details
Affordable Housing	1	£10,088,505	(Estate Regeneration Programme)
Open Space and Nature Conservation (POS Contribution, Tree contribution, Child Play Area)	7	£61,214	Stonebridge Gardens Refurbishment, Haggerston Park Play Area, Street Trees Salcombe Road, London Fields Outdoor Gym, Clissold Park Improvements, Clapton Square Improvements, Stonebridge Garden Park Improvements
Community Facilities	2	£7,493	Edge Youth Spoke Replacement Flooring, Improvement works at 61 Evering Road

Education and Training (Libraries and Education)	5	£1,591,767	Annual Maintenance Programme, Urswick School Expansion, Shacklewell Primary School, Harrington Hill Primary School, Berger School Works
Environmental Improvements (public realm contribution, Environmental Improvements, Towpath contribution)	5	£330,692	Regents Canal, Narrow Way Improvement Programme, Shoreditch Public Realm Improvement Programme, Martello Street Environmental Improvements, Chatham Place Transport and Environmental Improvements
Healthcare Improvements	1	£212,661	Oswald Street Day Centre Centre
Highways	39	£1,101,373	Various
Sustainable Transport	2	£139,644	Narrow Way Improvement Programme, Wenlock Street Junction Improvements
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>£13,533,349</b>	

Table 8.3: Planning Obligations Spending in 2017/18

### Hackney's Community Infrastructure Levy

8.6. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a mechanism to allow local planning authorities to seek to raise funds from new development, in order to contribute to the cost of infrastructure that are necessary to support new development. Hackney adopted its CIL in April 2015. The CIL will directly contribute to the provision of new infrastructure to support growth and development across the borough. Hackney CIL income and expenditure in 2017/18 is detailed in the tables below.

Details	CIL (Reg 123) (£)	Neighbourhood CIL (Reg 59F) (£) (15%)	CIL Applied to Administrative Expenses (£) (5%)	TOTALS (£)
Retained CIL balance from previous reporting years	5,386,423.90	1,007,425.01	336,518.36	6,730,367.27
<b>Total Receipts 2017/18</b>	7,912,016.10	1,478,737.24	494,250.18	9,885,003.52
<b>Total Allocated 2017/18</b>	9,039,102.00	0	494,250.18	9,533,352.17
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	9,039,102.00	0	473,485.00	9,512,587.00

<b>2017/18</b>				
<b>CIL receipts retained at the end of the reporting year</b>	4,259,337.99	2,486,162.25	357,283.54	7,102,783.79

Table 8.4: CIL Income and Expenditure 2017/18

	<b>Development Location</b>	<b>Planning Application Reference No.</b>	<b>Instalments Policy (see notes)</b>	<b>Enforcement Surcharge £</b>	<b>Date of Payment to Borough</b>	<b>Sum Paid to Borough (£)</b>
1	14 Holywell Row London, EC2A 4JB	2015/2251	No	659.79	02/03/2018	£6,420.35
2	27 Castlewood Road, Hackney, London, N16 6DL	2017/3172	No	0.00	13/02/2018	£2,221.10
3	Satellite House 17 Corsham Street, London, N1 6DR	2015/2199	Yes(M)	3300.17	03/11/2017	£371,451.48
4	Land to the rear of 83 Upper Clapton Road, and adjoining 16 Rossendale Street, London, E5 9BU	2015/3923	No	1437.53	28/03/2018	£188,342.51
5	117-119 Stoke Newington High Street, Hackney, London, N16 0PH	2016/1152	No	0.00	27/03/2018	£14,592.15
6	105 Queens Drive London, N4 2BE	2017/4200	No	0.00	28/03/2018	£6,334.56
7	108 Wilberforce Road, London, N4 2SU	2016/1358	No	1466.28	27/03/2018	£9,171.99
8	28-30 Hoxton Square and 31-37 Hoxton Street, Hackney, London, N1	2016/3242	No	0.00	20/10/2017	£52,095.75
9	27 Castlewood Road, London, N16 6DL	2017/2918	No	0.00	13/02/2018	£9,456.31
10	101 Blurton Road, London, E5 0NH	2016/4018	No	0.00	06/02/2018	£980.02
11	21 London Lane, London, E8 3PR	2017/1053	No	0.00	06/02/2018	£2,957.84
12	3 Glebe Road, London, E8 4BD	2014/3757	No	2100.58	16/01/2018	£33,830.58
13	39-45 Gransden Avenue, London, E8 3QA	2015/1895	No	8504.20	29/11/2017	£53,923.20
14	39-45 Gransden Avenue, London, E8 3QA	2015/1895	No	8504.20	22/01/2018	£50,000.00
15	39-45 Gransden Avenue, London, E8 3QA	2015/1895	No	8504.20	31/03/2018	£20,000.00
16	39-45 Gransden Avenue, London, E8 3QA	2015/1895	No	8504.20	31/03/2018	£70,000.00

17	28 Stoke Newington Road, London, N16 7XJ	2014/3744	Yes(M)	2653.46	06/02/2018	£29,469.94
18	32 Dunlace Road, London, E5 0NE	2017/3300	No	0.00	23/01/2018	£952.70
19	Land bounded by Curtain Road/Hewett Street/Great Eastern Street/Fairchild Place/Plough Yard/Hearn Street	2015/3453	No	0.00	28/03/2018	£366,948.64
20	Formerly Royal Park Hotel, 350 Seven Sisters Road, London, N4 2PG	2015/1670	No	2732.54	04/01/2018	£10,047.54
21	39 Brownswood Road, Hackney, London, N4 2HP	2016/3494	No	0.00	05/01/2018	£2,275.60
22	4 Manor Road, London, N16 5SA	2017/1152	No	0.00	22/11/2017	£9,282.05
23	Land at the Corner of Bridport Place and Wiltshire Row, London	2016/2840	No	0.00	16/02/2018	£297,122.82
24	59 Dalston Lane, London, E8 2NG	2015/1817	No	0.00	17/10/2017	£31,127.72
25	56 Fountayne Road, London, N16 7DT	2016/3818	No	0.00	17/10/2017	£2,385.17
26	Tariro House 40 Newington Green London, N16 9PR	2016/0777	No	1318.22	13/11/2017	£7,703.39
27	Tariro House, 40-41 Newington Green, Hackney, London, N16 9PR	2016/3884	No	165.31	13/11/2017	£785.93
28	91 Upper Clapton Road, London, E5 9RU	2015/0776	No	0.00	13/11/2017	£6,837.60
29	74 Glenarm Road, London, E5 0LZ	2015/2540	Yes(M)	398.91	11/10/2017	£2,173.91
30	Former Downsview School, Tiger Way, Downs Road, E5 8QP	2016/0307	No	971.06	09/08/2017	£226,361.65
31	30-36 Stamford Road, London, N1 4JL	2016/4118	No	2100.58	20/10/2017	£56,078.19
32	45 Mildenhall Road, London, E5 0RT	2016/0229	No	903.87	26/10/2017	£5,314.68
33	293-295 Old Street, London, EC1V 9LA	2015/2717	No	0.00	20/10/2017	£102,715.64
34	Cremer Business Centre, 37 Cremer Street, Hackney, London, E2 8HD	2015/1996	No	1406.51	30/08/2017	£207,011.72
35	Bayford Mews, Bayford Street, London, E8 3SF	2015/2373	No	1889.81	17/10/2017	£35,402.01
36	97-137 Hackney Road, London, E2 8ET	2015/3455	Yes(M)	0.00	20/10/2017	£1,007,575.94
37	26 Adolphus Road, London, N4 2AY	2015/4154	No	1710.17	17/10/2017	£11,067.39
38	Elsdale Street, Surgery, 28 Elsdale Street, London, E9 6QY	2014/1812	No	0.00	01/09/2017	£12,775.00
39	1A Downs Road, London, E5 8QJ	2015/0555	Yes(M)	685.89	28/07/2017	£72,708.47

40	Land to the R/O 130-134 Richmond Road, London, E8 3HW	2016/3833	No	0.00	21/08/2017	£94,460.81
41	Former Kingsland Fire Station, 333 Kingsland Road, Hackney, London, E8 4DR	2016/2207	Yes(M)	0.00	19/10/2017	£340,800.08
42	Former Kingsland Fire Station, 333 Kingsland Road, Hackney, London, E8 4DR	2016/2207	Yes(M)	0.00	03/11/2017	£340,800.07
43	106 Green Lanes London, N16 9EH	2015/4547	No	0.00	27/07/2017	£3,311.65
44	106 Green Lanes London, N16 9EH	2015/4547	No	0.00	28/07/2017	£15,478.72
45	Block A 260 Kingsland Road, London, E8 4DG	2016/1368	No	0.00	02/01/2018	£39,719.54
46	168 - 178 Shoreditch High Street, London, E1 6HU	2015/3317	No	0.00	23/08/2017	£119,693.65
47	168 - 178 Shoreditch High Street, London, E1 6HU	2015/3317	No	0.00	23/08/2017	£90,996.08
48	1A Mentmore Terrace London, E8 3PN	2016/1043	No	0.00	31/07/2017	£57,267.03
49	1-12 Otley Terrace, London, E5 9RG	2016/1457	No	0.00	27/03/2018	£7,718.92
50	189 Evering Road, London, E5 8AN	2016/0550	No	427.69	28/07/2017	£2,470.93
51	35 Burma Road, London, N16 9BH	2016/2536	No	0.00	14/09/2017	£724.32
52	240 A Amhurst Road, Hackney, London, N16 7UL	2016/3517	No	335.95	27/07/2017	£1,920.51
53	Aikin Court, 29-35 Barbauld Road, London, N16 0RU	2015/3573	No	0.00	03/07/2017	£80,133.93
54	154-156 Stoke Newington High Street, London, N16 7JL	2014/2828	No	2438.69	10/05/2017	£54,878.69
55	502 Kingsland Road, London, E8 4AE	2016/3083	No	0.00	30/05/2017	£11,607.05
56	New Regent's College Upper School, Nile Street, London, N1 7RD	2016/0300	Yes(M)	2098.34	02/08/2017	£837,699.30
57	New Regent's College Upper School, Nile Street, London, N1 7RD	2016/0300	Yes(M)	2098.34	02/02/2018	£837,699.30
58	32-34 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7EG	2015/2643	Yes(M)	0.00	28/07/2017	£75,208.31
59	32-34 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7EG	2015/2643	Yes(M)	0.00	28/07/2017	£165,145.59
60	5-29 Sun Street, 1-17 Crown Place 8-16 Earl Street, and 54 Wilson Street, London, EC2M 2PS (ONE CROWN PLACE)	2015/0877	Yes(M)	0.00	17/10/2017	£1,655,683.75
61	5-29 Sun Street, 1-17 Crown Place 8-16 Earl Street, and 54 Wilson Street, London, EC2M 2PS (ONE CROWN PLACE)	2015/0877	Yes(M)	0.00	28/04/2017	£1,655,683.75
	TOTAL					£9,885,003.52

Table 8.5: Hackney CIL Income by Development Site in 2017/18

Ref	Name/Description	Status	Project Type	Service	Finance Year	Ward	Spend Total
513	Hackney CIL - Oswald Street Day Centre	Completed	HCIL123 H and S Care	Health and Community Services	2017	Kings Park (M)	£195,000.00
518	Hackney CIL - Primary School Programme - Woodberry Down	Completed	HCIL123 Education	The Learning Trust	2017	Woodberry Down Ward	£307,293.00
519	Hackney CIL - Narrow Way Improvements	Completed	HCIL123 Strat Transport	Streetscene	2017	Hackney Central Ward	£1,045,296.00
520	Hackney CIL - Highways Planned Maintenance	Completed	HCIL123 Strat Transport	Streetscene	2017	Borough wide	£3,745,701.09
521	Hackney CIL - Hackney Marshes Improvements	Completed	HCIL123 Open Space	Parks Team	2017	Hackney Wick Ward	£3,237,805.20
522	Hackney CIL - Hackney Wick Station	Completed	HCIL123 Strat Transport	TfL	2017	Hackney Wick Ward	£508,006.71

Table 8.6: Hackney CIL Expenditure 2017/18 by Infrastructure Type

## Mayoral CIL Receipts in 2017/18

8.7. In addition to Hackney CIL, Hackney is also the collecting authority for Mayoral CIL within the borough. In FY 2017/18 Hackney contributed £3.9 million.

