
Full Council

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To: The Mayor and Councillors of Haringey Council.

Dear Sir/Madam,

A meeting of the Council of the London Borough of Haringey will be held at the Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, N22 8LE on MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2011 at 19:30 HRS, to transact the following business:

AGENDA

- 1. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2. 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**
- 3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

A member with a personal interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature

of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.

A member with a personal interest in a matter also has a prejudicial interest in that matter if the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice the member's judgment of the public interest and if this interest affects their financial position or the financial position of a person or body as described in paragraph 8 of the Code of Conduct and/or if it relates to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to them or any person or body described in paragraph 8 of the Code of Conduct.

- 4. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 22 NOVEMBER 2010 (PAGES 1 - 8)**
- 5. TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL**
- 6. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (PAGES 9 - 12)**
- 7. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES**
- 8. TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**
- 9. TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM**
- 10. TO RECEIVE A PRESENTATION ON LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.**
- 11. TO CONSIDER A REPORT ON HARINGEY'S CARBON FOOTPRINT AND PROGRESS MADE TO DATE TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS AND PROPOSALS TO DEVELOP A BOROUGH WIDE CARBON MANAGEMENT PLAN. (PAGES 13 - 52)**
- 12. TO CONSIDER A REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ON HARINGEY'S GOVERNANCE REVIEW.**
- 13. TO CONSIDER OPPOSITION BUSINESS SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO.12**
- 14. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10**

ORAL QUESTION 1 - TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR ADULT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FROM COUNCILLOR WILSON:

Will the Cabinet Member please confirm that the £396,516 saved by Haringey in its London Borough Grants contribution will be committed to the support of local voluntary sector bodies and could she please identify which bodies will receive that support?

ORAL QUESTION 2 – TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY FROM COUNCILLOR WATSON:

Now that we finally have the settlement, what is the impact of the CLG funding allocation on the borough's finances?

ORAL QUESTION 3 - TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES FROM COUNCILLOR STRANG:

How many Haringey children will receive funding under the Pupil Premium and what is the estimated total funding for Haringey's schools?

ORAL QUESTION 4 - TO THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FROM COUNCILLOR CHRISTOPHIDES:

As one of the most deprived authorities in London, how will Coalition cuts impact poverty levels in the borough?

ORAL QUESTION 5 –TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES FROM COUNCILLOR JENKS:

Does the Cabinet Member have any information on the number of Haringey residents who have had to spend periods in detention as part of their immigration to this country?

ORAL QUESTION 6 – TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES FROM COUNCILLOR PEACOCK:

At the last full Council meeting Cllr Allison alleged that there were 10 children missing from care in the borough and asked the Lead Member to address what the Council was doing to look after them. Can the Lead Member tell us if the allegation was accurate and if not would she like to set the record straight?

ORAL QUESTION 7 - TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY FROM COUNCILLOR REECE:

Why has Haringey council been one of the last London boroughs to become compliant with the requirement to publish details of all items of expenditure over £500?

ORAL QUESTION 8 - TO THE CABINET MEMBER FOR ADULT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FROM COUNCILLOR GIBSON:

Can the Lead member please update members on the outcome of the recent Care Quality Commission assessment?

15. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES (PAGES 53 - 78)

a) Cabinet – Reports 5 & 6 – 2010/11.

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

Motion N (2010/11)

Councillor Gorrie has given notice that he will move in the following terms:

Fair Votes Motion

This Council supports moves to change our parliamentary voting system, which will see Haringey's Members of Parliament elected under a fairer system.

Council calls on the Returning Officer to take steps to promote participation in the Referendum.

