

NOTICE OF MEETING

FULL COUNCIL

**Monday, 24th November, 2025, 7.30 pm - Tottenham Town Hall
Town Hall Approach Road London N15 4RY (watch the live meeting [here](#) and watch the recording [here](#))**

Councillors: Anna Abela, Gina Adamou, Peray Ahmet, Ibrahim Ali, Kaushika Amin, Emily Arkell, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton, Dana Carlin, Liam Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Nick da Costa, Lucia das Neves, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Mark Grosskopf, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Holly Harrison-Mullane, Emine Ibrahim, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Cressida Johnson, Anna Lawton, Ahmed Mahbub(Mayor), Mary Mason, Khaled Moyeed, Sean O'Donovan, Felicia Opoku, Ajda Ovat, Ruairidh Paton, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Alessandra Rossetti, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Adam Small, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

Quorum: 15

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note 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. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

- 3. TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972**

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. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 21 JULY 2025 AND 16 OCTOBER 2025 (PAGES 1 - 34)**
- 6. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL**
- 7. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**
- 8. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES**
- 9. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**

Report to follow.

- 10. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES (PAGES 35 - 206)**
 - a) Audit Committee
 - b) Licensing Committee
 - c) Overview and Scrutiny Committee
 - d) Standards Committee – report to follow
- 11. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**

12. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10

Cllr Barbara Blake to Cllr Williams

What does the success of the regeneration of Broadwater Farm and other community-driven projects tell us about the council's relationship with its communities?

Cllr Emery to Cllr das Neves

When becoming aware of the hundreds of safeguarding emails that had been left unread as referenced in the recent Local Government Ombudsman Report, what steps did you take to inform the Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel?

Cllr Anna Abela to Cllr Chandwani

How is the council supporting disadvantaged residents with their bills this winter?

Cllr Connor to Cllr Brabazon

The Jay Report into Rotherham and Baroness Casey's National Audit on Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation have shown that some councils failed to protect children because elected members did not ask enough questions or assumed others were dealing with the problem, with both reports reminding us that councillors have a statutory duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in our borough.

With that in mind, can the Cabinet Member confirm what steps this council is taking to support councillors to ask the right proactive questions of our safeguarding partners, particularly in light of recent media reports of organised child sexual exploitation or grooming activity in our area?

Cllr Matt White to Cllr Ovat

What does the decision to keep open the Front Desk at Tottenham Police Station mean for the residents of Tottenham?

Cllr Cawley-Harrison to Cllr Carlin

The draft budget proposes borrowing a further £57m EFS from the Government in 2026/27 on top of the already budgeted borrowing of £37 million. When accumulated with all existing EFS borrowing to date, what will be the annual and total cost of repaying this debt (including interest and other fees from 2026/27 onwards)?

Cllr Cathy Brennan to Cllr Arkell

Please could the Cabinet Member explain why libraries are so important to this administration.

Cllr Paton to Cllr Williams

Since the Council brought housing repairs back in-house in 2022, the council has built up a huge repairs backlog - with residents reporting long repair wait times and voids still contributing to Haringey's huge budget deficit.

The industrial dispute has now settled; please present to us a targeted plan showing the timeline for reducing the backlog for repairs and voids.

Cllr Anna Lawton to Cllr Hakata

Please could the Cabinet Member highlight some of the benefits of Haringey's new 'Fixing Factory'?

13. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

Motion E

Liberal Democrat Group Motion Better rented homes for Haringey

Proposer: Cllr Barnes

Seconder: Cllr Cawley-Harrison

Council notes that:

1. The Housing Act 2004 requires Homes of Multiple Occupation (HMOs) accommodating five or more people to be licensed (with a small number of exceptions).
2. Haringey has an Additional HMO Licensing Scheme under section 56 of the Housing Act which applies to all buildings that are HMOs as defined by sections 254 of the Act other than HMOs that are subject to mandatory licensing under section 55(2) (a) of the Act subject to any statutory exemption or exception with licenses granted for up to five years.
3. Haringey has an additional Selective Licensing Scheme which applies to all privately rented homes let to a single person, 2 people, or a single household (e.g. a family) in thirteen wards across the borough (Bounds Green, Bruce Castle, Harringay, Hermitage and Gardens, Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters, South Tottenham, St Ann's, Tottenham Central, Tottenham Hale, West Green, White Hart Lane, Woodside).

4. Unlike Enfield or Barnet, Haringey does not inspect HMOs for safety before granting licences to landlords.
5. The Renters' Rights Act 2025, whilst bringing important benefits to tenants, has led some landlords to pre-emptively increase rents, to exit the sector, or to switch to Nightly Paid Accommodation, all of which have been significant drivers in the recent increase in demand for housing support from Haringey¹, which is now at an all-time high.
6. The Renters' Rights Act 2025 gives councils new powers and responsibilities to enforce higher standards in the private rented sector.
7. Awaab's Law, which places new requirements on landlords to tackle damp and mould, came into force on 17th October 2025.
8. The council currently makes use of the Private Rental Sector, including HMOs, to provide Temporary Accommodation to Haringey Residents, and to direct Haringey Residents to private assured shorthold tenancy agreements through the Council's Private Sector Renting team, including by making Private Rented Sector Offers.
9. That the Council considers HMOs as licensed as soon as an application is submitted, and not only once the licence has been granted.
10. That due to this, an HMO may have a series of actions that need fulfilling to meet the licensing criteria, but by the council be considered a "licensed" HMO
11. A recent report in The Guardian claimed that Haringey Council has arranged for residents to be placed in rooms on shorthold tenancies in an HMO that had neither planning permission to be an HMO, nor been granted a licence as an HMO, and that the property had been subject to enforcement and court action by the council where the landlord was found guilty;
12. The council is aware that the landlord of this HMO has a number of unlicensed HMOs across the borough, but has not taken enforcement action against these properties to date.
13. According to the National Residential Landlords' Association³, Haringey carried out just 21 Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) inspections of private rented properties from 2021 to 2023, and issued only 35 civil penalty notices. In the same period by comparison, Brent Council carried out 3093 HHSRS inspections and issued 395 Improvement Notices.
14. Councils have the power to step in and carry out repairs on private rented properties where the landlord has failed to do so (and have powers to recover the costs by receiving rent payments directly from the tenants through Interim Management Orders).
15. Haringey Council has not issued a single Interim Management Order in at least the past five years.

16. The Council has made significant improvements in terms of compliance within its own property stock since the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH) found that Haringey Council breached its consumer standards, creating potential for “serious detriment” to tenants including over 100 Category One hazards following Council’s self-referral; however the Council does not carry out compliance tests on properties it directs residents towards in the Private Rental Sector, properties within its Additional HMO Licensing Scheme or properties within its Selective Licensing Scheme.

Council believes that:

1. Decent housing is a fundamental human right, and everyone should have a home which is safe and well-maintained.
2. The Council has a crucial role to play, both as a landlord responsible for its own housing stock, and as the enforcement body for the private rented sector in ensuring the highest safety standards of housing across the borough.
3. The Council also has a duty to ensure that any property that Haringey either directly places residents in, or signposts tenants towards, whether it is Temporary Accommodation, Private Sector Lease Accommodation (PSLs) or Private Rental Sector Accommodation is safe, fit for purpose, and properly licensed, before the council makes that placement or recommendation.
4. Enforcement powers are only effective if landlords and tenants believe they will be used.
5. Landlords who fail the “fit and proper person” test should not be eligible for any form of housing license within Haringey and should not be able to bypass the test by applying for a license via a managing agent or other third-party entity.

Council therefore resolves to:

1. End the practice of treating HMO licenses as if granted on application or allowing occupancy pending works, and instead only grant licenses and allow occupation once all licensing tests are met.
2. Hold the highest standards for the “fit and proper person” test, including checks to ensure landlords successfully prosecuted by Haringey Council are flagged when applying the test, to ensure that convicted rogue landlords are not able to continue operating in our borough.
3. Alter the licensing scheme to ensure that the Council proactively inspects every HMO for compliance on a full cost recovery basis before a license is granted, and thereafter include inspections of licensed properties on the same schedule as properties where the council is the landlord.

4. Immediately review all properties that hold a HMO license or Selective License within Haringey to ensure they have the requisite planning permission, and where they do not, to immediately proceed to planning enforcement.
5. Ensure that the council does not place residents in, make private rented sector offers to, or signpost residents towards, properties which lack the required planning permission, have not had licenses granted, or have not had and passed safety inspections or compliance checks.
6. Ensure that every resident is contacting the Council for housing assistance, and every resident in private rented accommodation is given clear information about:
 - a. their new rights;
 - b. the new, higher standards for landlords;
 - c. how to spot an unlicensed property; and
 - d. how to report any problems to the council.
7. Increase the use of fines and rent-repayment orders to help cover the cost of increased enforcement activity and use existing Works in Default powers to step in and fix unsafe properties where the private landlord has failed to do so (with cost recovery).
8. Inspect properties when safety concerns are reported and issue improvement notices within 14 days, making use of Interim Management Orders to collect rent directly and using this to fund repairs and council management costs if landlords fail to comply.
9. Minimise the number of evictions and homes lost from the rental sector by advertising the options for the council to manage or purchase their property.
10. Report progress on the above measures by:
 - a. Publishing the figures relevant to this motion on a quarterly basis on a suitable page of the Council website
 - b. Including these figures in the *Housing Services Key Performance Indicators* document which is regularly reviewed by the Council's Housing Improvement Board
 - c. Providing an annual update thereafter to the Housing, Planning and Development Scrutiny Panel.

Motion F

Labour Group Motion - Ending Rough Sleeping in Haringey – Delivering a fairer borough for all

Proposer: Cllr Sarah Williams

Seconder: Cllr Ibrahim Ali

This Council notes:

- Homelessness and rough sleeping are some of the most challenging and complex social issues, spanning housing, mental health, domestic abuse, and immigration and asylum.
- The number of people rough sleeping hit a historic low in 2010. However, since then numbers have spiralled. An estimated 4,667 people slept rough on any given night in autumn 2024 – a 164% increase on the 2010 estimate. (HoC Library).
- **The current government has introduced several measures aimed at tackling rough sleeping and homelessness -**
 - o Increased national funding to tackle homelessness by £233m.
 - o Passed the Renters' Rights Act - ending no-fault evictions, the most common cause of statutory homelessness in London.
 - o Abolishing the 200-year-old Vagrancy Act – an archaic law that criminalised rough sleeping and embedded myths and ignorance about homelessness.
 - o Provided Haringey Council with almost £600,000 to help residents experiencing homelessness.
- **Under this Council in Haringey, rough sleeping has decreased 33% because of the local measures we have taken:**
 - o Launched the Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023-2027, embedding a strong foundation of trauma-informed, evidence-led practice, co-produced with people with lived experience.
 - o Secured £4m in government funding to expand housing stock and deliver 24/7 wraparound support, including access to mental health and substance misuse services.
 - o Implemented a rapid-access accommodation model, enabling direct transitions from street homelessness into safe housing.
 - o Osborne Grove has been repurposed to provide 37 units of accommodation, significantly boosting local capacity.
 - o Opened a female-only crash pad to support women experiencing hidden homelessness, offering short-term emergency accommodation with minimal entry requirements, ensuring quick access to safety.
 - o 20% of all beds are allocated to individuals with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF), addressing a critical gap in statutory support and ensuring that vulnerable individuals are not excluded from emergency housing.
- Alongside this, the newly launched Homelessness Strategy sets out an ambition to phase out the use of commercial hotels for temporary accommodation as well as enhancing our front door services for families by creating a new prevention hub.

- The 33% decrease in Haringey sits against a 20% increase nationally, positioning Haringey as one of the few areas demonstrating measurable progress.
- **Under this Council, we are building council homes:** 800 new council homes (the 2nd highest in London in that time); 1,000 by Christmas 2025; and on track to build 3,000 by 2031. Council homes at council rents for families in need to stay locally.
- **Under this Council we are taking major action to help residents out of temporary accommodation:**
 - Home-buying initiative for temporary accommodation (with hundreds bought already).
 - Bringing in pension fund investment to fund more home-buying for temporary accommodation.
 - Incentives for private landlords to rent to families currently in temporary accommodation.
 - Ended the outsourcing of housing repairs – investing in faster void turnarounds.

This Council believes:

- The current government shares our mission to end rough sleeping.
- In the UK in 2025 no one should be without a home. We believe that every Haringey resident should have a safe, decent and comfortable home.
- It is imperative we prevent residents from becoming homeless and provide the best possible support for those in crisis as well as good quality temporary accommodation.
- Commercial hotels are not suitable for families in need. We aim to end our use of them, but the challenges imposed by the housing crisis mean this is not a quick process.

This Council resolves to:

- Set ambitious targets and milestones for our mission to end rough sleeping in Haringey.
- Continue to explore means that contribute to this strategic objective, including providing holistic wrap around support for the breadth of challenges faced by people experiencing homelessness.
- Celebrate the work of this Council and all officers and local and national partners involved in delivering the 33% decrease in rough sleeping since 2022.
- Write to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government to:
 - o Showcase the policies and strategy that have contributed to Haringey's measurable progress.
 - o Invite the Secretary of State or relevant minister to visit the borough to showcase some of these policies in action and further discuss how our local success might translate to the national picture.

- Recognise that our task is not complete until rough sleeping has been eradicated in Haringey.

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Fiona Alderman

Director of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)

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Friday, 14 November 2025

MINUTES OF THE MEETING Full Council HELD ON Thursday, 16th October, 2025, 6.30pm to 8.20pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Anna Abela, Gina Adamou, Peray Ahmet, Kaushika Amin, Emily Arkell, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton, Dana Carlin, Liam Carroll, Seema Chandwani, Lotte Collett, Pippa Connor, Erdal Dogan, George Dunstall, Sarah Elliott, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Mark Grosskopf, Makbule Gunes, Emine Ibrahim, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Cressida Johnson, Anna Lawton, Ahmed Mahbub (Mayor), Sean O'Donovan, Felicia Opoku, Ruairidh Paton, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Adam Small, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

29. FILMING AT MEETINGS

This information was noted.

30. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were apologies for absence received from:

Cllr Ali
Cllr das Neves
Cllr Cawley – Harrison
Cllr Rossetti
Cllr da Costa
Cllr Ovat
Cllr Mason
Cllr Hakata

31. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest put forward.

32. CSO 3.1 VI - WELCOME FROM THE MAYOR

The Mayor welcomed the young people to the meeting and appreciated their attendance as he acknowledged that they would be studying or working, and their evenings were very precious

The Mayor expressed that the meeting had been organised in a way for young people to express themselves and the agenda was focused on enabling the young people to make a difference to their community.

The Mayor reminded attendees that under 19s of Haringey make up approximately 21 % of the total population and the decisions the Council made would have a lasting impact on these young people. He expressed that young people are an integral part of shaping the future of local democracy and the Council were hoping to build on- and add to- this wide range of voices that represented the young people of the borough and hoped that the Council would continue to engage young people in a meaningful and transparent way.

The Mayor called on the Chief Whip, and she MOVED that in accordance with Council Standing Order 25.1, to suspend Council Standing Orders: 4.4 11, 15.1 at this extraordinary Full Council to allow speeches/ presentations from the Haringey Young people on the key concerns of young people living in the borough.

Cllr Emery seconded the procedural motion and this was AGREED.

33. CSO 3.1 VI - INTRODUCTION FROM THE LEADER

The Mayor called on the Leader of the Council to welcome the young people to the meeting and open the speeches and presentations from them.

The Leader of the Council welcomed the young people to the meeting, outlining that Haringey must ensure equal life chances for young people across all areas of the borough. The Leader understood these challenges, having personally, grown up in Wood Green. She reiterated that young people had the greatest stake in the borough and would feel the impact of every decision the Council make.

The Youth Council provision was not about optics but about building communities and institutions that served young people, and she highlighted the importance of lowering the voting age to 16 to enable participation in democracy and stake in the future of the borough.

The Council had delivered on the pledge to establish Haringey's first elected Youth Council and hold borough-wide youth elections in November. These steps would amplify young voices and embed democratic values at a time when they were under threat.

The Leader welcomed the scrutiny and challenge from the Youth Council as the borough worked towards a fair and green Haringey. She expressed that despite progress, such as improving parks and investing in school, budget pressures and new challenges made this work harder.

However, the Council would continue to listen, learn, and act together to deliver meaningful change for every young person in Haringey.

The Mayor called on Yasin to make his speech, connected with youth led services for over 18's.

Yasin spoke about hearing young people's voices and from his capacity as a youth ambassador. He believed that collaboration between young people, councillors, and senior leadership was essential and although this joint meeting was a step in the right direction, the current Youth Panel represented only a small fraction of the wider youth population in the borough. He continued to speak about tackling issues that will have a big impact on young people in the borough. This included stigma, anti-social behaviour. He expressed the importance of engaging with a broader spectrum of youth, providing them real authority over shaping their own future and how it was crucial that they be heard, respected, and empowered.

Yasin spoke about the positive steps being taken with youth-led projects such as Rising Green Youth Hub, which had been extremely successful with strong input from young people and was an example to follow when new initiatives or projects were being developed. He felt that young people's views should be considered just as important as those of any other age group. This helped empower young people and strengthened their connection with local authorities.

He concluded that ultimately, youth-led projects would help break down stigma creating a mutually beneficial relationship between young people and decision-makers. It was important for young people have the power to shift the traditional power dynamics and pave the way for a more inclusive and representative future.

Cllr Chandwani, Cabinet Member for Tackling Inequality and Resident Services agreed with the speech by Yasin and expressed that engaging with all residents, including young people, underpinned the principle of co – producing services which was important for the administration. She outlined that it was crucial to hear from young people as there were not many young people that were involved with the Council in meetings or worked in the Council. Cllr Chandwani shared that young people had been pivotal in creating Rising Green Youth Hub and this was an amazing example of sharing power and allowing people to make decisions.

The Cabinet Member was glad that the Youth Council was making a return and the engagement with young people should not be solely concerned with youth centres and that Council activities needed to include a broad range of involvement of young people in Council decision making. She highlighted an example in West Green ward where the Young Blocks collective had been pivotal in shaping the current Broadwater Farm redevelopment.

Cllr Chandwani concluded by expressing that real youth empowerment was not about young people attending Council meetings to ask for things but giving youth the power and ability to make decisions.

The Mayor outlined that the next topic of speeches would be on schools, SEND support, mental health support in schools and impact of AI on learning.

Yaa spoke about the impact on Artificial Intelligence on student learning and highlighted that although it transformed education, offering personalised learning and advanced technology, it had also brought challenges like isolation, reduced critical thinking, misinformation, and safety concerns. Yaa felt that students often turned to AI due to heavy workloads and unrealistic expectations, and it was not related to laziness as the common misconception. Yaa suggested that to reduce overuse, schools should raise awareness of AI's impacts and compile creative outlets such as workshops, talent shows, and art events to empower students and encourage authentic engagement.

Selina spoke about her personal experience at school as a student with Autism and Dyspraxia. There was a lack of sensory rooms provided for autistic children in mainstream schools throughout their school journey and since raising this issue, last year at this meeting, there was little evidence to suggest that this had improved in the last year.

Occupational Therapy was not being provided consistently or effectively in mainstream schools and was an important part of ensuring autistic students were able to have equality of access to learning and maintain independence. Also separate Individual OT support was not consistent and often sporadic in provision to have an impact. Selina spoke about the varying skills and level of support of teachers trained to teach SEN students and the need for more importance to be given to the intuitive skills. Selina had asked her fellow students the improvements for SEN students needed and these were as follows:

- Quiet rooms to do classwork, exams. Selina was aware that there were some within her school but there really needed to be more to cope with the increase in students with special needs.
- Equipment such as swings, hammocks etc. This was still to be addressed
- More support with lessons. This has improved but still not sufficient to cope with all student needs.
- More clubs available to students, there had been no change in the club choices on offer.
- More time to get from class-to-class. Schools needed to be more aware of individual student needs and put in place individual plans for a smooth transition from class to class.

Selina noted that the Council had made concrete moves in the past year to try to address the issues and concerns about SEN funding in mainstream schools, increasing funding for high-needs pupils, boosting provision in mainstream settings, improving early intervention, and pushing for more equitable funding. These moves seemed to be in response to both local pressures (rising EHCPs, demand) and national policy. However, she felt that there still remained a tension between rising

demand and cost pressures compared to the pace and scale of funding increases. The changes helped, especially for the most complex learners but many mainstream schools still faced tough decisions over how to allocate such limited resources to meet a wide spectrum of needs. For example, schools could still really benefit from more up to date faster technology to aid students learning.

Selina continued to speak about her reasons for joining the Youth Panel

- To be seen and heard.
- To reiterate the need for the government to educate neurotypical individuals on neurodiversity.
- To champion social inclusion.
- To advocate for a variety in social clubs on offer for young people. There were not many activities within Haringey, or they were poorly advertised, meaning young people could not find these spaces. Selina wanted these to be widely spread throughout the borough so that young people could access them safely without having to travel long distances.

Selina concluded her speech on the importance of friendship and understanding and her personal journey to find a friend which she was being supported to do. Selina spoke with more students, and they appreciated her sense of humour and kindness.

Danielle T spoke about being part of the Youth Participation Programme for three years. She continued to speak about supporting young people's mental health and well-being. Danielle reminded councillors that life's pressure, school, social media, expectations were overwhelming, and one in five children faced mental health challenges. SEN youth struggled even more, often without proper support. Danielle called on the Council to continue to challenge stigma, and to remind decision-makers that well-being is not an optional extra in the curriculum but the foundation of health, and successful development. There was a need for the Council to ensure children and young people's voices were heard, prioritise well-being in education, and be accountable for EHCP funding. Inclusion meant seriously valuing emotional needs

Cllr Brabazon, Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families, responded to the speeches, agreeing that the impact of Artificial Intelligence was a really important issue raised and there were important questions to address on the current relationship of this facility and its impact on young people's learning.

The Cabinet Member acknowledged that mental health, and SEND provision were huge issues and over the last year real improvements had been made and the Council were strengthening the focus on young people. This included an approach called 'Thrive' which put young people and their needs at the heart of decision making. There was also a lot of work with CAMHS to improve waiting times and the Council, and partners were trying to simplify the process of getting mental health support for children and young people. However, the Cabinet Member acknowledged that the outcome of this may not be as quick as wanted and that funding was restricted.

The Cabinet Member emphasised that SEND provision was a huge political challenge which was reflected in recent government activity with a recent report from a government Select Committee on Education including 48 recommendations on SEND support. This included many of the things advocated in the speeches from young

people such as teachers trained in SEND pupil support and inclusion. It was noted that Councils were waiting for legislation or white paper, this autumn, on SEND reforms. The Cabinet Member agreed that this was the biggest issue in the country, within education, demonstrated by 125000 parents making a debate happen in parliament attended by hundreds of MPs. Therefore, assurance was provided that this matter was at the top of the political agenda.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families referred to a recent partner summit on the impact of smart phones on pupils and their mental health. She emphasised that Councils and partners needed to take the impact of social media on young people's mental health seriously. The Cabinet Member continued to outline that Councils would need to challenge the government to bring in regulation and there would be a campaign in the borough with schools to continue challenging the government on this matter.

The next topic was knife crime and anti- social behaviour, and the Mayor was pleased to welcome the borough commander to the meeting to hear the young people's voices on this matter.

Kyan spoke about knife crime in Haringey being a growing crisis, with 681 offences in one year. This was not just a criminal issue but a symptom of poverty, trauma, and lack of hope. Kyan highlighted that mentoring was the missing link providing trust, guidance, and purpose for at-risk youth. A borough-wide mentoring network, embedded in schools and strategies, could save lives. He called on the Council to invest in transformation, not just enforcement, and build a system that empowered young people.

Max spoke about young people deserving an education that prepared them for real life, not just exams. Lessons should cover AI, finance, healthcare, and adapting to changing workplaces. Safety was also critical, and every young person had the right to walk home without fear. It was imperative for students to know their rights and schools should respect them. Max concluded his speech by outlining his commitment to tackling these issues and working together with the Council for a safer, fairer borough for young people.

Shane spoke about knife crime and antisocial behaviour deeply affecting young people and communities. There was a need to consider that fear drives some young people to carry knives, but this only increased risk. He felt that solutions must go beyond punishment, offering safe spaces, youth centres, mentoring, and education together with empathy and conflict resolution. Young people needed opportunities, respect, and partnership with adults to build confidence and purpose. Shane expressed that real strength lies in dignity and courage, not weapons and concluded that together the Council and young people can create a safer, hopeful, and protected future.

Zak addressed the meeting and highlighted that crime in Haringey was rising sharply, with 711 offences in 2023–24 and 681 incidents in 2024, and in his view making it one of London's most dangerous boroughs. Young people were most affected, often lacking safe spaces and opportunities. While initiatives like Knife Crime Awareness

Week and funding helped, more action was needed, including: increase in surrender bins, youth hubs, mentoring, mental health support, and involving youth voices. Zak concluded by asking the borough decision makers to act boldly to protect futures.

Cllr Williams, Cabinet Member for Housing and Planning and Deputy Leader responded to the speeches on knife crime and community safety.

The Cabinet Member fully accepted and recognised the issues raised on knife crime and young people feeling unsafe. She spoke from personal experience as a mother of two sons in the borough. The Council fully recognised that knife crime was a desperate worry in the borough and as an authority had a responsibility to look after all children, whether a knife carrier or victim and this was a difficult thing to do. The Cabinet Member referred to Bruce Grove Youth Centre and their consistent work to help children not be drawn into situations with knives. The Council knew that talent is everywhere in the borough, but opportunity was not, and was doing its best to address these equalities issues. This motivated all Councillors in the room.

The Cabinet Member further commended the quality of speeches and welcomed the attendance of the Borough Commander who also cared very deeply about this issue. The Council needed to hear young people's voices, and this was why the youth Council had been reformed.

In conclusion the Cabinet Member provided the young people with some information on the activities in youth services to prevent knife crime and these were: the active roles models borough wide scheme which was engaging young people and helping them to stop having the need for carrying a knife, Youth Integrated Offender Management Programme, Integrated Group Offending Team (IGOT) after schools' mobile youth clubs and Thrive 360.

The next topic was on Arts, Culture and Leisure.

Iris spoke about increasing opportunities for young performers in Haringey which in her view were limited and fragmented, leaving many teenagers without access to drama, dance, and music events. Iris felt that performing arts should unite communities across all areas, regardless of socioeconomic background. Funding for youth arts was critically low and needed urgent attention. Iris called on young people, residents, the Council, and partners to work together to create inclusive, accessible spaces and events that celebrate talent and strengthen community through performing arts.

Jeremaih spoke about having more safe, accessible recreational spaces like skateparks, basketball courts, and community hangouts for young people. He felt that parks alone were not enough, and young people needed places to connect, stay active, and feel a sense of belonging. He continued to outline that without these, teens risked isolation or negative behaviours. Investing in free, welcoming spaces would strengthen communities, reduce stress, and create opportunities for healthy engagement. Everyone deserved a place to relax and be themselves and he called on the council to make this a reality.

The Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure thanked the young people for sharing your experiences . The Cabinet Member agreed that leisure, parks and arts were massively important to young people and residents. While their value was often overlooked, the Council understood clearly that they improved mental and physical health and, ultimately, helped build thriving, resilient communities.

The Cabinet Member outlined that in Haringey, there were lots of performing arts activities for young people, whether that was through the Haringey Youth Festival, Haringey Music Service, Schools Day at the Finsbury Fest, Haringey Shed, Haringey Creates or Alexandra Palace Creative Youth Network. It was noted that in preparation for the London Borough of Culture in 2027, the Council were planning more festivals and events aimed at young people. There would be lots more opportunities to take part, get involved, develop skills, and most importantly shape the arts and culture on offer in Haringey, particularly for young people.

The Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure spoke about the nine libraries in Haringey which played an increasingly vital role as dynamic community hubs that bring together culture, creativity, and learning for all residents. It was noted that recent initiatives included Library Lates in partnership with Alexandra Palace and their Young Creatives Network, offering evening events with live music and performances, curated and hosted by the young members. The service had recently launched new Creative Studios in several libraries, featuring recording and podcast facilities to support digital content creation; and the introduction of new gallery artist spaces to showcase and nurture local talent.

The Cabinet Member acknowledged that there was always more to do, and she was looking forward to working with the young people on the Youth Council to know what services and communication would benefit them most.

The Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure referred to the borough parks as designed by residents, for residents. It was noted that the Council were currently in the process of delivering numerous projects that would see play provision in the borough improved, increased and diversified. These provisions would be designed in consultation with those who will be enjoying the facilities. These included: · Tottenham Parks - a £1.5m scheme to improve 8 play areas in Tottenham · Play zones - will create 4 new multi-use games areas totalling £1.3m, funded by the football foundation and Council. She further outlined a number of individual park projects including – the re-design of Down Lane Park, installation of a BMX track in Highgate and improvements to a number of existing play features in multiple parks. This was in addition to: improved facilities in Russell Park and Tambo Recreation ground, the introduction of a new skate plaza in Finsbury Park and upgrades to multiple sports court facilities. It was noted that these initiatives had been or were being delivered in partnership with local young people through engagement in schools, faith forums, user groups and more.

The Cabinet Member further highlighted Haringey Parks Young Women's Network which worked with young women aged 16-30 from across the borough to make the borough parks safer and more welcoming for women. The network was currently working on identifying options to increase and improve lighting within the borough parks. It was noted that this 6-month research project would include working with the

Council's principal lighting engineer and the designing out crime officer within the Police Service and exploring good and innovative practice in other areas which also balances biodiversity needs and considerations. The Cabinet Member offered the opportunity to the Youth Council to get involved and could provide an email contact after the meeting.

The final topic was on Youth Participation. The Mayor invited Charlene to address the meeting.

Charlene spoke about how young people have faced broken promises, rising unemployment, crime, and school exclusions. Charlene highlighted that issues such as young people's involvement in crime and being excluded from school stemmed from deeper challenges at home, school, and work environments, leaving many without guidance or opportunity. Short-term programmes were not enough and there was a need for lasting, visible, and inclusive initiatives that empowered youth and provided real futures. Charlene felt that true change required investment, collaboration, and action, ensuring every young person in Haringey can say, "I have a future here."

The Mayor called on the Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families to respond.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families responded to the final speech and all the issues raised by the young people at the meeting. The Cabinet Member could not disagree with the issues raised and these were some of the main reasons for her becoming a Labour Councillor and a socialist that believed in redistribution of wealth and not having inequality. These values were shared by colleagues.

In responding to these issues, the Council would also need to be realistic that it was working within boundaries and faced challenges with finances. The Cabinet Member spoke about housing being the biggest issue facing the Council and that building more homes was part of dealing with inequality and deprivation. The Council were in the process of building 3000 new Council homes, and the intention was that these were family homes so children and young people could have a stable life that they deserved. This would do more to contribute to mental health, wellbeing than anything else the Council would do.

The Cabinet Member continued to speak about Schools which were important to prepare young people for life. The curriculum issues raised should be discussed with Ofsted and those compiling the new curriculum. There had been announcements recently of increased apprenticeships and more job opportunities for young people. However, this may sound far away and not make it real for young people. The bursary programme run by the Council for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds was referred to and the Council was proud of this scheme and the opportunity this provided.

The Mayor led the meeting in a round of applause for the young people.

34. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

The Mayor called on Cllr Brabazon to move the motion D

Cllr Brabazon moved Motion D on Reaffirming support of the Youth Council and facilitating the forthcoming borough wide Youth Council elections together with the nominations of the youth representatives to the Youth Parliament.

She expressed how members were determined to have a youth council and the need to ensure that all young people have a voice. Since the Council meeting last year there had been huge progress with developing the Youth Council with considerable work completed by the Youth Service; engaging the borough's secondary schools to ensure participation of young people and nominations to come forward for positions in the Youth Council.

Cllr Barnes seconded this motion, which was recognising the value of young people to the borough and the community. Her political group had long been an advocate for young people, and they supported the revisions to the voting age and had proposed extra money for schools. There was also a demand from her political group for more focus on apprenticeships and other training options to cater for the young people who did not want to go to university.

Cllr Barnes referred to the pupil premium policy which she explained had been a Liberal Democrat policy introduced in 2011. This policy meant that teachers had extra money specifically targeted to support children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, and this money had made a real difference in closing the attainment gap between the more and the less privileged in society.

She outlined that her political party would support the rights of children with education, health and care plans and did not want a harder process for other children to get EHCPs in future. She extended an invitation to representatives from the Youth Council to meet with the Liberal Democrat group.

Councillor Buxton spoke in the debate, praising the young people for their speeches and efforts. He had been elected as youth champion and, alongside Councillor Brabazon, had prioritised the creation of a Youth Council. Since then, Elevated Youth and the youth panel was formed, These young people were involved in scrutiny, and the youth council elections were now launched. He thanked council officers for facilitating these achievements. Cllr Buxton reflected on concerns raised, noting similarities to his own experiences 15 years ago, when education was a central focus for youth. In contrast, today's young people had faced funding cuts and rising university fees. The motion aimed to embed youth engagement into council culture and services, with a commitment to continued collaboration.

Councillor Paton expressed gratitude on behalf of the Council and the Green Socialist Alliance, congratulating officers for their efforts in enabling this joint Council meeting with young people. He emphasised that the younger generation had a significant stake in Haringey but were often excluded from decision-making. He acknowledged the courage it took to speak truth to power, especially given the challenges young people had faced during the pandemic and public sector cuts. Cllr Paton highlighted concerns about rising academic pressure, unmet mental health needs, and the growing unaffordability of living in London, with rents increasing by 11% and average house prices by 14% in Haringey. He described these issues as defining challenges for the generation and praised the young people for speaking up. He urged the Council and officers to continue creating spaces for youth voices and encouraged young people to keep challenging and engaging with future plans.

Cllr Brabazon thanked all speakers in the debate and the young people.

Following a vote on Motion D, this was unanimously AGREED

Motion D – Re-affirming Council support of The Haringey Youth Council and facilitating forthcoming borough wide Youth Council Election together with nomination of youth representative from Haringey to the Youth Parliament

Proposer: Cllr Zena Brabazon

Seconder: Cllr Dawn Barnes

The Council notes that

- The last census the Council undertook indicated that there were over 59,000 under 19s in the Borough- out of an overall population of 261,000. This represents a significant proportion of Haringey's population.
- Young people have more of a stake in our borough's future than any other community group. They will feel the impact of decisions made by politicians, councils and governments more than anyone else – and their opinion and liberty is as vital to democracy as residents 18 and above.
- The government's decision to lower the voting age to 16 years old reflects a growing recognition of the importance of young people's role in democracy – and this should be reflected in Haringey Council's decision-making process.
- The Corporate Delivery Plan 2024– 2026 set out plans to establish a Haringey Youth Panel. This was to ensure that young people representing their communities would have more opportunities to be actively involved in influencing decisions that affect them.
- Since 2022, The Council's Youth Services team has undertaken work with schools, youth groups and established youth forums to recruit young people to an initial Youth Panel event. In 2024 the Youth Panel and the Elevated Youth SEND Forum was created with close ties developed between the two forums.
- Since September 2024 the Youth Panel and Elevated Youth SEND Forum have:

- Come together with Councillors in an extraordinary Council meeting to discuss and raise issues that are important to young people.
 - Effectively scrutinised and influenced council decision-making by contributing to Scrutiny meetings, raising the concerns of young people around community safety.
 - Engaged their peers through consultation which provided significant input in the Youth Strategy and shared their findings with both Children and Young People's Scrutiny and Cabinet, widening the democratic participation of their community
 - Part of the recruitment and selection processes for key officer posts with weighted scoring applied.
 - Partnership and Engagement Initiatives: Collaborated with events partnership Team to secure Wireless Festival tickets for local young people and worked alongside the Council's Press Team to promote youth involvement and community engagement opportunities.
 - Empowering Young People and Families: Inspired by the Elevated Youth and wider Youth Panel (soon to become the Youth Council) initiated the Creating Generational Wealth event for young people and their families. The event focused on savings, entrepreneurship and will-writing, delivered in partnership with Barclays Bank and the London Capital Credit Union.
 - Youth Development and Learning Opportunities: Supported youth participation in London festival of Architecture and social pressures impact young people.
 - Additionally, partnered with Street Doctors to deliver lifesaving first aid training to 14 Youth Panel members on responding to knife crime incidents.
 - Employment Support: Collaborated with the King's Trust team to support school leavers who are Youth Panel members in exploring summer retail employment opportunities. As a result, two young people successfully secured part-time positions with Marks & Spencer in central London.
- The Council must continue support young people to develop the skills to make sure this is a successful continued project. The next steps are now to facilitate the Youth Council election.
- The Youth Council election period starts on the 15th of October with a launch of manifestos for candidates running for the positions of: Young Mayor, Deputy Young Mayor, Youth Council Chair, and Youth Council Deputy Chair.
 - Members of the Youth Council will also represent Haringey on the London's Youth Assembly and UK Youth Parliament ensuring the voice of 'Haringey young people reach a London wide and national level.

The Council believes that

- Young residents who represent their community must be heard by the Council especially when it comes to decisions that directly affect them now and in the future.
- Only through genuine and meaningful consultation with young people and the Haringey Youth Council will the Council deliver policies catered to the needs

and experience of young people and support them in a way they find productive.

- Closer ties must be formed between Elected Representatives and the Youth Council.

This Council resolves to:

- First and foremost, genuinely listen to young people and the Youth Council. This cannot simply be a performative exercise for the council – young people must be genuinely consulted and considered.
- Use the Youth Council as a valuable resource, seeking consultation in and outside of formal and Full Council meetings on issues relevant to young people where appropriate.
- Engage with the Youth Council, ensuring that senior decision-makers, such as Cabinet Members or senior council officers, meet with the Youth Council and to discuss matters of relevance.
- Provide references for Youth Council members for their role in the democratic and decision-making process.
- Support the Youth Council to widen their engagement and access any regional or national initiatives that they may be eligible for.
- Without fault, ensure the education of Youth Council members remains unaffected by participation in any council-related initiative.
- Do its utmost to ensure that Haringey has a diverse Youth Council that represents the young people of the borough.
- Continue supporting and developing the skills of the Youth Council to ensure that the voices of young people in the community are being heard at every level.
- Commit to support Councillors to engage with the Youth Council on a regular basis. This will culminate in an annual Council-wide meeting with the Youth Council to hear concerns and issues directly affecting young people.
- Promote the participation of young people in local democracy and ensure that they are at the heart of decision making.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING Full Council HELD ON Monday, 21st July, 2025, 7.30pm – 9.15pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Anna Abela, Peray Ahmet, Ibrahim Ali, Kaushika Amin, Emily Arkell, Dawn Barnes, Nicola Bartlett, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Cathy Brennan, Lester Buxton, Dana Carlin, Liam Carroll, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Lucia das Neves, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Mark Grosskopf, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Holly Harrison-Mullane, Marsha Isilar-Gosling, Thayahlan Iyngkaran, Sue Jameson, Anna Lawton, Ahmed Mahbub (Mayor), Mary Mason, Khaled Moyeed, Sean O'Donovan, Felicia Opoku, Ajda Ovat, Ruairidh Paton, Sheila Peacock, Reg Rice, Michelle Simmons-Safo, Adam Small, Anne Stennett, Joy Wallace, Elin Weston, Matt White, Sarah Williams and Alexandra Worrell

17. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Mayor referred to the notice of filming at meetings and attendees noted this information.

18. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

The Corporate Director for Children's Services advised the meeting of the following apologies:

Cllr Johnson
Cllr Adamou
Cllr Ibrahim
Cllr Collett
Cllr Rossetti
Cllr da Costa
Cllr Chandwani
Cllr Elliott
Cllr Dunstall

19. TO ASK THE MAYOR TO CONSIDER THE ADMISSION OF ANY LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 100B OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

The Mayor agreed the admission of the following late items of business that could not be available earlier and needed to be dealt with at this meeting. These were as follows:

Item 7) Report on Proportionality and Appointments to Committees
Item 9) Report from the Standards Committee
Item 11) Questions and Written Answers
Item 12) Motions

Item 7 was late as there was a need for political group consultations on the appointments to committees following the changes to the political composition of the Council.

In relation to the Standards Committee report under item 9, this was late to allow some minor clarifications, and these recommendations required consideration prior to the November Council meeting.

In relation to Item 11 Questions and Written Answers - The reason for lateness was that notice of questions was not requested until 10 clear days before the meeting, following which the matters raised have to be researched and replies prepared to be given at the meeting.

Item 12– Motions - The amendments to motions were not requested until 10am on the day of the Council meeting and an amendment to Motion B had been received which had been published and distributed in the tabled pack.

20. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest put forward.

21. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 19TH OF MAY 2025

RESOLVED

To approve the minutes of the Council meeting held on the 19th of May 2025.

22. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL

The Mayor reported on his mayoral activities and engagements and the meeting noted that there had been 67 engagements attended by the Mayoral team. The Mayor thanked the Deputy Mayor and former Mayors for helping spread the presence of the mayoral office across the borough. The Mayor had emailed all councillors his communications and continued to highlight the following:

- The local football team, Tottenham Hotspurs winning the Europa League and the London Mets, which was based in Finsbury Park, winning the national baseball championships.

- A year of celebration, with the Antwerp Arms turning 10, Jackson's Lane turning 50, Lordship Lane Primary School turning 120 and resident Dorothy Holderness of Hornsey Lane turning 106.
- A range of civic events including opening Pride Month, Windrush celebrations, Armed Forces Day flag raising and remembering the Genocide in Srebrenica.

The Mayor took this opportunity to thank the backbench councillors for attending and representing Haringey and in particular thanked Cllr Peacock and Cllr Bevan, who had attended nearly every civic ceremony.

The Mayor was saddened to hear of the passing of the following former councillors: Alan Richardson, Vince Gillespie and Charlie Sharpe. The Mayor offered the Council's condolences to the family and friends of these former councillors.

He called on Cllr Peacock, Cllr Weston and Cllr Luke Cawley Harrison to speak in their memory.

Cllr Peacock outlined her memories of the three former councillors who, although, had only served on the Council a short time, had continued to be in contact with her through their continuing activities in the community.

Cllr Peacock outlined that Vince Gillespie, was elected in 1986 as a councillor and had stood down in 2002. Vince Gillespie was a key figure for positive images in Haringey and had been the chair of the Council's Lesbian and Gay Committee. She described Vince as a keen Spurs supporter who was proud of his working-class roots. After standing down from the Council, Vince had continued to play his part in local community activities working with fellow residents.

Cllr Peacock outlined that Alan Richardson was elected to the Council in 1998 and served one term as he was a very busy lecturer teaching trade union studies.

Cllr Peacock continued to speak about Charlie Sharpe who had been elected to the Council as a Crouch End Ward Councillor in 1994 and served until 2002. Cllr Peacock had met with him most recently in 2024 when he had asked if he could have a stall for the University of the Third Age, at an event that Cllr Peacock had organised on an annual basis.

Cllr Weston spoke of her great sadness of having to speak of the passing of former councillor, Charlie Sharp. Charlie Sharp was a Labour councillor and had a very keen interest in planning and had previously served as vice chair of the Planning Committee. It was noted that planning in the built environment became long standing interest for Charlie Sharp which he continued to pursue in recent years, acting as secretary to the Crouch End Neighbourhood Forum and convening the architecture group in the local University of the Third Age.

Cllr Weston expressed that Charlie Sharpe was committed to his community, and a Hornsey resident of over 40 years. Charlie Sharpe had been a governor of Highgate Wood School and remained active in the local branch of the Labour party.

Cllr Weston continued to remember Charlie Sharpe as knowledgeable and an extremely helpful member of the local Labour group's Middle Lane premises Committee. He had been a consistent source of support for her and councillor colleagues in Hornsey Ward.

Cllr Weston expressed that Charlie Sharpe was a gentle and steadfast presence, unfailingly polite and truly kind. He was universally liked and respected.

Cllr Weston continued to offer the Hornsey Labour Group's deepest condolences to Charlie's wife Kay, family and friends.

Cllr Cawley – Harrison, Leader of the Liberal Democrat, offered his condolences to the family of Charlie Sharp. Cllr Cawley- Harrison, recollected first meeting Charlie when he first became a councillor in 2018 and through his role as a member of the Crouch End Neighbourhood Forum. He noted that Charlie was a founding member of the Forum and served on the executive committee right through until he retired from it.