Application No	Site Address	Receipt Date	TOTAL RECEIPT	Amount Paid to TfL (96%)
2013/4232	17 A&B London Lane, London, E8 3PR	21/4/2017	£ 4,708.89	£ 4,520.53
2014/2828	154-156 Stoke Newington High Street, London, N16 7JL	10/5/2017	£ 11,741.21	£ 11,271.56
2013/4000	R Greens 1 Mentmore Terrace London, E8 3PN	10/5/2017	£ 163,088.70	£ 156,565.15
2013/1128	The Kings Crescent, Estate, Queens Drive, London, N4 2XD	17/5/2017	£ 2,613.23	£ 2,508.70
2014/2323	94 Lordship Park London, N16 5UA	17/5/2017	£ 1,186.02	£ 1,138.58
2014/2524	Bentley House 2-26 Bentley Road, London, N1 4BY	22/5/2017	£ 55,772.11	£ 53,541.23
2014/2582	Hackney Marshes	22/5/2017	£ 8,658.50	£ 8,312.16
2013/4033	40c Terrace Road, London, E9 7ES	24/5/2017	£ 561.00	£ 538.56
2013/1381	Stores 1-8 and Land at Corner Regan Way/ Homefield Street, London, N1 6PH	26/5/2017	£ 16,916.79	£ 16,240.12



2016/3083	502 Kingsland Road, London, E8 4AE	30/5/2017	£ 2,483.31	£ 2,383.98
2013/1128	The Kings Crescent, Estate, Queens Drive, London, N4 2XD	30/5/2017	£ 582,750.00	£ 559,440.00
2012/0789	115 Curtain Road, Hackney, London, EC2A 3BS	30/5/2017	£ 27,510.00	£ 26,409.60
2016/0307	Former Downsvie School, Tiger Way, Downs Road, E5 8QP	22/6/2017	£ 368,066.07	£ 353,343.43
2014/0196	16-20 Dereham Place London, EC2A 3HJ	27/6/2017	£ 21,005.52	£ 20,165.30
2013/4234	21 London Lane, London, E8 3PR	28/6/2017	£ 8,927.67	£ 8,570.56
2014/1460	GREAT EASTERN BUILDINGS Reading Lane, London, E8 1DR	30/6/2017	£ 550.65	£ 528.62
2015/3573	Aikin Court, 29-35 Barbould Road, London, N16 0RU	3/7/2017	£ 17,144.54	£ 16,458.76
2013/3931	4 Stoke Newington High Street, London, N16 7PL	14/7/2017	£ 296.32	£ 284.47
2015/4547	106 Green Lanes London, N16 9EH	27/7/2017	£ 708.52	£ 680.18
2016/3517	240 A Amhurst Road, Hackney, London, N16 7UL	27/7/2017	£ 3,122.76	£ 2,997.85
2015/0555	1A Downs Road, London, E5 8QJ	28/7/2017	£ 197,607.36	£ 189,703.07
2016/0550	189 Evering Road, London, E5 8AN	28/7/2017	£ 4,017.75	£ 3,857.04
2015/2643	32-34 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7EG	28/7/2017	£ 75,208.32	£ 72,199.99
2015/2643	32-34 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7EG	28/7/2017	£ 34,250.34	£ 32,880.33
2015/4547	106 Green Lanes London, N16 9EH	28/7/2017	£ 3,311.65	£ 3,179.18
2016/1043	1A Mentmore Terrace London, E8 3PN	31/7/2017	£ 12,252.20	£ 11,762.11
2016/0300	New Regent's College Upper School, Nile Street, London, N1 7RD	31/7/2017	£ 180,310.40	£ 173,097.98
2012/1390	160 Chatsworth Road, London, E5 0LT	8/8/2017	£ 724.60	£ 695.62
2014/2413	Tilia Road, E5 8JJ	11/8/2017	£ 2,288.18	£ 2,196.65
2014/0087	55 Dalston Lane, Hackney, London, E8 2NG	14/8/2017	£ 25,457.32	£ 24,439.03
2012/3856	161 Kingsland Road, London, E2 8AL	15/8/2017	£ 120.70	£ 115.87
2012/3324	Ground and First Floors, 14 Triangle Road, London, E8 3RP	17/8/2017	£ 89.74	£ 86.15
2012/2309	140 Stoke Newington High Street, London, N16 7JL	17/8/2017	£ 64.11	£ 61.55
2012/0997	Duval House, 1-2 Glebe Road, London, E8 4BD	17/8/2017	£ 52.42	£ 50.32
2014/3369	18E Perseverance Works, 25 Hackney Road, London, E2 8DD	21/8/2017	£ 5,101.52	£ 4,897.46
2016/3833	Land to the R/O 130-134 Richmond Road, London, E8 3HW	21/8/2017	£ 3,292.19	£ 3,160.50
2016/3833	Land to the R/O 130-134 Richmond Road, London, E8 3HW	21/8/2017	£ 16,917.56	£ 16,240.86
2015/3317	168 - 178 Shoreditch High Street, London, E1 6HU	23/8/2017	£ 90,996.08	£ 87,356.24
2015/3317	168 - 178 Shoreditch High Street, London, E1 6HU	23/8/2017	£ 69,178.99	£ 66,411.83
2015/1996	Cremer Business Centre, 37 Cremer Street, Hackney, London, E2 8HD	30/8/2017	£ 168,301.45	£ 161,569.39
2014/1812	Elsdale Street, Surgery, 28 Elsdale Street, London, E9 6QY	1/9/2017	£ 240.60	£ 230.98

2014/1812	Elsdale Street, Surgery, 28 Elsdale Street, London, E9 6QY	1/9/2017	£ -	£ -
2013/1613	17 - 20 Parr Street, London, N1 7EN	1/9/2017	£ 5,044.77	£ 4,842.98
2013/2640	143 Mare Street, London, E8 3RH	14/9/2017	£ 12,272.29	£ 11,781.40
2014/1517	The Mews, House Bouverie Mews, London, N16 0AE	14/9/2017	£ 9,565.36	£ 9,182.75
2016/2536	35 Burma Road, London, N16 9BH	14/9/2017	£ 154.97	£ 148.77
2014/2638	51 Northwold Road, London, N16 7DH	19/9/2017	£ 102.96	£ 98.84
2014/2910	51 Evering Road, London, N16 7PU	19/9/2017	£ 120.54	£ 115.72
2013/2237	102 A Albion Drive, London, E8 4LY	19/9/2017	£ 130.58	£ 125.36
2012/2665	141 Graham Road, London, E8 1PD	19/9/2017	£ 680.00	£ 652.80
2014/0100	1 Cricketfield Road, London, E5 8NR	20/9/2017	£ 1,212.91	£ 1,164.39
2015/2540	74 Glenarm Road, London, E5 0LZ	11/10/2017	£ 3,534.81	£ 3,393.42
2012/1644	151 Haggerston Road, Haggerston, London, E8 4JA	11/10/2017	£ 40,074.61	£ 38,471.63
2014/3315	36 Evering Road, London, N16 7QJ	17/10/2017	£ 2,382.10	£ 2,286.82
2012/3677	2 - 4 Tottenham Road, London, N1 4BZ	17/10/2017	£ 20,443.61	£ 19,625.87
2015/2373	Bayford Mews, Bayford Street, London, E8 3SF	17/10/2017	£ 12,367.46	£ 11,872.76
2016/3818	56 Fountayne Road, London, N16 7DT	17/10/2017	£ 1,762.87	£ 1,692.36
2015/1817	59 Dalston Lane, London, E8 2NG	17/10/2017	£ 6,659.73	£ 6,393.34
2015/4154	26 Adolphus Road, London, N4 2AY	17/10/2017	£ 8,178.85	£ 7,851.70
2016/2207	Former Kingsland Fire Station, 333 Kingsland Road, Hackney, London, E8 4DR	19/10/2017	£ 79,531.82	£ 76,350.55
2015/2733	23-28 Penn Street, London, N1 5DL	20/10/2017	£ 24,857.62	£ 23,863.32
2015/2717	293-295 Old Street, London, EC1V 9LA	20/10/2017	£ 77,818.50	£ 74,705.76
2016/3242	28-30 Hoxton Square and 31-37 Hoxton Street, Hackney, London, N1	20/10/2017	£ 42,354.08	£ 40,659.92
2016/1432	23-28 Penn Street, London, N1 5DL	20/10/2017	£ 5,623.40	£ 5,398.46
2012/3708	Land to Rear of 144 - 146 Albion Road, London, N16 9PA	20/10/2017	£ 5,273.54	£ 5,062.60
2016/4118	30-36 Stamford Road, London, N1 4JL	20/10/2017	£ 11,997.85	£ 11,517.94
2015/3455	97-137 Hackney Road, London, E2 8ET	20/10/2017	£ 328,064.26	£ 314,941.69
2014/3749	42 Barretts Grove, London, N16 8AJ	26/10/2017	£ 2,862.91	£ 2,748.39
2016/0229	45 Mildenhall Road, London, E5 0RT	26/10/2017	£ 8,641.72	£ 8,296.05
2016/2207	Former Kingsland Fire Station, 333 Kingsland Road, Hackney, London, E8 4DR	3/11/2017	£ 79,531.82	£ 76,350.55
2015/2199	Satellite House 17 Corsham Street, London, N1 6DR	3/11/2017	£ 217,533.00	£ 208,831.68
2013/2042	51-57 Kingsland High Street, London, E8 2JS	8/11/2017	£ 24,547.84	£ 23,565.93
2015/0776	91 Upper Clapton Road, London, E5 9RU	13/11/2017	£ 5,053.64	£ 4,851.49

