

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL

**Tuesday, 3rd January, 2023, 7.00 pm - Woodside Room - George Meehan House, 294 High Road, N22 8JZ (watch the live meeting [here](#), watch the recording [here](#))**

**Councillors:** Makbule Gunes (Chair), Anna Abela, Lester Buxton, Lotte Collett, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Sue Jameson and Mary Mason

**Co-optees/Non Voting Members:** Yvonne Denny and Lourdes Keever (Church representatives), Venassa Holt (Parent Governor representative) and Amanda Bernard (Haringey SEND Parent Carer Forum)

*In accordance with section 100A(6), 100B(3), and 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972, the Chair of the meeting is of the opinion that this items 1 to 14 should be considered at this meeting as a matter of urgency by reason of special circumstances which are that the published meeting agenda did not list the meeting venue and there is a need to provide 5 clear working days of the venue for the meeting. The items need to be considered to allow recommendations to Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC), on the Council's 2023/24 Draft Budget and 5 Year Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/2028 proposals relating to children and young people. The remainder of the items need to be considered prior to the next meeting of the Scrutiny Panel in March to allow progression of the scrutiny work programme.*

**Quorum:** 3

### 1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

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

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

**2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

**3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of urgent business (late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with as noted below).

**4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

**5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

To consider any requests received in accordance with Part 4, Section B, Paragraph 29 of the Council's Constitution.

**6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 10)**

To approve the minutes of the meeting of 7 November 2022.

**7. SCRUTINY OF THE 2023/24 DRAFT BUDGET AND 5 YEAR MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2023/2028 (PAGES 11 - 86)**

To consider and provide recommendations to Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC), on the Council's 2023/24 Draft Budget and 5 Year Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/2028 proposals relating to children and young people.

**8. HARINGEY SAFETY VALVE UPDATE (PAGES 87 - 96)**

To consider an update on Haringey's participation in the government's Safety Valve programme.

**9. HARINGEY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 2022 (PAGES 97 - 114)**

To report on test and examination results for Haringey schools for 2022.

**10. SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING (PAGES 115 - 130)**

To report on and consider the process for school place planning and proposed action to address changes in demand.

**11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (LGA) PEER REVIEW - OUTCOME**

To report on the outcome of a recent LGA Peer Review on children's services.

**12. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (PAGES 131 - 154)**

To consider the future work plan for the Panel.

**13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

To consider any items admitted at item 3 above.

**14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

- 9<sup>th</sup> February 2023 (Joint Meeting with Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel); and
- 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2023.

Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Officer  
Tel – 020 8489 2921  
Fax – 020 8881 5218  
Email: [rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk)

Fiona Alderman  
Head of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)  
George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

Wednesday 21 December 2022

This page is intentionally left blank



## **MINUTES OF MEETING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON MONDAY 7TH NOVEMBER 2022**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Makbule Gunes (Chair), Anna Abela, Lotte Collett,  
Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Sue Jameson and Mary Mason**

**Co-opted Members: Anita Jakhu (Parent Governor representative),  
Yvonne Denny and Lourdes Keever (Church representatives).**

### **26. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

The Chair referred Members present to agenda item in respect of filming at the meeting and Members noted the information contained therein.

### **27. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Buxton, Ms Bernard and Ms Jhunjhunwala.

### **28. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

### **29. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

### **30. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

### **31. MINUTES**

#### **AGREED:**

That the minutes of the meeting of 6th September 2022 be approved.

### **32. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS - CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND FAMILIES**

Councillor Zena Brabazon, the Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families, outlined key developments within her portfolio. She reported that Roland Hill Nursery School had recently been inspected by Ofsted and rated as outstanding. This meant that all three maintained nursery schools in the borough were now rated as

outstanding. Bearing in mind the threats that nursery schools were under and the decline in their number nationwide, this was a fantastic achievement. In addition, three other maintained early years settings were also currently rated as outstanding. The importance of high quality early years provision in giving children a good start in life had been reinforced by demonstrated by the impact of Covid and the lockdowns associated with it. Special educational needs were a high priority in nursery schools and children were able to make excellent progress.

The Rising Green Youth Centre in Wood Green had opened in July and was proving to be very popular. It had been open throughout the summer and was now opening in the afternoons and early evenings. It was currently hosting the Wood Green Voices public consultation. The Haslemere Road children's residential centre had also recently been prepared to become operational. It is the first children's residential centre to be brought back in house so far, as part of the Council's strategy of moving from outsourcing to running its own provision and bringing children and young people back into the borough.

The social workers in schools scheme had started through the government's What Works innovation programme. The programme was making a crucial difference by bring children's social care into the forefront in schools. It was hoped to expand the programme into all secondary schools and to primary schools, subject to funding being identified. The programme had made a significant difference to schools and families.

Good progress had been made with the Safety Valve scheme, with the Department for Education (DfE) agreeing in principle to the Council's proposals. Although the Council had been obliged to participate in the scheme, she nevertheless welcomed the challenge of making progress with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision. Significant progress had also been made with the written statement of action that had been required following the Ofsted inspection of SEND. Of particular note was the fact that the SEND Parent Carer Forum now had over 100 families involved with it. The SEND local offer was also vastly improved. The newsletter was now distributed to over 2,000 families. The SEND transport policy was now out to final consultation. There had been no complaints at all regarding home to school transport in September, which was a remarkable achievement. The number of children registered with social care or child protection was stable. Numbers were constantly monitored. There was a Looked After Children event later in the month and the details of this would be shared in due course.

In answer to a question regarding falling school rolls, the Cabinet Member reported that the annual school place planning report was due shortly to go to Cabinet. This showed all of the schools that had agreed to reduce the number of their forms of entry. There was a schools master plan and she had convened a group to look at the options arising from it. She had understood that meetings had taken place with school governors but was happy to meet with them to explore the issues. The impact of falling rolls was most acute in the east of the borough. There was a need to consider the drivers behind the issue and to plan ahead.

In answer to a question regarding the Safety Valve programme, she stated that the number of children with SEND in schools had not gone down. There was a need to

think creatively regarding how the schools estate in the borough could be used to meet their needs and for SEND provision to be reconfigured so that it could be delivered in-borough. The impact of the reduction in school rolls need not necessarily all be disadvantageous as it could open up other opportunities. Schools and governors would need to be engaged in the process though.

Ann Graham, Director of Children's Services, reported that it was her view that there had been extensive engagement with schools during this and the previous year on schools rolls. The work that had been done was not something that the local authority could do in isolation. Particular efforts had been made to reach agreement with headteachers on future plans, including reductions in Planned Admission Numbers (PANs). Ms Keever stated that school governors had met with officers to provide feedback regarding the challenges that they faced as part of this process. They had stated that they wished to have more intensive involvement in the process but this had not materialised. They were willing to collaborate and were anticipating that an overall plan would be developed. Ms Graham responded that she was happy to arrange further discussions if more were required. There was still work that needed to be done to respond to reduced rolls.

Councillor Brabazon reported that there was a need to include both diocesan authorities and the local authority in discussions. There was widespread concern about the reduced school rolls. There was a need to continue with consultations. She was happy to meet with chairs of schools governing bodies in order to develop further the dialogue.

In answer to a question regarding the safety valve programme, Councillor Brabazon reported that the Department for Education would write off a portion of the overspend in the high needs funding block if agreement was reached with the Council regarding a change programme. Ms Graham stated that the Council would know whether the government were agreeable to its proposals in December so that the necessary arrangements could be put in place for the new financial year.

In answer to a question, Beverley Hendricks (Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Social Care) reported that there was no evidence that the organisation called Mermaids had been engaged in any schools in the borough. Schools had recently been written too in order to confirm that this was the case and none had so far indicated that they had involved Mermaids. In answer to a question regarding the Think Family protocol, she stated that social workers in schools were part of leading the response in schools and could involve others, such as Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) partners, if necessary. Many schools had invested in their pastoral structures and could bring access counselling support as appropriate and necessary.

In answer to a question regarding racial incidents in schools, Councillor Brabazon reported that the Ms Graham chaired the Race Equality Group, which brought together Headteachers, teachers and school governors to consider such issues. Most schools had now signed the Black Caribbean and BAME Achievement Pledge and were now putting it into action. Whilst the Council had expectations of schools, they were self-governing and held records of any racial incidents and exclusions. However, the local authority held records of any permanent exclusions, including any that were considered to have a racial element to them. She was glad to report that

there had been none of these this year. Information on any racial incidents or exclusions would be included in Headteachers reports to school governing bodies. Challenge was provided by the school governing body, although there was extraneous advisory support.

### **33. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN COST OF LIVING CRISIS**

Jean Taylor, Head of Policy, outlined the Council's response to the cost of living crisis and, in particular, support for children and families. Many of the key issues had been considered already by the Panel as part of its recent review on child poverty. The borough had the fifth highest rate of child poverty in London. Its level of fuel poverty was the fourth highest in London and 73% of properties were in the lowest energy efficiency bands which meant that it was particularly exposed to the impact of increased fuel prices.

The Council had a low income family tracker. This had been compiled using Council data and contained 32,000 households, two thirds of whom were families with children. Such families were in receipt of benefits and likely to be experiencing at least some level of financial hardship. 13% of such families were considered likely to be in cash shortfall.

There was concern about the impact of the cost of living crisis on residents, particularly those most vulnerable. There was a co-ordinated cross Council approach and this included housing management. It involved looking at the levers that the Council had to provide support. A Winter Resilience Risk Register was being compiled by Emergency Planning and would guide the Council's work.

Work was being undertaken to understand the level of need and monitor impact. This included mapping the nature and extent of existing poverty, debt and financial hardship. The Council's data would be used to project impacts and identify specific groups for targeted support. Existing networks and forums were also being used to gather real time information about the impact.

The key element of the process was financial support and benefit maximisation. This was aimed at maximising the amount of money that families had so that they could prioritise how it was used. A range of activities were undertaken. A financial support team was in place, with a new direct telephone line. There was targeted distribution of the Household Support Fund, a Council Tax Reduction Scheme and discretionary housing payments. All Council tenants and leaseholders had also been written to, setting out the full range of help and support available.

The Household Support Fund, funded by central government, was one of the main levers. The grant was distributed through small payments to support vulnerable households in meeting daily needs. It was now in the third round of funding, each of which had come with specific criteria. Support to children and young people had prioritised in each round. There had been a number of specific commitments by the Council to support children and young people, including:

- £1,000,000 for free school meals extension into the school holidays;
- £100 payments to families with children under 5;

- £100 payments to families with no recourse to public funds; and
- £100 payments to care leavers.

In terms of communications, the objectives had been to:

- Ensure that residents, businesses and stakeholders knew what help and support was available and how to access it;
- Maximising take up, reducing stigma and putting dignity at the heart of what was said and done; and
- Ensuring residents know what they could do to help by building on community assets, solidarity and taking a strengths based approach.

There had been a significant print run for the Haringey Here to Help Leaflet. An October half term leaflet had also been produced, which included information on free school meals. There were also plans for a cost of living podcast on help for parents and carers. Work was currently taking place to establish warm banks. In addition, the expanded discretionary free school meal scheme had been continued as well as school holiday provision during the October half term.

The next steps would involve ongoing internal co-ordination, with a cross Council officer working group co-ordinating delivery. There would also be partner outreach and engagement, including statutory partners and the voluntary and community sector. In addition, further Cabinet in the Community sessions would be arranged, including one with schools. Impact would be monitored using a wide range of data and engagement with communities and include a strong focus on understanding the impact on children and young people.

The Panel highlighted the following matters:

- Strategic work was being undertaken by other boroughs, such as Camden, Enfield and Tower Hamlets. In particular, Enfield had used the landlord licensing scheme to bring about improvements in living conditions for tenants; and
- Severe challenges were currently being faced by food banks. In addition to providing food, they were also providing advice and support for those using them. This was provided by volunteers. The people who were being given advice would not necessarily otherwise seek help. Food banks would benefit from some assistance from relevant Council finance support teams.

Ms Taylor stated that it was recognised that there was a need for long term strategic support. There was a risk of treating the current crisis as short term as the causes and trends showed that it was likely to be long term. Work was therefore taking place on what the long term approach should be. This was looking at the levers that the Council had to mitigate the impact and how to reduce stigma. She liked the approach that was being followed in Tower Hamlets and Haringey's emerging strategy was developing along similar lines. The example of Enfield's work was also useful.

There were plans to engage with food banks to understand the pressures that they were under and how work could be undertaken with them on a long term basis. The need for advice and support in community settings had become apparent in recent engagement. The role of the community and voluntary sector was key to this. It was

recognised that they were often better placed to reach some communities than Council provided services. It would be addressed in the emerging strategy.

In answer to another question, she stated that the leaflet regarding help that was available had already been circulated to a range of settings including welcome hubs, libraries and food banks. It was also available on the Haringey Here to Help webpage. It had been translated into all of the main community languages. Consideration was being given to circulating it too all homes in the borough. The Panel welcomed the translation of the leaflet and felt that community centres should be targeted for circulation so that all communities were aware of the support available.

### **34. SUMMER PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

Daniel Ball (Leisure Client Contract Manager) and Erica Owusu-Boateng (Holiday Activities and Food Programme Manager) reported on the outcome of the Community Summer and the Holiday Activity and Food (HAF) programmes.

Ms Owusu-Boateng reported that the HAF programme was funded by the Department for Education (DfE) and this had been extended for a further two years. It was targeted at children and young people who were eligible for free school meals with the aim of addressing holiday hunger. Food and food education were provided. Amongst the achievements of the programme for this year was an increase in the numbers of children with SEND, early years and 11 to 16 year olds. There was increased awareness of the programme amongst providers, which had resulted in more delivering sessions. There had also been an increase in the number of volunteers.

Mr Ball reported that the Community Summer Programme aimed to provide positive activities for children and young people. Efforts has been undertaken to link it with the HAF programme. The Summer Programme had provided a range of activities including tennis, swimming, football and ice skating. Some provision was provided on a drop-in basis and aimed at older children whilst some was targeted at specific families. The majority of the delivery of both programmes was in the east of the borough, where deprivation and eligibility for free school meals was the greatest. There was more targeted and strategic work in the west of the borough.

25,000 hard copies of the Summer Programme booklet had been printed, which was 4,000 more than last year. The majority of these had been circulated to schools and community centres. There had also been on-line engagement with a 34% increase in the downloads of the programme. The vast majority of those who attended were from the N17 postcode. The majority of those who attended for single sessions were male, whilst more females attended regularly. They were looking at how males could be attracted to attend more frequently as well as what activities and venues might attract more females. There had also been specific activities for disabled children, including cycling. Measures had also been taken to make all provision as inclusive as possible so that disabled and non-disabled children could take part together.

Ms Owusu-Boateng reported that the monitoring data showed that the majority of those attending both schemes were from the black African community. In addition, targeted work had been undertaken with the Somali community. There had been an increase in early years attendees, who had been specifically targeted. The HAF

programme attracted younger children than the community scheme. It was more structured in nature and therefore more attractive to parents of children of primary school age.

In terms of future plans, there would be a further three years of funding for the HAF scheme but funding only covered the longer school holidays. More work would be done with schools and in respect of food provision. There would also be engagement with young people to determine how more females could be attracted and how males could be encouraged to attend more often. There would also be work to maximise inclusion and streamline data collection.

In answer to a question, Ms Owuse-Boateng stated that the HAF programme attracted more primary school children due to the structure of the programme. In particular, it had an earlier start time and the presence of younger children could make it less attractive for older children. Mr Ball added that drop ins and less structured sessions were more attractive for older children, some of which were specifically targeted at them. Young men were not all just attending single sessions but attending slightly less frequently than females. In addition, it was not always possible to distinguish gender from monitoring data. This was particularly true for swimming, which was nevertheless known to be popular with females. Work was taking place with Fusion to address this.

The Panel raised the following stated that there were pockets of deprivation in the west of the borough, including areas with a high proportion of people living in private rented accommodation. There was often a lack of community space in such areas. They also raised the role of schools in holiday programmes. Ms Owusu-Boateng stated that more provision would be provided in the west of the borough. It was known that there were pockets of deprivation there. It could nevertheless be difficult finding providers who were able to deliver there, although more were now becoming available. More schools had engaged in the programmes this year and it was hoped that more would participate as the benefits became more apparent. Data relating to deprivation in the private rented sector would be sought from the Council's performance to see if this could be factored in as part of future planning.

A Panel Member reported that a football scheme in Chestnuts Park had not taken place as advertised as the provider had not turned up, leaving children disappointed. Mr Ball stated that he had not been aware of this incident but would follow it up. Efforts were made to ensure that providers knew what was expected of them beforehand, including a providers meeting. The need for timeliness and providing a friendly and inclusive environment were emphasised. Unannounced monitoring visits were also undertaken.

### **35. HASLEMERE CHILDREN'S RESIDENTIAL HOME**

Ms Hendricks reported on the opening of Haslemere Children's Residential Home. It was part of the Council's new strategy of owning and delivering its own residential provision. It had originally been a respite centre for children with disabilities but this had closed in 2015. It had recently undergone extensive refurbishment to become a new residential children's home. Support would be provided for children using the Ambit approach. Recruitment of staff was in process and it was planned to open the

home on 9th January. A clear indication had already been given by Ofsted that they would register the home for operational delivery. The home was predicated on close working with another borough. The objective was to be able to rehabilitate children into local community living through foster care and, as appropriate, with connected persons.

In answer to a question, Ms Hendricks stated that there were six bedrooms at the home. It catered for children between the ages of 11 and 16 with social, emotional and mental health needs. Following the Ambit delivery model, intensive work would be undertaken to support children with their local professional network and, where safe, the family. Experiences with care leavers had shown that often children wished to return home and this would be facilitated where safe. If this was not possible, the in-house foster care provision would be utilised. It was intended that young people would stay at the facility from six to nine months. There would be a clear indication of the sort of placement required within three months. In answer to another question, she stated that each child would have their own room. This was a non-negotiable requirement from Ofsted and it was not possible for the home to exceed its prescribed capacity of six. As part of the commissioning strategy, work was taking place to develop additional options to reduce the reliance on external provision and to bring as many young people as possible back into the borough.

**AGREED:**

That a further report on progress with the new residential home be made after it has been open for six to nine months.

**36. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL - WORK PROGRAMME 2022-24**

The Panel noted that the Scrutiny Café had taken place since the last Panel meeting. This had been very well attended, including by a number of young people. The feedback from it had been incorporated with the outcomes from the Scrutiny Survey and matters that had been raised at previous meetings of the Panel. There were a number of different ways in which items identified could be addressed, including in-depth reviews, reports to scheduled Panel meetings or questions to the relevant Cabinet Member. The finalised work plan would cover both the current year and the one afterwards.

The top current priority was to identify suitable issues for in-depth reviews. It was important that the review on whichever issue was selected to take place first was completed by the end of the year to ensure continuity. The Panel had met informally and selected the following items for in-depth review:

- Leisure and recreation for young people;
- Housing and children; and
- Listening to children and young people.

Each of these reviews would be subject to detailed scoping. It had been agreed by the informal meeting that the review on leisure and recreation would begin first.



In reference to the planned review on listening to young people, it was noted that Haringey Youth Council was no longer operational. Youth councils had been very successful elsewhere and it was agreed that this matter would be considered as part of the review.

**AGREED:**

1. That in-depth scrutiny reviews be undertaken by the Panel take on the following issues:
  - Leisure and recreation for young people;
  - Housing and children; and
  - Listening to children and young people.
2. That the proposed review on leisure and recreation be programmed to begin first.
3. That the proposed review on listening to children and young people considers the role of youth councils.
4. That the Panel meeting scheduled for 20<sup>th</sup> March 2023 be moved back to 23<sup>rd</sup> March.

**37. VOTE OF THANKS**

The Chair reported that it was Kanupriya Jhunjunwala and Anita Jakhu's last meeting as Parent Governor representatives on the Panel before their term of office ended. The Panel thanked them for their contribution to the Panel's work during the past two years.

CHAIR: Councillor Makbule Gunes

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

This page is intentionally left blank

**Report for:** Budget Scrutiny Panels

- Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel, 8<sup>th</sup> December 2022
- Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel, 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022
- Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel, 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022
- Children and Young People Scrutiny Panel, 3rd January 2023
- Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 12th January 2023
- Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 19th January 2023

**Item number:**

**Title:** Scrutiny of the 2023/24 Draft Budget and 5 Year Medium Term Financial Strategy 2023/2028

**Report authorised by:** Jon Warlow, Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer

**Lead Officer:** Frances Palopoli, Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring

**Ward(s) affected:** N/A

**Report for Key/  
Non Key Decision:** N/A

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

- 1.1 To consider and comment on the Council's 2023/24 Draft Budget and 5 Year Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/2028 proposals relating to the Scrutiny Panels' remit.

**2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 That the Panels consider and provide recommendations to Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC), on the Council's 2023/24 Draft Budget and 5 Year Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/2028 proposals relating to the Scrutiny Panels' remit.

**3. Background information**

- 3.1 The Council's Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules (Constitution, Part 4, Section G) state: "The Overview and Scrutiny Committee shall undertake scrutiny of the Council's budget through a Budget Scrutiny process. The procedure by which this operates is detailed in the Protocol covering the Overview and Scrutiny Committee".
- 3.2 Also laid out in this section is that "the Chair of the Budget Scrutiny Review process will be drawn from among the opposition party Councillors sitting on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee

shall not be able to change the appointed Chair unless there is a vote of no confidence as outlined in Article 6.5 of the Constitution”.

#### **4. Overview and Scrutiny Protocol**

- 4.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Protocol lays out the process of Budget Scrutiny and includes the following points:
- a. The budget shall be scrutinised by each Scrutiny Review Panel, in their respective areas. Their recommendations shall go to the OSC for approval. The areas of the budget which are not covered by the Scrutiny Review Panels shall be considered by the main OSC.
  - b. A lead OSC member from the largest opposition group shall be responsible for the co-ordination of the Budget Scrutiny process and recommendations made by respective Scrutiny Review Panels relating to the budget.
  - c. Overseen by the lead member referred to in paragraph 4.1.b, each Scrutiny Review Panel shall hold a meeting following the release of the December Cabinet report on the Draft Budget/MTFS. Each Panel shall consider the proposals in this report, for their respective areas. The Scrutiny Review Panels may request that the Cabinet Member for Finance and/or Senior Officers attend these meetings to answer questions.
  - d. Each Scrutiny Review Panel shall submit their final budget scrutiny report to the OSC meeting on 19th January 2023 containing their recommendations/proposals in respect of the budget for ratification by the OSC.
  - e. The recommendations from the Budget Scrutiny process, ratified by the OSC, shall be fed back to Cabinet. As part of the budget setting process, the Cabinet will clearly set out its response to the recommendations/proposals made by the OSC in relation to the budget.

#### **5. 2023/24 Draft Budget and MTFS 2023/28**

- 5.1 The report (attached as Appendix B) sets out details of the draft General Fund (GF) Budget for 2023/24; the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/28; the draft HRA Budget 2023/24 and its draft Business Plan including estimated income (funding) and expenditure adjustments, as well as the draft capital programmes for both funds.
- 5.2 The Chancellor's Autumn Statement was only very recently made on 17 November 2022, which will have wide reaching implications for both the Council's General Fund and its HRA. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (PLGFS) is not expected until week commencing 19<sup>th</sup> December, and it is not until this is received that we will be able to understand all the key financial consequences to the General Fund of the recent announcements. Therefore, the details here represent a positional statement on the Council's budgets and longer term financial plans, with the final balanced position being reported to Cabinet on 7 February 2023. This report

recommends that the draft budget proposals here are released for public consultation and Scrutiny consideration.

- 5.3 Next year's Budget comes on the back of two years of the Covid 19 pandemic whose legacy is still very much being felt, particularly in the care services where the incidence of complexity and acuity of those presenting to the Council for services has increased putting additional strain on the finite resources. This is despite adding growth totalling £13.7m into these service budgets for 2022/23 alone; £6.6m for Children's and £7.1m for Adults.
- 5.4 Despite these pressures the Council set a balanced Budget for this year, 2022/23, and in doing so was clear that a markedly different approach had been taken to the financial planning process. This was to enable the Council to have more time and space to determine the new programme of change required to address the structural c£20m budget gap in the medium term, and in doing so made use of one-off funding from the Strategic Budget Planning reserve. It also allowed the Council to better focus this year, in a difficult post pandemic environment, on the delivery of the already agreed sizeable 2022/23 savings programme of £12m and any existing savings plans slipped from 2021/22.
- 5.5 It became clear early on in this year that the financial situation had worsened for most local authorities, this Council included, and this has been key in shaping the approach to the financial planning work for 2023/24. Strategies have been aimed at driving efficiencies from focussing on getting the basics right, collecting all the income due to the Council, improving commissioning strategies, implementing 'Digital First' to modernise customer services and minimise transactional costs, and putting a challenge to the existing and proposed capital programme.
- 5.6 The number of identified pressures, unknowns and overall volatility is concerning and makes setting a balanced 2023/24 Budget challenging. Furthermore, many of the issues are outside the Council's direct control. The financial planning process to date has sought to acknowledge and respond to these factors but due to timings and matters still evolving, this cannot as yet be finalised. This draft Budget incorporates the Council's current best estimate of the level of government funding for 2023/24. The detailed draft funding allocations following the Chancellor's Statement will be announced in the Provisional Local Government Funding Settlement in late December, after this report is published. It is clear though that this is the start of a challenging period. Therefore, it is essential that a strong focus is maintained on decisions impact on the sustainability of the future years of the MTFS.

- 5.7 While the draft General Fund Budget is not yet finalised, it is significantly updated from the original forecasts for 2023/24. It now provisionally includes additional new growth of £14.8m, with £6.0m for Adults and £4.9m for Children's. This has been made possible by assumptions of £9.8m net additional budget savings coupled with other service and corporate adjustments. The delay in detailed Government announcements on the likely level of funding for 2023/24 for the Sector has prevented the Council from finalising its Budget proposals. At this interim point, the Council is however c.£3m from a balanced position. This continues to assume a contribution of £5.5m from the Strategic Planning Reserve and a further c.£4m of other one-off solutions in 2023/24.
- 5.8 The Final Budget for 2023/24 and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/28 to Cabinet on 7 February 2023 will include its response to the consultation received and Overview and Scrutiny's recommendations, to go onto Full Council on 2 March 2023. The report will include a recommendation on the level of Council Tax, taking regard of the Chancellor's recently announced flexibility on Council Tax referendum thresholds and additional Adult Social Care precepts.
- 5.9 The Council's Fees and Charges for 2023/24 will also be presented to the 7<sup>th</sup> February Cabinet meeting, recognising that they are part of the outstanding budget deliberations.

### **Capital**

- 5.10 Our capital programme also provides important opportunities to address our communities' needs, however the Council's finances are tightly constrained, so affordability is a key consideration in this year even more than previously.
- 5.11 The draft capital programme continues to invest for the long term, though increased costs are making it increasingly difficult to achieve self-financing business cases for those schemes where this is expected.

### **HRA**

- 5.12 Like the General Fund, it has been an extremely challenging year for the HRA. The HRA financial plan contains a long-term assessment of the need for investment in assets, such as new homes development, major works and other cyclical maintenance requirements, as well as forecasts on income streams such as rents, in line with rent standards, and future developments. The recent increases in energy cost, inflation and interest rates rises presents a level of challenge and difficulty in delivering our capital programmes now and the viability of our HRA in the medium to long term.

- 5.13 On 17 November 2022, the government announced in the Autumn Statement 2022 that social housing rent increases for 2023/24 would be capped at 7%, to help tenants with the increased cost of living. The rent increase in this report has been modelled on the recently announced rent increase cap of 7% and the February report will make a recommendation for the actual rent increase to be implemented for 2023/24.
- 5.14 The council will continue to let most of its new lettings for its homes at the relevant formula rent and the HRA financial plan is built on that basis. The challenges presented by adverse economic changes, including the increased cost of borrowing and inflation mean that the Council has had to consider how best to sustain a strong new build programme. To do so, it is now recommended that the Council lets some of the new homes funded by Building Council Homes for Londoners (BCHFL) grant at London Affordable Rent.
- 5.15 The Council must agree an HRA Budget and longer-term plan which are prudent and sustainable. However, due to very high level of uncertainty related to some of the key assumptions underpinning the current plan, particularly interest rates, this represents a provisional HRA budget/MTFS at this time. A final HRA budget/MTFS will be presented in February.

### **Dedicated Schools Budget**

- 5.16 For schools, the indicative Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) funding, which is ring fenced for the delivery of education services, is also outlined. This includes the concerning implications of the on-going budget pressure on the High Needs Block (HNB) from legislative changes to service provision responsibilities introduced in the 2014 Children and Families Act.
- 5.17 Haringey has been invited to join the Department for Education (DfE) Safety Valve Programme, which targets local authorities with the highest DSG deficits to identify plans to bring spend more in line with agreed budgets over the short to medium term. When a local authority can demonstrate sufficiently that their plans create lasting sustainability, including reaching an in-year balanced budget, the DfE will enter into an agreement with the authority to provide financial support to address the cumulative deficit. Final proposals were submitted to the DfE on 6th October 2022 and are currently still subject to Ministerial approval. In addition, an application for DfE capital funding to invest in key proposals to support Haringey's Safety Valve programme has also been submitted.
- 5.18 The Autumn Statement announced additional funding for schools at a national level. The implications for Haringey will not be known until after this report is published.

### **Sections of the Report Relevant to the Various Panels/Committee**

The Draft Budget and MTFS report is a comprehensive document covering not just the General Fund Revenue and Capital position but also the HRA and DSG. The body of the report, therefore, does not provide detailed proposals for each Directorate; these are set out in the appendices.

However, the following itemises where reference is made in the body of the report.