He noted that Charlie had always been warm and welcoming to him, following his election, despite being a member of a different political group, and had always been informative, helpful and incredibly knowledgeable, especially on all matters relating to Crouch End. He expressed that former Liberal Democrat Councillor David Winskill, spoke of a similar experience with Charlie Sharpe and remembered him as an absolute fountain knowledge. He was seen as fun, engaging and a breath of fresh air. David Winskill and many of the Crouch End residents went on to work with Charlie Sharpe for many years after that locally, in the Neighbourhood Forum and University of the Third Age.

Cllr Luke Cawley - Harrison concluded that Charlie would be very sorely missed.

The Mayor led the meeting in a one-minute silence in memory of former councillors: Alan Richardson, Vince Gillespie and Charlie Sharpe.

23. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Corporate Director for Children's Services introduced the report which was asking the Council to note the political composition of the Council following the changes to political groups and to agree that Cllr Paton replace Cllr Dogan on the General Purposes Committee.

The Chief Whip MOVED the recommendations set out in the supplementary agenda pack and it was,

RESOLVED

1. To note the changes to the political balance of the Council set out at paragraph 4.3.
2. To note the formation and membership of the Green Socialist Alliance set out at section 4.

3. To agree that Councillor Paton will replace Councillor Dogan on the General Purposes Committee, giving effect to the wishes of the Political Group, and in accordance with paragraphs 4.10, 4.14 and 4.15.
4. To note that Councillor Collett will continue on the Strategic Planning Committee as a member of the Green Socialist Alliance, giving effect to the wishes of the Political Group.
5. To note that Councillor Mark Blake will continue on the Licensing Committee as a member of the Green Socialist Alliance, giving effect to the wishes of the Political Group.
6. To note that Councillor Mason will continue on the Audit Committee as a member of the Green Socialist Alliance, giving effect to the wishes of the Political Group.

24. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND DIRECTOR OF LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

The Monitoring Officer had no matters to report on.

25. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES

There was a report from the Standards Committee outlining a change to the Pensions Committee and Board terms of reference.

The Chair of Standards Committee MOVED the recommendations set out in the report and it was,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the deletion of the provision for appointment of the Vice Chair by the Pensions Committee and Board set out at Appendix 3 and for the reasons set out at paragraph 6.11 in the attached Standards Committee report of the 30th of June 2025 at Appendix 1.
2. To approve the updated terms of reference for Pensions Committee and Board for publication as outlined at Appendix 4.

26. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM

The Mayor announced that he had received a deputation from the coalition of Latin Americans in the UK. This group worked across London and Manchester and were well-established community partners with the Wards Corner Community Plan and had previously worked jointly to address the needs of Haringey's Latin American residents.

The Mayor invited Jacobo Belilty and Vicky Alvarez to make their deputation to the Council which was about supporting the later motion on recognising the Latin American Community in Haringey.

The deputation spoke about this being an important moment for the Latin American community in Haringey in London and in the UK.

The community had been in the country for decades, spanning first, second and even third generations of Latin Americans, and even given way to something called British Latino, a form of culture that combined what Britain has and what Latin American can offer.

The deputation expressed that the proposed motion provided recognition was to a community that had contributed so much locally and in the borough in Haringey.

The deputation spoke about their personal experiences of coming to the country and sharing their culture in the borough. The cultural vibrance and joy that the Latin American community brought to the borough was now well established and was due to the community continuing to share their culture despite being invisibilised.

It was hoped that the meeting would continue to agree to officially recognise Latin Americans as an ethnic group and continue working with the community in achieving official recognition at a national level.

The deputation highlighted that the Latin market in Seven Sisters was about to re-open in the coming month and this was a huge achievement for the community.

The Latin American community was described as hard working and resilient and proud to be part of Tottenham.

It was noted that the Seven Sisters market has been closed for the past four years, and it was a significant achievement that all the traders are coming back to the market.

The deputation continued to translate in Spanish their deputation.

There were questions to the deputation from Councillor Mason and Cllr Barbara Blake and the following information was shared by the deputation.

It was noted that coalition of Latin Americans in the UK was established in 2012, and the group Latin American Women's Rights Service were founding members of this coalition and continued to be part of the steering group as well.

With regards to the range of services, the members of the coalition provide, there were women's rights organisations that provided gender-based violence support, members who provide legal advice, services on immigration, on employment support. There were members that provided education services for children and young people and range of holistic services.

The Mayor called the Cabinet Member for Placemaking and Local Economy to respond to the deputation.

The Cabinet Member was really proud to welcome the deputation and recognised the continuing effort of the community to get recognition and she was glad that the Council were able to positively respond to this with all of the traders of the market present.

The Cabinet Member was aware of the coalition's significant work for bringing forward this recognition, and highlighted the vital work that the coalition does in order to address some of the socio economic issues that face this particular community, ranging from representing the community for fair and equal employment contracts, and advocating for fair access to health and encouraging participation in civic life, including voter participation.

The Cabinet Member emphasised that the cultural and economic values that Latin American businesses bring to Haringey were hugely important. They were described as a key part of Haringey's economy, and the Council wanted to see these businesses increase and thrive, especially in South Tottenham.

The Latin American community were part of the diverse communities in Haringey, but until now there had been no formal recognition of this community's existence. Recognition was important and could ensure that the interests of the community was known and that the community had an equal voice in the borough.

The Cabinet Member was delighted that the Seven Sisters Market was re-opening in the very near future and asked the deputation to stay in the meeting to hear the outcome of the motion and debate on recognising the Latin American community in Haringey.

27. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10

There was a public question put forward to the Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment, and Transport to respond.

The Mayor invited Ruby Sleigh to ask her question which was as follows:

Speaking on behalf of the group supporting plant-based catering in the Council, it was highlighted that the group had been urging the Council, for over 2 years, to fulfil the commitment in the Climate Action Plan from 2020/21 to develop policies around promotion of vegetarian and vegan food in order to mitigate the greenhouse gas emissions caused by animal agriculture.

In March 2023, the group had asked the full Council to fulfil its net zero commitment by ensuring that catering at internal meetings and events was fully plant based. The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment, and Transport, along with many other councillors representing Haringey residents, had showed support at that meeting but no action was taken yet.

In February 2024, the group asked the full Council again to take action on its commitment and they were not yet aware of any actions that had been taken on these urgent climate targets.

The Council were having good conversations about the need to tackle agricultural emissions as a key part of the borough's journey to net zero, but the group were yet to see any evidence that these were being put into action.

The questioner highlighted that animal agriculture, including meat, eggs and dairy, was responsible for the same quantity of global warming as all transport systems globally. Yet whilst there were many efforts to decarbonize energy and transport sectors, there was little political action on decarbonizing the food industry.

The questioner warned that the borough would not be able to meet the climate targets of net zero if the consumption of meat and dairy products continued. Plant based agriculture was a simple and well proven solution to this issue. Plant based diets had been shown to produce 75% less greenhouse gas emissions and use 54% less water and use up to 10 times less land than animal alternatives. This in turn freed up the land for rewilding and nature restoration, allowing the country to meet national targets to reverse species loss and draw down carbon from the atmosphere.

The questioner highlighted that other London boroughs, including Lewisham and Enfield had already committed to fully plant-based catering for all their internal meetings and events. Camden Council were in the process of making the change.

The Mayor advised the questioner that she had increased the detail in her written question and that she would need to ask the written question put forward.

The questioner continued to conclude her question, highlighting that residents were living through heat waves and droughts, soaring food prices and widespread loss of biodiversity. This was while policies continued to be debated with no tangible action, there was no time for further deliberation on this simple and well proven suggestion. The group had been advised that the Cabinet Member had been in favour of implementing this change and asked for confirmation at the meeting that the Council will stop buying and serving animal products.

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment, and Transport responded as follows:

Acknowledging that the questioner and group's advocacy demonstrated the politics of care, where individual and collective choices about food reflected deeper values. He expressed that this was about environmental stewardship and social justice, and the politics of care, was fundamentally about expanding the spaces where individuals can make a difference. The Cabinet Member expressed that the Council shared the groups commitment to sustainable food systems.

The Cabinet Member highlighted that the Council were implementing substantial measures through Haringey Food Action Plan, which provided a strategic framework for tackling food insecurity and promoting healthy, sustainable eating across the

borough. The Council's approach focused on building the social infrastructure where plant-based choices could flourish naturally.

It was noted that the Council were proud partners of transformative projects like Eat Wood Green at Wood Green Library, where the Council were creating community led food, growing spaces and had an ongoing collaboration with the Wolves Lane Centre consortium led by Organic Lee and the Ubele initiative which continued as a vital hub for sustainable food production and education.

The Cabinet Member outlined that rather than mandating specific dietary approaches, the Council were creating the enabling conditions for residents to make informed, sustainable food choices. The Council had maintained policies for sustainably sourced food procurement and were now expanding community access to local food growing through urban farming initiatives. The evidence suggested that sustainable food transitions happened most effectively when they emerged from community values and local action.

The Cabinet Member welcomed working with the questioner and group to explore how the Council could further embed plant-based options into food systems, whilst respecting the diverse dietary needs and cultural culinary delights right across the borough.

The Cabinet Member welcomed the challenges put by the questioner as this represented community leadership which makes environmental progress possible.

Ruby Sleight, sought further clarification on whether agreeing to the Council's internal catering becoming plant based could be a community led initiative and could this be tackled by the Council?

In response to this clarification point, the Cabinet Member reiterated that a community approach method was being taken forward within the Council and it was being requested that Council staff approach this similarly to residents of the borough and promote sustainable food practices. This could not be a mandated approach.

The Council continued to RECEIVE the response to written questions.

Oral questions one to nine were then asked and responded to.

28. TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13

The Mayor asked Councillor Gordon, Cabinet Member for Placemaking and the Local Economy to propose Motion A, recognising the Latin American Community in Haringey.

The Cabinet Member outlined that Latin America, American and Latin Caribbean Residency formed an important part of Haringey's cultural landscape, and there was a

growing Latin American population in Haringey as well as this community being ranked 6th in London in terms of size and community representation.

It was noted that in the 2011 census and by 2021, the number of residents had doubled to more than 10,000. This gave Haringey the third highest Latin American population, after Lambeth and Southwark.

The Cabinet Member described the political and Council journey to reach this point spanning over a number of years. She expressed that there was a vital need to retain a cultural hub for Latin Americans in the borough and was pleased with the return of traders to the Seven Sisters market.

The Cabinet Member hoped and believed that Seven Sisters market would be a focal point for Latin American and Latin Caribbean culture, not just for Haringey but for the whole of the capital. This motion was one more welcome step to recognising the cultural heritage and value of this community.

Councillor Ovat, Cabinet Member for Communities, seconded the motion referring to Haringey as one of the most diverse boroughs in London and highlighted how the administration have striven to ensure the borough is a welcoming borough, one where people from all walks of life can build a future and contribute to a shared community.

The Cabinet Member spoke about councillors in Haringey reflecting and representing communities in the borough they serve and recognising the Latin American community in Haringey was necessary, and long overdue.

The Cabinet Member expressed that the Latin American community had a rich, proud and enduring presence in Haringey which was woven throughout the borough reflected through from the thriving small businesses to the arts. They were an active community organising vibrant cultural events.

There was a need for their voices to be heard and for the community to feel valued, supported, and to ensure that communities were fully represented in decisions that shaped the borough.

The motion was another step forward so that the Latin American community can now proudly identify as Latin American instead of needing to identify as white other, removing statistical invisibility.

The Cabinet Member expressed that the coalition of Latin Americans in the UK had done incredible work for the community in achieving recognition across 4 London boroughs so far.

The Cabinet Member spoke about the established aims and achievements of the community networks concluding that Haringey not only celebrated diversity but built on it.

There was a debate in accordance with CSO 15.1.

Councillor Emery supported the motion and spoke about moving to Haringey and encountering such a rich and vibrant community and recognition was a core part of maintaining identity as a community. There was reference to the joint political party motion in 2018 on defending migrant communities and those fleeing conflict abroad.

Councillor Emery spoke personally of his Latin American friends who had spoken to him of their home and sharing the common theme of togetherness. and culture

Councillor Emery expressed that the Latin American community had chosen to be part of Haringey, and the Council should be taking great pride in this and should not be taking this for granted as trust could be easily broken, and it was important to remain a welcoming place for all people and communities.

It was noted that Casa De La Salud, Hispano Americana, was the only Latin American organisation working in Haringey for more than 15 years and recently, they started closing services due to the lack of support and funds. In addition, the Tottenham Carnival, had not happened during the last few years, and was previously a good showcase of the presence of the community locally through the arts. It was hoped that with the borough of culture activities that there would be opportunities for working more closely with the Latin American people and a request made to review returning this activity.

Councillor Emery spoke about Haringey being known and recognised for its diverse community and a place where everyone belongs. He concluded that this was a borough where richness was cultivated by everyone, bringing different strengths and backgrounds to the table.

The Mayor called for Councillor Gordon, Cabinet Member for Placemaking and Local Economy to provide a right of reply.

The Cabinet Member hoped all Councillors would vote to support the motion and thanked Councillor Emery for his support.

There followed a vote on Motion A, Recognising the Latin American Community in Haringey which was unanimously AGREED.

Recognising the Latin American community in Haringey

Proposer: Councillor Ruth Gordon

Seconder: Councillor Ajda Ovat

This council notes that:

- The Latin American community is one of London's fastest growing and is among the largest non-UK born populations.
- Latin American is used to define an ethnic group encompassing people from countries in North, Central and South America, as well as the Caribbean, who share common cultural, historical, and linguistic roots.

- It is a highly diverse community, comprising people from many different countries and migration statuses, and UK-born second-generation or first-generation local descendants.
- The Latin American community in Haringey has grown significantly over the past decade. Haringey ranked 6th in London for Latin American population according to the 2011 Census. By 2021, this number had more than doubled to 10,012 residents, making Haringey the third borough for Latin American population in London - after Lambeth and Southwark.
- Latin Americans are not recognised as an official ethnic category in the UK Census, and are routinely placed in the “Other” ethnic group, resulting in statistical invisibility.
- Despite high rates of education and employment, Latin Americans face low pay and workplace exploitation. 70% earn less than the London Living Wage and they are concentrated in low-paid sectors, particularly cleaning, hospitality and care work.
- Lack of monitoring makes it more difficult to understand the take-up, targeting and effectiveness of public services. During Covid-19, Latin Americans were excluded from national monitoring.
- Other London boroughs, including Lambeth, Southwark, Islington, Hackney and Newham, and the Greater London Authority, have officially recognised Latin Americans and include the category in ethnicity monitoring.
- We are proud of and grateful for the contributions made to our local workforce, cultural sector, and community and civic infrastructure by residents from a range of Latin American backgrounds.
- The contribution of the Latin American community in Haringey is particularly evident at the Seven Sisters Market. Otherwise known as ‘Latin Village’, the Market plays a strong role in Tottenham’s identity and history and has a unique economic, social and cultural value for Latin Americans across London and the diverse communities that live and work in Tottenham.

This Council believes that:

- Residents from across Latin America have made Haringey their home in increasing numbers and play a valuable and welcome role in the borough.
- Low pay and workplace exploitation contribute to multiple challenges for Latin Americans, including child poverty, housing insecurity, poor mental and physical health and barriers to public services, especially for families and carers.
- Poor access to translated information, limited engagement from some public services, and language barriers severely affected outcomes during Covid-19 and continues to do so in other areas.
- Inclusion of Latin American as a category in the monitoring forms of the Council and its partner organisations will help ensure services are appropriate and effective.
- National recognition of Latin Americans, particularly by the Office of National Statistics, would ensure effective comparison across public agencies.
- The re-opening of the Seven Sisters Market is a significant moment for the community, Council and Borough, and is testament to the resilience and tireless campaigning of the market traders and Seven Sisters Market Tenant Association.

- The Community Plan has laid the foundations for a new gateway to Tottenham that directly responds to its existing social and cultural fabric and protects the tangible and intangible heritage of a celebrated and unique community asset.
- Learning from the Market's original success, the Community Plan will deliver new much-needed low-cost retail, small business, community and cultural space in the heart of the West Green Road/Seven Sisters town centre.

This Council resolves to:

- Officially recognise the Latin American community in Haringey.
- Add a Latin American category to internal and external monitoring forms across council services.
- Engage with Haringey residents from a range of Latin American backgrounds to understand how to best represent them in our categorisations
- Develop a programme of work with staff across the organisation to promote the use of equalities monitoring forms and robust data collection for all our residents.
- Work with London Councils and the GLA to implement a consistent Londonwide approach.
- Support the inclusion of an official Latin American category in the next UK Census.
- Share data on the local Latin American population with community groups in accordance with the principles of GDPR.
- Work with other communities that are or feel excluded from council and wider categorisations to better reflect their identity.

Motion B Thames Water

Councillor Barnes proposed the motion, outlining the appalling state of Thames Water with, both councillors and residents seeing a significant increase to water bills for a very poor service.

Councillor Barnes highlighted the recognised fact that 25% of water never reached homes, with high reportage of leaks across streets, resulting in road closures with increased traffic and diversions across the borough to repeatedly fix the same leaks.

Councillor Barnes reflected on the current sense of delusion at Thames Water at the magnitude of the issues faced by customers and demonstrated by Sir David Montague, appearance before the Environment Select Committee where he had advised them that the company's most precious resource was the senior management team. This team had continued to be massive bonuses despite the significant issues.

It was noted that last year there were significant sums handed out in shareholder dividends and bonuses which was almost five times the average salary of a Haringey resident. Meanwhile, the infrastructure had not received the investment, improvement or maintenance that it so desperately needed. In addition, there were also reports of poor water quality of rivers and seas due to frequent sewage spills.

It was also reported that sewage spills were up by 60% in just one year with Thames Water responsible for almost half of those spills. Thames Water were responsible for likely casting a doubt in the enjoyment of beach side water leisure activities.

Councillor Barnes commented that there was likely political agreement that the situation with Thames Water was policy disaster but in her view the way out from this policy situation was more uncertain and she commented that it would be interesting to see which of the 88 recommendations from today's government report would be taken forward. It was clear that customers should not be bailing out these companies with ever increasing bills while shareholders and senior executives received generous payouts.

Councillor Barnes noted that the government had made some first steps in recognising the problem and abolishing the regulator but more action regarding Thames Water was needed as there was no confidence in this company and they should be placed in special administration.

Councillor Barnes concluded by asking all councillors to support the motion unamended and allow the government to respond to the published report to improve water across the UK.

Councillor Connor seconded the motion, emphasising the points made on widespread sewage spills, paying out dividends and the failure to meet even the most basic environmental standards in 2024. She referred to the report in the local press of 200 sewage spills in local waterways and resulting pollution which was posing a risk to the local environment, wildlife and residents, public health.

Councillor Conner highlighted the significant debt of Thames Water and that it was not able to invest enough funding in critical repairs or upgrades which meant leaking pipes remained unrepaired and sewage infrastructure remained overwhelmed.

It was further noted that in 2024, Thames Water was attempting to persuade the regulator to let it raise customer bills by up to 40% over the next five years. This meant that in Haringey residents faced an unfair equation with a worse service, more pollution and higher bills.

Councillor Connor spoke about having stricter regulations and tougher enforcement. as fines were not enough. She felt that the fines should also be accompanied with mandated repairs and environmental cleanups.

Councillor Connor reiterated the need to hold the Chief Executive and Board of Thames Water to account and there was a need for real transparency. She expressed that sewage data should be in the public domain and in real time as residents had the right to know about their rivers. In addition, the Council would need to demand better performance from regulators in supporting customers and users of services.

It was noted that the government had announced today the abolition of the OFWAT and that it was to be replaced by one single water regulator responsible for the entire

water system. There was a need to see the details to understand how this would substantially reduce pollution without passing the costs on to residents.

Councillor Connor concluded by commenting on the need to reconsider the ownership model of water provision as clean water was a right, not a privilege, and polluted water should not be the price paid for corporate failure.

The Mayor had received an amendment in accordance with Council Standing Orders and called on Councillor Hakata, Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport to move the amendment.

Councillor Hakata outlined that the purpose of the proposed amendment was to strengthen the resolutions and to support nationalisation of this provision. The amendment also underlined the work that the government was already doing questioning Thames Water executives and to oppose the increased payment and unjustifiable bonuses.

Councillor Hakata concluded that residents deserved better than the toxic combination of environmental destruction and financial exploitation and urged all Members of the Council to support this amendment.

Councillor White seconded the amendment adding that the ownership structure of Thames Water and similar organisations was usually the same mix of private equity, pension funds and sovereign wealth funds and all these institutions had a common aim, which was to maximise the profits on their investment, and this was prioritised above other considerations. In the case of Thames Water, this seemed to come ahead of quality of service, environmental protection and long-term investments in the network. It seemed that these matters would only have been considered if they helped to generate greater returns.

Councillor White made the wider point that the results of privatisation of the national infrastructure from social housing to water, energy, transport, had been that infrastructure had been allowed to crumble, whilst bills increased to the benefit of overseas investors, pensioners and governments. This was happening across the economy and across infrastructure. He felt that critical national infrastructure like water supply could not be allowed to be in the hands of investors who sought profit. Councillor White expressed that only nationalisation could provide a model for water and other national infrastructure that prioritises long term investment, quality of service and environmental protection which the amendment supported.

In accordance with CSO 15.1 Councillor Luke Cawley – Harrison spoke in the debate referring to the past Liberal Democrat national campaigns on this matter and expressing that he found the report from the government published today as underwhelming with more action needed. He questioned the focus of the amendment and referred to the serious pollution incidents that had risen by 60% last year with Thames Water, as the worst offender, and the difference in policy of regulation being applied which questioned the commitment on tackling pollution.

Councillor Cawley- Harrison expressed that the government had not made any mention of ending the private monopoly over water supply and noted that public or

mutual ownership must be part of the solution. He noted that whilst the amendment did reference this, there was still the issue of Thames Water being able to borrow billions, not pay fines and increase bills by up to 50%. This needed urgent action coupled with an overhaul to the water system.

In accordance with CSO 15.11(a) Councillor Barnes responded and thanked councillors for their contributions to the discussion, which had highlighted shared views on the scandalous performance, accountability and ethics of Thames Water. Councillor Barnes noted that nationalisation of water services was the preferred option in the amendment to the motion. However, there were other options such as the community model as customers were mainly concerned about results rather than how a service was run. She emphasised that the Liberal Democrats had led on this issue and urgent action was needed bonuses for executives still continued. Councillor Barnes concluded by calling councillors to support the motion unamended and seek support from the Labour government on the actions listed in the motion.

Following a vote on the amendment to Motion B, this was AGREED

Following a vote on the motion as amended, this was AGREED.

Thames Water

Proposer: Councillor Mike Hakata

Seconder: Councillor Matt white

Council notes that:

- Between 2010 and 2018, under the Coalition and subsequent Conservative Governments, funding for Ofwat - the regulator of water companies - **reduced by over 25% in real terms.**
- Between 2010 and 2018, under the Coalition and subsequent Conservative Governments, funding for the Environment Agency - the environmental pollution watchdog - was **cut by more than 50% in real terms.**
- The current Labour Government has a) introduced legislation which for the first time blocks bonuses to executives of water companies responsible for polluting UK rivers; b) handed the Environment Agency its largest ever yearly budget of more than £189 million to tackle polluting water firms; c) presided over the largest fine ever administered to a water company (Thames Water) for environmental breaches and unjustified dividends; and d) launched the Independent Water Commission under Sir Jon Cunliffe to explore long-term reform of the water industry, which has just advised the scrapping of Ofwat and fundamental reform.
- The Water Act 1989, which privatised existing water authorities and was opposed by both the Labour Party and the Liberal Democrats, made England and Wales the only countries in the world with a fully-privatised water and sewage disposal system;
- Despite the government writing off the debts of the water authorities and injecting over a billion pounds of public money into the new private companies,

- those companies had, by 2024, accumulated £60 billion of debt whilst paying out £78 billion in dividends;
- Thames Water is the worst performing water company according to the Consumer Council for Water;
 - After securing a £3 billion 'rescue loan' at an interest rate of 9.75% earlier this year - despite a legal challenge led by Liberal Democrat MP, Charlie Maynard - Thames Water's debts stand at over £19 billion, the highest of any UK water company;
 - In May 2025, Thames Water was hit with £123 million in fines from Ofwat – the largest ever administered - including £104 million for environmental breaches involving sewage spills and £18 million for paying out unjustified dividends;
 - Thames Water has been allowed dispensation to increase customer bills by 35% by 2030, despite its poor performance;
 - Thames Water currently loses around one quarter of its drinking water through leaks in its own system, and leaks are frequently not properly repaired;
 - Water companies dumped raw sewage for a record time of 3.61m hours into seas and rivers in England in 2024, according to data from the Environment Agency;
 - Thames Water has paid out millions of pounds in bonuses to its executives in recent years, and Adrian Montague, the company's Chairman, recently told the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs Select Committee that "we have a bonus scheme to protect our most precious resource, which is the senior management team."

Council believes that:

- The Labour Government faces a generational challenge to bring investment in public services up to a standard that meets increased need and demand for services across the UK;
- The Government has inherited failing industries across Steel, Rail, Energy and Water and has taken radical steps to protect jobs and consumers and improve standards.
-
- The crisis at Thames Water is the result of over a decade of profiteering, underfunded regulation, poor management and a direct consequence of water companies being allowed to prioritise dividends and debt over investment and resilience;
- The privatised water model in England and Wales - unique in the world - has failed. It has enabled companies to load up on unsustainable debt while stripping out value, leaving customers with higher bills, broken infrastructure, and polluted rivers;
- The government's Water (Special Measures) Bill was a welcome first step - strengthening the regulator and blocking bonuses for executives who pollute the UK's waterways;
- Ofwat should be replaced with a far stronger regulator, which is needed regardless of whether companies are public or privately run;
- Creditors - not customers - must bear the costs of failure. Any rescue of Thames Water must be on terms that prioritise customers, public health, and

- environmental standards and not the financial returns of investors. Its future ownership and governance model must reflect those priorities;
- The government should not support Thames Water's efforts to apply for more loans unless it can guarantee that the taxpayer will not end up being liable for repayment further down the line;
 - Proposed bill hikes are totally unjustifiable given both Thames Water's dreadful performance and the cost-of-living crisis severely impacting Haringey residents;
 - The continuing failure of Thames Water to properly address leaks, resulting in days of road closures around the borough as the same problems are patched again and again instead of solved, or repair sites are left unattended by Thames instead of being prioritised for fixing and reopening, is unacceptable;
 - Thames Water management's attitude to billpayers is contemptible, and no executive should receive bonuses whilst the company they run's performance is so poor.

Council resolves to:

- Declare that it has no confidence in Thames Water;
- Write to the Secretary of State for Environment outlining the impact Thames Water's dire performance, sewage mismanagement and unacceptable bill hikes are having on Haringey residents;
- Call on the Government to place Thames Water into Special Administration to enable the writing down of unsustainable debts and to protect customers from bearing the cost of corporate failure;
-
- Express the Council's strong support for nationalisation - rejecting the current system of private monopoly provision, towards one that puts the public first, prioritises long-term investment, environmental protection, and meaningful accountability to customers and communities, including through representation on company boards;
- Express categorical opposition to the payment of unjustifiable bonuses to Thames Water executives until such time the company has made measurable progress on basic performance and environmental standards;
- Write to Thames Water in relation to ongoing leaks and pollution incidents across Haringey, demanding a clear timetable for repairs and resolution at these sites, and better communication with affected residents.
- State unequivocally that Haringey residents must not be made to pay for the failures of Thames Water or the wider privatised water system;
- Reject the proposed 35% increase in customer bills by 2030 to buttress a record of failure, and call for any restructuring plan to put the interests of customers and communities first, not the rescue of a failed model at public expense.
- Call on the Government to scrap Ofwat and replace it with a new regulator – one that is properly funded and properly resourced to hold water companies accountable for the myriad of failings which have been allowed to spread within the sector;
- Welcome the recommendations made by Sir Jon Cunliffe to radically overhaul the sector, recognising it as a once-in-a-generation opportunity to deliver a system that works for people and the environment;

- Commend the decisive action the Government has already taken to transform our water system, including legislating to ban bonuses, introducing prison sentences for polluting water bosses, launching a record number of criminal investigations, securing £104 billion of private sector investment to repair and modernise the UK's water infrastructure, and launching the Independent Water Commission.

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE No. 1, 2025/26**FULL COUNCIL 24 November 2025**

Chair: Councillor Erdal Dogan Deputy Chair: Councillor Cathy Brennan

1. INTRODUCTION

The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve treasury management reports on a semi-annual and annual basis.

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2025/26 was approved at a full Council meeting on 3rd March 2025. The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk remains central to the Council's treasury management strategy.

2. TREASURY MANAGEMENT Q1 REPORT 2025/26

We considered the Treasury Management Q1 Report 2025/26 and discussed the following:

- Paragraph 4.13 on page 78 of the agenda papers seemed to state that the saving of £227k was per annum rather than over three years, but this would be double-checked.
- The Council had agreed the capital programme at Full Council in March 2025. Both the Q1 report and the Q2 report that would be submitted to Council.
- When the budget figures were set within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, this would be based on the capital pricing that the Council felt it would deliver in-year. Both quarter 1 and quarter 2 would show that the Council was probably too ambitious, would not fully achieve the targets and would be subject to 'slippage'. Any schemes were likely to take slightly longer. This was why there was an underspend on the borrowing costs shown in the report. The Council was addressing some of this. As part of the Council's budget process this year, the Council was reviewing all of the capital programme to make sure that it set a capital programme each year that the Council felt was better deliverable and affordable. Hopefully the Council would end up with a capital programme where there was no high levels of slippage referred to in the report.
- In a query relating to why the Council was taking on additional borrowing of £70 million if previous money borrowed had not yet been spent, the meeting heard that the Council was spending but not spending at a previously assumed anticipated rate. The Council still had expenditures to fund and had borrowed less than it had originally budgeted for.

- The Council was still forecast to spend, on the general fund alone, £150 million. When the Council set the programme back in March 2025, it was felt that the spend would be a lot higher. The Council still forecast a spend of £150 million. The Council was also spending on the HRA as well, so there would always be some borrowing, just not at the level that anticipated. The Council wanted to get to a position where it was setting a budget based on the level of borrowing that it was expecting to do, rather than set too high a budget.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Full Council is recommended:

1. To note the treasury management activity undertaken during the financial year to 30th June 2025 and the performance achieved which is attached as Appendix 1 to the Audit committee report.
2. To note that all treasury activities were undertaken in line with the approved Treasury Management Strategy.

Report for: Audit Committee – 10th November 2025

Item number: 8

Title: Treasury Management Q1 Report 2025/26

Report authorised by: Josephine Lyseight, Director of Finance (Deputy S151 Officer)

Lead Officer: Sam Masters, Head of Finance – Treasury and Banking
Sam.Masters@Haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: N/A

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve treasury management reports on a semi-annual and annual basis.
- 1.2. The Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2025/26 was approved at a full Council meeting on 3rd March 2025. The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk remains central to the Council's treasury management strategy.
- 1.3. This report provides an update to the Audit Committee on the Council's treasury management activities and performance for the quarter ending 30th June 2025, in accordance with the CIPFA Code.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. Not applicable.

3. Recommendations

The Audit Committee is requested:

- 3.1. To note the treasury management activity undertaken during the financial year to 30th June 2025 and the performance achieved which is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.2. To note that all treasury activities were undertaken in line with the approved Treasury Management Strategy.

4. Reason for Decision

4.1. Not applicable.

5. Other options considered

5.1. Not applicable.

6. Background information

6.1. The Council's treasury management activity is underpinned by CIPFA's Treasury Management in Public Services: Code of Practice (the CIPFA Code), which requires local authorities to produce annually, Prudential Indicators and a Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

6.2. CIPFA has defined Treasury management as: "The management of the authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."

6.3. The CIPFA Code recommends that members are informed of treasury management activities at least twice a year. Following an amendment to the Council's constitution in 2023, it was determined that the reviewing and monitoring of treasury policy, strategy and activity is delegated to the Audit Committee. This Committee receives quarterly treasury management update reports, including a mid-year and annual report.

6.4. However, overall responsibility for treasury management remains with full Council, and the Council approved the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and set the Prudential Indicators for 2025/26 on 3rd March 2025.

6.5. Government guidance on local authority treasury management states that local authorities should consider the following factors in the order they are stated:

Security → Liquidity → Yield

6.6. The Treasury Management Strategy reflects these factors and is explicit that the priority for the Council is the security of its funds. However, no treasury activity is without risk and the effective identification and management of risk are integral to the Council's treasury management activities.

Economic Background

6.7. The quarter started to significant financial market volatility as US President Donald Trump announced a wide range of 'reciprocal' trade tariffs in early April, causing equity markets to decline sharply which was subsequently followed by bond markets as investors were increasingly concerned about US fiscal policy. As the UK was included in these increased tariffs, equity and bond markets here were similarly affected by the uncertainty and investor concerns.

6.8. President Trump subsequently implemented a 90-day pause on most of the tariffs previously announced, which has been generally positive for both equity and bond markets since, but heightened uncertainty and volatility remained a feature over the period.

- 6.9. Having started the financial year at 4.5%, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut Bank Rate to 4.25% in May. The 5-4 vote was split with the majority wanting a 25bps cut, two members voting to hold rates at 4.5% and two voting for a 50bps reduction. At the June MPC meeting, the committee voted by a majority of 6-3 to keep rates on hold. The three dissenters wanted an immediate reduction to 4%. This dovish tilt by the Committee was expected to continue with financial markets anticipating the next cut would be in August, in line with the publication of the next quarterly Monetary Policy Report (MPR) which was correct as the rate was further cut to 4%.

Table 1: BoE Base Rate – Quarterly Movement

	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-24
BoE Bank Rate	5.00%	4.75%	4.50%	4.25%

Borrowing Activity

- 6.10. As outlined in the treasury strategy, the Council's primary objective when borrowing is to strike an appropriately low-risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Council's long-term plans change being a secondary objective. The Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising longer-term stability of the debt portfolio.
- 6.11. After substantial rises in interest rates since 2021 many central banks have now begun to reduce their policy rates, albeit slowly. Gilt yields have been volatile but have reduced slightly except in the longer term in response to expectations of lower future interest rates. There has been a slight increase in gilt yields for period of around 30 years and longer, which is due primarily to an increased uncertainty premium being priced into the longer period.
- 6.12. The table below shows the movement in rates offered across the various PWLB maturities for the 12 months to 30th June 2025. The rates shown includes the 0.20% certainty discount rate offered by the PWLB to qualifying authorities.

PWLB Maturity	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25
10 year	4.79	5.43	5.42	5.27
20 year	5.27	5.86	5.91	5.88
50 year	5.13	5.68	5.67	5.71

- 6.13. As part of its strategy for funding previous and current years' capital programmes, the Council held £1,056.3 million in loans on 30th June 2025. The Council has a significant capital programme which will largely be financed by new borrowing in the upcoming years. The Council plans to maintain a balanced portfolio of short and long-term borrowing.
- 6.14. Further details on the borrowing activity of the Council over the period can be found in section 4 of Appendix 1 to this report.

Treasury Investment Activity

- 6.15. In accordance with the CIPFA Code and government guidance, the Council aims to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, when making treasury investments. The aim is to prioritise the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the optimum rate of return or yield.
- 6.16. Throughout the quarter the Council's investment balances ranged between £13.6m million and £83.3 million due to timing differences between income and expenditure, ending at £95.m on 30th June 2025.
- 6.17. Overnight deposit rates for the Debt Management Account Deposit Facility ranged between 4.2-4.45%. MMF rates ranged between 4.25–4.54%
- 6.18. The following table shows how the Council's current Treasury investments compare with other local authorities.

	Credit Score	Credit Rating	Bail-in Exposure	Weighted Ave. Maturity (Days)	Rate of Return
31.03.2025	4.95	A+	100%	1	4.52%
30.06.2025	4.01	AA-	30%	1	4.23%
Similar Local Authorities	4.76	A+	78%	11	4.37%
All Local Authorities	4.56	A+	62%	10	4.36%

Further details on the Council's treasury investment activity over the period can be found in section 5 of Appendix 1 to this report.

Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

- 6.19. The Council measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using several indicators that are set when the Treasury Management Strategy is approved in advance of the new financial year.
- 6.20. The Chief Finance Officer reports that all treasury management activities carried out during the year were fully compliant with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy.
- 6.21. A detailed assessment of the Council's compliance with the agreed upon Treasury Management Indicators can be found in section 8 of Appendix 1 to this report.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 7.1. Not applicable.

8. Carbon and Climate Change

- 8.1. Not applicable.

9. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

- 9.1. Finance comments are included throughout the attached report.

Director of Legal and Governance [Haydee Nunes de Souza, Head of Legal Service]

9.2. The Head of Legal Services has been consulted on the content of this report which is consistent with legislation governing the financial affairs of the Council. In particular, the Council must comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the Local Authorities (Capital Financing & Accounting – England) Regulations 2003 and the CIPFA Treasury Management code.

9.3. In considering the report Members must take into account the expert financial advice available to it and any further oral advice given at the meeting of the Committee

9.4. Equalities

9.5. There are no equalities issues arising from this report.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1 – Treasury Management Update Report – Q1 2025/26

11. Background Papers

11.1. None

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Appendix 1 - Treasury Management Update Report Q1 2025/26

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve, as a minimum, treasury management semi-annual and annual reports.
- 1.2. This report includes the requirement in the 2021 Code, Mandatory from 1st April 2023, of reporting the treasury management prudential indicators.
- 1.3. The Council's treasury management strategy for 2025/26 was approved at a full Council meeting on 3rd March 2025. The Council has borrowed and invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk remains central to the Council's treasury management strategy.

2. External Context (provided by the Council's treasury management advisor, Arlingclose)

Economic background

- 2.1. The quarter started to significant financial market volatility as US President Donald Trump announced a wide range of 'reciprocal' trade tariffs in early April, causing equity markets to decline sharply which was subsequently followed by bond markets as investors were increasingly concerned about US fiscal policy. As the UK was included in these increased tariffs, equity and bond markets here were similarly affected by the uncertainty and investor concerns.
- 2.2. President Trump subsequently implemented a 90-day pause on most of the tariffs previously announced, which has been generally positive for both equity and bond markets since, but heightened uncertainty and volatility remained a feature over the period.
- 2.3. UK headline consumer price inflation (CPI) increased over the quarter, rising from an annual rate of 2.6% in March to 3.4% in May, well above the Bank of England's 2% target. The core measure of inflation also increased, from 3.4% to 3.5% over the same period. May's inflation figures were generally lower than in the previous month, however, when CPI was 3.5% and core CPI 3.8%. Services inflation was 4.7% in May, a decline from 5.4% in the previous month.
- 2.4. Data released during the period showed the UK economy expanded by 0.7% in the first quarter of the calendar year, following three previous quarters of weaker growth. However, monthly GDP data showed a contraction of 0.3% in April, suggesting growth in the second quarter of the calendar year is unlikely to be as strong as the first.
- 2.5. Labour market data appeared to show a softening in employment conditions as weaker earnings growth was reported for the period February to April 2025, in what would no doubt be welcome news to Bank of England (BoE) policymakers. Regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 5.2% for the 3 month period, year on year, while total earnings was 5.3%. Both the employment and unemployment rates increased, while the economic inactivity rate and number of vacancies fell.
- 1.1. Having started the financial year at 4.5%, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut Bank Rate to 4.25% in May. The 5-4 vote was split with the majority wanting a 25bps cut, two members voting to hold rates at 4.5% and two voting for a 50bps reduction. At the June MPC meeting, the committee voted by a majority of 6-3 to keep rates on hold. The three dissenters wanted an immediate reduction to 4%.

This dovish tilt by the Committee was expected to continue with financial markets anticipating the next cut would be in August, in line with the publication of the next quarterly Monetary Policy Report (MPR) which was correct as the rate was further cut to 4%.

2.6. Table 1: BoE Base Rate – Quarterly Movement

	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25
BoE Bank Rate	5.00%	4.75%	4.50%	4.25%

- 2.7. The May version of the MPR highlighted the BoE's view that disinflation in domestic inflation and wage pressures were generally continuing and that a small margin of excess supply had opened in the UK economy, which would help inflation to fall to the Bank's 2% over the medium term. While near-term GDP growth was predicted to be higher than previously forecast in the second quarter of calendar 2025, growth in the same period the following year was trimmed back, partly due to ongoing global trade developments.
- 2.8. Arlingclose, the authority's treasury adviser, maintained its central view that Bank Rate would continue to fall, and that the BoE would focus more on weak GDP growth rather than stickier and above-target inflation. Two more cuts to Bank Rate are expected during 2025, taking the main policy rate to 3.75%, however the balance of risks is deemed to be to the downside as weak consumer sentiment and business confidence and investment impact economic growth.
- 2.9. Despite the uncertainty around US trade policy and repeated calls for action from the US President, the US Federal Reserve held interest rates steady during the period, maintaining the Fed Funds Rate at 4.25%-4.50%. The decision in June was the fourth consecutive month where no changes were made to the main interest rate and came despite forecasts from Federal policymakers that compared to a few months ago they now expected lower growth, higher unemployment and higher inflation.
- 2.10. The European Central Bank cut rates in June, reducing its main refinancing rate from 2.25% to 2.0%, and representing the eighth cut in just over a year. ECB noted heightened uncertainty in the near-term from trade and that stronger economic growth in the first quarter of the calendar may weaken. Inflation in the region rose to 2.0% in June, up from an eight-month low of 1.9% in the previous month but in line with the ECB's target. Inflation is expected to stay broadly around the 2% target over the next year or so.

Financial markets

- 2.11. After the sharp declines seen early in the quarter, sentiment in financial markets showed signs of improvement during the period, but bond and equity markets remained volatile. Early in the period bond yields fell, but then uncertainty from the impact of US trade policy caused bonds to sell-off but from the middle of May onwards, yields have steadily declined, but volatility continues. Equity markets sold off sharply in April but have seen gained back most of the previous declines, with investors seemingly remaining bullish in the face of ongoing uncertainty.
- 2.12. Over the quarter, the 10-year UK benchmark gilt yield started at 4.65% and ended at 4.49% having hit 4.82% early in April and falling to 4.45% by the end of the same month. While the 20-year gilt started at 5.18%, fell to 5.02% a few days later before jumping to 5.31% within a week, and then ending the period at 5.16%. The Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA) averaged 4.31% over the quarter to 30th June.
- 2.13. The table below shows the movement of the major benchmark gilt yields throughout the period.

Table 2: Gilt Yields

Benchmark Gilt Yield	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25
5 year	3.76%	4.35%	4.28%	3.95%
10 year	4.00%	4.57%	4.68%	4.49%
20 year	4.51%	5.08%	5.21%	5.16%

The Sterling Overnight Rate (SONIA) averaged 4.31% over the period 1st April to 30th June 2025.

Credit review

- 2.14. Arlingclose maintained its advised recommended maximum unsecured duration limit on the majority of the banks on its counterparty list at 6 months. The other banks remain on 100 days.
- 2.15. During the quarter, Fitch upgraded NatWest Group and related entities to AA- from A+ due to the generally stronger business profile. Fitch also placed Clydesdale Bank's long-term A- rating on Rating Watch Positive
- 2.16. Moody's downgraded the long term rating on the United States sovereign to Aa1 in May and also affirmed OP Corporate's rating at Aa3.
- 2.17. Credit default swap prices on UK banks spiked in early April following the US trade tariff announcements but have since generally trended downwards and ended the quarter at levels broadly in line with those in the first quarter of the calendar year and throughout most of 2024.
- 2.18. European banks' CDS prices followed a fairly similar pattern, albeit some German banks are modestly higher compared to the previous quarter. Trade tensions between Canada and the US caused Canadian bank CDS prices to rise over the quarter and remain elevated compared to earlier in 2025 and in 2024, while Singaporean and Australian lenders CDS rose initially in April but have since trended downwards, albeit are modestly higher than in previous recent periods.
- 2.19. Overall, at the end of the period CDS prices for all banks on Arlingclose's counterparty list remained within limits deemed satisfactory for maintaining credit advice at current durations.
- 2.20. Financial market volatility is expected to remain a feature, at least in the near term and, credit default swap levels will be monitored for signs of ongoing credit stress. As ever, the institutions and durations on the Authority's counterparty list recommended by Arlingclose remain under constant review.