2012/2156	The Laundry, 2-18 Warburton Road, London, E8 3RT	13/11/2017	£ 149.30	£ 143.33
2016/3884	Tariro House, 40-41 Newington Green, Hackney, London, N16 9PR	13/11/2017	£ 168.15	£ 161.42
2016/0777	Tariro House 40 Newington Green London, N16 9PR	13/11/2017	£ 1,648.13	£ 1,582.20
2012/0628	Waterfront House, Harry Zeital Way, Hackney, London, E5 9RQ	17/11/2017	£ 959.28	£ 920.91
2013/0457	Holy Trinity Primary School, Beechwood Road, Hackney, London, E8 3DY	20/11/2017	£ 1,348.45	£ 1,294.51
2017/1152	4 Manor Road, London, N16 5SA	22/11/2017	£ 6,860.31	£ 6,585.90
2014/1955	Land rear of 68 Cadogan Terrace, London, E9 5EQ	1/12/2017	£ 22,468.61	£ 21,569.87
2014/3222	17 Micawber Street, London, N1 7TB	2/1/2018	£ 881.43	£ 846.17
2016/1368	Block A 260 Kingsland Road, London, E8 4DG	2/1/2018	£ 8,497.94	£ 8,158.02
2014/0579	81 Sydnor Road, London, N16 7UF	2/1/2018	£ 64.03	£ 61.47
2013/3429	107 Lower Clapton Road, London, E5 0NP	2/1/2018	£ 100.45	£ 96.43
2015/1670	Formerly Royal Park Hotel, 350 Seven Sisters Road, London, N4 2PG	4/1/2018	£ 7,426.09	£ 7,129.05
2013/1079	87-89 Green Lanes, London, N16 9BX	5/1/2018	£ 2,668.65	£ 2,561.90
2012/3558	67a - 71 Dalston Lane, London, E8 2NG	5/1/2018	£ 21,372.91	£ 20,517.99
2014/2379	Clapton Business Centre 107-109 Downs Road, London, E5 8DA	5/1/2018	£ 342.78	£ 329.07
2014/1601	10 Powerscroft Road, London, E5 0PU	5/1/2018	£ 1,152.82	£ 1,106.71
2014/2086	103 Blurton Road, London, E5 0NH	5/1/2018	£ 695.14	£ 667.33
2016/3494	39 Brownswood Road, Hackney, London, N4 2HP	5/1/2018	£ 1,681.88	£ 1,614.60
2017/2307	8-10 New North Place London, EC2A 4JA	5/1/2018	£ 5,266.95	£ 5,056.27
2014/3757	3 Glebe Road, London, E8 4BD	16/1/2018	£ 7,238.01	£ 6,948.49
2016/0300	New Regent's College Upper School, Nile Street, London, N1 7RD	17/1/2018	£ 180,310.40	£ 173,097.98
2012/3839	11 & 12 Broadway Market Mews, London, E8 4TS	23/1/2018	£ 760.78	£ 730.35
2017/3300	32 Dunlace Road, London, E5 0NE	23/1/2018	£ 1,549.10	£ 1,487.14
2015/3483	135-165 Lordship Road, London, N16 5HF	23/1/2018	£ 22,967.53	£ 22,048.83
2012/3839	11 & 12 Broadway Market Mews, London, E8 4TS	23/1/2018	£ 2,411.77	£ 2,315.30
2012/2915	1- 64 St. Leonard's Court, New North Road, London, N1 6JA	24/1/2018	£ 95,350.01	£ 91,536.01
2017/1053	21 London Lane, London, E8 3PR	6/2/2018	£ 632.83	£ 607.52
2016/4018	101 Blurton Road, London, E5 0NH	6/2/2018	£ 1,593.52	£ 1,529.78
2014/3744	28 Stoke Newington Road, London, N16 7XJ	6/2/2018	£ 6,305.06	£ 6,052.86
2013/2238	Land to the rear of 125 Dunlace Road, London, E5 0NG	9/2/2018	£ 1,069.78	£ 1,026.99
2016/2413	Mare Street, Studios, 203-213 Mare Street, London, E8 3QE	13/2/2018	£ 125,751.39	£ 120,721.33
2017/2918	27 Castlewood Road, London, N16 6DL	13/2/2018	£ 6,989.11	£ 6,709.55
2017/3172	27 Castlewood Road, Hackney, London, N16 6DL	13/2/2018	£ 1,641.61	£ 1,575.95

2013/3819	Grange Hall, 9 A Evering Road, London, N16 7QA	16/2/2018	£ 570.04	£ 547.24
2016/2840	Land at the Corner of Bridport Place and Wiltshire Row, London	16/2/2018	£ 63,569.00	£ 61,026.24
2012/1471	30 and 32 Amhurst Road, London, E8 1JN	26/2/2018	£ 2,605.40	£ 2,501.18
2013/0125	19-24 Marcon Place London, E8 1LP	2/3/2018	£ 195.17	£ 187.36
2013/3729	121 Wilberforce Road, London, N4 2SP	2/3/2018	£ 209.48	£ 201.10
2015/2251	14 Holywell Row London, EC2A 4JB	2/3/2018	£ 1,938.58	£ 1,861.04
2015/2381	41 Pitfield Street, London, N1 6DA	21/3/2018	£ 127.13	£ 122.04
2016/1457	1-12 Otley Terrace, London, E5 9RG	27/3/2018	£ 12,551.03	£ 12,048.99
2016/1358	108 Wilberforce Road, London, N4 2SU	27/3/2018	£ 6,778.97	£ 6,507.81
2016/1152	117-119 Stoke Newington High Street, Hackney, London, N16 0PH	27/3/2018	£ 3,121.97	£ 2,997.09
2017/4200	105 Queens Drive London, N4 2BE	28/3/2018	£ 4,681.84	£ 4,494.57
2015/3923	Land to the rear of 83 Upper Clapton Road, and adjoining 16 Rossendale Street, London, E5 9BU	28/3/2018	£ 139,203.00	£ 133,634.88
2015/3453	Land bounded by Curtain Road/Hewett Street/Great Eastern Street/Fairchild Place/Plough Yard/Hearn Street	28/3/2018	£ 126,495.03	£ 121,435.23
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>£ 4,126,346.55</b>	<b>£ 3,961,292.69</b>

Table 8.7: Mayoral CIL 2017/18

App No	Address	Ward	Type	Deed Date	Size (m2)
2016/3242	28-30 Hoxton Square and 31-37 Hoxton Street, Hackney, London, N1	Hoxton East and Shoreditch Ward	Affordable Workspace	4/4/2017	104
2015/3455	97-137 Hackney Road, London, E2 8ET	Haggerston Ward	Affordable Workspace	24/4/2017	1620
2016/2413	Mare Street, Studios, 203-213 Mare Street, London, E8 3QE	London Fields Ward	Affordable Workspace	5/5/2017	419
2015/2199	Satellite House 17 Corsham Street, London, N1 6DR	Hoxton West Ward	Affordable Workspace	6/6/2017	171
2015/3923	Land to the rear of 83 Upper Clapton Road, and adjoining 16 Rossendale Street, London, E5 9BU	Cazenove Ward	Affordable Workspace	7/6/2017	49
2016/1367	27 Dalston Lane, London, E8 3DF	Dalston Ward	Affordable Workspace	13/6/2017	366
2016/3179	Land at Wilmer Place, Stoke Newington, London, N16	Stoke Newington Ward	Affordable Workspace	3/7/2017	132
2016/3736	Hertford and Napier House, 1-2 Cranwood Street, Hackney, London, EC1V 9PE	Hoxton West Ward	Affordable Workspace	10/8/2017	201
2016/3333	35 Shore Road, London, E9 7TA	Victoria Ward	Affordable Workspace	29/11/2017	139
2016/3600	Ion House 1-3 Sheep Lane, London, E8 4QS	London Fields Ward	Affordable Workspace	5/1/2018	316.5
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3413.5</b>

Table 8.8: Affordable Workspace secured in Planning Legal Agreements Signed in 2017/18

## **D1 – Community Uses - Non- residential institutions**

- 8.8. The D1 Use Class refers to non-residential institutions which encompasses a range of uses including schools, nurseries, education and training centres and health centres among others. Between FY2013 and FY2017 there was a 36,771sqm uplift of D1 floorspace in Hackney. FY2017 saw 6,541sqm of additional D1 floorspace provided.

### **Education Floorspace**

- 8.9. The additional floorspace delivered for education purposes specifically is very positive. During FY2017 3,988sqm of additional education floorspace was delivered. Over the last five years an additional 32,360sqm of D1 floorspace for education use was delivered in the Borough.
- 8.10. The April 2018 Childcare Sufficiency Audit found that overall the picture for childcare in Hackney is healthy. There are sufficient places to meet demand and the quality is good.
- 8.11. Hackney has met the supply need up to the end of the plan period. Refer to the Hackney Infrastructure Delivery Plan for further information on educational floorspace planning.

## 9. Transport

- 9.1. Core Strategy Policy 6 and emerging policies in the new Local Plan LP33 aim to reduce car travel and promote healthier alternatives such as cycling, walking and the use of public transport. Planning works closely with transport planning to achieve these outcomes.

### Public Transport developments in Hackney in 2017/18

- 9.2. The Council is committed to upgrading its local transport network in order to facilitate higher levels of walking and cycling, promote better access to public transport, and make our streets and public spaces more attractive to live, work visit and invest in.
- 9.3. The purpose of Hackney's Transport Strategy 2015-2025 is to encourage more walking, cycling and use of public transport for those who live, work and visit the Borough and to continue to reduce the need for private car use. The Strategy supports the objectives set out in the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy 2018. The Hackney Local Implementation Plan (LIP) identifies how the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy will be implemented in the borough. The LIP is in the process of being updated presently.
- 9.4. Car ownership levels in Hackney fell between 2001 and 2011 with the proportion of households with a car dropping from 44% to 34%. Hackney has seen an 8% reduction in motor traffic levels between 1994 and 2011.
- 9.5. Walking levels in Hackney have been increasing over the years; 39% of people in Hackney use walking as their main mode of transport over a seven day period, compared to the Greater London average of 32%.
- 9.6. The Hackney Transport Strategy sets out to create an environment whereby people actively choose to walk and cycle as part of everyday life, which can have a significant impact on public health and may also reduce inequalities in health. Increasing physical activity through active travel (walking and cycling) is also a key strand of the Mayors Transport Strategy , with a long-term target for 2041 of 70% of people reporting two periods of ten minutes spent walking or cycling on the previous day.
- 9.7. Some 37% of Hackney residents are currently meeting this level of active travel exercise, which is the same as the Inner London average but higher than the overall London average of 31% in 16/17. Figure 9.1 below sets out how half of all trips by Hackney residents comprise either walking or cycling – the highest in London.