**5.19 Housing and Regeneration**

- 6.20 – 6.22 Homelessness Prevention Grant (HPG)
- 8.19; 8.20; 8.31 - Capital

**5.20 Environment and Community Safety**

- 7.53 – New Savings
- 8.18; 8.30 - Capital

**5.21 Children and Young People**

- 1.3; 1.7 – Prior and current year growth proposals
- 7.38 – Policy Priorities
- 8.16; 8.28 – Capital
- 1.16; 10.0 - DSB

**5.22 Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

- 7.17 – 7.37 – Corporate Budget Growth / Pressures assumptions
- 7.51 – Re-profiled Corporate Saving (Digital)
- 8.21; 8.32 - Capital

**6. Explanation of Appendices**

- 6.1 As an aide memoire to assist with the scrutiny of budget proposals, possible key lines of enquiry are attached at Appendix A. This report is specifically concerned with Stage 1 (planning and setting the budget) as a key part of the overall annual financial scrutiny activity.
- 6.2 Appendix B is the Draft 2023/24 Budget and 2023/28 MTFS considered by Cabinet on 6th December 2022. This report sets out details of the draft General Fund (GF) Budget for 2023/24; the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/28; the draft HRA Budget 2023/24 and it's draft Business Plan including estimated income (funding) and expenditure adjustments, as well as the draft capital programmes for both funds.
- 6.3 Appendix C provides details of the new revenue budget savings proposals relevant to each Panel/Committee.
- 6.4 Appendix D provides details of the new revenue budget growth proposals relevant to each Panel/Committee.
- 6.5 Appendix E lists the previously agreed MTFS savings relevant to each Panel/Committee.



- 6.6 Appendix F provides details of the new capital investment proposals relevant to each Panel/Committee. Details of the proposed funding source are clearly identified. The Council's Capital Programme provides a framework for spend but does not constitute the approval to spend on specific projects. Approval to spend on particular projects is usually granted by cabinet decisions (e.g., contract awards). All capital projects must be fully financed before proceeding. Sources of funding/finance can be external, such as grants, or S106/CIL, or if no external funding is available, the Council can borrow to fund the project.
- 6.7 Where the Council does have to borrow to finance a project, there is an ongoing cost to the Council's revenue budget to repay the debt and pay interest on the borrowing costs: a rule of thumb for an average project is that for each £1m of capital financed by borrowing there is a £61k per annum revenue cost. Many of the schemes within the capital programme are 'self-financing': these schemes are funded by borrowing however, they will generate an ongoing revenue betterment to the Council, which will offset the costs of borrowing once the scheme is completed.
- 6.8 Appendix G lists the total proposed 2023/2028 capital programme relevant to each Panel/Committee, comprised of the existing programme and any new projects included in this draft Budget as listed in Appendix F.
- 6.9 Attention is also drawn to the 2022/23 Quarter 2 Finance Update Report presented to Cabinet on 6th December 2022 which provides a summary of the in-year budget implications facing the authority and which has informed the 2023/24 Draft Budget proposals now presented. The Council's 2022/23 Budget Book provides details of service budgets for the current year.

## **7. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

- 7.1 The Budget Scrutiny process for 2023/24 will contribute to strategic outcomes relating to all Council priorities.

## **8. Statutory Officers comments**

### **Finance**

- 8.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from this report. Should any of the work undertaken by Overview and Scrutiny generate recommendations with financial implications then these will be highlighted at that time.

### **Legal**

- 8.2 There are no immediate legal implications arising from this report.
- 8.3 In accordance with the Council's Constitution (Part 4, Section G), the Overview and Scrutiny Committee should undertake scrutiny of the Council's budget through a Budget Scrutiny process. The procedure by which this operates is detailed in the Protocol, which is outside the Council's constitution, covering the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

### **Equality**

- 8.4 The draft Borough Plan sets out the Council's overarching commitment to tackling poverty and inequality and to working towards a fairer Borough.
- 8.5 The Council is also bound by the Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
  - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
  - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 8.6 The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.
- 8.7 COVID-19 and the ongoing cost of living crisis have widened existing inequalities with adverse impacts experienced by protected groups across many health and socioeconomic outcomes. A focus on tackling inequality underpins the Council's priorities and this will be embedded in the upcoming corporate delivery plan. The Council is committed to targeting its interventions to reduce inequality despite the financial constraints detailed in this report. This commitment is evident through ongoing investment in policies that seek to improve outcomes for individuals with protected characteristics, such as Free School Meals, SEND Transport and addressing increased complexity in adult social care.
- 8.8 Any comments received will be taken into consideration and included in the Budget report presented to Cabinet on 7th February 2023.

## **9. Use of Appendices**

Appendix A – Key lines of enquiry for budget setting

Appendix B – 2023/24 Draft Budget and 2023/2028 Medium Term Financial Strategy Report (presented to Cabinet 6<sup>th</sup> December 2022)

Appendix C – 2023/24 New Revenue Savings Proposals

Appendix D – 2023/24 New Revenue Growth Proposals

Appendix E – Previously Agreed Revenue Savings

Appendix F - 2023/24 New Capital Budget Proposals

Appendix G – 2023/2028 Proposed Capital Programme

## **10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

Background papers: 2022/23 Quarter 2 Finance Update Report - Cabinet 6<sup>th</sup>  
December 2022

<https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s136640/12%202022-23%20Finance%20Update%20Quarter%202.pdf>

2022/23 Budget Book

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/performance-and-finance/council-budget/council-budget-2022-23>

This page is intentionally left blank

### **Financial Scrutiny: Understanding your Role in the Budget Process**

This document summarises issues and questions you should consider as part of your review of financial information. You might like to take it with you to your meetings and use it as an aide-memoir.

#### **Overall, is the MTFS and annual budget:**

- A financial representation of the council's policy framework/ priorities?
- Legal (your Section 151 Officer will specifically advise on this)?
- Affordable and prudent?

#### **Stage 1 – planning and setting the budget**

Always seek to scrutinise financial information at a strategic level and try to avoid too much detail at this stage. For example, it is better to ask whether the proposed budget is sufficient to fund the level of service planned for the year rather than asking why £x has been cut from a service budget.

Possible questions which Scrutiny members might consider –

- Are the MTFS, capital programme and revenue budget financial representations of what the council is trying to achieve?
- Does the MTFS and annual budget reflect the revenue effects of the proposed capital programme?
- How does the annual budget relate to the MTFS?
- What level of Council Tax is proposed? Is this acceptable in terms of national capping rules and local political acceptability?
- Is there sufficient money in “balances” kept aside for unforeseen needs?
- Are services providing value for money (VFM)? How is VFM measured and how does it relate to service quality and customer satisfaction?
- Have fees and charges been reviewed, both in terms of fee levels and potential demand?
- Does any proposed budget growth reflect the council's priorities?
- Does the budget contain anything that the council no longer needs to do?
- Do service budgets reflect and adequately resource individual service plans?
- Could the Council achieve similar outcomes more efficiently by doing things differently?

#### **Stage 2 – Monitoring the budget**

It is the role of “budget holders” to undertake detailed budget monitoring, and the Executive and individual Portfolio Holders will overview such detailed budget monitoring. Budget monitoring should never be carried out in isolation from service performance information. Scrutiny should assure itself that budget monitoring is being carried out but should avoid duplicating discussions and try to add value to the process. Possible questions which Scrutiny members might consider –

- What does the under/over spend mean in terms of service performance? What are the overall implications of not achieving performance targets?
- What is the forecast under/over spend at the year end?
- What plans have budget managers and/or the Portfolio Holder made to bring spending back on budget? Are these reasonable?
- Does the under/over spend signal a need for a more detailed study into the service area?

### **Stage 3 – Reviewing the budget**

At the end of the financial year you will receive an “outturn report”. Use this to look back and think about what lessons can be learned. Then try to apply these lessons to discussions about future budgets. Possible questions which Scrutiny members might consider –

- Did services achieve what they set out to achieve in terms of both performance and financial targets?
- What were public satisfaction levels and how do these compare with budgets and spending?
- Did the income and expenditure profile match the plan, and, if not, what conclusions can be drawn?
- What are the implications of over or under achievement for the MTFS?
- Have all planned savings been achieved, and is the impact on service performance as expected?
- Have all growth bids achieved the planned increases in service performance?
- If not, did anything unusual occur which would mitigate any conclusions drawn?

How well did the first two scrutiny stages work, were they useful and how could they be improved?

Report for: Cabinet – 6 December 2022

Item number: To be added by the Committee Section

Title: 2023-24 Budget and 2023-2028 Medium Term Financial Strategy

Report authorised by: Jon Warlow, Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli, Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/  
Non Key Decision: Key

## 1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report sets out details of the draft General Fund (GF) Budget for 2023/24; the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/28; the draft HRA Budget 2023/24 and its draft Business Plan including estimated income (funding) and expenditure adjustments, as well as the draft capital programmes for both funds.
- 1.2. The Chancellor's Autumn Statement was only very recently made on 17 November 2022, which will have wide reaching implications for both the Council's General Fund and its HRA. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (PLGFS) is not expected until week commencing 19<sup>th</sup> December, and it is not until this is received that we will be able to understand all the key financial consequences to the General Fund of the recent announcements. Therefore, the details here represent a positional statement on the Council's budgets and longer term financial plans, with the final balanced position being reported to Cabinet on 7 February 2023. This report recommends that the draft budget proposals here are released for public consultation and Scrutiny consideration.
- 1.3. Next years Budget comes on the back of two years of the Covid 19 pandemic whose legacy is still very much being felt, particularly in the care services where the incidence of complexity and acuity of those presenting to the Council for services has increased putting additional strain on the finite resources. This is despite adding growth totalling £13.7m into these service budgets for 2022/23 alone; £6.6m for Children's and £7.1m for Adults.
- 1.4. Despite these pressures the Council set a balanced Budget for this year, 2022/23, and in doing so was clear that a markedly different approach had been taken to the financial planning process. This was to enable the Council to

have more time and space to determine the new programme of change required to address the structural c£20m budget gap in the medium term, and in doing so made use of one-off funding from the Strategic Budget Planning reserve. It also allowed the Council to better focus this year, in a difficult post pandemic environment, on the delivery of the already agreed sizeable 2022/23 savings programme of £12m and any existing savings plans slipped from 2021/22.

- 1.5. It became clear early on in this year that the financial situation had worsened for most local authorities, this Council included, and this has been key in shaping the approach to the financial planning work for 2023/24. Strategies have been aimed at driving efficiencies from focussing on getting the basics right, collecting all the income due to the Council, improving commissioning strategies, implementing 'Digital First' to modernise customer services and minimise transactional costs, and putting a challenge to the existing and proposed capital programme.
- 1.6. The number of identified pressures, unknowns and overall volatility is concerning and makes setting a balanced 2023/24 Budget challenging. Furthermore, many of the issues are outside the Council's direct control. The financial planning process to date has sought to acknowledge and respond to these factors but due to timings and matters still evolving, this cannot as yet be finalised. This draft Budget incorporates the Council's current best estimate of the level of government funding for 2023/24. The detailed draft funding allocations following the Chancellor's Statement will be announced in the Provisional Local Government Funding Settlement in late December, after this report is published. It is clear though that this is the start of a challenging period. Therefore, it is essential that a strong focus is maintained on decisions impact on the sustainability of the future years of the MTFS.
- 1.7. While the draft General Fund Budget is not yet finalised, it is significantly updated from the original forecasts for 2023/24. It now provisionally includes additional new growth of £14.8m, with £6.0m for Adults and £4.9m for Children's. This has been made possible by assumptions of £9.8m net additional budget savings coupled with other service and corporate adjustments. The delay in detailed Government announcements on the likely level of funding for 2023/24 for the Sector has prevented the Council from finalising its Budget proposals. At this interim point, the Council is however c.£3m from a balanced position. This continues to assume a contribution of £5.5m from the Strategic Planning Reserve and a further c.£4m of other one-off solutions in 2023/24.
- 1.8. The Final Budget for 2023/24 and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2023/28 to Cabinet on 7 February 2023 will include its response to the consultation received and Overview and Scrutiny's recommendations, to go onto Full Council on 2 March 2023. The report will include a recommendation on the level of Council Tax, taking regard of the Chancellor's recently announced flexibility on Council Tax referendum thresholds and additional Adult Social Care precepts.



- 1.9. The Council's Fees and Charges for 2023/24 will also be presented to the 7<sup>th</sup> February Cabinet meeting, recognising that they are part of the outstanding budget deliberations.

### **Capital**

- 1.10. Our capital programme also provides important opportunities to address our communities' needs, however the Council's finances are tightly constrained, so affordability is a key consideration in this year even more than previously.
- 1.11. The draft capital programme continues to invest for the long term, though increased costs are making it increasingly difficult to achieve self-financing business cases for those schemes where this is expected.

### **HRA**

- 1.12. Like the General Fund, it has been an extremely challenging year for the HRA. The HRA financial plan contains a long-term assessment of the need for investment in assets, such as new homes development, major works and other cyclical maintenance requirements, as well as forecasts on income streams such as rents, in line with rent standards, and future developments. The recent increases in energy cost, inflation and interest rates rises presents a level of challenge and difficulty in delivering our capital programmes now and the viability of our HRA in the medium to long term.
- 1.13. On 17 November 2022, the government announced in the Autumn Statement 2022 that social housing rent increases for 2023/24 would be capped at 7%, to help tenants with the increased cost of living. The rent increase in this report has been modelled on the recently announced rent increase cap of 7% and the February report will make a recommendation for the actual rent increase to be implemented for 2023/24.
- 1.14. The council will continue to let most of its new lettings for its homes at the relevant formula rent and the HRA financial plan is built on that basis. The challenges presented by adverse economic changes, including the increased cost of borrowing and inflation mean that the Council has had to consider how best to sustain a strong new build programme. To do so, it is now recommended that the Council lets some of the new homes funded by Building Council Homes for Londoners (BCHFL) grant at London Affordable Rent.
- 1.15. The Council must agree an HRA Budget and longer-term plan which are prudent and sustainable. However, due to very high level of uncertainty related to some of the key assumptions underpinning the current plan, particularly interest rates, this represents a provisional HRA budget/MTFS at this time. A final HRA budget/MTFS will be presented in February.

### **Dedicated Schools Budget**

- 1.16. For schools, the indicative Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) funding, which is ring fenced for the delivery of education services, is also outlined. This includes the concerning implications of the on-going budget pressure on the High Needs Block (HNB) from legislative changes to service provision responsibilities introduced in the 2014 Children and Families Act.

- 1.17. Haringey has been invited to join the Department for Education (DfE) Safety Valve Programme, which targets local authorities with the highest DSG deficits to identify plans to bring spend more in line with agreed budgets over the short to medium term. When a local authority can demonstrate sufficiently that their plans create lasting sustainability, including reaching an in-year balanced budget, the DfE will enter into an agreement with the authority to provide financial support to address the cumulative deficit. Final proposals were submitted to the DfE on 6th October 2022 and are currently still subject to Ministerial approval. In addition, an application for DfE capital funding to invest in key proposals to support Haringey's Safety Valve programme has also been submitted.
- 1.18. The Autumn Statement announced additional funding for schools at a national level. The implications for Haringey will not be known until after this report is published.

## 2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Next year's budget is being developed against a backdrop of unprecedented economic uncertainty and high inflation. We know this is a really tough time for our residents with the cost of living crisis, and also businesses and communities and so we are absolutely focused on getting information, advice and support to those that need it most and achieving the best possible outcomes with the limited resources available to us.
- 2.2. For **2023/24** the emphasis has been on building on the Administrations ambitions of becoming a **competent, radical and collaborative** Council. Strategies cover:
- Looking to drive efficiencies from focussing on getting the basics right
  - Generating all the income due to the council
  - Improving commissioning strategies
  - Implementing 'Digital First' to modernise customer services and minimise transactional costs
- 2.3. Despite all the financial challenges that the Council is facing, this draft Budget for 2023/24:
- Ensures we can continue to meet the significant need of our most vulnerable residents – through further, year on year additional investment in Children's and Adult's services. (£10.9m in 2023/24)
  - Drives value for money through a significant efficiency agenda – with every area of the council contributing. (c£19m in savings and additional income)
  - Provides financial advice and support to residents who need it including through Council Tax Reduction, our Financial Support Team; and the Haringey Support Fund.
  - Maintains critical support for our children and young people with little direct funding by Central Government – including Free School Meals for an additional 650 children who are just above the entitlement threshold; Putting the funding for the Rising Green Youth Hub on a long-term footing.

- 2.4. Our capital programme also provides important opportunities to address our communities' needs, however the Council's finances are tightly constrained, so affordability is a key consideration in this year even more than previously. However, the draft capital programme continues to invest for the long term and we intend to put investment in:
- doubling the planned investment in the Active Life in parks programme and the Parks Asset Management for 2023/24
  - public realm including cycling and walking infrastructure, roads, pavements and street lights
  - parks and green spaces
  - school buildings
  - additional properties to be used for high quality, temporary accommodation
  - significant on-going investment in Council homes and delivery of the new Council homes agenda
- 2.5. I am pleased that this Budget update is assuming considerable additional investment in our care services with £11.9m growth in those Directorates. Though I do recognise that elsewhere the Authority faces the challenge of making considerable savings and that we still have a budget gap of c. £3m.

### 3. Recommendations

3.1. It is recommended that Cabinet:

- a) Note the draft General Fund revenue and capital budget proposals and financial planning assumptions set out in this report and note that they will be refined and updated after the final Local Government Finance Settlement is received in January 2023 and to incorporate further budget changes as required;
- b) Note the Draft General Fund 2023/24 Budget and MTFS 2023-28 detailed in this report and Appendix 1;
- c) Note the Draft revenue and capital budget growth proposals summarised in Sections 7 and 8 and Appendices 2 and 5 and note the draft revenue savings proposals summarised in Section 7 and Appendix 3;
- d) Note the Draft General Fund Capital Programme for 2023/24 to 2027/28 as set out in Appendix 4;
- e) Note the Draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Revenue and Capital Programme proposals and HRA Business Plan as set out in Section 9;
- f) Note the 2023/24 Draft Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) and update on the DSG reserve position set out in Section 10;
- g) Note that the detailed proposals will be submitted to Overview and Scrutiny Committee / Panels in December 2022 and January 2023 for scrutiny and comments;

h) Agree to commence consultation on the 2023/24 Budget and MTFS 2023-28;

i) Note that an updated General Fund and HRA 2023/24 Budget and MTFS 2023-28 will be presented to Cabinet on 07 February 2023 to be recommended for approval to the Full Council meeting taking place on 02 March 2023;

j) Delegate the final decision on whether or not to participate in the proposed 8 borough business rates pool from 1 April 2023 to the Director of Finance in conjunction with the Lead Member for Finance and Local Investment.

k) Agree that some of the new homes delivered under the GLA's 2016-23 Affordable Homes Programme, 'Building Council Homes for Londoners' be let at London Affordable Rent (LAR) levels.

## **4. Reasons for decision**

4.1. The Council has a statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2023/24 and this report forms a key part of the budget setting process by setting out the forecast funding and expenditure for that year at this point. Additionally, in order to ensure the Council's finances for the medium term are maintained on a sound basis, this report also sets out the funding and expenditure assumptions for the following four years in the form of a Medium Term Financial Strategy. It should be noted that the final version of this will be presented to Full Council on 2 March 2023

## **5. Alternative options considered**

5.1. The Cabinet must consider how to deliver a balanced 2023/24 Budget and sustainable MTFS over the five-year period 2023-28, to be reviewed and ultimately adopted at the meeting of Full Council on 02 March 2023.

5.2. The Council has developed the proposals contained in this report in light of its forecasts for future income levels and service demand. These take account of the Council's priorities, the extent of the estimated funding shortfall, the estimated impact of wider environmental factors such as inflation and legacy Covid-19 pandemic, and the Council's overall financial position. It is this appraisal that has led to these options being presented in this report.

5.3. These proposals will be subject to consultation, both externally and through the Overview and Scrutiny process, and the outcomes of these will inform the final budget proposals.

5.4. The Housing Revenue Account section of the report includes a consideration of the challenges presented by adverse economic changes on the HRA, including the increased cost of borrowing and inflation, meaning that the Council has had to consider how best to be able to maintain financial sustainability and continue a strong new build programme. A number of options have been modelled, including for some new homes, changing from formula rent to Shared Ownership or London Living Rent or London Affordable

Rent. The option which best ensures the long-term sustainability of the HRA is to use London Affordable Rent for some homes.

## 6. Funding Assumptions

6.1. The Council has access to five main sources of funding:

- Business Rates
- Council Tax
- Grants
- Fees & Charges
- Reserves

Business Rates and Grants are largely driven by the outcome of Spending Reviews (SR) and the Local Government Finance settlement.

6.2. The following paragraph provides an update on recent Government announcements on grant and other support to Local government along with wider economic factors impacting on budgetary assumptions. This is then followed by a section on each of the main sources of funding which set out the assumptions made in this draft Budget and MTFS.

### **Autumn Budget Statement and other Government Announcements**

6.3. The Chancellor gave his Autumn Budget Statement on 17 November. This came very late in the Council's Budget planning process and the implications of his announcement will need time to work through. Furthermore, the detail of actual funding allocations will not be available until the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (PLGFS) is published which is not expected until the week of 19 December.

6.4. The key announcements likely to impact Haringey budgets (directly or indirectly) are:

- **Council Tax Threshold** – increased core CT threshold to 3% and Adult Social Care (ASC) precept to 2%
- **Household Support Fund** – extended to 31.3.2024 with £1bn available nationally
- **Delay to Dilnot social care charging reforms to October 2025** – funding earmarked for the implementation will be maintained within local government
- **Adult social care and hospital discharge** - £1bn for 2023/24 and £1.7bn 2024/25 (national figures) with funding to be shared between the NHS and Local Authorities.
- **Schools** - Increase to the Spending Review 2021 levels of per pupil funding in real terms. £2.76bn 23/24; £2.76bn 24/25 at a national level. Will impact on DSG funding
- **Social Housing Rent cap** – 7% ceiling for 2023/24 only. Will impact on the HRA
- **Levelling Up Agenda** – the Statement made clear that this is an on-going Government commitment. Most likely to manifest through re-distribution of funding per authority as part of the PLGS



### **Business Rates and Revenue Support Grant**

- 6.5. When the new localised business rates system was introduced in 2013, it set a 'baseline' for each local authority against which growth could be measured. It was recognised that the baseline would need to be re-visited after a number of years to ensure that the incentive to grow businesses in local areas was maintained.
- 6.6. The intention was for business rates baselines to be reset from April 2020 however, both SR19 and SR20 confirmed annual delays. SR21 was silent on the reset and it wasn't implemented for 2022/23. The Government has confirmed that it is pressing ahead with a revaluation in 2023 and it is unlikely that there will be departmental capacity to progress the reset alongside this. The draft Budget now assumes a reset in 2024 rather than 2023. As Haringey is a top up authority, even if this assumption proves incorrect, it is expected that a similar level of funding will accrue from a redistribution of business rates income in the form of additional/alternative grant.
- 6.7. Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and the amount provided to local government is just one part of the overall amount of funding determined during a Spending Review. However, for local authorities, since the introduction of the Business Rate Retention Scheme, Revenue Support Grant is the primary source of funding from central government and is calculated via the Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) which consists of the local share of business rates, and Revenue Support Grant. The SFA is uprated year on year in line with the change in the small business multiplier (generally the September RPI) although for some years this has been CPI.
- 6.8. Both the 2023 business rates revaluation and the transfer of some business types from the local lists to the central lists are assumed to have a neutral impact on the budget.
- 6.9. The Council participated in the London Pool for three years (2018/19 – 2020/21). London chose not to continue the Pool in 2021/22 due to the significant impact that the Covid 19 pandemic had had on the business community and therefore forecast revenues. Pooling was revisited for 2022/23 and, while a London-wide pool was not deemed viable, a smaller pool consisting of Haringey and 7 other London boroughs was put into place for this year.
- 6.10. Modelling was undertaken during September which showed that the continuation of this 8 Borough pool is expected to have a similar financial benefit in 2023/24 to the current year c. £1.5m/£2.0m. The Council has therefore already supported in principle the continuation of the smaller pool. The final decision to proceed or not does not need to be taken until 28 days after the publication of the provisional local government finance settlement and to enable final due diligence to be built into the process, as last year it is proposed that the final decision to participate in the pool is delegated to the Director of Finance in consultation with the Lead Member. Given the uncertainty over the actual financial benefit, and indeed if government confirm agreement, nothing has yet been built into the Budget/MTFS model.

- 6.11. Currently, the MTFS assumes an 8% inflationary increase in business rates income including RSG, in 2023/24. Given the late timing of Government announcements overall funding across these budget heads has been assumed broadly flat for 2024/25+ in this draft Budget. These figures will be revised for the final Budget presented in February.
- 6.12. In terms of net growth in the business rates taxbase / hereditaments, the planning assumption across the MTFS period is that there will be no net growth. This is in line with the previous assumptions.
- 6.13. The forecast income from business rates related income, including revenue support grant, is shown in table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Revenue Support Grant	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
RSG	(22,797)	(24,624)	(23,262)	(23,722)	(24,197)	(24,197)
NNDR Top Up Grant	(60,770)	(63,100)	(73,392)	(70,192)	(70,192)	(72,192)
NNDR Income & Fees	(21,218)	(19,192)	(22,291)	(22,737)	(23,192)	(23,192)
Section 31 Grants	(6,737)	(16,160)	(4,000)	(5,283)	(6,631)	(6,631)
Bus Rates Pool Benefit	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-
NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit	225	271	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(113,298)</b>	<b>(122,805)</b>	<b>(122,945)</b>	<b>(121,934)</b>	<b>(124,211)</b>	<b>(126,211)</b>

- 6.14. There continues to be uncertainty around the business rates regime beyond 2023/24. A reset of the baseline is still assumed to take place although no actual date has been set; wider reforms to the existing system have been expected for some years but again, no date or definite decisions have been announced.

### Council Tax

- 6.15. The detailed financial modelling in this draft budget was prepared in advance of the Chancellor's Statement. The following assumptions were made about Council Tax:-
- A 1.99% increase in Council Tax in 2023/24 and for each subsequent year
  - A 1% increase in ASC Precept for 2022/23 to 2024/25 inclusive, as announced in the SR21
  - The tax base is forecast to grow by 1.5% in 2023/24 responding to the upswing in building activity post pandemic whereafter assumed growth returns to 1% pa to the end of the MTFS planning period
  - The collection rate is assumed to continue on a post pandemic improvement and is forecast at 96.0% in 2023/24 before increasing to 97.00% in the subsequent years. These assumptions will be kept under review between now and the final budget report to assess any negative impact of the cost of living crisis. Further ahead, the Council must aspire to increase collection rates.
  - The Council Tax Collection Fund account surplus was refined and reduced as part of last year's financial planning process to reflect the forecast impact of the C19 pandemic on revenues. This has now been further amended to remove any surplus beyond 2024/25.
- 6.16. The resulting projections for Council Tax income and Band D rates are set out in Table 6.2 below. These figures are subject to confirmation of the council tax

base, which is due to be finalised in January 2023 and formal Council ratification of Council Tax Rates in March 2023.

Table 6.2

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Taxbase before collection rate	80,151	82,823	84,065	84,906	85,755	86,613
Taxbase change	3.50%	1.50%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Taxbase for year	82,823	84,065	84,906	85,755	86,613	87,479
Collection Rate	95.75%	96.00%	97.00%	97.00%	97.00%	97.00%
<b>Taxbase after collection rate</b>	<b>79,303</b>	<b>80,702</b>	<b>82,359</b>	<b>83,182</b>	<b>84,015</b>	<b>84,855</b>
Council Tax increase	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Social Care precept	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Band D rate	1,484	1,529	1,574	1,606	1,637	1,670
<b>Council Tax Before Surplus</b>	<b>117,696</b>	<b>123,353</b>	<b>129,649</b>	<b>133,550</b>	<b>137,570</b>	<b>141,710</b>
<b>Previous Year (Estimated) Surplus</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,950</b>				
<b>Council Tax Yield</b>	<b>119,646</b>	<b>125,303</b>	<b>129,649</b>	<b>133,550</b>	<b>137,570</b>	<b>141,710</b>

## Grants

- 6.17. The Council receives a number of grants in addition to its main funding allocation. The Council is mostly allowed to use these grants to fund any council services, but some are ring-fenced, which means they can only be spent on specific services. As described earlier, it is expected that many of these grant figures will change before February.

## Social Care Grants

- 6.18. The SR21 announced that specific grants would remain 'cash flat' and this draft Budget and MTFS assumes that this doesn't change. Table 6.3 shows Social Care related grants and assumptions.

Table 6.3

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Revenue Support Grant</b>						
Better Care Fund (BCF) - (CCG Contribution)	6,047	6,388	6,388	6,388	6,388	6,388
Improved & Add'l Imp Better Care Fund (iBCF)	9,806	9,847	9,847	9,847	9,847	9,847
Social Care Support Grant	11,905	12,045	12,045	12,045	12,045	12,045
Mkt Sustainability & Fair Cost of Care Fund	775	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>28,280</b>

- 6.19. It should also be noted that all these social care grants have been allocated directly against the relevant service budget heads rather than being kept corporately.

## Housing Prevention Grant (HPG)

- 6.20. The Government has been consulting on the funding arrangements for the HPG for 2023/24 onwards with the stated aim of deriving a new funding formula based on current homelessness pressures, with the aim of ensuring that funding is distributed fairly to local authorities and is driven by a current picture of need.
- 6.21. The final methodology has not yet been confirmed by Government. They are though proposing to mitigate against any financial losses or gains in the short-term, by introducing transitional arrangements and capping the percentage



change in funding for each local authority at 5% in 2023/4 and 10% in 2024/25.

- 6.22. This draft Budget has made no adjustments to the existing grant funding level of £8.4m. This will be kept under review and an update provided in February.

### Core Grants

- 6.23. The current assumptions about the level of Core grants anticipated to be received in 2023/24 and across the remainder of the MTFS are set out below:
- Revenue Support Grant (RSG) is a core grant but fundamentally linked to the Business Rates system and so discussed in the Section above.
  - The Local Council Tax Support Administration grant and the Housing Benefit Admin grant are assumed to be cash flat but continue across the MTFS;
  - The Public Health (PH) grant is currently still assumed as cash flat across the MTFS however in recent years some uplift has been applied. Announcements of the final value are normally received after the final budget reports but it must be noted that this grant is ring-fenced to PH activity;
  - New Homes Bonus, Lower Tier Services Grant and the 2022/23 Service Grant – the current MTFS already assumed that these grants would be phased out. This continues to be the thinking however, based on the last SR21 announcements, the draft MTFS assumes that a similar level of cash flat funding as received in 2022/23 will continue across the whole period. This funding is one of the greatest risks regarding any further decisions at central government level around the Levelling up agenda. Final figures will be included in the February report.
- 6.24. Table 6.4 shows the Core grant values across the MTFS period currently assumed.