Motion O (2010/11)

Councillor Gorrie has given notice that he will move in the following terms:

Rogue Landlord Motion

This Council notes:

- A recent survey by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) showing that of those officers working on housing enforcement in the private rented sector, nine out of ten had encountered landlords engaging in harassment or illegal eviction, and 78% had dealt with landlords who persistently refuse to maintain their property to a safe condition
- It is only a minority of private landlords that are threatening and abusive to their tenants
- The damage rogue landlords can have on vulnerable tenants and the wider community
- The lack of protection for tenants if they make a complaint against a landlord
- Local authorities can serve an improvement notice or prohibition order where housing conditions fall below an acceptable standard. If the landlord fails to comply they can be prosecuted.
- Harassment and illegal eviction are criminal offences. Local authorities can prosecute landlords who commit these crimes.
- Shelter's recent survey with the CIEH, shows 66% of Environmental Health Officers working in the private rented sector said that in their area no landlords had been prosecuted in the last 12 months for failure to comply with an order under the 2004 Housing Act, although over 40% said that under a quarter of such orders issued by their local authority had been complied with.

The Council resolves

- To take a zero tolerance approach to rogue landlords
- To use the full range of tools and powers at our disposal to tackle rogue landlords
- To carry out regular housing conditions surveys, focusing on areas in which the stock is poorly maintained and the level of private renting is highest.
- To use in instances where the Councils becomes aware of rogue landlords operating in low demand areas, to consider using power to introduce a selective licensing scheme.
- To back up their enforcement policies with adequate resources to make them enforceable as the cost of rogue landlords' activities will be picked up in other ways, such as a higher number of tenants requiring homelessness assistance.
- To take advantage of the provisions of the 2004 Housing Act, which allows a recoup of costs by charging the landlord.

Motion P (2010/11)

Councillor Gorrie has given notice that he will move in the following terms:

Council welcomes

- The news that the Government has committed itself to the key Liberal Democrat pledge of providing more social housing by scrapping the Housing Revenue Account subsidy system.
- In particular it welcomes the council retaining all receipts from Right to Buy sales and the council retaining all money from rents in their area, rather than seeing the rent income and most of the Right to Buy receipts going to Whitehall.

Council recognises

- It will mean a much-needed boost for repair and maintenance of existing council properties, and for the building of new social housing.
- It congratulates all who worked hard for this change in approach, including the Local Government Association and all others involved with the "My Rent went to Whitehall" campaign, and sees the announcement as another good example of Liberal Democrat influence inside the Coalition Government.

This Council resolves to:-

- Condemn the previous Labour Government for its 13 year long failure to reform the HRA system which meant few council homes being built and a continued backlog of repairs needed to council-owned housing stock across the country.
- Request the Chief Executive to write to the LGA commending them and partner organisations for their hard work and success with the "My Rent Went to Whitehall" campaign
- Request the Chief Executive write to the Coalition Government welcoming its commitment to scrap the HRA system

Motion Q (2010/11)

Councillor Goldberg has given notice that he will move in the following terms:

Sustainable Transport

This Council Notes:

- Cuts of £1.7bn to London's bus services and £16m cut to London Underground.
- Boris Johnson's decision to axe plans to make London Underground step free and close 400 ticket offices across the capital.
- Under Tory Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, bus fares have already increased by 20% last year, with further planned Tube and bus fares increases of approximately 7%.
- The Coalition's decision to impose revenue savings of 21% to the Department of Transport, 28% cuts to TFL budgets, reduction of the bus subsidy by 20% and cuts of local government resource grants by 28%.
- The scrapping of the Western Congestion Charge resulting in a Transport for London revenue loss of £55 million per annum
- The low car ownership in the east of borough, and the subsequent importance of public transport
- The successful completion of Labour's manifesto pledge to establish a Sustainable Transport Commission.
- The Labour manifesto commitment to continue educational and awareness raising work on sustainable transport.
- Ongoing work to extend the successful car club, to reduce private car use in the borough.

This Council Believes:

- That cuts to transport funding do not represent a "soft cut" and severely undermine our capacity to tackle climate change.
- Increased costs of public transport will place residents under greater financial strain.
- Reducing private car usage should continue to be a priority.
- Income from the Western Congestion Charge could have been invested in services or used to keep bus and tube fares down

This Council Resolves:

- To lobby the Tory Mayor of London, and Coalition Ministers to reconsider these plans.
- To continue to work towards our goal of reducing carbon emissions in spite of swingeing cuts to Local Government funding.