3. Local Context

- 3.1. On 30th June 2025, the Council had net borrowings of £951.8m arising from its revenue and capital income and expenditure. The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes. A breakdown of the CFR is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Balance Sheet Summary

	31.03.25
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	Actual £m
General Fund CFR	704.5
HRA CFR	626.8
Total CFR¹	1,331.3
Less: Other debt liabilities ²	(73.3)
Borrowing CFR - comprised of:	1,258.0
External borrowing	981.3
Internal borrowing	276.8

¹subject to audit²finance leases, PFI liabilities and transferred debt that form part of the Council's total debt

- 3.2. The Council continued to pursue its long-standing strategy of keeping borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, also known as internal borrowing. This approach aims to manage both interest rate risk and refinancing risk. The goal is to minimise interest costs and provide flexibility when deciding whether the Council should take on new borrowing from external sources.
- 3.3. The treasury management position on 30th June 2025 and the change over the quarter is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Treasury Management Summary

Type of Borrowing/Investment	31.03.25 Balance £m	Movement £m	30.06.25 Balance £m	30.06.25 Weighted Av. Rate %
Long-term borrowing	906.3	87.0	993.3	3.60%
Short-term borrowing	75.0	(18.0)	57.0	4.69%
Total borrowing	981.3	69.0	1,050.3	3.62%
Short-term investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00%
Cash and cash equivalents	13.6	84.9	98.5	4.23%
Total investments	13.6	84.9	98.5	4.52%
Net borrowing	967.6	(15.9)	951.8	

4. Borrowing Activity

- 4.1. CIPFA's 2021 Prudential Code emphasises that local authorities should not borrow to invest primarily for financial returns. Local authorities should not make any investment or spending decision that increases the capital financing requirement, resulting in new borrowing, unless such decisions are directly and primarily related to the functions of the local authority. Local authorities are no longer permitted to secure PWLB loans for purchasing investment assets primarily for yield unless the loans are for refinancing purposes.
- 4.2. The Council has not invested in assets primarily for financial return or that are not primarily related to the functions of the Council. It has no plans to do so in the future.

Borrowing strategy during the period

- 4.3. As outlined in the treasury strategy, the Council's primary objective when borrowing is to strike an appropriately low-risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Council's long-term plans change being a secondary objective. The Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising longer-term stability of the debt portfolio.
- 4.4. After substantial rises in interest rates since 2021 many central banks have now begun to reduce their policy rates, albeit slowly. Gilt yields have been volatile but have reduced slightly except in the longer term in response to expectations of lower future interest rates. There has been a slight increase in gilt yields for period of around 30 years and longer, which is due primarily to an increased uncertainty premium being priced into the longer period.
- 4.5. The Public Works and Loans Board (PWLB) certainty rate for 10-year maturity loans was 5.42% at the end of March 25 and 5.27% at the end of quarter 1 2025/26. The lowest available 10-year maturity rate was 5.17% and the highest was 5.56%. Rates for 20-year maturity loans ranged from 5.71% to 6.16% during the period, and 50-year maturity loans from 5.46% to 5.97%. The cost of short-term borrowing from other local authorities has been similar to Base Rate during the period at 4.0% to 4.5%.
- 4.6. Table 4 shows the movement in rates offered across the various PWLB maturities at the end of each quarter for the 12 months to 30th June 25. The rates shown include the 0.20% certainty discount rate offered by the PWLB to qualifying authorities

Table 4: PWLB Rates

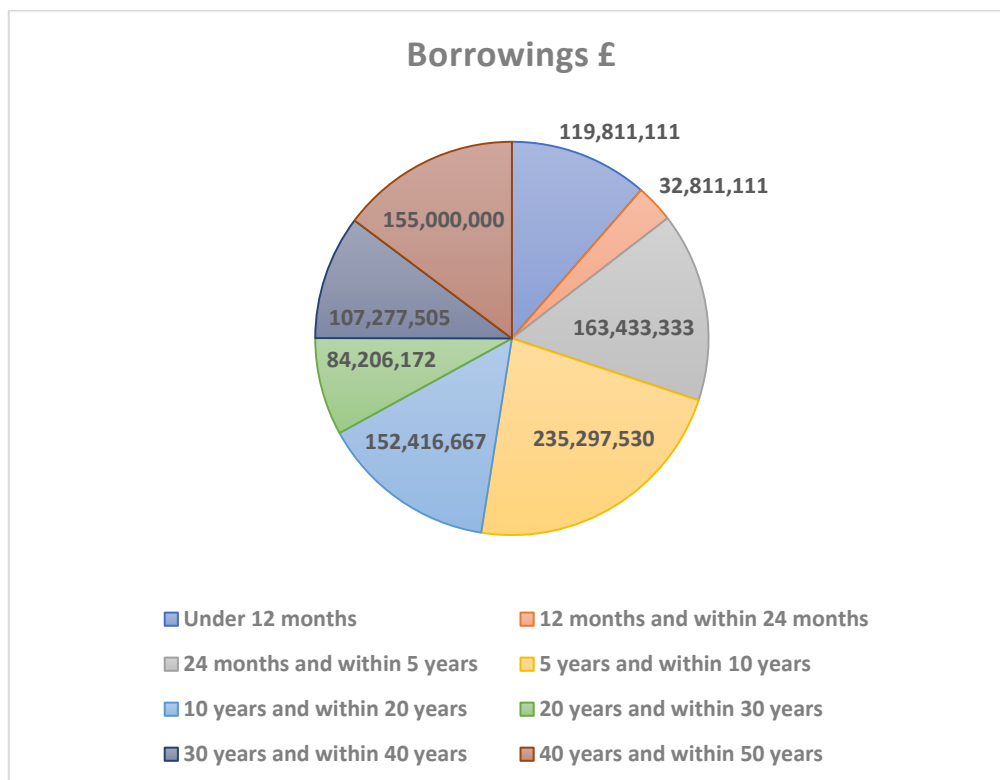
PWLB Maturity	Sep-24 %	Dec-24 %	Mar-25 %	Jun-25 %
10 year	4.79	5.43	5.42	5.27
20 year	5.27	5.86	5.91	5.88
50 year	5.13	5.68	5.67	5.71

- 4.7. On 15 June 2023, a new HRA PWLB rate was made available to qualifying authorities. This rate offers a further 0.40% discount to the currently available certainty rate, 0.60% in total. The Autumn Budget 2024 confirmed the rate would now be available until March 2026. The discounted rate is to support local authorities borrowing for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and refinancing existing HRA loans. It provides an opportunity for the Council to undertake additional HRA-related borrowing and replace any maturing HRA loans during this period.
- 4.8. As part of its strategy for funding previous and current years' capital programmes, the Council held £1,050.3 million in loans at 30th June 2025, an increase of £69.0 million compared to 31st March 2025.
- 4.9. The outstanding loans on 30th June 25 are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Borrowing Position

Type of Borrowing	31.03.25 Balance £m	Net Movement £m	30.06.25 Balance £m	30.06.25 Weighted Ave. Rate %	30.06.24 Weighted Ave. Maturity years
Public Works Loan Board	806.3	137.0	943.	3.54%	17.1
Banks (LOBO)	100.0	(50.0)	50.0	4.75%	25.8
Local authorities	75.0	(18.0)	57.0	4.69%	0.7
Total borrowing	981.3	69.0	1,050.3	3.66%	18.1

- 4.10. The Council has a significant capital programme that extends into the foreseeable future. A large proportion of this program will need to be financed by borrowing. This borrowing will be undertaken by the Council during the current and upcoming years. The Council's borrowing decisions are not based on any single outcome for interest rates, and it maintains a balanced portfolio of short and long-term borrowing.
- 4.11. The maturity profile of the Council's borrowings on 30th June are shown in the chart below.



LOBO Loans

- 4.12. On 30th June 2025, the Council held £50m of LOBO loans (Lender's Options Borrower's Options), where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the interest rate at set dates, following which the Authority has the option to either accept the new rate or to repay the loan at no additional cost.
- 4.13. At the beginning of the period the Council held £100m of LBOB loans. However, the Council has been able to successfully negotiate the repayment of £50m of those loans at a significant discount to the market value which was valued at £57m on 31st March 2025, by Arlingclose. The £7m representing a premium for the embedded options, above face value. It is estimated that the early redemption of the loans will garner a cost saving to the Council £227k over the next 3 years, inclusive of fees and charges, due to replacement borrowing from the PWLB being at a lower rate. The 3 year timeframe being the next option date of 2028.
- 4.14. With market interest rates having risen, the probability of call options on the LOBOs being called has been higher than in the recent past.
- 4.15. The Council currently holds £50m of LOBO loans with call dates within the next 12 months. The Council continues to engage with treasury management advisors, Arlingclose, to assess the likelihood of the options being exercised. If the option is exercised, the Council plans to repay the loan at no additional cost. In doing so, the Council will use any available cash or borrow from other local authorities or the PWLB to repay the LOBO loans.

Table 6: LOBO Position as at June 2025

Lender Name	End Date	Original Principal £'m	Interest rate	LOBO Frequency Yr	Next Call Date
FMS Wertman	10/04/2053	20.0	4.75%	0.5	10/04/2026
FMS Wertman	10/04/2053	20.0	4.75%	0.5	10/04/2026
Dexia Credit Local	10/04/2043	10.0	4.75%	0.5	10/04/2026
Total borrowing		50.0			

5. Treasury Investment Activity

- 5.1. The CIPFA Treasury Management Code now defines treasury management investments as investments that result from the Council's cash flows or treasury risk management activity. These investments represent balances that need to be invested until the cash is required for business operations.
- 5.2. The Council holds invested funds, which represent income received in advance of expenditure, as well as balances and reserves held. Throughout the period, the Council's investment balances ranged between £13.6m and £95.8m due to timing differences between income and expenditure. The investment position on 30 June 2025 is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Treasury Investment Position

Type of Investment	31.03.25 Balance £m	Net Movement £m	30.06.25 Balance £m	30.06.25 Weighted Ave. Rate %	30.06.25 Weighted Ave. Maturity
Debt Management Office	0.0	68.5	68.5	4.20%	1 days
Money Market Funds	13.6	16.4	30.0	4.30%	1 days
Total Investments	13.6	84.9	98.5	4.23%	1 day

- 5.3. Both the CIPFA Code and government guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently, taking into account the security and liquidity of its treasury investments before seeking the optimum rate of return or yield. The Council aims to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return when making treasury investments, while minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and receiving unsuitably low investment income.
- 5.4. Over the course of the quarter, the Debt Management Account Deposit Facility's (DMADF) overnight deposit rates ranged between 4.20% and 4.45%. The Money Market rates ranged between 4.25% and 4.54%.
- 5.5. The progression of risk and return metrics are shown in the extracts from Arlingclose's quarterly investment benchmarking is shown in Table 9 below. These results demonstrate that there has been an improvement in the credit ratings and score of the Council's investments over the first quarter.

Table 9: Investment Benchmarking – Treasury investments managed in-house

	Credit Score	Credit Rating	Bail-in Exposure	Weighted Ave. Maturity (Days)	Rate of Return
31.03.2025	4.95	A+	100%	1	4.52%
30.06.2025	4.01	AA-	30%	1	4.23%
Similar Local Authorities	4.76	A+	78%	11	4.37%
All Local Authorities	4.56	A+	62%	10	4.36%

Scoring:

AAA = highest credit quality = 1; D = lowest credit quality = 26

Aim = A- or higher credit rating, with a score of 7 or lower, to reflect current investment approach with main focus on security

- 5.6. Most asset classes achieved positive performance over quarter 1 of 2025/26, although there was significant volatility across financial markets. The biggest source of this volatility was US trade policy uncertainty as US President Trump's 'Liberation Day' tariffs announced on 2nd April were higher and more wide ranging than had been expected.
- 5.7. This led to sharp drops in equity and bond market prices around the world while igniting worries about higher inflation and possible recession. With volatility ramping up, the US administration eventually softened its stance; tariff pauses and the start of a trade deal with China helping to appease investors and contributing to a relatively swift recovery in markets despite continuing uncertainty. War between Israel and Iran, with US intervention, was a major geopolitical event but had a muted impact on markets. Oil prices initially rose in reaction but ultimately ended the quarter at a similar level, allaying some fears of further inflation.
- 5.8. Improved investor sentiment after April, despite ongoing uncertainty, ultimately led to some strong equity market performance. In the US the S&P 500 rose by over 10% while in the UK the FTSE All-Share index achieved a 4.4% return and European equities 3.6%.
- 5.9. In fixed income markets, government bond yields generally ended the quarter lower despite significant volatility (so prices were higher) and corporate bond spreads recovered from tariff-induced widening, generally leading to low single-digit positive performance overall.
- 5.10. The gradual improvement in UK commercial real estate continued, with small rises in capital values across most sectors, while total returns continue to be driven by income.

6. Treasury Performance

- 6.1. The Council measures the financial performance of its treasury management activities in terms of its impact on revenue budget as shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Treasury Performance

	Actual to date £m	Budget to date £m	Annual Budget £m	(Over)/under £m
Borrowing costs				
General Fund borrowing	4.4	4.8	19.2	0.4
HRA borrowing	3.3	6.4	25.5	3.0
Total borrowing costs	7.7	10.4	44.7	2.6
Treasury investment income	(1.0)	(0.5)	(2.0)	(0.5)

- 6.2. Interest costs for borrowing the first quarter have been lower than budgeted for, principally due to the capital scheme spend not progressing as anticipated. Income generation has been slightly higher due the Council having higher than anticipated cash balances also due to the slower pace of capital spend.

7. **Non-Treasury Investments**

- 7.1. The definition of investments in CIPFA's revised 2021 Treasury Management Code includes all the financial assets of the local authority, as well as other non-financial assets that the local authority holds primarily for financial return. Investments that do not meet the definition of treasury management investments (i.e. management of surplus cash) are categorised as either for service purposes or (made explicitly to further service objectives) or for commercial purposes (made primarily for financial return).
- 7.2. The Investment Guidance, issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) and Welsh Government, broadens the definition of investments to include all assets held partially or wholly for financial return.

8. **Compliance**

- 8.1. The Chief Finance Officer reports that all treasury management activities carried out during the year complied fully with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy.
- 8.2. Compliance with the authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt is demonstrated in table 11 below.

Table 11: Debt Limits

	30.06.25 Actual £m	2025/26 Operational Boundary £m	2025/26 Authorised Limit £m	Complied?
Borrowing	1,050.3	1,673.1	1,723.1	Yes
PFI and Finance Leases	73.3	12.7	13.9	No
Total debt	1,123.6	1,685.8	1,737.0	Yes

- 8.3. Although not classed as borrowing, the Council's PFI balances and finance leases increased have increased as a result of the reporting changes brought in by IFRS16. Unfortunately, the boundary and limit for 2025/26 were set before the impact on the adoption was known. The boundary and limit for PFI and Leases will be revised upwards for 2026/27's TMSS.
- 8.4. The operational boundary is a management tool for in-year monitoring. Therefore, it is not significant if the operational boundary is breached on occasion due to variations in cash flow, and this is not considered a compliance failure. However, the council's overall debt remained well below this limit throughout the entire financial year.

9. **Treasury Management Indicators**

- 9.1. As required by the 2021 CIPFA Treasury Management Code, the Council monitors and measures the following treasury management prudential indicators.

Security

- 9.2. The Council has adopted a voluntary measure to assess its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit score of its investment portfolio. To calculate this score, a value is assigned to each investment based on its credit rating (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.), and the arithmetic average is taken, weighted by the size of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

	30.06.25 Actual	2025/26 Target	Complied?
Portfolio average credit score	AA-, 4.01	Above A, 6.0 or lower	Yes

Liquidity

- 9.3. The Council has adopted a voluntary measure to monitor its exposure to liquidity risk. This is done by tracking the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments over a rolling three-month period, without borrowing additional funds.

	30.06.25 Actual/£m	2025/26 Target/£m	Complied?
Total cash available within 3 months	98.5	30.0	Yes

Interest Rate Exposures

- 9.4. This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on the one-year revenue impact of a 1% rise or fall in interests was:

	30.06.25 Actual	2025/26 Target	Complied?
Upper limit on one-year revenue impact of a 1% <u>rise</u> in interest rates	£1.3m	£2m	Yes
Upper limit on one-year revenue impact of a 1% <u>fall</u> in interest rates	£1.2m	£2m	Yes

- 9.5. The impact of a change in interest rates is calculated on the assumption that maturing loans and investment will be replaced at current rates.

Maturity Structure of Borrowing

- 9.6. This indicator is set to control the Council's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of all borrowing were:

	30.06.25 Actual	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Complied?
Under 12 months	11.4%	50%	0%	Yes
12 months and within 24 months	3.1%	40%	0%	Yes
24 months and within 5 years	15.6%	40%	0%	Yes
5 years and within 10 years	22.4%	40%	0%	Yes
10 years and within 20 years	14.5%	40%	0%	Yes
20 years and within 30 years	8.0%	40%	0%	Yes
30 years and within 40 years	10.2%	50%	0%	Yes
40 years and within 50 years	14.8%	50%	0%	Yes
50 years and above	0.0%	40%	0%	Yes

- 9.7. Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

- 9.8. In the past, the Council has extensively used short-term borrowing (less than 1 year in duration) from other local authorities as an alternative to longer-term borrowing from the PWLB. This was due to lower interest rates at the time, resulting in revenue savings.

- 9.9. However, short-term borrowing exposes the Council to refinancing risk. This is the risk that rates will rise quickly over a short period of time, and will be at significantly higher rates when loans mature and new borrowing is required. With this in mind, the Council has set a limit on the total amount of short-term local authority borrowing as a proportion of all borrowing.

	31.03.25 Actual	2024/25 Limit	Complied?
Upper limit on short-term borrowing from other local authorities as a percentage of total borrowing	5.43%	20%	Yes

Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than a year

- 9.10. The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end were:

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual principal invested beyond year end	nil	nil	nil
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£10m	£5m	£5m
Complied?	Yes	Yes	Yes

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REPORT OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE No. 1, 2025/26

FULL COUNCIL 24 November 2025

Chair: Councillor Anna Abela Deputy Chair: Councillor Sheila Peacock

1. INTRODUCTION

This report to Full Council arises from consideration of the following report by the Licensing Committee on the 06 November 2025; revised Statement of Licensing Policy 2026– 2031.

The Council in its role as a Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 (LA03) has a duty to determine, publish and keep under review its Statement of Licensing Policy, which has a five year shelf life but can be replaced at any time during that five-year period.

2. CONSULTATION RESPONSE / OUTCOME ON DRAFT STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY

We considered the consultation response/outcome on the draft Statement of Licensing Policy and discussed the following:

- In relation to page 21 of the agenda papers, paragraph 2.20 and 2.21, it was not clear on how it related to the Statement of Licensing Policy. The meeting felt it should be removed. It was agreed that paragraphs 2.20 and 2.21 would be removed under the current draft.
- Page 22 of the agenda papers (on counterterrorism) should specify the name of the Act, because it was not present in the paragraphs. There may be a lot of applicants who would not be aware of the regulations. The second sentence which read 'licensing law was not a mechanism for the general control of antisocial behaviour by individuals' was not related to counterterrorism. Antisocial behaviour was different from concerns about counterterrorism. The inclusion of the sentence did not offer clarity on the outline of anti-terrorism requirements.
- Page 26 of the agenda papers discussed alcohol related hospital admissions. The paragraph stated that alcohol was responsible for and continued to 2.5 times higher in males and females with figures of 7,000 deaths annually, 167,000 years and the cost to the NHS of £4 billion. It was not clear if these were national figures or just Haringey specific figures or national average figures.
- In relation to page 40 and 41 of the agenda papers, Tottenham Hotspur Stadium had a whole process around the bag size that people were permitted to bring into the stadium. They also had an airport style entry into the premises. Bags would be scanned and searched by the staff on the way in. Councillors could be invited to view the checks. There

had also been complaints made regarding the security checks made when NFL (National Football League) events were held at the stadium. More detailed bag and safety checks would be brought up with Tottenham Hotspur.

- In relation to paragraph 3.23 on page 72 of the agenda papers, the sentence 'all Londoners are able to travel, work and go out safely and confidently at night without fear of being victims of criminal offences' should be changed to read with the words 'it is the Council's ambition that all Londoners should be able to' or just 'Londoners should be able to travel' or 'all women should be able to travel safely in London'.
- A night-time economy was not necessary for an efficient public transport service.
- In relation to comments made in the report on page 20 of the agenda papers referring to vision for London as a 24-hour city, the meeting felt that these comments should be removed. Many residents across the borough may be concerned if the Council made blanket statements about supporting the 24-hour economy. The Committee agreed to delete paragraphs 2.16 to 2.19 on pages 20 and 21 of the agenda papers.

In relation to the consultation responses to the Statement of Licensing Policy and the equalities assessment, the meeting heard:

- The Ask for Clive initiative had not been included in the policy. The London Borough of Hackney had several nightclubs, whereas Haringey had one. Hackney also had the remit to issue licences to sexual entertainment venues (SEVs). Some of the clubs in Hackney, if they were catering to different parts of the community, then they would have different measures in place. Haringey was recently seeing some LGBTQ events coming into the borough, mainly in the South Tottenham area. Hackney were making some changes to their cumulative impact policies impacting on some of the businesses in the Hackney borough. Haringey had resolved not to have SEVs in the borough and this had been in place for many years.
- Events typical of SEVs taking place at a Haringey premises could be done, but had to be once a month. The premises that took advantage of the opportunity engaged in the Ask for Angela scheme. An Ask for Clive scheme within these events could be done. Licensing and a Police Licensing Officer would be happy hold discussions with the event organisers regarding the scheme.
- On page 33 of the agenda papers, under 2.14 on the prevention of crime and disorder, a bullet point could be added to promote awareness of the Ask for Angela and/or the Ask for Clive campaign.
- On page 73 of the agenda papers, under 3.25, the words 'in the night time economy' would be removed, but could be placed elsewhere as a reference, possibly on paragraph 2.6 on page 20 of the agenda papers which referenced planning.

- Councillor Ruth Gordon would be invited to the Licensing Committee to provide an update at a future meeting of the work the Council was doing in relation to Licensing.
- The accredited Hackney Nights scheme had a zero-tolerance approach to hate harassment. A similar scheme in Haringey had not been pursued as the borough was not similar to Hackney. Haringey did not have the same makeup of high vertical drinking establishments. This was partly why Hackney had saturation policies in place. Instead, Haringey had set up a responsible retailer scheme. This was about encouraging retailers to ensure that they were following the law, aware of their conditions, doing all that they could to retail responsibly - not just with alcohol but across other items such as vapes, or cigarettes or food. Haringey's night-time economy was more food led.
- In relation to the Council setting up a paid for advice service in relation to licensing matters, the Council would need more resourcing because the Licensing team would need to ensure that the contributing Licensing Officer's role was a separate role so that the Council did not have a conflict of interest with ongoing licensing cases. The officer giving the advice needed to keep a close neutral position as, in the event the applicant did not have a licence granted, it was possible that the applicant may consider the advisor to be partly to blame.

The Committee RESOLVED

To ask Full Council at its next meeting to adopt the draft revised Statement of Licensing Policy 2026– 2031, set out at Appendix 1 of the attached report.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Full Council is recommended:

To adopt the draft revised Statement of Licensing Policy 2026– 2031, Noting and taking into account the EQiA at App 3 of the attached report.

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Report for: Full Council

Item number:

Title: Consultation response/outcome on draft Statement of Licensing Policy

Report

authorised by: Eubert Malcolm Director of Environment

Lead Officer: Daliah Barrett, 0208489 8232,
daliah.barrett@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/

Non-Key Decision: Key decision

Describe the issue under consideration

- 1 The Council in its role as a Licensing Authority under the Licensing Act 2003 (LA03) has a duty to determine, publish and keep under review its Statement of Licensing Policy, which has a five year shelf life but can be replaced at any time during that five year period.
 - 1.1 The current policy is due to expire at the end of January 2026. The proposed new Licensing Policy is attached at Appendix 1. The policy was last considered and published in January 2021: therefore, it must be reviewed before the end of January 2026.
 - 1.2 The Statement of Licensing Policy sets out the Council's approach to issuing licenses for the sale of alcohol, entertainment and the late night refreshment, the management of those licenses and the expectations the Council has of licensees.
 - 1.3 Local Authorities have power to publish a Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) where it considers that it would be inconsistent with its duty to promote the licensing objectives to grant any more licences to premises in one or more parts of its area. The consequence of declaring a CIA is that it puts in place a presumption of refusal for new business and may restrict growth for existing businesses. Haringey has not declared a CIA.
 - 1.4 The proposed draft revised policy has been compiled in conjunction with the Police, Public Health, the Noise and Nuisance Team and the other Responsible Authorities and partners.

2 Recommendations

That Full Council adopt the Statement of Licensing Policy 2026– 2031, set out at Appendix 1. Noting and taking into account the EQiA at App 3.

3 Alternative Options Considered

- 3.1 It is a legislative requirement that the policy be considered and adopted at least every five years, and that a public consultation is carried out. Failure to adopt the Statement of Licensing Policy (SOLP) would result in the Council failing to comply with legislation, therefore, no alternatives were considered.

4 Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The Council is obliged to review and adopt a statement every five years. The current policy will expire in January 2026. Therefore, a new policy has to be adopted.

5 Background information

- 5.1 Central to the Statement of Licensing Policy is the promotion of the four licensing objectives established under the Act. These are:

- **The prevention of crime and disorder**
- **Public Safety**
- **The prevention of public nuisance**
- **The protection of children from harm**

- 5.2 Members should note that the Statement of Licensing Policy must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the 2003 Act and must not override the right/s of any individual as provided for in that Act. Nor must the SOLP be inconsistent with obligations placed on the council under any other legislation, including human rights legislation. Members should also note that the Council has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, when carrying out its functions as a Licensing Authority under the LA03, to do all it can to prevent crime and disorder within the borough.

- 5.3 The SOLP provides transparency for everyone including local residents and businesses, who will be able to refer to the policy when making representations, and applicants when preparing their premises licence applications. The government recommends that the policy should also describe how the Licensing Authority's approach to Licensing will be integrated with the council planning, crime prevention, transport and cultural strategies and any action plan or strategy for the management of the evening economy and large events taking place in the borough.. The SOLP must also avoid duplicating other requirements e.g. health and safety regulations which already places a range of general duties on employers and licence holders.

- 5.4 The draft policy has been updated to apply changes in law and the Section 182 Guidance, including the update of pavement licensed areas and the sale of alcohol in these areas, an update on and links to immigration status documentation as well including wording to prepare for Martyn's Law. The majority of changes have been automatically incorporated into the policy document. A summary of some of the changes are below in 5.5

5.5 Summary of the main amendments

Section of policy	Reason for change /update	Page ref
All about Haringey	Information updated to reflect most up to date data and policies. Relationship with Planning Modern Day Slavery State of the Borough and	5

	the Corporate Plan. Licensed premises have an impact on the community the information sets the scene of the challenges facing Haringey as well as the aspirations. Addressing risk and harms to women and vulnerable people in the nighttime economy.	
Alcohol harm and Public Health	Wording on the impact of alcohol on young people and borough expectations on preventing harm.	6
Pavement license and alcohol sales	Update from Section 182 guidance, including the updates of pavement licences.	
Demonstrating local knowledge	Local knowledge, reflect how licensing plays a role. Raise awareness of these issues in the licensed trade across the borough	13
Major events	Wording updated on expectations of management of large events. Wording inserted to say that matters of this nature will be done under a public safety concern by the Safety Advisory Group on a case-by-case basis	13
Immigration wording updated	Updates and link to immigration status documentation	42
Martyn's Law	New Powers -advice on getting prepared	50
Various policy positions	New sections outlining expectations in the following areas: Addressing risks and harms to women and vulnerable people in the nighttime economy.	47 -62

	Highlighting expectations for online alcohol delivery services and dark kitchens to improve the operation and oversight of alcohol sales. Ensuring licenses are aware of their responsibilities in relation to drink spiking. outlining expectations on the dispersal of patrons from premises	
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5.6 The Policy sets out the council's standards that operators are expected to achieve and address issues that licensable activities may cause in relation to location of premises, hours of operation etc.

5.7 Before determining the Policy, the Licensing Authority must consult the persons listed in section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003. As is good practice, the Licensing Authority has consulted widely and not limiting the consultation to the persons listed in section 5(3) of the Act. The work carried out in developing and improving the council's Policy will continue after this draft Policy has been adopted. The possibility of declaring a cumulative impact zone to limit the growth of Off Licences in certain parts of the borough, is a separate piece of work that can be undertaken with key stakeholders and members will be given the opportunity to discuss this option at a later date and to inform any future review of the Policy and its outcomes.

5.8 Cumulative Impact Policy

The effect of adopting a special policy of this kind is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates or variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused, or subject to certain limitations, following relevant representations. Once a policy is adopted it will need to be kept under review. Both Public Health and Police Licensing Team have expressed a view that a CIPs should be considered for Off Licences only in parts of High Road N17 and West Green Road. This requires a more in-depth research and gathering evidence so is not part of this current process. Evidence will be gathered and evaluated to ascertain if the threshold has been met to declare such a policy in 2026 as a separate piece of work.

5.9 Martyn's Law overview

Martyn's Law, named after a victim of the Manchester Arena bombings, is a bill that requires those responsible for publicly accessible venues in the UK to take steps to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks. It places a statutory duty on premises and events to implement reasonably practicable public protection procedures and measures.

6. Contribution to strategic outcomes

6.1 The Corporate Delivery Plan 2024-26 outlines our strategic objectives, priorities, and initiatives aimed at creating a fairer, greener borough. Our plan is set out in eight separate themes:

- Resident experience and enabling success

- Responding to the climate emergency
- Children and young people
- Adults, health and welfare
- Homes for the future
- Safer Haringey
- Culturally rich borough
- Place and economy

6.2 These themes demonstrate how we are focused on working collaboratively, in line with the Haringey Deal, with residents, businesses, and partners to tackle the biggest issues affecting our communities. We will work to make sure strong families, strong networks, and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential. We will work to create safe, stable, and affordable homes for everyone, whatever their circumstances, and neighbourhoods with strong, resilient, and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean, and green.

6.3 Licensing is about regulating the carrying on of licensable activities within the terms of the Act. The statement of licensing policy should make it clear that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business carrying on licensable activities. However, the guidance also states that licensing law is a key aspect of such control and should always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy. It is therefore desirable that the statement of licensing policy is in line with the council's wider objectives and consistent with other policies.

7 Consultation process

7.1 In line with the Constitution, the Licensing Committee gave approval for consultation on Draft Statement of Licensing Policy on 11th August 2025. A six-week consultation has been undertaken which ended on 22nd September 2025. Persons consulted included, Chief Police Officer, London Fire Brigade, Director of Public Health, local premises licence holders, club premises licence certificate holders as well as bodies representative of businesses and residents, Planning, Trading Standards, Children Safeguarding, Environmental Health, Public Safety, Noise Team, Licensing Authority and the Home Office. The Overview and Scrutiny Panel were also consulted.

7.2 The consultation took place online with respondents asked to complete a survey for the consultation. The online consultation received 42 responses and 2 additional responses were received directly by email. All comments received and the potential impact or not on the licensing policy are shown in App2

7.6 Adoption next steps - The consultation outcome is taken to the Licensing Committee to agree the policy to be presented to Full Council on 24th November for adoption. This will then be followed by a statutory public notice and the policy takes effect on 30th January 2026.

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

Finance

This report sets out the responses to the. The consultation exercise was conducted online and therefore at minimum cost. This cost relates to materials and officers time which is already accounted for within the existing budgetary resources.

The results of the consultation were taken to the Licensing Committee, prior to Full Council.

The timelines laid out are reasonable and achievable to ensure an updated policy will be ready in time to ensure the Council have a continued policy in force.

9 Procurement
N/A

10 Legal

- 10.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows.
- 10.2 Legal implications are set out in the body of the report.
- 10.3 It has been Haringey's practice to consult on its SOLP more widely than required by statute, and has continued to do so on this occasion.
- 10.4 In the case of R (Moseley) v Haringey the Supreme Court endorsed the following principles of consultation:
- That consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage.
 - That the proposer must give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit intelligent consideration and response.
 - That adequate time must be given for consideration and response; and
 - That the product of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account in finalising any proposals.
- 10.5 Consultation for the SOLP has been in accordance with the Mosley principles. Committee must conscientiously take into account the product of the consultation in considering adopt of the recommendation of this report.
- 10.6 Under the Council's Constitution, Article 4.01(a), approval of the SOLP is reserved to Full Council. Licensing Committee (by Part Three, Section B Section 2 Part 7 para 2(b) the Licensing Committee has the responsibility for formulating, reviewing and approving for consultation the Statement of Licensing Policy and (following consultation) recommending it and any revisions to it, to Full Council for adoption.
- 10.7 There is no legal reason why Licensing Committee should not adopt the recommendation made in this report.

11. Equality

- 11.1 The Council has a 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.

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.

- 11.2 A draft equality impact assessment has been completed and is attached as an appendix to this report. It is anticipated that there will be positive impacts for younger people, older people, disabled people, people from ethnic minority backgrounds, religious minority groups, both males and females and LGBTQ+ people. For other groups, there is no anticipated impact on the basis of their protected characteristics.
- 11.3 When framing its policy on licensable activities, the Council must work within the statutory parameters of the Licensing Act 2003.
- 11.4 The Council is required to review its Statement of Licensing Policy every five years and as part of that review it consults with the public. The Equalities Impact Assessment has been produced, with no known impact on the basis of any protected characteristics.

12 Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 Statement of Licensing Policy

Appendix 2 Responses from Consultation.

Appendix 3 - EQIA

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

The Licensing Act 2003 and secondary regulations

The Home Office Guidance to the Act published April 2018

Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982

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London Borough of Haringey

Statement of Licensing Policy 2026 - 2031

12	Review of the Statement of Licensing Policy	5
2.	SCOPE OF THE POLICY	5
2.6	Planning.....	6
2.16	Vision for London as a 24-hour City.....	6
2.22	Responsibilities under the Immigration Act 2016 and the Modern Slavery Act 2015	6
2.24	Health Act 2006	7
3.	PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY	8
4.	THE LOCAL HARINGEY CONTEXT	8
4.1	HARINGEY AND THE LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY	8
4.4	Haringey Licensed premises -Map showing density of alcohol licensed premises:.....	9
4.9	CHALLENGES FACING HARINGEY	10
4.32	LINKS TO THE CORPORATE DELIVERY PLAN.....	14
5	HARINGEY AS A MAJOR EVENTS DESTINATION	15
Section 2		
2.4	Operating schedules	17
2.33	ENTERTAINMENT INVOLVING STRIPTEASE AND NUDITY.....	24
2.35	Major events at Tottenham Hotspur Stadium /Finsbury Park/Alexandra Palace	25
2.36	Matters for consideration:	25
2.49	OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION.....	35
2.50	REGULATORY REFORM (FIRE SAFETY) ORDER 2005.....	35
2.51	HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK REGULATIONS 1999	35
2.52	A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO CUSTOMER SAFETY.....	36
2.54	ACCESS TO LICENSED PREMISES	37
2.55	THE PURCHASE AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS	38
2.56	AGE VERIFICATION POLICIES – MANDATORY CONDITION	38
2.57	AGE VERIFICATION POLICIES-APPLICANTS CONSIDERATIONS.....	38
2.58	CHILDREN AND RESPONSIBLE DRINKS PROMOTIONS	40
2.59	CHILDREN AND CINEMAS – MANDATORY LICENCE CONDITION	40
2.60	REGULATED ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN.....	40
2.62	RAISING AWARENESS OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND DEALING WITH THE RISK	41
2.63	Steps to reduce risks to children and young persons	41
2.65	What can licensees do to manage this risk.	42
Section 3		
31	PROCESS FOR APPLICATIONS.....	44
312	PARTNERSHIP WORKING	50
Partnership with responsible authorities and enforcement agencies.....		
3.13	Partnership working with licensees, trade and residents	51
314	ENFORCEMENT APPROACH.....	51
3.15	OPENING HOURS	53
316	TEMPORARY EVENTS.....	53
317	VENUE SAFETY AND ASSESSMENT OF RISK AT VENUES AND EVENTS	54
3.18	RISK ASSESSMENTS	54
319	REVIEWS.....	54
3.20	IMPACT OF MAJOR ENTERTAINMENT VENUES.....	56
321	NOISE DISTURBANCE IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS	57
322	PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS	57
3.23	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	57
325	VIOLENCE AGAINST VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY	58
3.26	STREET DRINKING.....	59
327	LATE NIGHT REFRESHMENT	59
328	SHISHA.....	59
329	VENUE CAPACITY LIMITATIONS.....	60
330	HEALTH	60
3.32	DISPERSAL AND ENTRY	61
3.33	DELIVERY SERVICES AND DARK KITCHENS	62
334	AGE VERIFICATION AND TEST PURCHASING.....	63
335	AUTHORITY AND DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR.....	64
3.36	NO SALES BELOW PERMITTED PRICE	65
337	COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING REGULATORY REGIMES	66
338	GAMING MACHINES	66
339	SCHEME OF DELEGATION.....	67
SECTION 4.....		
APPENDIX 1: WHAT TO EXPECT FROM A LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE HEARING.... HEARING PROCEDURE FOR LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEE		

APPENDIX 2: POOL OF MODEL CONDITIONS	72
APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY OF LICENSING TERMS	83

Haringey Statement of Licensing Policy

Section 1: Introduction, principles and context

1. Purpose of the Statement of Licensing Policy

1. The London Borough of Haringey (“the Council”) is the licensing authority under the Licensing Act 2003 (“the Act”) and is responsible for granting premises licenses, club premises certificates, temporary event notices and personal licenses in the London Borough of Haringey.
2. The purpose of this licensing policy is to outline the approach that Haringey Council will take to implementing the Licensing Act 2003. The policy will act as a guide for applicants, residents and Responsible Authorities under the Act.
3. This policy, along with current national guidance issued by the Home Secretary and primary legislation, forms the basis on which all licensing decisions are made.
4. The Council is required by primary legislation to promote through its actions the four licensing objectives. These are outlined in the Licensing Act 2003 and are:
 5. the prevention of crime and disorder.
public safety.
the prevention of public nuisance; and,
the protection of children from harm.
- 6 Each of these objectives is of equal importance in terms of licensing actions and decision making.
- 7 This policy:
 - Outlines the legal framework and responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and the i. associated Section 182 Guidance issued by the Home Secretary.
 - Makes clear the expectations the Council has for those engaging with the licensing system in Haringey: including license holders, license applicants, residents and Responsible Authorities.
 - Makes clear the expectations that those engaging in the licensing system in Haringey may have of the Council and other licensing partners.
- 8 The aim is to make the Licensing system in Haringey clear, simple and as effective as possible. The policy is set out as follows:
 - A clear statement of the legal framework and linkages to other legal frameworks and strategies.
 - The Haringey context and the aspirations and intent of the policy within that context.
 - The Licensing Objectives and the measures expected to promote them as required by the Licensing Act 2003.
 - specific policy points that will provide more detailed guidance on the approach the Council will take to specific issues and circumstances; and,
 - Appendices that will provide further useful information.
- 9 Each new license application or application for the variation of an existing license will, where a representation is received, be considered on its own merits. This will include the proposed venue and its operation, or proposed change to an existing venue and/or its

operation, as well as the context in which it operates. If no representations are made to an application, the Council must grant it in full.

- 10 Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each licensing authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every five years. The previous Haringey Statement of Licensing Policy was published on 30th January 2021.
- 11 In drafting this Policy, the Council has had regard for the Home Office Guidance issued under S.182 of the Licensing Act and has given appropriate weight to the views of consultees. When revisions of the guidance are published the Council will determine if revisions of this policy are appropriate.

12 Review of the Statement of Licensing Policy

- 13 Under the Act, the Council must carry out a review of its Licensing Policy every five years. Prior to publishing the revised version, the Council will consult fully with those individuals and organisations outlined under section 5 of the Act.
- 14 In addition, within the five-year period of the Licensing Policy the Council will review the Licensing Policy whenever it feels that relevant issues have arisen or significant changes to the s.182 guidance or the Act have occurred.

2. Scope of the policy

- 2.1 The scope of the policy is the oversight and management of the provision and holding of licenses under the Licensing Act 2003. The Act regulates the following licensable activities:
 - Retail sale of alcohol.
 - Supply of alcohol to club members.
 - Supply of hot food and drink between 23:00 and 05:00
 - Provision of regulated entertainment to the public or club members or with a view to profit.
 - Film exhibitions.
 - Performances of a play.
 - Indoor sporting events.
 - A boxing or wrestling entertainment.
 - Live music performances
 - Playing recorded music;
 - Dance performances; and,
 - Provision of dancing facilities.
- 2.2 There are a number of exemptions and details of these are set out in full in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Act.
- 2.3 The scope of these licensable activities are covered through application to the Council for a license to undertake these activities. These applications include applications for new premises licenses, club premises certificates, variations to these and reviews of license/certificates.
- 2.4 The scope of the policy will be subject to revisions to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State from time to time. When revisions are issued, there may be periods of time where the Haringey policy is inconsistent with the guidance. During such periods this Council will have regard, and give appropriate weight, to the revised guidance.

- 2.5 In the drafting of this policy the Council has had regard to Home Office Guidance issued under S.182 of the Licensing Act and has given appropriate weight to the views of consultees. When revisions of the guidance are published the Council will determine if revisions of this policy are appropriate.

2.6 Planning

- 2.7 It is understood that the Planning regime in Haringey has an impact on the Licensing regime. It is also noted that each of these regimes is covered by a separate legislative framework and administered through separate parts of the Council, with separate Committees overseeing the processes. However, the Council commits to working in alignment with the Planning regime as closely as is possible.
- 2.8 The use of premises for the sale or provision of alcohol, provision of entertainment or late-night refreshment or indoor sports is subject to planning control. Such use will require planning permission or must otherwise be lawful under planning legislation. Planning permission is generally required for the establishment of new premises or the change of use of premises.
- 2.9 In general, all premises which are the subject of an application, should have the benefit of planning permission, or be deemed permitted development. Licensing and Planning are separate regimes, but consents from both must be in place to operate legally. If there is variance between the hours given under a license and those permitted by the planning permission the earlier hours will apply.
- 2.10 Commercial premises need to have provision for collection of waste etc. Care should be taken to ensure that collection of rubbish and glass does not occur at unsocial hours.

2.11 Land owners consent

- 2.12 Where licenses are granted or temporary event notices are submitted for licensable activities to persons who do not own the premises/land where the licensable activity is to take place, this authorisation does not authorise the use of the premises without the prior consent of the land owner and does not allow an operator to breach any covenants or restrictions on the titles or leases for the use of land/premises.
- 2.13 With regards to public or Council owned premises/land there is no implied permission to use the premises/land with the issue of a premises license without obtaining separate consent from the appropriate Council department such as Highways, Commercial Estates, Parks or from Haringey Housing, who need to grant permission for the use of the land.

2.14 Other consents

- 2.15 Other consents such as planning permission are separate regimes and a premises licence or temporary event notice cannot be used unless all other relevant consents are in place.
- 2.16 Haringey has a number of town centers and wants to support businesses with a commercial food, drink, and entertainment offer, but with appropriate safeguards to maintain and promote the licensing objectives.
- 2.17 Responsibilities under the Immigration Act 2016 and the Modern Slavery Act 2015
- 2.18 The Council has responsibilities that relate to the prevention of immigration crime, specifically the prevention of illegal working in licensed premises. These responsibilities are outlined in Section 5: Licensing Objectives, and the subsection on the Prevention of Crime and Disorder. The London Borough of Haringey has a duty under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 to co-operate with the

Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner. We all have a duty to protect the most vulnerable in our society from these criminals who are willing to exploit them. We must all be vigilant for signs of this happening in our communities, the hospitality industry plays an important part in this regard. The legislation requires that checks are made to ensure Personal Licence holders and applicants for Premises licenses are checked to ensure their right to work in the UK. We will work with the Home Office and partner agencies on this issue. Haringey's Corporate Delivery Plan has a focus on People, as a borough we are committed to take a lead role alongside our partners in identifying and safeguarding those at risk of harm, exploitation or neglect.