**Table 6.4**

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Grant	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Council Tax Support Admin Grant	(457)	(457)	(457)	(457)	(457)	(457)
Housing Benefit Admin Grant	(1,351)	(1,351)	(1,351)	(1,351)	(1,351)	(1,351)
Public Health Grant	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)
New Homes Bonus (NHB) / Replacement Funding	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)
2022/23 Service Grant / Replacement Funding	(5,652)	(5,652)	(5,652)	(5,652)	(5,652)	(5,652)
Lower Tier Services Grant / NHB Replacement	(796)	(796)	(796)	(796)	(796)	(796)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>
RSG	(22,797)	(24,624)	(23,262)	(23,722)	(24,197)	(24,197)
<b>Total (inc. RSG)</b>	<b>(52,614)</b>	<b>(54,441)</b>	<b>(53,079)</b>	<b>(53,539)</b>	<b>(54,013)</b>	<b>(54,013)</b>

### Fees and Charges

- 6.25. The Council's policy in relation to varying external income requires service managers to review the level of fees and charges annually as part of budget setting and that charges should generally increase by the rate of inflation to maximise allowable income.

- 6.26. The setting of fees and charges, along with raising essential financial resources, can contribute to meeting the Council's objectives. Through the pricing mechanism and wider market forces, outcomes can be achieved, and services can be promoted through variable charging policies and proactive use of fees to promote or dissuade certain behaviours.
- 6.27. In the main, fees and charges are set at a level where the full cost of provision is recovered through the price structure. However, in many circumstances those charges are reduced through subsidy to meet broader Council priorities.
- 6.28. Each year the Council reviews the level of its fees and charges through consideration of a report by the Cabinet and its Regulatory Committee where it is a requirement that they are considered and approved outside of the Executive.
- 6.29. The proposed 2023/24 fees and charges will be presented to Cabinet in February 2023.

### **Use of Reserves**

- 6.30. The Council's (Non-Earmarked) General Fund Balance is held to cover the net impact of risks and opportunities and other unforeseen emergencies. The funds held in the General Fund Reserve can only be used once and therefore are not a recurring source of income that can meet permanent budget gaps.
- 6.31. In setting a balanced budget for 2022/23 the Council agreed to use £4.7m of the Strategic Budget Planning reserve which had been previously earmarked for this purpose, in anticipation of the timescales that would be associated with responding to future budget changes. Last year's MTFS assumed the balance of this reserve, a further £5.5m, would be utilised to balance the 2023/24 Budget, again in recognition of the need to part smooth the step-up in savings requirements. The draft 2023/24 Budget now presented still assumes the need to draw down on this £5.5m.
- 6.32. The March 2023 Full Council report will provide a more comprehensive review of the overall sufficiency of Council reserves as part of the S151 statement included in the Final Budget/MTFS report. However, it should be recognised here that the need to maintain sufficient levels of reserves to help the authority cope with unforeseen changes in circumstances must be more important now than ever before.

## Summary of Funding Assumptions

- 6.33. A summary of the currently assumed funding levels and sources is set out in Table 6.5 below.

**Table 6.5**

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Funding Source	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Council Tax	(117,884)	(123,353)	(129,649)	(133,550)	(137,570)	(141,710)
Council Tax Surplus	(1,925)	(1,950)	-	-	-	-
RSG	(22,797)	(24,624)	(23,262)	(23,722)	(24,197)	(24,197)
Top up Business Rates	(60,770)	(63,100)	(73,392)	(70,192)	(70,192)	(72,192)
Retained Business Rates	(21,218)	(19,192)	(22,291)	(22,737)	(23,192)	(23,192)
Section 31 Grants	(6,737)	(16,160)	(4,000)	(5,283)	(6,631)	(6,631)
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit) - C19 impact	225	271	-	-	-	-
NNDR Pool	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-
New Homes Bonus	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)
Public Health	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)
Other core grants	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)
<b>Total External Funding</b>	<b>(262,924)</b>	<b>(277,925)</b>	<b>(282,410)</b>	<b>(285,300)</b>	<b>(291,598)</b>	<b>(297,738)</b>
Contributions from Reserves	(4,564)	(5,500)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>(267,487)</b>	<b>(283,425)</b>	<b>(282,410)</b>	<b>(285,300)</b>	<b>(291,598)</b>	<b>(297,738)</b>

## 7. General Fund Revenue Assumptions

### 7.1. 2022/23 Financial Performance – General Fund Revenue

- 7.2. The 2022/23 Budget Update report, also part of this Cabinet agenda, provides an update on the Qtr2 budget position. It continues to differentiate between the base budget pressures and forecast non-delivery of MTFS savings.
- 7.3. Already at Qtr1, services were forecasting £15.7m variance from the agreed budget. The forecast at Qtr2 has stayed relatively constant, now showing £16.1m an increase of £0.4m compared to Qtr1.
- 7.4. The £16.1m consists of £8.1m base budget pressures and £8.0m non-delivery of agreed savings. The base budget pressures are largely driven by the two care services as they continue to report not only increased demand but also increased complexity and acuity which has a big impact on the cost of the care package. This pressure is being offset by underspends elsewhere.
- 7.5. Challenges in delivering the agreed MTFS savings is being felt across most Directorates and arise mainly due to capacity in the service, reassessment of the original proposals or wider environmental changes. Where it is not possible to achieve plans in this year, savings have been re-profiled into future years; where genuinely not deliverable because the original assumptions are no longer viable or are unable to deliver to the value originally intended, this has been recognised and they have been written out of the draft Budget.

- 7.6. It is not clear at this point the extent that the cost of living crisis will have on residents ability to pay council tax and other fees and charges and businesses ability to pay business rates. This will be reviewed in detail as part of the closure of the 2022/23 accounts when existing provisions for bad debt are re-calculated.
- 7.7. The impact of the persistent high levels of inflation is playing into the base budget pressures. The 2022/23 Budget was set including prudent assessments of pay and general inflation rates, albeit these were necessarily constrained by the availability of funding. The nationally negotiated pay settlement was c.1.2% higher than budgeted for which is adding an additional pressure of c. £1.6m to 2022/23 and will also impact on the 2023/24 budgets. Inflationary pressure on index linked contracts is manifesting as supply side costs linked to foreign currencies where the pound sterling has fallen. Borrowing costs have risen due to these wider economic factors and this is also being closely tracked as we progress through the year.
- 7.8. The number of identified pressures and overall volatility is concerning and makes forecasting in year open to considerable challenges. Furthermore, many of the issues are outside the direct control of Council.
- 7.9. Despite this, the financial planning process to date has sought to acknowledge and respond to these factors and to ensure that as far as possible they are addressed in the draft Budget for 2023/24.
- 7.10. **The 2023/24 Budget and 2023/28 MTFS Strategy**
- 7.11. It became clear early on in this year that the financial situation had worsened for most local authorities, this Council included, and this has been key in shaping the approach to the financial planning work for 2023/24. There has been a further step-up in finance and budget dialogue with managers throughout the Council, mirrored by Cabinet members.
- 7.12. Strategies are aimed at driving efficiencies from focussing on getting the basics right, collecting all the income due to the Council, improving commissioning strategies, implementing 'Digital First' to modernise customer services and minimise transactional costs, and putting a challenge to the existing and proposed capital programme.
- 7.13. The number of identified pressures, unknowns and overall volatility is concerning and makes setting a balanced 2023/24 Budget challenging. Furthermore, many of the issues are outside the Council's direct control. The financial planning process to date has sought to acknowledge and respond to these factors but due to timings and matters still evolving, this cannot as yet be finalised. This draft Budget incorporates the Council's current best estimate of the level of government funding for 2023/24.
- 7.14. The detailed draft funding allocations following the Chancellor's Statement will be announced in the Provisional Local Government Funding Settlement in

late December, after this report is published. It is clear though that this is the start of a challenging period. Therefore, it is essential that a strong focus is maintained on decisions impact on the sustainability of the future years of the MTFS.

- 7.15. For 2023/24 the emphasis has been on building on the Administrations ambitions of becoming a **competent, radical and collaborative** Council. Strategies will cover:
- Looking to drive efficiencies via focussing on doing things well
  - Recognising that optimising Value for Money (VFM) (Efficiency, Effectiveness and Economy) is central to protecting services
  - Looking to improving income collection
  - Fees and charges review work
  - Digital – to improve and modernise customer services, making it easier for residents to access services and to minimise transactional costs
  - Tight control on the Capital programme
- 7.16. For 2024/25+, given the poor forecasts for local authority finances, the Council must plan early for the change work and other measures necessary to ensure our services meet needs and commitments while maintaining financial sustainability.
- 7.17. **Budget Growth / Pressures**
- 7.18. The main corporate assumptions across the MTFS period are outlined below followed by a section focussing on the policy priorities and service specific items.
- 7.19. **Pay Inflation**
- 7.20. The pay deal for 2022/23 has recently been agreed at a flat rate / employee. This amounted to an average 5.4% increase which is c. £1.6m above the funding set aside for this purpose.
- 7.21. Although inflation continues in double digits currently, the forecast in the Autumn statement is for this to only fall back to c. 7.4% during the course of 2023/24. This draft Budget, assembled before this update, currently assumes 4% for 2023/24 before reverting back to more stable 2% across the remainder of the MTFS period.
- 7.22. **Non-Pay Inflation**
- 7.23. The impact of inflationary increases in the demand led services is addressed as part of the overall annual demand modelling exercise. This draft Budget has assumed a 5% inflationary increase for the social care purchasing budgets for 2023/24 which totals £5.0m. This budgetary increase is currently assumed to be offset by an equal level of savings. These will focus on improved commissioning and efficiencies; looking to reduce or eliminate the need for out-of-borough care and build internal capacity; increased integration and collaboration across the social care sector.

- 7.24. For all other non-pay inflation, the assumption continues that the services will broadly have to manage within existing budgets, thus absorbing any inflationary pressures. However, in recognition that some contracts include inflation-linked increases and utility costs continue to be volatile and difficult to predict an annual allowance is built into the budget to address these items should they arise.
- 7.25. Due to the current inflation levels, pressure on energy costs and volatility of the sterling, services are forecasting significantly higher needs and as such c.£4.0m has been provided for 2023/24. Due to the various services impacted, the % increases vary from 14% to 25%. From 2024/25 the budget allowance returns to a more stable figure of c. £1.5m pa.
- 7.26. **Employer Pension Contributions**
- 7.27. The latest triennial valuation, covering the period 2023/24 - 2025/26, confirmed no change required for 2023/24 but that the Council would need to increase its contribution rate by 0.5% across each of the years 2024/25 & 2025/26. This is estimated to have a £0.6m budgetary impact each year and has been built into the draft Budget.
- 7.28. No assumptions have been made about the financial impact of the next triennial valuation (2026-2028).
- 7.29. **Treasury & Capital Financing**
- 7.30. The GF Budget and MTFS were updated to reflect the implications of the updated capital programme but subsequently interest rate costs have risen markedly as described in the Treasury section below (Section 8). The current estimates indicate that this could push treasury costs to be c. £3m higher than currently modelled in this updated Budget for 2023/24. The degree of volatility and uncertainty associated with markets at this moment is such that this needs to be reviewed between now and February. This represents one of the significant budget risks.
- 7.31. These figures may also require revision depending on the outcome of consultation and scrutiny of the capital investment proposals between now and the final Cabinet report in February 2023 & the final Treasury Management Strategy Statement presented to Full Council later that month. Government funding announcements with further detail following the Autumn budget statement SR21 may also cause some of these figures to be revisited (for example where it becomes clear that grant funding will be made available to fund certain capital schemes).
- 7.32. **Levies**
- 7.33. The current assumption that all Levy costs except the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) levy will remain broadly in line with the 2022/23 figures across the period.



- 7.34. The NLWA has seen significant increased income and cost savings so far this financial year. Less waste and higher recycling rates are forecast compared with the budget. On the back of this, the NLWA waived the November 2022 levy payment to each authority which represented £0.655m for Haringey. Due to the rising value of electricity, London Energy Ltd is also earning considerably more for electricity. NLWA are indicating that this additional income, coupled with retained surpluses, will be applied to reduce the 2023/24 levy.
- 7.35. Their next meeting will take place after the publication of this draft Budget report with final figures confirmed in February 2023 and therefore the impact of any benefit will be built into the final Budget report.
- 7.36. **Contingency**
- 7.37. The Council holds a single corporate contingency largely to manage any slippage to the agreed budget reduction programme in any one year as well as addressing unforeseen circumstances which cannot realistically be built into budget plans. This Budget assumes that the contingency for 2023/24 and across the remainder of the MTFS is £7.4m.
- 7.38. **Policy Priorities**
- 7.39. Despite the challenges outlined in this report, this draft Budget for 2023/24:
- Ensures we can continue to meet the significant need of our most vulnerable residents – through further, year on year additional investment in Children’s and Adult’s services. (£6m in 2023/24)
  - Drives value for money through a significant efficiency and reform agenda – with every area of the council contributing. (c£19m in savings and additional income)
  - Provides financial advice and support to residents who need it including through Council Tax Reduction, our Financial Support Team; and the Haringey Support Fund.
  - Maintains critical support for our children and young people with little direct funding by Central Government – including Free School Meals for an additional 650 children who are just above the entitlement threshold; Putting the funding for the Rising Green Youth Hub on a long-term footing.
- 7.40. **Service Growth Budget Adjustments**
- 7.41. The existing MTFS contains a level of growth assumed which has been reviewed and still be required.
- 7.42. The financial planning process this year again sought to identify and address existing budget challenges that could not be mitigated by services as well looking ahead and estimating new requirements largely driven by demographic change, inflation and the cost of living crisis.

- 7.43. Appendix 2 details the proposed additions by Directorate and these are summarised in the table below.

Growth	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Culture Strategy & Engagement	1,130	(334)	(165)	(187)	(134)	310
Environment & Neighbourhoods	2,546	-	-	-	-	2,546
Adults, Health & Communities	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Children's Services	4,875	312	-	-	-	5,187
Placemaking & Housing	230	(230)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,781</b>	<b>(252)</b>	<b>(165)</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>(134)</b>	<b>14,043</b>

- 7.44. Attention is drawn to the c.£11.0m growth being added to the social care which is on top of the sums already built into the current MTFS.
- 7.45. The growth in the other Directorates is largely addressing recurring base budget pressures.

#### 7.46. Budget Reduction Proposals / Savings

- 7.47. The Council has previously agreed £1.394m savings to be delivered across the period 2023-2026 as outlined in the table below.

Management Area	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/ £'000	2027/28 £'000	Total £'000
Culture Strategy & Engagement	6					6
Environment & Neighbourhoods	(1,370)	1,360	170			160
Adults, Health & Communities	586	12				598
Children's Services	130	230				360
Placemaking & Housing	100	100	70			270
Corporate Budgets						-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(548)</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,394</b>

- 7.48. The 2022/23 financial planning process did not propose any additional savings, instead acknowledged that the new and any brought forward delivery programme for 2022/23, which became £20m, was challenging.
- 7.49. As is the practice at this Council, existing savings plans have been reviewed and challenged robustly to ensure that they can still be met as originally agreed and if not, looks to re-profile. If after all actions have been explored, the savings targets are still acknowledged to be undeliverable, they are proposed to be written out of the financial plans.
- 7.50. This outcome of this process is shown in the table below and the implications built into this draft Budget. In total c.£8.9m of savings won't be delivered as planned, though nearly £3m of these will be in later years.



Amended Savings	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total £'000
Culture Strategy & Engagement	2,967	(525)	(1,860)			582
Environment & Neighbourhoods	490					490
Adults, Health & Communities	5,421	(486)				4,935
Children's Services						-
Placemaking & Housing						-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>(1,011)</b>	<b>(1,860)</b>	-	-	<b>6,007</b>

- 7.51. It should be noted that the major adjustment in Culture, Strategy and Engagement relates to the cross-council Digital Together saving. This programme has now been refocussed and requires a wider timeframe to deliver; hence it has been re-profiled out across 2024/25 & 2025/26. In Adults, Health and Communities, the majority of the final year of a challenging savings programme has been removed but has been replaced by a similar level of new proposals (see below).
- 7.52. The table below sets out the new savings proposals in this budget, by Directorate across the period. It can be seen that the majority of these are planned for delivery in 2023/24.
- 7.53. The main components of the Environment and Neighbourhoods proposals relate to parking and highways and are based on our current policy of implementing LTNs. We have committed to reviewing the operation of the LTN schemes and if changes are made as part of that process, these projections will be adjusted to reflect that. Appendix 3 provides further details of the proposals

New Savings	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total £'000
Culture Strategy & Engagement	(1,157)	(870)	(210)	(5)	(5)	(2,247)
Environment & Neighbourhoods	(6,614)	869	(1,289)	6	(44)	(7,072)
Adults, Health & Communities	(8,462)	(3,055)	159	100	-	(11,258)
Children's Services	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	(1,500)
Placemaking & Housing	(370)	(10)	-	-	-	(380)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(18,103)</b>	<b>(3,066)</b>	<b>(1,340)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(22,457)</b>

- 7.54. Overall, the impact of the above proposals delivers a net savings programme totalling £15.0m across the MTFS with the majority (£9.8m) to be delivered in 2023/24. This is seen in the table below.

Net Savings Proposed 2023-2028	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/ £'000	2027/28 £'000	Total £'000
Culture Strategy & Engagement	1,816	(1,395)	(2,070)	(5)	(5)	(1,659)
Environment & Neighbourhoods	(7,494)	2,229	(1,119)	6	(44)	(6,422)
Adults, Health & Communities	(2,455)	(3,529)	159	100	-	(5,725)
Children's Services	(1,370)	230	-	-	-	(1,140)
Placemaking & Housing	(270)	90	70	-	-	(110)
Corporate Budgets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Savings</b>	<b>(9,773)</b>	<b>(2,375)</b>	<b>(2,960)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(15,056)</b>

7.55. It should be noted that these figures do not reflect any un-delivery of 2022/23 savings which would add to these totals.

7.56. **Summary Revenue Budget Position 2023/24 – 2027/28**

7.57. After taking into account the proposed amendments to existing plans and funding, the new savings and growth proposals discussed in the sections above, the current draft revenue Budget position for next year and across the MTFS period is set out in the table below. The proposed 2023/24 General Fund Budget currently has a budget gap of £3.1m after the planned application of £5.5m from the Strategic Budget Planning reserve. Work will continue to ensure completion of a balanced final Budget.

	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Draft Budget	2024/25 Projected	2025/26 Projected	2026/27 Projected	2027/28 Projected
Directorate	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults, Health & Communities	109,648	114,586	114,135	117,082	120,003	120,003
Children's Services	52,006	57,300	57,590	57,610	57,630	57,230
Culture, Strategy & Engagement	31,581	34,763	33,034	30,799	31,157	31,018
Environment & Neighbourhood	14,785	12,387	16,902	19,043	19,049	19,005
Placemaking & Housing	8,000	7,148	6,433	6,363	6,333	6,333
Chief Executive	287	295	295	295	295	295
Corporate Governance	1,531	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809
Finance	45,086	52,774	66,760	75,581	83,630	91,664
<b>Council Cash Limit</b>	<b>262,924</b>	<b>281,062</b>	<b>296,958</b>	<b>308,582</b>	<b>319,906</b>	<b>327,357</b>
Planned Contributions from Reserves	(4,564)	(5,500)				
Further Savings to be Identified	-	(3,138)	(14,548)	(23,282)	(28,308)	(29,619)
<b>Total General Fund Budget</b>	<b>258,360</b>	<b>272,425</b>	<b>282,410</b>	<b>285,300</b>	<b>291,598</b>	<b>297,738</b>
Council Tax	(117,884)	(123,353)	(129,649)	(133,550)	(137,570)	(141,710)
Council Tax Surplus	(1,925)	(1,950)	-	-	-	-
RSG	(22,797)	(24,624)	(23,262)	(23,722)	(24,197)	(24,197)
Top up Business Rates	(60,770)	(63,100)	(73,392)	(70,192)	(70,192)	(72,192)
Retained Business Rates	(21,218)	(19,192)	(22,291)	(22,737)	(23,192)	(23,192)
Section 31 Grants	(6,737)	(16,160)	(4,000)	(5,283)	(6,631)	(6,631)
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	225	271	-	-	-	-
NNDR Growth	(2,000)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Main Funding</b>	<b>(233,107)</b>	<b>(248,108)</b>	<b>(252,594)</b>	<b>(255,483)</b>	<b>(261,781)</b>	<b>(267,922)</b>
New Homes Bonus	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)	(1,208)
Public Health	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)	(20,353)
Other core grants	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)	(8,256)
<b>Total Core/Other External Grants</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>	<b>(29,817)</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(262,924)</b>	<b>(277,925)</b>	<b>(282,410)</b>	<b>(285,300)</b>	<b>(291,598)</b>	<b>(297,738)</b>

7.58. After taking into account the proposed amendments to existing plans and funding, the new savings and growth proposals discussed in the sections above, the current draft revenue Budget position for next year and across the MTFS period is set out in the table below. The proposed 2023/24 General Fund Budget currently has a budget gap of £3.1m after the planned

application of £5.5m from the Strategic Budget Planning reserve. Work will continue to ensure completion of a balanced final Budget.

**7.59. Review of assumptions and risks 2023/24 – 2027/28**

7.60. The Council's Section 151 Officer has a statutory responsibility to assess the robustness of the Council's budget and to ensure that the Council has sufficient contingency/reserves to provide against known risks in respect of both expenditure and income. This formal assessment will be made as part of the final report on the Council's budget in March 2023 and will draw on independent assessments of the Council's financial resilience where available however, it is critical that this report outlines the assumptions and approach to risk taken when arriving at the budget proposals included in the draft Budget & MTFS.

7.61. Given the increased financial pressure that is falling upon this council's budget and the uncertain national political and economic picture, this statutory role is acquiring more and more significance. The number and breadth of potential risks and level of uncertainty, particularly around the legacy impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, inflationary levels, cost of living crisis and levels of Government funding, underlines the need to maintain both a budgeted resilience contingency and keep general and earmarked reserves at current levels.

7.62. The main uncertainties and risks identified to date which my impact on the Council's budget for 2023/24 and over the period of the MTFS are:

- Detailed grant funding figures for 2023/24 and beyond have yet to be announced and are subject to the final local government settlement expected in January 2023; and it is likely that current assumptions will need significant revisions.
- The ongoing economic impact of inflation and the war in Ukraine is likely to continue to put pressure on costs and supply chain.
- Level of interest rates and their subsequent impact on borrowing costs.
- These will continue to place stress on individuals and businesses manifesting in the cost of living crisis.
- While significant progress has been made working with the DfE on the Safety Valve programme, final confirmation of support has yet to be received; furthermore, delivery of the agreed strategy will be challenging.
- The Levelling Up agenda and associated funding distribution methodologies could be negative for this Council's funding allocations.
- Planned actions to increase Council managed temporary accommodation options do not progress at the pace expected.
- The Council's savings programmes do not deliver the required savings, do not deliver savings quickly enough.
- Any further deterioration in the forecast 2022/23 position including non-delivery of in year savings
- The ability to retain and attract suitably qualified and skilled workforce hampers the delivery of the Council's ambitions.

## 8. Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2023/24 – 2027/28

- 8.1 This capital strategy report gives a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing, and treasury management activities contribute to the provision of public services in Haringey. It also provides an overview of how the risks of the capital programme are managed and the implications for future financial sustainability.
- 8.2 The current economic environment has impacted the capital programme in a number of ways. Inflation and the subsequent Bank of England response in raising interest rates has meant that the interest that the Council pays on the borrowing that it undertakes to fund the capital programme (both the existing capital programme and the proposed additions) has increased significantly. The increase in inflation has impacted the cost of raw materials and the tightness in the supply chain for capital works (labour and materials) has added both cost and time to schemes. In addition, the increased costs are making it increasingly difficult to achieve self-financing business cases for those schemes where this is expected.
- 8.3 Looking forward, the Council's capital investment proposals include continued investment in the school estate. The budget proposals include the potential development of Edwards Drive into a centre for adults with learning difficulties as well as funding for the locality's strategy.
- 8.4 There is increased investment in the infrastructure of the borough's parks and streets. The proposals double the planned investment in the Active Life In Parks programme and the Parks Asset Management for 2023/24. Historically the Council received significant funding from TfL to support the highways of the borough. The pandemic hit TfL's finances hard, and it has not been able to provide the level of support to borough's as it used to. The Council's proposals allow for funding of the type of work previously funded by TfL in 2023/24 to be met by Council borrowing. In future years it has been assumed that external grant will be available to fund these works. There is also significant new investment in the Cycling & Walking Action Plan in 2023/24 and again in future years the investment is dependent on the Council identifying external funding.
- 8.5 The Council is continuing to invest in its economic infrastructure with funding for the construction for the Wards Corner, the Gourley Triangle and the Selby Urban Village schemes. Progression to construction will be subject to a successful business case for each scheme. There is also additional investment in school streets and investment in School Clean Air Zones and investment in the Council's commercial and operational property.
- 8.6 The Council is also investing in its digital offering to ensure that our customers receive the best possible service as well enhancements to its digital infrastructure.
- 8.7 The Council continues to invest in housing through its new homes programme. This expenditure is contained within the housing revenue account (HRA).

## Background

- 8.8 Capital expenditure in local government is defined in statute and accounting practices/codes and as such must be complied with. Within these rules, capital budgets and capital expenditure decisions offer the opportunity for the Council to profoundly affect the lives of its residents, businesses, and visitors in both the immediate and the longer term.
- 8.9 Capital programmes can shape the local environment (e.g. through the provision of new housing, traffic schemes or regeneration schemes); positively impact people's lives (e.g. through creating appropriate housing for adults with learning difficulties or investment in parks and open spaces); transform the way the Council interacts with local residents (e.g. through the libraries investment programme or proposals for locality provision); and deliver fit for purpose schools.
- 8.10 The key objectives for the Council's capital programme are to deliver the borough plan and assist the Council in meeting the service and financial challenges that it continues to face.

## Capital expenditure and financing

- 8.11 Capital expenditure is where the Council spends money on a project, with the view to derive societal, service and economic benefit from the expenditure, for a period longer than twelve months. This can also include spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.
- 8.12 The table below shows a high-level summary of the Council's outline capital spending in the medium-term i.e., for the financial years 2023/24-2027/28, which shows the continued and growing capital investment that is being undertaken to support the achievement of the borough plan objectives and to improve people's lives.



Table 8.1: Capital expenditure plans overview 2023/24 - 2027/28

	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)	2027/28 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)
<b>Previously Agreed</b>							
<b>General Fund Account (GF)</b>	259,670	245,718	164,279	101,153	41,119		<b>811,939</b>
<b>Housing Revenue Account (HRA)</b>	276,900	453,834	323,065	228,633	227,953		<b>1,510,385</b>
<b>Total =</b>	<b>536,570</b>	<b>699,552</b>	<b>487,344</b>	<b>329,786</b>	<b>269,072</b>		<b>2,322,324</b>
<b>Proposed</b>							
<b>General Fund Account (GF)</b>		289,385	196,864	207,825	232,451	15,355	<b>941,880</b>
<b>Housing Revenue Account (HRA)</b>		262,962	289,102	322,107	305,880	246,218	<b>1,426,269</b>
<b>Total =</b>		<b>552,347</b>	<b>485,966</b>	<b>529,932</b>	<b>538,331</b>	<b>261,573</b>	<b>2,368,149</b>

8.13 The capital programme is composed of individual directorate programmes. Within these directorate totals there are schemes and within most schemes there are individual projects. For instance, Scheme 302, Borough Roads, will contain individual projects on individual roads.

8.14 Where additional funding is proposed for an existing scheme, this will be added to the scheme rather than creating a new scheme. A full list of proposed additions to the capital programme are contained in appendix 5.

8.15 About 20% of the capital programme, down from a 33% last year, is composed of schemes that are wholly funded by Council borrowing and not self-financing or met from external resources. These schemes largely reflect the statutory duties of the council. In large part these schemes are not able to attract external resources to either supplement or supplant Council borrowing as they are core to the Council's operation.

There are a range of schemes within the General Fund capital programme that will only proceed, if they are estimated to result in a net reduction in expenditure. That reduction will include the cost of financing the borrowing and contribute to the MTFS through making savings or increasing income. These schemes are known as self-financing schemes. The decision to proceed with these schemes will follow the production of a detailed business case that supports the investment and identifies reductions in expenditure.

8.16 The Children's Services capital programme is largely reliant on Council borrowing. For the period 2023/24-2027/28 the Council is planning to spend £74.5m, of which approximately £25.1m is funded through government grant leaving a borrowing requirement of £49.4m. The cost of the increased borrowing investment in schools falls on the Council's revenue account through increased borrowing costs.

- 8.17 The Adults, Health & Communities Services capital programme is £92.6m, of which much of the programme is self-financed at £75.9m. In addition, there is £11m of grant funded expenditure.
- 8.18 Within the Environment & Neighbourhoods directorate, the proposed capital programme for the period 2023/24-2027/28 is broadly estimated at £89.4m of which approximately £23.4m is externally funded.
- 8.19 The Placemaking & Housing capital programme has an estimated value of £600m, of which £232m is funded externally and £303.4m is self-financing. Council borrowing in this part of the capital programme is proportionately lower than in others at £64.6m. The majority of this borrowing is to match fund schemes in the South Tottenham Regeneration projects, the Wood Green Regeneration Strategy and the Corporate Landlord remediation works.
- 8.20 The basic premise for the Placemaking & Housing programme is to provide a funding envelope within the budget and policy framework (through the creation of enabling budgets) which equips the council with the ability to respond to opportunities in a timely way. This means that this capital programme is both front loaded and prone to reporting slippage.
- 8.21 The Culture, Strategy & Engagement capital programme is estimated at £91.2m with the majority, £72.3m funded through self-financing. £52.9m of this self-financing relates to the Civic Centre refurbishment and £20.1m relates to the Bruce Castle Museum restoration work.
- 8.22 The inclusion of a scheme within the capital programme is not necessarily permission to spend. Most schemes will be subject to the completion of an approved business case that validates the high-level cost and time estimates contained within the programme. An integral part of the business case will be an assessment of the risks that a project faces and once a project is agreed, the review of the risk register is a standing item on the agenda for the project's governance arrangements.
- 8.24 Service managers bid annually as part of the Council's budget setting process. The bids are assessed against their response to need in relation to the Council's priorities, the asset management plan and meeting the objectives of the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS). In addition, schemes have been considered for their contribution to economic recovery, to growth, and to jobs.
- 8.25 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account, which ensures that the Council's housing activities are not subsidised by the Council's non-housing activities. It also ensures that the Council's non-housing activities are not subsidised by its HRA. HRA capital expenditure is recorded separately.
- 8.26 The Capital Programme for 2023/24 has considered and been reviewed to ensure that it delivers in line with the Council's Carbon Reduction ambition. There are no projects that will increase the carbon footprint of the Council. There are several projects however, where there is the opportunity that these can be designed to ensure that at the delivery stages Zero Carbon requirements will be delivered. These include:

- Land Purchases for future development. At the development stage these projects will have to deliver on site the zero carbon requirements for Planning and the long-term asset owners and occupiers.
- Construction works (such as the Parkland Walk Bridge). The procurement for these works will include carbon within the selection for materials and contractors works.
- Road Safety Programme and Highways Maintenance. To deliver transport infrastructure that is safe and supports active travel options.
- School's capital Maintenance – the Council has just completed its Energy Action Plan for its schools, and this capital funding will deliver this through including carbon reduction measures (insulation, glazing, low carbon heating) within these programmes.
- Local Business Space Energy Improvements – With local SME's struggling with energy costs the Council will review its commercial portfolio and improving the energy efficiency levels, the heating and lighting systems
- Street Light upgrades – continuing the upgrades of lights to LED and new street light columns that can house electric vehicle charging points in the base.
- Parks Improvements – creating new biodiversity areas, tree planting, activity areas and active travel options in and around our parks.
- Active and health spaces around our schools - We are increasing the funding for our successful School Streets programme and introducing Healthy Schools Zones to improve air quality in our most polluted schools of the borough. Creating safe space and infrastructure to encourage active travel options.
- Delivering on our Walking and Cycling Action Plan - funding to successfully deliver on the Council's active travel ambition with improved and new infrastructure.