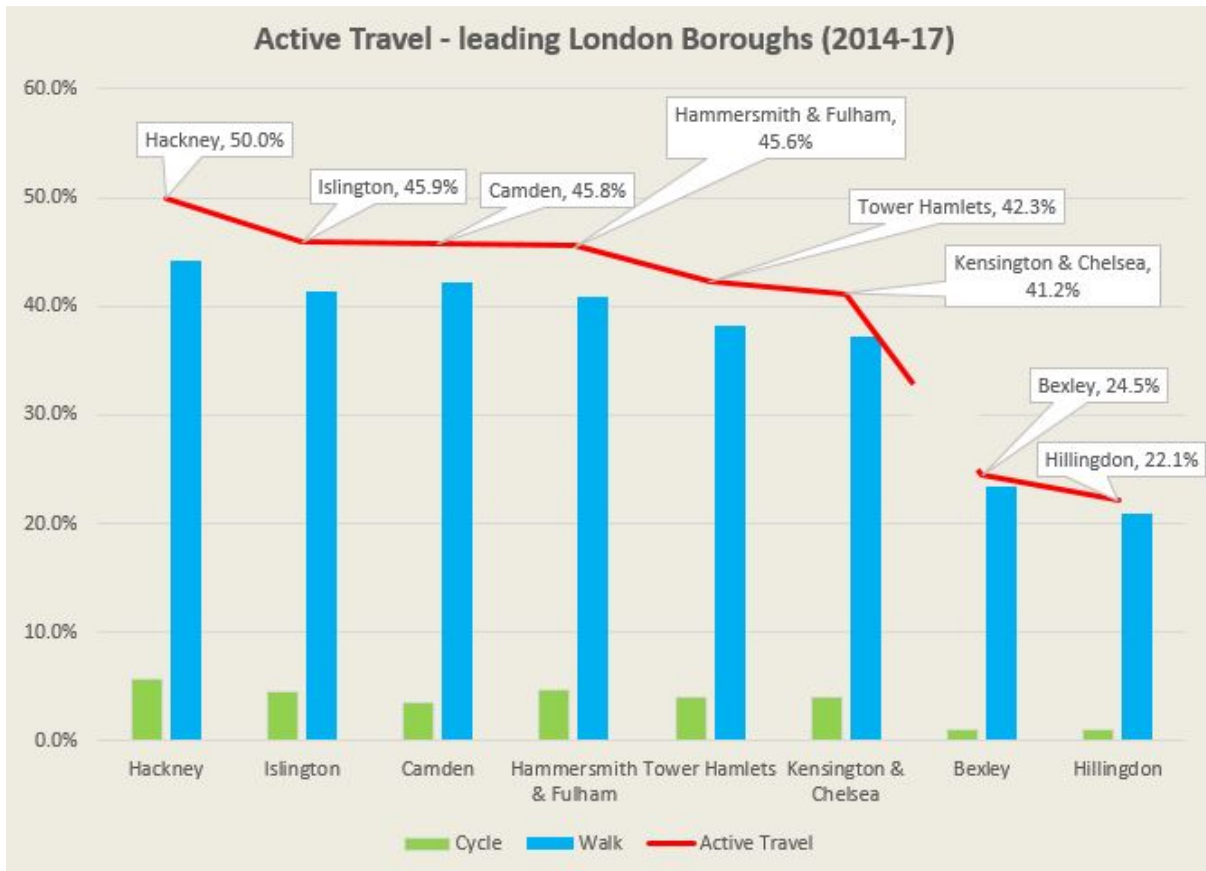


Figure 9.1: Active Travel Leading London Boroughs 2014-2017

## Walking

- 9.8. Walking levels in Hackney have been increasing over the years; 39% of people in Hackney use walking as their main mode of transport over a seven day period, compared to the Greater London average of 32%. Transport policy and investment in Hackney is geared towards prioritising walking and cycling. The Council has a well-deserved reputation for innovative public realm schemes that promote high levels of walking and cycling, improve the local environment and support local economic activity. Walking and cycling trips form a critical part of resident's journeys to work, school and shopping, but are key in their own right as a dominant mode of transport for our residents.
- 9.9. According to the 2017 London Travel Demand Survey (LTDS) with the all trips, seven-day walking mode share, Hackney had a higher percentage of walking trips than anywhere else in London, overtaking Camden, Islington and Hammersmith & Fulham to reach a figure of 44.2%, well above the Inner London average of 37.6%. This puts Hackney in a strong position to meet its local 40% walking share target by 2025, although there is variability in the data series and Hackney was strongly bucking the trend in 2017 in the context of London-wide walking trips showing an overall slight decline.
- 9.10. Building on its policies of promoting Liveable Neighbourhoods, Hackney was one of the first boroughs to introduce 20mph speed limits on all borough

roads and has invested in a large number of walking and cycling schemes across the borough, including:

- Hackney Central Narrowway project - completed;
- Hackney Central Liveable Neighbourhoods Scheme – recently awarded £8.7m to transform three of the worst Borough junctions for accidents, reduce severance and encourage more walking, cycling and vitality of a key town centre;
- Stoke Newington gyratory removal – working in partnership with TfL and other key Stakeholders (project on-going);
- Seven Sisters Road narrowing and public realm improvement scheme - working in partnership with TfL and other key stakeholders to reduce traffic dominance and severance caused by this dual carriageway road;
- Shoreditch Plan – urban realm improvements to improve walking and cycling (on-going);
- Low Emission Neighbourhood – introduce a package of measures to improve air quality and promote sustainable transport (on-going);
- Pocket Parks – recently developed scheme to encourage urban greening, place making and play on Hackney streets.

9.11. A particular focus of the borough is to encourage children to walk to school and the borough has set a 70% walking to school target (both primary and secondary) for 2025. While walking to school mode shares are now consistently above 60%, the mode share has fallen off slightly since the early part of the decade and is now in the low 60s. To further encourage this Hackney has pioneered the introduction of ‘School Streets’ where streets around a school temporarily become pedestrians and cycles only at set times in the morning and afternoon.

9.12. Hackney has by far the highest levels of residents cycling to work in London, at 15.4% of all commuter journeys (based on the 2011 Census and taking into account those who do not work or work from home) it is substantially greater than the second highest Borough (Islington at 10.1%) and is almost four times greater than the London average of 4.3%. Nationally, only Cambridge (31.9%), Oxford (18.7%), and the Isles of Scilly (18.4%) have higher rates of cycling to work.

**Passenger usage at Hackney’s Main Stations**

9.13. Passenger usage at railway stations in the borough primarily reflects the levels of growth at a station which is either economic or housing driven. This growth is an important indirect indication of the effectiveness of planning policy in both encouraging public transport usage and providing access to these services. All the stations in Hackney (with the exception of Hackney Central ) are showing an increase in entries and exits compared to 2015/16.

STATION	ENTRIES & EXITS 2016-17	ENTRIES & EXITS 2015-16	INTERCHANGE 2016-17
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HACKNEY CENTRAL	4,829,020	5,978,530	2,906,018
HACKNEY DOWNS	3,901,394	2,266,824	2,405,254
HACKNEY WICK	2,140,198	2,103,982	296
HAGGERSTON	3,323,048	3,187,120	
HOXTON	2,996,342	2,931,902	
HOMERTON	4,815,576	4,652,282	
CLAPTON	1,805,730	1,598,734	
DALSTON JUNCTION	5,296,038	5,139,640	
DALSTON KINGSLAND	6,184,348	5,931,382	
SHOREDITCH HIGH STREET	7,855,004	7,661,254	
STOKE NEWINGTON	1,367,018	1,165,432	
STAMFORD HILL	579,230	505,130	
RECTORY ROAD	982,934	939,602	
LONDON FIELDS	1,330,998	1,184,294	
OLD STREET	5,323,546	3,611,484	
TOTALS EXCLUDING INTERCHANGE	52,730,424	48,857,592	

Table 9.1: Passenger Numbers through Stations 2015-2017

9.14. Hackney's stations continue to improve year on year, with a total of 52,730,424 entries/exits at stations in 2016/2017. The Table 9.1 shows that there has been significant increases in station usage over the last one year, with Old Street recording year on growth of about 45% . Clapton is showing year on growth of over 10% and Stamford Hill and Stoke Newington are showing year on growth around 15%. However growth appears to be decelerating at some centres including Hackney Central and Dalston Kingsland/Junction, with passenger numbers decreasing. Overall, the Overground lines in Hackney have been highly successful, although the Dalston stations are showing a lower combined increase and Hackney Central a decrease in 2017. TFL is working to improve capacity, primarily

through the addition of an extra car to all services presently operating on the Overground Network.

### Net Car and Cycling Spaces

- 9.15. Car parking standards are established by the London Plan, which aims to reduce their provision. Car and Cycle spaces in developments are a key indicator of the effectiveness of policy by directly reducing the supply of space in which new residents can place vehicles – though some spaces, for example those for disabled users, are exempt.

Schemes	Net Car Spaces (inc disabled)	Net Spaces Per Scheme	Net Cycle Spaces	Cycle Spaces Per Scheme	Percentage Car Free
Approvals 2014/15	68	0.3	4413	23	88%
Completions 2014/15	196	3.1	963	16	88%
Approvals 2015/16	38	2.11	1803	22	94%
Completions 2015/16	59	2.03	1349	31	87%
Approvals 2016/17	153	8.5	5763	99	93%
Completions 2016/17	363	14.5	1993	46	87%
Approvals 2017/18	518	16	3847	82	88%
Completions 2017/18	469	19.5	1406	21	87%

Table 9.2, Net Car and Cycle Spaces, 2014-2017, Hackney

- 9.16. Table 9.2 shows that overall, the policy has been effective at delivering car free development; 87% of completed development were car free in 2016/17, 93% in 2016/17 and 88% in 2017/2018. The number of car parking (disabled included) spaces varies greatly from year to year. 2.03 were delivered per scheme in 2015/16, a decrease of 1.07 per scheme since 2014/15. However, this figure went up by to 14.5 car parking spaces (including disable) per scheme in 2016/17 and 19.5 in 2017/2018, which was mainly due to the completion of large Estate Regeneration projects in the Borough. Cycle space provision has consistently gone up with 3847 cycle spaces approved in 2017/18 of which 1406 have been delivered to date.

- 9.17. Core Strategy Policy 6, DML DM47 and emerging policies in the new Local Plan 2033 also aim to reduce car usage in the borough, by encouraging car free developments. Overall, in FY2017, 93% of completed development were car free. In FY2017/18, cycle space provision was high at 3847 spaces approved in new developments. Policy may need to consider how it can ensure larger schemes are not exempt from car free development in order to continue the net loss of parking spaces achieved in recent years.
- 9.18. Hackney Council will continue to seek to develop policies of re-prioritising the needs of road users away from the car and more towards pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users in line with National Guidance. At a local level, Hackney has sought to improve conditions through a variety of interventions including upgrading the public realm, managing parking demand through controlled parking zones, removing gyratories and one way streets, and introducing traffic calming measures.

## 10. Open Spaces

10.1. One of the objectives of the Core Strategy is to ensure that Hackney's natural environment, including wildlife habitats and landscape character is protected and conserved and that new development identifies, protects and enhances important assets. Core Strategy policy 26 requires that there be no loss of open space within the network of designated open spaces, and DMLP DM32 requires new developments to provide new open space in developments. Hackney has green space totalling almost 396 acres, almost all of which is protected by planning designations which seek to restrict loss.

### Changes to Open Space in the Borough

10.2. Core Strategy policy 26 seeks to safeguard existing open space in Hackney, by preventing the loss of designated open space. There was a gain of 0.433 Ha of open space in Hackney from schemes completed in FY2017/18.

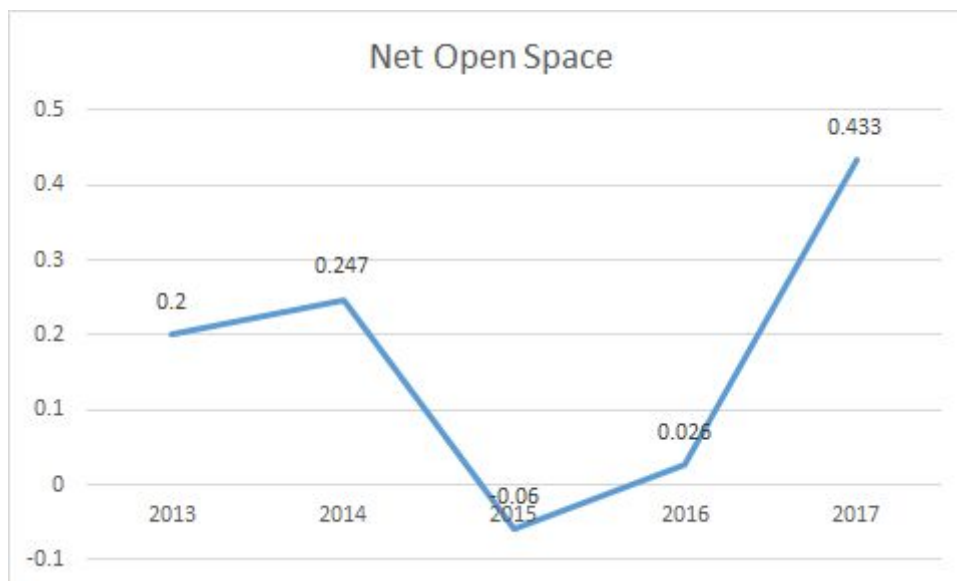


Figure 10.1: Open Space Delivery FY2013-17, Hackney

10.3. Figure 10.1 indicates that there has been a net gain of open space in Hackney over the last five years of around 1.056ha.