2.19 Health Act 2006

2.20 It is expected that all licence holders will be compliant with the Health Act 2006 and all sundry Smokefree Regulations that govern smoking in licensed premises.

2.21 Public Sector Equalities Duty

2.22 Haringey Council has a duty under the Equalities Act 2010 to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between different groups
- Foster good relations between different groups

2.23 To support delivering this duty the Council will at all times have regard to the Equality Act 2010 and Haringey's Equality policy and guidance.

2.24 Council will implement the Statement of Licensing Policy in line with Haringey Council's Public Sector Equalities Duty.

2.25 The Licensing Act 2003 restricts the sale of alcohol to those 18 years of age and above, as such this effects a differential impact of the legislation underlying the Licensing Policy on those under the age of 18 years old. Research outlines specific additional health and social harms and levels of harm that those under the age of 18 years old are exposed to as a result of the purchase and consumption of alcohol. As such the Licensing Policy is likely to support a positive outcome for those under the age of 18. When applications are received the Council will consider these on their individual merits and will also ensure that the Public Sector Equalities Duty is applied where appropriate.

2.26 Counter terrorism- Martyn's Law

2.27 Crowded places, such as bars, pubs, nightclubs, and music venues have been targets of acts of terrorism across the UK and the world. The National Counter Terrorism Security Office has produced guidance to operators of crowded places giving advice to operators to reduce the threat of attack. Applicants and licence holders are encouraged to have regard to this guidance in the design and operation of their premises. The threat level should always be taken into consideration, especially when:

- a) Events / festivals are taking place which attract large numbers of visitors to the Borough.
- b) National and international sporting events are taking place and are televised in licensed premises.

2.28 When planning an event or festival the organiser must always consider counter terrorism and the measures that they need to put in place. In 2022 the Home Office, through the Protect Duty consultation, pledged to consider legislative approaches requiring venue operators to consider the risk of terrorist attacks, and to take proportionate and reasonable measures to protect the public. Links to a range of Counter Terrorism resources and training, can be found section 3.17.

2.29 The Act envisages that holders of authorisations should be responsible for matters that they

control. As such, licensing law is not a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the immediate vicinity of the individual club, business or licensed premises holding the relevant licence.

3. Principles of the policy

- 3.1 This policy sets out the general approach the Council will take when considering applications for licences. When determining applications and reviewing licences, the Council will have regard to:
 - the Act and related regulations; and
 - Government guidance issued under section 182 of the Act and this Policy.
- 3.2 When determining an application under these considerations, the overriding principle adopted by the Council will be that each application will be determined on its merits.
- 3.3 Applicants will be expected to address the licensing objectives in their operating schedule with particular regard to the nature of the location, type of premises, entertainment to be provided, and operational procedures. It is important that all operating schedules should be precise and clear on the measures proposed to promote each of the licensing objectives.
- 3.4 Only conditions appropriate and proportionate to the promotion of the licensing objectives will be attached to any licence, and the Council will have regard to the individual style and characteristics of the particular premises and events concerned. Licence conditions will not be imposed where other regulations or legislation exists to provide sufficient protection.
- 3.5 Licensees will be expected to comply with the Code of Practice of the Portman Group or equivalent. If a valid complaint is received, the stocking or supplying of products featured in the Portman Group's "Retailer Alert Bulletin" could lead to review of the premises licence, and ultimately a suspension or revocation of that licence if the Council considers that such action would undermine one or more of the licensing objectives.
- 3.6 Where there is a notification to hold a temporary event the Council will expect, where applicable, the holder of the event to comply with the relevant conditions attached to the premises licence where the event is to be held.
- 3.7 A notification of a temporary event should not be used to cover multiple events. The Council expects each notification to be for a single event, and the date and times that the event is to be held. One notification for 168 hours should not be used to cover more than one event.
- 3.8 The Council recognises that, in addition to the licensing objectives, it also has a duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in the Borough.
- 3.9 The Council will not take "need" (commercial demand) into account when determining an application. This is not a matter for the Council in discharging its licensing functions.

4. The local Haringey context

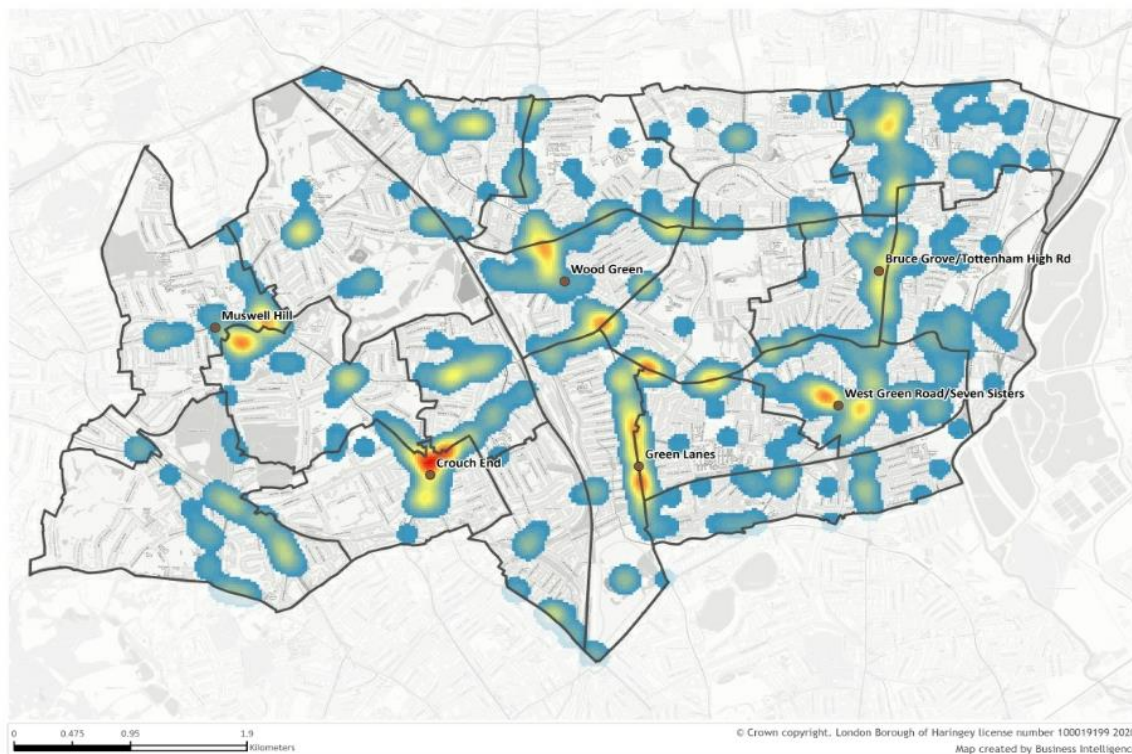
4.1 Haringey and the leisure and entertainment industry

- 4.2 Haringey is home to a number of iconic leisure and cultural institutions that attract people from across London and the UK, benefitting from the borough's excellent public transport links. The borough is the home of Alexandra Palace, the centre of many cultural events and activities. The

new Tottenham Hotspur Stadium in High Road Tottenham has come about through working in partnership with the Council, it has been redeveloped into a world-class multipurpose stadium. Finsbury Park has played host to major music concerts for many years and continues to attract a wide range of artists. It is an iconic venue where artists want to appear on stage at some point in their career.

- 4.3 Across the borough, Haringey has more than 1000 premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol and/or regulated entertainment and late night refreshment. There is a great variety of licensed premises – from community owned pubs to national chain bars, Turkish cafes to banqueting suites – catering for our diverse communities and playing an important role in making Haringey the borough what it is. The average density across London of population to licensed premises is 281 to 1. In Haringey it is 251 to 1, making Haringey 11th in London for outlet density. The Licensing Policy seeks to encourage premises that will extend the diversity of entertainment and attract a wider range of participants rather than premises mainly or exclusively focused on the sale of alcohol. The Policy aims to develop a more inclusive night time economy and promote high-quality premises that contribute positively to their neighbourhoods. In addition to licensed premises, around 900 small occasional events take place under temporary event notices each year. This number is likely to grow year on year.

4.4 Haringey Licensed premises -Map showing density of alcohol licensed premises:



4.5 Geography

- 4.6 Haringey is situated in north London. It is not an inner London borough but does share borders with six other London boroughs. The borough contains diverse areas like Tottenham, Wood Green, Crouch End and Muswell Hill. Haringey is known for its diverse communities, vibrant cultural scene and large green spaces.

4.7 Our vision for Haringey

4.8 Haringey embodies the future of London: a borough that embraces growth and harnesses the strengths of diverse communities and innovative businesses to create an excellent place to work learn and live. As a gateway to central London we are determined to be a well-connected hub of activity rather than a dormitory borough. Our Community Wealth Building approach is a direct response to people and communities being left behind by economic growth, resulting in increasing inequality. Questions about fairness and equality are therefore at the core of Community Wealth Building. These should prompt us to consider not only who will benefit from any intervention or investment, but also whether all parts of our community are equally well equipped and supported to take advantage of the opportunities that exist to improve their prosperity and wellbeing with a focus on creating a good economy which supports our residents and businesses to thrive with an ambitious objective for achieving full employment and establishing Haringey at the epicenter of London's small and medium sized innovation economy. Our Housing Strategy and Local Plan lay the foundations for major house building and the regeneration of neighbourhoods with an exciting mix of employment, retail, entertainment and housing. Here we are building on our existing strengths: Haringey is a vibrant place to live, with many different cultures mixing together, and a fantastic variety of characterful High Streets – from the metropolitan centre at Wood Green to the boutiques and restaurants of Muswell Hill and Crouch End to the developing and growth in Tottenham – creating a strong sense of local pride. The State of the Borough Profile has been put together to provide all Haringey's stakeholders –from Officers and Councilors to Residents –with access to the data they need to understand the borough and can be accessed via this link:

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough>

4.6 Licensing policy has a key role in helping us achieve this vision for promoting growth, creating exciting mixed-use neighbourhoods and helping communities to continue to mix and live comfortably with one another. The entertainment and night-time economies make a valuable contribution to economic growth, through employment and local spend, and an effective Licensing Policy can ensure that these sectors grow in a positive and sustainable way. An effective Licensing Policy can also ensure that all neighbourhoods have a vibrant entertainment and night-time offer that reflects the diversity of the borough and provides space for people to come together.

4.7 Haringey's Corporate Plan lays out how the Council will seek to pursue its vision for the borough over the next four years. The principles of the Corporate Plan are reflected in the Licensing Policy, in particular the emphasis on working in partnership. The Licensing Policy lays out how the Council's Licensing team will work in partnership with the Police, Public Health and other Community Safety partners to analyse data and take intelligence led approach to licensing enforcement. It also describes how we will work with resident's associations and other community groups to ensure that Haringey residents have a real say over the development and operation of licensed premises in their neighbourhoods. Working in partnership is also about shared responsibility and the Licensing Policy lays out how we will look to build alliances with responsible businesses and traders associations to tackle problems together. It is through such partnerships that we will apply our commitment to prevention. By engaging early with businesses and educating them on how to avoid alcohol related problems, we can increasingly prevent the need for costly enforcement action.

4.8 Through partnership and prevention, the Licensing Policy will help ensure that the entertainment and night-time sectors are able to play their part in the diverse, dynamic and pro-growth Haringey that is being built through the combined efforts of residents, businesses and public sector agencies.

4.9 Challenges facing Haringey

4.10 Haringey ranks as one of the most deprived boroughs in the country with pockets of extreme deprivation concentrated in the east. Haringey is the 84th most deprived borough in England

and the 4th most deprived in London, yet it is also a borough of contrasts, with great prosperity and affluence in some communities.

4.11 Persistent inequalities are manifest in the health and wellbeing of our residents. The life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived wards is 7.6 years for men and 3 years for women. The borough is facing an obesity crisis with 1 in 5 reception aged children, and 1 in 3 10/11 year olds, measured as overweight or obese. The number of people with long term conditions like diabetes and heart disease is increasing and there are approximately 4,000 adults with severe mental illnesses – three times more than would be expected, even given Haringey's level of deprivation. There are also inequalities in educational achievement, access to employment and housing quality. The borough has seen twelve consecutive years of improvement in GCSE performance and A-levels scores, making Haringey one of the top 3 most improved areas. Yet too many of our young people still leave school without the skills needed to secure sustainable employment, blocking their access to one of the world's most dynamic economies at their doorstep. It remains our priority to make all of our schools good and outstanding and to ensure our young people are accessing the skills needed for the jobs of the future.

4.12 The Council's response to these challenges is to meet them head on with ambition, innovation and a commitment to work ever more closely with residents, businesses and public sector partners. Nowhere is our ambition greater than in our most deprived communities in Tottenham. Working with central and local Government, developers and major local businesses like Tottenham Hotspur, the Council has secured £1bn of public and private investment in Tottenham's physical environment. Over the next 20 years, this investment will deliver new homes, new transport links and stations, education and health facilities, green public space and 5,000 new jobs. Wood Green is another community that will be the focus of major regeneration that will look to build more homes and create better connections to Alexandra Palace. We are determined that regeneration will be shaped by the views of residents and are pioneering new governance structures to embed the resident voice in the key decisions.

4.13 We are also determined that regeneration has a transformative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents. Regeneration has the potential to promote health and wellbeing through the built environment in a number of ways, including designing infrastructure to increase ease of walking and cycling, increasing the accessibility and perceived safety of green space, and shaping the retail offer to promote access to healthy foods.

4.14 We are also keen to encourage innovative responses to the health challenge – such as promoting 'Healthy Catering' in the Food industry across the borough and Responsible Retailing scheme to the licensed premises. In Haringey we are adamant that economic growth has to be harnessed as an engine for tackling deprivation and the role of the Licensing Policy is to ensure that licensed businesses play their part. The aim of the policy is to ensure that licensed premises have a positive impact on their locality and where any premises do cause problems, they are addressed swiftly and in the most appropriate manner. Indeed, the need for responsibility and innovation is even greater in the licensed sectors, given the scope for negative impacts is so much higher, as the evidence shows.

4.15 Alcohol and public health

4.16 Health bodies were made 'responsible authorities' under the Licensing Act 2003 in April 2012. Although public health is not a licensing objective, the significant negative impact of alcohol on our residents, reflected in hospital admissions and deaths from alcohol related illnesses, alcohol induced crime and domestic violence can be used to inform the potential impact of the premises on the licensing objectives. Alcohol plays a significant part in the social lives of many people and the economic development. However, alcohol

consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. In 2023, there were 23 alcohol-specific deaths and 62 alcohol-related deaths recorded in Haringey and around 6,113 patients in Haringey were identified by their GP with Alcohol abuse or dependency. This is significantly higher compared to the North Central London (NCL) average. However, this is based on recording at GP practices, so the true prevalence is expected to be higher. The sale and availability of high strength, low cost alcohol is a particular problem in Haringey and contributing factor behind these figures.

- 4.17 According to Haringey's State of the Borough document the businesses in the Borough sell above the London average for litres of alcohol. This high level of sales can be contributed the fact that the borough hosts very large variety of music and sporting events at Spurs Stadium Finsbury Park and Alexandra Palace. The high level of sales points and high levels of potential unsafe drinking, may increase the risk of both health and social related alcohol harms. This has a large impact on our communities, such as alcohol fuelled crime and disorder, behaviour, street drinking and other hidden harms (i.e. dependency, family breakdown) domestic abuse and child safeguarding issues). Haringey has one of the highest rates of reported domestic abuse across London. While figures do not specify whether alcohol was a contributing factor, evidence from national studies show that alcohol misuse is associated with domestic abuse. Of all contacts to Children and Young People Services in Haringey, 70- 80% involve domestic abuse. More than 1 in 5 women have been subject to stalking or harassment at some point in their lives.
- 4.18 Alcohol misuse is also associated to more than 60 medical conditions including, from liver disease, Heart disease and strokes to types of cancer, hypertension and mental health issues. This has a significant impact on our health services, increasing demand for treatment, hospital admissions and long-term care.
- 4.19 Haringey has the twelfth lowest rate among all London boroughs and Haringey has the fourth lowest rate of alcohol- related hospital admissions of all five NCL boroughs. Alcohol is responsible for more than 7,000 deaths annually and it accounts for 167,000 years of life lost due to premature mortality nationally. The economic burden on the NHS is substantial, with an estimated cost of over £4 billion per year.
The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions was 2.5 times higher in males than in females. At ward level in Haringey, significant variations are evident relating to hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions during 2023/24. These variations generally correlate with patterns of across the borough as shown on the map (Figure 1.)
- 4.20 In 2023/24, Hornsey ward had the highest Indirectly Standardised Ratio (ISR) for alcohol-specific hospital admissions at 144, indicating that admissions were 44% higher than the Haringey average. Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane wards also had higher admission ratios with ISRs of 139 and 133, respectively.
- 4.21 Children's Services carry out assessments for Children in Need (CIN) in the borough. During these assessments, a range of factors affecting the child are recorded. In 2024, parental alcohol misuse was the most frequently identified factor, appearing in 7% of assessments (175 cases). Furthermore, Haringey adults in specialist alcohol treatment 15% (n=60) were parents living with children, and 9% (n=35) were parents not living with children. Among Haringey's most prolific young offenders, signs of poor parenting are evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases, parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1.
- 4.22 Data on alcohol consumption in children and young people is limited to national and local surveys conducted in schools. Results from the NHS Survey on smoking, drinking and drug use among young people shows that there has been a decline in alcohol consumption amongst young people in England over the last 20 years. The biennial schools survey completed by secondary school pupils reported a quarter of students had drunk alcohol before, but only 1% said they drank it regularly.

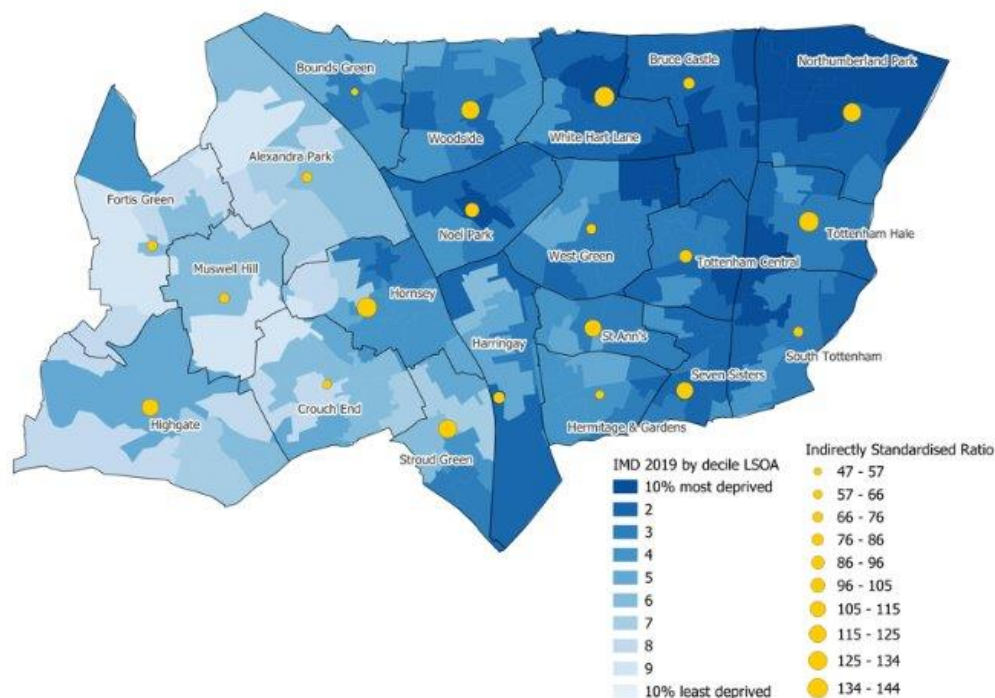


Figure 1. Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions by Haringey wards, 2023/24

Local health data around the impact on alcohol is collected as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) on alcohol and State of the Borough is a core source of data used to inform licensing decisions and broader activity of the Community Safety Partnership.

- 4.23 The issues highlighted above affect the young people of the borough and the expectation is that applicants and traders will be required to demonstrate a robust policy to ensure the protection of children from harm objective is fully considered. Licence holders failing to have regard for this will receive enforcement action as the challenges facing our young people with regard to availability and consumption of alcohol is a concern..

4.24 **Alcohol and crime/anti-social behaviour**

- 4.25 We know we face some significant challenges. London has a problem with serious violence, particularly with knife crime. Some of this is due to less funding for work to intervene at an earlier stage in order to put preventative measures in place. There have also been significant cuts to neighbourhood policing across London, which means that the police are less visible than they were. We want Haringey to be a safe borough for everyone who lives and works here; a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in a safe environment. As the borough continues to grow, becomes better connected and continues to be a destination for many Londoners, we will need to ensure Haringey remains a safe and pleasant environment for all. The Community Safety Strategy provides the partnership approach with an opportunity to set out how it will achieve that vision. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by section 97 and 98 of the Police Reform Act 2002, places a requirement on Local Authorities to co-operate in the reduction of crime and disorder in the Borough.

- 4.26 We will continue to work together with local people and businesses to ensure licensed premises are contributing to this requirement through the promotion of the licensing objectives. It is against this backdrop that Haringey will seek to robustly implement its policy to ensure responsible retailing

of alcohol and the impact on the wider community re considered and monitored. The Community Safety Partnership is now receiving anonymised data on alcohol related violence which may also be useful, particularly if it can be related to a specific premise(s).

4.27 Pavement Licence

- 4.28 The Business and Planning Act 2020 makes it easier for premises serving food and drink such as bars, restaurants and pubs to place tables and chairs on the pavement outside their premises for customers to use while consuming food and drink. This temporary license essentially permits the use of public highway space for business purposes, subject to specific conditions and regulations. To sell or serve alcohol on a pavement outside your premises you need both a pavement licence and a premises licence (or a temporary event notice) that permits alcohol sales. The pavement licence allows you to place furniture on the pavement, and the premises licence or TENS authorises the alcohol sales.
- 4.29 Licences will be subject to the Council's published conditions and any national conditions set by the Government. In some cases, extra measures may be required. This will be determined when assessing any application, on a case by case basis. Where a local authority sets a local condition that covers the same matter as set out in national published conditions, then the locally set condition takes precedence over the national condition to the extent that it is inconsistent with it. Obtaining a pavement licence does not confer the holder immunity in regard to other legislation that may apply, e.g. Public Liability, Health & Safety at Work, Food Hygiene and Safety, Alcohol and Entertainment Licensing, applicants must ensure all such permissions, etc. are in place prior to operating.
- 4.30 If a condition imposed on a licence either by the Council or via a National Condition is breached the Council will be able to issue a notice requiring the breach to be remedied. If the notice is not complied with, the Council may revoke the licence or take the required steps itself and recover the costs of doing so.
- 4.31 There will likely be an increase in public nuisance complaints as a result of this use. Residents who live nearby and find themselves disturbed by the activities taking place outside of venues will feel disadvantaged by this process. It is therefore important that the standard conditions adopted by the Council provide some safeguards for residents and they are made aware of how they can engage in the process.

4.32 Links to the Corporate Delivery Plan

- 4.33 Haringey's Corporate Delivery Plan lays out how the Council will seek to pursue its vision for the borough over the next four years. The principles of the Plan are reflected in the Licensing Policy, in particular the emphasis on working in partnership. The Licensing Policy lays out how the Council's Licensing team will work in partnership with the Police, Public Health, and other Community Safety partners to analyse data and take an intelligence-led approach to licensing enforcement. It also describes how we will work with residents' associations and other community groups to ensure that Haringey residents have a real say over the development and operation of licensed premises in their neighbourhoods.
- Working in partnership is also about shared responsibility, and the Licensing Policy lays out how we will look to build alliances with responsible businesses and traders associations to tackle problems together. It is through such partnerships that we will apply our commitment to prevention. By engaging early with businesses and educating them on how to avoid alcohol-related problems, we can increasingly prevent the need for costly enforcement action. Through partnership and prevention, the Licensing Policy will help ensure that the entertainment and night-time sectors are able to play their part in the diverse, dynamic, pro-growth Haringey that is being built through the combined efforts of residents, businesses, and public sector agencies.

4.34 The Corporate Delivery Plan outlines our strategic objectives, priorities, and initiatives aimed at creating a fairer, greener borough. Our plan is set out in eight separate themes:

- Resident experience and enabling success
- Responding to the climate emergency
- Children and young people
- Adults, health and welfare
- Homes for the future
- Safer Haringey
- Culturally rich borough
- Place and economy

These themes demonstrate how we are focused on working collaboratively, in line with the Haringey Deal, with residents, businesses, and partners to tackle the biggest issues affecting our communities. We will work to make sure strong families, strong networks, and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential. We will work to create safe, stable, and affordable homes for everyone, whatever their circumstances, and neighbourhoods with strong, resilient, and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean, and green.

4.35 ***Adults, Health and Welfare Outcome areas***

- A healthy and active population
- A welcoming borough with a vibrant voluntary and community sector (VCS)
- Residents connected with the right support at the right time in their neighbourhoods
- Secure and resilient lives
- Vulnerable adults are supported and thriving

In Haringey, we're all about looking out for each other. This part of our Corporate Delivery Plan is about making sure that every adult in our community gets the support they need to live a good life, no matter what challenges they may face. From staying healthy to getting the help residents need when times get tough, our services are here to support all. Our goal is to create a community where every adult feels valued, supported, and empowered to reach their full potential. Critical to this is taking an equitable approach, working hard to understand barriers and striving to address inequalities of access, experience, and outcome. Whether it's access to good quality leisure services or support and advice during the cost-of-living crisis. Haringey is committed to making sure that everyone can live their life to the fullest. The Statement of Licensing Policy will consider the health impact findings from the Alcohol Harm Strategy.

5 Haringey as a major events destination

5.1 Haringey is the home to the Tottenham Football Club Stadium, Finsbury Park and Alexandra Palace. This means that these venues host large events and events of international as well as national significance. The Council and Haringey Borough Police have policies in place to address issues relating to these events. The Licensing Policy outlines specific matters relating to large events and also matters set in a separate Public Space Protection Order. Applicants, residents and Responsible Authorities should consider these additional requirements, guidance and expectations when submitting applications within the footprint of these venues and locations.

Section 2: Licensing objectives

2.1 The Act provides a clear focus on the four statutory licensing objectives which the Council must seek to promote when determining an application. These objectives are:

- the prevention of crime and disorder,
- public safety,
- prevention of public nuisance, and
- protection of children from harm.

Due to the wide variety of premises and activities to which this policy applies, applications will be expected to address all aspects relevant to the individual style and character of their premises and events. These objectives are set out in more detail in this section.

Those making representations to the Licensing Sub-Committee must base them on the four objectives. All applicants communicate the promotion of the licensing objectives in their operating schedule part of the application form which is essential for the full consideration of the application by the Council and all parties.

2.2 Demonstrating local knowledge

Applicants are expected to demonstrate an understanding of the local area in which their premises will operate. Applicants are encouraged to provide a detailed operating schedule which demonstrates how the applicant will promote the licensing objectives. Applicants are expected to:

- demonstrate knowledge of the local area when describing the steps, they propose to take in order to promote the licensing objectives;
- undertake enquiries about the area in which the premises are situated to inform the content of the application;
- obtain sufficient information to enable them to demonstrate, when setting out the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives, that they understand:
 - a) the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;
 - b) any risks posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
 - c) any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) they propose to put in place which might help to mitigate any potential risks.

2.3 Where specific policies apply in the area (for example, a cumulative impact policy or a Public Space Protection Order), applicants are also expected to:

- demonstrate an understanding of how such a policy impacts on their application;
- any measures they will take to mitigate the impact; and
- why they consider their application should be an exception to the policy.

2.3 Demonstrated knowledge about the locality will assist applicants when determining the steps that are appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. For example, premises within close proximity to residential premises should consider how this will impact on patrons smoking, noise management and dispersal policies, to ensure the promotion of the public nuisance objective. Applicants are expected to consider all factors which may be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives, and where there are no known concerns, to acknowledge this in their application.

Applicants may consider canvassing the views of their neighbours and local residents as this can clear up any ambiguities and develop a relationship based on mutual cooperation before an application is made. This will assist the applicant by giving an understanding at the outset of what the community believe is acceptable in their area.

2.4 Operating schedules

Lists of matters which should be addressed in operating schedules are included in the Appendices to this document. Whilst applicants are strongly encouraged to consider these they should not be regarded as standard conditions and should be used and modified according to the individual application and location and to inform the operating schedule. By setting out a carefully considered operating schedule applicants can demonstrate that they have given thought to their application and its impact on the local environment.

- 2.5 An operating schedule should contain details relating to the promotion of the licensing objectives that are capable of being translated into enforceable conditions as, if there are no representations against the grant of the licence these will form the basis of the conditions that will be placed on the licence.
- 2.6 The failure by an applicant to clearly and fully demonstrate in the operating schedule that they have properly considered the promotion of the four licensing objectives is a legitimate concern should the application come before the Licensing Sub-Committee following receipt of relevant representations and may trigger a representation from the Council.

2.7 OBJECTIVES:

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

The council recognises that well run licensed premises can make a valuable and positive contribution to the local community through the local economy, tourism, and cultural development. However, poorly managed licensed premises, especially those offering late night alcohol and / or entertainment, or late night refreshment for large numbers of people, can become a serious source of crime and disorder or anti-social behaviour problems.

- 2.8 This authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries about the local area and prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of crime and disorder associated with the premises operation. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of crime and disorder and include positive proposals to manage any potential risk.

Relevant issues might include:

- Anti-social behaviour;
- Drunkenness on the premises;
- Public drunkenness;
- Violent behaviour;
- The possession of weapons;
- Drugs use;
- Underage drinking;
- Theft of personal property;
- Trafficking and illegal workers;
- Prostitution, lewd acts and similar offences;
- Child sexual exploitation;
- Harassment;
- Counterfeit goods;
- Non-duty paid goods and tax evasion;
- Maintenance of smoke-free environments, including shisha bars.

- 2.9 Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's licensing team, the police and trading standards when carrying out their risk assessments and in preparing their operating schedules.

- 2.10 While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.
- 2.11 The main part of this section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.
- 2.12 Where its discretion is engaged following consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to licences and permissions to deter crime and disorder, both inside and immediately outside the premises. As far as possible these will reflect local crime prevention strategies.
- 2.13 As an additional aide to good management, this authority recommends the range of qualifications designed to support the licensing objectives, available from the British Institute of Innkeeping (BII). Further information is available by contacting the BII by e-mail at the following address info@bii.org
- 2.14 Measures in support of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective – all premises**
When compiling operating schedules Applicants are strongly advised to give consideration to:
- **The setting of a safe capacity limit** – While often necessary on public safety grounds, this is equally important in order to prevent overcrowding giving rise to risk of crime and disorder;
 - **Use of crime prevention notices** – For use in circumstances where it would be helpful to warn customers of prevalence of crime which may target them, for instance, to warn of pickpockets or bag snatchers;
 - **Publicise details of the premises operation** – Display details of the premises opening and closing times;
 - **Installation of CCTV** – The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring crime both inside and outside of the premises. It can also help to provide valuable evidence in the event that an incident does occur. CCTV should be maintained in good working order and used at all times with a 31 day library of recordings maintained at all times and a member of staff on duty that is able to operate the CCTV system;
 - **The removal of low cost, high strength alcohol from offer** – To help reduce street crime and violence and anti-social behaviour from public drunkenness. Any beers or ciders above 6.5% are considered high strength;
 - **A written drugs policy** – Establish a clear written anti-drugs policy and publicise this to customers;
 - **Use bona fide suppliers** – Being mindful of the prevalence of counterfeit products, particularly alcohol and tobacco, to only stock from legitimate and traceable suppliers
 - **Denying access to hawkers** – Prevent counterfeit products, such as alcohol, tobacco, and other goods from being offered for sale upon the premises.
- 2.15 Premises supplying alcohol for consumption On the premises** - Consideration should be given to the measures set out below.
- **Use of plastic containers and toughened glass** – Consideration should be given to the use of safer alternatives to glass which would inflict less severe injuries if used as weapons.
 - Premises should be using reusable polycarbonate plastic receptacles as the alternative to glass. Single use plastics (both receptacles and straws) should not be used unless there is no alternative. Note: All plastic glasses, both single use and reusable, must carry the approved CE mark when used for draft beer, cider and wines;

- **Introduce bottle bans** – Decant drinks into glasses before being handed across a bar;
- **Provide seating for customers** – sufficient to ensure that the majority of customers do not have to stand;
- **Ensure good availability of soft drinks and food;**
- **Maintain control over the removal of open containers** – To prevent the use of containers as weapons in the street;
- **Off sales to be sold in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises to minimise public nuisance.**

2.16 Premises providing alcohol for consumption upon the premises and regulated entertainment in the night-time economy - Consideration should be given to:

- **Employment of appropriate number of SIA registered door supervisors** – for maintaining orderly behaviour in queues;
 - searching and excluding those suspected of carrying offensive weapons, or illegal drugs; keeping out banned individuals; or controlling admissions and departures. A minimum of two SIA would be expected on most premises;
 - **Make personal searches by door supervisors a condition of entry** – Including the provision of signage and female SIA for personal searches conducted on female customers and performers;
- **Provide door supervisors with search wands / search arches** – Maintained in good working order and used on all occasions;
- **Provide a drugs and weapons box** – Kept under the direct control of premises management with all seized drugs and weapons to be handed over to the Police in accordance with the Police instructions;
- **Install ID scanning and recording equipment** – Requiring all customers seeking admission to the premises to provide ID and agree to being recorded. Notices should be provided to this effect. PASS approved Proof of Age cards should be accepted as part of the age verification system; Government issued photographic ID
- **A last admissions policy** – For both admissions and readmissions. Publicise this at the premises;
- **A written dispersals policy** – Helping to reduce the potential for disturbance to local residents;
- **Co-operate with the Police and Council on Risk Assessments** Management should carry out a risk assessments on all DJ and Live music events and advise police of any medium or high-risk events so advice can be obtained to minimise the risk to the public. To participate in the voluntary partnership for venues and promoters;
- **Ensure certain performances and exhibitions are age appropriate**– That no film be exhibited or performance given that is likely to stir up hatred or incite violence against any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origin, disability religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender;
- **Police promote the use of CCTV to prevent and assist with detection of crime and terrorism. The following conditions should be included within relevant applications in consultation with the Police Licensing Officer:**

2.17 That a CCTV system be installed at the premises, be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use. The CCTV System must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises;

- That all CCTV footage be kept for a period of 31 days and shall be made immediately available to Officers of the Police and/or Council on request;
- That a member of staff shall be on duty at all times the premises is open who is trained in the use of the CCTV system and who is able to view, and download to a removable device, CCTV footage at the request of Police and / or Council Officers.

2.18 The Data Protection Act 2018 and the need to comply with GDPR controls how your personal information is used by organisations, businesses or the government. Where a premise collects personal data, including CCTV images and ID scanners in licensed premises, the licence holder should have a formal procedure in place regarding the use, retention and destruction of this data within a reasonable time period. <https://www.gov.uk/data-protection>

2.19 Designated premises supervisor / personal licence holders and authorisations for the retail sale of alcohol

This Authority recognises that neither the Act nor the mandatory conditions outlined elsewhere in this chapter require either a designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold or supplied. Nor does the fact that every sale or supply of alcohol must be made under the authority of a personal licence holder mean that only personal licence holders can make such sale or supply or that they must be personally present at every transaction.

2.20 However, this Authority wishes to emphasise that the designated premises supervisor and the premises licence holder remain responsible for the premises at all times including compliance with the terms of the Licensing Act and conditions attached to the premises licence to promote the licensing objectives.

2.21 This Authority considers it reasonable to expect therefore that either the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder will normally be present upon the premises at all times that alcohol is either sold or supplied or that proper arrangements are in place for authorisation of staff in their absence and for their monitoring. This Authority does recognise that there may be occasions when it is not possible for the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder to present but this Authority considers that this should not occur for any extended period and emphasises that there can be no abdication of responsibility in their absence.

2.22 Furthermore, this Authority expects that authorisations of other staff to sell and supply alcohol made By the designated premises supervisor, preferably in written form; and any other personal licence holders must be meaningful and be properly carried out.

2.23 It is understood that, ultimately, whether or not an authorisation has been given within the meaning of the Act will be a matter for a court to determine on the evidence before it when the issue arose, but this Authority notes the Secretary of State considers that the following factors should be relevant in considering whether there was real authorisation:

- a) The person(s) authorised to sell alcohol at any particular premises should be clearly identified;
- b) The authorisation should have specified the acts which may be carried out the person being authorised;
- c) There should be an overt act of authorisation, for example a specific written statement given to the individual(s) being authorised;
- d) There should be in place sensible arrangements for the personal licence holder to monitor the activity that they have authorised on a reasonably regular basis.

2.24 Attention is drawn; however, to the fact that recent provision has been made for certain community premises to apply for the removal of the mandatory condition relating to the requirement for a DPS and personal licence and replace this with an alternative condition making a Management Committee or Board of individuals responsible for the supervision and authorisation of alcohol sales. Where such application is made the Council will expect the Applicant to demonstrate that the arrangements for the management of the premises by the Committee or Board are adequate to ensure adequate supervision of the supply of alcohol on the premises. In cases where it is intended to make the premises concerned available for private hire, this Authority will wish to consider the arrangements for hiring agreements. This consideration will include steps to be taken to ensure that the hirer is aware of the licensing objectives and offences in the 2003 Act and to ensure that no offences are

committed during the period of the hire.

2.25 The sale and possession of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit products and the handling of stolen goods

The guidance to the Act indicates that offences can be committed by certain persons in licensed premises if they allow the sale or supply of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit goods on the premises. This is in particular relation to alcohol or tobacco products, but may also include the sale of other counterfeited products such as DVDs and CDs and the handling of stolen goods:

- Smuggled – foreign brands illegally brought into the UK;
- Bootlegged (duty evaded) foreign products brought into the UK in illegal quantities and / or resold in the UK;
- Counterfeit – Fake goods and packaging. Cheap low quality and often dangerous products packaged to look like premium UK brands.

2.26 Offences are for selling illicit products but also for employees permitting sales and for employees buying or selling. To prevent these offences occurring, the Licensee should consider taking certain precautions. Advice on this can be obtained from the Council's Trading Standards service. Note: That on conviction for offences relating to counterfeit products a proceeds of crime confiscation hearing may be sought by the Council.

2.27 The Licensing Authority's approach is that the supply of illicit goods will be taken seriously as these matters undermine the licensing objectives. Licensees supplying illicit goods can expect the Licensing Authority to impose additional controls and sanctions and run the risk of losing their licence. The Licensing Authority will consider licence review applications where there is evidence that illicit alcohol has been offered for sale on the premises. Where other illicit goods, such as tobacco, have been found this may be considered by the Licensing Authority as evidence of poor management and have the potential to undermine the licensing objectives. The Authority notes that the Home Office guidance under S.182 makes it clear that matters such as these should be treated particularly seriously.

2.28 Door Supervision

Door supervisors will often play an important key role in ensuring that well managed premises are Free from crime and disorder and nuisance problems. A reminder is given that where a premises licence (other than for plays or films) includes a condition that at specified times there must be persons employed for the purposes of security; protection; screening the suitability of persons entering premises; or dealing with conflict in pubs, clubs and other licensed premises open to the public, then such persons must be registered with the Security Industry Authority (SIA). In any event it is in operator's own interests to ensure that all security staff employed, whether under contract or employed in-house are so licensed, since the operator may be legally liable for their actions. Licensed door supervisors will have undergone an identity and criminal record check and have received suitable training. It is recommended that employers should consider using only SIA approved contractors to source staff.

2.29 Event risk assessments

This Authority recommends that for significant events (see note below) further specific comprehensive risk assessments are undertaken by premises licence holders to identify and minimise any risk of serious violent crime (or public nuisance). Accordingly, for premises that wish to stage promotions, or events (as defined below) this Authority recommends that Applicants address the risk assessment and debrief processes in their operating schedules.

Risk assessment should be completed by the management for all 'significant events' and when they are assessed as medium or high risk by the management or have an audience of over five hundred the Police should be informed. This Licensing Authority anticipates that these will be forwarded to the Metropolitan Police and a consultation will take place. Risk assessments should be submitted to

the Metropolitan Police more than 14 days prior to any proposed event and debrief forms submitted within 14 days of the conclusion.

Note: The Metropolitan Police define “a significant event” as any occasion in a premises licensed under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003, that is promoted /advertised to the public at any time before the event; predominantly features live music, DJs or MCs performing to a recorded backing track; runs anytime between the hours of 22:00hrs and 04:00hrs; and is in a nightclub or large public event.

2.30 Dispersal and Entry

Licensed premises should take all reasonable measures to ensure that dispersal of patrons from the premises, and entry of patrons into the premises uphold the licensing objectives. Section 182 guidance makes it clear that licensing should not be seen as the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and therefore beyond the direct control of those with responsibility for managing and controlling licensed premises. However, licensees should take all reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder and public nuisance immediately outside their premises, for example on the pavement, in a beer garden, or in a smoking shelter to the extent that these matters are within their control.

Licence holders should also consider the impact that patrons or others congregating around entry points to their premises have on the licensing objectives, particularly in relation to the general public. Licence holders should take all reasonable measures to ensure that both dispersal from their premises and entry into the premises uphold the licensing objectives.

The Council recognises that it is difficult for licence holders to have influence over their patrons once they have left the immediate vicinity of their premises; however, disturbance caused by patrons, if linked to the operation of the premises, where contrary to the licensing objectives, can be a reason for the Council to take action.

2.31 Off licences

Street drinking can be a major cause of antisocial behaviour, often involving underage persons and those with alcoholic problems, which gives rise to disorder, concerns over public safety and harm to children. Additionally, it is widely reported that consumption of alcohol by persons on the way to on-licensed premises gives rise to problems of drunken and disorderly behaviour.

The licensing authority therefore adopts the following policy in relation to premises licensed for the Sale of alcohol for consumption exclusively off the premises where any Responsible Authority makes representation against the grant of a licence for off-sales and, following a hearing the committee are satisfied that there is evidence of serious concerns over demonstrable problems of street drinking or disorder associated with the off-sale of alcohol in the area, there shall be a presumption against granting a licence.

Applicants will need to demonstrate in their operating schedule their willingness to address any known anti social behaviour issues in the area:

- Consider the types of alcohol intended to be sold at the premises
- Times for alcohol sales
- Social responsibility
- Joining the Responsible Retailer Scheme
- No irresponsible sales of bottles or cans of beer, lager or cider with an alcohol volume of 6.5% or more that is sold cheaply as this appeals to street drinkers, and leads to wider social issues in an area.

Applications shall only be granted where the licensing authority is satisfied the grant of the licence

would not harm the Licensing Objectives following a hearing. Where relevant representations are made, the licensing authority will also have particular consideration to the hours requested for sales of alcohol. Persons who are alcohol-dependant may be drawn to particular premises if they are licensed to sell alcohol at earlier or later times than other premises.

Additionally, if there are issues related to late-night disorder, the hours for alcohol sales from the Premise may be restricted. Other conditions may be imposed directed at avoiding problematic street drinking in the vicinity of the premises. Another particular concern will be irresponsible drink promotions that do not follow best practice, would appeal to underage drinkers or street drinkers, or encourage excessive consumption.

In areas where street drinking has been identified as a problem by the Council, new applicants and those applying for variations are required to demonstrate how their premises will not contribute to street drinking in those areas. Applicants may wish to seek guidance from Licensing, Community Safety, and Police partners as to specific measures that may be appropriate for their specific location. However, some general examples of good practice include:

- Reducing the strength approaches having voluntary bans on high strength low cost alcohol.
- Visible labels identifying the premises.
- Use of different coloured or labelled bags for sales of alcohol.
- Ensuring street drinkers do not congregate outside the premises.
- Ensuring drinkers do not consume alcohol on the premises, also not having the paraphernalia to allow that (e.g. single plastic drinking vessels or bottle openers near the till area).
- No sale of miniatures.
- Keeping the premises locality clear of litter.