The table below details the proposed capital expenditure plans by directorate.



Table 8.2: Capital expenditure plans by directorate

	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)	2027/28 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)
<b>Children's Services</b>	33,694	24,671	14,301	1,831	0	<b>74,496</b>
<b>Adults, Health &amp; Communities</b>	46,973	11,515	17,771	14,377	2,000	<b>92,637</b>
<b>Environment &amp; Neighbourhoods</b>	23,539	21,578	19,268	15,391	4,069	<b>83,845</b>
<b>Placemaking &amp; Housing</b>	133,622	114,281	144,265	198,676	8,886	<b>599,730</b>
<b>Culture, Strategy &amp; Engagement</b>	51,557	24,820	12,220	2,176	400	<b>91,173</b>
<b>Total General Fund (GF)</b>	<b>289,385</b>	<b>196,864</b>	<b>207,825</b>	<b>232,451</b>	<b>15,355</b>	<b>941,880</b>
<b>Housing (HRA)</b>	<b>262,962</b>	<b>289,102</b>	<b>322,107</b>	<b>305,880</b>	<b>246,218</b>	<b>1,426,269</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>552,347</b>	<b>485,966</b>	<b>529,932</b>	<b>538,331</b>	<b>261,573</b>	<b>2,368,149</b>

8.27 Appendix 4 includes the previously agreed schemes plus any changes since the last budget (up to and including the December 2022 Cabinet), plus the new schemes and adjustments proposed. This indicates how each scheme is financed:

H is for schemes that are funded by borrowing,

S is for schemes that are funded by the borrowing but where there are compensating savings are made in service budgets,

E is for schemes that are funded by an external party, and

Where there is more than one letter, this indicates that the scheme is funded from more than one source with the source contributing the most indicated first.

Appendix 5 provides details of the new and adjusted schemes. The following paragraphs provide a high-level description of each directorate's new capital proposals.

#### 8.28 Children's Services

There is one new scheme, the Safety Valve scheme, of £7m (subject to a successful application to the Department for Education) proposed for Children's Services. If successful, this would part fund the creation of in borough specialist provision for children special educational need and disabilities (SEND). This would provide high quality provision at a lower cost through not sending children out of borough. The site or sites for the provision have not been identified at this time.

#### 8.29 Adult, Health and Communities

There are two new schemes proposed for the area. The first, Edwards Drive, which is intended to develop much needed supported living facilities with integrated on-site health and care services for learning disabled adults. The Council would need to acquire the property from the NHS. The budget for this is £21m and is subject to a successful business case. The second scheme is to

take forward the Council's localities strategy to bring integrated services from a range of providers (the Council, NHS, voluntary sector) into 4-6 hubs and has a budget of 3m

### 8.30 Environment & Neighbourhoods

The existing Environment & Neighbourhood capital programme is designed to make the borough a cleaner and safer place where residents can lead active and healthy lives. The proposed new capital schemes build on these priorities with additional investment.

A previously significant source of funding for the borough's infrastructure was grants received from Transport for London (TfL). Due to the financial situation of TfL these grants have largely ceased. Even though these grants have ceased the works still need to be undertaken.

It is proposed to invest a further £1m in the road casualty reduction initiative with Council borrowing, £0.8m, as there was very limited funding provided by Transport for London (TfL), £0.2m.

Additional investment is proposed of £3.495m for investment in a range of road and pavement infrastructure which is being funded by the Council through borrowing as there was no TfL funding allocated.

There is a proposal to double the amount of investment in the Active Life in Parks programme, by £0.23m, and to double the investment in the Parks Asset Management, by £0.3m. In addition, there is additional investment in the Parkland Walk Bridges programme. The programme also allows for the continuation of investment in street lighting and borough roads in future years.

The level of funding for the borough roads scheme and the accident reduction scheme are included in the programme as being funded by Haringey borrowing in 2023/24, with a slight downward adjustment compared to the existing budget. In future years it has been assumed that there will be external funding provided to undertake the works.

### 8.31 Placemaking & Housing

There is a significant increase in the investment proposed for the Wards Corner scheme (£66m), the Gourley Triangle scheme (£108m), the Selby Urban Village scheme (£46.7m) and the SME intensification scheme (£11.4m). The proposed investment is in addition to existing budgets and subject to successful business cases. The investments are included within the capital programme on the basis that they are self-financing.

The Walking & Cycling Action Plan is included in the capital programme. In 2023/24 the three elements, Cycle Route Delivery, £1.75m, LTN Delivery, £1.2m, and Cycle Parking (Hangers) Delivery are funded through SCIL and limited TfL funding. The expenditure in future years will proceed if funding is identified.

Also included are proposals for the expansion of school streets, £0.4m, investment for Clean Air School Zones, £0.4m which are funded by borrowing. The expenditure in future years will proceed if funding is identified.

Further investment in the Council's assets are proposed for the operational buildings and the commercial portfolio.

### 8.32 Culture, Strategy & Engagement

The initial proposals contain further investment in the Council's IT assets. The move from an analogue telephone system to a digital one by BT (known as the Big Switch Off) will mean the replacement of existing lines in a range of buildings and services. The proposals also allow for continued investment in the IT estate such as the laptop refresh.

### 8.33 Financing

All capital expenditure must be financed from either an external source (government grant or other contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves, or capital receipts) or debt (borrowing, leasing, Private Finance Initiative). The Council's capital programme has moved to a financing strategy that seeks to ensure that investment via the capital programme is self-financing or funded from external resources wherever possible. The draft capital programme for 2023/24-2027/28 is analysed in the table below and shows that the majority of schemes being proposed (80%) are either self-financing or funded via external resources:

**Table 8.3: Financing Strategy**

	<b>General Fund Borrowing</b>		<b>External</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Met from General Fund</b>	<b>Self Financing met from Savings</b>		
	<b>(£'000)</b>	<b>(£'000)</b>	<b>(£'000)</b>	<b>(£'000)</b>
Children's Services	43,672	5,700	25,124	<b>74,496</b>
Adults, Health & Communities	5,708	75,923	11,006	<b>92,637</b>
Environment & Neighbourhoods	54,938	6,779	22,128	<b>83,845</b>
Placemaking & Housing	64,285	311,435	224,010	<b>599,730</b>
Culture, Strategy & Engagement	18,842	72,331	0	<b>91,173</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,444</b>	<b>472,168</b>	<b>282,268</b>	<b>941,880</b>

- 8.34 The self-financing schemes will normally only proceed if they produce a reduction in expenditure that includes reductions enough to cover the cost of financing the investment. This is necessary to ensure that the investment contributes to meeting the financial challenges that the Council faces. It is noted however, that in some limited circumstances, that schemes may proceed even if they do not produce a reduction in expenditure enough to cover the cost of financing the investment.
- 8.35 As debt needs to be repaid the Council is required by statute to set aside from its revenue account an annual amount sufficient to repay borrowings. This is known as the minimum revenue provision (MRP). The MRP for the period is set out below:

Table 8.4: Estimated MRP

	2022/23 Forecasts (£'000)	2023/24 Forecasts (£'000)	2024/25 Forecasts (£'000)	2025/26 Forecasts (£'000)	2026/27 Forecasts (£'000)	2027/28 Forecast (£'000)
MRP	13,368	19,145	25,586	29,282	33,918	37,948

- 8.36 The Council's underlying need to borrow to finance its capital programme is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases when new debt financed capital expenditure is incurred and reduces when MRP is made. The increase in MRP in 2022/23 is partially due to the end of the MRP holiday and was addressed in detail in the Treasury Management Strategy considered by Council in February 2021.

Table 8.5: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)	2027/28 Budget (£'000)
CFR	1,375,493	1,540,063	1,901,188	2,293,138	2,568,101	2,713,322

### Asset Management

- 8.37 The Asset Management Plan is the subject of a separate report and will be considered at the February Cabinet.

### Asset Disposals

- 8.38 When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold, and the proceeds (known as capital receipts) can be spent on new assets or can be used to repay debt. Repayments of grants, loans and non-treasury investments also generate capital receipts. The Council is currently permitted by legislation to spend capital receipts to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation. This is known as the flexible use of capital receipts and this flexibility is currently due to expire on the 31st March 2025.

- 8.39 As stated above, capital receipts can be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt. The budget assumption is that capital receipts will not fund capital expenditure or debt repayment. It is anticipated that the capital receipts received in the MTFS period covered by the flexibility (up to 31st March 2025) will be used to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation. There is a separate policy statement and schedule of proposed initiatives to utilise capital receipts flexibly.

### **Treasury Management**

- 8.40 The Council has a separate Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) that outlines in detail the Council's treasury management matters. The Capital Strategy document repeats some of the information contained within the TMSS but places the information in the context of the capital programme and Borough Plan.
- 8.41 Treasury management is the management of the Council's investments, cash flows, its banking and capital market transaction and the effective control of the risks associated with those activities. Surplus cash is invested until required in accordance with the guidelines contained on the approved TMSS, while a short term liquidity requirements can be met by borrowing. This is to avoid excess credit balances or overdrafts at the bank. The Council is typically cash rich in the short term as cash revenue income is received before it is spent but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before it is financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce borrowing.

### **Borrowing Strategy**

- 8.42 The council's main objectives when borrowing is to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should its plans change in the future. These objectives are often in conflict as the Council seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans and long-term fixed loans where the future cost is known, but higher.
- 8.43 Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, PFI liabilities and leasing) are shown below and compared to the capital financing requirement.

Table 8.6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

	31/3/22 Actual (£'000)	31/3/23 Budget (£'000)	31/3/24 Budget (£'000)	31/3/25 Budget (£'000)	31/3/26 Budget (£'000)	31/3/27 Budget (£'000)	31/3/28 Budget (£'000)
Borrowing Debt	700,415	1,204,505	1,362,827	1,700,076	2,064,552	2,309,280	2,423,369
PFI & Lease Debt	26,701	19,471	17,421	12,690	9,802	8,849	8,849
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>727,116</b>	<b>1,223,976</b>	<b>1,380,247</b>	<b>1,712,766</b>	<b>2,074,353</b>	<b>2,318,129</b>	<b>2,432,218</b>
Capital Financing Requirement	972,537	1,375,493	1,540,063	1,901,188	2,293,138	2,568,101	2,713,322

8.44 Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from the above, the Council expects to comply with this requirement.

#### Affordable Borrowing Limit

8.45 The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower operational boundary is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

Table 8.7: Prudential Indicator: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt

	2022/23 limit (£'000)	2023/24 limit (£'000)	2024/25 limit (£'000)	2025/26 limit (£'000)	2026/27 limit (£'000)	2027/28 limit (£'000)
Authorised limit – borrowing	1,286,022	1,452,642	1,818,497	2,213,336	2,489,252	2,634,473
Authorised limit – PFI & leases	25,702	22,995	16,751	12,938	11,681	11,681
<b>Authorised limit – total external debt</b>	<b>1,311,724</b>	<b>1,475,637</b>	<b>1,835,249</b>	<b>2,226,274</b>	<b>2,500,932</b>	<b>2,646,154</b>
Operational boundary - borrowing	1,236,022	1,402,642	1,768,497	2,163,336	2,439,252	2,584,473
Operational boundary – PFI & leases	23,366	20,905	15,228	11,762	10,619	10,619
<b>Operational boundary – total external debt</b>	<b>1,259,387</b>	<b>1,423,547</b>	<b>1,783,726</b>	<b>2,175,098</b>	<b>2,449,871</b>	<b>2,595,092</b>

8.46 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue account, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs. This is compared to the net revenue stream i.e., the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.



8.47 The table below shows the net estimated capital financing costs based on the capital programme and the revised set of assumptions. The table also shows how these forecasts compare to the budget that is currently built into the MTFS plan.

**Table 8.8: Estimated Capital Financing Costs**

	2022/23 Forecas t	2023/24 Forecas t	2024/25 Forecas t	2025/26 Forecas t	2026/27 Forecas t	2027/28 Forecas t
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
MRP - pre 2008 expenditure	2,283	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019
MRP - post 2008 expenditure	11,085	14,126	19,566	24,263	28,899	32,928
<b>Total MRP</b>	<b>13,368</b>	<b>19,145</b>	<b>24,586</b>	<b>29,282</b>	<b>33,918</b>	<b>37,948</b>
Interest Costs (General Fund)	11,274	19,345	25,090	29,492	32,050	33,281
<b>Total Gross Capital Financing Costs (GF)</b>	<b>24,642</b>	<b>38,490</b>	<b>49,676</b>	<b>58,774</b>	<b>65,968</b>	<b>71,228</b>
Offsetting Savings for self financing schemes	-8,835	-14,713	-21,788	-30,162	-36,196	-37,620
<b>Total Net Capital Financing Costs (GF)</b>	<b>15,807</b>	<b>23,777</b>	<b>27,887</b>	<b>28,612</b>	<b>29,773</b>	<b>33,608</b>

<b>Existing MTFS Budgets</b>	<b>13,208</b>	<b>20,308</b>	<b>24,124</b>	<b>27,974</b>	<b>31,574</b>	<b>35,674</b>
------------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

<b>Interest Costs (HRA)</b>	<b>14,861</b>	<b>18,979</b>	<b>28,599</b>	<b>38,365</b>	<b>46,548</b>	<b>52,019</b>
-----------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

**Table 8.9: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream**

	2022/23 Forecast (£'000)	2023/24 Forecast (£'000)	2024/25 Forecast (£'000)	2025/26 Forecast (£'000)	2026/27 Forecast (£'000)	2026/27 Forecast (£'000)
Financing Costs General Fund	15,807	23,777	27,887	28,612	29,773	33,608
Proportion of net revenue stream	6.01%	8.56%	9.87%	10.03%	10.21%	11.29%
Financing Costs HRA	14,861	18,979	28,599	38,365	46,548	52,019
Proportion of net revenue stream	13.12%	15.73%	21.62%	27.16%	30.95%	32.84%

8.47 It can be seen that over the MTFS period the General Fund ratio increases. The ratio also increases for the HRA. This level of ratio has been modelled into the current version of the evolving HRA business plan and capital programme.

## Governance

- 8.48 Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made on a daily basis and are delegated to the Director of Finance. There is a further sub-delegation to members of the Director of Finance's staff to facilitate day-to-day operations. Whoever is making the decision(s) will need to act in line with the treasury management strategy as approved by full Council.

## 9. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

- 9.1 The HRA is the Council's record of the income and revenue expenditure relating to council housing and related services. Under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the HRA is ring-fenced and cannot be subsidised by increases in council tax. Equally, any surplus in the HRA or balances held in reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund. Since April 2012, the HRA has been self-financing. Under self-financing Councils retain all the money they receive from rent and use it to manage and maintain their homes.

### Draft HRA Financial Plan Overview

- 9.2 The 30-year HRA financial plan contains a long-term assessment of the need for investment in assets, such as new homes development, Major works (Haringey standard) and other cyclical maintenance requirements, as well as forecasts on income streams such as rents, in line with rent standards, and future developments.
- 9.3 The Plan includes the modelling of the revenue and capital implications of all planned work in the HRA to deliver Borough Plan priorities and provided the basis for understanding the affordability of current capital programme delivery plans and assessing options to ensure a viable HRA over a longer period. It considered the build costs, inflation, exposure to housing market and delivery capacity within the Council.
- 9.4 The recent increases in energy cost, inflation and interest rates rises presents a level of challenge and difficulty in delivering our capital programmes now and the viability of our HRA in the medium to long term. The Council must agree an HRA Budget and longer-term plan which are prudent and sustainable. However, due to very high level of uncertainty related to some of the key assumptions underpinning the current plan, particularly interest rates, this represents a provisional HRA budget/MTFS at this time. A final HRA budget/MTFS will be presented in February.
- 9.5 The plan recognises that to undertake the proposed extensive development programme, the HRA must be viable now and in the future. It also recognises that there will be ongoing gateway reviews to update and test viability before future programme phases are released. One of the measures of viability of the HRA is the annual revenue contribution to capital outlay (RCCO), which reduces the need to external borrowing. RCCO is the revenue surplus after expenditure; and it is key in assessing the HRA resilience. The financial plan, as in prior years, assumes an ongoing £8m minimum annual surplus. This provides an appropriate level of in year financial cover, in recognition of the



risks such as changes in government policies, operational factors those associated with an extensive development programme. The plan also assumes a working balance of £20m.

- 9.6 Given the current economic situation, this December's positional update of the plan showed some years of RCCO below the £8m minimum year on year. Further measures and mitigations are being considered to address this before the final version is submitted to Cabinet in February.

**The main sources of income to the HRA are Rents and Service Charges.**

#### **Housing rents**

- 9.7 The Council is required to set the rent increases in council-owned homes every year but there are strict limits for existing tenants. From 2020/21, the government has permitted Local Authorities in England to increase existing tenants' rents by no more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI), at September of the previous year, plus 1%.
- 9.8 On 17 November 2022, the government announced in the Autumn Statement 2022 that social housing rent increases for 2023/24 would be capped at 7%, to help tenants with the increased cost of living. The rent increase in this report has been modelled on the recently announced rent increase cap of 7% and the February report will make a recommendation for the actual rent increase to be implemented for 2023/24.
- 9.9 The Government is expected to give a new directive to the Regulator of Social Housing. The Regulator will publish revised guidance for social housing rent setting for 2024/25 onwards.

#### **Rents on New Builds**

- 9.10 The maximum weekly rent allowed by the government for a tenant granted a new tenancy in a social rent home is formula rent (subject to national rent cap).
- 9.11 The council will continue to let most of its new lettings for its homes at the relevant formula rent and the HRA financial plan is built on that basis.
- 9.12 The challenges presented by adverse economic changes, including the increased cost of borrowing and inflation mean that the Council has had to consider how best to be able to maintain financial sustainability and continue a strong new build programme. A number of options have been modelled, including for some new homes, changing from formula rent to Shared Ownership or London Living Rent or London Affordable Rent. The option which best ensures the long-term sustainability of the HRA is to use London Affordable Rent for some new homes. This is because, as a social housing product, this tenure qualifies for £100k per unit funding from the Building Council Homes for Londoners 2016-23 Grant Funding regime.
- 9.13 It is therefore recommended that some of the new homes delivered under the GLA's 2016-23 Affordable Homes Programme, 'Building Council Homes for Londoners' will be let at London Affordable Rent (LAR) levels. This is presently

estimated to apply to over 800 future properties. London Affordable Rent will not be applied to new homes at High Road West or Broadwater Farm as the Council intends to honour the landlord offer that has previously been made to residents there ahead of the Estate ballots. It will also not affect any homes that have either been completed and let or where lettings are in process.

### London Affordable Rent

- 9.14 London Affordable Rent was introduced by the Mayor of London in 2016 as a social housing product for new affordable homes funded by Building Council Homes for Londoners (BCHFL) grant. It reflects the 2015/16 formula rent cap (i.e. the maximum level of social rent) uprated by CPI plus one per cent every year. These rents are at the same level anywhere in London. LAR homes are let by councils on secure tenancies, and by other registered providers.
- 9.15 The BCHFL grant programme allocated grant on the basis that homes for low-cost rent would be let at London Affordable Rent (LAR) rather than formula rent. The historically relatively low level of grant – a flat rate of £100,000 per unit – reflected that expectation.
- 9.16 The increasingly challenging financial environment has led to a reassessment of the Council's planned use formula rents for these BCHFL properties. that decision. If the Council lets homes funded by BCHFL at formula rent, the current programme would no longer be financially viable.
- 9.17 Letting homes at LAR would support a financially viable programme. But it would also be genuinely affordable to tenants. Other than its near-equivalent formula rent, LAR is by some distance the cheapest kind of rent available.
- 9.18 The table below shows London Affordable Rents for 22/23.

	22/23 rents
Bedsit and 1-bedroom	£168.34
2 bedrooms	£178.23
3 bedrooms	£188.13
4 bedrooms	£198.03
5 bedrooms	£207.93
6 or more bedrooms	£217.82

- 9.19 Formula rent for new-build council homes would be at or close to the formula rent cap. LAR is 8.1% more than the formula rent cap: For 2022/23 that represents £12.61pw more for a one-bedroom home, £13.36 for a two-bed, £14.10 for a three-bed, and £14.85 for a four bed. Rents caps for 23/24 are still to be set.
- 9.20 LAR is significantly less than the Local Housing Allowance rate. This means that any tenant entitled to Housing Benefit, or the housing element of Universal Credit would have their housing costs covered.

- 9.21 There is a small number of Haringey households (just over 500) who are currently affected by the benefit cap – including ten who are council tenants and 24 who are housing association tenants. Half the housing association tenants affected by the cap are paying rents considerably higher than LAR.
- 9.22 A small cohort of households on the Housing Register would be affected by the benefit cap whether they bid for a new home at formula rent cap or LAR. There is likely to be another small cohort of households with three or more children who would be affected by the benefit cap if they moved into a new LAR home where they would remain unaffected if they moved into a home let at formula rent. Those households would need to find all or a part of the difference between LAR and formula rent from their existing benefits. However, since all relets on existing Council homes will be at formula rent levels, it is likely that these households will also be able to move into cheaper Council homes.

### **Formula rent**

- 9.23 The national formula for setting social rent is intended to enable LAs to set rents at a level that allows them to meet their obligations to their tenants, maintain their stock (to at least Decent Homes Standard) and continue to operate a financially viable HRA, including meeting their borrowing commitments.
- 9.24 The formula is complex and uses national average rent, relative average local earning, relative local property value, and the number of bedrooms to calculate the formula rent.
- 9.25 Formula rents are subject to a national social rent cap. The rent cap is the maximum level to which rents can be increased to in any one financial year, based on the size of the property. Where the formula rent would be higher than the rent cap for a particular property, the national social rent cap must be used instead. As stated above, rent caps for 2023/24 are yet to be published:

<b>Number of bedrooms</b>	<b>Rent cap 2022/23</b>
1 and bedsits	£155.73
2	£164.87
3	£174.03
4	£183.18
5	£192.35
6 or more	£201.50

### **Rents in Existing Council Homes - General Needs & Sheltered/Supported Housing**

- 9.26 The government, through the Regulator, prescribes the formula for calculating social housing rents. These rents are also called formula rents and exclude service charges. formula rents are allowed to increase annually

- 9.27 The formula is complex and uses the average earnings for Greater London and the value of the property in 1999, and the number of bedrooms to calculate the formula rent for 2000/01, as the base year. From 2001/02, formula rents have increased by inflation annually. However, in 2016/17 until 2019/20, formula rents reduced by 1% annually, as prescribed in the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016. From 2020/21, formula rents have increased annually by CPI plus 1%.
- 9.28 Individual council rents are below the formula rents in many properties. This is because historically Haringey rents were set lower than the formula rent. In contrast, many social housing landlords, particularly Housing Associations, have historic rents that were set higher than formula rent. To create a level playing field, the government introduced rent restructuring in the early 2000s in order to converge actual rents towards the formula rent. The government abandoned rent restructuring in 2015/16, when it imposed a 1% rent reduction for four years, under the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016. The Council complied with the legislation and the 1% rent reduction ended in 2019/20.
- 9.29 Since 2020/21, the rent payable by existing council tenants have increased by CPI inflation plus 1%. The current rent for 2022/23, approved by Cabinet on 8 February 2022, was set at the 2021/22 rent uplifted by 4.1%. The rent increase is due to the CPI rate in September 2021 of 3.1% plus 1% allowed by the government.
- 9.30 The CPI at September 2022 is 10.1%. Without the proposed rent ceiling, rents in council-owned housing would increase by 11.1% (CPI plus 1%) and the HRA would receive additional rental income of £11.6m in 2023/24.
- 9.31 After applying the 7% rent ceiling, the additional income to the HRA from tenant's rents in 2023/24 at £7.7m will be reduce by £3.9m lower than would have been raised if government had maintained the previous rent setting formula.to £7.7m. The updated HRA business plan has the reduced level of rent increase.
- 9.32 The rents for existing general needs and sheltered / supported housing tenants have been calculated to increase by no more than 7%. On this basis, the proposed average weekly rent will increase by £7.73 from £110.49 to £118.22 in 2023/24.
- 9.33 There is a range of rents across different sizes of properties. The table below sets out the proposed average weekly rents by property size if the maximum rent increase for 2023/24 is set at 7% with effect from 3 April 2023 (the first Monday in April).

Table 1

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Properties	Current average weekly rent 2022/23	Proposed average weekly rent 2023/24	Proposed average rent increase	Proposed percentage increase
Bedsit	130	£89.64	£95.91	£6.27	7.0%
1	5,288	£94.94	£101.59	£6.65	7.0%
2	5,173	£110.65	£118.40	£7.75	7.0%
3	3,706	£126.70	£135.57	£8.87	7.0%
4	608	£144.25	£154.35	£10.10	7.0%
5	110	£168.75	£180.56	£11.81	7.0%
6	15	£175.36	£187.64	£12.28	7.0%
7	2	£165.93	£177.55	£11.62	7.0%
<b>All dwellings</b>	<b>15,032</b>	<b>£110.49</b>	<b>£118.22</b>	<b>£7.73</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

- 9.34 The government is expected to continue allowing Local Authorities to charge formula rents when council homes are re-let following a vacancy.

#### **Rents in Temporary Accommodation**

- 9.35 All properties acquired since 1 April 2019 for housing homeless households held in the HRA are leased to Haringey Community Benefit Society (HCBS) and let by HCBS at Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rent levels.
- 9.36 The HRA financial plan includes these rental incomes for a period of 7 years. From year eight, it recognises incomes from these properties at formula rent, with the normal annual rent increases of CPI, as these properties are assumed will revert to the HRA after 7 years of lease.
- 9.37 From 3rd April 2023, all other council-owned properties used as temporary accommodation under a Council non-secure tenancy will have proposed rent increase of 7%.

#### **Tenants' Service Charges**

- 9.38 In addition to rents, tenants pay charges for services they receive which are not covered by the rent. The Council's policy has been to set tenants' service charges at the start of each financial year to match budgeted expenditure.
- 9.39 Service charges must be set at a level that recovers the cost of the service, and no more than this. Charges are calculated by dividing the budgeted cost of providing the service to tenants by the number of tenants receiving the service. Therefore, a flat rate is charged to tenants receiving each service and the weekly amount is fixed. The amount tenants pay increases where the cost of providing the service is anticipated to increase. Equally, charges are reduced when the cost of providing the service reduces or where there has been an over-recovery in the previous year.

Tenants currently pay for the following services, if applicable.

- Concierge
- Grounds maintenance
- Caretaking
- Street sweeping (Waste collection)
- Light and power (Communal lighting)
- Heating\*
- Estates road maintenance
- Door entry system maintenance
- Sheltered housing cleaning service
- Good neighbour cleaning service
- Converted properties cleaning
- Window cleaning service.
- TV aerial maintenance

Tenants living in sheltered and supported housing also pay the following additional support charges:

- Sheltered Housing Charge
- Good Neighbour Charge
- Additional Good Neighbour Charge

9.40 The applicable charges for 2023/24 will be calculated and presented for Cabinet approval in February 2023 when the budgeted costs of providing each service is agreed.

9.41 This will follow the consideration by Cabinet in February 2023 and will include:

- Council housing rent charges for 2023/24
- Proposed weekly tenants service charges for 2023/24
- HRA hostel rent charges for 2023/24

9.42 The heating tariffs will be approved by cabinet as part of the budget to be presented to cabinet in February.

#### **Rent consultation**

9.43 There is no requirement for tenant consultation because Haringey Council's rents are set in accordance with government rent standard and no new charges are being introduced for the tenants' service charges. However, tenants must be given at least four weeks' notice before the new rents for 2023/24 start on 3 April 2023.

#### **HRA Expenditure**

9.44 Significant items of expenditure in the HRA include the management cost, repairs cost, capital financing charge and depreciation. These four items constitute about 76% of the total HRA expenditure. The capital financing charge is the interest on HRA loans and internal funding and is budgeted at £2m above the 2022/23 level due to higher interest rate forecast for next year's potential borrowings. Depreciation is a cash charge to the HRA to reflect the need to finance the placement of components within HRA homes over time. The sum charges to the HRA are transferred into the Major Repairs Reserve



(MRR). The Major Repairs Reserve is used to build up capital sums that can be used to finance the capital programme.

- 9.45 The proposed HRA capital programme supports the delivery of over £2bn investment in our existing stock over the next 30 years, and the delivery of over 3000 new council homes by March 2031.
- 9.46 There are of course risks such as the impact of the current inflation and interest rate rises on collection of rent, capacity to build, and overall sustainability of the HRA.
- 9.47 The impact of these meant that this iteration of the HRA budget/MTFS forecasts revenue contribution to capital outlay (RCCO) below the set minimum of £8m for later years in the MTFS period. There are further measures and mitigations being considered to bring the RCCO to the acceptable level. The HRA capital programme also assumes an increased working balance of £20m.
- 9.48 This is a complex plan and Members should be aware that further changes are anticipated before the final budget package is presented in February. A finalised version will be presented to Cabinet and Full Council for approval in February 2023 and March 2023 respectively.