10.4. There is further 0.348 hectares of new open space within developments that have approval. Of this, 0.248 hectares is from developments that have already commenced. Opportunities to secure new open space are limited and maximised alongside other new policy initiatives for urban greening set out in the Local Plan 2033.

### Green Flag Awards for parks

10.5. Green Flag awards are given for a high level of environmental quality, and are awarded based upon 5 year plans for the improvement of parks. In 2017/18, 25 parks in Hackney achieved green flag status. These were:

- Albion Square, N1
- Aske Gardens, E8
- Butterfield Green, N16
- Cassland Road Gardens, E9
- Clapton Pond, E5
- Clapton Square, E5
- Clissold Park, N16
- De Beauvoir Square, N1
- Hackney Downs, E5
- Hackney Marshes, E9
- Haggerston Park, E2
- Hoxton Square, N1
- Kynaston Gardens
- London Fields, E8
- Mabley Green, E9
- Mark street gardens EC2A
- Millfields Park, E8
- Shoreditch Park, N1
- Springfield Park, E5
- St John's Churchyard Gardens, E5
- St Thomas's Square Gardens, E9
- Stonebridge Gardens
- Well Street Common, E9
- West Hackney Recreation Ground, N16
- Woodberry downs park N4

10.6. This is an increase of 2 new awards over the previous financial year, with Mabley Green and St Thomas's Square Gardens being the additional parks awarded Green Flags, indicating that the quality of parks is growing. Hackney currently has 25 Green Flag Awards, which includes all of those listed above plus Stonebridge Gardens and Kynaston Gardens. All of Hackney's District and Regional Parks are designated along with many local spaces.

### **Planning Obligations for open spaces over 5 years**

10.7. Planning obligations are a direct result of planning for new development and are tailored to the needs of the area on an agreement basis, contributing to the improvement of open spaces. Several projects were funded out of S106 in Hackney for open space in 2017/18 which are listed below:

- Stonebridge Gardens refurbishment
- Haggerston Play Park Area
- Street trees, Salcombe Road
- London Fields Outdoor Gym
- Clissold Park Improvements
- Clapton Square Improvements
- Stonebridge Garden Park Improvements

10.8. It should be noted that since April 2015, open space provision has been identified as a type of infrastructure on the Council's CIL Regulation 123 list

and as result funding for open space can no longer be negotiated as part of planning legal agreements reducing the funding available for future projects.

### **Analysis**

- 10.9. As the inner London Borough with a large amount of green space, Hackney has been historically successful at protecting green spaces for its citizens. Core Strategy policy 26 looks to protect and improve the existing open space network, and covered by DMLP policies 31 and 34 which protect open space as well as biodiversity. Overall, the policy has been effective in protecting open space given the generally positive trend in open space delivery for the last 5 years. The new Local Plan seeks to secure additional open space alongside urban greening recognising projected population increases.

## 11. Design and Heritage

- 11.1. One of the overarching objectives of the Core Strategy is to Protect and enhance the quality of Hackney's historic environments through a sensitive approach to existing character. Core Strategy policy 24 requires that all development should enrich and enhance the built environment that developments make a positive impact, with special reference to historic buildings and landscapes under policy 25. These are further codified through DMLP policy DM1 which places design at the centre of the planning process. Performance of these policies is difficult to measure, as design quality is a subjective matter. However, there are a range of statistics around heritage. These primarily relate to protection of historic buildings or areas are regulated by Historic England in collaboration with the borough.

### Heritage at Risk

- 11.2. The Heritage at Risk Register is operated by Historic England and, as the name suggests identifies historic buildings, structures and areas at risk of neglect, decay and unlawful works. Comparison of the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register with the 2016 Register for Hackney shows a reduction in the number of listed buildings at risk in the borough by 2 sites, or around 6%, from 31 to 29 sites. This overall figure hides the churn in the register: more than 2 sites were removed, but then others were added. There is a trend for churches to be added, relating to available grant schemes.
- 11.3. It is likely that more buildings will be taken off of the register in coming years, with planning policy helping to bring forward sensitive redevelopment of these sites. Of the buildings on the October 2017 register, 17 are the subject of development schemes or restoration proposals at various stages and/or enforcement action which should see them removed from the register in the coming years.
- 11.4. Three Conservation Areas (Dalston Lane (West), Mare Street and Sun Street) have been identified as being at risk. Dalston Lane (West) had its Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan revised and renewed in January 2017 and it is hoped that once the large development project known as Dalston Lane Terrace is complete, it can be removed from the register. Mare Street and Sun Street will be subject to review in the proposed Conservation Areas Review and this review will address their boundaries and other issues.

### Conservation Areas

- 11.5. Hackney contains a large number of conservation areas that protect the character and appearance of a diverse range of historic environments. The total number of conservation areas in the borough currently stands at 31, covering over a quarter of the borough. Conservation areas provide extra controls for demolition, tree works and advertising and limit permitted development rights, meaning that applications must be made for certain

external alterations and extensions to ensure they are in keeping with the character of the area.

- 11.6. The Shacklewell Green Conservation Area was designated in February 2018 and comprises several streets of planned, late Victorian terraces to the west of the green along with the Grade II\* listed St Barnabas Church and a number of other buildings. A full character appraisal of the conservation area was produced, which sets out its important qualities and an Article 4 Direction is proposed over part of the conservation area to protect its uniform character. This is due to come into effect in October 2019.
- 11.7. In 2019 the Council will be reviewing the boundary and character appraisal of the existing Leabridge Conservation Area and will be looking to designate a new conservation area in the Finsbury Park/Brownswood area. Both of these pieces of work are high priority following work carried out borough wide as part of the 2017 Conservation Areas Review (CAR), which sought to identify potential new conservation areas and existing areas most in need of review. The review of Leabridge Conservation Area and the designation of the Finsbury Park Conservation Area is expected in late 2019.

### **Tall Buildings**

- 11.8. Tall buildings are of particular interest primarily as they represent some of the largest and most complex planning applications the borough deals with and they significantly test the strength of planning policy. Hackney takes a case-by-case approach to Tall Buildings in the borough, in line with Hackney's 2017 borough wide Characterisation Study which replaces the 2005 Hackney Tall Buildings Strategy.
- 11.9. A total of 10 tall buildings have been built since 2013. In FY2017, 2 tall buildings were completed, of 10 and 15 storeys. 18 tall buildings of 10 storeys or greater are in the pipeline. The applications for taller buildings are predominantly for the wards of Haggerston, Hoxton and New River. No new tall buildings were approved in FY2017.

### **Hackney Design Awards**

- 11.10. The Council first ran the Hackney Design Awards (HDAs) programme in 2004 and it has been run successfully every two years since then. It is widely acknowledged that the HDAs are an established part of Council's programme of events that enhances its reputation and promotes good architectural and urban design in Hackney. The Hackney Design Awards are one way to ensuring development in Hackney is delivered to the highest possible standard and to enable high quality development through a range of initiatives (Design Review Panels etc) and partnerships.
- 11.11. Hackney Design Awards celebrate the rich and diverse new high-quality architecture and open spaces that contribute to the borough's reputation as a hub of some of the best buildings and places in London.



11.12. The 2018 Hackney Design Awards were run on a similar basis to previous years. We received 42 project nominations and the Judging Panel was convened in October to determine a shortlist of 15 schemes. The winners of the 2018 will be announced at an awards ceremony in February 2019, including the announcement of the People's Choice Award, which was voted on by the public in late 2018. The Awards:

- Acknowledge, promotes and rewards buildings and public spaces throughout Hackney that make a positive contribution to the lives of people and places throughout the borough – this in turn raises the awareness of the built environment across Hackney's diverse communities.
- Reward the client for having the vision, the highly skilled architects and designers who bring the vision to life, and the competent contractor for constructing buildings to a high standard of finish.
- Send a positive message to the design and development industry that Hackney is serious and committed to achieving high quality design for its residents and businesses.

### **Analysis**

11.13. Overall the situation has been positive for heritage and design in Hackney, with a reduction in the number of buildings at risk. Importantly, this has been due to efforts to regenerate these buildings into ways which safeguard the character while setting them on a sustainable footing.

## 12. Planning Performance

- 12.1. The performance of Development Management is important to both the Council and Central Government, who measure performance. In some cases, Hackney sets a higher target than Central Government. It should be noted that these statistics reflect the most recent dataset. Performance is measured by speed of decision making and quality:
- Speed: 70% of Major applications must be determined within 13 weeks of validation (Government targets are 60%); 75% of minor applications must be determined within 8 weeks of validation (Government target is 70%). 80% of all other applications completed within 8 weeks,
  - Quality: 70% of appeals to planning applications must be dismissed.
- 12.2. Hackney also has its own performance targets which cover a broader range of subjects:
- Speed 80% of planning applications vetted within 5 working days; 80% of planning searches carried out within 10 working days;
- 12.3. As shown in table 12.1, below, the speed at which applications were processed through FY2017 exceeded targets, particularly for major planning applications. Processing of other applications was consistently above target, averaging 85%.
- 12.4. Quality has also been maintained in FY2017. A total of 105 appeal cases were submitted, of which 71% were dismissed.

Indicator	Target	2017-2018				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Percentage of major planning applications determined within 13 weeks (ex N1 157a)	70%	100% (10 of 10)	100% (11 of 11)	100% (10 of 10)	100% (6 of 6)	100% (37 of 37)
Percentage of minor applications determined within 8 weeks	75%	73% (168 of 230)	80% (201 of 250)	77% (167 of 217)	83% (209 of 252)	79% (745 of 949)
Percentage of other applications determined within 8 weeks	80%	85% (287 of 337)	81% (235 of 290)	84% (246 of 294)	90% (241 of 267)	85% (1009 of 1188)
Percentage of planning appeals dismissed	70%	81% (21 of 26)	83% (15 of 18)	61% (20 of 33)	66% (18.5 of 28)	71% (74.5 of 105)

Table 12.1: General Planning Performance, 2017/18, Hackney

- 12.5. Internal targets are more varied in areas covered but are largely focused on speed of decision making. Validation services undershot its target (80%) in

2017/18. Data for planning searches processed in 10 days was not complete at the time of this report.

Indicator	Target	2017-2018				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
% Applications vetted within 5 days	80%	35%	51%	71%	58%	54%
% planning searches processed in 10 days	80%	TBC	14% (15-20 working day average)	96%	TBC%	TBC%

Table 12.2: Planning Performance, Local Indicators, 2017/18, Hackney

- 12.6. Building control also accords to targets. The Building control team work to inspect new properties and assess their compliance with buildings regulations. Their performance targets are based around speed as well as well as aiming to build their market share versus private companies which provide the same service.
- 12.7. Over FY2017, the building control team achieved a market share of 32%, below the target of 50%. The percentage of chargeable applications processed within 3 working days improved from the previous monitoring period, and achieved over the target, at 89%. 82% of full plan pre-decisions were given within 15 days, below target but with mitigating circumstances of ICT issues affecting results. The number of site investigations undertaken within one day of request exceeded the target by 9%. Finally, of the data available for the number of completions certificates issued within 5 days of an inspection, the result was slightly below target, at 86%.