2.32 Mandatory conditions

A number of mandatory licence conditions are set out in the Act. The following mandatory conditions will apply to all premises licences authorising the retail sale of alcohol:

- (a) Where a premises licence authorises the sale of alcohol, every supply of alcohol is to be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence; and
- (b) Where a premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol, no supply may be made if no designated premises supervisor has been specified in the licence, or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence, or his or her licence has been suspended.

Further mandatory licence conditions have been introduced under Orders which cover:

- The prohibition of irresponsible drinks promotions (on sales only) – Requiring the responsible person to ensure staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotion carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale of alcohol on the premises. Irresponsible promotions incorporate drinking games; provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol for free or fixed or discounted prices which undermine the licensing objective; promotional posters; and dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth of a customer by a member of staff
- The provision of free potable water (on sales only)
- Requirements for age verification policies to be established in relation to the sale and supply of alcohol, including photo-identification for persons appearing to be under 18 years of age (on and

off sales).

- Requirements for alcohol, where sold or supplied for consumption upon the premises) to be made available in the following measures beer or cider half pint; gin, rum, vodka or whisky – 25ml or 35ml; and still wine in a glass – 125ml
- A ban on the sale of alcohol below the cost of VAT and duty

2.33 Entertainment involving striptease and nudity

On 11th January 2011, Council resolved to adopt the provisions under Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 as amended by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009, with effect from 8th February 2011. This legislation established a new extended licensing regime for sex establishments, covering sex shops, sex cinemas and sex entertainment venues.

Any person wishing to operate a lap dancing club or similar in the Haringey area will require to be licensed as a sex entertainments venue under a sex establishments licence. The policy decision taken in January 2011 was that the number of sexual entertainment venues across the borough should be nil in each ward, meaning that no licences will be issued. The exemption that existed in law that enabled lap dancing clubs or similar to operate under the provisions of the 2003 Act no longer applies, excepting that occasional striptease performances are permitted without a sex establishments licence. Occasional performances are limited to no more than 11 per year, each of less than 24 hours duration and each at least one month apart.

This authority's approach to the licensing of sex establishments is covered in full under the separate Haringey Sex Establishments Licensing Policy, which is available from the Licensing section.

Beyond the remit of the 1982 Act (as amended) where activities specified in the operating schedule include any permitted adult entertainment (involving full or partial nudity, occasional striptease or any other kind of adult entertainment) the licensing authority will give particular consideration to the implications of the proposals across the four licensing objectives.

In such circumstances, this authority advises that applicants should give specific consideration when conducting their risk assessments and operating schedules to the appropriate management controls. This must include issues around the protection of children and young people from harm.

Where occasional striptease performances are provided, the licensing authority will normally expect the operating schedule and, if the application is granted, the licence conditions to address all relevant matters in pursuit of the licensing objectives. These are likely to include conditions relating to:

- The exclusion of persons under 18 at all times from the premises and the prevention of views into the premises
- The prohibition of exterior advertising of the sex-related entertainment at the premises
- The prohibition of leafleting or touting for business
- That the provision of services will be to seated customers only
- The prohibition of the participation of customers in the performance
- The maintenance of a minimum distance of 1 metre between performer and customers during the performance
- The provision of CCTV and the maintenance of a library of recordings
- A code of conduct for dancers including appropriate disciplinary procedures for failure to comply with the code

- Rules of conduct for customers, including appropriate procedures for breach of these rules
- Procedures to ensure that all staff employed in the premises have pre-employment checks including suitable proof of identity, age and (where required) permission to work
- The provision of supervisors and security staff
- Other necessary steps to be taken, including in the recruitment or supply of performers, is free of the influence or organised criminal activity

2.34 Theft of personal property

Recent analysis of crime statistics has given rise to increasing concern over levels of theft of personal property within licensed premises. Licence applicants are asked to give consideration to appropriate control measures within their risk-assessments and operating schedules.

Important steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of theft of personal property include:

- Raise the level of awareness among customers of the risk of theft of personal property through crime prevention information. This is especially important within premises where there is a high level of transient, tourist trade
- Provide controlled cloakroom areas
- Provide Chelsea clips under tables
- Ensure all areas of the premises are well lit and able to be observed by staff. Direct staff to observe the customer areas and politely raise with customers when personal belongings are unattended
- Provide and publicise internal CCTV
- Ensure adequate staffing levels and provided appropriate staff training

2.35 Major events at Tottenham Hotspur Stadium /Finsbury Park/Alexandra Palace

During major events the following recommended conditions will be considered where there is A relevant representation:

- Customers shall not be allowed to congregate outside the premises.
- No glass bottles shall be handed over the bar but shall be decanted into plastic vessels.
- The DPS shall work in partnership with the Police and comply with any direction given by the most senior Police Office on duty at the event.
- No alcohol or 'alcopop' type drinks shall be displayed or sold in glass containers with the exception of wines and spirits.
- No more than 4 cans of alcohol shall be sold per customer.

The following lists suggestions that should be considered, although they will vary according to the use of each premise. The list is not exhaustive and is intended to act as a prompt for matters to consider. Licensees/applicants should use their own experience and knowledge of their customers and location to add or amend these and formulate them into an operating schedule.

The content of an operating schedule subsequently becomes the basis of conditions on the licence and should be in a form that can be expressed as an enforceable condition. Failure to do this may lead to a representation from the Council, a Responsible Authority or other person

2.36 Matters for consideration:

- Is there CCTV, and, if so, what are the areas covered, does it have the ability to see clear full-face recording of patrons entering, does it record the patron search area at the entrance as well as the till or servery area;
- What is the retention period for recordings and the provision of instant access to Police and

Authorised officers. Does it have an ability to produce copies or download images;

- Are SIA door staff employed, numbers of door supervisors, use of search arches/wands, location of such searches, all such staff to have their details recorded and checks made with SIA website to ensure that licences are current, staff to sign in when commencing work and sign out when they leave. Any induction/training given to new door staff;
- Do door staff receive any venue specific training to enable them to deal effectively with the clientele of the venue;
- Is there use of ID scanning and recording systems, if so, what are the hours during which such systems will be in place, that all patrons will be required to use the system;
- Will there be a “No ID No entry” policy, or use of Clubscan;
- Any measures proposed to prevent possession, supply or consumption of illegal drugs and possession of weapons. For example, designing out areas or surfaces where there is a likelihood of drug use;
- Is there a clear written policy regarding persons caught using/supplying, provision of safe storage for any seized drugs;
- Has the use of plastic or toughened glass for the serving of alcohol been considered, will glass bottles be handed across the bar;
- Any restrictions on patrons taking drinks outside the premises;
- Any restrictions on numbers of patrons using outside smoking areas;
- Are patrons searched on re-entering from smoking areas if there is the potential for patrons to have contact with non-patrons;
- Location of lighting inside/outside the premises;
- Is there a proof of age scheme to be used, if so what? Is there any dress code used at the premises;
- How are the numbers of patrons in the premises managed, including reference to any capacity restriction;
- The means by which the capacity is counted if appropriate;
- What is the frequency of staff training, what training is given. Will training records be available for Police and Authorised officers. Will the content of training be made available?
- What measures will be used to manage queuing;
- Detailed, achievable dispersal policy;
- Is there a drinking up time or quieter music before the terminal time of the licence?
- Are staff aware of how to respond to and record incidents of crime on their premises? Are incidents logged and reviewed in order to identify recurring issues?

For premises selling alcohol for consumption off the premises the following should be considered:

- Should beers, ales, lagers and ciders and anything similar that are sold/ supplied in a can only be sold in multiple packs in order to discourage street drinkers?
- Will there be a restriction on the sales/supplies of beers, ales, lagers or ciders or anything

similar of 6% ABV or above, excluding the sale of specialist branded alcoholic beverages?

- Will there be a restriction on the sale/supply of miniature bottles of spirits of 50ml or less at any time?
- Will ales, lagers and cider be supplied only a bottles of 2 litres and above?

2.37 Venue Safety and Assessment of Risk at Venues and Events

Public safety in venues is a key consideration for the Council in large venues and higher profile events. This should include conducting risk assessments to identify risks and mitigation approaches for venues where certain factors or circumstances, such as overcrowding or terrorism, may make the venue unsafe for those present in the premises. Incidents occurring at larger venues or events with high attendance are of particular concern to the Council. The Council expects applicants of larger venues or where high attendance events may take place to give particular consideration to measures to promote public safety. These may include:

- Conducting a risk assessment and consulting Haringey Licensing and Police (see section below);
- Considering the role of security staff in promoting safety as well as security; and,
- Consideration about capacity limits and the ingress and egress of customers.

The Council considers it prudent to prepare for the passage of the legislation related to this ('Martyn's Law'). When and if legislation is introduced, there will be additional requirements placed on a number of licensees to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures. If such legislation is passed, the Council expects relevant applicants to include appropriate measures to meet these obligations in their licensing application.

2.38 Risk Assessments

Where an event involves live performers (for example, musicians, DJs, MCs, and other artists) at a licensed premises that is promoted by the licence holder or an outside promoter, the Police may require that a risk assessment be completed and submitted in advance to the satisfaction of the Police. This may also include the completion of an after-event debrief form. This is to ensure that any crime and disorder, public safety matters, or concerns are identified and addressed satisfactorily. Where risk assessments are required, they should be submitted at least 14 days before any proposed event.

2.39 Venue Capacity

When determining applications for a licence, consideration of venue capacity will be taken into account. This is to help the Council limit the potential for large venues becoming problem hot spots. This will apply to those venues that fit or are likely to fit within the description of high-volume vertical drinking establishments where applicable. Applicants are required to submit robust crime & disorder proposals in their operating schedules as well as noise dispersal policies. The Council accepts that a lot of the problems that may occur in large premises may be controlled by good management practices. However, controlling the numbers of customers allowed into the premises may also assist in promoting all of the licensing objectives, primarily crime & disorder. The Council will consider capacity conditions in promoting the licensing objectives.

2.40 THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

Licensed premises, especially those that operate late at night or in the early hours of the morning, can give rise to a range of nuisances that may potentially impact on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises. Principal concerns relate to noise nuisance, light pollution and noxious smells.

This Authority expects Applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries about the local area before submitting their application. It is important to recognise that the impacts of licensed activity are not contained within a building. Inevitably there is a wider impact as people travel to and from the premises or congregate outside while it is in operation. Nuisance is best managed by careful consideration of the suitability of the selected site at an early stage. Though each site will be considered upon its own characteristics, locating licensable activities in town centres on main roads well served by public transport will generally offer a better prospect of mitigating the impact of the activity.

When a suitable site is identified, operating schedules should be prepared on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of nuisance posed by the premises operation to the local community. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of nuisance and include positive measures to manage any potential risks.

2.41 Relevant considerations might include

- Preventing disturbance caused by patrons upon arrival; when queuing or being admitted to the premises; while congregating outside the premises; or upon departure. This particularly (though not exclusively) between 22:00hrs and 08:00hrs;
- Preventing noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including from music played upon the premises; public address systems; and customer noise;
- Preventing nuisance from the positioning and operation of plant and machinery such as kitchen extraction systems, ventilation plant, condensers etc.;
- The need for regular patrols of the boundary of the premises and / or at the nearest residential points to ensure nuisance impacts are not being experienced by neighbours;
- Controlling disturbance that may be caused by the use of external areas. This should include gardens and terraces as well as other open-air areas including the highway (particularly in relation to the smoking ban and passage of patrons between internal and external areas);
- Arranging clear up operations conducted by staff so they do not cause a nuisance and controlling staff departures;
- The provision of adequate parking arrangements for customers, preventing illegal parking and obstruction of emergency and other vehicles;
- The prevention of queues of traffic forming outside the premises;
- The availability of alternative public transport and local provision for licensed taxis or private hire vehicles, including arrangements to ensure their use does not cause disturbance to local residents;
- Restricting delivery and collection times (waste, equipment and consumables) to between 08:00hrs and 20:00hrs;
- Limiting any nuisance or glare caused by the positioning of external lighting, including security lighting;
- Preventing odour or pests from refuse storage and waste disposal and the accumulation of litter and smokers waste in the vicinity of the premises;
- Preventing odour from food preparation and have adequate kitchen extraction systems in place.

Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the Council's Environmental Protection Team when preparing their operating plans and schedules. Where relevant,

Applicants are also advised to refer to:

- The Institute of Acoustics “Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs”;
- Noise at Work Guidance for employers on the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 issued by the Health and Safety Executive and obtainable from <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg362.pdf>;
- In the case of large music events, the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts – This document is under review

While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, Applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application. Where appropriate, an acoustic report / noise impact assessment can also be submitted to support an application.

2.42 Guide to control measures

This section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence Applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the prevention of public nuisance licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.

Applicants should note that where the discretion of the Authority is engaged following consideration of relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to licences to prevent nuisance. This may include additional site specific controls relevant to the planned activities and their timing.

2.43 Preventing nuisance outside of premises

Nuisance caused by patrons outside of premises, whether by patrons queuing for entry; enjoying the facility of a beer garden or terrace; or by smokers congregated on the pavement; or any other outdoor areas in licensed premises is of considerable concern to local residents. This forms the basis for many of the complaints received within the Authority, especially through the summer months. While people noise is often the main concern, obstruction of the highway preventing people passing by on the pavement and forcing them into the road, can also be both intimidating and dangerous and may also hamper access by emergency services, or street cleansing. Local residents may be further affected by smoke from barbeques and other cooking equipment used in the open air.

Licensees have a responsibility for the conduct of their customers while they are in and around their premises. If provision is made for customers to congregate or smoke outside of premises, then sufficient management controls must be put into place to ensure that no nuisance or disturbance is caused to local residents. Failure to control customers outside of premises can result in licence reviews being submitted endangering the continuation of the premises licence.

Some simple management controls can be put into place which can significantly reduce the risk of nuisance caused to local residents by customers outside of licensed premises. Consideration should be given to placing controls on:

- Queues of patrons awaiting admission and how these are arranged;
- The hours of operation of any licensed external area, requiring customers to return back into the premises at a specific time. It is suggested that a closing time no later than 22.00 is appropriate. No drinks allowed outside after this time;
- All off sales to be sold in sealed containers for consumption away from the premises;
- The supervision of patrons using any external area so as to prevent nuisance and disturbance;

- Setting a maximum occupancy figure for the premises to address the likely impact of public nuisance from patrons arriving and leaving the premises, particularly
- where the application seeks to continue beyond recommended closing times;
- Setting a maximum capacity figure for the outside area to control the number of patrons at any one time and the potential noise from the use of the area;
- Whether it is appropriate to relay music into any external area (Licensees must take care not to cause nuisance at any time of the day or night)
- The times during which any live music or amplified sound may be played in, or relayed by external speakers into, any external area or marquee. (Note: Any music
- played or relayed into the external area should cease earlier than the time set on the use of the external area).
- The numbers of persons using any licensed external area at any one time;
- The numbers of 'smokers' allowed outside of the premises at any one time;
- The taking of drinks outside of the premises when patrons step outside to smoke should be discouraged as it encouraged patrons to stand outside longer giving rise to public nuisance.
- The areas within which patrons may congregate outside of the premises, restricting them, for instance, to the curtilage or footprint of the premises;
- The times within which barbecues or other cooking facilities may be provided within any external area;
- The terminal hour for last admissions and readmissions to the premises;
- The reduction of music levels within the premises 30 minutes before closing so as to reduce levels of excitement among patrons upon leaving;
- Arrangements made with local cab companies when calling for customers, requiring that they call within the premises for their customers without sounding their horn
- in the street;
- The display of notices at exit points asking patrons to ' please leave quietly' and be mindful of local neighbours;
- The supervision of patrons outside of the premises to ensure quick dispersal from the immediate area upon closing time;
- The clearance of any litter created by the operation of the premises;
- The hours during which external activities such as the handling and removal of waste or musical equipment or the delivery of goods. (Note: It is recommended this is
- prohibited between 22.00hrs and 08:00hrs);
- Restricting the use of artificial lighting outside of the premises so as to reduce the potential for light nuisance;
- Ensuring any/all external plant (i.e. air conditioning units, kitchen extraction systems etc.) are maintained and serviced so as not to create any additional unnecessary
- noises;
- The time and number of people allowed to use shisha or similar items in any area.

2.44 Preventing nuisance from within premises

Nuisance may often be caused by sound escaping from the premises or transmitted through the structure of the building. While some simple management steps may be taken to reduce the problem, it should be understood that in some premises physical works may be necessary to prevent nuisance being caused to local residents. The likelihood of this increases where regulated entertainments are to be provided; the later the intended hour of operation; where residents live adjacent to, above or close by the premises; or where there are other noise sensitive premises close by. Where physical measures are likely to be necessary expert advice should be sought on appropriate measures.

This Authority expects that the following measures will be considered and applied appropriate to the level of risk of nuisance being created.

- The provision of and management control of entrance / exit lobbies, so as to ensure that the integrity of the premises is maintained and internal sound contained;

- The provision of acoustic double door lobbies of an adequate residence time;
- The provision of acoustic seals and self closers on doors;
- The installation and / or maintenance of double glazing / sound resistant glass;
- The provision of sound insulation to party walls, floor and ceiling;
- The provision of alarms to fire doors or other private external doors;
- Keeping doors and windows closed where performances of regulated entertainment take place;
- The installation and use of a sound-limiting device for all amplified sound to enable maximum volume and bass to be set at levels appropriate for the premises / event;
- The connection of fire doors and / or private external doors to the sound limiting device (so that volume is reduced if the doors are opened);
- The provision of additional air conditioning / air cooling to enable doors and windows to remain closed during any entertainment;
- The provision of acoustic baffling to any ventilation extract and intake system;
- Management and recording of periodic perimeter checks;
- Management should ensure that there are sufficient toilet facilities on the premises.

It is important to understand that, even though recent government deregulation initiatives have relaxed the requirements around the licensing of small scale entertainments taking place during day time hours, all operators remain responsible for preventing public nuisance arising from their premises operation. Failure to prevent public nuisance may give rise to deregulation provisions being removed and endanger the continuation of a premises licence.

2.45 Outdoor events

Haringey hosts a number of major commercial events, these events add to the vibrancy of the Borough and are enjoyed by both residents and visitors alike. It is important that such events are organised and managed so as to ensure that minimum disturbance is caused to people living and working nearby. In order to achieve this, Applicants are asked to submit an 'Event Management Plan' as part of the licensing process and to consult with the Haringey Safety Advisory Group early in the process of preparing for any event.

Account will be taken of:

- (i) the type/s of events planned
- (ii) the number of events that take place each year
- (iii) the numbers of participants and people attending each event
- (iv) the times of day and duration of events
- (v) the days/dates of the events
- (vi) conformity to The Noise Council's 'Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts', guidelines and recommended noise control procedures
- (vii) conformity to standards set by the council in relation to the existing external noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive properties.

The Noise Environmental Health Team as Responsible Authorities, will assess all licence applications for their impact with regard to public nuisance. Nuisance from outdoor events can be created by many activities, for example:

- Set up rigging / de-rigging;
- Vehicle movements on and around site;
- Patrons congregating and dispersing;
- Parking arrangements;
- Music and entertainment;
- Fireworks and special effects;
- Smoke;
- Odour from concessions or open food preparation;

- Lighting;
- Operation of plant and machinery (including generators etc.);
- Litter.

It is recommended that event organisers include a 'noise management section' within the Event Management Plan, assessing all nuisance-causing activities and setting out the measures proposed to mitigate any nuisances that are likely to be caused.

The noise management section should include the following information

- Location and site plan;
- Date /hours of operation. It is suggested a finishing time of 22:00hrs is appropriate; however an earlier finish time may be requested subject to local circumstances;
- Information on the type of event, with programme and timetable;
- Orientation of any stage(s), marquees or potential sources of noise;
- Plans for access to and from site and site routes within the event perimeter
- Location of operational plant and vehicles;
- Background noise survey and predictive noise assessment;
- Details of event and stage management structure including names and contact details for persons responsible for liaison with Council and other Enforcement
- Officers at the event; for management of sound systems; recording of noise levels; dealing with complaints and keeping records of and remedial actions; and attending pre-event and post-event audit meetings with the Authority;
- Details of noise control measures:
 - Sound limiting technology to be used
 - Maximum noise / bass levels
 - Selection of equipment etc.
- Location of light sources and light impact assessment;
- Litter control, waste management and recycling provisions;
- A copy of the pre-event information leaflet to be dropped to occupiers of nearby noise sensitive premises.

2.46 Other consents

Licensees should be aware that a range of other consents may be necessary to provide smoking shelters or space heaters, awnings, tables and chairs, metal or rope barriers. The Council does not encourage or license the use of 'A' boards on the highway.

Please discuss your proposals with the Licensing Team in the first instance

2.47 PUBLIC SAFETY OBJECTIVE

Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises as a part of their duties under the Licensing Act 2003. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises, including the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from excessive alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning.

The act covers a wide range of premises that require licensing, including night clubs, cinemas, concert halls, theatres, public houses, off-licences, supermarkets and grocers, cafes/ restaurants and fast food outlets. Each of these premises presents a mixture of risks. While many risks are common to most premises, others are unique to specific operations. It is essential that premises are constructed or adapted and managed in a manner which acknowledges these risks and safeguards occupants against them.

This authority is committed to ensuring the safety of people visiting and working in licensed premises. Thereby, this authority expects applicants for premises licenses and club premises certificates to prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment and demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and hazards and include positive proposals to promote the public safety licensing objective. In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the staff or others lawfully on the premises, consideration should also be given to conditions that deal with Living accommodation attached to or accessed via Licensed Premises, such as: ensuring that sufficient fire safety arrangements are in place to detect and warn occupants and all other relevant persons ensuring adequate fire separation and means of escape is provided between the mixed use premises.

In certain premises where existing legislation does not provide adequately for the safety of the public, consideration might also be given to conditions that ensure that when disabled people are present, adequate arrangements exist to enable their safe evacuation in the event of an emergency; and disabled people on the premises are made aware of those arrangements.

This authority is committed to ensuring the safety of people visiting and working in licensed premises. Thereby, this authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment and demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and hazards and include positive proposals to promote the public safety licensing objective.

2.48 Relevant issues might include

- Premises configuration and site layout arrangements, including access for emergency services such as ambulances
- Means of escape
- Temporary structures
- Fire and other emergency safety and systems
- Building services
- Hygiene and welfare
- Special installations and special effects
- Communications systems
- Ensuring good communication with local authority and emergency services (for example, communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts)
- Ensuring appropriate provision of trained staff including the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits
- Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late night transport)
- Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass and bottles

- Ensuring appropriate safe limits on the maximum capacity of the premises
- Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (see previous section)
- Considering the use of licensed security

Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's occupational health and safety team and / or local fire safety officers when carrying out their risk assessments and preparing their operating schedules. Reference should also be made to the following documents, where appropriate:

- **Model National and Standard Conditions for Places of Public Entertainment** and Associated Guidance ISBN 904031 11 0 (Entertainment Technology Press – ABTT Publications)
- **The Event Safety Guide** - A guide to health, safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 2002) ("The Purple Book") ISBN 0 7176 2453 6
- **Managing Crowds Safely** (HSE 2000) ISBN 0 7176 1834 X
- **5 Steps to Risk Assessment: Case Studies** (HSE 1998) ISBN 07176 15804
- **The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds** - (The Stationery Office 1997) ("The Green Guide") ISBN 0 11 300095 2
- **Safety Guide for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and large scale Performances** published by the Independent Street Arts Network, copies of which may be obtained through www.streetartsnetwork.org/pages/publications.htm
- **Fire Safety Risk Assessment – Open Air Events and Venues** (ISBN 978 1 85112 823 5) which is available from the Communities and Local Government website www.communities.gov.uk/fire
- The London District Surveyors Association's **"Technical Standards for Places of Public Entertainment"** ISBN 0 9531229 2 1
- **Safer Clubbing** - Produced by the Home Office in conjunction with the London Drugs Policy Forum

The following British Standards should also be considered

- BS 5588 Part 6 (regarding places of assembly)
- BS 5588 Part 9 (regarding ventilation and air conditioning systems)
- BS5588 Part 9 (regarding means of escape for disabled people)
- BS 5839 (fire detection, fire alarm systems and buildings)
- BS 5266 (emergency lighting systems)

It helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.

This main part of this section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the public safety licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.

Where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations the licensing authority will consider attaching relevant conditions to licences permissions to promote public safety where these are not provided for within other legislation and are necessary for the promotion of the public safety licensing objective. This may include additional site specific controls relevant to the planned activities and their timing. The Council has provided at Appendix 2 – Model Conditions to assist applicants.

2.49 Other relevant legislation

Applicants are firstly reminded of the general duties imposed under other legislation (i.e. the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005) and the Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.

2.50 Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 the “responsible person” as defined by the order, must

- Take such general fire precautions as will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of his or her employees
- Take such general fire precautions as may be reasonably required in the circumstances of the case to ensure that the premises are safe for the use by other persons
- Make a suitable and sufficient assessment of fire risks to which relevant persons may be exposed for the purposes of identifying the general fire precautions he or she needs to take
- The responsible person **MUST** record the information gathered by the risk assessment for all premises covered by the Licensing Act 2003, in particular, the significant findings; the measures taken, or to be taken, to ensure general fire safety; and any person identified as being especially at risk.

This authority recognises that it may not impose any condition relating to any requirement or prohibition that is or could be imposed under the “Fire Safety Order” and thereby that conditions relating purely to fire safety matters may not be placed on premises licences. Further information and guidance about the Order and fire safety legislation is available from the Communities and Local Government website at www.communities.gov.uk/fire .

2.51 Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

The Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 state that

“(1) Every employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of

- (a) The risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work; and
- (b) The risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking, for the purpose of identifying the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions.

(2) Every self-employed person shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of -

- (a) The risks to his own health and safety to which he is exposed whilst he is at work; and
- (b) The risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking,”

The Health and Safety Executive helpfully provides a range of example risk-assessments which may be viewed at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/casestudies/> The examples provided include for night-clubs, pubs, village halls, off-licences and convenience stores.

2.52 A proactive approach to customer safety

Applicants are also encouraged to take a proactive approach to general safety issues, including that of their customers, and to discuss appropriate measures with the responsible authorities concerned. Arrangements that might be taken into account could include steps;

- To monitor customers, present upon the premises so as to ensure that no customer continues to be supplied with alcohol to a point where they become drunk
- To ensure the regular collection of glass within the venue and / or external areas
- To ensure against drinks being “spiked” or otherwise tampered with
- To ensure all (internal and external) parts of the premises are adequately lit and may be monitored by staff.
- reports of harassment and sexual intimidation should be taken seriously and take appropriate action
- Take active steps to support persons who report harassment or sexual intimidation which might take place in their premises
- Train all front of house staff to address women’s safety and harassment issues
- Take active steps to ensure females leave the venue safely
- To ensure that customers are able to return home safely, for instance, by providing information on local transport availability or making arrangements with reputable cab companies

Premises should not be altered in such a way as to make it impossible to comply with an existing licence condition without first seeking a variation of the premises licence proposing the deletion of the condition relating to public safety in question. The applicant will need to propose in a new Operating Schedule reflecting the proposed alteration to the premises how he or she intends to take alternative steps to promote the public safety objective. The application for variation will enable the responsible authorities with expertise in safety matters to consider whether the proposal is acceptable.

2.53 THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

The licensing objective of the protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated with alcohol but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment). Licensing Authorities must also consider the need to protect children from sexual exploitation when undertaking licensing functions.

This Authority expects Applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have prepared their operating schedule on the basis of a risk- assessment of the potential sources of harm to children. It is expected that the operating schedule will demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks to children and set out the steps to be taken to protect children from harm when on the premises. This authority believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol and associated age-restricted products to children.

Relevant issues might include

- Preventing access to alcohol
- Removing encouragement for children to consume alcohol
- Preventing exposure to gaming
- Preventing exposure to adult entertainments or facilities

While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment relating to the protection of children from harm to the child safeguarding officer and the trading standards team when submitting the application.

This section of the policy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the protection of children from harm licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance.

Applicants should note that where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to protect children from harm.

2.54 Access to licensed premises

The act makes it an offence to permit children under the age of 16, who are not accompanied by an adult to be present on premises being used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises, under the authorisation of a premises licence, club premises certificate or where that activity is carried on under the authority of a temporary event notice. In addition, it is an offence to permit children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult, between midnight and 0500 at other premises supplying alcohol for consumption on the premises, under any such authority.

The council recognises, however, that licences may be sought for a great variety of premises, including theatres, cinemas, restaurants, concert halls, take-away and fast food outlets as well as public houses and nightclubs. While the council would encourage applicants to make provision for the access of children, where appropriate, conditions restricting the access of children will be strongly considered in circumstances where:

- Adult entertainment is provided.
- A member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking.

- It is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access.
- There is a known association with drug taking or drug dealing.
- The premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption upon the premises.

Applicants must be clear in their operating schedules about the activities intended to be provided and the times at which these shall take place, in order to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises.

Conditions should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. Consideration should be given to appropriate conditions

- Restricting the hours when children are present
- Restricting or excluding children under a specified age when certain particular specified activities are taking place
- Restricting the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
- Age restrictions (below 18)
- Requirements for an accompanying adult
- Full exclusion of people under the age of 18 years from the premises

2.55 The purchase and consumption of alcohol by children and young persons

This Authority is committed to tackling the illegal sale of alcohol to children, including proxy sales when adults buy alcohol for children. Licensees are expected to have robust management arrangements in place to prevent all staff making underage sales. This Authority will take appropriate action, including the review of licenses, where sales persist.

The UK has one of the highest rates amongst European countries of admissions to hospital or A&E due to alcohol use by 15-16 year olds.

Frequency of drinking is associated with offending in children and young people. The borough carries out alcohol test purchase campaigns, while the compliance rates are seen to be improving over the years, the rate of test purchase failures remains a concern. It is important that compliance rates are further improved.

2.56 Age verification policies – Mandatory condition

The following mandatory licence condition must be attached to all premises licences and club premises certificates issued by this authority.

- The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale of alcohol. This must as a minimum require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age to produce upon request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth, and a holographic mark

2.57 Age verification policies-applicants considerations.

The trading standards service, in its role as responsible authority, considers each individual licence application received by the licensing authority and makes recommendations on the appropriate range of management controls around this issue. The service's recommended approach to controlling under-age sales is set out below. As a minimum it is recommended that:

- That an age verification scheme is established and maintained that requires the production of evidence of age (comprising any Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) accredited card

or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 18 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.

- That notices be displayed informing customers and staff that sales of alcohol will not be made to under 18s and that age verification will be required.
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers.

However, the service recommends that as best management practice

- That “Challenge 25” is supported as part of the age verification scheme established. The scheme should require the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.
- That “Challenge 25” notices be displayed informing customers and staff that sales of alcohol will not be made to anyone appearing to be under 25 unless they can prove they are 18 or over.
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be trained in the age verification scheme and records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That an incident log shall be maintained and details of all age related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the DPS and any actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by the DPS. This log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That if a CCTV recording system is installed inside the premises, it shall be positioned to capture the sale of alcohol. A library of recordings taken by the system shall be maintained for 31 days and made available to authorised officers upon request.
- That a personal licence holder shall be on the premises at all times that alcohol is supplied.
- That an EPOS (electronic point of sale) system is installed at the premises, it shall be configured to prompt the operator to check proof of age when an alcoholic product is scanned. This prompt should require the operator to confirm the purchaser is over 18 before the next item can be scanned or the transaction completed.
- That the DPS shall ensure that, as far as is reasonably practical, alcohol is displayed in an area which can be constantly monitored or supervised by staff, separate from goods likely to be purchased by persons under 18.
- That, if any advertising campaigns or promotions of alcohol are planned, the premises licence holder shall ensure they are carried out in a socially responsible manner and that they do not encourage irresponsible drinking. If authorised officers raise concerns about any promotion the premises licence holder shall discontinue it.

While this is intended as guidance only, this authority recommends that all operators should give careful consideration to introducing these controls into their management practices and including them within their operating schedules.

Trading standards also provides practical support to licensees. This includes:

- Running a local PASS approved proof of age card scheme.
- Provision of a range of downloadable business advice information leaflets.
- Free retailer support materials such as refusals registers, signage, posters and point of sale material.

In detailing the council’s recommended approach to under-age sales it is recognised that some sales may be made through intimidation or fear. Licensees experiencing such problems are

advised to discuss their situation with licensing or trading standards officers.

2.58 Children and responsible drinks promotions

The Portman Group operates, on behalf of the alcohol industry, the 'Code of Practice of the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks' to ensure that alcohol is marketed responsibly and only at adults.

The Code applies to all alcohol marketing (including naming, packaging, sponsorship, point of sale and brand merchandising) which is primarily UK targeted and not already subject to regulation by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) or Ofcom.

The Code can be viewed at <http://www.portmangroup.org.uk/codes/alcohol-marketing/code-of-practice/code-of-practice>. This authority commends the Code accordingly.

2.59 Children and cinemas – Mandatory licence condition

Where premises licences incorporate film exhibitions as a licensable activity the following mandatory condition will be imposed:

- The admission of children to films is to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the licence (currently the British Board of Film Classification) or by the licensing authority itself.

Applicants are expected to include within their operating schedule arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films.

Information regarding the classification of films by the council can be requested from the licensing service.

2.60 Regulated entertainment provided for children

Where entertainments or facilities generally are provided specifically for children, applicants are asked to demonstrate within their application

- That the company / organisation has a policy or statement on keeping children safe from harm
- How employees or contracted agencies will be made aware of the company's / organisation's policy / statement on keeping children safe from harm
- That recruitment processes for staff who may have to deal direct with children under the age of 18 seek to ensure, as best the company / organisation can, that the appointed applicant has not been known to have harmed children
- That there will be clear expectations on staff with regard to their personal conduct in direct relations with children under 18 and guidance on what is appropriate in dealing with specific situations which may arise
- There are systems in place and that staff are aware of them for dealing with possible abuse or violence to children from other users of the licensed facility
- There are clear and accessible complaints systems for children to report if they have been harmed and that there are clear whistle-blowing procedures for staff who may have concerns about the welfare of children on the premises
- That all duty managers or staff in charge of the premises are aware of how to refer any concerns about the welfare of children to the local police, education authority or social services as necessary

2.61 Where a theatrical entertainment is specially presented for children, the council advises the

presence of sufficient adult staff to control access and egress of children and to protect them from harm as follows –

- (1) An adult member of staff to be stationed in the vicinity of each of the exits from any level, subject to there being a minimum of one member of staff per 50 children or part thereof
- (2) No child (unless accompanied by an adult) to be permitted in the front row of any balcony
- (3) No standing to be permitted in any part of the auditorium during the performance

2.62 **Raising awareness of child sexual exploitation and dealing with the risk.**

The risks will vary from premises to premises depending on the type of licensing activity and the age of the children. Young children may be at risk if they are not properly supervised or are exposed to adults who have become intoxicated. Young children can be dangerously intoxicated by quite small quantities of alcohol, so care needs to be taken to clear used glasses to protect them from this risk. Young teenagers may attempt to buy and consume alcohol and then become vulnerable because their judgement is impaired, this could put them in danger from getting involved in fights, from drink driving or from sexual predators.

All children are at risk of adults who are viewed as a danger to them. Care must be taken when staff are appointed to ensure that such individuals are not placed in an environment where they can exploit their position.

Adult entertainment is not suitable for children. At premises where such entertainment is allowed arrangements must be enforced to ensure that children are not exposed to any inappropriate acts or material.

2.63 **Steps to reduce risks to children and young persons**

- Use clear signs so that people are aware when and where children are welcome in the premises
- Display signs and adhere to laws relating to alcohol and children
- Have a clear policy for dealing with children on their premises, e.g. age, thresholds, supervision, expectations of adults, timings, etc.
- Age-identification procedures used – national, local, premises schemes
- How expectations on adults are enforced e.g. instructions to staff
- Vetting procedures for staff, to ensure that no unsuitable adults are employed
- Staff should be easily identifiable (uniform or badge) and aware of safeguarding issues
- Policy on clearing glasses to minimise opportunities for children to access left-over alcohol
- Minimise the risk of passive smoking with clearly defined 'smoking' areas to which children have no access.
- Use CCTV to monitor the premises/event including toilet and play areas.

2.64 The risks vary depending on the style and character of the business but premises can be involved in the following ways:

- If an adult venue (night clubs/sex entertainment venue) is frequented by underage customers this can attract perpetrators; or if a premises (or event) hosts under 18 events or mixed age activities
- Where underage drinking takes place, children and young people are vulnerable as their judgement is impaired
- There is a risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) at premises where goods or services can be offered in exchange for sexual favours (such as free food, transport, drinks, cigarettes, or free access to a venue). This can happen if a perpetrator is employed there (or works voluntarily) and has regular or private contact with children
- Children and young people are vulnerable in areas of premises that are not monitored (such as toilets, beer gardens)

- Risk may present if information technology is in use at a premises (internet, mobile phones/cameras/video recorders)
- Premises providing facilities for private parties, private dancing/entertainment booths or overnight accommodation may be vulnerable to child sexual exploitation

2.65 What can licensees do to manage this risk.

Under the Licensing Act 2003, the 'due diligence' defence can be used to protect your business, if you can demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to manage risk. Here are some suggested safeguarding measures to help evidence 'due diligence' and keep children safe:

- Undertake a written children and young people's risk assessment and use it to inform your operating policy and staff training
- Staff should be trained to recognise indicators of child sexual exploitation and know how to report concerns
- Staff should be trained to operate an age verification scheme, know what types of identification are acceptable and to recognise signs of proxy purchase of alcohol
- Staff training records should be maintained
- Activity at the premises should be monitored (for example using CCTV or by regular patrols. Patrol records should be maintained)
- Suspicious activity should be reported to the police (including details such as vehicle registration numbers, description of individuals) and should be recorded in your incident log
- If you, or your staff, are in a situation involving the supervision of a vulnerable young person at your premise, it is important to follow a consistent and auditable protocol.
- If you have a delivery service (for example hot food) enforce a Code of conduct to promote good safeguarding when deliveries are made to unaccompanied children.

The authority recognises that training is a key factor for applicants to demonstrate and evidence how they will monitor and maintain standards to promote the licensing objectives. Applicants are recommended to use specialised accredited training providers where appropriate.

2.66 Film classifications

Where a Premises Licence authorises the exhibition of films, the licence must include a condition requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with:

- Either the BBFC classification;
- Or where the film is not classified by the BBFC, any recommendations made by the licensing authority.

In accordance with the Guidance issued under s182 of the Licensing Act 2003, the licensing authority shall concern itself primarily with the protection of children from harm when classifying films. It will not use its powers to censor films save where there is clear cause to believe that this is required to promote the Licensing Objectives.

The Guidance states: 'The protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm and this would include the protection of children from too early an exposure to strong language and sexual expletives, for example, in the context of film exhibitions or where adult entertainment is provided.'

The licensing authority considers the classification system used by the BBFC to be nationally understood and accepted. It will therefore use this system and any amendments thereto, as a reference point for determining its recommendation(s) on the restriction of access of children to the film(s). It should be noted however that the licensing authority is not obliged to follow these guidelines.

Requests for certification by the licensing authority should be made at least 28 days in advance of

the proposed screening date and submitted to the Licensing Unit. Requests should include:

- (a) a DVD copy of the film
- (b) details of any existing classification issued by an existing classification body, whether within or outside the UK
- (c) a synopsis identifying the material within the film considered by the exhibitor to be likely to have a bearing on the age limit for the audience for exhibition of the film
- (d) such recommendation as may have been made by the film-maker upon age limit for the intended audience for exhibition of the film
- (e) proposal of age restriction by the applicant

Applicants should note that where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations, the Licensing Authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions

Section 3: Policies

The majority of specific matters relating to licensing are dealt with through the following sections.

31 Process for applications

The process for applications set out in this section will be followed in all cases of applications for Licences. The Council recommend that applicants, where possible and appropriate, consider submitting a provisional application early in the process. This allows early engagement and discussion and can improve the quality of the subsequent application.

Applications will be progressed in accordance with procedures laid down by the Act. Prospective applicants should refer to the separate relevant guidance documents for further details. Where reference is made to applications in this policy this should be taken as referring to applications for new premises licences, club registration certificates, variations to these and reviews of licence/certificates.

Once an application is made and received electronically by the Council it will be provided to all Responsible Authorities by the Council. The public will also be notified via the Haringey Council website.

Applications for all licences and consents available under the 2003 Act must be made on the relevant form prescribed under secondary regulations. Applications will not be progressed until the form has been completed in full, together with the relevant fee and all other required information, including a detailed premises plan, by the licensing authority and the relevant responsible authorities.

In accordance with the Provision of Services Regulations 2009, electronic application facilities are available. Electronic application facilities for premises licences may be found on Council's own web site. Electronic applications for other categories of licence and consent are also available on this web site. Where electronic applications are made, the application will be taken to 'be given' when the applicant has submitted a completed application form Together with all other relevant documentation and fees.

The Metropolitan Police Service provide up to date crime data for postcode areas in Haringey through both www.mps.police.uk and www.police.uk. Both of these websites can provide applicants with a better understanding of the crime and disorder characteristics for the area in which they are applying for a licence, and this understanding can help inform applications and operating schedules.

3.2 The Responsible Authorities are:

Responsible Authority	Contact
Licensing Authority	licence@haringey.gov.uk
Environmental Health Authority	frontline@haringey.gov.uk
Trading Standards	frontline@haringey.gov.uk
Child Protection Authority	Nam.haringeylicensing @met
Planning Authority	planningenforcement@haringey.gov.uk
Health and Safety	frontline@haringey.gov.uk
Metropolitan Police	NAMailbox.LicensingHaringey@met.police.uk
London Fire Brigade	FSR-AdminSupport@london-fire.gov.uk
Director of Public Health	
Home Office (Immigration Enforcement)	Alcohol Licensing Team Lunar House 40 Wellesley Road Croydon CR9 2BY • Email: Alcohol@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

The steps for consideration of a licence application, a licence variation and a club premises certificate are:

- a) If no representations are made to an application, the Council must grant it in full.
- b) When an application is made, and relevant representations are received by the Council it must hold a hearing of the licensing sub-committee (unless those who have made representations agree this is unnecessary or unless the applicant or objectors request a date beyond the twenty days period for specific reasons).
- c) The sub-committee will then consider the evidence provided by applicants and those making representations, the Guidance, this Statement of Licensing Policy and any other relevant data.
- d) The sub-committee will determine the application and will take any steps it considers appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The steps undertaken will be fair, relevant and proportionate.
- e) Conditions on the licence, additional to those voluntarily sought by the applicant, may be considered. Appropriate conditions will focus on matters which are within the control of individual licensees and which also relate to the premises or places being used for licensable activities and the impact of the resulting activities in the vicinity. If situations arise where the licensing objectives are compromised but cannot be dealt with by the use of appropriate conditions the Council will consider whether it is appropriate for a licence to be granted or continue to operate.

3.3 Pre-application advice

The pre-application advice is designed to support applicants in understanding:

- That the right type of licence is being applied for
- The application form has been completed correctly
- What policies may be applied to an application and why
- The needs of the local area where the proposed premises is situated
- Any specific measures that may need to be considered when submitting an application
- If specialist input may be required, for example, Responsible Authorities, Safety Advisory Group.

The Licensing service can help you:

- Understand and be aware of relevant policies
- Identify any requirements for specialist input for example, responsible authorities
- Check your application and supporting documentation to ensure compliance with legislative requirements
- Explain or make you aware of when an application is unacceptable – does not meet legislative or policy requirements

Any advice given will be from the Licensing Team, acting in their roles as Responsible Authorities under the provisions of Section 13 of The Licensing Act 2003.