**Draft HRA 5 Years MTFS (2023/24-2027/28)**

- 9.49 This report sets out the proposed HRA 5 years Budget/MTFS in the Table below. It accommodates the scale of development presently assumed within the business and financial planning in terms of its impact of the future years HRA revenue position. It also takes into consideration the current inflation and interest rates and its impact in next year's rent charges. The HRA budget for 2023/24 is a balanced budget with a revenue contribution to capital (RCCO) of £8.87m. However, the later years RCCO as presently modelled is below the target minimum for the HRA and the further work before February will look to address this.

Table - Draft HRA 5-Year Revenue Budget (2023/24 – 2027/28)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Income & Expenditure	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	5 Years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Income</b>						
Dwellings Rent Income	(98,570)	(108,477)	(116,572)	(124,725)	(131,822)	(580,166)
Void Loss	1,892	1,085	1,166	1,247	1,318	6,708
Hostel Rent Income	(1,791)	(1,855)	(1,920)	(1,986)	(2,055)	(9,607)
Service Charge Income	(12,084)	(12,639)	(13,304)	(14,000)	(14,647)	(66,674)
Leaseholder Income	(7,881)	(8,106)	(8,337)	(8,574)	(8,816)	(41,714)
Other Income (Garages /Aerials/Interest)	(2,230)	(2,271)	(2,312)	(2,355)	(2,398)	(11,566)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(120,664)</b>	<b>(132,263)</b>	<b>(141,279)</b>	<b>(150,393)</b>	<b>(158,420)</b>	<b>(703,019)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Repairs	22,974	23,237	24,459	25,738	26,929	123,337
Housing Management	25,314	23,355	23,188	22,660	22,051	116,568
Housing Demand	2,012	2,113	2,155	2,198	2,242	10,720
<b>Housing Management cost</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>48,705</b>	<b>49,802</b>	<b>50,596</b>	<b>51,222</b>	<b>250,625</b>
Estates Costs	11,203	11,240	11,465	12,068	12,699	58,675
Provision for Bad Debts (Tenants)	3,010	3,281	1,430	1,500	1,561	10,782
Provision for Bad Debts (Leaseholders)	189	195	200	206	212	1,002
<b>Estate Costs and Bad Debt Provision</b>	<b>14,402</b>	<b>14,716</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>13,774</b>	<b>14,472</b>	<b>70,459</b>
Other Costs (GF Services)	4,622	4,853	4,950	5,049	5,150	24,624
Other Costs (Property/Insurance)	2,026	2,127	2,170	2,213	2,257	10,793
Capital Financing Costs	18,979	28,599	38,365	46,548	52,019	184,510
Contribution to Major Repairs (Depreciation)	21,457	22,443	23,632	24,865	26,020	118,417
<b>Revenue Contributions to Capital</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>7,348</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>43,591</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>120,664</b>	<b>132,263</b>	<b>141,279</b>	<b>150,393</b>	<b>158,420</b>	<b>703,019</b>
<b>HRA (Surplus) / Deficit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### Draft HRA 5 Years Capital Programme (2023/24 – 2027/28)

- 9.50 This represents the capital implications of the new draft HRA financial plan where there is a strong emphasis on meeting the needs of homeless households while ensuring that the needs of the existing stock are met. It also focuses on the delivery of new homes, renewal of BWF estate, carbon reduction in existing stock, and fire safety of the entire stock.
- 9.51 The HRA MTFS is geared towards maximising the use of other available resources and use of borrowing as last resort, while maintaining a working balance of £20m. The MTFS capital programme funding assumes a mix of grant funding, S106 monies, revenue contribution and prudential borrowing. The total capital investment in 2023/24 is £263m, fully funded from revenue contribution, grants, RTB retained receipt, Major Repairs Reserve and borrowing.



Table 9.4 - Draft HRA 5 Year Capital Programme (2023/24 – 2027/28)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Investment & Financing	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	5 Years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Capital Investment</b>						
Major Works (Haringey Standard)	41,443	40,922	41,941	62,742	64,075	251,123
Carbon Reduction Works (Affordable Energy)	7,283	6,367	6,495	6,624	6,757	33,526
Fire Safety Works	5,470	7,573	7,577	7,729	6,757	35,106
Broadwater Farm Works	21,209	16,115	16,437	16,767	17,102	87,630
<b>Total Existing Stock Investment</b>	<b>75,405</b>	<b>70,977</b>	<b>72,450</b>	<b>93,862</b>	<b>94,691</b>	<b>407,385</b>
New Homes Build Programme	162,803	175,370	195,917	173,111	82,237	789,438
New Homes Acquisitions	3,306	21,093	31,428	15,926	45,620	117,373
TA Acquisitions	21,448	21,662	22,312	22,981	23,670	112,073
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>262,962</b>	<b>289,102</b>	<b>322,107</b>	<b>305,880</b>	<b>246,218</b>	<b>1,426,269</b>
<b>Capital Investment Financing</b>						
Grants (GLA)	62,411	27,807	40,869	40,818	38,964	210,869
Major Repairs Reserve	21,457	22,444	23,632	24,865	26,021	118,419
Revenue Contributions	8,878	10,820	9,265	7,348	7,280	43,591
RTB Capital Receipts	9,556	9,651	9,921	10,259	10,609	49,996
Leaseholder Contributions to Major Works	7,979	7,941	6,373	6,176	6,020	34,489
S.106 Contributions	3,500	0	0	0	0	3,500
Market Sales Receipts	0	2,964	4,714	72,129	44,118	123,925
Borrowing	149,181	207,475	227,333	144,285	113,206	841,480
<b>Total Capital Financing</b>	<b>262,962</b>	<b>289,102</b>	<b>322,107</b>	<b>305,880</b>	<b>246,218</b>	<b>1,426,269</b>

### Major Works – Haringey Standard

- 9.52 The major works investment standard has been designed to ensure that the Council maintains its statutory and legal duties and keeps homes safe and warm. It comprises internal, external and works to communal areas, including all items affecting decency. Despite the challenging economic circumstances, the Council is maintaining the expenditure of its Major Works Programmes at its current level.
- 9.53 The Asset Management Strategy sets out the Council's target to achieve 100% decent homes, and how this will be achieved.
- 9.54 The Council has agreed to work with partners to deliver these works for the long term, through a Partnering Contract. This Partnering Contract will run for ten years and is divided into four separate contracts over four geographical areas. Works under the Partnering Contract are expected to start in late 2023. The Partnering Contract has been designed to deliver value for money; ensure that the Council's objectives to meet decent homes, as well as the other workstreams listed below, are met; contribute to wider corporate priorities in particular to bring good quality jobs and training opportunities to Haringey residents; and finally to ensure that those who are awarded large contracts by the Council are committed to Haringey and the success of the borough for the longer-term. The costs in this proposed capital programme budget recognises the estimated cost of the partnering contract.

### **Carbon Reduction Works**

- 9.55 The budget provision would support extensive measures contained in the Council energy action plan. Despite the challenging economic circumstances, the Council is maintaining the expenditure on carbon reduction works at its current level.
- 9.56 The Council is finalising its Energy Action Plan which will set out how it will deliver the objectives of both the Climate Change Action Plan and the Affordable Energy Strategy. These are to reduce carbon emissions from the Council's housing stock so that the whole stock reaches an average EPC of Band B by 2035 and Band A by 2041, where technically feasible. In turn this will contribute to the objective to minimise energy costs for Council tenants and reduce fuel poverty.
- 9.57 The proposed approach is to firstly improve the fabric of the property. This means upgrading, where necessary, walls, roofs, windows, floors, and doors so as to reduce the need to expend energy to heat homes. The next stage is to incorporate low and zero-carbon heat and power. The worst performing homes will be targeted first. Works will be incorporated with the major works programme to minimise cost to the HRA and disruption to residents. The proposed HRA capital budget supports these works, but external funding is also sought whenever applicable.

### **Fire Safety Works**

- 9.58 The proposed budget is to ensure that all housing stock continues to meet changing statutory requirements. The budget has been refreshed to ensure that the requirement of the recent Fire Safety (England) Regulations 2022 are met. The programme includes front entrance door replacements, window infill panel replacements, Automatic Fire Detection (AFD) to street properties, automatic Fire detection and compartmentation works to timber clad buildings, Intrusive Fire Risk Assessments (FRA) and follow up works.

### **Broadwater Farm Works**

- 9.59 The council is setting aside significant capital expenditure for the regeneration of the Broadwater Farm estate and has reprofiled expenditure in line with our latest estimates. In 2018 the council identified structural faults with a number of buildings that has led to the development of comprehensive programme of improvement. This programme includes:

- The construction of 294 new homes, all at council rent, with 30% family sized units with three beds or more (contained in the new homes budget, below)
- The refurbishment of 800 homes, covering sustainability, fire safety and mechanical and electrical
- Improvements to the public realm and green spaces, tackling the legacies of the streets in the sky design from the 60s

### **New Homes Build and Acquisition**

- 9.60 This Financial plan continues to provide for financial resources to meet the Council's commitment to the delivery of high-quality Council homes for social housing. This is an integral part of the Council's core HRA business, with a delivery programme that is viable in the long term. The total estimated cost of new build homes and acquisition in the financial plan is £907m over the period of the MTFS.
- 9.61 Over the past four years, the Council has established a housing delivery programme that is committed to delivering 3,000 new council homes for council rent by 2031. These are the first new council homes in Haringey for forty years.
- 9.62 The current Housing Delivery Programme comprises 3,600 homes on 87 sites that have either been completed, or started on site, or are under active development. 3,000 of those homes are currently planned as homes for letting at council rent.
- 9.63 Construction works for over 1,500 council homes have now started on site. 184 council homes have been completed and let at council rent.
- 9.64 The need for genuinely affordable homes in Haringey – as across the country – is urgent. More than 11,000 households are currently waiting for social housing on the Council's housing register. Just over 2,000 of these households are significantly overcrowded, and more than 2,500 are homeless and living in Temporary Accommodation.
- 9.65 Cabinet has so far included 80 sites of Council land with potential for development in the programme. Most are held in the HRA; others are in the General Fund and will need to be appropriated at cost into the HRA.
- 9.66 Sites in the HRA are underused land, generally on housing estates, typically garages, car parking spaces, or land between existing blocks. General Fund land ranges from the conversion of former shops into homes to large sites such as the former waste management depot at Ashley Road.
- 9.67 As an integral part of the programme, the Council also actively seeks opportunities to acquire homes to let as Council homes.
- 9.68 Climate change, carbon management, and sustainability are integral to the design of our new generation of Council homes. The Council targets zero-carbon for each of our developments.
- 9.69 More than 10% of new homes are fully wheelchair accessible, with a target of 20%. As part of the programme, through the Bespoke Homes programme we are actively identifying households on the housing register with specific accessibility needs in order to design new homes for their individual needs.

### Existing Homes Acquisitions – Temporary Accommodation (TA)

- 9.70 The Council's TA acquisition programme is based on the purchase of homes and subsequent leasing to the Haringey Community Benefit Society ('the CBS') to provide housing to households in housing need nominated to it by Haringey Council. This scheme will generate adequate rental income to cover the cost of capital and associated cost. There is also a General Fund (GF) saving generated by the provision of homes to homeless households in the HRA via reduction in the use of privately-owned temporary accommodation in GF. This Financial plan has a reduced allocation over the MTFS period for this scheme compared to prior years. This is because of the restriction the new guidance on use of RTB retained receipts has placed on the Council's ability to use these receipts for the purpose of acquiring existing homes. The new guidance means that the Council has a capped number of acquisitions in any year. The RTB retained receipts is now being applied to new build homes to match the acquisitions.

## 10. Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB)

- 10.1 Schools budgets are substantially funded from the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant and two other funding streams (Pupil Premium and Post 16 Grant) which are, in effect, passported to schools. Spending must be consistent with the requirements of the prevailing schools and early years funding regulations. There are requirements for Schools Forum to act as a decision-making and/or a consultative role in determining budget levels for each year.
- 10.2 The financial position reported at Quarter 2 2022-23 sets out the forecast year end position. This highlights the budget pressures in the High Needs Block which is estimated to add an additional £3.7m to the existing deficit of £21.6m to give a forecast deficit of £25.3m by the end of 2022-23.
- 10.3 Table 10.1 below sets out Haringey's Dedicated Schools Grant allocations for 2021-22, the minimum rebased DSG baseline allocation for 2022-23 and the provisional National Funding Formula (NFF) allocation for 2023-24.

**Table 10.1 Haringey's Dedicated Schools Grant Allocation**

Gross Dedicated Schools Grant	2021-22 £m	2022-23 £m	2023-24 Provisional NFF £m
Schools Block	211.75	**218.50	**219.56
Central School Services Block	2.91	2.78	2.71
Early Years Block ***	21.04	20.15	20.15
High Needs Block	44.46	51.35	54.42
<b>Total DSG</b>	<b>280.16</b>	<b>292.78</b>	<b>296.84</b>

\*\* The 2022-23 Schools Block had an additional £5.979m Schools Supplementary grant. The Supplementary Grant was rolled into the 2023-24 DSG.

\*\*\* The Early Years Block allocation for 2022-23 has not yet been announced but is assumed to be at the same rate for 2023-24

10.4 In previous years, the teachers pay and pension grants were paid as separate grants.

10.5 Overall, Haringey's provisional NFF allocation for 2023-24 is an increase of 0.49% equivalent to £1.061m. This is based on the October 2021 pupil census numbers and the final allocation will be based on the October 2022 pupil census numbers. Bearing in mind the pupil numbers will change from year to year, the cash impact of this provisional funding by block is:

- Schools Block - uplift of 0.49% equivalent to £1.061 m.
- Central School Services Block - has lost -2.5% equivalent to £0.07m.
- Early Years Block – Not applicable as the funding is to be announced.
- High Needs Block – uplift of 5.98% equivalent to £3.07m.

10.6 The actual financial position for the Dedicated Schools Grant is dependent on the final school's finance settlement for 2023-24, which is due in December 2022.

10.7 The Schools Forum will consider these figures at their January 2023 meeting.

10.8 The DfE have consulted on the implementation of the hard National Funding Formula from 2023-24, which focuses on reforms to the School Block and Central School Services Block. The Council supports a funding system that continues to enable local discretion on the allocation of schools funding so that decisions being made are more responsive to the needs of schools.

#### DSG Reserves

10.9 As at Quarter 2, the DSG Reserves is expected to close with a cumulative deficit of £25.3m at the end of 2022-23. The pressure is in the High Needs Block (HNB) and is mainly due to the increase in the number of children with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) within the borough. The HNB funding allocation has increased by over 15.5% in 2022-23 compared to 2021-22, however the estimated increase in costs due to the increase EHCPs is greater than the funding available.

**Table 10.2 2022-23 Year End DSG reserves forecast**

Blocks	Opening DSG deficit at 01/04/2022 £m	Q2 2022-23 Forecast £m	Forecast closing DSG deficit 2022-23 £m
Schools Block	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central School Services Block	0.00	0.00	0.00
Early Years Block **	0.90	0.00	0.00
High Needs Block	-21.60	-3.70	-25.30
<b>Total DSG</b>	<b>-20.70</b>	<b>-3.70</b>	<b>-25.30</b>



\*\* The Early Years Block has not yet been announced, however projected to be all passported to providers

- 10.10 The pressure on the DSG budget is acknowledged by government as a national issue. The DSG cumulative deficit currently totals £20.7m, forecast to be £25.3m by the end of 2022/23. Factoring assumptions on demand growth, mitigation of demand growth, inflation estimates and grant income projections the DSG is forecasting a cumulative deficit of over £80m by 2027/28 if no mitigating actions are taken. This deficit is forecasted solely within the High Needs Block.
- 10.11 The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), requires DSG deficits to be held in a separate reserve in local authorities' accounts. Regulations are in force to allow this accounting treatment up to and including the accounts for 2022/23. The forecasted cumulative deficit needs to be addressed as once the regulations to show deficits separately are removed, this will impact the Council's General Fund, resulting in a profound impact on statutory services in other areas
- 10.12 The DfE began the Safety Valve intervention programme in 2020/21 and have extended this programme in 2022/23, targeting the local authorities with the highest DSG deficits. The programme requires local authorities to develop and agree to substantial plans for reform to their high needs budget and escalating demands on SEND services, with an expectation to deliver an in-year balanced budget over the next 5 years. When a local authority can demonstrate sufficiently that their DSG management plan creates lasting sustainability and delivers good outcomes for children and young people, including reaching an in-year balanced budget, the DfE will enter into an agreement with the authority to provide financial support with funds to address the cumulative deficit, subject to Ministerial approval. Final proposals to address the pressures in the HNB were submitted to the DfE on 6th October 2022. Proposals were underpinned by the SEND strategy and Written Statement of Action with robust financial remodelling and have been endorsed by Cabinet and shared with key stakeholders. Subject to approval, Haringey would then enter the Safety Valve programme
- 10.13 An application for DfE capital funding to support Haringey's Safety Valve programme has also been submitted to invest in key proposals to deliver revenue savings to the DSG.

## **11. Consultation & Scrutiny**

- 11.1 The Council, as part of the process by which it sets its budget, seeks the views and opinions of residents and service users which is used to inform the final decision of the Council when setting the budget.
- 11.2 As such a formal consultation is being planned, the result of which is expected in January, and will be shared with Cabinet to enable them to consider and reflect any amendments in the final February report.

- 11.3 Statutory consultation with businesses will also take place during this period and any feedback will be considered and, where agreed, incorporated into the final February report.
- 11.4 Additionally, the Council's budget proposals will be subject to a rigorous scrutiny review process which will be undertaken by the Overview and Scrutiny Panels and Committee during December/January. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will then meet in January 2023 to finalise its recommendations on the budget package. These will be reported to Cabinet for their consideration. Both the recommendations and Cabinet's response will be included in the final Budget report recommended to Full Council in March 2023.
- 12. Statutory Officer Comments (Director of Finance (procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities) Finance**
- 12.1 This financial strategy begins the process of ensuring that the Council's finances are aligned to the delivery of the Council's priorities and the administration's manifesto commitments in the medium term. In addition, it is consistent with proper arrangements for the management of the Council's financial affairs and its obligation under section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 12.2 Ensuring the robustness of the Council's 2023/24 budget and its MTFS 2023/24 – 2027/28 is a key function for the Council's Section 151 Officer. This includes ensuring that the budget proposals are realistic and deliverable. As the MTFS report is primarily financial in its nature, comments of the Chief Financial Officer are essentially contained throughout the report.
- 12.3 The draft General Fund Budget 2023/24 still shows a gap of c£3m despite the £18.1m new savings proposal and a planned draw down from reserves of £5.5m. This is a concerning position to be in particularly this late in the annual process but not unexpected considering the national economic outlook. It must be recognised that the nation is still in a difficult post pandemic environment and with the unprecedented inflation rate coupled with the cost of living and the uncertainties around the wider economic outlook it is has been very challenging setting the 2023/24 budget. The Chancellor's Autumn statement was announced on 17th November after the draft budget had been assembled. Work continues to ensure a balanced 2023/24 budget and a balanced 2023/24 budget will be presented to Cabinet in February.
- 12.4 The formal Section 151 Officer assessment of the robustness of the council's budget, including sufficiency of contingency and reserves to provide against future risks will be made as part of the final budget report to Council in March.

## **Procurement**

- 12.5 Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report and will continue to work with services to enable cost reductions.

## **Head of Legal & Governance**

- 12.6 The Head of Legal & Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and makes the following comments.
- 12.7 The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Regulations) 2001 and the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules at Part 4 Section E of the Constitution, set out the process that must be followed when the Council sets its budget. It is for the Cabinet to approve the proposals and submit the same to the Full Council for adoption in order to set the budget. However, the setting of rents and service charges for Council properties is an Executive function to be determined by the Cabinet.
- 12.8 The Council must ensure that it has due regard to its public sector equality duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 in considering whether to adopt the recommendations set out in this report.
- 12.9 The report proposes new savings proposals for the financial year 2023/24, which the council will be required to consult upon and ensure that it complies with the public sector equality duty.
- 12.10 In view of the conclusion reached by the Director of Finance at paragraphs 12.1 to 12.4 above on the ability to set a balanced budget for 2023/24 and the Equalities comments below, there is no reason why Cabinet cannot adopt the Recommendations in this report.

## **Equality**

- 12.11 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- 12.12 Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- 12.13 Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- 12.14 Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 12.15 The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/fait, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status apply to the first part of the duty.
- 12.16 Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.
- 12.17 This report details the draft Budget for 2023/24 and MTFS to 2027/28, including budget adjustments and capital proposals.
- 12.18 The proposed decision is for Cabinet to note the budget proposals and agree to commence consultation with residents, businesses, partners, staff and other



groups on the 2023/24 Budget and MTFS. The decision is recommended to comply with the statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2023/24 and to ensure the Council's finances on a medium-term basis are secured through the four-year Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

- 12.19 COVID-19 and the ongoing cost of living crisis have widened existing inequalities with adverse impacts experienced by protected groups across many health and socioeconomic outcomes. A focus on tackling inequality underpins the Council's priorities and this will be embedded in the upcoming corporate delivery plan. The Council is committed to targeting its interventions to reduce inequality despite the financial constraints detailed in this report. This commitment is evident through ongoing investment in policies that seek to improve outcomes for individuals with protected characteristics, such as Free School Meals, SEND Transport and addressing increased complexity in adult social care.
- 12.20 During the proposed consultation on Budget and MTFS proposals, there will be a focus on considering the implications of the proposals on individuals with protected characteristics, including any potential cumulative impact of these decisions. Responses to the consultation will inform the final package of savings proposals presented in February 2023.
- 12.21 Additionally, budget savings proposals are undergoing an equalities screening process to identify where negative impacts on protected groups may arise. Where such impacts are identified, a full Equalities Impact Assessment will take place to understand the impacts in full and describe the action to mitigate those impacts. At this stage, the assessment of the potential equalities impacts of decisions is high level and, in the case of many individual proposals, has yet to be subjected to detailed analysis. This is a live process, and as plans are developed further, each service area will assess their proposal's equality impacts and potential mitigating actions in more detail. Final EQIAs will be published alongside decisions on specific proposals.
- 12.22 Initial Equality Impact Assessments for relevant savings proposals will be published in February 2023 and reflect feedback regarding potential equality impacts gathered during the consultation. If a risk of disproportionate adverse impact for any protected group is identified, consideration will be given to measures that would prevent or mitigate that impact. Where there are existing proposals on which decisions have already been taken, existing Equalities Impacts Assessments will be signposted.

### 13. Use of Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Summary of Draft Revenue 2022-23 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2023-2028
- Appendix 2 – Summary of new Revenue budget growth proposals
- Appendix 3 – Summary of total agreed Revenue budget reduction proposals 2023-2028
- Appendix 4 – Draft General Fund Capital Programme 2023/24 – 2027/28
- Appendix 5 – New Capital for 2023-24 MTFS Programme

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

2022/23 Qtr 1 and Qtr 2 Budget Reports  
2022/23 Budget & MTFS 2022-2027

Ref	Description	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CYP_SAV_001	Improved Service Commissioning to offset inflation pressure	(1,000)					(1,000)
CYP_SAV_002	Extension of existing savings programmes - continuing to work with young people to support their needs and prepare them for stepping down from high cost placements to placements with families (e.g. foster placements)	(500)	-				(500)
		(1,500)	-	-	-	-	(1,500)

This page is intentionally left blank

Ref	Description	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CYP_GR_001	<p><b><u>Rising costs of social care placements - Inflation assumption</u></b></p> <p>We anticipate that next year we will need growth of £1m additional costs due to inflation. This is 5% of the placements' budget</p> <p>We expect this increase will apply to almost all settings including our foster carers, some of them have not had an uplift for a number of years.</p>	1,000					1,000
CYP_GR_002	<p><b><u>Rising numbers of children with SEND requiring SEND transport and rising costs of transportation</u></b></p> <p>This has been a budget under pressure for a number years. We continue to see a 7% demand growth in children needing Education Health and Care plans and therefore numbers eligible for transport rise too. Significant rises in fuel costs has brought additional pressures to the newly procured transport routes for September.</p> <p>A number of actions in place to mitigate the rising pressures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Route Mapping software to ensure the routes are as efficient as possible.</li> <li>- Developing more in-borough education placements to meet more demand locally</li> <li>- Ensuring travel budgets are processed efficiently and ensuring payments are only made for days that school is attended;</li> <li>- Providing support to young people to ensure that more are able to become independent travellers.</li> </ul> <p>The growth proposed is £1m which is less than the current £2M pressure. However planned mitigating actions assumes that the pressure will be less than the current £2m.</p>	1,000					1,000

Ref	Description	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CYP_GR_003	<p><b><u>Addressing 2022/23 base budget pressure</u></b></p> <p>Our in-year pressure is around £2M and this is after we have forecast we will achieve stretch targets through MTFS activities. As a result of our MTFS actions in relation to supporting children to move safely from high need residential placements to family placements we have seen children in residential placements fall slightly over the first quarter of the year, however this is a trend we continue to monitor closely and this is mitigating some of the rising costs. Our monitoring also shows a rise in the number of young people in semi-independent provision which is contributing to some of the pressure in the placements budget .</p> <p>Alongside existing pressures, new pressures to the budget that we are anticipating include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-rising numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children as the Government has announced that the National Transfer Scheme threshold is being raised from 0.07% to 0.1% with immediate effect. The Government does provide a grant of £6K per child for the first three months which covers some of the costs, however we know these young people arrive with significant trauma and the need for additional support. We are anticipating we will need extra resource for ancillary costs such as age assessments, interpreters and key work support.</li> <li>- further pressures on staffing to support the increased numbers in child protection and the associated legal costs.</li> </ul>	2,000					2,000

Ref	Description	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CYP_GR_004	<b><u>Continuing to fund the Free School Meals expanded programme</u></b>	350					350
	This proposal is to continue with the January 2021 Council's Cabinet agreement to expand eligibility for free school meals to defined groups of primary school pupils who are not currently eligible for free school meals. The proposal expands free school meal provision in Haringey above and beyond what the government currently offers by targeting groups of children most in need. This includes : those in social housing with a parent on Universal Credit (and legacy benefits), those in private housing receiving Discretionary Housing Payments and those with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) status. Additionally, an emergency fund would be created to cover the cost of school meals for children whose parents fall into short term financial distress.						
CYP_GR_005	<b><u>Rising Green youth centre</u></b> This proposal is to secure ongoing revenue costs for the Rising Green youth hub and to ensure that the Haringey Community Gold project can continue to be supported. The proposal will ensure the universal offer at both Rising Green and Bruce Gove can be sustained and ensure that the delivery across the two projects is consistent and staffed by experienced youth staff. This model provides an option that will enable some aspects of all delivery but with less staff resource. This would ensure that all aspects of the work were covered but would mean capacity to deliver would be reduced across all areas. Whilst there would be an offer to young people, the service would not be able to meet the needs of as many young people as are currently supported. This proposal will require a staffing restructure and vacancies are being managed to minimise disruption and mitigate against redundancies. These costs would arise in April 2025 as Supporting Family Reserves would be used to fund the service until then.		312				312

Ref	Description	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CYP_GR_006	<b><u>Social Workers in Schools programme</u></b> The Haringey Social Workers in School has been running in Haringey for around two years and has social workers have been embedded in seven secondary schools. The programme was funded by the Department for Education until August 2022 and delivered through What Works for Children's Social Care. By putting forward a further business case to the DfE and demonstrating the impact to date, additional funding was secured for the team until the end of September 2023. The service is valued highly by schools and costs around £526K for each financial year.						
	The presence of SWIS social workers has allowed better communication and enhanced support to schools to work through safeguarding issues. On average, the team are providing no less than 30 consultations per week to the Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) and other school staff members. The SWIS team are also supporting DSL's with utilising various risk assessment tools and leading on the work so intervention groups around contextual safeguarding are embedded within schools. This has allowed a coordinated approach where the early help contextual safeguarding team, the school's police officers and SWIS are targeting children and young people at a much earlier level to ensure that bespoke work occurs with children and the families around contextual safeguarding in order to reduce risks.	525					525
		<b>4,875</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,187</b>



MTFS Savings Tracker (2022/23 - 2025/26)  
Directorate: Children's services  
Period:

Red	Saving fully/partially unachievable
Amber	Saving achievable but full/partial slippage required
Green	Saving met in full and on time

		2022-23							2023/24-2025/26		
MTFS Savings Ref	Saving proposal	2021-22 Undelivered	2022/23 £'000s	Total £'000	2022/23 Projected Full Year Savings £'000s	2022/23 Savings surplus/ (shortfall) £'000s	RAG Status (Delivery of 2022/23 Saving)	Comment on Delivery RAG Status & Actions plans to mitigate shortfall	2023/24 £'000s	2024/25 £'000s	2025/26 £'000s
People - Children's Services											
PC2	Reduce operational costs	0	250	250	0	(250)	Amber	Savings shortfall offsets by over achievement in Invest Save - Edge of Care			
PC3	Reduce the costs of placements	0	90	90	90	0	Green				
20/25-PE03	Invest to Save - Edge of Care	(223)	193	(30)	1,375	1,405	Green				
20/25-PE06	Invest to Save - Pause Project	(5)	501	496	496	0	Green				
20/25-PE08	Invest to Save - Foster Carer Room Extension	55	151	206	39	(167)	Amber	Savings shortfall offsets by over achievement in Invest Save - Edge of Care			
20/25-PE10	Reducing placement costs through effective management of the market		100	100	100	0	Green		100	200	
20/25-PE13	Review of spend on transport and taxis		75	75	0	(75)	Amber	Savings shortfall offsets by over achievement in Invest Save - Edge of Care			
CH102	Maya Angelou Assessment and Contact Centre Traded Service	72	50	122	8	(114)	Amber	Savings shortfall offsets by over achievement in Invest Save - Edge of Care	0	0	
CH103	Delivering residential mother and baby assessments	83	269	352	53	(299)	Amber	Savings shortfall offsets by over achievement in Invest Save - Edge of Care	30	30	
Total: Children's Services		(18)	1,679	1,661	2,161	500			130	230	0

This page is intentionally left blank

New Capital for 2023/24 MTFS Programme

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	2027/28 (£'000)	Total (£'000)
<u>Safety Valve</u> Cabinet recently agreed to bid to the Department for Education for safety valve capital funding as part of its dedicated schools grant recovery plan. Should the bid be successful the funds will create additional in borough special educational needs and disability (SEND) provision and alternative provision capacity. This will improve quality and reduce costs.	CYP	External	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
			7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX 4: 2023/24 - 27/28 DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Source of Funding	
H	Haringey Borrowing
S	Self-Financing
E	External

			Source of Funding	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2027/28 Budget	2023/24 - 27/28 Total
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	A range of repairs to various schools covering boiler replacement, rewiring and other items.	E	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	0	16,000
102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	A range of larger, substantial repairs to schools such as re roofing works, new windows, and major fabric replacement	H	13,480	11,000	4,000	0	0	28,480
110	Devolved Sch Capital	This is passed 100% to schools	E	531	531	531	531	0	2,124
114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	A range of larger, substantial repairs to schools such as re roofing works, new windows, and major fabric replacement	H	270	270	270	0	0	1,080
121	Pendarren House	Works to the facility to bring it to a high standard of repair	H	2,913	70	0	0	0	2,983
122	Alternative Provision Strategy	To fund capital works that increase the number of AP places in the borough	H	1,800	4,800	4,500	300	0	11,400
124	In-Borough Residential Care Facility	The Council has a significant need to accommodate looked after children. Currently the need is met through out of borough placements which are expensive and can involve extended travel. The aim of this project is to provide these services in borough thus reducing cost, improving quality and reducing travel.	S	2,700	3,000	0	0	0	5,700
New Bid	Safety Valve	An application has been made to the Department for Education for funding to create addition in-borough capacity for children with a range of learning difficulties	E	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
Children's Services				33,694	24,671	14,301	1,831	0	74,496

This page is intentionally left blank



# Haringey Safety Valve Programme update

Children, Young People and School's Scrutiny

Tuesday 3 January, 2023

# 1) Safety Valve Programme Approach

Haringey has designed an ambitious, robust and systemic approach to reducing its deficit which will act as an enabler to support the overall SEND system improvements which Haringey Council is working to achieve. Our areas of focus will be to appropriately managing demand for Education, Health and Care Plans and the ensure the effective use of appropriate and cost-effective provision whilst maintaining high standards for all children and young people, not comprising on quality.