Indicator	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Percentage market share of building regulations working applications	50%	33%	36%	27%	29%	32%
Percentage of Building Regulations chargeable applications acknowledged within 3 working days (Full Plans, Building Notices, Regularisation & Demolition Notice applications)	80%	61%	67%	91%	84%*	89%*

% of Building Control Full Plans Pre decisions given within 15 days	90%	77.5%	91%	88%	69%*	82%*
% site inspections undertaken within 1 working day from request (service standard)	80%	95%	93%	84%	81%*	89%*
% of completion certificates issued within 5 days of an approved inspection subject to receipt of appropriate documentation (service standards)	90%	*	*	98%	79%*	86%*

Table 12.3: Building Control Performance \*ICT upgrade affected the figures for this period

### **Analysis**

- 12.8. Overall, the performance of planning has improved over the past year, with targets across development management exceeded; 100% of Major Planning Applications were determined in accordance with agreed timescales, beating the target of 70%. A total of 37 major applications were processed. 79% of minor applications were determined within 8 weeks, also beating the target of 75% and 85% of other applications were processed within their 8 week deadline, beating a target of 80%. The quality of decisions was just above target, with 71% of cases taken to appeal being dismissed. Validation was below target, with 54% of applications processed in 5 days against an 80% target. This may be accounted for by very large or complex applications being received, plus significant issues with the ICT system and the Print room.
- 12.9. Building control performance shows that the team has come in below target for market share in FY2017. However, of Chargeable applications processed within 3 working days, the target (80%) was exceeded by 9%. Full Plans Pre decisions were below the target at 82%. The number of site investigations undertaken within one day of request was significantly above (9%) target, with 89% of visits being undertaken in FY2017. 86% of completion certificates were issued within 5 days, 4% under target.
- 12.10. Overall, the service looks to be continuing to improve.

## **13. Appendix - Site Allocations in the SALP and Area Action Plans**

- 13.1. A number of Hackney's development plans allocate sites for development. The Site Allocations Local Plan (2016) allocates sites across the borough for development and is the key provider of new sites to deliver housing and other land uses. In addition to this document Hackney currently has three area action plans which designate sites and prescribe specific policy for Manor House, Dalston and Hackney Central. These site allocations will be replaced by Local Plan 2033, and Area Action Plans for Shoreditch and Stamford Hill. Further information about the status of the existing site allocations is set out in the Proposed Submission Local Plan ([hackney.gov.uk/lp33](http://hackney.gov.uk/lp33)).

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# **Hackney's Local Development Scheme 2018 - 2021**

**The Planning Service**

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Council as the local planning authority prepares planning policy documents that shape the future development of the borough<sup>1</sup>. These policy documents ensure that there is coordination with the Council's corporate aims and strategies and provide the basis for decisions on planning applications.
- 1.2 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) outlines the content of planning policy documents and the programme for preparing or reviewing them. The LDS program helps to ensure the delivery of key planning policy documents to continue to assist in the effective spatial planning of the Borough.
- 1.3 The LDS is reviewed regularly to keep it up to date. The previous version of the LDS came into effect on 18 July 2016 and covered the period 2016 to 2019. This LDS covers the period 2018 – 2021. It provides details on the adoption and progression of previously identified documents, and identifies new documents required to maintain an up to date planning policy framework.

## 2.0 Hackney's existing planning policy framework

- 2.1 Hackney's planning policy framework is made up of a number of adopted Local Plans that have been subject to a statutory process and have been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, and a number of other Local Development Documents such as Supplementary Planning Documents, that provide guidance to higher level policies. It currently includes the following Local Plans:
  - The Core Strategy (2010)
  - Development Management Local Plan (DMLP) and Policies Map (2015)
  - Site Allocations Local Plan (2016)
  - Area Action Plans for Hackney Central (2012), Dalston (2013), and Manor House (2013)
- 2.2 There are a number of adopted Supplementary Planning Documents and supplementary planning guidance, including:
  - Hackney Central and surrounds masterplan SPD (2017)
  - St Mary's Lodge Planning Brief SPD (2017)
  - Stoke Newington Town Hall planning and design guidance (2017)
  - Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2016)
  - Residential Extensions SPD (2009)
  - Public Realm SPD (2012)
  - Planning Contributions SPD (2015)

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<sup>1</sup> The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) is the planning authority for Hackney Wick and produces planning policies for that part of the borough.

- South Shoreditch SPD (2006)
- Affordable Housing SPD (2005)
- Finsbury Park SPD (2014) - prepared jointly with Islington and Haringey
- Shopfront Design Guide

2.3 Other documents that sit alongside the Local Plan are: Article 4 Directions, the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), and Community Infrastructure Charging Schedule (CIL).

- Article 4 Directions: The following Article 4 Directions to withdraw specific permitted development rights for different parts of the borough, have been made and have come into effect:
  - Office use to residential use (in all Priority Employment Areas not already exempt, Hackney Central Area Action Plan (AAP), and Hackney Central and Stoke Newington District Town Centres) in effect since 15th September 2016.
  - Flexible town centre uses (in all of the Borough's Major and District Town Centres and in the local shopping centres) in effect since 15 September 2016.
  - Retail to residential use (in all of the Borough's Major and District Town Centres and in the local shopping centres) in effect since 15 September 2016.
  - Light industrial to residential use (borough-wide) in effect since 14 May 2018
  - Storage and distribution to residential use (borough-wide) in effect since 14 May 2018
  - Launderettes to residential (applies to all launderettes in the borough which are outside of Conservation Areas) in effect since 14 May 2018.
  - Chesham Arms - An immediate Article 4 Direction for The Chesham Arms Public House, 15 Mehetabel Road took effect on 6th March 2015 removing permitted development rights for any change of use.

In addition to the above, the Council has made additional non-immediate Article 4 Directions (A4D) to withdraw permitted development (PD) rights in parts of the borough, as follows:

- Office to residential use in the Exemption area. The current Government exemption expires in May 2019 so an Article 4 Direction has been made to remove the PD rights for change of use from office to residential, due to come into effect in March 2019.
- Flexible town centre uses: A4D to remove the PD right for flexible changes of use in the additional town centre areas proposed in LP33, due to come into effect in January 2019.
- Retail to residential use: A4D to remove the PD right for change of use from retail to residential in the additional town centre areas proposed in LP33, due to come into effect in January 2019.

- **The Statement of Community Involvement (2014)** sets out how the Council will involve organisations and individuals in the preparation and review of its planning documents and decisions about planning applications. The production of the Council's planning documents should be in accordance with the SCI. This will be reviewed in 2019.
- **The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)** details the progress made on preparing planning policy documents and once they are approved, progress on delivering policies within the documents. The AMR is produced annually.
- **The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** The Community Infrastructure Levy helps to deliver infrastructure to support new development. Most new development which creates net additional floor space of 100 square metres or more, or creates a new dwelling, is potentially liable for the levy. Hackney's CIL charging schedule setting out rates payable was adopted in April 2015.

2.4 **Neighbourhood Plans** can be produced by designated Neighbourhood Forums for designated Neighbourhood Areas. Neighbourhood Plans need to be in conformity with the Council's Local Plan policies, the London Plan and national policy. The Council has approved Neighbourhood Areas and Forums, enabling Neighbourhood Plans to be brought forward, for: Chatsworth Road (July 2013) and Finsbury Park and Stroud Green Area (September 2018). Neighbourhood Areas have also been approved for: Central Stamford Hill Neighbourhood Area - designated July 2013; Queen Elizabeth Lordship Neighbourhood Area - designated January 2015; and East Shoreditch Neighbourhood Area - designated February 2015.

### 3.0 National and Regional Policy

**National Policy:** Changes to legislation and national policy have affected the scope and content of this LDS. Recent changes include updates to the National Planning Policy Framework (2018) and National Planning Practice Guidance (2018). Since the last LDS there have also been further changes to permitted development rights, to which the Council has responded by introducing new Article 4 Directions to remove permitted development rights.

**London Plan:** The London Plan is part of the Council's overall development plan and the Council's Local Plans must be in general conformity with the London Plan. The London Plan was updated in 2015 and 2016 and a draft new London Plan has been published for consultation. The Council has worked with the GLA on shared evidence to inform the draft new London Plan.

## 4.0 Preparing Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents

**4.1 Local Plans** are planning policy documents that have the most weight in decision making. They are subject to a number of stages of consultation and examination by an independent inspector appointed by the Government. The Council follows a statutory process in preparing Local Plans to ensure compliance with the national legislation. The process is outlined below:

<p><b>Stage 1</b> Pre-production evidence gathering</p>	<p>This stage involves collecting up-to-date information and evidence on a range of social, economic and environmental matters.</p>
<p><b>Stage 2</b> Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18)</p>	<p>The results of Stage 1 are used to identify the main issues that the plan needs to deal with and the options that are available. An assessment of the plan's social, economic and environmental impacts is also produced at this point, in the form of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). At this stage, the Council will undertake consultation.</p>
<p><b>Stage 3</b> Further preparation of a Local Plan</p>	<p>At this stage the Council continues to develop the Plan. This includes considering any comments from Stage 2 and the findings of any new studies.</p>
<p><b>Stage 4</b> Publication of a Local Plan (Regulation 19)</p>	<p>The Council publishes what it considers should be the final version. A more detailed assessment of the plan's social, economic and environmental impact (SA) is also published. Public consultation will be held for a minimum of six weeks however this may be extended if they overlap with defined holiday periods. After completing the above requirements, the Council will send a request to the Mayor of London seeking his opinion regarding the conformity of the plan with the London Plan.</p>
<p><b>Stage 5</b> Submission to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)</p>	<p>The plan and any supporting documents are sent to the Secretary of State to be examined and consultation bodies are notified that the documents are available for inspection at the Hackney Service Centre and local libraries.</p>
<p><b>Stage 6</b> Independent</p>	<p>An Inspector appointed by the Government will carry out an</p>

examination (Regulation 24)	independent examination of the 'soundness' of the plan. Those who made representations on the Local Plan (stage 4) may be allowed to appear in front of the Inspector in person.
<b>Stage 7</b> Publication of the Inspector's report and adoption (Regulations 25 and 26).	Following the examination, the Inspector writes a report and decides what changes (if any) need to be made. The recommendations of the Inspector will be published online and the plan will be changed in line with the recommendations. It is this version of the Plan that will be adopted by Full Council

**4.2 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** give further explanation of Local Plan policies where this is needed. A draft SPD is issued for public consultation before it is finalised and adopted. The preparation of SPDs is a more streamlined process than for Local Plans. SPDs are not subject to independent examination. Broadly the stages below are followed to produce SPDs:

<b>Stage 1</b> Development of evidence base	This stage involves collecting up-to-date information on a range of social, economic and environmental matters.
<b>Stage 2</b> Preparation of draft SPD	A draft version of the SPD is produced, based on the evidence collected at stage 1.
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Once the draft has been produced, the Council will consult on the SPD for a minimum period of 4 weeks. Any representations made will be considered and amendments will be made to the document, where required.
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of (Regulation 14)	The SPD is adopted in line with Regulation 14 requirements.