Kevin Crompton
Chief Executive
River Park House
225 High Road
Wood Green
London N22 8HQ

Friday, 7 January 2011

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**MINUTES OF THE FULL COUNCIL
MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER 2010**

Councillors Griffith (Mayor), Adamou, Adje, Alexander, Allison, Amin, Basu, Beacham, Bevan, Bloch, Brabazon, Browne, Bull, Butcher, Canver, Christophides, Cooke, Davies, Demirci, Diakides, Dogus, Egan, Ejiofor, Engert, Erskine, Gibson, Goldberg, Gorrie, Hare, Jenks, Khan, Kober, Mallett, McNamara, Meehan, Newton, Peacock, Reece, Reid, Reith, Rice, Schmitz, Scott, Solomon, Stennett, Stewart, Strang, Strickland, Vanier, Waters, Watson, Weber, Whyte, Williams, Wilson and Winskill

Apologies Councillor Stanton

MINUTE NO.	SUBJECT/DECISION	ACTION BY
CNCL45.	<p>TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</p> <p>Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Stanton and for lateness from Councillor Adamou.</p>	
CNCL46.	<p>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</p> <p>See Minutes 55 & 56.</p>	
CNCL47.	<p>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</p> <p>Councillor Reith declared a personal interest in agenda item 11 Public Question 2 as she was a member of Tottenham and Wood Green Friends of the Earth.</p> <p>Councillor Davies declared a personal and prejudicial interest in agenda item 13, Motions J and L, as he was an employee of Shelter.</p>	
CNCL48.	<p>TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 18 OCTOBER 2010</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 18 October 2010 be signed as a true record.</p>	
CNCL49.	<p>TO RECEIVE SUCH COMMUNICATIONS AS THE MAYOR MAY LAY BEFORE THE COUNCIL</p> <p>1. The Mayor thanked all those who supported the Royal British Legion Poppy Appeal and attended Armistice and Remembrance Sunday services in the borough, and added that the support of the community</p>	

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	<p>and the many youth organisations in the borough was valued.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The Mayor was delighted to have attended the Haringey Celebrating Sports Awards on Thursday 18th November. The event served to showcase the huge sporting talent in the borough as well as thank all those hard working volunteers, sports organisations and clubs. There were 13 categories this year including Sportsperson of the Year, Club of the Year and Disabled Volunteer of the Year. A special Award was presented this year; the 'Haringey Unsung Hero', won by Tony Millard the Deputy Principal at the Vale, who did an incredible amount of work promoting young people's disability sport. The Mayor congratulated all the winners. 3. On behalf of the Council, the Mayor expressed congratulations and best wishes to Councillor Richard Wilson and his partner, who would be celebrating a special occasion on Saturday. 4. The Mayor congratulated Neighbourhoods' officer Leyla Laksari, one of four Londoners short listed for this year's Pride of Britain awards. She was featured in ITV's London Tonight on 25th October, showing the Living Under One Sun (LUOS) healthy living project in Haringey. Living Under One Sun was set up to help reduce crime at the local adventure playground, bringing mothers and local women of different ethnicities to meet and cook and share stories of their lives. The project embraces the core values of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy which puts communities right at the heart of change, shaping and driving developments. 5. The Mayor was delighted to announce that Haringey had three finalists at the National WOW Awards on 9 November, Garry Graham for "Most inspiring front liner", the Haven Day Centre for "Best care provider" and Haringey Council for "WOW! That's motivation", a council wide award, for which the presentation to the judges was made by Helen Skerratt and Len Weir. The Mayor was happy to report that Haringey Council had won the Council Wide Category "WOW! That's motivation". The finalists all received a well deserved round of applause. 6. The Mayor thanked all those Councillors who had supported the fundraising event on Saturday 20 November for the 2011 Tottenham Carnival. The successful event had been held at Haringey Irish Centre. 7. The Mayor reported that on Thursday 11 November, Armistice Day, local residents, including children from local primary schools, had attended a moving ceremony at Tottenham Cemetery to remember those who had sacrificed their lives in the two major World Wars, and the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. 	
<p>CNCL50.</p>	<p>TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE</p> <p>There were no matters to report.</p>	