With regard to any pre-application advice, any written confirmation will state that pre-application advice will not give applicants any exemptions from the licensing process. Responsible Authorities, including the licensing team may still make a representation against the application and the application may still need to be heard at a Licensing Sub-Committee for a decision to be made. The advice given will not include views from other responsible authorities such as the Police, Fire Authority, etc. Determining any application that is subject to representations will be the function of the Licensing Sub-Committee who will consider the application and the representations on its own merits and determine the application accordingly on the basis of whether it promotes the licensing objectives.

For further advice please contact licencing@haringey.gov.uk. Please note there is a cost incurred for this service.

3.4 Entitlement to work in the UK

Individuals applying for a personal licence must be entitled to work in the UK.

Documents which demonstrate entitlement to work in the UK

Applicants may be asked to demonstrate that they have the right to work in the UK and are not subject to a condition preventing them from doing work relating to the carrying on of a licensable activity. Guidance on how this can be demonstrated in specific circumstances is outlined in the linked webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/right-to-work-checklist/employers-right-to-work-checklist-accessible-version>

A person is also disqualified from holding a licence if they are subject to a condition on their permission to be in the UK preventing them from holding a licence, for example they are subject to an immigration restriction that does not permit them to work.

3.5 Licensing fees

Licensing fees are set nationally and are due for payment on the anniversary of the licence, if the Licensing fee is not paid on time the licence will be suspended until fees are paid.

Licence fees are set in alignment with business rates (rateable value) and the Council expects licence holders to pay the required licence fee when it is due. The licensing fees are set out on this web page <https://share.google/qI3oRWv6gRYBsFwlo>

If Licence fees are not paid at the time they are due suspension for non-payment of fees will be in force two days after the Council notifies the Licence holder. The Council will notify the Licence holder the day after the payment is due if it is not received.

The suspension will cease to be in place when the payment is received.

It is the Licence holder's responsibility to pay their fees, the Council will not issue a reminder of fees when they are due. This is a matter for Licence holders and the Council expects Licence holders to take responsibility for ensuring their fees are paid when they are due.

There are some exemptions to this policy. Where late payment or non-payment is due to administrative error or if the fee is disputed prior to the date it is due for payment the licence will not be suspended.

3.6 Representations

To ensure the best possible consideration of representations it is recommended that anyone making a representation do the following:

- Link the representation to the Licensing Objectives that are most relevant to the representation and outline how the representation is linked to the relevant Licensing Objectives:
- Ensure that the representation is specific to the premises or licence being sought:
- Consider what evidence can be provided to support the representation, particularly in terms of how the representation links to the Licensing Objectives: and,
- Be clear in terms of what the representation relates to, what Licensing Objectives it links to, and what is the proposed remedy, eg. Specific conditions to be placed on the licence or an objection to the licence being granted.

Representations cannot be made anonymously to the Council to ensure that a representation is not vexatious. However, anonymity can be requested from the Council if there is proof of concerns that support it.

Residents can play a significant role in contributing to the effective implementation of this Licensing Policy. The impact of licensed premises will naturally be most felt at a local level and it is important that residents and businesses have an active involvement in the licensing process and understand how they can do this. In order for premises to provide any of the above activities, the operator must obtain authorisation from Haringey in its role as licensing authority.

The authorisation may be in the form of a Premises Licence, a Club Premises Certificate or a Temporary Event Notice.

Where an application for a new Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate is made to the licensing authority or for variation of an existing licence or certificate, consultation is required with Responsible Authorities and Other parties as defined under the Licensing Act 2003. Details of the Responsible Authorities can be found on page 44.

3.7 Relevant information for residents and other persons

An application will consist of (among other things) an operating schedule, which details the licensable activities applied for as well as specifying during which times and on which days they would be conducted. In the operating schedule, the licensee also sets out any steps they propose to take in order to address the four Licensing Objectives.

Local residents and businesses can play an important role in the licensing process as it will be they who are most likely to be directly affected. This section provides useful information on understanding how to find out about applications and submit any comments (representations) in respect of them. Representations do not have to be objections and can be made in support of an application. In this section, references to 'licences' shall also be relevant to 'Club Premises Certificates'. Further useful information and guidance can be found on the Council's website at www.haringey.gov.uk/licensing and also at <https://www.gov.uk/alcohol-licensing>.

3.8 Finding out about the application

Applicants for new licences and variations to existing licences are required to advertise the application in two ways by:

1. Placing a notice at or on the premises
 - On A4 (or larger) pale blue paper (or on white paper, in the case of an application for a Minor Variation)
 - Printed legibly in black ink or typed in a font of at least 16 point
 - Placed prominently at or on the premises where it can be conveniently read from the exterior of the premises
 - Placed every 50 metres on the external perimeter of the premises abutting any highway (where applicable).
- 2 Placing a notice in a newspaper (not applicable for a Minor Variation)
 - Newspaper circulation must be in the vicinity of the premises (or if there isn't a local paper, in a local newsletter or circular)
 - Advertisement will be at least once in the ten days following the application being given to the licensing authority.

Both of these notices are required to give a brief description of the application. A notice will also be published through the Council's website (www.haringey.gov.uk) outlining key details in respect of an application, including:

- The name of the applicant or club;
- The postal address of the applicant or club;
- The postal address and, where applicable, the internet address where we keep our licensing register and where and when the record of the application may be inspected;
- The date by which representations from responsible authorities or other persons should be received and how these representations should be made; and
- That it is an offence to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with an application and the maximum fine for which a person is liable on summary conviction for the offence.

It is advised to regularly check the Council's register of licence applications and notices on premises in your local area.

3.9 Representations

If you want your views to be considered by the Council in respect of a particular application, you must submit a 'relevant representation'. A relevant representation must:

- (a) be made by any person or Responsible Authority
- (b) be made in writing to the licensing authority
- (c) be received by the licensing authority no later than 28 days after the date the application was made (ten days for a minor variation)
- (d) relate to the likely effect of the granting of the application upon one or more of the

Licensing Objectives, which are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- The prevention of public nuisance
- Public safety

- The protection of children from harm.

Potential issues could include noise or disturbance from the premises, previous examples of crime and disorder associated with the premises, litter problems associated with the premises, or provision of activities not suitable for children where children could be admitted. Any representation that is considered as frivolous or vexatious by the licensing authority will not be accepted.

Representations may be made by email and the licensing authority does not require email representations to be followed up with a hard copy. Representations should be made to:

By post: By email:

The Licensing Team
Level 4, Alexandra House
10 Station Road
London N22 8HQ
Licensing@haringey.gov.uk

3.10 Good practice for making a representation

- In accordance with (d) above, you should demonstrate how your representation affects the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.
- Provide an evidential base for the grounds of the representation, which could include written logs of problems, details of previous complaints, photographs or video evidence of the particular issues.
- Ensure as far as possible that the representation is specific to the premises.
- Consult the Licensing Policy, If you consider that an application has not addressed any particular issues around the four licensing objectives, then you should highlight these and explain your reasons why you think these issues should be addressed.
- Consider how you would like the issues to be addressed. For example, you may wish to propose additional or alternative conditions to those proposed in the application's operating schedule. Alternatively, you may wish to propose restricted hours or licensable activities.
- If you are making a representation in support of an application, explain how the proposed application would promote the Licensing Objectives.
- Representations will not be considered if they are considered 'frivolous' or 'vexatious' by the licensing authority. 'Frivolous' and 'vexatious' have their ordinary meaning; therefore, the licensing authority might disregard representations that are made because of a business dispute between rivals or representations that lack seriousness.

3.11 Disclosure of personal details of persons making representations

The licensing authority is required to provide the licence applicant with copies of any relevant representations received in respect of the application.

The licensing authority may consider withholding some or all of a person's personal details where that person can demonstrate they have a genuine and well-founded fear of intimidation and the circumstances justify such action.

The withholding of personal details by the licensing authority will only be taken in exceptional circumstances and any person requesting their details to be withheld will be expected to demonstrate why such action is necessary.

Where a person who has concerns over an application but does not wish their personal details to be disclosed, alternative approaches include requesting a local councillor to submit a representation based on their concerns, or alternatively providing details on how the licensing objectives are likely to be undermined to a responsible authority, who may make representation, if they consider it justifiable and appropriate to do so.

3.12 The role of councillors

Councillors are able to make their own representations in their capacity as a member of the Council. If you have concerns over a premises and do not wish to submit a representation yourself, an

alternative is to contact your local councillor to enquire whether they will make a representation. However, it is a matter for members whether they accept and it is recommended that such requests are made in writing so that any request can be clearly demonstrated. Additionally, if you have made a representation, you can nominate any person, including a local councillor, to represent you at the hearing to determine the application. It is your responsibility to ensure that the nominated person is available and willing to represent you. As above, any request should be made in writing so that the licensing authority can be satisfied the person has been nominated by you.

Where relevant representations are received in respect of an application, it will be determined at a hearing by a subcommittee of three members from the Council's Licensing Committee. The licensee and any party who has submitted a relevant representation (or their representatives) may attend in order to make submissions to the sub committee.

All applications will be considered on their own merit. Following such a hearing, the Licensing Sub committee can:

- (a) Grant the application as applied for; or
- (b) Grant the application with restricted licensable activities/hours than those applied for and/or impose additional conditions, where considered appropriate for the promotion of the Licensing Objectives; or
- (c) Refuse the application

There is a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court against the decision of the Licensing Subcommittee by any party to the original hearing.

Licensed premises are an integral part of our communities and this Licensing Policy is a key tool in ensuring the different circumstances of our neighbourhoods are taken into account when considering licence applications.

Haringey, as the licensing authority, is committed to ensuring that licensed premises are an asset to their locality and respect the character and identity of the area through the implementation of this Licensing Policy. However, where licensed premises fail to promote the Licensing Objectives, the licensing authority will take appropriate steps to address any such licence-related issues.

The licensing authority considers it extremely important that licensed premises operate as good neighbours within their community. Operators of licensed premises are encouraged to consult with local residents and businesses prior to submitting applications to ensure they are aware of, and can address, any needs or concerns they may have. Additionally, existing licensed premises are encouraged to have regular dialogue with residents and businesses in the local area in ensuring the promotion of the Licensing Objectives on an ongoing basis.

3.12 Partnership Working

Partnership with responsible authorities and enforcement agencies

The Council aims to work in partnership where and when it is possible and reasonable to do so. This includes aiming to work with: other Responsible Authorities and enforcement agencies within Haringey; regional or national authorities and bodies outside of Haringey; and the trade, trade representative organisations, and schemes such as PubWatch and Best Bar None, Responsible Retailer Scheme.

The Council is committed to working collaboratively and as seamlessly as possible with the Responsible Authorities and enforcement agencies within Haringey and more widely as appropriate.

In particular, this can include:

- Tasking meetings: Tasking meetings forms the basis for partnership working within the wider Council and local partnership.
- Joint enforcement approaches: The Council will work closely with the local police, licensing Police and the Fire Authority on enforcement issues to avoid duplication and to provide for the most efficient deployment of Council, Police and Fire Authority officers in respect of inspection of licensed premises and the enforcement of licensing law. Contact is also maintained with the Security Industry Authority (SIA) in relation to checks on door supervisors. Multi agency announced and unannounced inspections and visits are and will be undertaken.
- Joint approach to representations: The Council will communicate with the Responsible Authorities to ensure that a partnership approach is taken in consideration of applications and any representation to be made to them where appropriate.
- Information sharing: Haringey is committed to open data principles. Subject to the provisions of the Data Protection Act 1998 and General Data Protection Regulation the Council will share information about licensees, licensed premises and activities associated with them to all partners. Operating schedules, results of compliance checks, and details of enforcement action may also be shared.

3.13 Partnership working with licensees, trade and residents

The promotion of the licensing objectives and achieving common aims relies on a partnership between licence holders, authorised persons, interested parties, responsible authorities and the Council. The Council is keen to work in partnership with licensees and with bodies such as licensee forums, pub watches, business groups, tenants and resident's groups and those representing such groups to develop a prosperous and well managed economy whilst promoting the licensing objectives.

By working closely with trade and resident's groups the Council aims to develop a preventative or early intervention approach to problems that may arise. To do this the Council will:

- Be accessible to these groups.
- Regularly consider and/or canvas the views of Haringey business and resident's groups as and when appropriate.

3.14 Enforcement approach

The Council supports compliant, well-regulated businesses, and as such will operate a clear two step enforcement approach within the circumstances and context of each individual requirement for enforcement action.

The Council prefers a targeted approach to enforcement, where compliant, well-regulated licensed businesses are not generally a focus of enforcement and where licensed businesses that do not meet this standard are supported to become compliant, well-regulated business. Where this is not possible or successful, they will be subject to appropriate and proportionate enforcement measures.

The Council will aim to give licence holders early warning of any concerns/ problems identified at any licensed premises and identify the need for improvement. Repeated or cumulative breaches of licences will potentially lead to a review where the full history of the venue will be examined.

Where a test purchasing exercise is undertaken by the Police and/or Trading Standards for age restricted goods, all licenced premises will be targeted equally.

An intelligence led approach will be adopted and information regarding incidents of violent crime, disorder and nuisance in and around licensed premises will be collated to provide a risk-based approach for inspection and, where appropriate, surveillance.

Enforcement action will be taken in accordance with the principles of the Regulatory Compliance Code, requirements of the Licensing Act and the associated section 182 Guidance.

The Council will consider the fundamental principles recommended by the Better Regulation Task Force for good enforcement and the Hampton report:

- **Proportionality:** for example, action taken should be proportional to the risk presented.
- **Accountability:** ensuring our activities are open to public scrutiny.
- **Consistency:** we will undertake enforcement in a fair and consistent manner.
- **Transparency:** for example, helping duty holders to understand what is expected and distinguishing between statutory requirements and guidance.
- **Targeted:** for example, focusing on activities that give rise to the most serious risks or where hazards are least well controlled.

For more information on the Council's Enforcement Strategies please go to the following Council web page: [Community safety and enforcement policy](#)

3.15 Opening hours

The Council expects and strongly encourages applicants applying to operate between the hours 23:00pm and 10:00 am to consider and assess the potential risks in the locality and the premises operation against the licensing objectives as part of their application.

Evidence shows that in the case of alcohol the hours and days of sale is related to the harm that can be caused by excessive and risky consumption of alcohol. Evidence also indicates that certain hours of sale impacts on certain types of alcohol related harm.

Accordingly, venues which seek to open between 23:00 and 10:00 am are expected to risk assess their proposals, having regard to risks in the locality and those arising from their operation itself, and propose measures to promote each of the licensing objectives. Applicants will be expected (but are not legally bound) to supply such risk assessments alongside their operating schedule to demonstrate compliance with this policy. If they do not do so, it is likely that representations will be received, and that the application may be refused or stringent conditions placed on any licence granted.

Venues operating within these hours will also be expected to consider public nuisance caused by potential noise, anti-social behavior and crime, particularly in relation to the use of outside spaces and during entry, exit and dispersal from the premises.

3.16 Temporary Events

The Council expects that all Temporary Events Notices (TENs) are submitted at least 10 days prior to the event and provide sufficient accompanying information to allow due consideration, including evidence of permission to use space if it is public or council land/venue. It is expected that any existing conditions on a licence will be maintained for the purposes of a TEN. It is also recommended that TENs are submitted as early as possible prior to the event to allow relevant responsible authorities to have appropriate time to consider the TENs.

Temporary Events Notices are intended to allow licensable activities without a premises licence. Only the Police or Environmental Health can object to a TEN. The Council will intervene if the statutory limits on the number of TENs are exceeded.

It is recommended that TENs are submitted as early as possible prior to the event to allow for the relevant responsible authorities to have sufficient time to consider the notice.

If an objection to a late TEN (given with between 5 and 10 working notice) is received a counter notice will be served and the event will not be allowed to go ahead.

When a TEN is submitted the Council expects that the following information will be provided:

- Evidence of permission to use outside space for an event, specifically where the outside space is Council or public land;
- A risk assessment and capacity determination;
- Any other information that is relevant or pertinent to the TENs.

If this information is not provided it is more likely that an objection will be forthcoming.

317 Venue safety and assessment of risk at venues and events

Public Safety is expected to be a key consideration in large venues and higher profile events. This may include conducting a risk assessment to identify risks and mitigation approaches for venues where certain factors or circumstances (such as overcrowding or terrorism) may make the venue unsafe to those present in the premises. Mitigations may also need to consider the role security staff in safety as well as security.

Public Safety in venues is a key consideration for the Council. Incidents occurring at larger venues or events with high attendance are of particular concern to the Council. The Council expects applicants of larger venues or where high attendance events may take place to give particular consideration to measures to promote Public Safety. These may include:

- Conducting a risk assessment and consulting Haringey Licensing and Police;
- Considering the role of security staff in promoting safety as well as security; and,
- Consideration about capacity limits and the ingress and egress of customers.

The Council considers it prudent for licensed premises to prepare for requirements under Martyn's Law'). There will be additional requirements placed on a number of licensees to consider the threat from terrorism and implement appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures. Information and guidance can be found via these links:

https://www.protectuk.police.uk/news-views/watch-new-martyns-law-explainer-video?mtm_campaign=ML%20video&mtm_kwd=email

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/terrorism-protection-of-premises-act-2025-factsheets/terrorism-protection-of-premises-act-2025-overarching-factsheet>

<https://homeofficemedia.blog.gov.uk/2025/04/03/martyns-law-factsheet/>

The Council expects relevant applicants to include appropriate measures to meet these obligations in their licensing application.

3.18 Risk Assessments

Where an event involves live performers (for example, musicians, DJs, MCs and other artists) at a licensed premises that is promoted by the licence holder or an outside promoter the Police may require that a risk assessment be completed and submitted in advance to the satisfaction of the Police. This may also include the completion of an after event debrief form. This is to ensure that any crime and disorder, public safety matters or concerns are identified and addressed satisfactorily. Where risk assessments are required, they should be submitted at least 14 days before any proposed event.

The Safer Sounds programme run by the Safer Business Network and supported by the Mayor of London can provide more information around running safe events. The website is

www.saferounds.org.uk.

319 Reviews

Responsible Authorities, residents or businesses or a representative of these may apply to the Council to review a premises licence because of concern(s) about the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.

Any request for a review of a premises licence is required to be accompanied by evidence to substantiate the allegations.

When a request for a review is initiated by other persons, the Council is required to first consider whether the representation made is relevant to the any of the four licensing objectives and that is not vexatious or frivolous. Where a Responsible Authority requests a

review it is expected that licensing objectives are considered prior to the review application.

Representations must relate to particular premises for which a premises licence is already held and must be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives. The review process is not an opportunity to revisit earlier representations made when the original application for a premises licence was determined, unless these relate to different circumstances.

Where the Council receives a request for an expedited review in accordance with the closure procedures described in Part 8 of the Act, the Council will arrange a hearing in accordance with the regulations set out by the Secretary of State.

The licensing committee, in determining a review application, may exercise the range of powers given to them to promote the licensing objectives.

These include:

- modify conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new condition(s) or any alteration or omission of an existing condition temporarily or permanently);
- exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence;
- remove the designated supervisor;
- suspending the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
- revoke the licence; or,
- to take no action.

The Council will seek to establish the cause or causes of the concern issues and action will be targeted at such causes. Any action taken will be proportionate to the problems involved.

Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 8 of the Licensing Act 2003 (on grounds of disorder) the Council must carry out a review of the licence.

Where a Magistrates Court makes a Closure Order under part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Policing and Crime Act 2014 (on grounds of the use, supply or production of Class A drugs associated with disorder or serious nuisance) the police will request a review or ask the Council to carry out a review of the licence.

Where a closure order has been made under part 4 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 (on grounds of noise) the Council's Environmental Health section will normally request a review of the licence.

Offences under the Licensing Act 2003 include the serving of alcohol to unaccompanied persons under 18. The consumption of alcohol by minors impacts on the health, educational attainment, employment prospects and propensity for crime of young people. The sale of alcohol to persons who are intoxicated is also an offence under the Licensing Act 2003. The Council will treat representations that these offences have occurred seriously when they arise in connection with the granting or review of a premises licence. It will also have regard to other criminal activities which may take place in some types of licensed premises such as:

- sale or distribution of drugs;
- sale or distribution of stolen or counterfeit goods or weapons sale of smuggled tobacco and alcohol;

- prostitution, pimping or procuring;
- use as a base for criminal activity, particularly gangs, organisation of racist activity, unlawful gaming and gambling; and,
- employment of those who do not have the right to work in the UK.

Where reviews arise and the Council determines that the crime prevention objective is being undermined through the premises being used to further crimes, it is expected that the revocation of the licence- even in the first instance - will be seriously considered (s182 Guidance, paragraph 11.26). Revocation also remains an option if other licensing objectives are being undermined.

Comments about applications and reviews are made by way of representations. These can be from a Responsible Authority (such as the Police) or other persons (such as a local resident or residents' group). A representation can be an objection to an application or part of an application or can be in support of an application. Guidance on making representations and applying for a review is available on the Council's website.

The review process is integral to the operation of the Licensing Act 2003.

The Government's intention is for a light touch regulatory regime with regard to the granting of new licences and variations. If problems arise in connection with a premises licence, it is for the responsible authorities and the other persons to apply for a review of the licence. Without such representations, the Council cannot review a licence. Proceedings under the Licensing Act 2003 for reviewing a premises licence are provided as a key protection for the community where problems associated with crime and disorder, public safety, public nuisance or the protection of children from harm are occurring.

3.20 Impact of major entertainment venues

The Council will continue the policy of imposing special conditions on applications on locations for dealing with alcohol-related issues during major events

Haringey hosts various large-scale entertainment venues of international and national importance. Tottenham Football Club Stadium, Finsbury Park and Alexandra Palace are major sources of entertainment in Haringey. Thousands of people enter Haringey on event days and people consume alcohol as a part of their entertainment

The Council will continue the policy of imposing special conditions in areas for dealing with alcohol-related issues during major event days. The conditions acknowledge the unique role alcohol plays in the overall enjoyment, social and economic activity associated with events whilst balancing the four licensing objectives and the safety and concerns of local residents. These are included earlier in the Policy and include:

- No sale of alcohol one hour before the event, and one hour after.
- Customers shall be discouraged from being allowed to congregate outside the premises.
- No glass bottles shall be handed over the bar but shall be decanted into plastic vessels.
- The DPS shall work in partnership with the Police and comply with any direction given by the most senior Police Officer on duty at the event.
- No alcohol of 'alcopop' type drinks shall be displayed or sold in glass containers with the exception of wines and spirits.
- No more than 4 cans of alcohol can be sold to a customer.

321 Noise disturbance in residential areas

The Council expects applicants to make specific consideration of measures they will introduce to reduce noise disturbance in the proposed premises in a residential or mostly residential area. Many areas of Haringey mixed retail and leisure areas with areas of high residential concentration. To ensure that residents and businesses are able to maintain this balance it is expected the applications made in these areas pay particular attention to how they will limit noise disturbance for residents in the nearby area or in a particular area will add to those problems.

322 Public Space Protection Orders

The Public Space Protection Order for street drinking was applied Borough wide in April 2025. This means that it is an offence for any person to drink alcohol in public place within the borough whilst displaying anti social behaviour. If a police officer reasonably believes that a person is, or has been, consuming intoxicating liquor within these areas, the officer may require the person concerned:

- a) not to consume in that place anything which is, or which the officer reasonably believes to be, intoxicating liquor
- b) to surrender anything in his/her possession which is, or which the officer reasonably believes to be, intoxicating liquor or a container for such liquor (other than a sealed container)
- c) An officer may dispose of anything surrendered to him/her as above.
- d) Issue fixed penalty notices on offenders
- e) Prosecute persistent offenders

3.23 Violence Against Women and Girls

We expect all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around women's safety at night. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate. Haringey supports the Women's Safety Charter from the LGA. It is the Council's view that all Londoners particularly women are able to travel, work and go out safely and confidently at night without fear of being victims of criminal offences.

Haringey recognises tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) as a priority.

We commit to sharing the Greater London Authority and Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime women's safety campaigns, promoting them within Haringey and across our social media channels. We encourage licensed premises across the borough to participate in and promote locally any London- wide campaigns to keep women safe at night that discourage harassment and encourage reporting.

We encourage all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for women and other vulnerable people who work at night.

We also recommend licence holders put in place measures to reduce gender-based violence, intimidation and harassment for all staff and customers. This may include 'Ask for Angela/Clive', WAVE and specific training for staff. Further details are available at the following links:

- Ask for Angela: <https://www.met.police.uk/AskforAngela> [Ask For Clive](#)
- WAVE: <https://nbcc.police.uk/crime-prevention/safeguarding/welfare-and-vulnerability-engagement-wave-lesson-plan>

We require all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around women's safety at night. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate.

We also expect all licensees and applicants to be aware of their responsibilities in relation to drink spiking and refer you to paragraph 2.7 of the Government's Section 182 Guidance that contains the recognised definition of drink spiking.

(https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a8f578ed27ca000d27b1f9/Revised_guidance_issued_under_section_182_of_the_Licensing_Act_2003_-_December_2023.pdf)

3.25 Violence Against Vulnerable People in the Night Time Economy

We expect all licensed premises to build an atmosphere of transparency and safety for those who may be vulnerable working or taking leisure in the night time economy.

This should include the full diversity of people in the night time economy, include the full range of gender and identified gender, relationships, age, race and any other demographic characteristic.

We also recommend licence holders put in place measures to reduce vulnerability based violence, intimidation and harassment for all staff and customers. This may include WAVE and specific training for staff. Further details are available at the following links:

- WAVE: <https://nbcc.police.uk/crime-prevention/safeguarding/welfare-and-vulnerability-engagement-wave-lesson-plan>

We expect all licensed premises to have appropriately trained staff, who are proactive and vigilant around women's safety at night. This includes a duty to capture information and report to the police where appropriate.

We also expect all licensees and applicants to be aware of their responsibilities in relation to drink spiking and refer you to paragraph 2.7 of the Government's Section 182 Guidance that contains the recognised definition of drink spiking.

[Revised guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 \(February 2025\) \(accessible version\) - GOV.UK](#)

3.26 Street drinking

In areas where street drinking has been identified as a problem by Authorities, new applicants and those applying for variations are required to demonstrate how their premises will not contribute to street drinking in those areas.

Applicants may wish to seek guidance from Licensing, Community Safety and Police partners as to specific measures that may be appropriate for their specific location. However, some general examples of good practice include:

- Reducing the strength approaches having voluntary bans on high strength low cost alcohol. Voluntary bans are aimed to tackle the problems associated with street drinking by removing from sale low price, high-strength alcohol products through voluntary bans implemented by local retailers. Street drinkers often consume high strength alcohol. The scheme follows increasing evidence of the harm caused by this type of alcohol to vulnerable drinkers, and also the crime, disorder and nuisance caused by street drinkers. The models used vary from place- to-place but tend to target alcohol products above 6% alcohol by volume (ABV) as well as sale of miniatures, although some have focused on a slightly lower ABV or lower cost products.
- The Council encourages and supports applicants to outline any voluntary ban in their operating schedule or voluntary conditions offered as part of their licence application.
- Visible labels identifying the premises.
- Use of different coloured or labelled bags for sales of alcohol.
- Ensuring street drinkers do not congregate outside the premises.
- Ensuring drinkers do not consume alcohol on the premises, also not having the paraphernalia to allow that (e.g. Single plastic drinking vessels or bottle openers near the till area).
- No sale of miniatures.
- Keeping the premises locality clear of litter.

3.27 Late Night Refreshment

Under the Licensing Act 2003, the sale of hot food and hot drinks for consumption on or off the premises to the public between the hours of 11pm and 5am is a licensable activity. This includes premises that provide equipment for food and non-alcoholic drink sold to the public to be heated up prior to being consumed.

The Council advises any applicants for a premises licence who provide hot food and non-alcoholic drink after 11 pm to give a detailed account of how they will promote the four licensing objectives and, in particular, the prevention of crime and disorder and the prevention of public nuisance.

This Council will have due regard to any representations from Responsible Authorities and “other persons” to the grant or variation of a licence to provide hot food and non-alcoholic drink to the public. It will also look particularly closely at any measures proposed by the applicant to promote the licensing objectives.

3.28 Shisha

A number of shisha premises have Late Night Refreshment Licences which permit the sale of hot food and hot drinks between the hours of 11pm and 5am. Currently, there is no strong evidence to support limiting LNRL's in shisha premises however evidence is being collected to determine the suitability of licence conditions on such places in the future.

Where an applicant, for either Late Night Refreshment or the sale of alcohol, is also planning to sell shisha for consumption on the premises the Council expects that the application will evidence how they will address any potential public nuisance caused by shisha smoking and also to demonstrate compliance with other regulatory regimes (e.g. Smokefree Regulations).

The licensing objectives still apply in these circumstances and the Council expects applicants to

provide clarity on the measures that they will take to ensure that the licensing objectives are upheld.

329 Venue capacity limitations

When determining applications for a licence, consideration of venue capacity will be taken into account. This is to help the Council limit the potential for large venues becoming problem hot spots. This will apply to those venues that fit or likely to fit within the description of high-volume vertical drinking establishments where applicable. Applicants are required to submit robust crime & disorder proposals in their operating schedules as well as noise dispersal policies.

The Council accepts that a lot of the problems that may occur in large premises may be controlled by good management practices. However, controlling the numbers of customers allowed into the premises may also assist in promoting all of the licensing objectives, primarily crime & disorder.

The Council will consider capacity conditions where this may be beneficial in promoting the licensing objectives.

330 Health

Health is not a licensing objective, but the Council is aware that there is a significant negative impact on the health of our residents caused by alcohol, reflected in hospital admissions and deaths from alcohol related illnesses, alcohol induced violence and domestic violence. Significant alcohol related hospital accident and emergency admissions and ambulance pick-ups are indicative of problems and may result in reviews of premises licences where these can be related to specific premises.

The Council will consider the impact on the health and public health of Haringey residents as part of its considerations and duties relating to the sale and supply of alcohol.

The evidence base for the impact alcohol has on the health and wellbeing of local areas is strong.

For a full review of the evidence the Public Health England evidence review is available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/583047/alcohol_public_health_burden_evidence_review.pdf

Since 2012 the Haringey Director of Public Health has been a Responsible Authority and is able to make representations on applications and initiate reviews. The Haringey Director of Public Health has access to data and evidence that is useful and informative for the development of policy, the consideration of applications and the conduct of reviews. This includes:

- evidence on the impact of alcohol on the physical and mental health of residents, particularly children;
- data on hospital admissions for alcohol related illness and injury;
- data from London Ambulance Service on alcohol related ambulance attendances; and,
- data and evidence from local alcohol services, such as out-reach and treatment services.

When such evidence and data is presented it will be considered and where links are made to any of the four licensing objectives it will be taken into account by the Licensing Sub-Committee in reaching its decision if applicable.

The Haringey Director of Public Health expects that applicants to be aware of the proximity of the premises they are seeking a licence to substance misuse treatment facilities and other medical facilities. The Haringey Director of Public Health, as a Responsible Authority under the Act, is minded to consider an objection where an application is likely to be in close proximity to a substance misuse treatment facility or other sensitive medical facility.

3.31 Outside spaces

Outside spaces are an increasingly popular part of licensed premises, particularly in summer where there is more demand for outside drinking and eating. The outside spaces that are also used by patrons who smoke are expected to comply with Smokefree regulations. These outside spaces at premises need robust management to reduce the potential nuisance being caused to others located in proximity to the venue.

Beer gardens, roof terraces, pavements and other outdoor areas in licensed premises are expected to comply with appropriate conditions to ensure there is minimal disruption to residents in proximity to the licenced premises.

Where smoking, eating and drinking takes place outside, the Council expects applicants to provide comprehensive details in their operating schedule on:

- the location of outside areas to be used;
- how the outside areas will be managed to prevent:
 - a) noise;
 - b) smell; and,
 - c) pavement obstructions.
- the arrangements for clearing, tables and chairs; and,
- preventing nuisance from smoke fumes to residents living in close proximity to smoking areas.

Where outside spaces are used for eating, and where children may be present, the Council expects applicants to provide detail on how smoking areas will be segregated from the general use areas. Where the use of outside spaces by the patrons of a licensed premises is unplanned and makes use of the pavement there is need for specific consideration. Members of the public can sometimes feel intimidated and crowds of drinkers spilling out onto the street may cause obstruction. Safety issues can arise with drinkers and members of the public being forced to use the road. Wherever, possible drinking should be contained within areas that are part of licensed premises, such as beer gardens, terraces or, where a street trading licence has been granted by the Council for tables and chairs, on the public highway.

Applications for the use of tables and chairs on the highway are not within the remit of this policy. In the event that the hours under any such licence do not match those on a licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 the earlier hours will apply.

Where applicants wish to place tables and chairs on a public highway, they will require to be licensed for such an activity by the Council.

Where applicants intend to use private land for alfresco meals or refreshments, they will be required to explain how possible nuisance or crime and disorder from late night use of table and chairs will be controlled. This may include such matters as restricting music or other forms of entertainment, providing additional supervision or installing CCTV. The Noise Team recommend in general that outside areas (e.g. beer gardens) should not be used after 22:00 hours.

3.32 Dispersal and entry

Licensed premises should take all reasonable measures to ensure that dispersal of patrons from the premises and entry of patrons into the premises uphold the licensing objectives. Section 182 guidance makes it clear that licensing should not be seen as the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and therefore beyond the direct control of those with responsibility for managing and controlling licensed premises. However, licensees should take all reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder and public nuisance immediately outside their premises, for example on the pavement, in a beer

garden or in a smoking shelter to the extent that these matters are within their control. Licence holders should also consider the impact that patrons or others congregating around entry points to their premises have on the licensing objectives, particularly in relation to the general public. Licence holders should take all reasonable measures to ensure that both dispersal from their premises and entry into the premises uphold the licensing objectives.

The Council recognises that it is difficult for licence holders to have influence over their patrons once they have left the immediate vicinity of their premises, however, disturbance caused by patrons, if linked to the operation of the premises, where contrary to the licensing objectives, can be a reason for the Council to take action.

3.33 Delivery Services and dark kitchens

There has been a significant increase in the number of applications for licenses relating to delivery services, these tend to fall into three groups:

- Premium specialist product mail-order type services;
- Food delivery services (both meal and grocery) that include alcohol delivery but are primarily food lead; and,
- Dark kitchens providing for delivery only food and beverage services;
- Convenience type alcohol delivery services that are targeted at convenience for those drinking at home.

Although these types of services are not provided for in the Licensing Act 2003 or in the s182 guidance in any way differently from other licensed premises they do provide their own unique circumstances that need to be addressed. In particular, the Council has concerns with the potential for the following:

- Age verification at both purchase point and delivery point;
- The safety of delivery drivers at point of delivery;
- Safety of the premises from which orders are taken and sent out for delivery; and,
- Possible public nuisance caused by delivery drivers collecting deliveries from the licensed premises.

The Council expects licence applications for delivery services that include the delivery of alcohol to take into account issues relating to reducing public nuisance related to delivery vehicles, ensuring the security of premises and delivery drivers, and protecting children by applying rigorous age checks at both purchase point and at point of delivery.

The Council is likely to place the following conditions on to a premises licence for delivery services where it is appropriate and relevant to the individual licence application:

- A standard age verification check shall be undertaken on entering the website.
- A signature at the point of delivery **should** be obtained. No delivery shall be left without a signature.
- Alcohol shall only be delivered to a residential or business address and **not** to a public place.
- Every third-party courier delivery box shall be labelled with the words "Age Restricted Product".
- Any delivery driver or third-party courier will be required to have appropriate age verification training, particularly they will be required to have training on refusal of supply where age verification is not provided. This will need to be demonstrated by the applicant at application stage, and at any point where the delivery driver or courier service is changed.

- A refusals log will be maintained for deliveries and be available to the Council on request.
- A log of all deliveries shall be maintained and be available to the Council on request.
- Appropriate security will be in place at the premises as agreed with Police.
- Measures for minimising noise and disturbance caused by the dispatch of deliveries to be identified in the operating schedule.

Each of these measures will need to be demonstrated to the Council as part of the application.

The Council also recommends that applicants seeking a licence where delivery of alcoholic beverages is to take place consider the following guidance from the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group: <https://rasg.org.uk/online-sales-guidance/>.

Where a number of dark kitchens operate in a single premises the Council has a preference that the premises holds a licence that covers all the operators within the premises. This would provide consistency and address high turnover in operators.

3.34 Age verification and test purchasing

The Council expects all licenced premises to have the specific age verification measures outlined below in place and will conduct test purchasing operations to test and assure compliance with the minimum purchase age requirements. If sales to children are made action will be taken by the Council. Age-verification measures, and test purchasing to assure these are robust and well-operated by licenced premises are the core measure to ensuring the licensing objective for the protection of children is met. Trading Standards in the Council have the lead responsibility for undertaking Controlled Test Purchase Operations.

To support the age-verification process the Council strongly recommended that premises have the following measures in place to ensure age verification for sales:

- That “Challenge 25” is supported as part of the age verification scheme established. The scheme requires the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol.
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be trained in the age verification scheme and records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers.
- That an incident log shall be maintained, and details of all age-related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the DPS and any actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by the DPS. This log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorized officers.
- That a personal licence holder shall be on the premises at all times that alcohol is supplied.
- That the DPS shall ensure that, as far as is reasonably practical, alcohol is displayed in an area which can be constantly monitored or supervised by staff, separate from goods likely to be purchased by persons under 18.

Haringey Trading Standards operate a policy of carrying out test purchasing for under age sales of alcohol. If sales are made to children action will be taken. This may be a review of the licence, or a request to include additional conditions on the licence designed to assist the management to counter attempts by children to buy alcohol. Any additional conditions felt appropriate will be subject to discussion with licence holders. The Council may also, as a Responsible Authority, apply for reviews of premises licences when appropriate. If deficiencies in operating schedules of current licences become apparent the Council will initially usually ask the licence holder to remedy this by way of an application for a minor variation. If this is not undertaken, then a review may be necessary to impose conditions on the licence. This process does not preclude prosecutions for offences under the Licensing Act.

335 Authority and Designated Premises Supervisor

Every supply of alcohol under a premises licence must be made or authorised in writing by someone holding a personal licence. Every premises with a licence must have one person holding a personal licence specified as the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS).

The Council recommends that all persons employed on licenced premises who are engaged in the sale and supply of alcohol be encouraged to attend regular training programmes to raise awareness of their responsibility and particularly of the offences contained within the Act. Training programmes that raise awareness of the issues relating to drugs and violence in licenced premises are necessary. Suitable training should be extended to all staff involved in managing or supervising the premises. All training undertaken should be recorded and signed by the designated Premises supervisor.

It is recommended that persons employed on premises providing entertainment for children shall be trained in basic child protection and safety, and if appropriate have the necessary CRB checks.

Every supply of alcohol under a premises licence must be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence. The Licensing Act does not require the presence of a personal licence holder at all material times but if any sales are made when a personal licence holder is not present, then they must have been authorised by somebody who holds a personal licence.

Every premise licenced for the sale of alcohol must have one personal licence holder specified as Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS). This will normally be the person with day-to-day responsibility for running the premises.

The Council recognises that there is no requirement for the DPS to be at the premises throughout the hours of licensable activities, however, the DPS must be able to ensure that all four licensing objectives are properly promoted and that each premise complies with licensing law and licence conditions. The Council expects that a DPS will be able to demonstrate knowledge of both the local geographic area and the patrons the premises attracts. The DPS should be sufficiently conversant in English to be able to properly communicate with patrons.

The Council expects that when the DPS is not present on the premises written authorisation will have been given to other members of staff, and that one of these members of staff will be on the premises. Such authorisation should be in writing and be displayed with the premises licence.

It is considered good management practice to ensure that a personal licence holder/DPS is available at all hours that the premise is open to the public. It is regarded as good management practice that a personal licence holder/DPS be physically on the premises from 23:00 onwards.

3.36 No sales below permitted price

A ban on selling alcohol below a “permitted price” has been in place since 28 May 2014. This was introduced through the Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014. The permitted price is defined as the level of alcohol duty plus VAT.

All premises are required on request by the Licensing Authority to demonstrate that any alcohol is being sold at a price not less than the permitted price: i.e. the level of alcohol duty plus VAT.

Premises are expected not to offer or publicise irresponsible promotions which encourage irresponsible drinking.

Where any relevant representations which demonstrate a clear causal link between sales promotions or price discounting and levels of crime and disorder on or near the premises, it will be appropriate for the Licensing Authority to consider the imposition of a new condition prohibiting irresponsible sales promotions or the discounting of prices of alcoholic beverages at those premises. Each case will be considered on its own merits.

Any future legislation or legislative guidance on minimum unit pricing per unit of alcohol sold will apply.

3.37 Compliance with existing regulatory regimes

The Council expects all applicants to be able to evidence, upon application, lawful compliance with all other relevant regulatory regimes. It is expected that any licensee will be operating in full compliance with all relevant regulatory regimes. To avoid any overlap between regulatory regimes the Council expect that all applicants can evidence that they are in full compliance with other relevant regulatory regimes and to undertake that they will remain so as responsible operators.

3.38 Gaming machines

Certain premises which are subject to premises licences with a licence to supply alcohol are entitled to have one or two gaming machines available for use within their premises. To do this the licence-holder needs to notify the Council. Cafes, restaurants and other types of premises are not permitted to have gaming machines onsite.

The automatic entitlement is only available to licensed premises if they satisfy all of the following requirements:

- the premises are licensed to supply alcohol, for consumption on those premises
- the premises contain a bar
- the premises are not subject to any licence conditions limiting the supply of alcohol to people having meals on the premises.

Gaming machines are categorised according to how much they can gamble and the maximum prize available.

The automatic entitlement allows a maximum of two gaming machines from categories C and D available for use.

If more than two gaming machines are required at a premises, an Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permit must be obtained. The licensee is expected to ensure they have adequate space within the premises and the machines should be located in clear site of staff.

Applicants may wish to view the codes of practice for more information.

<https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/LCCP/Licence-conditions-and-codes-of-practice.pdf>

339 Scheme of delegation

Delegations of functions under Licensing Act 2003

The Council's Licensing Committee is responsible for discharging the majority of the Council's licensing functions under the Licensing Act 2003. The notable exceptions are the final approval of the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy which is reserved for Full Council. In practice, and in accordance with relevant statutory provisions, all those decisions which can be, have been delegated to officers. Further, the Alcohol and Entertainment Licensing Sub-Committee is responsible for considering and determining applications and other matters which cannot be determined by officers. That Sub-Committee can also consider and determine any other matters referred to it for determination by officers (e.g. matters which can be considered by officers but which is considered more appropriate for the Sub-Committee to do so).

Matter to be dealt with	Licensing Sub-Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Application for provisional statement	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for premises licence / club premises certificate	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application to vary premises licence / club premises certificate	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application to vary designated premises supervisor	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor		All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Application for interim authority notice	Where a Police objection has been received	Where an objection was not received
Application to review premises licence/ club premises certificate	All cases	
Decision whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious		All cases
Making of representation when the Council is consulted by neighbouring licensing authority.	All cases	

Determination of an application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition	If Police objection	All other cases
Consideration of a police objection to a temporary event notice	All cases	
Decision to consult other responsible authorities on a minor variation application		All cases
Determination of a minor variation application		All cases

Revocation of a club licence		All cases
Revocation of a personal licence	All cases	
Revocation for a club premises certificate where a club is deemed by the Council to no longer satisfy the conditions for being a qualifying club	All cases	

Section 4: Appendices

Appendix 1: What to expect from a Licensing Sub Committee hearing.

Appendix 2: Pool of Model conditions

Appendix 3: Glossary of Licensing terms

Section 4

Appendix 1: What to expect from a Licensing Sub-Committee Hearing

Hearing procedure for Licensing Sub-Committee

Full information on the procedure is sent to all parties prior to the hearing. The information below is a summary of that information.

Parties to the hearing must notify the Council's Licensing team within prescribed timescales (these vary according to the type of hearing) that they intend to attend and/or be represented at the hearing and whether any witnesses will be attending on their behalf.