## 5.0 Borough wide Local Plans

**Local Plan 2033 (LP33)** will combine and replace the Core Strategy, DMLP, SALP (in part) as well as the Area Action Plans for Dalston, Hackney Central and Manor House. LP33 will set out a new spatial strategy for the borough up to 2033, strategic policies, place policies, development management policies and site allocations.

**The Core Strategy (2010)** sets out a spatial vision to 2025 and strategic policies achieve this. It will be replaced by LP33.

**The Development Management Local Plan (DMLP) (2015)** contains a range of policies used to determine planning applications. It will be replaced by LP33.

**The Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP) (2016)** identifies key strategic sites in the Borough and provides site-specific policy and allocates particular uses for those sites. Allocating sites is part of a strategic approach to guiding and managing development and growth in the Borough. The SALP also sets out indicative figures for the amount of housing and other types of land use it could bring forward to help meet the Borough's needs. The SALP was adopted in July 2016 and will be replaced by LP33, and Area Action Plans for Shoreditch and Stamford Hill.

**The North London Waste Plan** is being jointly prepared by seven north London boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The plan will identify a range of suitable sites for the management of all north London's waste up to 2032 and include policies and guidelines for determining planning applications for waste developments. When adopted, the Plan will form part of the suite of documents that make up the Development Plan for each of the North London boroughs.

## 6.0 Area Action Plans

**Stamford Hill Area Action Plan:** Stamford Hill is an area where development and growth pressures require management through area-based planning policies. Initial evidence gathering and stakeholder engagement is well underway and two separate consultation bodies have been established to oversee the Plan making process: a Cross Party Steering Group to manage the project and a Community Panel made up of Ward Councillors and Community leaders to advise on the consultation process. Consultation on *Towards a Stamford Hill Plan* was undertaken in early 2017 and later won the Royal Town Planning Institute's Award for Excellence in Plan making.

**Shoreditch Area Action Plan:** Shoreditch is an area experiencing high levels of growth and is identified as an Area of Intensification in the London Plan. The Area Action Plan will provide a comprehensive planning framework for Shoreditch to manage development pressures and balance objectives of maintaining the historic character and identity of the area whilst encouraging and facilitating development that contributes to

the economic growth of the Borough and the role of Shoreditch in accommodating the expansion of the city in the City Fringe Area. Consultation on issues and option for the area was undertaken in 2018.

## 7.0 Supplementary Planning Documents, Community Infrastructure Levy and Other Planning Related Documents

7.1 The following Supplementary Planning Documents will be prepared or reviewed:

- **Housing SPD:** This SPD will help support the Council in delivering high quality mixed housing that is well-integrated with Hackney's varied places and communities, taking into account the current land availability and pressures for development. It will also provide guidance on the implementation of affordable housing policies. It will supersede the existing Affordable Housing SPD (adopted in 2005) and will respond to the changes to the definition of affordable housing. It will be prepared in advance of the adoption of the Local Plan 2033.
- **Residential Extensions SPD:** This SPD provides guidance on extending and altering Hackney's buildings to enhance and protect the positive qualities and characteristics of both individual dwellings as well as the wider townscape of which they form part in order to ensure changing demands for housing are met within the context of an evolving society and community. The SPD will be reviewed to reflect latest evidence and policy approaches, including the Characterisation Study (2018).
- **Planning Contributions SPD:** This SPD sets out Council's approach to securing Planning Contributions and other non-financial obligations from new developments that require planning permission. The SPD provides details on the relationship between S106 with the Community Infrastructure Levy. The Planning Contributions SPD was adopted in November 2015 and will be reviewed alongside the programmed review of the CIL Regulation 123 list.
- **Sustainable Design and Construction SPD:** This SPD provides guidance on how sustainable design and construction can be embedded into developments in Hackney. The objective of this SPD is to provide well designed buildings with sustainability measures incorporated up-front, that will provide carbon and financial benefits throughout the lifetime of the building. It will be reviewed following adoption of LP33.

- **Public Realm Strategy/ Historic Environment SPD:** The Public Realm SPD guides the design, implementation, management and maintenance of a high quality public realm treatment in the borough. It will be reviewed following adoption of LP33 alongside the preparation of a new Historic Environment SPD to form a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. This will replace existing guidance including the Shopfront Design Guide.
- **The Dalston SPD:** The Dalston SPD will support the delivery of the growth strategy and place policy set out in LP33. The SPD will provide more detailed guidance for the development of allocated sites throughout Dalston town centre including the the existing Dalston Kingsland shopping centre site. It will also seek to provide a strategy for wider physical improvements to the public realm throughout the town centre and link into the emerging economic regeneration strategy for Dalston. The document will also need to take account potential introduction of a new Crossrail 2 station into the town centre. There has already been a significant level of public consultation on the future of Dalston which will continue to be built on to inform the development of the SPD.
- **Clapton Masterplan:** Will support the delivery of the LP33 Growth Strategy and place policy. An opportunity exists to redevelop a number of strategic sites in the Clapton area around the Lea Bridge roundabout to create a better public realm, healthy streets and improve air quality. Under-utilised land could also offer longer term opportunities for development and investment and provide new housing. Hackney's recent Characterisation Study identified Lea Bridge Roundabout in need of 'fundamental intervention which transforms the junction into a new town centre for Clapton'. The project will involve working with Transport for London and other stakeholders on the preparation of evidence base documents and ultimately a masterplan to unlock development potential and deliver new homes.
- **Homerton Masterplan:** Will support the delivery of the LP33 Growth Strategy and place policy. The masterplan aims to improve the local environment and reinstate a civic heart centred around key landmarks including St Barnabas' church. The masterplan will aim to enhance the public realm through improving the high street and reactivating frontages, as well as intensifying and reinforcing walking and cycling links. The masterplan will also review the existing connectivity in the area, with an aim to improve linkages and wayfinding between Chatsworth Road, Homerton station and Well Street.
- **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).** The Council will review its CIL Charging



Schedule to take account on new viability evidence on the potential to increase charging levels for CIL throughout the borough. This will also enable the Council to review the impact of increased charges from the Mayoral CIL 2 due to be introduced in April 2019, and proposed revisions to government guidance on the charging of CIL.

## 8.0 Resources, Decision Making and Risks

**Resources:** The Strategic Policy Team, working alongside other teams within the Planning Service, is responsible for the LDS work programme. The programme is considered to be deliverable based on an assessment of staff and financial resources. The preparation of policy documents requires involvement from other services including; Housing, Corporate Policy, Public Health and the Learning Trust. Each document has its own individual project plan and assessment of resources.

**Decision-making:** All key decisions are made by Cabinet, and decisions to submit Local Plans for examination and adopt Local Plans are made by Council. All recommendations to Cabinet and Council are approved through the Council's senior management structure and by the Cabinet Member for Planning, Business and Investment.

**Risk Assessment:** The timetable for preparing policy documents set out in this LDS is based on the current legislative and regulatory context, together with assumptions about the availability of resources and the work involved. There are uncertainties about these factors which should be recognised as they could lead to revisions in the programme. The following are the main sources of uncertainty and mitigation measures:

- National planning reforms: The Government periodically reviews the procedures for the preparation of Local Plans and introduces wider strategic policy changes which may result in the need for further evidence. This could potentially delay the programme but the risk will be mitigated by keeping up to date with national policy changes.
- London Plan: The Mayor of London is the advanced stages of preparing a full review of the London Plan. This may affect timelines, particularly if new evidence arises for the Local Plan review. This risk will be mitigated by ongoing engagement with the GLA, joint working on evidence base and by seeking to ensure that the Council's specific planning needs continue to be reflected in London-wide planning policies.
- Response to consultation: Public consultation may raise issues that had not been fully anticipated and give rise to the need to carry out further research or re-drafting. An emphasis on early consultation will mitigate this risk.
- Staff availability/resources: Meeting timetables is dependent on the availability of staff, especially those in the Strategic Policy Team. Financial constraints may affect the recruitment of staff and the resources available for the preparation of policy documents, carrying out public consultation or funding Public Examination costs.

## 9.0 Document Profiles

9.1 This section sets out a profile for each Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Document that will be produced or reviewed between 2019 – 2021. The profiles set out the following information:

- Purpose
- Status
- Geographical coverage
- Chain of conformity
- Any joint production arrangement with another authority
- Content
- Target milestone dates

9.2 The following applies to every Local Plan document:

- The time period for the Plan from adoption is 15 years.
- The effectiveness of policies will be reviewed through the Authority Monitoring Report.
- Subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and potentially Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA).

The timescales and milestones are indicative, and subject to a range of influences, including Planning Inspectorate resourcing.

## Local Plan 2033 and Policies Map

**Purpose:** LP33 sets out the Council's growth strategy, an approach to managing land uses and policies for places and neighbourhoods. It will direct development and investment in the borough and help to shape regeneration plans for neighbourhoods. It will combine and replace the Core Strategy, DMLP, SALP (in part) as well as the Area Action Plans for Dalston, Hackney Central and Manor House.

Status	Development Plan status
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan
Geographical coverage	Borough-wide (excluding LLDC area)
Joint production	No
Content	<p>LP33 will provide a new growth strategy and place policies, strategic policies, site allocations, and other development management policies to support the Borough's development to 2033.</p> <p>LP33 will include policies on a range of topics including: housing, employment, retail/ town centres, community facilities, climate change, environment, design and heritage.</p>

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Pre-production evidence gathering and Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18)	Complete
<b>Stage 3</b> Further preparation of a Local Plan	Complete
<b>Stage 4</b> Publication of a Local Plan (Regulation 19)	November 2018 - January 2019
<b>Stage 5</b> Submission to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	January 2019
<b>Stage 6</b> Independent examination (Regulation 24)	Spring/ Summer 2019
<b>Stage 7</b> Publication of the Inspector's report	Winter 2019/20

and adoption (Regulations 25 and 26)	
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**Shoreditch AAP**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this Area Action Plan (AAP) will be to address and manage development and growth pressures in this key area of the Borough. The AAP will replace the South Shoreditch SPD and SALP (2016) and Policies Map for sites within the AAP boundary.

Status	Development Plan status
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Shoreditch
Joint production	No
Content	The AAP will provide area-specific policy and guidance to address and manage development and growth in Shoreditch.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Pre-production evidence gathering and Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18)	Ongoing To April 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Further preparation of a Local Plan	Spring/ Summer 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Publication of a Local Plan (Regulation 19)	Autumn/ Winter 2019
<b>Stage 5</b> Submission to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	Spring 2020
<b>Stage 6</b> Independent examination (Regulation 24)	Summer 2020
<b>Stage 7</b> Publication of the Inspector’s report and adoption (Regulations 25 and 26)	Autumn/Winter 2020/21

## Stamford Hill AAP

**Purpose:** The purpose of the Stamford Hill Area Action Plan (AAP) is to address and manage development and growth pressures in this area of population growth in the Borough. It will partially replace the SALP (2016) and Policies Map for sites within the AAP boundary.

Status	Development Plan status
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Stamford Hill
Joint production	No
Content	The AAP will provide area-specific policy and guidance to address and manage development and growth in the Stamford Hill area.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Pre-production evidence gathering and Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18)	Complete
<b>Stage 3</b> Further preparation of a Local Plan	2018 - Summer 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Publication of a Local Plan (Regulation 19)	Winter 2019/20
<b>Stage 5</b> Submission to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	Early 2020
<b>Stage 6</b> Independent examination (Regulation 24)	Summer 2020
<b>Stage 7</b> Publication of the Inspector's report and adoption (Regulations 25 and 26)	Autumn/ Winter 2020/21

## North London Waste Plan

**Purpose:** The North London Waste Plan sets out the planning framework for waste management in the London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest for a 15 year period. It identifies sites for waste management use and sets out policies for determining waste planning applications.