- Haringey has submitted a draft Safety Valve Programme which achieves a surplus of £1.6m in 27/28 and a cumulative deficit of £30.4m
- Haringey's Safety Valve draft portfolio of projects will have reduced costs by £47.8M over 5 years.
- We will address demand management within the SEND system **which will result in a reduction of 611 EHCPs** with the objective of reducing the number of EHCPs to at least London averages by 2027-28.
- We have developed capital proposals that will reduce unit costs within the SEND system through the development of **in borough provision for an additional 118 children** and young people within mainstream education settings
- We will complete a review of bandings, top ups and ensure we have effective commissioning arrangements.
- We have taken an early Intervention approach, supporting schools and developing a graduated response to meet demand and reduce the need for specialist support
- Through our strong partnership arrangements, we will continue to work with our key school leaders, parents and carers, children and young people and partners to create shared ownership and change the culture of the SEND system in Haringey.



## 2) Haringey DRAFT Safety Valve Projects

Workstream A: Demand Management	Reduce demand by increasing the no of CYP supported by SEND support plans and reduce the of new EHCPs in line with national averages
A1. Review Therapeutic Support for Speech & Language (March 23 – March 24)	Develop a graduated response through a SLCN pathway which prioritises early intervention (universal, targeted, specialist) supported by training and outreach teams.
A2. Increase capacity of mainstream schools to meet the needs of children with autism (Dec 23 – July 2024)	Expand the Autism team to provide intensive support to 24 CYP to prevent placement breakdown in mainstream alongside embedding the graduated support pathway.
A3. Increase capacity of mainstream schools to meet the needs of children with SEMH (Sept 22 – Sept 23)	Implement a coordinated SEMH pathway, create agreed standards within schools and upskill workforce, utilising services in support; Review joint commissioning pathway with CAMHS as part of a wider joint Commissioning Strategy.
A4: Threshold and Annual Reviews of EHCPs (Sept 2022 – July 2023)	Strengthen decision making process through staff training, targeted performance on compliance and quality of AR's, identifying appropriate health contributions and managed cessations.
A5. Review post-16 offer (including employment initiatives) (Jan 2023 – March 2026)	Create 65 new supported internship opportunities alongside the development of a targeted pathway to both increase the number of supported internships on offer and to encourage young people to access these.
A6. Early Years' Funding Review (December 22 – Sept 23)	Re-configure the Early Years system to better focus on early intervention that supports need without the requirement of an EHCP, resulting in the vast majority of children aged under 5 not requiring an EHCP.

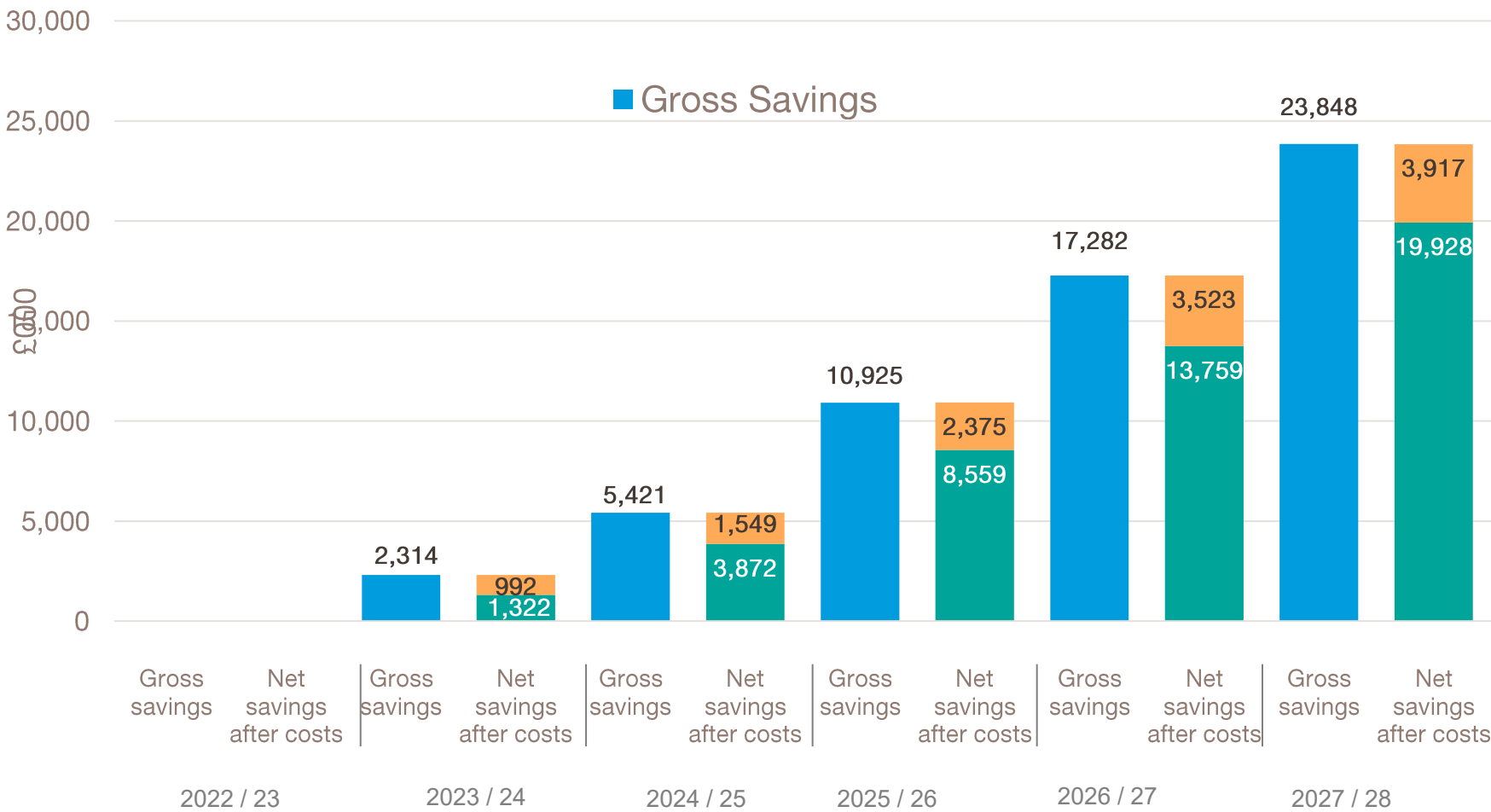
# 3) Haringey DRAFT Safety Valve Projects

Workstream B: Commissioning	Cost effective commissioning, sufficiency and provision
B1.1 and 2 Develop ASC resource units in mainstream schools (primary and secondary units) (Sept 24 – Sept 27)	Create specialist resource units within existing good or outstanding mainstream schools for 49 places (15 x primary, 25 x secondary, 9 x post 16) reducing independent and out of borough placements. Target new placements but also as part of transition to bring back CYP at key transition points through the AR process.
B2: Ensure cost-effective commissioning & brokerage of services (Sept 22 - April 24)	Review and change current spot purchasing/ commissioning arrangements to longer term strategic commissioning arrangements and/or block contracts with suppliers resulting of placements costs by 20% by 2027/28.
B3. Complex needs sufficiency (Sept 24 - Sept 26)	Additional capacity to expand by 25 places: 10 primary and 15 secondary places to reduce reliance on high cost INMS places for children with complex needs.
B4. Remodel Alternative Provision offer and funding model (March 23 – Sept 23)	Review of our current Alternative Provision (AP) model and funding, improving outcomes and creating more cost-effective commissioning, reducing annual costs by at least 10%.
B5. Commissioning post-16 learners (March 23 – April 25)	Same process as B2, to achieve an overall reduction of 20% in costs of post-16 education placements. Develop joint strategic commissioning strategy for post 16 with 5 neighbouring LA's.
B.6 Remodel financial support/top ups to mainstream and special schools (Academic year 2022-23 – 24-25)	Rationalise spend on “top ups” for EHCP’s by remodelling our support to mainstream schools and in-borough special schools to reduce the number of C&YP moving into Special and Independent Schools. Review of bandings and top-up funding; facilitated by the ISOS partnership and led by a group of key stakeholders from across schools in Haringey to create a sustainable future model. This may increase, reduce banding rates and/or expand the number of bandings. Haringey will apply a price freeze for Special Schools for 2023/24 and 2023/24 after which the redistribution of Top Ups will come into effect. Inflation for top ups will be passed to mainstream schools.
B.7.1 and 2 Develop resource SEMH Resource Units in mainstream and secondary schools (Sept 24 – Sept 26)	Develop an in-borough provision for SEMH needs (44 places) , 10 x nurture hub primary, 25 x secondary, 9 post 16 Develop a primary and secondary SEMH outreach team.
B.8. School Block Transfer to High Needs Block (Academic year 2023- 2024)	Whilst we review and remodel the distribution of HNB funding, looking to ensure a more sustainable system, the proposal is to seek endorsement from Schools Forum to continue to transfer funding from the School Block increased to 0.5% to invest in the delivery of SEND services, meeting the demands of the High Needs Block, each year from 2023/24 – 2027/28.

# 4) Haringey DRAFT Safety Valve Projects

Workstream C: Culture Governance and Leadership	Enablers to other workstreams, culture change and sustainability
C1. Embed core standards & implementation of SEND support tools (September 22 – Jul 23)	Review and update core standards launched in Jan 22, introduce regular training programme to embed and achieve core standards. Develop a new core standard on working in partnership with parents.
C2. Culture change by working with school leaders and parents (September 22 – Jul 2023)	EPS will undertake several projects to create better relationships between parents and schools, these will include: a pathway for young people who are becoming anxious about school attendance; offering supervision and support to SENDCos and staff in the SAT and developing access to EPS via drop-ins at The Markfield Project
C3.Process mapping and analysis that will identify and produce efficiencies (November 2022 – September 2024)	Use 'Lean' process analysis of current SEND operations to ensure effective use of systems and capacity within SEND services to improve timeliness of statutory assessment and annual review processes. Thereby increasing confidence in the quality of statutory processes and driving the Safety Valve projects which depend on high quality statutory processes to deliver strategic change and financial savings.
C4. Workforce Development in Send in mainstream schools (in partnership with HEP) (October 2022 – September 2023)	Develop a school improvement programme in partnership with Haringey Education Partnership which increases capacity and confidence within mainstream schools to support children with SEND. Priority areas will include embedding core standards, developing high standards of quality first teaching and effective leadership, management and governance of SEND within schools. Establish a cluster model working to support best practice and develop Secondary SENDCo capacity and support.

# 5) Savings from all Workstreams



## 6) Programme Core Update Feedback

- The Safety Valve (SV) Programme application and SV Capital application is still under consideration with the DFE with confirmation of the outcome hopefully due before Christmas 2022.
- The DFE have provided written feedback that in line with the Budget proposals that there may be a requirement to reconsider some areas of the bid and that this will be hopefully communicated before Christmas 2022. Once notifications are received further developmental works to the bid will be undertaken where necessary.
- Programme resources in place to support implementation.
- Underpinned by the work already started a part of our High Needs Recovery Plan. preparation work is underway to ensure we are ready to mobilise the project is approval is given. This includes:
  - Work with partners to review initial proposals
  - Planning of stakeholder engagement sessions which will include a briefing for members
  - Analysis to inform selection criteria for sites to implement capital proposals
  - Development of robust governance processes
  - Agreement from Schools Forum for 0.5% (£1.051m) of the grant within the Schools Block to be transferred to the High Needs Block each year from 2023 - 2028

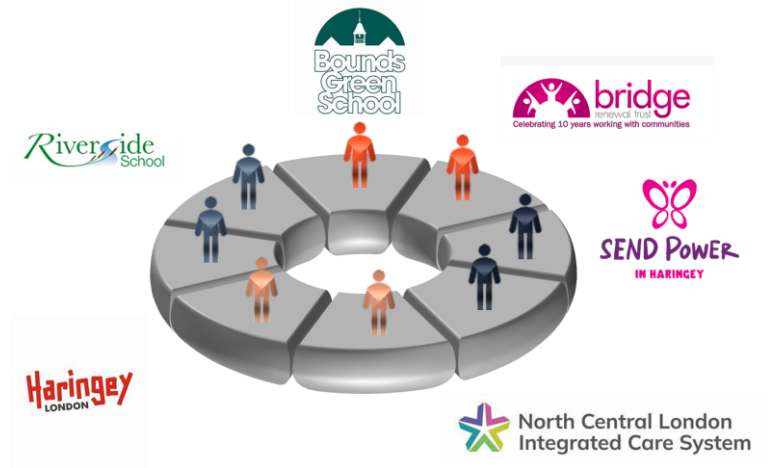
# 7) Development of the Safety Valve Steering Group

- A new Safety Valve Steering group with partners has been created to help support the delivery of the Safety Valve Programme.
- The Group is meeting monthly initially to support the development and delivery of the areas within the Safety Valve submission.
- The group will be reviewed in 3 months to determine where additional support may be required and to check the required frequency of the meeting once we are in delivery.

## Membership

Ann Graham	Director of Children's Services (DCS) (Chair)
Jon Warlow	Director of Finance (S151 Officer) (Deputy Chair)
Cllr Brabazon (Standing Invite)	Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families
Cllr Williams (Standing invite)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Local Investment
Jackie Difolco	Assistant Director of Early Help, Prevention and SEND
Caroline Brain	Assistant Director of Programmes and Commissioning
TBC	Assistant Director for Schools and Learning
Will Wawn	Headteacher: Bounds Green School and Chair of Schools Forum
Tim Miller	Assistant Director Commissioning - Children's Commissioning Vulnerable Adults & Children (Health, NCL ICB)
Amanda Bernard	Parent Carers Forum (SEND Power Interim Chair)
Olga Nasiridou	Project Support Officer (Children's Services)
Stu Barratt	Strategic Lead Safety Valve Programme
Mary Jarrett	Head of SEND
Josephine Lyseight	Head Of Finance (Children's)
Martin Doyle	Headteacher: Riverside and Chair of High Needs Block Sub Group
Karel Stevens-Lee	Head of Children's Health Commissioning NCL ICB

Page 94



# Any questions?

## Key contacts

**Jackie Difolco**  
Safety Valve Programme Sponsor

**Mary Jarret**  
Safety Valve – Operational Lead

**Stu Barratt**  
Safety Valve – Programmes Lead

**Olga Nasiridou**  
Project Support Officer

**Andrew Ratcliffe**  
Capital Project Manager



This page is intentionally left blank





## Haringey educational attainment 2022

### Summary

This is the first time since 2019 that we have had a full set of national assessment data to report. Primary school results for 2020 and 2021 were not collected by the Department of Education due to Covid. Secondary school results were teacher assessed during these years, which has led to big fluctuations in grades nationally over the period.

#### **Early Years (Reception year, age 4-5)**

- 71% of Haringey pupils reach a **Good Level of Development** (GLD), which is above the London average for the fourth consecutive year. Most pupil groups did better than their comparators nationally. For GLD, Haringey are ranked 16<sup>th</sup> nationally and 6<sup>th</sup> in London.
- The proportion of Haringey children achieving their **Early Learning Goals** (ELG) is 1-2% higher in each area compared to national averages and are 0-3% higher than London.

#### **Key Stages 1 and 2 (year groups 1 to 6)**

- **Phonics:** 80% of Haringey pupils pass their phonics test, which is 4% above the national average but down on 84% in 2019.
- **KS1:** outcomes at the Expected Standard and the higher Greater Depth standard are above national averages in all subjects. At Greater Depth standard, Haringey pupils were above London top quartile for each of Reading, Writing and Maths. All but two pupil groups performed better in Haringey than the equivalent group nationally, including Disadvantaged Pupils.
- **KS2 attainment:** all subjects are above national averages at Expected Standard. Reading, Writing and Maths combined has matched London for the first time. At Greater Depth standard, Reading, Writing and Maths (RWM) combined and Writing separately are above the London average. All but two groups attained above the same group nationally.
- **KS2 Progress:** is above the national average in each of Reading, Writing and Maths, and is above the high London average in Writing. Progress for many of the pupil groups are above national averages for the same group. In particular, progress for Disadvantaged Pupils exceeds the national Non-Disadvantaged in Writing.

#### **Key Stage 4 (year groups 7-11)**

- Attainment 8 – the provisional result of 50.4 for Haringey is the highest in the past 4 years and one of the best results in Haringey. It ranks Haringey 42<sup>nd</sup> out of 152 local authorities in England and 22<sup>nd</sup> in London
- Haringey's disadvantaged pupils' A8 score is 43.3, much higher than the national disadvantaged score of 37.4. Not disadvantaged pupils also outperform the national average in Haringey.



- White British, SEN, and High prior attainers outperform London; most other pupil groups outperform the national.
- Progress 8 – Haringey’s progress 8 score is 0.20 , ranking them 24<sup>th</sup> nationally and 17<sup>th</sup> in London.
- Almost all groups progressed better than the same group nationally. The White British group progressed better than the same group in London.

### **Key Stage 5 (year groups 12 and 13)**

- Haringey’s schools and colleges scored 38.7 for the 1,240 A levels students, ranking 39<sup>th</sup> out of 150 local authorities in the country just outside the top quartile nationally. This bettered London’s score of 38.3 points.
- 53 Tech students in Haringey averaged a score of 35.5, much higher than London (30.0) and National (30.6), ranking them 14<sup>th</sup> nationally

### **Priority Areas for Improvement**

- Narrow attainment gaps across phases for Turkish, Black Caribbean, EAL and Disadvantaged pupils across the board.

### **Early Years (Reception year, age 4-5)**

- Improve **GLD** outcomes for Turkish pupils.

### **Key Stages 1 and 2 (year groups 1 to 6)**

- **Y1 Phonics** outcomes continue to narrow the gap between disadvantaged and not disadvantaged pupils.
- At **KS1**, to narrow the gap with the Haringey average for EAL and Turkish pupils across all subjects.
- At **KS2 Expected Standard**, to close a very large gap for Turkish pupils across all subjects; to close gaps in all subjects for Black Caribbean pupils, especially in Reading.

### **Key Stage 4 (year groups 7 to 11)**

- Black Caribbean pupils have the lowest Attainment 8 score of the ethnic groups with 41.9 (up from 37.2 in 2019), followed by Turkish with 44.6.
- Haringey EAL pupils scored 47.3, much lower than the 51.2 score of EAL pupils nationally.
- Secure positive progress rates to narrow attainment gaps for Black Caribbean pupils.

### **Key Stage 5 (years 12 and 13)**

- Applied general pupils averaged 29.9 points nationally, lower than London’s score of 30.6 and the national score of 31.8. Haringey’s average score ranks them 123<sup>rd</sup> out of 150 local authorities which is bottom quartile.

## Detailed Analysis

### Early Years Foundation Stage

Children are deemed to have reached the national standard, '**Good Level of Development (GLD)**' if they achieve the expected level in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. The EYFSP framework changed in 2022 so previous years' figures are not directly comparable.

#### **% of children achieving a good level of development (GLD)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	...	2022
Haringey	67	72	74	76	75		71
London	68	71	73	74	74		68
National	66	69	71	72	72		65

The percentage of children attaining GLD is 71% in Haringey in 2022, compared to 65% in England and 68% in London. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive year that results for Haringey are higher than London as well as being 6% higher than National. Haringey are ranked 16<sup>th</sup> nationally and 6<sup>th</sup> in London.

#### **GLD by Pupil Group**

2022 GLD %	All	Boys	Girls	Disad	Not Disad	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	BC and MWB C	BA and MWB A	Turkish/Kurdish
Haringey	71	66	75	60	73	27	65	82	70	68	67	58
National	65	59	72	50	68	19	60	67	63	62	63	54

- All Haringey pupil groups are above national comparators.
- There is a large attainment gap for Turkish, Disadvantaged and SEN Pupils compared to other Haringey groups. For Turkish pupils, the underperformance is mainly due to early stages of English.

### **Early Learning Goals**

	Communication and Language	Physical development	Personal, social and emotional	Literacy	Maths	Understanding of the world	Expressive arts and design
Haringey	80	87	85	73	78	81	86
National	79	85	83	68	76	80	84
London	79	83	85	70	77	79	84

- The proportion of Haringey children achieving their Early Learning Goals is 1-2% higher in each area to National averages except in Literacy which was 5% higher.
- Haringey was 0-3% higher than London for all goals.

### **Phonics Test Outcome (year 1)**

#### **% of children achieving phonics level**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	....	2022
Haringey	76	82	83	85	84		80
London	80	83	84	85	84		78
England	77	81	81	82	82		76

- In 2022, 80% of Haringey pupils passed the phonics test which is 4% above the national figure and 2% higher than London.
- This is the first time Haringey has exceeded London and was just below the London top quartile of 81%. Haringey ranked 11<sup>th</sup> London borough and 27<sup>th</sup> nationally. Whilst the percentage in Haringey has fallen following Covid, it has fallen by significantly less than the London or national averages.

### **Phonics by Pupil Group**

2022 Year 1 Phonics %	All	Boys	Girls	Disad	Not Disad	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	BC and MWBC	BA and MWBA	Turkish/Kurdish
Haringey	80	79	82	71	82	50	77	89	81	75	80	74
National	76	73	79	63	79	39	76	76	77	72	78	71

- All groups exceeded their equivalent national average.

### **Areas for Development:**

- Disadvantaged pupils to narrow the gap to non-disadvantaged pupils.

### Key Stage 1 Attainment

KS1 measures report the percentage of pupils achieving the Expected Standard (EXS), and the percentage of pupils achieving the Greater Depth Standard (GD).

<b>KS1 Expected Standard+</b>	<b>RWM combined</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Maths</b>
Haringey	59	69	62	70
London	59	70	63	71
London Top Quartile	NA	72	65	73
National	53	67	58	68
<b>KS1 Greater Depth (the higher standard)</b>	<b>RWM combined</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Maths</b>
Haringey	11	26	14	23
London	9	22	12	20
London Top Quartile		24	13	22
National	6	18	8	15

- At both EXS and GD:
  - All subject areas are 2% above national average. In Reading which was a key area of focus in 2014, Haringey ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> in London for EXS and 2<sup>nd</sup> for GD.
  - At the Expected standard, Haringey are 1% below London in each subject. Reading, Writing and Maths at Greater Depth exceeded the London top quartile results.
- Haringey's 2022 KS1 figures at the Expected standard were 7-10% lower than the 2019 figures in all subjects. The drop is less than the National which experienced 8-12% falls over the same period.
- The figures for Greater Depth had declined by 4-7%, lower than the national decline of 5 to 7%.

### Key stage 1 attainment by pupil group

Reading EXS+ 2022	All	Boys	Girls	Disad	Not Disad	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	BC and MWB C	BA and MWB A	Turkish/Kurdish
Haringey	69%	67%	72%	59%	72%	35%	63%	83%	66%	65%	70%	48%
National	67%	64%	71%	52%	72%	26%	64%	68%	66%	62%	69%	54%

Writing EXS+ 2022	All	Boys	Girls	Disad	Not Disad	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	BC and MWB C	BA and MWB A	Turkish/Kurdish
Haringey	62%	58%	67%	53%	65%	28%	57%	74%	58%	57%	64%	46%
National	58%	52%	64%	42%	63%	17%	57%	58%	58%	51%	61%	47%

Maths EXS+ 2022	All	Boys	Girls	Disad	Not Disad	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	BC and MWB C	BA and MWB A	Turkish/Kurdish
Haringey	70%	71%	70%	59%	74%	34%	66%	84%	71%	63%	67%	54%
National	68%	68%	67%	52%	73%	29%	67%	68%	69%	60%	67%	57%

### KS1 Key Strengths:

- Most pupil groups performed better in Haringey than the equivalent group nationally, apart from EAL and Turkish pupils in all subjects.
- The largest positive gap against the national figure is for White British Pupils where 15-16% more pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths.
- Disadvantaged and SEN pupils were also well above national in all subjects.

### KS1 Key Areas for Development:

- Our aspiration is to further narrow the gap between Haringey Disadvantaged pupils and national Non-Disadvantaged pupils in all subjects.
- To narrow the gap between Turkish pupils and Haringey average for 'all' pupils in all subjects.
- To further narrow the gap between EAL pupils and Haringey 'all' pupils in all subjects.

## **Key Stage 2**

The main measures used in Key Stage 2 are:

- (i) The percentage of pupils achieving the Expected Standard (EXS) in Reading; Writing; Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS); Maths.
- (ii) The percentage of pupils achieving the Greater Depth Standard (GD) in Reading; Writing; Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling; Maths.
- (iii) The average progress score in each of Reading, Writing and Maths.

## **KS2 Attainment at the Expected Standard**

KS2 Expected Standard %	RWM combined	Reading	Writing	Maths	Grammar Punctuation and Spelling	Science
Haringey	65%	77%	75%	74%	76%	82%
London	65%	78%	74%	77%	78%	81%
National	59%	74%	69%	71%	72%	79%

- 65.1% of Haringey pupils achieved the Expected standard in combined RWM, the same as the provisional London figure of 65% and higher than the National of 59%.
- There was a 1.1% drop from 2019, much smaller than the 5% drop in London and 6.2% nationally.
- Writing was the reason for the large falls nationally.
- 77% of pupils attained the Expected Standard (EXS) in Reading, 4% higher than in 2019. Nationally there was a 1.3% improvement and 1.2% in London.
- Other subjects saw drops of 5.7% to 6.6% in Haringey from 2019.
- 76% of Haringey pupils attained EXS in Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling, 74% in Maths and 75% in Writing. These results continue to be higher than the national figures.
- Provisional results show Haringey in the top quartile nationally for the percentage of pupils achieving RWM combined expected standard and for higher standard in RWM and individual subjects.
- In London, Haringey rank 21<sup>st</sup> (out of 32) for RWM, 28<sup>th</sup> for Maths and 27<sup>th</sup> for GPS (rankings may change once data is validated).
- London bottom quartile in all subjects at EXS standard and for GPS and Maths at Higher standard. London third quartile in Writing, Science, Reading and RWM.
- Haringey have reached London top quartile for Writing Higher standard and London second quartile for Reading and Maths higher standard.

## **Areas for Development**

- Despite narrowing the gap with London average at the expected standard all subjects are below the London figures. Haringey needs to continue to close the gap against London averages across subjects.

### Key stage 2 attainment by pupil group

	2022 EXS+	All	Boys	Girls	Dis	not Dis	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	Black Caribbean and MWBC	Black African and MWBA	Turkish and Kurdish
RWM	Haringey	65%	63%	67%	53%	71%	26%	62%	78%	65%	51%	64%	42%
	National	59%	55%	63%	43%	65%	18%	61%	58%	61%	49%	62%	50%
Reading	Haringey	77%	73%	81%	69%	82%	44%	73%	88%	75%	73%	77%	57%
	National	75%	70%	80%	62%	80%	37%	73%	75%	74%	71%	77%	63%
Writing	Haringey	75%	70%	80%	66%	80%	37%	73%	85%	74%	66%	76%	59%
	National	70%	63%	77%	56%	75%	26%	70%	69%	71%	63%	72%	61%
Maths	Haringey	74%	75%	74%	63%	80%	40%	73%	86%	74%	58%	73%	56%
	National	71%	72%	71%	57%	78%	34%	75%	70%	76%	61%	73%	67%

### KS2 Key Strengths:

- Most pupil groups performed better in Haringey than the equivalent group nationally.
- The largest positive gap against the national figure is for White British pupils where 20% more pupils achieved the Expected Standard in RWM, 13% more in Reading, 16% more in Writing and 16% more in Maths.
- All groups have improved in Reading.
- Haringey's disadvantaged pupils performed well above national comparators in all subjects.

### KS2 Key Areas for Development:

- To close the extremely large gaps between Turkish pupils and Haringey 'all' pupils in all subjects (20% lower in Reading, 16% lower in Writing and 18% lower in Maths).
- To close the gaps with Haringey 'all' pupils for Black Caribbean pupils in all subjects.
- Our aspiration is to further narrow the gap between Haringey Disadvantaged pupils and national Non-Disadvantaged pupils in all subjects.