The hearing will operate as follows (subject to the discretion of the Chair of the Licensing Sub-Committee)

1. A total of 5 minutes speaking time is normally allowed for each party. Any preliminary points will be treated separately.
2. In the form of a discussion led by the Committee; cross examination will not normally be permitted.
3. Where there is more than one representation raising the same or similar grounds, those parties should consider nominating a single representative to address the Sub-Committee on their behalf at the hearing.
4. Parties to the hearing may be permitted to ask questions of any other party or witness.
5. Parties to the hearing may be required to answer specific questions from members of the committee, objectors and responsible authorities seeking clarification of information.

The typical order of the hearing is as follows:

1. Chair will ask all parties and witnesses to introduce themselves and this should include a brief explanation of the purpose of their attendance.
2. Officers present the report.
3. Committee members ask questions of officers.
4. Applicant speaks.
5. Applicant's witnesses speak (with permission of Chair).
6. Committee members ask questions of applicants and their witnesses (only applies to witnesses who have been given permission to speak).
7. Other parties speak.
8. Other parties' witnesses speak (with permission of Chair).
9. Committee members ask questions of the other parties to the hearing and their witnesses (only applies to witnesses who have been given permission to speak).
10. Applicant (with exception and with permission of Chair) asks questions of the other parties to the hearing and their witnesses.
11. Other parties to the hearing (with exception and with permission of Chair) ask questions of the applicant/other parties to the hearing and their witnesses.

12. Closing remarks from all parties.
13. Committee retires to make their decision.
14. Legal adviser informs the hearing of any advice that they have given to the committee during the decision-making process.
15. Committee announces decision and gives reasons.
16. After the hearing, officers will write to all parties to confirm the committee's decision.

Appendix 2: Pool of model conditions

When submitting an application under the Licensing Act 2003 for a new premises licence, club premises certificate, or to vary either of these authorisations, it is important that applicants clearly outline how they will promote the four licensing objectives within the operating schedule of their application.

The four licensing objectives are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder.
- Public safety.
- The prevention of public nuisance.
- The protection of children from harm.

Haringey London Borough Council's Licensing Authority has provided the following list of licensing conditions to assist applicants with potential conditions that can help their business promote the four licensing objectives, while also ensuring consistency in wording throughout the borough.

The conditions provided should not be seen as 'standard conditions' to be automatically applied to all premises licences and club premises certificates. Instead, they are intended to offer a variety of possible conditions that may be relevant depending on specific circumstances. The wording of these conditions may need to be adjusted to fit a particular purpose.

While all premises licences and club premises certificates are subject to Mandatory Conditions prescribed by the Licensing Act 2003, it should be noted that each application submitted to the Licensing Authority shall be judged on its own merits. There is no one-size-fits-all approach when consulting on applications made under the Licensing Act 2003. It is important to find the right balance between promoting the four licensing objectives and implementing conditions that fit the business model. Each condition put forward within an application should be proportionate, justifiable, and capable of being met.

In practice, this means that applications for different business models should align with the nature of their business. For instance, an application for a newsagent should differ from one for a nightclub. This should be reflected in the appropriate control measures implemented to promote the four licensing objectives within their operating schedule.

The proposed pool of conditions is not intended to be an exhaustive list. There is an expectation that applicants possess the knowledge and awareness of the steps necessary to promote the four licensing objectives.

Furthermore, the pool should not limit any applicants, responsible authorities, or any other persons from proposing alternative or additional conditions if they believe it is necessary. Likewise, it does not restrict the Council's Licensing Sub-Committee from imposing conditions following a hearing.

The Council understands that certain applications will be for time limited "one off events". It is therefore advisable that you contact licensing @haringey.gov.uk.

Further to this, the Council has included conditions pertaining to applications that intend to permit on-sales of alcohol within the Spurs footprint, aiming to welcome patrons attending events at the Stadium. This has been done with input from the Metropolitan Police.

It should be noted that any conditions proposed by applicants within their initial application will be added to their premises licence unless they are deemed unnecessary and fall outside the scope of the four licensing objectives. The Section 182 guidance states that conditions that duplicate other legislation should not be added to a premises licence (e.g., a condition stating "All employees shall have the correct right to work documentation before undertaking

employment” is unnecessary as this is already required by the Immigration Act 2016).

Applicants and premises licence holders should be mindful that failure to adhere to any of the conditions stipulated within their premises licence could result in committing a criminal offence each time they undertake licensable activities. This is pursuant to Section 136(1)(a) of the Licensing Act 2003 (Unauthorised licensable activities), as any licensable activity would not be in accordance with the lawful authorisation of their premises licence.

Offences committed under the Licensing Act 2003 and/or non-compliance with conditions could result in the premises licence being called into review, where it could ultimately be revoked. Furthermore, persons liable for any offences committed under the Licensing Act 2003 in relation to their permitted authorisation could also face an unlimited fine and/or imprisonment for up to 6 months if prosecuted.

The prevention of crime and disorder.

General:

1. The premises shall install, operate, and maintain a digital colour CCTV system. The CCTV system shall continually record whilst the premises are open for licensable activities and all recordings shall be kept for 31 days.
2. CCTV footage shall be made available to the Police and any authorised Officers from Haringey Council upon request. CCTV footage shall be provided on removable media (i.e., USB, hard drive, CD etc..) within 48 hours of request.
3. The CCTV system shall display on any recordings, the correct date and time of the recording.
4. The CCTV system shall be capable of obtaining clear facial recognition images of every person entering or leaving the premises with further CCTV cameras covering the areas stipulated on the premises plan.
5. The CCTV system shall capture the entirety of any external area either used by the premises or used by patrons.
6. A member of staff who is conversant with the operation of the CCTV system shall always be available at the premises whilst the premises are open to the public.
7. Signage stating that CCTV is in operation shall be clearly and prominently displayed at the premises.
8. An incident log shall be kept at the premises, and made available for Inspection on request to an authorised officer of Haringey Council or the Police, which will record the following:
 - a) any incidents of crime and disorder. *(Delete as appropriate)*
 - b) any customers barred from the premises. *(Delete as appropriate)*
 - c) any ejections from the premises. *(Delete as appropriate)*
 - d) seizures of drugs or offensive weapon *(Delete as appropriate)*
 - e) any complaints received. *(Delete as appropriate)*
 - f) any faults in the CCTV system *(Delete as appropriate)*
 - g) any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service. *(Delete as appropriate)*

9. Any entries into the log shall be made within 24 hours of any incident and shall contain the time/date of the incident, the nature of the incident, a description of the people involved, the action taken and details of the person responsible for the management of the premises at the time of the incident.
10. Staff training shall be undertaken by all members of staff involved with licensable activities. Additionally, all staff shall undergo refresher training every 12 months which shall also be recorded. Staff training shall include the following topics:
 - Age verification policy (*Delete as appropriate*)
 - CCTV operation (*Delete as appropriate*)
 - Conflict management (*Delete as appropriate*)
 - Operating procedures (*Delete as appropriate*)
 - Proxy Sales (*Delete as appropriate*)
 - Permitted hours and relevant conditions (*Delete as appropriate*)
 - Regular robbery awareness and cash minimisation (*Delete as appropriate*)
11. Training records shall include the time/date of the training, staff members name, training topic and must be signed off by the relevant staff member and the respective premises licence holder/designated premises supervisor/duty manager.
12. A copy of staff training shall be available upon request by Police and authorised officers from Haringey Council.

Pubs, bars & nightclubs:

13. A minimum of xx SIA licensed door supervisors shall be on duty after xx:xx on Monday/ Tuesday/ Wednesday/ Thursday/ Friday/ Saturday/ Sunday. (*Delete as appropriate*)
14. At least X SIA licensed door supervisors shall be at the entrance of the premises after xx:xx Monday/ Tuesday/ Wednesday/ Thursday/ Friday/ Saturday/ Sunday. (*Delete as appropriate*)
15. All SIA licenced door supervisors shall wear clothing that can be clearly and easily identified.
16. A log shall be kept of the SIA door supervisors working on any night to include their full name, date of birth, Security Industry Authority licence number, company and booking on-off times. A copy of SIA door supervisor log shall be available upon request by Police and authorised officers from Haringey Council.
17. The premises licence holder shall undertake a written search policy as a preventative measure to negate patrons from bringing in any prohibited drugs, weapons, or any other unlawful item onto the premises.
18. An ID scanning system or electronic/biometric verification technology approved in writing by the licensing authority must be operated at the premises at all times it is open to the public. All persons entering the premises must provide verifiable ID and record their details on the system.

19. There shall be no entry by patrons to the premises after xx:xx hours.
20. There shall be no re-entry after xx:xx hours except for smokers who will be permitted re-entry via a hand stamp system.
21. There shall be at least xx members of staff on site after xx:xx hours.
22. There shall be no glass vessels permitted outside the area defined on the premises plan.
23. There shall be no glass permitted in the outside seating area, and all drinks must be decanted into either toughened glass, polycarbonate material or any other type of plastic vessel.
24. All drinks must be decanted into either toughened glass, polycarbonate material or any other type of plastic vessel.
25. All staff shall be made aware of the Ask for Angela/Clive Campaign or any other similar initiative. Posters shall be displayed at the premises to raise awareness for customers.

Restaurants:

26. Alcohol sold for consumption on the premises shall only be made by waiter service to seated customers, shall be ancillary to the provision of table meal.
27. Alcohol sold for consumption on the premises shall only be made by waiter service to seated customers, and there shall be no sales of alcohol at bar/service area.
28. There shall be no vertical drinking at the premises and all alcohol shall be consumed by seated patrons.
29. Alcohol sold for consumption off the premises shall be in sealed containers only and supplied ancillary to a meal.

Newsagents, off-licences, and supermarkets:

30. There shall be no high strength beers, lagers, and ciders above 6.0% ABV shall be stocked or sold.
31. There shall be no single cans or bottles of beer or cider shall be sold at the premises.
32. There shall be no miniatures under XXcl of spirits or wine sold at the premises.
33. There shall be no self-service of spirits on the premises with all spirits being located behind counter.
34. The premises licence holder shall display notice warning customers against drinking on the street in line with Haringey Council's Public Spaces Protection Order.

Public safety.

General:

1. The maximum number of persons (including staff members) allowed on the premises at any given time shall not exceed xx persons.
2. The premises licence holder shall ensure that a suitable method of calculating the number of people present during licensable activities is in place.
3. All entry and exit points (including fire exits) shall be free from any obstructions.
4. The premises licence holder shall ensure that an in date first aid kit shall always be available at the premises with a trained first aider on duty whilst the premises is undertaking licensable activities.

Large pubs, bars & nightclubs:

5. The premises licence holder shall produce an Evacuation Plan, Crowd Management Plan, Entry/Exit Plan (*Delete as appropriate*). These plans will be reviewed on a yearly basis and shall be made available to officers of Haringey Council and the Police upon request.

The prevention of public nuisance.

General:

1. Clear and legible notices shall be prominently displayed at the exit requesting patrons to respect the needs of residents when leaving the premises.
2. The placing of bottles into receptacles outside the building shall not be permitted between xx:xx hours & xx:xx hours the following morning.
3. Deliveries shall only be made to the premises between xx:xx and xx:xx hours.

Pubs, bars, nightclubs, and restaurants:

4. There shall be no licensable activities or consumption of alcohol permitted in any external area after xx:xx hours on any day.
5. Ingress and egress notwithstanding, all doors and windows shall remain shut beyond xx:xx hours.
6. Ingress and egress notwithstanding, all doors and windows shall remain shut during any regulated entertainment.
7. Any amplified music and/or speech shall not be permitted in the external areas.
8. The premises licence holder shall make available and publish an up-to-date telephone number for residents to make contact if there are any issues relating to noise.

Takeaways

9. All orders placed shall be made by way of arranged collection or delivery while the premises is undertaking licensable activities.
10. During licensable activities, the premises shall be closed to walk-in customers, except for those already collecting pre-placed orders.
11. There shall be no provision for customers to consume their meal on the premises during the hours permitted for licensable activities.

The protection of children from harm

General:

1. A Challenge 25 proof of age scheme shall be operated at the premises where the only acceptable forms of identification are recognised photographic identification cards, such as a driving licence, passport, or proof of age card with the PASS Hologram.
2. A Challenge 25 notice shall be conspicuously displayed at the point of sale.
3. A notice stating “No proof of age – No sale” shall be displayed at the point of sale.
4. A logbook shall be kept recording all refused sales of alcohol. The log shall contain the time/date of the refusal, a description of the customer, the name of the staff member who refused the sale, the reason the sale was refused and any other relevant observation. The refusals register shall be made available for inspection upon request of an authorised officer of a Haringey Council and the Police.

Newsagents, off-licences, and supermarkets:

5. Notices shall be conspicuously displayed at the point of sale reminding customers that proxy sales are unlawful.
6. The premises licence holder shall ensure that all tills in operation at the premises automatically provide age-related prompts to staff to check the age of the buyer when alcoholic products are passed through the till, or entered onto the till, for sale.
7. The DPS shall produce a written list of all staff members who are authorised to sell alcohol on behalf of the DPS. This list shall have the staff members name, the signature of the staff member and the authorisation date.

Pubs & bars

8. There shall be no unaccompanied children under the age of 18 permitted at the premises after xx:xx hours.
9. There shall be not children under the age of 18 permitted at the premises after xx:xx hours.

Online Sales Provision

1. **Age Verification:** The opening page on the website shall require the visitor to confirm that they are over 18 years old and to confirm their date of birth before they can continue. Any online orders shall be processed with online age verifications that are appropriate to and in accordance with PAS 1296:2018 (Online age checking. Provision and use of online age check services).
2. **Sales Channels:** There shall be no telephone sales of alcohol. Any sales of alcohol shall only be made through the company website, company application, or legitimate delivery company.
3. **Delivery Contracts:** The premises licence holder shall ensure that there is a valid contract in place between themselves and any delivery company in which a robust age verification policy is undertaken.
4. **Minimum Age for Delivery Drivers:** The minimum age for any delivery drivers shall be 18.
5. **Customer Information:** The customer must provide their full name and address (including postcode) when placing an order.
6. **Delivery Restrictions:** The premises licence holder shall ensure that all orders containing alcohol shall only be delivered to a residential or business address and not to a public place. All deliveries must be completed by way of a signature or photo.
7. **Warning Notices:** Prior to or at the time an order is placed, warning notices shall be presented to the person placing the order that they must be over 18 years of age to lawfully buy alcohol and that any attempted proxy sales would be considered a criminal offence.
8. **Incident Log:** An incident log shall be kept at the premises and always made available for inspection upon request by an authorised officer of Haringey Council or the Police. The incident log shall record the following:
 - (a) Any complaints received in respect of activities at the premises or resulting from orders dispatched from the premises.
 - (b) Any incidents occurring at the premises or in relation to orders dispatched from the premises.
 - (d) Any visit to the premises by a relevant authority or emergency service.
 - (e) Any faults with the CCTV system.
9. **Delivery Refusals:** All delivery drivers shall refuse delivery if:
 - (a) The person receiving the delivery is underage or does not have acceptable identification.
 - (b) Appears to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
 - (c) Appears to be a proxy sale.
 - (d) If the person seeking to accept the delivery does not appear to live at, or have the right to be at, the premises address (i.e., waiting on the street outside).
10. **Refusal Log:** The premises licence holder shall ensure that a log is kept recording all refusals of alcohol sales. The log shall contain the time/date of the refused sale, a description of the customer, the address of the customer, the name of the staff member/delivery driver who refused the sale, and the reason the sale was refused.
11. **Return of Undelivered Orders:** If delivery is not made for any reason, the driver shall return the order to the warehouse.
12. **Terms & Conditions:** The right to refuse the sale of alcohol shall be stipulated within the company's terms & conditions.
13. **Public Access:** Members of the public shall not be permitted access to the premises to buy, collect, browse, or be supplied directly with alcohol at any time.

Stadium Event Days

General

1. During Stadium event days, the premises shall only take one set of football supporters (Fan Zone) on the production of a valid match day ticket. The designated team shall be allocated by the Metropolitan Police after a risk assessment has been conducted.
2. During Stadium event days, a minimum of xx SIA licensed door supervisors shall be on duty xx hours before the commencement of the main billed event time and/or advertised kick off time.
3. During Stadium event days, at least xx SIA licensed door supervisors shall be at the entrance of the premises xx hours before the commencement of the main billed event time and/or advertised kick off time.
4. During Stadium event days, at least xx SIA licensed door supervisors shall remain on duty until at least 30 minutes after the premises is closed for licensable activities.
5. During Stadium event days, there shall be a suitable mix of genders of SIA licenced door supervisor on duty.
6. The premises licence holder shall produce a specific Stadium event day dispersal policy. This policy shall be made available to the Police and any authorised Officers from Haringey Council upon request.
7. On Stadium event days there shall be at least xx members of staff present and working at the premises (excluding any SIA licenced door supervisors).
8. During Stadium event days, the premises shall cease the sale of alcohol one hour before the commencement of the main billed event and/or advertised kick off time. The sale of alcohol shall not resume until xx minutes after the start of the main billed event and/or advertised kick off time.
9. During stadium event days, customers shall not be permitted to take any drinks outside the area defined on the premises plan.
10. During stadium event days, a personal licence holder shall be always present whilst the premises are undertaking licensable activities.
11. During Stadium event days, all drinks shall be decanted into either toughened glass, polycarbonate material or any other type of plastic vessel.
12. During Stadium football event days, the premises shall not show any live televised domestic or international football matches.
13. During Stadium event days, there shall no be children under the age of 18 permitted at the premises unless accompanied by a responsible adult.
14. During Stadium event days, the DPS or relevant duty manager shall work in partnership with the Police and if necessary, comply with any direction given by a senior Police Officer, or Licensing

Authority, on duty at the event. These directions may include:

- a. Cease the sale of alcohol for a specified amount of time. This shall be monitored, and the supply of alcohol reinstated as soon as is possible.
- b. Closing the entire premises for a specified amount of time. This shall be monitored, and the premises reopened as soon as possible.

Pubs/bars

1. During Stadium event days, all moveable furniture in designated external areas shall be removed.
2. During Stadium event days, customers shall not be allowed to congregate outside (licensable area) the premises.

Restaurants

1. On Stadium event days, alcohol shall only be supplied as an accompaniment to a substantial meal, whilst seated at a table.
2. On Stadium event days, signage shall be displayed at suitable points in the premises stating that alcohol shall only be supplied ancillary to a seated table meal.

Licensed premises to comply with any direction given by a senior Police Officer, or Licensing Authority, on duty at the event. These directions may include:

- c. Cease the sale of alcohol for a specified amount of time. This shall be monitored, and the supply of alcohol reinstated as soon as is possible.
- d. Closing the entire premises for a specified amount of time. This shall be monitored, and the premises reopened as soon as possible.

Pubs/bars

3. During large event/Football days, all moveable furniture in designated external areas shall be removed.
4. During large/football event days, customers shall not be allowed to congregate outside (licensable area) the premises.
5. The area and the entrance into the external area shall be suitably supervised by a minimum of one SIA supervisor or staff member.

Restaurants

3. On football/event days, alcohol shall only be supplied as an accompaniment to a substantial

meal, whilst seated at a table.

4. On football/ event days, signage shall be displayed at suitable points in the premises stating that alcohol shall only be supplied ancillary to a seated table meal.
5. On football/ event days, vertical drinking shall not be permitted at the premises and all alcohol shall be consumed by seated patrons.
6. On football/ event days no pavement licensed area shall have effect.

Appendix 3: Glossary of Licensing terms

DPS	The Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) is the personal licence holder specified in the premises licence. All premises licensed to sell alcohol will have an identified personal licence holder, known as the DPS. The purpose of the DPS is to ensure there is always one specified individual who can be identified as a person in a position of authority at a licenced premises. The DPS does not have to be on the premises at all times.
Late TENS	Late Temporary Event Notices. These refer to TENS applications received less than 10 full working days of the proposed event. If there is an objection to a late TEN, the event will be immediately vetoed. There is no option for a hearing, nor to appeal against the decision.
Licensable activities	Licensable activities are the sale of alcohol, the supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club, the provision of regulated entertainment and the provision of late night refreshment. Any of these activities is likely to require prior authorisation (a premises licence, a club premises certificate or a temporary event notice).
Licensing authority	Licensing authorities are usually local authorities and are responsible for licensing functions under the Licensing Act 2003.
Licensing Committee	Licensing Committees are appointed to carry out the functions of licensing authorities. They are made up of Local Authority Councillors. The Committees delegate a number of their functions to sub-committees and to Licensing Authority officers.
Licensing objectives	The Licensing Act 2003 sets out four licensing objectives which must be taken into account when a Local Authority carries out its functions. They are: 1. the prevention of crime and disorder, 2. public safety, 3. prevention of public nuisance, and 4. the protection of children from harm
Live Music Act	The Live Music Act 2012 regulates live performances, not recorded music. According to the Licensing Act 2003 (Descriptions of Entertainment) (Amendment)_Order 2013) A licence is not required for the following: • activities provided they take place between 08:00-23:00 on any day; • performance of a play in the presence of any audience of no more than 500 people; • an indoor sporting event in the presence of any audience of no more than 1,000 people; • most performances of dance where the audience comprises no more than 500 people
Statement of Licensing Policy	Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a Statement of its Licensing Policy every five years. The Policy has full regard to the Act, secondary regulations made under the Act

	and section 182 Guidance issued under S182 of the Licensing Act 2003, as issued from time to time by the Home Office. A Licensing Authority may depart from its own policy if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision in the interests of the promotion of the licensing objectives.
Operating schedule	An Operating Schedule is required as part of an application for a Premises Licence or Club Premises certificate. The Operating Schedule sets out: • What licensable activities will take place • Days of the week and hours when these will take place • The steps undertaken to promote the licensable activities If the license is granted, the information in the Operating Schedule becomes the conditions of the licence.
Review	The Licensing Act 2003 offers the ability to bring a premises to review where they are operating in a manner which is in contravention of one or more of the licensing objectives. The application for the review may be made by 'responsible authorities' such as the Police, Fire Authority, or the Council's Noise team, or 'other persons', for example people who live or work near a venue and are affected by it. The individual or organisation applying for the review must demonstrate how the operation of the individual premises is in contravention of one or more of the Licensing objectives. The application for the review will trigger a Hearing of the Licensing Committee, unless an agreement is reached by all parties on the future operation of the premises, and the Licensing Authority agrees to waive the requirement for the Hearing as a result.
Section 182 Guidance	Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 provides that the Secretary of State must issue and, from time to time, may revise guidance to Licensing Authorities on the discharge of their functions under the Act.

Statement of licensing Policy consultation responses

Subject/Page	Recommendations	Response /Impact on policy	Impact on policy
Public Health Recommendations			
SOLP Layout	Alcohol health data is updated: <u>–</u> ‘the significant negative impact of alcohol on our residents, reflected in hospital admissions and deaths from alcohol related illnesses, alcohol induced crime and domestic violence’ <u>–</u> ‘6,113 patients in Haringey were identified by their GP with Alcohol abuse or dependency. This is significantly higher compared to the North Central London (NCL) average. However, this is based on recording at GP practices, so the true prevalence is expected to be higher’ - Haringey has the twelfth lowest rate among all London boroughs and Haringey has the fourth lowest rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions of all five NCL boroughs. Alcohol is responsible for more than 7,000 deaths annually and it accounts for 167,000 years of life lost due to premature mortality.	All matters from Public Health are noted and updated data accepted into the Policy.	All Public Health data updated in policy. Some data points to Haringey/Green Lanes and High Road N17 being areas of very high alcohol consumption above the UK level. Note this is due to these locations being areas for large events taking place, hence the reason why the figures are skewed.

	The economic burden on the NHS is substantial, with an estimated cost of over £4 billion per year The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions was 2.5 times higher in males than in females. At ward level in Haringey, significant variations are evident relating to hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions during 2023/24. These variations generally correlate with patterns of deprivation across the borough as shown on the map (Figure 1.) In 2023/24, Hornsey ward had the highest Indirectly Standardised Ratio (ISR) for alcohol-specific hospital admissions at 144, indicating that admissions were 44% higher than the Haringey average. Tottenham Hale and White Hart Lane wards also had higher admission ratios with ISRs of 139 and 133, respectively. - Children's Services carry out assessments for Children in Need (CIN) in the borough. During these assessments, a range of factors affecting the child are recorded. In 2024, parental alcohol misuse was the most frequently identified factor, appearing in 7% of assessments (175 cases). Furthermore, Haringey adults in specialist alcohol treatment 15% (n=60)		
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	were parents living with children, and 9% (n=35) were parents not living with children. - Data on alcohol consumption in children and young people is limited to national and local surveys conducted in schools. Results from the NHS Survey on smoking, drinking and drug use among young people shows that there has been a decline in alcohol consumption amongst young people in England over the last 20 years.		
Inclusive Economy	A reference to Haringey's Inclusive Economy Framework – Opportunity Haringey – would be useful in this section. As would how the policy/Haringey deals with markets and outdoor dining applications so businesses are clear from the outset. The reference to the role of hospitality and cultural/events businesses in the economy could be strengthened, given the forthcoming opportunities presented by the Borough of Culture and Euro '28 Men's Football tournament. Also fully support the statements that 'entertainment and night time economies make a valuable contribution to economic	This is not relevant to the Policy. Pavement licences are mentioned but only in so far as it relates to the licensable activity of alcohol sales in these outside spaces. Markets are not licensed under LA03. Individuals who wish to offer a licensable activity under LA03 such as sale of alcohol/late night refreshment are able to apply for necessary licenses alongside requiring a Street Trading licence. Not a Policy matter	No Change to Policy No Change to Policy

	growth’ and ‘that an effective licensing policy can ensure that neighbourhoods have a vibrant entertainment and night time offer’. We would be keen to hear more about the support to speak to applicants early and in educating them on how to avoid alcohol related problems and preventing the need for enforcement, which is welcomed. The new Business Forum can also help with messaging on this. ‘The Licensing Policy seeks to encourage premises that will extend the diversity of entertainment and attract a wider range of participants rather than premises mainly or exclusively focussed on the sale of alcohol’ is very much in line with the recommendations of the Wood Green NTE report. 5 Planning, Regeneration and Building Regulations regimes Under this section ‘This Authority will look to ensure proper integration with the planning regime’, it would be good to explore in practical terms how this can be done. Might there be scope to coordinate initial responses (with Inclusive Economy	We generally encourage operators to read the advice on the website and on GOV.UK. if they have any additional queries, they can contact us to discuss. Businesses are also well signposted to various licensing agents/solicitors etc through hospitality trade information. This is set out in the policy. There is of course scope for Inclusive Economy to be involved in outreach to help build and shape the borough’s economy, a byproduct of which may well be applications for licensing of licenseable activities. Planning is however already a Responsible Authority under the regulations; Inclusive Economy is not. Representations can only be considered in the application process insofar as they relate to one of the four Licensing Objectives:	No change to policy No change to policy
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	support) to streamline the application processes/make it easier for businesses?	• the prevention of crime and disorder • the promotion of public safety • the prevention of public nuisance; and • the protection of children from harm The application process itself is laid down by law and it is not open to the Council to streamline it any significant way. If an RA or residents make a valid representation it is shared with the applicant by law and they are able to respond in their own way as to how they will allay the concerns raised or meet the requirements set out by the RA. Both parties are assisted by Licensing which takes a neutral stance throughout the process. If the parties cannot reach agreement, then the matter is taken to the LSC for determination. The two regimes (Licensing and Planning) are two separate statutory systems with their own statutory rules, criteria, policies and guidance, looking at different aspects of similar proposals, and where the Council is the decision-maker in both cases. They involve consideration of different (albeit related) matters. Because of this, it will not be the case that the same decisions will always be made. While both systems may be made aware of the decisions made by the other, they do not bind each other or create any presumption that a particular decision will be made. From a licensing perspective we advise	
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		applicants, Responsible Authorities and Persons making representations to concentrate on the considerations material to the licensing or planning decision (as the case may be) in hand.	
	5.10 Late Night Economy 'Premises trading beyond midnight pose the greatest risk of undermining the licensing objectives. We want to positively support well managed businesses that will contribute to the borough's growing vibrant and diverse evening economy.' It would be helpful to explore how businesses can be positively supported, through access to advice/training perhaps? – worth adding a reference to Ask for Clive as specifically related to LGBTQ+ patrons.	The Licensing role is about the business demonstrating how they will be upholding and promoting the four licensing objectives. We provide extensive advice/guidance in the policy under each of the objectives and examples of potential conditions to mention in the Operating schedule	No change to policy
	2. VAWG How might licensed alcohol-led businesses notify authorities if they or their staff suspect	Noted Materially different considerations apply to Haringey and Hackney	No change to policy

	someone is a victim of domestic abuse. In Hackney for instance, to be an accredited Hackney Nights business they need to take a zero tolerance approach to hate, harassment and any form of violence against women. - is there a possibility of a 'high standards of management' accreditation (like Hackney Nights) and to add something like 'can demonstrate a zero-tolerance approach to hate, harassment or any form of violence against women' in to the policy text? It does mention Best Bar None further into the policy, but it would be good to explore something Haringey specific. 17 – do we currently have any areas of local saturation, or areas close to becoming so? If so, should we make reference to them? Major Events at THFC/FP – is there a specific reason Alexandra Palace is also not referenced? Is this due to its distance from residences/businesses, so different issues apply? Are there any issues that do apply?	Hackney has an issue of over saturation of late night venues that are alcohol led and licenses sex entertainment venues; whereas Haringey has a food led evening economy and does not licence sex entertainment venues. (NB: Haringey has rolled out Ask for Angela and Safe Space in conjunction with the Police). Anyone applying for a Premises Licence is already signing up to say that they are going to conduct their business with regard to the four licensing objectives. Haringey operates the Responsible Retailer Scheme which at the moment targets Off licences and supermarkets as we have high numbers of these types of premises and they are able to sign up to various codes of conduct under that scheme. It can be extended to other alcohol licensed premises but will need resourcing/budget. No, we are not declaring any areas of saturation under a Cumulative Impact Assessment at this time. Imposing a CIA on an area means that new business will find it very difficult to obtain a licence and existing business variation of their existing licence to get later hours as there is a presumption of refusal once a CIA is declared. this was referring to major events in particular so events over 15k capacity – AP is normally 10k, but I will include them as they hold the annual outdoor Kaleidoscope	No change to policy Already includes AP but made that clearer. No change to policy
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	Under Venue Safety – Martyn’s Law references need to be updated to reflect its passing. 23 Guide to Licensing Policy Is there scope for Licensing to adopt the same approach to Planning and have an officer dedicated to a ‘pre-application’ stage, even at a charge, so when the full application comes in all of the groundwork has been done first. This will also help the applicant / business understand their roles and responsibilities through educating (as mentioned earlier in the policy) rather than wait until they do something wrong - and have this added to section 23.	event now since the policy was last done. Amendment made to policy. this is mentioned under Venue Safety and Assessment of Risk at Venues and Events Understanding of roles and responsibilities is an ongoing conversation that we have with business. Often businesses that pay a licensing agent or solicitors to submit an application for them do not fully understand what they have been signed up for or even read the terms of their licence once they receive it. The conversation about roles and responsibilities is an ongoing one for us on a day to day basis with businesses. Businesses are provided with help and advice free of charge prior to submitting an application. That does not stop representations from being made against the application. We have looked at the possibility of offering a paid for advisory, but this would need to undertaken by staff that was not administering the application process and presenting any contested application to the Licensing Sub Committee. Additional resource would be required in the team.	No change to policy
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	Contact Details – RPH reference needs updating.	The business operator may still do something wrong once the licence is granted. The enforcement process then kicks in, a business is first spoken, and officers discuss at length with the licence holder what is going wrong and the impact it is having on nearby residents/ any breach of licence condition and objectives. This is followed up with an advisory letter. Further complaints will lead to a warning letter. If the issues continue then the business is put on notice for a review and or prosecution. These actions may take place over a few weeks or months depending on the severity of the problems that is being caused. RA addresses updated	Amendments made.
Residents			
	On High Streets and retail parks, the Council need to be more supportive of businesses who want to extend their hours and help build a stronger night time economy in Haringey. There should be a note to support these areas.	<i>The approach aligns with the requirements of the Licensing Act and section 182 guidance. No change is proposed for the SLP.</i>	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	More support needs to be provided to long established licensed premises.	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP. The approach aligns with the requirements of the Licensing Act and section 182 guidance. No change is proposed for the SLP.</i>	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	The policy seems more weighted to greater protective measures than increasing the economic benefits from the hospitality sector. It needs a better overall balance. There is little analysis of the	Policy is not about economic gain <i>The Policy does not imply preferential treatment.</i>	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	present economic benefits the licenced sector brings to Haringey. For example no statistics on how many jobs the sector creates through its 120 pubs and related small brewery sector (e.g Bohem, Redemption, Goodness, and Jiddlers Tipple etc) that supply many of the bars. I'd estimate over 2,000 people in full and part time employment. Some acknowledgement of the economic challenges the hospitality sector is facing at present. Haringey has lost 40 % of its pubs since 2000. CAMRA statistics show one pub is closing for good each week. This is caused by higher costs minimum wage and NI increases, inflation, ongoing impact of Covid period when pubs couldn't trade effectively for over a year, changed drinking habits (it is much cheaper to buy alcohol in supermarkets) and less disposable income. With a fragile economic sector more controls will add greater pressure and may lead to more business failures. The policy should acknowledge that many of the antisocial issues are caused by the sale of cheap alcohol in supermarkets and not from well managed licenced premises with effective management. Pubs are a controlled environment and much better places for the public to drink than on the streets. There needs to be action by the government to ensure lower rates of duty apply to alcohol consumed in pubs so the price differential is reduced between them and shops and Haringey should support	<i>Receipt of Early applications may help resolve issues with responsible authorities quicker so that the applicant can have ample time to implement measures that may be required.</i> <i>No change is proposed for the SLP.</i>	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
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	this aim. The policy seems to be grudging about Government and the Mayor of London's policy to encourage more alfresco drinking that was encouraged by the Business and Planning Act 2020. Haringey doesn't seem to want to embrace this and make it work sensibly. Also I worry (as the Night Time Economy rep for Tottenham Traders Partnership) that there is nothing in the policy to promote this part of the economy and the culmulative greater restrictions will add further to the demise of this part of the licensed sector. I think there is a deficit in the night time economy in Haringey. There are fewer and fewer late venues so this negatively impacts on the economic benefits from people coming into the borough. Contrast Haringey with Camden, Hackney/Shoreditch, Brixton etc. The night time economy needs to be developed in a sensitive way. We'll have people coming to the Rebel Borough and finding there is no where to go later on. When we close our pub by 11 we often have groups who want to go on somewhere else but we have to say there is nothing nearby. One of the key issues around disorder arising from licenced premises relates to a single group in the community - the traveller community. Socialising with alcohol is ingrained in their culture. Unfortunately this can lead to anti social		<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
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	behaviour. The North Eight pub losing its licence illustrates the issues. ***** *** Personal details have been removed *** can brief you on this. Haringey should try and address how this issue can be managed. The negative views arising from the problems with this group perhaps mean there is a tendency to apply greater controls to the whole of the licensed sector which is unfortunate and disproportionate for the rest of us who operate bars.		
	There is too much rubbish drinking bottles left outside on streets and parks and drunk people especially during events. Businesses should be responsible to keep areas around theirs shops clean .	Noted. License holders are encouraged to prevent nuisance.	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	There are too that are open late into the night in my area (Bruce Grove). There needs to be a better balance between public health and recreation. I use my local licensed premises (shops, pubs, restaurants and other venues) but more safeguards are required to protect the most vulnerable and prevent escalation of health and social issues. Venue licences should be considered in context of what else is in the area. In Bruce Grove we have a high concentration of betting shops combined with shops that	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i> <i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	are selling cheap alcohol 24 hours a day or late into the night/morning. This is a really harmful combination. We don't need more shops offering cheap alcohol to vulnerable people. Alcohol licences need to be particularly restricted when in the context of gambling. There is plenty of research showing the harm related to this and public health measures are incredibly effective at reduce risk from both alcohol and gambling. You need to look at the ratio of premises serving alcohol after 11pm, particularly in areas that are quite deprived. Bruce Grove needs particular attention. It is right next to the drug and alcohol treatment service. There are so many shops selling alcohol late at night. People go in for substance use treatment and they come out into an area flooded with triggers 24 hours. When I walk down Tottenham High Road, there are so many people who are experiencing homeless and clearly drinking cheap alcohol from these establishments. They struggling to regulate their emotions and often get involved in arguments etc. Why increase the risk with an already vulnerable population? Please start putting restrictions on licences for shops selling alcohol after 10pm in areas of high deprivation.	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	Non-pub licensed premises should be differentiated from pubs (which should	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	have more leeway, as they are an institution important for social bonds). Limiting betting shops and the kind of betting machines in those shops is as important.		
	Wood Green is filled with money laundering cafes, barbers and low quality shops something needs to be improved to stop supporting crime		<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	Greater checks on retail premises selling alcohol at night.	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	Speaking for Woodgreen, Tottenham. The variety is poor. And not always welcoming. It has some. But being honest, I for a more special evening, I would venture to Hackney or Islington. A lot of Haringey lacks a spark. Not in my experience. I have frequented many bars/pubs. I have not witnessed much anti-social behavior. Speaking of Tottenham. Look at places which are generally very popular. True Craft on West Green road. Very busy. The High Cross. The Palm. The Post Bar is OK, but is Latin music led so tend to visit infrequently. There isn't that type of hipster type bar which could have live music. What is also lacking is that intimate type bistro affair. So I heard (not sure if true) that you knocked back licensing for With milk. A popular cafe on Philip Lane. If that turned to a more wine bar type affair after 3pm,	Noted Noted. This policy does not deal with street trading matters.	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i> <i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	then great. And why licensing would be denied is weird. The Tottenham Market. The previous person who ran the market told me that you offer just 6 week licenses to traders. That may have changed now. It deters traders. Other boroughs offer a one year license which they can use as they wish.		
	I think more should be done to promote the growth of the night time economy. For example, more venues/businesses/events can be licenced to be open for longer than they are currently in the evening/night; without extending their alcohol licences for longer/during the extended times they're open for. - specifically: regarding "prevention of crime..." section, said plastic glasses/vessels should be made of reusable and/or recyclable plastics/materials - generally: personal motor vehicle parking related to these licenses should be more strictly regulated and charged at higher prices	Noted Noted	No change to policy
	'Residents and businesses can play an important role in the licensing process'. However there are inadequate arrangements for informing the community, which could easily be improved. Local residents and businesses only get to know about applications if they see the A4 notice	<i>The policy approach aligns with the requirements of the Licensing Act and section 182 guidance. No change is proposed for the SLP.</i>	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	or the publication in the press. There is no notification to neighbours as for planning applications. This could easily be improved by allowing residents and businesses to be included, on application, in the circulations to ***** mentioned Such an arrangement should be introduced in this policy.		
	Not an issue in my experience. But there is always the caveat that venues are properly managed Important for the local economy and for the financial viability of community organisations/sports clubs.	Noted	
	Through out the borough. You current policy is to grant licence to each and every retail business a licence, especially one that remains open 24/7 and to venues where there is no suitable parking, causing congestio and anti social behavoiur Have stronger enforcement. No licenced premises at or near transport hubs.schools	<i>The approach aligns with the requirements of the Licensing Act and section 182 guidance. No change is proposed for the SLP.</i>	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	Yes, I had a read through the draft Licensing Policy, and I was concerned that real strict checks should be enforced at stripteases venues, making sure the people striping off are fully in control of their decisions and in their proper mind agreed do do so, and NOT as slave labour. Best that police interviews and issue	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	satisfactory license to people who are strippers.		
	I feel strongly that Finsbury Park is overused for licensed events to the detriment of its value to the community as quiet, peaceful leisure space. Many residents do not have access to gardens and the green spaces of Finsbury park are a real oasis. Blocking these off - if only partially - for events that could easily take place at any number of sports stadiums or concert halls in the capital - means depriving people of the only opportunity they might have to sit amongst trees, flowers and nature.	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	There should be signs outside premises selling alcohol about the restrictions on the sale of alcohol. I've not seen shops asking young people for proof of their age when selling alcohol.	<i>There is an set out in the policy that aligns with the requirements of the Licensing Act and section 182 guidance. No change is proposed for the SLP.</i>	
	Trouble is that the council allows residential dwellings to be built near existing pubs, bars and nightclubs then as soon as you get one complaint off the NIMBY's that move in, licencing goes into overdrive and closes said venues for no reason. You need to point out to planning if you buy or lease as premises next or near a bar, club or pub except the noise to come with it instead of blaming venue landlords. Because these so called "improvements" are usually made by people who become	Noted Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

	councillors and then join the licensing who are either against drinking or who are prejudice in the first place. Also councillors have no experience of venue ownership which makes them clueless. Also a lot of licensing officers have serious chips on their shoulders.		
	Sort out those cafes that have groups men sitting outside so fearful for young women	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	It seems to continue the current trend of the council trying to dictate how residents can live their lives whilst making things more difficult and restricted for businesses. It stinks of another money-grab to charge businesses money for nothing. Haringey seems determined to push an ethnic gentrification scheme- enacting policies to favour upper-middle class work-from-home types and force out the lower classes, tradesmen and those from the 'unsavoury' countries whose culture and businesses seem to be unwelcome here. This policy will be used to discriminate against businesses/venues that don't appeal to the limited new gentrified base and try to force an unwelcome cultural dogma which is well beyond the councils remit. The council is there to serve the people, not dictate to them	Noted Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i> <i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>
	Licences for Music festivals in Finsbury park should be terminated due to noise and inability to use the park by locals.	Noted	<i>No change is proposed for the SLP</i>

Overview & Scrutiny			
	• Who had been involved in the consultation phase along with themselves to which they heard the police, Public Health, businesses, trade associations, resident associations and community groups were also consulted. • Whether the policy would be reviewed again within the five-year period following enforcement to which they were informed it would and in particular once Martins Law is enforced. • What provision would be made for events at Tottenham stadium and Finsbury park which they learned that there was a specific section focussed on larger events and venues in the borough and that this is a public safety protection order outside of the premises and retailers are reminded to be mindful about how they retail alcohol responsibly on match days. • Whether there was enough resource in the borough to manage the		No change to policy for any matters from O&S.

	enforcement of the policy and the scrutiny panel heard, in order to manage limited resources they worked closely with the police Public Health and the Anti-social Behaviour Team and the intel from residents and elected councillors was invaluable.		
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Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

The Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) form is a template for analysing a policy or proposed decision for its potential effects on individuals with protected characteristics covered by the Equality Act 2010.

The council has a 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 protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not

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 applies to the first part of the duty.

Although it is not enforced in legislation as a protected characteristic, Haringey Council treats socioeconomic status as a local protected characteristic.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

Name of proposal: Revision of Statement of Licensing Policy

Service Area: Regulatory Services

Officer Completing Assessment: Daliah Barrett

Equalities Advisor: Guy Latham

Cabinet meeting date (if applicable): N/A

Director: Eubert Malcolm

2. Executive summary

Please complete this section *after* completing the rest of the form and summarise:

- The policy proposal, its aims and objectives, the decision in consideration. Please focus on **the change** that will result from this decision.
- Results of the analysis: potential positive and negative equality impacts
- Mitigations that will be taken to minimise negative equality impacts (if relevant)
- Next steps (this may include: if/when the EQIA will be refreshed, planned consultation, future stages of the project).

Haringey Council is the licensing authority under the Licensing Act 2003 and is responsible for granting licences in the borough in respect of a wide variety of activities. These are:

- The sale and/or supply of alcohol.

- The provision of regulated entertainment (which includes music and/or dance, theatres, cinemas, indoor sporting events).
- Late night refreshments.

All activities that come within the definition of the 2003 Act are covered. This would cover personal licences, which are held by individual licensees, registered supervisors, and premises licences, including clubs (premises certificates) and temporary events (permissions).

All licences/permissions relating to a premises is termed as a premises licence. The 2003 Act requires that the council, after consultation, adopts and publishes a licensing policy, which is reviewed every five years. The council will apply the policy when making decisions on applications made under the Act. However each individual application must still be treated on its own merits and proper consideration must be given to each individual application.

The policy must be reviewed and ratified by Full Council by November 2025. This Statement of Licensing Policy has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Licensing Act and the published guidelines made under Section 182 of the Act. The policy has, as required by legislation, be consulted on and reviewed. The new guidelines issued by the Secretary of State have also been taken into account.