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<p>CNCL51.</p>	<p>TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES ON THE APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT MEMBERS FOR STANDARDS COMMITTEE.</p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That approval be given to the appointment of Ms Andrea Rabe as Independent Member of Standards Committee for a period of 4 years from 22 November 2010 to fill an existing vacancy following the resignation of an Independent Member, and the appointment of Mr Christopher Watts as Independent Member of Standards Committee for a period of 4 years from 23 May 2011 to fill the vacancy that will arise on this date.</p>	
<p>CNCL52.</p>	<p>TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES</p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the appointments to outside bodies as set out in Appendix 1 be approved.</p>	
<p>CNCL53.</p>	<p>TO CONSIDER REQUESTS TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS AND/OR PETITIONS AND, IF APPROVED, TO RECEIVE THEM</p> <p>A deputation was received from the two Co-Chairs of the Haringey Youth Council – Valerie Okoampah and Gerald Owusu – who gave a brief resume of their activities for the past year.</p> <p>Members asked questions of the deputation and received responses thereto.</p> <p>The Cabinet Member for Children’s Services responded to the deputation.</p> <p>A deputation was also received from Shane Chowen on behalf of the National Union of Students, concerning changes to tuition fees.</p> <p>Members asked questions of the deputation and received responses thereto.</p> <p>The Cabinet Member for Children’s Services responded to the deputation.</p> <p>The Mayor thanked both deputations for attending and the meeting gave a round of applause.</p>	
<p>CNCL54.</p>	<p>TO CONSIDER OPPOSITION BUSINESS SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO.12</p>	

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	<p>The opposition gave notice of their wish to debate “Children in Care”.</p> <p>Councillor Allison spoke on behalf of the Opposition Group. Councillor Reith responded on behalf of the Majority Group.</p> <p>The Mayor thanked Councillors for their contributions.</p>	
<p>CNCL55.</p>	<p>TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, IF ANY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NOS. 9 & 10</p> <p>The Mayor agreed to the admission of this report as urgent business. Under Standing Orders, notice of questions was not requested until eight clear days before the meeting, following which matters raised had to be researched and replies prepared in order to be given at the meeting.</p> <p>There were 2 public questions, 8 oral questions and 23 for written answer.</p> <p>Oral Questions 6, 7 & 8 were not reached in the allotted time and written answers would be supplied to these questions.</p>	
<p>CNCL56.</p>	<p>TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES</p> <p>The Mayor agreed to the admission of the report of the Constitution Review Working Group as urgent business. The meeting was not held until 11 November 2010 and the report contained recommendations on proposed Constitutional amendments which the Council needed to consider.</p> <p>1. <u>Report of Pensions Committee 01/2010-11</u></p> <p>RESOLVED:</p> <p>That the representative members of Pensions Committee have full access to all information including exempt information upon signing an undertaking to observe the Members ‘Code of Conduct’.</p> <p>2. <u>Report of the Constitution Review Working Group 02/2010-11</u></p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>i) That the changes set out in Appendix 2 of the report be adopted as amendments to the Protocol on Member/Officer Relations at Part 5, Section B of the Council’s Constitution.</p> <p>ii) That the changes set out in Appendix 4 of the report on London Councils Arrangements for Co-ordinating Response to Emergencies be adopted as amendments to article 11.07 at Part 2 of the Council’s Constitution.</p>	