### KS2 Science (teacher assessment)

Science EXP	All	Boys	Girls	Disadv	Not Disadv 'Other'	SEN	EAL	White British	Black African and MWBA	Black Caribbean and MWBC	Turkish and Kurdish	Other White
Haringey	84%	81%	86%	77%	87%	53%	81%	91%	86%	76%	68%	79%
National	79%	77%	82%	66%	84%	41%	78%	79%	80%	73%	70%	80%

- 84% of Haringey pupils reach the Expected Standard in Science compared to 79% nationally.
- Most pupil groups are above their national equivalent except the Turkish and Kurdish and Other White groups.



### Areas for Development:

- Narrow Science attainment gaps for Turkish and Kurdish and Other White pupils.

### KS2 Attainment at the Greater Depth Standard

KS2 Greater Depth %	RWM combined	Reading	Writing	Maths	Grammar Punctuation and Spelling
Haringey	13%	33%	23%	29%	34%
London	11%	33%	17%	30%	37%
National	7%	28%	13%	23%	28%

- Haringey pupils performed well above national comparators in all areas, especially in Writing.
- Haringey pupils also performed above the higher London average in Writing and above for Reading, Writing and Maths combined.

### Areas for Development

- Narrow gaps at the Greater Depth Standard against the London averages in Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling and Maths.

### Attainment Thresholds

- There were no Haringey schools that fell below the Floor standard in 2022 (the threshold that can suggest a school is inadequate).
- There are no Haringey schools that have met the criteria for a 'Coasting School' (which might suggest the school requires improvement).

### KS2 Progress

Progress score	Reading	Writing	Maths
Haringey	+0.5	+1.7	+0.6
London	+0.7	+1.0	+1.2
National	0	0	0

- Haringey pupils make better progress than children with similar starting points nationally in each of Reading, Writing and Maths. Each subject is higher than the national average '0'.
- Compared to the London average, progress rates in Reading and Maths are lower (-0.2 and -0.6 respectively) but +0.7 higher in Writing.

### KS2 Progress by Pupil Group

	2022 EXS+	All	Boys	Girls	Dis	not Dis	SEN	EAL	White British	White Other	Black Caribbean and MWBC	Black African and MWBA	Turkish and Kurdish
Reading	Haringey	0.5	-0.3	1.3	-0.6	1.1	-1.5	0.2	1.5	0.7	-0.6	0.2	-0.9
	National	0.1	-0.7	0.9	-0.8	0.4	-1.8	0.9	-0.3	1.0	-0.3	0.7	-0.1
Writing	Haringey	1.7	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.0	-0.2	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.2
	National	0.1	-0.7	0.9	-0.7	0.4	-2.1	1.2	-0.3	1.3	-0.5	0.8	0.9
Maths	Haringey	0.6	1.4	-0.2	-0.7	1.2	-0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	-2.0	-0.2	0.4
	National	0.1	0.9	-0.8	-1.1	0.6	-1.5	2.1	-0.5	2.1	-1.6	0.5	1.4

### KS2 Progress Key Strengths

- Many groups in Haringey made better progress than the same group nationally in Writing.
- Girls, not Disadvantaged and White British pupils particularly made more progress than national comparators
- Strongest progress in Reading was made by White British pupils; in Writing by girls; and in Maths for boys, not disadvantaged and White British.

### KS2 Progress Key Areas for Development

- EAL, White Other, Black Caribbean, Black African and Turkish pupils did not progress as well as same group nationally in Reading and Maths.

## Special Educational Needs pupils – primary summary

**EYFSP** – 9.3% of EHC pupils achieved GLD in Haringey this year (9.1% in 2019). Nationally 3.7% of EHC pupils reached GLD, so Haringey had more than double the proportion.

224 pupils in Haringey were SEN Support, of which 34% reached GLD, higher than London (27%) and National (23%).

**Phonics** – 123 EHC pupils of which 33% reached the phonics standard, highest over 4 years and higher than London (24%) and National (19%).

58% of SEN Support pupils achieved this standard compared to 52% in London and 43% Nationally.

**Key stage 1** – EHC pupils had an improvement in all subjects (except in Reading) from 2019. Nearly 1 out of 4 EHC pupils reached the Expected standard in Reading and Maths, and 1 out of 6 in Writing. This more than doubles the proportion that achieved Nationally. 17% achieved combined RWM in Haringey compared to 0.4% nationally.

SEN Support – the % pupils in Haringey achieving the expected standard was higher than National in all subjects. 37% of SEN Support pupils achieved the Maths EXP standard, 38% in Reading and 27% in combined RWM.

**Key stage 2** – Haringey EHC pupils were 3-5% above the National in 2022 having been 4-6% below in 2019. 20% reached EXS in Reading and Maths compared to 16% and 14% nationally. The biggest improvement came in Reading with a 10% increase.

For the 467 SEN Support pupils, 51% achieved the Expected standard in Reading, 43% in Writing and 46% in Maths. Progress scores for SEN pupils tend to be negative and is expected across the country. However the Writing progress in Haringey was +0.58, compared to -1.50 nationally. In Reading it was -0.50 and in Maths it was -0.03.

## Key Stage 4 Results

### KS4 Context

The headline measures which will appear in the performance tables will be:

- Attainment 8: attainment across the same 8 qualifications
- Progress 8: progress in 8 subject areas
- Percentage of pupils achieving grade 5 in English and mathematics
- Percentage of pupils entering the English Baccalaureate (English Baccalaureate subjects include Maths, English, Humanities, modern foreign languages and science)
- Percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate

The Progress 8 measure takes account of each individual pupil's progress from KS2 starting points and compares each against national performance from the same starting points. The national average progress score for 'All Pupils' is always zero. A positive score reflects progress rates that are better than the national picture.

The Progress 8 measure is also used to set the national floor standards. In 2022, if a school scores below -0.5 progress overall, then it is considered to be below the floor standard. There were no mainstream schools in Haringey that fell below.

The DfE published results for 2019 do not yet have disapplied EAL pupils removed, nor do they take account of re-marks. Data for groups does not yet have disapplied EAL pupils removed.

### **KS4 Attainment Trend**

A 3 year trend analysis for this measure is now possible since the changes in the way Attainment 8 was calculated in 2017.

<b>Attainment 8</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2022</b>
Haringey schools	46.5	46.3	46.9		50.4
England (state funded)	46.3	46.6	46.7		48.9
London	48.9	49.4	49.7		52.4

- Nationally there has been a 2.2 increase on the Attainment 8 score from 2019 to 2022 and in London there has been a 2.7 increase.
- Haringey's score is 3.5 higher than in 2019, narrowing the gap with London.

Local authority	Attainment 8 2022 provisional	London rank
Sutton	60.9	1
Kingston upon Thames	60.1	2
Barnet	58.1	3
Richmond upon Thames	57.9	4
Hammersmith and Fulham	57.3	5
Westminster	57.3	6
Redbridge	56.4	7
Harrow	54.1	8
Wandsworth	53.8	9
Bromley	53.8	10
Newham	53.7	11
Ealing	53.6	12
Kensington and Chelsea	53.5	13
Merton	53.5	14
Southwark	53.4	15
.....		....
Haringey	50.4	22

- Haringey are ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> nationally (out of 151) and 22<sup>nd</sup> out of the 32 London local authorities for Attainment 8. Sutton (who have 3 grammar schools) have the highest score with 60.9 which is over an old B grade (60 points) for every pupil for every subject.
- The A8 gap with London is 2.0 points. This means each Haringey pupil would need to score a fifth of a grade higher in each of their subjects on average to catch London.
- All other measures in Haringey show an improvement from 2019 except Languages Level 4+ with only a 0.2% drop.
- Haringey's 69.9% of pupils achieving grade 4+ and 52.1% achieving grade 5+ in English and Maths is the highest % since 2016.

	Attainment 8														
	All	Boys	Girls	Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	EAL	SEN	White British	White Other	Black Caribbean and MWBC	Black African and MWBA	Turkish and Kurdish	Low PA	Mid PA	High PA
<b>Haringey</b>	50.4	48.3	52.6	43.3	54.6	47.3	35.9	60	48.6	41.9	47.5	44.6	32	52.4	71.5
<b>London</b>	52.4	50	54.8	44.6	56.2	52.9	32.9	51.8	51.4	42.2	50.4	46.2	32.6	53.5	71.2
<b>National</b>	48.9	46.4	51.5	37.4	52.9	51.2	29.3	47.7	50.8	41.9	50.7	46.6	29.7	50.2	69.6

#### KS4 Attainment 8 Key Strengths:

- The Attainment 8 score for Haringey disadvantaged pupils is 43.3, much higher than the national disadvantaged score of 37.4. Not disadvantaged pupils also outperform the national average in Haringey.
- White British, SEN, and High prior attainers outperform London; most of the other pupil groups outperform national comparators.

#### KS4 Attainment 8 Key Areas for development:

- Black Caribbean pupils have the lowest Attainment 8 score of the ethnic groups with 41.9 (up from 37.2 in 2019), followed by Turkish with 44.6, Other White pupils with 48.6, Black African pupils with 47.5. These ethnic groups record roughly half a grade below their equivalent groups nationally for each of their subjects. It is expected these scores will increase once validated figures are through and the gap will be much less.
- Haringey EAL pupils scored 47.3, much lower than the 51.2 score of EAL pupils nationally. EAL pupils differ by local authority with Turkish the most prevalent in 4 London boroughs. Punjabi, Tamil and French are most prevalent in 3 London boroughs each.

#### KS4 Progress 8

Progress 8	2017	2018	2019		Provisional 2022
Haringey	0.29	0.16	0.24		0.20
London	0.22	0.23	0.21		0.24
National	0	0	0		0

- Haringey's progress 8 score has declined from 0.24 in 2019 to 0.20 in 2022.
- London has been steady with its Progress 8 score over 4 years from 0.22 in 2017 to 0.24 in 2022. London pupils on average scored a quarter of a grade higher for each of their subjects than pupils with the same starting point nationally.

Local authority	2022 Progress 8	London rank
Ealing	0.53	1
Westminster	0.52	2
Harrow	0.52	2
Merton	0.52	2
Brent	0.5	5
Kingston upon Thames	0.5	5
Barnet	0.49	7
Redbridge	0.49	7
Hounslow	0.47	9
Newham	0.38	10
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.37	11
Richmond upon Thames	0.37	11
Wandsworth	0.35	13
Sutton	0.35	13
....		....
Haringey	0.20	17

- Haringey's progress score of +0.20 is ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in London (out of 32) and 24<sup>th</sup> nationally (out of 151). Ealing, Westminster, Harrow, Merton, Brent and Kingston upon Thames had a progress score of 0.5 or higher.

### KS4 Progress 8 by Group

	Progress 8														
	All	Boys	Girls	Disadvantaged	Not Disadvantaged	EAL	SEN	White British	White Other	Black Caribbean and MWBC	Black African and MWBA	Turkish and Kurdish	Low PA	Mid PA	High PA
<b>Haringey</b>	0.20	0.02	0.39	-0.11	0.39	0.36	-0.21	0.30	0.42	-0.38	0.10	0.23	0.15	0.22	0.23
<b>London</b>	0.24	0.07	0.43	-0.14	0.44	0.52	-0.48	-0.07	0.44	-0.45	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.31	0.17
<b>National</b>	0.00	-0.20	0.16	-0.55	0.16	0.53	-0.68	-0.17	0.46	-0.41	0.28	0.20	-0.13	0.01	0.03

### KS4 Progress 8 Key Strengths:

- Overall, Haringey pupils scored 0.20 in progress 8.
- Almost all groups progressed better than the same group nationally. The White British group progressed better than the same group in London.

### KS4 Progress 8 Key Areas for development:

- Secure positive progress rates to narrow attainment gaps for Black Caribbean pupils.
- Although EAL progress 8 is very strong at 0.36, Attainment 8 for EAL is one of the lowest in the country. Data suggests these are mainly Turkish and also White Eastern European and Black Somali pupils. They may be early stage English speakers who make rapid progress but are not able to perform favourably against nationally Attainment due to insufficient time in the country.
- Turkish progress in Haringey is in line with the National but lower in attainment. The number of Turkish pupils in Haringey is higher compared to other London boroughs.

### SEN pupils

- Haringey pupils with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) averaged an Attainment 8 score of 20.3, higher than London (17.1) and National (14.3). They also had an average progress 8 score of -0.84 (London -1.07 and National -1.32).
- Haringey pupils who were SEN Support averaged 41.3 in Attainment 8, higher than London (38.7) and National (34.8). These pupils had a progress 8 score of -0.01 compared to -0.28 in London and -0.47 Nationally.

### Key Stage 5 Results

There were 1855 students who took level 3 subjects in Haringey (based on DFE release), compared to the 2515 students who studied GCSE in the borough. Less than half the numbers stay on in a Haringey sixth form.

### A level

- Following 2 years of teacher assessments with higher average point scores, the APS dropped for 2022 A level results to 37.8 nationally. Haringey's schools and colleges scored 38.7 for the 1,240 A levels students, ranking them 39<sup>th</sup> out of 150 local





authorities in the country just outside the top quartile nationally. They bettered London's score of 38.3 points.

#### Applied General

- Applied general points have remained steadier than A level with 31.8 points nationally, higher than London's score of 30.6 and Haringey's score of 29.9. Haringey's average score ranks them 123<sup>rd</sup> out of 150 local authorities which is bottom quartile. There were 562 Applied general students.

#### Tech level

- 53 Tech students in Haringey averaged a score of 35.5, much higher than London (30.0) and National (30.6), ranking them 14<sup>th</sup> nationally

This page is intentionally left blank



### Agenda Item

### Report Status

For information/note	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
For consultation & views	<input type="checkbox"/>
For decision	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper for Children and Young People Scrutiny Panel

**Report Title:** School Place Planning

**Author:** Carlo Kodsí, Head of Admissions and School Organisation / Nick Shasha, School Place Planning Lead

Contact:                      Email: [Carlo.Kodsi@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:Carlo.Kodsi@haringey.gov.uk);                      07870362260                      /  
[nick.shasha@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:nick.shasha@haringey.gov.uk) 07811 516983

**Purpose:** To provide the Children and Young People Scrutiny Panel with an update on school place planning for primary and secondary phases.

## 1. **Introduction**

- 1.1 Our work in school place planning is to ensure that there are, and continue to be, enough school places across the borough to meet demand. As part of our work, we provide an annual summary that includes information on primary, secondary and special schools. The [School Place Planning Report 2022 \(PDF, 3.65MB\)](#) is the 19th annual report. As part of the summary birth and school roll projections for the next ten years are provided for the 5 planning areas in the borough.
- 1.2 The demand for school places is affected by a range of factors including:
  - birth rates and population movements
  - school standards
  - popularity of schools
  - location
  - mobility
  - new housing development

## 2. **Primary Growing surplus places at Primary**

- 2.1 Peak years for the number of first place reception preferences received were 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116)<sup>1</sup>. Demand for reception places has been lower for several years since and is projected to continue to be lower for the next few years. Data for first place reception preferences received for September 2021 were at 2,562, significantly lower than the September 2020 figure of 3,039. First place preferences for September 2022 have picked up very slightly to 2,658 but are still at a very low level compared to the period since 2011.
- 2.2 The council has a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available within their area for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one. To ensure there are sufficient places a surplus of around 5% is usually required (DfE guidance). Haringey currently has a surplus in excess of 10% for Reception places and reducing the published admission number (PAN)<sup>2</sup> of schools would help bring the surplus closer to optimum levels set by the DfE.
- 2.3 For September 2022, we have made temporary 1fe PAN reductions at the following schools via an in-year variation request approved by the Schools Adjudicator: Lordship Lane, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales, St Mary's Priory and The Mulberry. All these schools did not fill any spaces within their second or third class. We are proposing to reduce the PAN at these schools permanently as part of our annual consultation on our admission arrangements for 2024/25. The full details of the proposed arrangements can be found in the Cabinet report presented at the November Cabinet meeting - [Issue - items at meetings - Admission to Schools - Proposed Admission Arrangements for 2024/25 | Haringey Council](#).

---

<sup>1</sup> Reception 2011-19 Entry preference information

<sup>2</sup> Admission Number (or Published Admission Number – (PAN) The number of school places that the admission authority must offer in each relevant age group of a school for which it is the admission authority. Admission numbers are part of a school's admission arrangements.

**Figure 1 – Proposed ‘permanent’ reductions in PAN for 2024/25 – consultation**

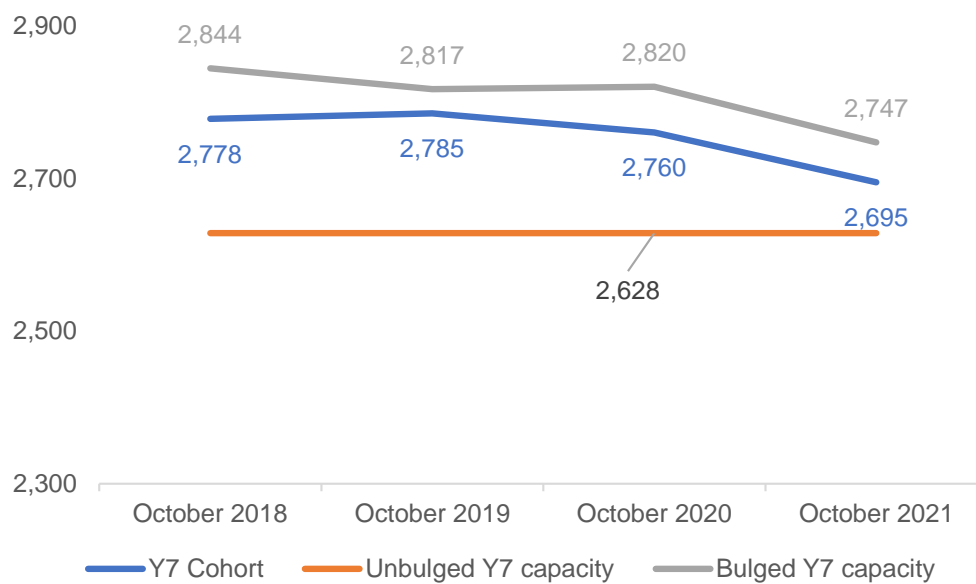
School	Published Admission Number (PAN)		
	Current	Proposed	Reduction
Risley Avenue Primary School, N17 7AB	90	60	-30
St Francis de Sales Catholic Infant and Junior Primary School, N17 8AZ	90	60	-30
The Mulberry Primary School, N17 9RB	90	60	-30
Lordship Lane Primary School, N22 5PS	60	30	-30
St Mary’s Priory Catholic Primary School, N15 5RE	60	30	-30
Earlham Primary School, N22 5HJ	60	30	-30
Bruce Grove Primary School, N17 6UH	60	30	-30
Seven Sisters Primary School, N15 5QE	60	30	-30

### **Public Consultation and discussions held with schools**

- 2.4 Demand for primary school places have consistently fallen in recent years and our future projections for demand show a further fall. The Council is proposing to reduce the PAN at several schools as part of the consultation on admission arrangements for 2024/25 (see table above).
- 2.5 The aim of this proposal is to help stabilise each school’s intake and enable school leaders to plan and deliver school provision effectively and meet local demand. This is being undertaken as part of a fully collaborative process with key stakeholders and with two specific guidelines: a) that parental preference will not be undermined and b) that any school that reduces PAN “permanently” will be able to immediately revert to their substantive PAN should local demand warrant it.
- 2.6 We will collate and present all feedback from this consultation to the Cabinet of the Council in February 2023 for decision, and if agreed, will then approach the Office of the Schools Adjudicator (OSA) for approval to amend the PAN of the school **with effect from September 2023 thereafter**.
- 2.7 Future projections of demand for Reception places from the 2022 School Place Planning report suggest they will fall to 2,600 by the end of the decade. This contrasts sharply with the peak years of demand for Reception places in 2012 (3,163) and 2014 (3,116).

- 2.8 As mentioned above, we have secured agreement to consult on reducing PAN for 8 primary schools and we think this is enough to stabilise our current position. Our latest projections confirm we will need further reductions going forward and will keep the option to remove another 5 or 6 forms of entry for 2025/26 and beyond under strict review. Since approaching Cabinet for agreement to consult, a further own admission authority school (Our Lady of Muswell RC) has also decided to consult separately on reducing their PAN from two to one form of entry.
- 2.9 The public consultation has commenced with a survey which is currently (December 2022) live. Reminders to participate will be sent before and after the Christmas break. Current responses (12) suggest disagreement with the proposal to reduced capacity at 8 of our primary schools as listed in the table above.
- 2.10 Full responses and rebuttals where appropriate will be given to the responses received by the consultation including tackling some misconceptions about current levels of demand for primary school places and recent birth rates.
- 2.11 More detail on actions undertaken in 2020 and 2021 to help reduce planning admission numbers are shown in the Appendices. Data is also provided on the 6 cluster areas developed for the PAN reduction exercise which set broadly if any further action is required to reduce capacity at our primary schools.
- 2.12 The latest Office for National Statistics birth rate data for 2021 have been updated in the School Place Planning report (SPPR). These continue to show birth rates below 3,400 (3,376) and are the lowest recorded since 2002. For perspective, birth rates fell below 4,000 in 2017 (3,881). The continuation of low birth rates supports the urgent need for reductions in capacity at our primary schools.
3. **Secondary - Demand starting to diminish after several years of bulge class provision**
- 3.1 For several years there was an upward trend in the demand for Y7 places in Haringey based on the larger cohorts working their way through the primary phase into the secondary phase.
- 3.2 Figure 2 below shows October school census data for the years 2018 to May 2022 and the impact of bulging over this period compared to the notional Y7 capacity of 2,628.

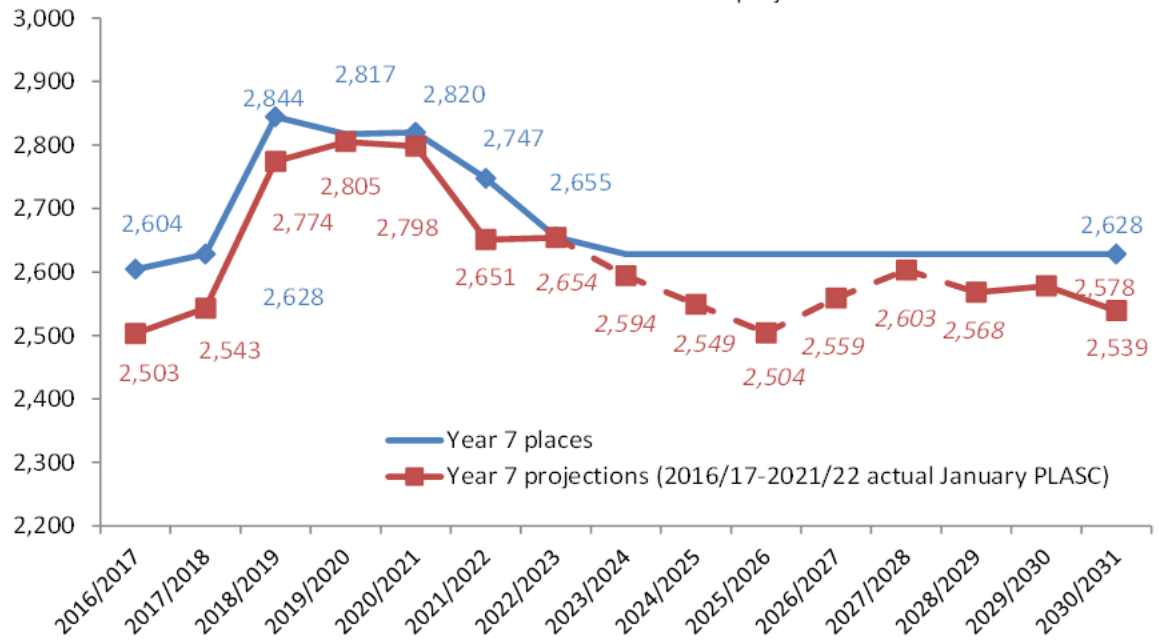
*Figure 2 – October Year 7 cohorts vs. unbulged and bulged Year 7 capacity, 2018-2022*



- 3.3 This trend has begun to recede over the last two years, reducing the number of additional bulge classes needed to continue to provide pupil place sufficiency.
- 3.4 We now need to consider how we will reduce capacity in our secondary schools to allow for the step-change down seen in primary cohorts since 2016/17. We will have to manage this among a mixture of different types of schools (community, academies, a free school and foundation) with varying popularity. To avoid any adverse impact, any decisions to reduce will need to be fair and proportionate with a view on how the change might influence the intake at other local schools.
- 3.5 The latest GLA data (Figure 4a) and in-house experimental projections (Figure 4b) show declines in Year 7 demand below our notional capacity of 2,628 from 2023 onwards. The in-house data shows larger declines than the GLA data especially by 2028/29.

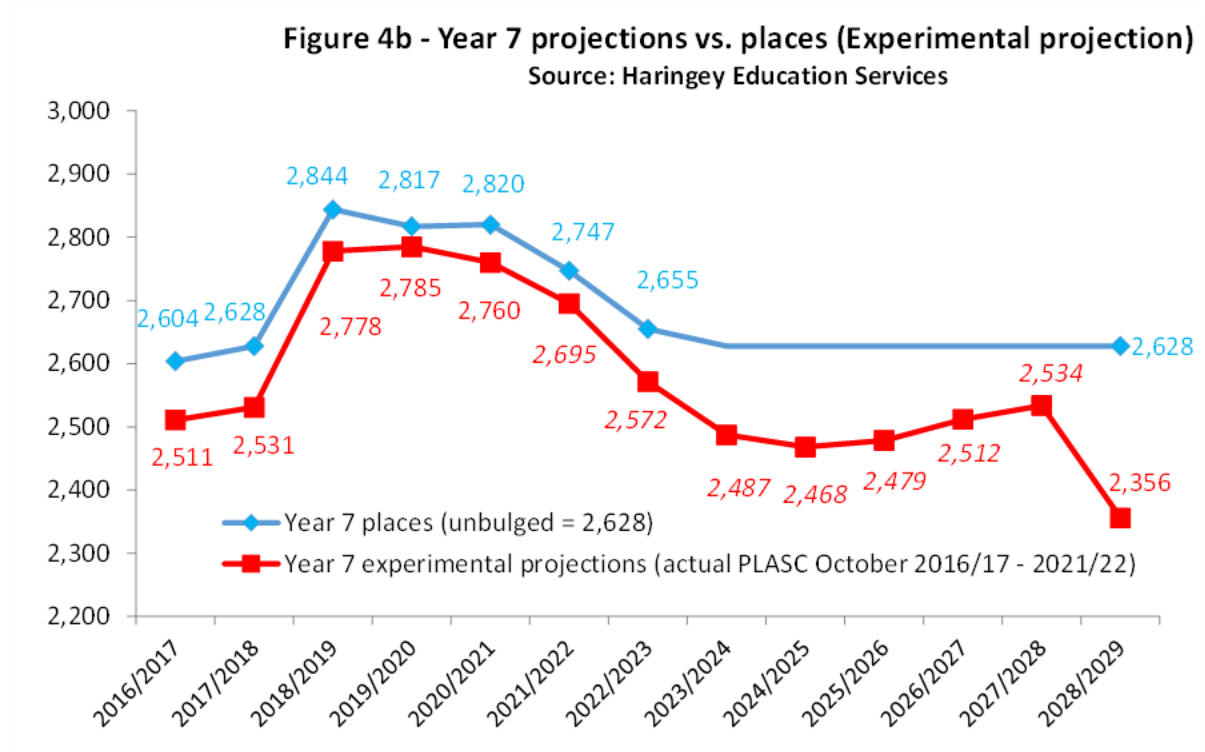
**Figure 4a - Year 7 projections vs. places (GLA projections)**

Source: 2022 GLA School Roll projections



- 3.6 Experimental projections were first developed in 2018 when the original GLA projections were found to be under-estimating recent growth in secondary cohorts. They have been retained ever since 2018 as a useful time-series of data. They use a very simple methodology which is derived by deducting the proportional fall in the Year 6 cohort as at January compared to the Year 7 cohort as at October. In 2021 this drop was 12.2% (3,069 Y6 in October vs. 2,695 Y7 in January).
- 3.7 This proportional difference is applied to existing school cohorts lower down (Y5,Y4,Y3) etc to arrive at a simple prediction based solely on existing cohort sizes and historical trends. It is a useful “sense check” against our official GLA data. The GLA projections are considerably more complex and take into account ward level planned housing development with some accounting for cross-border mobility.





This page is intentionally left blank

## Appendices for Children's and Young Peoples Scrutiny panel

The following proposed or agreed decisions helped to reduce the surplus of reception school places across the borough in 2020 and 2021:

- An amalgamation between Stamford Hill Primary School and Tiverton Primary School was implemented in September 2020 and which removed 1 form of entry from the overall borough PAN.
- St Peter in Chains made a PAN reduction from 60 to 30 pupils in reception (one form of entry) from September 2019 and again in September 2020. St Gildas (the respective Junior school to St Peter in Chains) has also implemented a PAN reduction.
- Welbourne Primary School reduced its PAN from 3fe to 2fe in September 2020
- There were 1fe temporary PAN reductions at the 7 following schools in 2021: PA3 (Tiverton Primary School, Seven Sisters Primary School), PA4: (Bruce Grove Primary School, Devonshire Hill Primary School and St Francis de Sales Primary School) PA5: Earlham Primary School and Lordship Lane Primary School.

### Actions undertaken in 2022

For **September 2022**, we have made temporary 1fe (1 form of entry) PAN reductions at the following schools: Lordship Lane, Risley Avenue, St Francis de Sales, St Mary's Priory and The Mulberry.

A public consultation on our Admission arrangements and on proposed PAN reductions is being carried out and the schools in the below paragraph are included for permanent reduction.

School	Current admission number	Proposed Admission Number	Proposed reduction
Risley Avenue Primary School, N17 7AB	90	60	-30
St Francis de Sales Catholic Infant School, N17 8AZ	90	60	-30
The Mulberry Primary School, N17 9RB	90	60	-30
Lordship Lane Primary School, N22 5PS	90	60	-30
St Mary's Priory Catholic Infant School, N15 5RE	60	30	-30
Earlham Primary School, N22 5HJ	60	30	-30

School	Current admission number	Proposed Admission Number	Proposed reduction
Bruce Grove Primary School, N17 6UH	60	30	-30
Seven Sisters Primary School, N15 5QE	60	30	-30

In addition, a Primary School Capacity Working Group has been established consisting of 10-15 Headteachers, representatives from the Anglican and Catholic Dioceses, officers from Schools and Learning, Schools HR and Finance Officer, Capital Project colleagues and SEN/Early Years colleagues.