Status	Development Plan status
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest
Joint production	Yes - with the 6 boroughs named above
Content	Policy and proposals for use and development of land for waste handling functions across the North London area. Identifys and allocates sites and areas for waste management.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Pre-production evidence gathering and Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18)	Complete
<b>Stage 3</b> Further preparation of a Local Plan	To 2018
<b>Stage 4</b> Publication of a Local Plan (Regulation 19)	February 2019
<b>Stage 5</b> Submission to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	Summer 2019
<b>Stage 6</b> Independent examination (Regulation 24)	Autumn 2019
<b>Stage 7</b> Publication of the Inspector's report and adoption (Regulations 25 and 26)	Winter 2019/20

## Supplementary Planning Documents

### Housing SPD

**Purpose:** To respond to the introduction of new affordable housing tenures and provide guidance to ensure the delivery of high quality housing. It will replace the existing Affordable Housing SPD (2005).

Status	Supplementary Planning Document – to replace Affordable Housing SPD (2005)
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Borough-wide (excluding LLDC area)
Joint production	No
Content	The SPD will provide further guidance on affordable housing policies set out in LP33 as well as guidance on the application of national and regional housing policies, both having changed significantly since 2005. The SPD will also act as a support tool for designers, developers and other decision makers involved in the delivery of high density housing in Hackney. It will provide creative design approaches and guidance to make the most effective use of space.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Summer 2018 - Spring 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Spring/ Summer 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Autumn 2019

## Residential Extensions SPD

**Purpose:** To provide guidance on residential extensions and alterations in Hackney

Status	Supplementary Planning Document - to replace 2009 guidance
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Borough-wide (excluding LLDC area)
Joint production	No
Content	The guidance will examine how the borough's residential stock can be extended or altered in the most appropriate manner based on an analysis of the existing townscape and built character within the Borough.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Winter 2018 - Summer 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Summer 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Autumn 2019

## Planning Contributions SPD

**Purpose:** To set out the Council's policy for securing Planning Contributions from new developments and how it will be implemented alongside the CIL Regulation 123 List

Status	Supplementary Planning Document - to replace existing SPD
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Borough-wide (excluding LLDC area)
Joint production	No
Content	The SPD details the type of Planning Contributions that will be required, the 'qualifying development' thresholds and the monetary contribution formulae where appropriate.  It will set out the Council's approach for securing affordable housing contributions on small sites inline with LP33.



Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Autumn - Winter 2018/19
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Spring 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Summer / Autumn 2019

### Sustainable Design and Construction SPD

**Purpose:** To provide guidance on how sustainable design and construction can be embedded into developments in Hackney in order to ensure buildings are well designed buildings with sustainability measures incorporated up-front, that will provide carbon and financial benefits throughout the lifetime of the building.

Status	Supplementary Planning Document - to replace existing SPD
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Borough-wide (excluding LLDC area)
Joint production	No
Content	The SPD will be updated following the adoption of LP33. It will provide guidance on implementing a range of sustainability measures including increased energy efficiency, reduced carbon emissions, reduction of land, water, noise and air pollution, increased biodiversity and urban greening, increased uptake of sustainable modes of transport and to reduce resource use and waste.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Spring/ Summer 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Autumn/ Winter 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Spring 2020

## Public Realm Strategy / Historic Environment SPD

**Purpose:** To provide further guidance to implement the new public realm and heritage policies in LP33.

Status	Supplementary Planning Document - will replace the existing Public Realm Strategy and other historic environment guidance including the Shopfront design guide
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Borough-wide (excluding LLDC area)
Joint production	No
Content	Guidance on how to create a high quality public realm and positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Spring/ Summer 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Autumn/ Winter 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Spring 2020

## Dalston Masterplan SPD

**Purpose:** To support the delivery of the growth strategy and place policy for Dalston set out in LP33 and respond to the community's needs identified through the Dalston Conversation.

Status	Supplementary Planning Document
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Dalston
Joint production	No
Content	The SPD will provide more detailed guidance for the development of allocated sites throughout Dalston town centre

	<p>including the the existing Dalston Kingsland shopping centre site. It will also seek to provide a strategy for wider physical improvements to the public realm throughout the town centre and link into the emerging economic regeneration strategy for Dalston. The document will also need to take account potential introduction of a new Crossrail 2 station into the town centre. There has already been a significant level of public consultation on the future of Dalston which will continue to be built on to inform the development of the SPD.</p>
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Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Summer 2018 - Summer 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Autumn 2019
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Spring/ Summer 2020

### Clapton Masterplan

**Purpose:** To support the delivery of the LP33 Growth Strategy and place policy for Clapton.

Status	Supplementary Planning Document
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Clapton
Joint production	No
Content	The Masterplan will provide guidance for the development of the Lea Bridge Roundabout and surrounding sites. An opportunity exists to redevelop a number of strategic sites in the Clapton area around the Lea Bridge roundabout to create a better public realm, healthy streets and improve air quality. Under-utilised land could also offer longer term opportunities for development and investment and provide new housing. Hackney's recent Characterisation Study identified Lea Bridge Roundabout in need of 'fundamental intervention which transforms the junction into a

	new town centre for Clapton'. The project will involve working with Transport for London and other stakeholders on the preparation of evidence base documents and ultimately a masterplan to unlock development potential and deliver new homes.
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Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Autumn 2018 - Winter 2019
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Early 2020
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Summer 2020

### Homerton Masterplan

**Purpose:** To support the delivery of the LP33 Growth Strategy and place policy for Homerton.

Status	Supplementary Planning Document
Chain of conformity	NPPF, The London Plan, LP33
Geographical coverage	Homerton
Joint production	No
Content	The masterplan aims to improve the local environment and reinstate a civic heart centred around key landmarks including St Barnabas' church. The masterplan will aim to enhance the public realm through improving the high street and reactivating frontages, as well as intensifying and reinforcing walking and cycling links. The masterplan will also review the existing connectivity in the area, with an aim to improve linkages and wayfinding between Chatsworth Road, Homerton station and Well Street.

Target milestones / completion dates:

<b>Stage 1 and 2</b> Development of evidence base and Preparation of draft SPD	Early 2019 - 2020
<b>Stage 3</b> Public Participation on the draft SPD (Regulation 12)	Summer 2020
<b>Stage 4</b> Adoption of SPD (Regulation 14)	Winter 2020

## 10.0 Summary of Updates

10.1 This section summarises the changes made through this LDS. The previous version of the LDS came into effect on 18 July 2016 and this LDS has made the following change/updates to the timetables and content:

- References to Local Plan 2033, Stamford Hill AAP and Future Shoreditch AAP have been updated to reflect their more advanced stage of preparation.
- The section on Article 4 Directions has been updated to reflect the latest situation.
- The section on neighbourhood planning has been updated to include details of approved Areas and Forums.
- Chapter 9 has been updated to show the most up to date timetables for Local Plans and include an overview of each of the new SPDs due to be prepared or updated between 2018 and 2021:
  - Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP) 2016 has been removed as this was adopted in 2016
  - Timescales and profiles for the Local Plan 2033, North London Waste Plan, Stamford Hill AAP and Shoreditch AAP have been updated.
  - Timescales and profiles for the Housing SPD, Planning Contributions SPD and Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been updated.
  - New profiles have been added for Residential Extensions SPD, Public Realm/ Historic Environment SPD; Dalston Masterplan SPD, Clapton Masterplan SPD and Homerton Masterplan SPD.

### Local Development Scheme 2018 - 2021

Local Plan / Supplementary Planning Document	2018						2019												2020						2021										
	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
Local Plan 2033	■	■	■	■	■	■												■																	
Shoreditch AAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Stamford Hill AAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
North London Waste Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Housing SPD			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Residential Extensions SPD (revision)				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Planning Contributions SPD (revision)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (revision)																																			
Public Realm Strategy / Historic Environment SPD (part revision)																																			
Dalston Masterplan SPD	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Clapton Masterplan				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Homerton Masterplan							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			

**Key:**

	Preparation (evidence gathering and initial consultations)
	Formal consultation
	Prepare Proposed Submission Local Plan / Final SPD
■	Submit Local Plan document for examination
E	Examination hearings
R	Receive Inspector's Report
A	Adoption

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# Agenda Item 8

## Draft Work Programme for the Corporate Committee 2018/19

10 July 2018				
	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DECISION	GROUP DIRECTOR
1	<b>HR Policy Review: Bereavement Policy</b>	Bereavement Policy	To Approve	Tim Shields (Dan Paul)
2	<b>Business Regulation Service Delivery Plans 2018/19</b> (Formerly listed as Draft Service Delivery Plan of Enforcement, Trading Standards and Health and Safety 2018/19)	Draft Service Delivery Plan	To note	Kim Wright (Gerry McCarthy)
3	<b>Enforcement Service Delivery Plan 2018/19</b> (Formerly listed as Draft Service Delivery Plan of Food Safety 2018/19)	Draft Service Delivery Plan	To note	Kim Wright (Gerry McCarthy)

10 October 2018				
1	<b>HR Policy Review (if required)</b>		To Approve	Tim Shields (Dan Paul)
2	<b>London Borough of Hackney - Statement of Employing Authority Discretion Policies 2018</b>	Discretion Policies	To Approve	Julie Stacey
3	<b>Highway Obstruction and Enforcement of street furniture</b>	Annual report on the enforcement action in relation to tables and chairs on the public highway	For Information And Comment	Kevin Keady /Gerry McCarthy
4	<b>Environmental Enforcement - Annual Assessment Of The Local Environmental Quality Enforcement Strategy And Annual Performance Report 2017/18</b>	The report sets out the annual performance report across the environmental enforcement remit for the 2017/18 financial year.	For Information And Comment	Kim Wright (Gerry McCarthy)

8 January 2019				
1	<b>Pay Policy Statement 2019/20</b>	The Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to publish an annual pay statement for Chief Officer Pay.	To Approve	Tim Shields (Dan Paul)
2	<b>Statutory Review of Polling Districts and Polling Places.</b>	This report is reviewing Polling Districts and Polling Places.	To Approve	Tim Shields (Dan Paul)
3	<b>Regulatory Services Service Plan Update</b>	This report provides an update on the performance of the Food Safety (The Food Law	For Information And Comment	Kim Wright (Gerry McCarthy)

		Enforcement Service Plan is a statutory plan) and Trading Standards Services against the Plan.		
4	<b>Planning - Authority Monitoring Report 2017/18</b>	The AMR provides monitoring information on spatial planning-related activity for the financial year 2017/18 to inform and monitor policy development and performance.	To Approve	Kim Wright (Ian Rae/ Natalie Broughton)

#### 9 April 2019

1	<b>HR Policy Review (if required)</b>		To Approve	Tim Shields (Dan Paul)
2	<b>Annual Performance Report Of The Noise Service</b>	The annual report sets out the development of the Council's response to noise nuisance.	For Information And Comment	Kim Wright (Gerry McCarthy)
3	<b>Annual Report of the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)</b>	Annual report on the Public Spaces Protection Order.	For Information And Comment	Kim Wright (Gerry McCarthy)