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	<p>iii) That the revised Petition Scheme as set out in Appendix 6 to the report be agreed.</p> <p>3. <u>REPORT OF THE CABINET – NO 4 /2010-11</u></p> <p>RESOLVED</p> <p>That Cabinet Report 4/2010-11 be received and adopted together with the following recommendation: that Haringey's Core Strategy, a schedule of suggested minor amendments, a revised SP2 Housing, changes to the employment land designations (incorporating changes from the final four week consultation) and other supporting documents be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination by an Independent Planning Inspector and, subject to the outcome of that examination, be adopted.</p>	
<p>CNCL57.</p>	<p>TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MOTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE NO. 13 <u>MOTION J 2010/11</u></p> <p>It was moved by Councillor Bevan and seconded by Councillor Stewart that:</p> <p>This Council Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coalition Government's decision to slash the cap on the Local Housing Allowance (LHA), with a resulting reduction in the amount of housing benefit paid towards the rent. • That it's estimated that 218 claimants in Haringey will be directly affected by this change • That due to higher rents in the capital changes in the LHA cap disproportionately affects Londoners. • London Council's predictions that nearly 15,000 families could lose their homes or live in overcrowded conditions as a result of this change. • That more than one in three private sector homes are rented by families in receipt of LHA of Housing benefit, with 18,645 households in London affected. • That 14,661 of households with children will be affected by the slash on Local Housing Allowance • That 10,500 households living in inner London could be forced to move to outer London, putting a strain on local services • That the new LHA cap is lower than the existing cap for all 33 London boroughs for five bedroom homes, in 25 boroughs for four bedroom homes and in 18 boroughs for homes with three and two bedrooms. <p>Believes:</p>	

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- That this a socially divisive policy that will affect a wider range of people than just those in receipt of LHA
- That this cap could create major social dislocation as many families will be forced out of their communities because they will no longer be able to afford their rent
- That Haringey as an Outer London borough may see greater pressure put on services, as people are forced to move out of inner London
- The new cap will result in increased levels of rent arrears, overcrowding, and families living in temporary accommodation, as people will struggle to meet increased costs
- That creating transitional arrangements in London would allow the government to reduce the level of LHA being paid, while seeking to protect the most vulnerable households.

Resolves:

- Continue to work with members of the community who will be affected by this decision, liaise with other local authorities and our partner agencies to mitigate the impacts of the cap.
- Call on the Government to rethink its action and look at bringing transitional arrangements in London

An amendment to the motion was moved by Councillor Wilson and seconded by Councillor Jenks that:

(Amendments are in italics and in bold, deletions have been struck through)

This Council notes:

- ~~The coalition Government's decision to slash the cap on the Local Housing Allowance (LHA), with a resulting reduction in the amount of housing benefit paid towards the rent.~~
- ~~That it's estimated that 218 claimants in Haringey will be directly affected by this change~~
- ~~That due to higher rents in the capital changes in the LHA cap disproportionately affects Londoners.~~
- ~~London Council's predictions that nearly 15,000 families could lose their homes or live in overcrowded conditions as a result of this change.~~
- ~~That more than one in three private sector homes are rented by families in receipt of LHA of Housing benefit, with 18,645 households in London affected.~~
- ~~That 14,661 of households with children will be affected by the slash on Local Housing Allowance~~
- ~~That 10,500 households living in inner London could be forced to move to outer London, putting a strain on local services~~
- ~~That the new LHA cap is lower than the existing cap for all 33 London boroughs for five bedroom homes, in 25 boroughs for four~~

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~~bedroom homes and in 18 boroughs for homes with three and two bedrooms.~~

- ***That the Housing Benefit bill to taxpayers has increased by £7.3billion since 2002***
- ***The coalition government has increased Discretionary Housing Payments***

Notes with concern:

- ***The Council's poor performance in assessing local residents' Housing Benefit and Local Housing Allowance claims***

Believes:

- ~~That this a socially divisive policy that will affect a wider range of people than just those in receipt of LHA~~
- ~~That this cap could create major social dislocation as many families will be forced out of their communities because they will no longer be able to afford their rent~~
- ~~That Haringey as an Outer London borough may see greater pressure put on services, as people are forced to move out of inner London~~
- ~~The new cap will result in increased levels of rent arrears, overcrowding, and families living in temporary accommodation, as people will struggle to meet increased costs~~
- ***Reform of the Housing Benefit and LHA system is needed to reduce the increasingly unsustainable budget***
- ~~That creating transitional arrangements in London would allow the government to reduce the level of LHA being paid, while seeking to protect the most vulnerable households.~~

Resolves:

- Continue to work with members of the community who will be affected by this decision, liaise with other local authorities and our partner agencies to mitigate the impacts of the cap.
- Call on the Government to ~~rethink its action~~ and look at bringing transitional arrangements in London
- ***Calls on the Council to closely examine the affects of the LHA changes on Haringey's residents, respond quickly and ensure smooth administration of Discretionary Housing Payments***

On being put to the vote the amendment was declared LOST (22 for, 32 against).

The Motion was declared CARRIED following a recorded vote, as follows:

For the Motion: The Deputy Mayor (Councillor Adamou), Councillors Adje, Amin, Basu, Bevan, Brabazon, Browne, Bull, Canver, Christophides, Cooke, Demirci, Diakides, Dogus, Egan, Ejiofor, Gibson, Goldberg, Khan, Kober, Mallett, McNamara, Meehan, Peacock, Reith, Rice, Stennett, Stewart, Strickland, Vanier, Waters and Watson.

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	<p>Abstentions: Councillors Alexander, Allison, Beacham, Bloch, Butcher, Engert, Erskine, Gorrie, Hare, Jenks, Newton, Reece, Reid, Schmitz, Scott, Solomon, Strang, Weber, Whyte, Williams, Wilson and Winskill.</p> <p>Absent: Councillors Davies and Stanton.</p> <p>Due to the hour, motions K, L and M were not considered.</p>	
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COUNCILLOR EDDIE GRIFFITH

Mayor



Haringey Council

Agenda item:

Council**on 17 January 2011**

Report Title: **Changes to Political Groups, Appointments to Committees & Sub Bodies and change of date of the next Council meeting.**

Forward Plan reference number (if applicable): n/a

Report of: **Chief Executive**

Wards(s) affected:

Report for: Non key decision.

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To note the changes to Political Groups as notified to the Chief Executive.
- 1.2 To agree changes to Committee memberships.
- 1.3 To note the change of date of the next Council meeting.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the changes to Political Group composition as detailed in paragraphs 8.1 & 8.2 be noted.
- 2.2 That the resultant changes to Council body memberships as detailed in paragraphs 8.7 & 8.8 be agreed.
- 2.3 That the change of date of the next Council meeting to 24 February 2011 be noted (paragraph 9.2).

Report Authorised by: **Chief Executive**

Contact Officer: **Ken Pryor, Deputy Head of Local Democracy and Member Services**
Tel: 0208 489 2915

3. Chief Financial Officer Comments

- 3.1 The Chief Financial Officer has been consulted on this report and is supportive of the need to change the date of the Council meeting and has no further specific comment to make given that the other changes detailed will have no direct financial implications.

4. Head of Legal Services Comments

4.1 The report sets out those Council bodies to which the political balance rules apply. The 1989 Act requires political balance in the distribution of seats on committees to be undertaken “so far as is reasonably practicable” thus recognising that a mathematically precise split between political parties cannot always be achieved.

4.2 The rules in section 15 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 require that a party with a majority on full Council shall have a majority of seats on each non-executive body and this rule takes precedence over the rules requiring an exact political balance on those bodies individually and taken as a whole.

5. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Background papers

5.1 Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

5.2 Local Government Act 2000.

5.3 Report to Annual Council on Committee Appointments

The background papers are located at River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ.

To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Ken Pryor on 0208 489 2915.

6. Financial Implications

6.1 There are no changes to Member allowances or to Special Responsibility Allowances arising from this report.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires the Council to ensure there is political balance on its non-executive Committees so far as reasonably practicable.