**Explanatory note for RAG ratings given in each of the School Characteristics tables on the following pages**

The Red Amber Green or RAG ratings were developed by scoring each school on 4 criteria which are shown below. Each school scores a rating of 4,3,2 or 1 for each of the criteria with 4 being the worst and 1 being the best. Therefore schools with for example a RAG score of 6 are ranked better or higher than schools with a RAG score of 14.

- Percentage (%) of vacancies Reception to Year 6 (figures per determined PAN and October 2021 Census) with ratings assigned between over 15% and up to 4.9%
- Percentage (%) of Reception vacancies (figures per determined PANs and National offer Day) with ratings assigned between over 15% and up to 4.9%
- In Year Balance (with ratings assigned between Greater than **-£50,000** and over £100,000+)
- Revenue Reserve (with ratings assigned between Anything at or below zero and Anything over £200,000)

## Descriptions of Haringey school clusters (6) and school roll projections

### GLA projections for West (OLM) cluster:

Year	Projected pupils (R)	School Reception Capacity from Sept 2023 *	Surplus places	Equiv. FE
2023/24	585	660	75	2.5
2024/25	566	660	94	3.1
2025/26	549	660	111	3.7
2026/27	535	660	125	4.2
2027/28	534	660	126	4.2
2028/29	535	660	125	4.2
2029/30	537	660	123	4.1
2030/31	541	660	119	4.0

Source: 2022 GLA School roll projections

\* assuming no PAN reductions and schools operating at full notional PANs

### School characteristics, recent first place preferences and RAG score

School	Type	Notional PAN	2022 FPP	2022 Offers	RAG score
Bounds Green (Federated)	Comm.	60	89	90	5
Coldfall	Comm.	90	97	90	9
Eden	Free.	30	31	30	8
Highgate	Comm.	60	54	60	8
Muswell Hill	Comm.	60	83	60	8
Our Lady of Muswell (OLM)	Cath. VA	30 (60)	35	57	10
Rhodes Avenue	Comm.	90	133	90	10
St James CE	CofE. VA	30	15	30	9
St Martin of Porres	Cath. VA	30	19	22	15
St Michaels N6	CofE. VA	60	89	60	7
Tetherdown	Comm.	60	56	60	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>600 (630)</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>-</b>

### Suggested strategy for West (OLM) cluster and additional notes

An initial reduction of 1 form of entry then building to 2 forms of entry from this cluster of schools would be desirable. Reductions should probably be at faith settings. OLM is consulting on reducing from 2fe to 1fe for September 2024 and the future sustainability of St Martin of Porres is currently under review.

**GLA projections for Mid 1 (Earlham) cluster:**

Year	Projected pupils (R)	School Reception Capacity from Sept 2023 *	Surplus places	Equiv. FE
2023/24	409	476	67	2.2
2024/25	401	476	75	2.5
2025/26	391	476	85	2.8
2026/27	384	476	92	3.1
2027/28	388	476	88	2.9
2028/29	389	476	87	2.9
2029/30	388	476	88	2.9
2030/31	388	476	88	2.9

Projections show a surplus of 67 to 92 places (roughly 2 to 3 fe) if permanent reductions in notional school capacity are not made between now and 2030/31.

Source: 2022 GLA School roll projections

\* assuming no PAN reductions and schools operating at full notional PANs

**School characteristics, recent first place preferences and RAG score**

School	Type	Notional PAN	2022 FPP	2022 Offers	RAG score
Alexandra Primary	Comm.	60	28	39	9
Belmont Infant	Comm.	56	83	57	6
Earlham*	Comm.	30 (60)	31	39	12
Lordship Lane*	Comm.	60 (90)	38	47	14
Noel Park	Acad.	90	72	90	8
St Michael's N22	Acad.	30	9	15	15
St Paul's RC	Cath. VA	30	23	28	10
Trinity Primary Academy	Acad.	60	61	60	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>416 / (476)</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>-</b>

\* PAN reduced by 1fe for Reception in September 2021

Source: 2022 Haringey Schools and Learning

**Suggested strategy for Mid 1 (Earlham) cluster and additional notes**

Aim to reduce capacity in this cluster by 1-2 fe. This will be achieved through the consultation on PAN reductions.

\*Our public consultation proposes reduction in PAN at Earlham (60 to 30) and Lordship Lane from 90 to 60 from September 2024 (backdated to 2023 via Adjudicator). This would bring the notional PAN for this cluster down to 416, a closer alignment with projections.

**GLA projections for Mid 2 (Hornsey) cluster:**

Year	Projected pupils (R)	School Reception Capacity from Sept 2023 *	Surplus places	Equiv. FE
2023/24	448	480	32	1.1
2024/25	428	480	52	1.7
2025/26	418	480	62	2.1
2026/27	404	480	76	2.5
2027/28	399	480	81	2.7
2028/29	395	480	85	2.8
2029/30	395	480	85	2.8
2030/31	395	480	85	2.8

Source: 2022 GLA School roll projections

\* assuming no PAN reductions and schools operating at full notional PANs

**School characteristics, recent first place preferences and RAG score**

School	Type	Notional PAN	2022 FPP	2022 Offers	RAG score
Campsbourne Infant (Federated)	Comm.	60	58	60	6
Coleridge	Comm.	120	187	120	10
Rokesly Infant	Comm.	90	52	86	10
St Aidans	CofE. VC	30	29	30	8
St Mary's CE	CofE. VA	60	38	44	15
St Peter in Chains Infant	Cath. VA	30	21	28	10
Stroud Green	Comm.	60	48	61	13
Weston Park	Comm.	30	28	30	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>-</b>

**Suggested strategy for Mid 2 (Hornsey) cluster and additional notes**

An initial reduction of 1 form of entry then building to 2 forms of entry from this cluster of schools would be desirable. We recently met with Heads in this cluster to review modelling outcomes and a reduction in PAN at Rokesly is under review for the future.

**GLA projections for South East (Seven Sisters) cluster:**

Year	Projected pupils (R)	School Reception Capacity from Sept 2023 *	Surplus places	Equiv. FE
2023/24	496	540	44	1.5
2024/25	488	540	52	1.7
2025/26	459	540	81	2.7
2026/27	444	540	96	3.2
2027/28	443	540	97	3.2
2028/29	437	540	103	3.4
2029/30	436	540	104	3.5
2030/31	438	540	102	3.4

Notes: The table above assumes PAN of 30 at Tiverton and 60 at Seven Sisters.

Source: 2022 GLA School roll projections

\* assuming no PAN reductions and schools operating at full notional PANs

**School characteristics, recent first place preferences and RAG score**

School	Type	Notional PAN	2022 FPP	2022 Offers	RAG score
Chestnuts Primary	Found.	60	61	60	9
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	Acad.	60	78	60	8
North Harringay	Found.	60	53	60	7
South Harringay Infant	Comm.	60	71	60	6
St John Vianney	Cath. VA	30	22	25	8
St Mary's Priory Catholic Infant*	Cath. VA	30 (60)	27	31	10
St Ignatius RC Primary	Cath. VA	30	32	39	10
St Ann's CofE Primary	Acad.	30	18	26	14
Seven Sisters Primary*	Comm.	30 (60)	28	37	15
Tiverton Primary	Comm.	30	23	26	12
West Green Primary	Comm.	30	22	30	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>450 (510)</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>-</b>

**Suggested strategy for South East (Seven Sisters) cluster and additional notes**

A reduction of around 2 forms of entry would be desirable. St Ignatius is technically 2fe but operates as 1fe. For September 2022 St Mary's Priory is temporarily reducing it's PAN to 30.

\* Our public consultation proposes a reduction in PAN at St Mary's Priory and Seven Sisters Primary from 60 to 30 from September 2024 (backdated to 2023 via Adjudicator). This would reduce the notional PAN in this cluster to 450 which matches projections.



**GLA projections for Central East (Welbourne) cluster:**

Year	Projected pupils (R)	School Reception Capacity from Sept 2023 *	Surplus places	Equiv. FE
2023/24	422	480	58	1.9
2024/25	436	480	44	1.5
2025/26	421	480	59	2.0
2026/27	414	480	66	2.2
2027/28	417	480	63	2.1
2028/29	411	480	69	2.3
2029/30	405	480	75	2.5
2030/31	406	480	74	2.5

Notes: Harris Academy PAN now set at 30 for above table

Source: 2022 GLA School roll projections

\* assuming no PAN reductions and schools operating at full notional PANs

**School characteristics, recent first place preferences and RAG score**

School	Type	Notional PAN	2022 FPP	2022 Offers	RAG score
Bruce Grove*	Comm.	30 (60)	40	50	16
Crowland	Comm.	60	44	54	14
Earlsmead	Comm.	60	36	48	11
Ferry Lane	Comm.	30	18	20	13
Harris Academy Tottenham	Free.	30	25	33	10
Holy Trinity	Acad.	30	17	21	15
Mulberry*	Comm.	60 (90)	46	52	9
The Willow	Comm.	60	73	60	5
Welbourne	Comm.	60	67	60	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>420 (480)</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>-</b>

**Suggested strategy for Central East (Welbourne) cluster and additional notes**

A reduction of 2 forms of entry would be desirable. For September 2022 Mulberry has taken a temporary 1fe reduction in PAN.

\* Our public consultation proposes a reduction in PAN at Bruce Grove (60 to 30) and Mulberry from 90 to 60 from September 2024 (backdated to 2023 via Adjudicator). This would reduce the notional PAN in this cluster to 420 which matches projections.

**GLA projections for North East (St Francis de Sales) cluster:**

Year	Projected pupils (R)	School Reception Capacity from Sept 2023 *	Surplus places	Equiv. FE
2023/24	380	540	160	5.3
2024/25	386	540	154	5.1
2025/26	379	540	161	5.4
2026/27	377	540	163	5.4
2027/28	382	540	158	5.3
2028/29	381	540	159	5.3
2029/30	379	540	161	5.4
2030/31	379	540	161	5.4

Source: 2022 GLA School roll projections

\* assuming no PAN reductions and schools operating at full notional PANs

**School characteristics, recent first place preferences and RAG score**

School	Type	Notional PAN	2022 FPP	2022 Offers	RAG score
Brook House	Free.	60	48	53	10
Devonshire Hill	Comm.	60	36	41	10
Harris Academy Coleraine Park	Acad.	60	67	60	8
Lancasterian	Comm.	60	47	52	12
Lea Valley	Comm.	60	45	47	9
Risley Avenue*	Comm.	60 (90)	49	60	13
St Francis de Sales RC Infants (Fed.)*	Cath. VA	60 (90)	49	54	10
St Paul's & All Hallows CE Infants (Fed.)	Acad.	60	9	28	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>480 (540)</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>-</b>

**Suggested strategy for North East (St Francis de Sales) cluster and additional notes**

A reduction of 3 forms of entry would be desirable, notwithstanding future models of working or partnerships and considerations for future use of spare building space. For September 2022 Risley Avenue and St Francis de Sales reduced their PAN by 1fe. St Paul's & All Hallows is technically 2fe but operating at 1fe.

\* Our public consultation proposes a reduction in PAN at Risley Avenue and St Francis de Sales from 90 to 60 from September 2024 (backdated to 2023 via Adjudicator). This would reduce the notional PAN in this cluster to 480 which matches projections.

**Report for:** Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2023

**Title:** Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel - Work Programme 2022-24

**Report**

**authorised by:** Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

**Lead Officer:** Robert Mack, Principal Scrutiny Officer  
Tel: 020 8489 2921, E-mail: [rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk)

**Ward(s) affected:** N/A

**Report for Key/**

**Non Key Decision:** N/A

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

- 1.1 This report sets out how the foundations will be laid for targeted, inclusive and timely work by the Panel on issues of local importance, where scrutiny can add value.

**2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 That the Panel considers its draft work plan, attached at Appendix A, and whether any amendments are required; and
- 2.2 That the draft scope and terms of reference for the proposed review on physical activity and sport be agreed and recommended to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

**3. Reasons for decision**

- 3.1 The work programme for overview and scrutiny was approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 28 November 2022. Arrangements for implementing it have progressed and the latest plans for the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel are outlined in **Appendix A**.

**4. Describe the issue under consideration**

- 4.1 Following the election, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee has the opportunity to develop a work programme for itself and the scrutiny panels that ensures the scrutiny function is used to its best effect. The Council's Cabinet will be looking to implement their manifesto. This also provides an opportunity for Overview and Scrutiny to also consider whether it would like to look at how the manifesto commitments can be implemented most effectively and to the greatest benefit for residents – fulfilling the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's

role in supporting policy development - as well as how it wishes to monitor the Cabinet's performance at implementing its manifesto.

- 4.2 Overview and Scrutiny has a specific role in community engagement and articulating the concerns of residents and it is therefore important that its work plans reflect this. Work plans should also reflect the priorities and concerns of other stakeholders as well, including partners. A work planning process was therefore developed to ensure that this happened. The outcomes of this have been used to develop a comprehensive work plan for each Overview and Scrutiny body, including the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel, for the remainder of 2022/23 and 2023/24.
- 4.3 There were two main elements to the work planning process:
  - An on-line scrutiny survey; and
  - A "Scrutiny Café."
- 4.4 The scrutiny survey ran from 26<sup>th</sup> July until 26<sup>th</sup> August and was open to Councillors, officers, partners, community groups and local residents. It asked respondents to identify the areas within each scrutiny body's terms of reference that should be given highest priority. In addition, people were asked for any other specific issues or problems that they felt warranted particular attention.
- 4.5 The Scrutiny Café took place on 16th September at the Selby Centre in Tottenham. It brought together Council officers, partners and community and voluntary sector representatives to discuss matters that might merit consideration by Overview and Scrutiny. The results of the scrutiny survey were used to inform the discussion. The event was very well attended, including a number of young people who were able to provide useful feedback on the areas that were most important to them.
- 4.6 The outcomes of the survey and discussions at the Café were put together for consideration by the Committee and its Panels so that they were able to finalise proposals for their workplans. Relevant Council officers were also invited to advise on suggestions. In addition, the Panel also met informally to discuss proposals.
- 4.7 There is finite capacity within work plans and it will not be possible to cover everything within them in great depth, hence the need to prioritise. There are a number of different options for how issues can be addressed:
  - In depth scrutiny reviews;
  - "One-off" reports to Panel meetings; or
  - Questions to Cabinet Members.
- 4.8 It is not obligatory for scrutiny bodies to undertake scrutiny reviews but they enable issues to be looked at in greater detail. This approach is particularly suited to complex issues involving a wide range of stakeholders. A key consideration in selecting issues is the extent to which reviews may be able to deliver tangible outcomes. It is also important that the scope of reviews is sufficiently focussed to allow the detailed gathering of evidence and consideration of issues that is most likely to bring about outcomes.

- 4.9 “One-off” items are normally dealt with through a report from relevant officers or partners. Scrutiny is a flexible process though and other approaches can be incorporated, including inviting external witnesses to give evidence and site visits. It is recommended that sufficient space is allowed on each agenda for a meaningful discussion of items selected by avoiding overloading agendas.
- 4.10 There is an expectation that each Cabinet Member will attend a relevant scrutiny body at least twice per year for Cabinet Member Questions. This provides an opportunity for scrutiny bodies to hear about key developments within each Cabinet portfolio and answer questions.

## **5. Review on Physical Activity and Sport**

- 5.1 At the informal meeting of the Panel to consider the work plan, it was agreed to undertake a review on leisure and recreational activities for children and young people. The issue had been raised by young people who attended the Scrutiny Café and there had also been some feedback on this from the Scrutiny Survey.
- 5.2 Following further discussion with officers and the Chair on the scope and terms of reference, it is proposed that the review focus specifically on one particular aspect of leisure and recreation; physical activity and sport. The narrower scope of the review should make it better placed to go into sufficient depth to make meaningful recommendations and for the necessary work to be completed in a reasonable length of time. In addition, the recommendations from the review can assist in the development of the new physical activity and sport strategy for the borough.
- 5.3 The draft scope and terms of reference for the review are attached. It will involve a range of evidence gathering activities including receiving evidence directly from a range of individuals and organisations, including young people. It is also proposed to arrange some visits, including one to Rising Green Youth Hub.
- 5.4 Despite the tighter focus of the review, it is unlikely that it will be possible to complete all of the work by the end of the current Municipal Year. It will still be possible to complete the review in 2023/24 but there may be issues relating to continuity should there be any significant changes in the membership of the Panel. An alternative option would be for the Panel to defer the start of the review until the beginning of 2023/24. A review on an issue that it is possible to complete by the end of the current year could be undertaken in the meantime.

## **6. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

- 6.1 The contribution of scrutiny to the corporate priorities will be considered routinely as part of the OSC's work.

## **7. Statutory Officers comments**

### **Finance and Procurement**

- 7.1 There are no financial implications arising from the recommendations set out in this report. Should any of the work undertaken by Overview and Scrutiny generate recommendations with financial implications these will be highlighted at that time.

### **Legal**

- 7.2 There are no immediate legal implications arising from the report.
- 7.3 In accordance with the Council's Constitution, the approval of the future scrutiny work programme falls within the remit of the OSC.
- 7.4 Under Section 21 (6) of the Local Government Act 2000, an OSC has the power to appoint one or more sub-committees to discharge any of its functions. In accordance with the Constitution, the appointment of Scrutiny Panels (to assist the scrutiny function) falls within the remit of the OSC.
- 7.5 Scrutiny Panels are non-decision making bodies and the work programme and any subsequent reports and recommendations that each scrutiny panel produces must be approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Such reports can then be referred to Cabinet or Council under agreed protocols.

### **Equality**

- 7.6 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
  - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
  - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 7.7 The Committee should ensure that it addresses these duties by considering them within its work plan and those of its panels, as well as individual pieces of work. This should include considering and clearly stating;
- How policy issues impact on different groups within the community, particularly those that share the nine protected characteristics;
  - Whether the impact on particular groups is fair and proportionate;

- Whether there is equality of access to services and fair representation of all groups within Haringey;
- Whether any positive opportunities to advance equality of opportunity and/or good relations between people, are being realised.

7.8 The Committee should ensure that equalities comments are based on evidence. Wherever possible this should include demographic and service level data and evidence of residents/service-users views gathered through consultation.

## **8. Use of Appendices**

Appendix A: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – Draft Workplan 2022-24

Appendix B: Review on Physical Activity and Sport: Draft Scope and Terms of Reference

Appendix C: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel - Work Planning 2022-24. Details of items highlighted in the Scrutiny Survey and Scrutiny Café.

## **9. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

N/A

This page is intentionally left blank



## Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel

### Work Plan 2022 - 24

<b>1. Scrutiny review projects;</b> These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings, that will be arranged as and when required, and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further detailed development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e., ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.		
Project	Comments	Priority
Physical Activity and Sport	To look at how the Council promotes and commissions physical activity and sporting opportunities for children and young people in all parts of the borough. This will include how their views are considered in planning provision, the impact of activities on mental health and well-being and how the needs of marginalised groups are addressed.	1.
Housing and children	To look at how housing impacts on children and young people and, in particular those who may be vulnerable or where there might be safeguarding concerns.	2.
Listening to children and young people	To consider how the Council obtains and responds to the views of children and young people in the planning and provision of services.	3.

--

4. **“One-off” Items;** These will be dealt with at scheduled meetings of the Panel. The following are suggestions for when particular items may be scheduled.

Date	Potential Items
<b>2022-23</b>	
<b>04 July 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms of Reference</li> <li>• Appointment of Non-Voting Co-opted Member</li> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Haringey Travel Assistance Policy (Consultation Update)</li> <li>• Support to Refugee Children</li> </ul>
<b>06 September 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial Monitoring</li> <li>• Domestic Abuse and Safeguarding</li> <li>• Haringey Youth Justice Strategic Plan</li> <li>• Rising Green Youth Hub – Opening</li> </ul>

<b>07 November 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Support for Children and Families in Cost of Living Crisis</li> <li>• Opening of Haslemere Road Children’s Home.</li> <li>• Summer Programme for Children and Young People</li> </ul>
<b>3 January 2023 (Budget Meeting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget scrutiny</li> <li>• Haringey Safety Valve Programme</li> <li>• Exam and Test Results</li> <li>• Review on Haringey Family of Schools – Update on Implementation of Recommendations</li> <li>• LGA Peer Review Update</li> </ul>
<b>9 February 2023</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitions from Children to Adult Services (Joint Meeting with Adults and Health Panel)</li> </ul>
<b>20 March 2023</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Haringey Children’s Safeguarding Partnership – Annual Report</li> <li>• Children’s Social Care; Annual Report</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop and Search</li> </ul>
<b>2023/24</b>	
<b>Meeting 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms of Reference</li> <li>• Appointment of Non-Voting Co-opted Member</li> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Review on Child Poverty – Update on Implementation of Recommendations</li> <li>• Mental Health and Well-Being</li> <li>• SEND – Prevention and Early Intervention</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haringey Youth Justice Strategic Plan</li> <li>• Skills and Careers</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> </ul>

<b>Meeting 4 (Budget)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Scrutiny</li> <li>• Exam and Test Results</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Haringey Children’s Safeguarding Partnership – Annual Report</li> <li>• Children’s Social Care; Annual Report</li> </ul>

This page is intentionally left blank

## Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel

### Review on Physical Activity and Sport for Children and Young People (2022/2023); Scope and Terms of Reference

Review Topic	Review on Physical Activity and Sport for Children and Young People
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>In 2019, the Council launched “Active Together”, a four year physical activity and sport strategy for the borough. One of its objectives concerned Children, Young People and Families. This was that “Every child, young person and family, whatever their background, will be engaged, confident and able to be active every day.” A whole systems approach was proposed as a means of tackling inactivity and raising activity levels so that the necessary changes could be made to the culture, opportunities, infrastructure and policies of the borough to achieve progress. However, progress was severely disrupted by Covid and its associated lockdowns. The strategy is now coming to its end and needs to be refreshed.</p> <p>In developing its workplan for 2022-24, Overview and Scrutiny Committee Members received the views of a range of young people. Amongst the issues that they raised was access to recreational activities and, in particular, sporting opportunities. It was felt that these had been adversely affected by Covid and were often not given the priority or prominence that they warranted by the Council and its partners. Such opportunities that existed were also not always affordable to young people. In addition to those young people who are physically active and would welcome greater opportunities, there are larger numbers of children and young people who are not active and this has likely to have increased due to Covid.</p> <p>The review will look at the role of the Council in both promoting and commissioning physical activity and sporting opportunities for children and young people in all parts of the borough. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Progress against the specific priority for children and young people set in the Active Together Strategy 2019-2023: “Children, Young People and Families: Every child, young person and family, whatever their background, will be engaged, confident and able to be active every day”;</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How children and young people's views are taken into account in planning and whether current opportunities that are available reflect these;</li> <li>• Barriers to participation and how these might be addressed;</li> <li>• How the needs of marginalised groups are provided for;</li> <li>• The impact of Covid and the cost of living crisis; and</li> <li>• The role of the Council in increasing participation amongst children and young people and how it might use its influence most effectively.</li> </ul> <p>The review will aim to contribute to the development of the new Physical Activity and Sport strategy for the borough. This will be achieved through the making of recommendations regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic direction and priorities;</li> <li>• Any gaps and inequalities in provision; and</li> <li>• How participation may be enhanced.</li> </ul>
<b>Scrutiny Membership</b>	<p>Councillors Makbule Gunes (Chair), Anne Abela, Lester Buxton, Lotte Collett, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Sue Jameson and Mary Mason</p> <p>Co-optees/Non Voting Members: Venassa Holt (Parent governor representative), Yvonne Denny and Lourdes Keever (Church representatives)</p>
<b>Terms of Reference (Purpose of the Review/ Objectives)</b>	<p>To consider and make recommendations to Cabinet on at how the Council promotes and commissions physical activity and sporting opportunities for children and young people in all parts of the borough for incorporation within the development of the new physical activity and sport strategy for the borough.</p>
<b>Links to the Borough Plan</b>	<p>People - where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential.</p>



<b>Evidence Sources</b>	<p>These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with key officers, partners, community organisations and young people;</li> <li>• Relevant performance statistics;</li> <li>• Guidance, research and policy documents;</li> <li>• Information and data from other local authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Witnesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simon Farrow, Daniel Ball, Andrea Keeble, Lottie Manzi Davies, Jack Simcoe - Direct Services</li> <li>• Susan Otiti - Assistant Director of Public Health and Chair of Haringey Active Network</li> <li>• Sophie Hawthorn - Healthy Schools Lead, Public Health</li> <li>• Simone Common - Head of Service, Early Help and Prevention</li> <li>• Nick Hewlett - Acting Assistant Director of Schools and Learning</li> <li>• James Page - Chief Executive of Haringey Education Partnership</li> <li>• Michael Omojudi and Adem Ali – School Games Organisers</li> <li>• Haringey Community Gold</li> <li>• Haringey Sports Development Trust</li> <li>• London Sport</li> <li>• Sport England</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people</li> <li>• Haringey Primary, Early Years and Special Heads Association.</li> <li>• Haringey Secondary Heads Association</li> </ul>
<b>Methodology/Approach</b>	<p>A variety of methods will be used to gather evidence from the witnesses above, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk top research;</li> <li>• Evidence gathering sessions with witnesses; and</li> <li>• Visits</li> </ul>
<b>Equalities Implications</b>	The review will include consideration of the needs of children and young people from marginalised groups and any inequalities in provision
<b>Timescale</b>	The Panel will aim to complete the review by the end of this Municipal year i.e. March 2023. However, this will be challenging to achieve due to the range of evidence gathering activities that will be required in order to obtain sufficient to make meaningful recommendations
<b>Reporting arrangements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Director of Direct Services will co-ordinate an overall response to the recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>Publicity</b>	The review will be publicised through the scrutiny website and scrutiny newsletter providing details of the scope and how local people and community groups may be involved. The outcomes of the review will be similarly published once complete.

<b>Constraints/Barriers/Risks</b>	Risks: Not being able to undertake all the necessary evidence gathering work by the Panel before the end of the current municipal year. Should this not happen, it is possible that the review will have to be completed with new Members on the Panel who will not be as familiar with the subject matter.
<b>Officer Support</b>	Lead Officer; Robert Mack, Scrutiny Policy Officer, 0208 489 2921 <a href="mailto:rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk">rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk</a>  Service Contact; Andrea Keeble/Simon Farrow

This page is intentionally left blank

## Appendix C

### Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel - Work Planning 2022-24

#### Top Priorities from Survey:

1. Youth Services
2. Special Educational Needs and Disability
3. Safeguarding Children
4. Looked After Children and Care Leavers
5. Schools and Education

#### Issues Suggested in Scrutiny Survey, Scrutiny Café or requested at Panel meetings

No.	Suggestion	Comments and Feedback	Response (Item for Panel meeting/potential review/Cabinet Member Question/no further action)
1.	Youth services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Youth services and clubs</li><li>• Access to youth services across the borough i.e. from areas that do not have a youth centre in close proximity</li><li>• Outcome of summer programme for children and young people</li><li>• Use of school premises for activities for children and young people</li></ul>	<p>To be included as part of potential review</p> <p>Report to Panel on 7/11/2022</p>
2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consultation and engagement with young people</li></ul>	Potential review

	Engagement with Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listening to young people</li> </ul>	
3.	Housing and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing allocations policy and how it impacts on children, especially those with disabilities, those considered vulnerable or part of large families</li> <li>Safeguarding responsibilities of social housing providers, including housing associations</li> <li>Linking of vulnerable families placed in Haringey by other local authorities to safeguarding and support services</li> <li>Impact on housing of poverty and how it affects vulnerable families</li> </ul>	Potential review
4.	Domestic Abuse and Safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic Abuse</li> <li>Sexual Abuse of children and young people and how this is being (a) prevented and (b) how CYP impacted are supported. To include grooming and trafficking of children into Haringey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report submitted to Panel on <u>6/09/22</u></li> <li>Ongoing review, focussing on school and community based interventions, being undertaken by O&amp;S Cttee</li> </ul>
5.	Children with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Services for children with disabilities and additional needs.</li> <li>Children with disabilities</li> <li>SEND transport</li> <li>Insufficient funding for individual children. Personal budgets not enough.</li> </ul>	Report submitted to Panel <u>04/07/2022</u>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans</li> <li>• Prevention and early intervention</li> </ul>	Potential item for first meeting of 2023/24
6.	Stop and Search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disproportionality in the use of stop and search</li> <li>• Traumatic impact of stop and search on young people</li> </ul>	Item planned for Panel meeting on 20/03/23
7.	Transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitions: insufficient attention is paid to what happens to SEND children at the end of their school lives.</li> </ul>	Joint meeting with A&H Panel arranged for 9/02/23
8.	Mental health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of demand for mental health services exceeding capacity</li> <li>• School refusal</li> <li>• Lack of funding for pastoral care in schools</li> <li>• Lack of opportunities for children and young people to socialise</li> <li>• Support for children and young people during school holidays</li> </ul>	Potential item for first meeting of 2023/24
9.	Skills and careers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills and careers</li> <li>• Opportunities for young people who do not go to university</li> </ul>	Potential item for second meeting of 2023/24
10.	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of support for sporting activities</li> </ul>	Potential review on physical activity and sport

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordability of sporting opportunities</li> </ul>	
11.	Youth crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth crime</li> <li>Post codes – some young people do not feel safe going to other areas of the borough</li> </ul>	Community Safety falls within the terms of reference of the Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel. However, responsibility for scrutiny of the Youth Offending Service rests with the Children and Young People’s Scrutiny Panel.
12.	School Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High Needs Block and government Safety Valve programme</li> </ul>	Item to go to Panel meeting of 03/01/2023
13.	Restorative justice		Review undertaken in <a href="#">2017/18</a>
14.	Violence Against Women and Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventative activities</li> <li>Sexual abuse and violence in schools</li> </ul>	Ongoing review, focussing on school and community based interventions, being undertaken by O&S Cttee
15.	Homophobic abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under reporting of homophobic abuse. How is it reported and categorised?</li> </ul>	
16.	Role of Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Academies/Multi Academy Trusts</li> <li>What is the current role of schools and what else could they provide?</li> <li>How are they made accountable? Lack of influence of local authority</li> </ul>	Review undertaken in <a href="#">2019/20</a>



17.	Tracking racial incidents in schools		

This page is intentionally left blank