The new Statement of Licensing Policy will have some level of impact for: public services, particularly those with an enforcement role; residents, particularly those that live near areas with alcohol-related or late night economy impacts; and the owners, operators, staff and customers of premises licensed to sell alcohol. The Statement of Licensing Policy may also have some impact on individuals who suffer alcohol-related harms, and their families and communities.

It is unlikely that the new Statement of Licensing Policy will have any impact on the equalities of the protected characteristics. The application of the Statement of Licensing Policy is universally applied to all residents, visitors and businesses in Haringey regardless of the protected characteristics. The Statement of Licensing Policy does provide a policy framework for the application of the Licensing Act 2003 which includes a restriction on any sales of alcohol to those under the age of 18 years old.

The evidence of impact only relates to age, the legislation underlying the SOLP has a restriction on the sale of alcohol to only those 18 years old and over. There is a body of research evidence that indicates that people under the age of 18 are more at risk of harms from alcohol purchase and consumption than those over the age of 18. As such the restriction is justified on these grounds and is the UK law.

The policy states the general principles that the council will take into account when determining each licence application on its own merits.

The Licensing Authority may depart from its own policy if the individual merits of the application warrant such a departure. In such circumstances the Licensing Authority must be able to justify its decision should there be a challenge.

The Licensing Act 2003 requires that we carry out our various licensing functions so as to promote the four licensing objectives:

- The prevention of crime and disorder.
- Public safety.
- The prevention of public nuisance.
- The protection of children from harm.

The main stakeholders are:

- Entertainment and leisure businesses – have enjoyed a liberalisation of the laws and regulation that relates to licensable activity. The general business community have enjoyed having longer opening hours. A more liberal opening regime is considered by some to be a driver for expanding the economy and therefore, there will be prospect of more regeneration for the borough and more jobs. There will also be the prospect of generally increasing the quality of life by the provision of a more diverse and accessible entertainment's sector in the borough.
- Local residents - would be concerned at the possible increase in anti-social behaviour and the increase in noise and nuisance and the detrimental effect it may have on their quality of life. The revised policy is intended to help empower local residents and businesses by raising awareness of the statutory consultation timeframes and how they can participate in the decision making process.
- The various responsible authorities, who look to the policy as a source of reference to help them achieve the licensing objectives.

The aim of the policy has got to be the delivery of a compromise that will help deliver a more diverse entertainment environment with the economic and accessible benefits it may deliver, but not at the expense of local residents and other stakeholders who would not want their quality of life affected

Links and impact on other services, strategies, functions, or procedures. The policy sets out those areas where it will interact with other policy areas, accepting the need to avoid duplication. It is noted that any action must have regard to the Licensing Objectives and must not be ultra vires under the Licensing Act 2003.

Local aims and objectives that policy may assist with:

- Provide a safe environment for people to enjoy.

- To broaden the appeal of the late night economy
- To create an environment that attracts appropriate investment and allows responsible businesses to thrive and grow.
- To tackle alcohol related harm and to promote health and wellbeing.
- To address any negative perceptions in areas of the borough and to encourage people to work together to deliver real change.
- To give people a voice in decisions that affect them.
- To promote equality, diversity, and inclusion.

The aims are consistent with the general duties under the Equality Act to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and to foster good relations. A safer, welcoming borough and time economy with a broader appeal would serve to promote equality particularly between those persons with protected characteristics.

No policy can undermine the right of an individual to have their application determined on its relative merits or to make relevant representations against an application. The policy is subject to further consultation. Any person aggrieved by a decision has the right of appeal.

The Statement of Licensing Policy has been refreshed and includes the following key updates:

- Updated wording on Haringey and the local economy/make-up of the borough.
- Updated wording on child exploitation in the policy.
- Removal of text which restates an existing statutory requirement from other legislation.
- A new section on protection against terrorist acts.
- Wording updated on recommended framework hours.
- Updated wording on public nuisance, including controlling noise break out and general nuisance.
- Inclusion of sexual harassment and gender based violence. Promotion of WAVE and ask for Angela schemes in the policy.
- Wording on environmental sustainability.

The majority of the matters listed above were already contained in the policy but have been refreshed to promote the Licensing Objectives and to uphold the principles of the Licensing Act 2003 at a local level.

The revised policy seeks to reflect changes in the national legislation, and associated guidance, and to more closely reflect the council's own vision and values.

Other changes are designed to promote a safe and welcoming offer and to create a sense of place, which should help to broaden the appeal of the borough as a whole.

It is a borough wide policy, all interested parties have the right to make representation on a licence application.

There are broadly two groups impacted by this policy – those applying for a license and people in the community impacted by the decisions made as a result of this policy.

No equalities data is collected from applicants for licenses as the majority of applications go through an E-Gov portal which does not require this information. **NB** the Council has no control on the questions asked on the application forms.

In terms of the impact on the community, the assessment is based on the extent to which the policy is able to meet its objectives of:

- The prevention of crime and disorder.
- Public safety.
- The prevention of public nuisance.
- The protection of children from harm.

3. Consultation and engagement

3a. How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff? Detail how your approach will facilitate the inclusion of protected groups likely to be impacted by the decision.

The consultation will be emailed out to:

- Local Residents and Tenants associations
- Responsible Authorities
- Local Businesses
- Religious bodies and organisations
- Relevant and associated business organisations
- Regeneration Team
- Parks Service
- Local holders of On & Off licences,
- Licence holders
- Local Councillors

Information will be provided in translated versions.

3b. Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics

To be updated following consultation.

4. Data and Impact Analysis

Note: officers may want to complement their analysis with data from the State of the Borough and ward profiles, found here: <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough>.

Please consider how the proposed change will affect people with protected characteristics.

4a. Age

Data

Borough Profile¹

- 54,422: 0-17 (21%)
- 71,660: 18-34 (27%)
- 63,930: 35-49 (24%)
- 46,516: 50-64 (18%)
- 27,706: 65+ (10%)

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal as a result of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

Haringey has a relatively young population with a quarter of the population under the age of 20, and 91% of the population aged under 65 (89% London and 83% England).

The largest age group of victims of crime were between 25 and 34 years, forming 28% of all victims (13% female, 15% male). 35 to 44 year olds were the second largest group, followed by 16 to 24 year olds. Younger residents appear to be overrepresented among victims of crime.

¹ Census, 2021 – [Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/populationandhousehold/populationandhouseholdestimates/populationandhouseholdestimates)

The largest group of suspects of crime in Haringey in 2017/18 were described as being aged between 16 and 24 years old, forming almost 1 in 3 of all suspects. The next largest suspect group was described as being aged between 25 and 34 years old (28%), followed by 35 to 44 year olds (17%).

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

A specific aim of the policy is the protection of children from harm. The Act prohibits the sale of alcohol to those under 18 but does allow under 18's to enter licensed premises, although this is at the discretion of the management. Haringey Trading Standards carry out regular test purchasing operations designed to detect under age sales of alcohol to children. The new policy is tighter on actions following such sales, with those responsible now facing action after just one failure, as opposed to three currently. A significant proportion of new licences have conditions attached requiring licence holders to have a 'challenge 25' policy where those who look under 25 are asked for photo ID before a sale can be made.

There are no known differences for applicants.

The policy seeks to promote the licensing objectives under the Licensing Act 2003, which includes the Protection of Children from Harm. Section 5 of the policy seeks to introduce appropriate measures to promote this objective at a local level and to strengthen links to safeguarding. The promotion of a safe night time offer will help to protect all users from alcohol related crime and disorder and encourage a wider age range to enjoy a night out in a safe and responsible way. The overall impact on residents of all ages is positive.

Young people are over represented in Haringey and are over represented as victims of crime. A specific aim of the policy is to protect children from harm. Therefore this will be positive for younger people.

Fear of crime is disproportionately high among older people. Should the policy achieve its objectives to prevent crime and disorder and public safety, older people will also be positively impacted.

4b. Disability

Data

Borough Profile

- Disabled under Equality Act – 13.7%²
 - Day to day activities limited a lot – 6.1%
 - Day to day activities limited a little – 7.5%

² Census, 2021 – [Disability, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/disability)

- 7.5% of residents people diagnosed with depression³
- 1.7% of residents diagnosed with a severe mental illness⁴
- 0.4% of people in Haringey have a learning disability⁵

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

There is no universal definition of disability. Here we use the Census data on long term health problem or disability and self-reported health as proxies. This shows that 14% of residents have a long term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London.

Some individuals are specifically targeted as victims of crime on the basis of prejudice relating to disability. In the year to December 2017 Haringey recorded 14 instances of disability hate crime.

Fear of crime is higher among residents with long-term illnesses and disabilities. Perceptions of safety after dark for these Haringey residents stand at 49% compared to the Haringey average of 69%.

Potential Impacts

³ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed depression among GP registered population age 18+](#)

⁴ NHS Quality Outcomes Framework – [Prevalence of diagnosed mental health diagnosis among GP registered population age 18+](#)

⁵ PHE Learning disability profiles – <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/learning-disabilities#page/0/gid/1938132702/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000014>

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It does not discriminate on the grounds of disability. Licensed premises should comply with the Equality Act 2010. Premises should seek to promote accessibility and inclusion. The prevention of crime is one of the Licensing Objectives. Licensed premises should make reasonable adjustments.

We have no data on crime against disabled people in Licensing but there is evidence that disabled people have a high (or disproportionately high?) fear of crime. with regards to licensed premises. Should the policy achieve its objectives to prevent crime and disorder and public safety, it will have a positive impact on disabled people and the public in general.

4c. Gender Reassignment

Data

Borough Profile⁶

- Gender Identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given – 0.5%
- Trans woman – 0.1%
- Trans man - 0.1%

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

⁶ Census, 2021 – [Gender identity, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/ethnicityandnationality/articles/genderidentityenglandandwales/2021)

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

There is very little robust data on Haringey or the UK's trans population. However it is estimated that there are between 200,000 and 500,000 people who identify as trans in the UK.

Some groups are specifically targeted as victims of crime on the basis of prejudice relating to gender reassignment. The council does not have local data regarding victimisation based on this protected characteristic or the level of fear of crime among individuals who identify as a different gender to the one they were assigned at birth.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It does not discriminate on the grounds of gender reassignment. Licensed premises should comply with the Equality Act 2010. Premises should seek to promote accessibility and inclusion.

Unknown impact – We do not have local data regarding transphobic hate crime, but it is reasonable to believe that it does occur locally. However, the scale to which this policy can reasonably be expected to improve safety or reduce crime against this group is unknown.

4d. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Note: Only the first part of the equality duty (*“Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act”*) applies to this protected characteristic.

Data

Borough Profile ⁷

- Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved: (9.9%)

⁷ Census, 2021 – [Marriage and civil partnership status in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

- Married or registered civil partnership: (35.8%)
- Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): (2.9%)
- Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership): (45.3%)
- Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: (6.1%)

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

Haringey has a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. 0.6% (or 1,191 residents), compared to 0.2% for England and 0.4% for London.

The council does not have local data regarding levels of victimisation or fear of crime among individuals who are married or in a civil partnership.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

No anticipated impact – The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It does not discriminate on the grounds of marital status. Licensed premises should comply with the Equality Act 2010.

4e. Pregnancy and Maternity

Note⁸:

- Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby.
- Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Data**Borough Profile ⁹**

Live Births in Haringey 2021: 3,376

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

The council does not have local data regarding victimisation based on this protected characteristic or the level of fear of crime among individuals who are pregnant or care for small children.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

⁸ Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2022 – [Pregnancy and maternity discrimination](#).

⁹ Births by Borough (ONS)

No anticipated impact – The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It does not discriminate on the grounds of pregnancy and maternity. The policy seeks to broaden the offer of family friendly premises in the borough.

4f. Race

In the Equality Act 2010, race can mean ethnic or national origins, which may or may not be the same as a person's current nationality.¹⁰

Data

Borough Profile ¹¹

Arab: 1.0%

- Any other ethnic group: 8.7%

Asian: 8.7%

- Bangladeshi: 1.8%
- Chinese: 1.5%
- Indian: 2.2%
- Pakistani: 0.8%
- Other Asian: 2.4%

Black: 17.6%

- African: 9.4%
- Caribbean: 6.2%
- Other Black: 2.0%

Mixed: 7.0%

- White and Asian: 1.5%
- White and Black African: 1.0%
- White and Black Caribbean: 2.0%
- Other Mixed: 2.5%

White: 57.0% in total

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British: 31.9%
- Irish: 2.2%
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller: 0.1%
- Roma: 0.8%
- Other White: 22.1%

Target Population Profile

¹⁰ [Race discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://equalityhumanrights.com/)

¹¹ Census 2021 - [Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/ethnicgroup)

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England and 55% in London.

Some groups are specifically targeted as victims of crime on the basis of prejudice relating to race. Haringey recorded 970 hate crimes during 1st February 2023 - 31st January 2024.

According to police categorisations, the most common ethnicity of victims is White North European (IC1), forming 46% of all victims. This is followed by Black (IC3) victims (27%) and White South European (IC2) (16%). This indicates that Black residents are over-represented among victims, relative to the proportion of Black Haringey residents (19%).

Fear of crime is highest among residents from White Other, Asian, and Black communities, with perceptions of safety after dark ranging from 62 to 64% compared to a Haringey average of 69%.

While we do not hold data on the race and ethnicity of applicants for licenses, the data shows that some groups are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system. Young black African and Afro-Caribbean men are particularly likely to be over-represented in our criminal justice system. Therefore, the restrictions around obtaining a license when you have a criminal conviction is more likely to impact African and Afro-Caribbean men. It is important to also note that the Council is now legally obliged to carry out immigrant checks on applicants. Immigrants are disproportionately from ethnic minority backgrounds. This disproportionate impact is only likely to be relevant

in a small number of cases. For example, no applicant has been turned down to date on immigration grounds.

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It does not discriminate on the grounds of race.

Haringey is highly diverse. Black residents are over-represented among victims of crime and fear of crime is highest among residents from White Other, Asian and Black communities. Should the policy achieve its objects to prevent crime and disorder and public safety, residents from ethnic minority backgrounds will be positively impacted. Ethnic minority background applicants may be negatively impacted based on their immigration status or criminal record. However, this is only likely to impact on a very small number of people and it can be reasonably expected that this will be outweighed by the positive benefits as referenced above.

4g. Religion or belief

Data

Borough Profile ¹²

- Christian: 39%
- Buddhist: 0.9%
- Hindu: 1.3%
- Jewish: 3.6%
- Muslim: 12.6%
- No religion: 31.6%
- Other religion: 2.3%
- Religion not stated: 8.0%
- Sikh: 0.3%

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021

¹² Census, 2021 – [Religion, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. The most common religion was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents, less than London (48.4) and less than England (59.4%). The next most common religions were Muslim (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) - and Jewish (3%). Haringey had a lower percentage of residents who were Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (5.0% and 1.5%, respectively). A quarter of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, higher than London (20.7%).

Some groups are specifically targeted as victims of crime on the basis of prejudice relating to religion. Haringey recorded 970 hate crimes during 1st February 2023 - 31st January 2024. The overall total for hate crime has increased by 23% when comparing to the previous 12-months (787).

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its relative merits. It does not discriminate on the grounds of religion, although some religions or faiths may not support the sale of alcohol as a licensable activity.

We have data on crime against people based on their religion which is evidence that minority religious groups have a high fear of crime. Should the policy achieve its objects to prevent crime and disorder and public safety, residents from religious minority groups will be positively impacted.

4h. Sex

Data

Borough profile ¹³

- Females: (51.8%)
- Males: (48.2%)

¹³ Census 2021 – [Gender identity: age and sex, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/identityandgender/articles/genderidentityageandsexenglandandwales/2021)

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

There is a relatively equal gender split in Haringey, just over half of the population is female (50.5%), in line with England and London.

Women comprise 47% of victims of all crime in Haringey and 17% of suspects, indicating under representation relative to the borough population, although this varies by nature of crime (with women overrepresented as victims of crimes such as sexual offences and domestic violence).

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its merits.

Overall, males are more likely to be the victims of crime and females are more likely to have a fear of crime. Should the policy achieve its objects to prevent crime and disorder and public safety, both groups will be positively impacted.

4i. Sexual Orientation

Data

Borough profile ¹⁴

- Straight or heterosexual: 83.4%
- Gay or Lesbian: 2.7%
- Bisexual: 2.1%
- All other sexual orientations: 0.8%
- Not answered: 11.0%

Target Population Profile

This is a borough-wide proposal; therefore the target population profile is identical to the borough profile.

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

- Residents Survey 2021
- Corporate Plan EQIA
- Police Crime Reports

Detail the findings of the data.

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?**
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?**

3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013. In Haringey this equates to 6,491 residents.

Some groups are specifically targeted as victims of crime on the basis of prejudice relating to sexual orientation. In the year to December 2017, Haringey recorded 94 instances of homophobic hate crime.

There is no specific information on the proportion of users of licensed premises, further information could be sought as part of the consultation on the Statement of Licensing Policy

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

There are no known differences for applicants.

¹⁴ Census, 2021 – [Sexual orientation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/people-and-population/sexual-orientation)

The policy must be consistent with the Licensing Act 2003, and it does not override the primary legislation or the Equality Act 2010. Each case must be considered on its merits. There are no known premises advertising as LGBTQ+ venues.

We have data on crime against LGBTQ+ people which is evidence that LGBTQ+ people have a high fear of crime. Should the policy achieve its objectives to prevent crime and disorder and public safety, it will have a positive impact on LGBTQ+ people.

4j. Socioeconomic Status

Data - Corporate Plan

Borough profile - State of the Borough

Income

- 6.9% of the population of Haringey were claiming unemployment benefit as of April 2023¹⁵
- 19.6% of residents were claiming Universal Credit as of March 2023¹⁶
- 29.3% of jobs in Haringey are paid below the London Living Wage¹⁷

Educational Attainment

- Haringey ranks 25th out of 32 in London for GCSE attainment (% of pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths)¹⁸
- 3.7% of Haringey's working age population had no qualifications as of 2021¹⁹
- 5.0% were qualified to level one only²⁰

Area Deprivation

Haringey is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019. The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas, or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country.²¹

Target Population Profile

What data sources will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on people under this protected characteristic?

Consultation is open to the public.

Detail the findings of the data.

¹⁵ ONS – [ONS Claimant Count](#)

¹⁶ DWP, StatXplore – [Universal Credit statistics, 29 April 2013 to 9 March 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁷ ONS – [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings \(ASHE\) - Estimates of the number and proportion of employee jobs with hourly pay below the living wage, by work geography, local authority and parliamentary constituency, UK, April 2017 and April 2018 - Office for National Statistics](#)

¹⁸ DfE – [GCSE attainment and progress 8 scores](#)

¹⁹ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁰ LG Inform – [Data and reports | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

²¹ IMD 2019 – [English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

- a) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by the proposal due to overrepresentation? How does this compare with the wider demographic profile of the Borough?
- b) Might members of this group be disproportionately affected by this proposal by dint of a need related to their protected characteristic?

No impact .

Potential Impacts

- Consider whether the proposed policy/decision will have positive, neutral, or negative impacts (including but not limited to health impacts).

No negative impacts.

5. Key Impacts Summary

5a. Outline the key findings of your data analysis.

The principal conclusion of this EQIA is that there is no anticipated negative impact on any characteristic, and potential positive impacts as a result of the policy on sex, age, race and ethnicity. This will be tested during consultation.

This EQIA will be updated following the public consultation to address any impacts on protected characteristics that emerge during this process.

5b. Intersectionality

- Many proposals will predominantly impact individuals who have more than one protected characteristic, thereby transforming the impact of the decision.
- This section is about applying a systemic analysis to the impact of the decision and ensuring protected characteristics are not considered in isolation from the individuals who embody them.
- Please consider if there is an impact on one or more of the protected groups? Who are the groups and what is the impact?

None

5c. Data Gaps

Based on your data are there any relevant groups who have not yet been consulted or engaged? Please explain how you will address this

None

6. Overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty

Summarise the key implications of the decision for people with protected characteristics.

In your answer, please consider the following three questions:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the relevant protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?
- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

The principal conclusion of this EQIA is that there is no anticipated negative impact on any characteristic, and some positive impacts as a result of the policy on sex, age, race and ethnicity.

7. Amendments and mitigations

7a. What changes, if any, do you plan to make to your proposal because of the Equality Impact Assessment?

None.

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EQIA guidance

Please delete N as applicable

No major change to the proposal: the EQIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them **Y/N**

None.

Adjust the proposal: the EQIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly set out below the key adjustments you plan to make to the policy. If there are any adverse impacts you cannot mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below **Y/N**

None.

Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision. **Y/N**

None.

7b. What specific actions do you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty?

Action:

Consultation is open to the public.

Application processes are set in legislation and require applicants to be age 18 or above. No action required from the Council.

Lead officer: Daliah Barrett

Timescale: End September 2025

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen because of the proposal, but it is not possible to mitigate them.

Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate the:

Consultation is open to the public.

Application processes are set in legislation and require applicants to be age 18 or above. No action required from the Council.

7. Ongoing monitoring

Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented.

- Who will be responsible for the monitoring?
- What the type of data needed is and how often it will be analysed.
- When the policy will be reviewed and what evidence could trigger an early revision
- How to continue to involve relevant groups and communities in the implementation and monitoring of the policy?

Information will be requested during the consultation process.

Date of EQIA monitoring review:

October 2025

8. Authorisation

EQIA approved by (Director) Eubert Malcolm

Date

08th October 2025

9. Publication

Please ensure the completed EQIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EQIA process.

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REPORT OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE No. 1, 2025/26

FULL COUNCIL 24 November 2025

Chair: Councillor Matt White

Deputy Chair: Councillor Pippa Connor

1. INTRODUCTION

This report to Full Council arises from consideration of the following report by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 22nd Of July 2025; Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) Protocol 2025.

The Committee noted that two changes proposed to the Scrutiny Protocol. The first change was to paragraph 9.2 which clarified that a Committee Member from the largest opposition group was responsible for chairing the Budget Scrutiny process. The second change was to add a new section (Section 10) to set out the formal role of Overview & Scrutiny in the scrutiny of local health services as specified in national legislation and guidance.

There was discussion about the scrutiny of health services and whether this had previously been part of the remit of the Adults & Health Scrutiny Panel or whether the scope of the remit was being widened through the amendment. In response it was noted that the Panel had always had a focus on health services but that the remit did not reflect this as it tended to be based on the Cabinet Member's portfolio. The amendment was therefore intended as a clarification rather than a significant change to the remit. We noted that the changes would also help to ensure continuity of the scrutiny function in the future by setting out clearly in writing the health scrutiny role as currently performed.

The Committee agreed the revised Overview and Scrutiny Protocol.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Full Council is recommended:

To note the updated Overview and Scrutiny Protocol in line with the practice for noting Committee protocols.

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OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE (OSC) PROTOCOL 2025**1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Overview and Scrutiny plays a fundamental role in the Council's governance arrangements through holding decision makers to account, policy review and development, acting as a community voice and ensuring the efficient delivery of public services. Effective scrutiny requires the commitment of the whole Council and partners, as well as creating the right culture, behaviours and attitude that sees scrutiny as a valuable contributor to the business of the Council.
- 1.2 This new protocol is a welcome opportunity for the whole Council to re-affirm its commitment to effective scrutiny, foster an effective and constructive working relationship with all stakeholders in the scrutiny process and refresh relevant policies and procedures so that they reflect best practice. It also takes into account learning from recent Haringey scrutiny work as well as the new Statutory Guidance on Overview and Scrutiny in Local and Combined Authorities that was published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in May 2019.
- 1.3 The Protocol is intended to give effect to the provisions in the Constitution relating to Overview and Scrutiny. In the event of any apparent conflict that may arise between the provisions in the Protocol and the Constitution, the Constitution shall take precedence.

2 ROLE OF OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

- 2.1 The Council is committed to creating an environment conducive to effective scrutiny. It is a statutory function and a requirement for all authorities operating executive arrangements. It is also an integral part of the Council's decision-making structure and provides essential checks and balances to the Council's Cabinet to ensure that its powers are used wisely. Whilst its legitimacy is beyond question, scrutiny should nonetheless be able to demonstrate clearly to the Council and its Cabinet, senior management team, partners and the public the value that it adds in its work and seek to make recommendations that improve the lives of local residents.
- 2.2 Effective Overview and Scrutiny should:
 - Provide constructive challenge;
 - Amplify the voices and concerns of the public;
 - Be led by independent minded Members who take responsibility for their role; and
 - Drive improvement in public services.

Challenge

- 2.3 For challenge to be effective, it needs to be sufficiently robust. It should nevertheless be constructive and focused on matters of timely relevance to the Council and the wider community. The role of scrutiny as a 'Critical Friend' should be undertaken in a courteous and professional manner, reflecting the Member's Code of Conduct. The aim of scrutiny should be to improve decision making and outcomes for residents, not scoring political points or providing a political opposition to those who make decisions.

Public and Community Involvement

- 2.4 Overview and Scrutiny has an important role in articulating the concerns of residents and community organisations. It will therefore strive to facilitate their involvement in its work and, in particular, the development of its work plan, providing evidence and asking questions.
- 2.5 Overview and scrutiny will seek to ensure that the feedback that it receives is representative of the local community. It will be proactive in seeking input and seek to involve individuals and groups within it that are best placed to inform specific pieces of work. It will use a range of methods and, where possible, locations in order to best to engage with diverse stakeholders and listen to their views and experience.

Independence

- 2.6 Overview and scrutiny shall be independent in both outlook and operation. The Cabinet should not seek to direct the areas that it focusses upon, although suggestions can be made for the work programme. Overview and scrutiny shall not be subject to undue party political influence, such as whipping. Members on scrutiny bodies shall also undertake their work with an open mind and make recommendations that are based on the evidence that they receive rather than pre-conceived ideas or pressure from within the political group. It should seek to be strategic and focused on the Council and its communities of interest.

Driving Improvement

- 2.7 It is important that scrutiny not only provides challenge but delivers outcomes. These should aim to make a difference to the lives of residents through improving public services. This should be achieved by the making of evidence-based recommendations to the Council's Cabinet and other organisations responsible for the commissioning and delivery of public services.

3 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 Overview and scrutiny can scrutinise any matter which affects the authority's area or its residents' wellbeing. The powers of Overview and Scrutiny were contained in the Local Government Act 2000 and consolidated by the Localism Act 2011. It can:
- Review decisions taken by the Cabinet or the Council;
 - Investigate matters affecting the borough of Haringey and its residents;
 - Contribute to policy development for the Council;
 - Make reports and recommendations to the Cabinet or the Council;
 - Review decisions made by the Cabinet but not yet implemented ("call-in");
 - Appoint sub-committees and arrange for them to discharge any of its functions;
 - Review matters relating to the health service and crime and disorder and make reports and recommendations;
 - Require members of the Cabinet and officers to attend to provide information and answer questions;
 - Invite other persons to attend meetings as part of its evidence gathering;
 - Give notice in writing to a relevant partner authority requiring that it has regard to a report or recommendations relating to its functions; and
 - Request information from a relevant partner authority that is required for Overview and Scrutiny to discharge its functions.

4 STRUCTURE

- 4.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee shall comprise five members and be politically proportionate as far as possible. The membership shall be appointed each year at the Annual Council Meeting. The chair of the Committee shall be a member of the majority group. The Vice-Chair shall be a member of the largest minority group. The Committee shall also comprise statutory education co-optees, who have voting rights on education matters.
- 4.2 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee shall establish four standing Scrutiny Panels to examine designated public services. The Committee shall determine the terms of reference of each Panel. If there is any overlap between the business of the Panels, it is the responsibility of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to resolve the issue. Areas which are not covered by the four standing Panels shall be the responsibility of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 4.3 The chair of each standing Scrutiny Panel shall be a member of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and shall be determined by the Committee at its first meeting of the year. It is intended that each Panel shall be comprised of between 3 and 7 members and be politically proportionate as far as possible. The membership of each Scrutiny Panel shall be appointed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. It is intended that, other than the Chair, the other members will be non-executive members who do not sit on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 4.4 Should one of the Panels be responsible for education issues, the membership shall include the statutory education co-optees. It is intended that the education co-optees will also attend the Overview and Scrutiny Committee when reports from a relevant Scrutiny Panel are considered.
- 4.5 Each Scrutiny Panel shall be entitled to have up to three non-voting co-optees, who will be approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on an annual basis. Non-voting co-optees are expected to add value to scrutiny by performing the following roles:
- To bring a diverse spectrum of experience and adding a different perspective to any items;
 - To act as a non-party political voice for those who live and/or work in Haringey; and
 - To bring specialist knowledge and/or skills to the Overview and Scrutiny process and an element of external challenge by representing the public.
- 4.6 Nominations for non-voting co-optees will be sought primarily from established community groups that have a working relationship with the Council but consideration can be given to specific individuals where particular expertise/experience is required that would not be otherwise available¹.
- 4.7 Overview and Scrutiny bodies shall seek to work by consensus. Votes should only take place when as a last resort and when all efforts to achieve a consensus have been unsuccessful.

5 MEETING FREQUENCY AND FORMAT

- 5.1 The Committee shall hold six scheduled meetings each year. One meeting shall include agreement of the annual work programme for Overview and Scrutiny. One meeting, in January, shall consider the budget scrutiny recommendations from each Scrutiny Panel. In addition, the Committee may also hold evidence gathering meetings as part of in-depth scrutiny reviews on a specific issue as and when required. An extraordinary meeting of the OSC may be called in accordance with the Council's Constitution (Part 4 Section G).

¹ There is a separate and detailed Protocol regarding the process for appointment of non-voting co-optees.

- 5.2 Members of the Council may Call In a decision of the Cabinet, or any Key Decision made under delegated powers, within five working days of the decision being made. The full procedure is given in the Council's Constitution (Part 4 Section H).
- 5.3 Pre-decision scrutiny on forthcoming Cabinet decisions shall only be undertaken at scheduled Overview and Scrutiny Committee meetings, in adherence with the Council's Forward Plan.
- 5.4 It is intended that each Scrutiny Panel shall hold four scheduled meetings each year. An extraordinary meeting of a Panel may be called in accordance with the Council's Constitution (Part 4 Section G). In addition, Scrutiny Panels may also hold evidence gathering meetings as part of in-depth scrutiny reviews on a specific issue as and when required.
- 5.5 The choice of venue for meetings may have regard to the business to be transacted and the circumstances of the time. This may include meeting online for remote working or to improve access to those providing evidence to the Committee or a Panel.

6 ENGAGING WITH THE CABINET

- 6.1 Legislation relating to local authority governance provides for the separation of the Executive and Non-executive Members of a Council in order to provide a check and balance on decision-making. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee therefore shall engage regularly with Cabinet, particularly regarding its future work programme and the Forward Plan. The first of such meetings should be arranged with Cabinet prior to the first meeting of the Committee. The Chairs of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the Scrutiny Panels shall seek to liaise on a regular basis with the relevant Cabinet Members covering relevant portfolios regarding the progress of the work programme, agenda setting and requests for reports, attendance and updates.
- 6.2 The Leader of the Council and Chief Executive shall be invited to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee as required, based upon the agenda of a meeting, but at least once a year at the meeting when the Overview and Scrutiny work programme is considered. This shall be an opportunity to discuss jointly, amongst other matters, the Council's priorities for the next year. Meetings between the Cabinet and scrutiny should focus on outcomes and be respectful and constructive, respecting the different but complementary nature of the roles and the value of scrutiny to the Council and its residents.
- 6.3 All Cabinet Members will be expected to attend either the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and/or Scrutiny Panels as required and with reasonable notice, based upon the agenda of a meeting, but at least twice a year. Cabinet Members will be expected to provide information specific to an agenda item, to provide updates on key areas within their portfolios and to answer questions.
- 6.4 The Leader and Cabinet Members attending an Overview and Scrutiny Committee or Scrutiny Panel meeting may be accompanied and assisted by any service officers they consider necessary. The Member may invite an officer attending to answer a question and provide information on their behalf.
- 6.5 Cabinet Members and senior officers attending formal meetings of scrutiny bodies shall strive to provide full answers to questions that are put to them. Where this is not possible due to the necessary information not being accessible at the meeting, a written answer will be provided within 7 working days of the date of the meeting. To better meet requests for information, members of the Committee

and its Panels will seek to provide advance notice of questions so that Cabinet Members and senior officers may prepare for their participation in the meeting.

7 RESPONDING TO SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Overview and Scrutiny may make recommendations to the Cabinet or any other public service providers. Recommendations to Cabinet shall be introduced by either the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee or the relevant Scrutiny Panel. They shall be responded to by the appropriate body within two months of their receipt. Responses shall be circulated to Members of the relevant scrutiny body before the Cabinet meeting to approve the response. Where recommendations from Overview and Scrutiny are not accepted by Cabinet, an explanation will be given of the reasons why. Where a response is requested from NHS funded bodies, the response shall be made within 28 days.

8 THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY WORK PROGRAMME

- 8.1 Overview and Scrutiny will agree its own annual work programme and keep it under review over the course of a municipal year. It will have regard to corporate and strategic priorities and consult widely to inform the focus for scrutiny activity.
- 8.2 The Council's Democratic Services Team shall coordinate the development of the work programme for Overview and Scrutiny, covering the work of the Committee and of the Scrutiny Panels. The development process for this should include engagement with Members, Cabinet, senior officers, partners, voluntary and community organisations and residents, with specific opportunities provided for each of them to submit suggestions. Whilst safeguarding the independence of the scrutiny process, the Committee shall have regard to all such suggestions when they decide their work programme.
- 8.3 Decision makers should seek to involve scrutiny in the development of new policy at an early stage when proposals are being developed so that account can be taken of it when developing its work plan.
- 8.4 As part of the development of the work programme, the Committee will determine how external partners and public service providers shall be scrutinised and engage with key personnel to build the necessary relationships and awareness for this purpose.
- 8.5 The scrutiny work programme should reflect a balance of activities, including:
- Holding the Executive to account;
 - Policy review and development;
 - Performance management;
 - External scrutiny; and
 - Public and community engagement.
- 8.6 The work programme should;
- Reflect local needs and priorities. Issues should be of community concern as well as Borough Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy priorities;
 - Prioritise issues that have most impact or benefit to residents;
 - Involve local stakeholders; and
 - Be flexible enough to respond to new or urgent issues.
- 8.7 Scrutiny work will be carried out in a variety of ways and use whatever format that is best suited to the issue being considered. This can include a variety of "one-off" reports as well as in-depth scrutiny

review projects that provide opportunities to thoroughly investigate a topic and recommend improvements.

- 8.8 In deciding its work programme, the Committee shall be mindful of the need to achieve meaningful outcomes by ensuring that plans are deliverable within the timescale set and with the resources available.
- 8.9 A template shall be maintained and shared by the Democratic Services Team to provide criteria to assist with the preparation and updating of the work programme. The Team also will assist the Committee and its Panels in tracking their decisions and requesting updates on progress from time to time, following which the Chair and officer will consider whether such matters need to form an agenda item.
- 8.10 A template shall be maintained for the use of the Chairs and Officers of the OSC and Panels to assist the Cabinet and senior officers in understanding the purpose of scrutiny activity relating to specific topics and to justify requests for information or reports. Agenda planning meetings shall be arranged between Chairs and senior officers ahead of scheduled meetings to ensure clarity on any reports that are requested. A detailed scope, terms of reference and project plan shall also be prepared for each in-depth scrutiny review project prior to it starting. This shall include consideration of resources, timescale for completion and aspired outcomes.

9 BUDGET SCRUTINY

- 9.1 The Council's budget shall be scrutinised by both the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and each of the Scrutiny Panels. The role of the Committee shall be to scrutinise the overall budgetary position and direction of the Council and strategic issues relating to this, whilst each Scrutiny Panel will scrutinise areas that come within their terms of reference. Any individual areas of the budget that are not covered by the Panels shall be considered by the Committee.
- 9.2 A lead Committee member from the largest opposition group shall be responsible for chairing the Budget Scrutiny process and co-ordinating recommendations made by respective Scrutiny Panels and the Committee relating to the budget.
- 9.3 To allow effective scrutiny of the budget in advance of it formally being set, the following timescale is suggested:
- **Scrutiny Panel Meetings: May to November**
The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will receive regular budget monitoring reports budget whilst each Scrutiny Panel shall monitor budgets within their respective areas. Between May and November, this shall involve scrutinising progress with the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) approved at the budget setting full Council meeting in February.
 - **Scrutiny Panel Meetings: December/January**
Each Scrutiny Panel shall hold a meeting following the release of the December Cabinet report on the new MTFS. The Committee will also meet to consider proposals relating to any areas within the MTFS that are not covered by individual scrutiny panels. Each Panel and the Committee shall consider the proposals in this report for their respective areas, in addition to their budget scrutiny already carried out. Relevant Cabinet Members will be expected to attend these meetings to answer questions relating to proposals affecting their portfolios as well as senior service officers.

Scrutiny Panels and the Committee may also request that the Cabinet Member for Finance and/or senior officers attend these meetings to answer questions.

▪ **Overview and Scrutiny Committee Meeting: January**

The Committee will consider and make recommendations on the overall budgetary position and direction of the Council and the MTFs. Each Scrutiny Panel and the Committee shall also submit their final budget scrutiny report to the meeting for ratification, containing their recommendations/proposals in respect of the budget for the areas within their terms of reference.

▪ **Cabinet Meeting: February**

The recommendations from the Budget Scrutiny process that have been approved by the Committee shall be referred to the Cabinet. As part of the budget setting process, the Cabinet will clearly set out its response to the recommendations/proposals.

10 HEALTH SCRUTINY

10.1 On matters relating to health, Overview and Scrutiny has a formal role in the scrutiny of local health services. The Department of Health & Social Care's (DHSC) guidance² in this area states that the primary aim of health scrutiny is to strengthen the voice of local people, ensuring that their needs and experiences are considered an integral part of the commissioning and delivery of health services and that those services are effective and safe. Health scrutiny also has a strategic role in taking an overview of how well integration of health, public health and social care is working.

10.2 Under the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013, local authorities in England have the power to:

- review and scrutinise matters relating to the planning, provision and operation of the health service in the area - this may include scrutinising the finances of local health services;
- require information to be provided by certain NHS bodies about the planning, provision and operation of health services that is reasonably needed to carry out health scrutiny;
- require employees, including non-executive directors of certain NHS bodies, to attend before them to answer questions;
- make reports and recommendations to certain NHS bodies and expect a response within 28 days.

10.3 The DHSC guidance states that health scrutiny is a fundamental way by which democratically elected local councillors are able to voice the views of their constituents and hold relevant NHS bodies and health service providers to account. The guidance defines relevant NHS bodies as NHS England, Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) and NHS Trusts/Foundation Trusts. It defines relevant providers as providers of NHS services and public health services commissioned by NHS England, ICBs and local authorities.

10.4 The DHSC guidance refers to Health Overview and Scrutiny Committees (HOSCs) as the committees set up by local authorities to discharge their health scrutiny functions but does not define the precise structure for this, noting that health scrutiny functions are exercised by a variety of committees or

² The full DHSC guidance on Local Authority Health Scrutiny is available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/advice-to-local-authorities-on-scrutinising-health-services/local-authority-health-scrutiny#requirements-under-the-2013-regulations>

sub-committees with different names and remits. It is therefore for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to determine how to discharge this function, which may involve delegating this function to a Scrutiny Review Panel.

Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny

- 10.5 Local authorities also have the power to establish a joint health and scrutiny committee with Councillors from two or more local authorities to carry out all or specified health scrutiny functions, particularly in areas where local authority boundaries and Integrated Care Board (ICB) boundaries do not align. The DHSC guidance makes clear that establishing a joint committee of this kind does not prevent the appointing local authorities from separately scrutinising health issues.
- 10.6 As of 2025/26, Haringey Council participates in a Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee for the North Central London area (NCL JHOSC) which also includes the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield and Islington. The boundaries of this five-Borough joint committee align with the boundaries of the North Central London Integrated Care Board (NCL ICB).
- 10.7 Two Councillors from each Borough are appointed to the NCL JHOSC. This should usually include the Chair of Haringey's designated health scrutiny committee or panel in order to ensure continuity between local and sub-regional scrutiny work.

11 ACCESS TO INFORMATION

- 11.1 Legislation and the Council's own Standing Orders provide for all Members to have access to information based upon their membership of Committees and on a need to know basis.
- 11.2 For Overview and Scrutiny to be effective, it needs access to relevant information and in a timely manner. In particular, it is imperative that it has the information necessary to provide effective challenge about the provision, quality and resourcing of services. It has a legal right to information and this includes enhanced power to access exempt or confidential information. This is in addition to existing rights that Councillors have to access information.
- 11.3 Overview and Scrutiny Members need access to key information about the management of the Council, particularly on performance, management, funding and risk. Members should also be given the support necessary to ensure that they understand such information. In seeking this information, they should be mindful of the capacity of the Council to resource activity and the value and outcomes likely to be gained through it.
- 11.4 Overview and Scrutiny should not rely purely on those who are directly responsible for services for information and should seek to supplement the evidence at its disposal from within the Council from other sources, including service users, other residents and partners.
- 11.5 A template shall be maintained for the use of the Chairs and Officers of the OSC and Panels to explain the basis for the request for information and to detail the information that is required and the purpose to which it will be put. Requests will be responded to positively and in a timely manner. To ensure that the information provided is relevant, officers should ensure that they have a clear understanding of the reasons why information is needed by seeking clarification if necessary.
- 11.6 It is recognised that there may be rare occasions when it may be legitimate for information to be withheld and a written statement setting out the reasons for this will be provided to the OSC and its

lead officer should this occur. Cabinet Members and senior officers will nevertheless seek to avoid refusing requests or limiting the information they provide. Before a decision exceptionally is made not to share information, serious consideration will be given to whether the information can instead be shared in closed session and the reason for this stated.

- 11.7 Where a Cabinet Member or senior officer determine that information requested by the OSC should be withheld, the OSC may refer the matter to the Monitoring Officer for adjudication if it wishes to challenge the decision. In considering the matter, the Monitoring Officer should have regard to the legitimacy of Overview and Scrutiny, the reason(s) given for withholding the information and the value to the Council and residents of scrutiny activity on this matter.

12 TRANSPARENCY AND OPENNESS

- 12.1 One of the key roles of Overview and Scrutiny is to promote transparency and openness. The presumption therefore will be that its meetings will take place in public and the need to hold closed sessions will be avoided. Meetings that take place as part of the evidence gathering process for in-depth scrutiny reviews will also take place in public.
- 12.2 However, it is accepted that there will be limited occasions when it will be appropriate to meet in closed session because of the nature of the business or the position of the witness giving evidence. Evidence gathering activities may therefore take place outside of formal meetings if necessary or appropriate.
- 12.3 The status of meetings in terms of public or closed sessions, recording and documentation should be made clear in advance to all individuals attending to provide evidence.

13 OFFICER ADVICE

- 13.1 The Code of Conduct for Officers is clear that all Members are entitled to receive impartial advice and have access to information by virtue of their membership of committees and on a need-to-know basis.
- 13.2 There is therefore an expectation that all Senior Officers will provide impartial advice to scrutiny bodies as and when required. The Statutory Scrutiny Officer and the Monitoring Officer have particular roles in ensuring that timely, relevant and high quality advice is provided.
- 13.3 There is a specific statutory requirement for the Council to designate a Statutory Scrutiny Officer. The role of this officer is:
 - To promote the role of the authority's overview and scrutiny committee(s);
 - To provide support to the authority's overview and scrutiny function and to local Councillors;
 - To provide guidance to members and officers of the council in relation to overview and scrutiny's functions.
- 13.4 The Statutory Scrutiny Officer cannot be the Council's Head of Paid Service, the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer.

13.5 The Monitoring Officer has three principal responsibilities:

- To report on matters they believe are, or may be, illegal or amount of maladministration;
- To be responsible for the conduct of councillors and officers; and
- To be responsible for the operation, review and updating of the constitution.

13.6 Where there are disagreements about Overview and Scrutiny's powers, role and remit, the role of the Statutory Scrutiny Officer will be to advocate on behalf of it and protect its independence. The role of the Monitoring Officer will be to adjudicate on such matters and, if need be, report to Full Council on any issues that may need addressing.