8. Background

8.1 The Chief Executive was notified on 9 December 2010 of a change to Political Groups within Haringey. With effect from that date Councillor Davies resigned from the Liberal Democrat Group and indicated that he would sit as an Independent Councillor representing the Fortis Green Ward.

8.2 The Annual Meeting appoints Committees of the Council. Wherever possible bodies are constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 in terms of political balance. Resulting from Councillor Davies resigning from the Liberal Democrat Group and becoming an Independent Councillor, Labour Councillors now constitute 59.65% of the available seats on the Council; Liberal Democrat Councillors occupy 38.6%, and the Independent Member

occupies the remaining 1.75% of seats. Where practicable the allocation of seats on Committees should be in line with the proportion of seats on the Council held by the political groups. The rule about proportionate allocation of seats on bodies overall takes precedence over the rule about proportionate allocation on any individual body.

- 8.3 There is no requirement to offer a seat to a single member as they do not constitute a "political group" under the definition in the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990 (S.I. 1553) Regulation 8.
- 8.4 In calculating the allocation of seats on Committees, the following bodies were excluded:
- the Cabinet and its subordinate bodies
 - the disciplinary pool
 - Licensing Committee
 - the Standards Committee and
 - other Committees where membership is determined on the basis of electoral ward represented (eg. Area Assemblies)
- 8.5 With the advent of an Independent member, the ability to achieve a precise balance is more difficult.
- 8.6 The number of seats available on Committees and Sub-Committees as agreed by Council on 24 May 2010 was 67. Of this number 39 or 58.21% are allocated to the Labour Group and 28 or 41.79% to the Liberal Democrat Group.
- 8.7 Councillor Bloch will fill the vacant position on the General Purposes Committee.
- 8.8 Councillor Davies will now be shown as an Independent member on the Muswell Hill Area Assembly membership.
- 8.9 Changes to appointments can be made at any stage during the Municipal Year with the changes being reported to the Council as appropriate.
- 9. Change of date of next meeting.**
- 9.1 It is necessary to alter the date of the Council tax setting meeting as the GLA will not be confirming their precept until 23 February 2011.
- 9.2 Consequently it is proposed that the Council tax setting meeting be held on Thursday 24 February 2011.

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Agenda item:

Full Council

On 17th January 2011

Report Title. First Annual Carbon Report

Report of **Niall Bolger, Director of Urban Environment**

Signed :

Contact Officer :Jessica Sherlock, Policy & Projects Manager, Environmental Resources
Ext: 3525

Wards(s) affected: **All**

Report for: **Non key decision**

1. Purpose of the report (That is, the decision required)

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to provide information on the Council's carbon reduction activity and carbon footprint and establish a transparent framework for reporting on progress to reach the Council's carbon targets. The report also sets out the next steps for the development of a Carbon Management Plan for Haringey.

2. Introduction by Cabinet Member (if necessary)

2.1. For the last few decades, scientists, politicians and the media have been engaged in lengthy debates about global warming or, as we now refer to it, climate change. However, as we go into 2011 the question is now not whether human activity is causing climate change, but to what extent we can limit it. There is a general agreement that the average global temperature cannot rise more than two degrees centigrade without there being catastrophic consequences, but there is little consensus yet on how preventing this increase in temperature will actually be achieved.

Even at two degrees we are likely to face significant damage to our environment, alongside severe social and economic challenges. The Stern Review into Climate Change estimates that climate change unchecked will cost at least £1.85 trillion or £272

for every human being on the planet, which is equivalent to 5% of the global economy.

While there can be no doubt that overall global success to contain climate change will rely on inter-governmental agreement and collaboration, the progress at Cancun does not offer enough hope that action will be taken in time. It is too easy to fool ourselves that climate change is some far off issue that we can deal with later, but in truth if we don't start to take action now to ensure our emissions reach their peak by 2015, the costs of taking sufficient action later will not be affordable. In short, the longer we leave it, the more it will cost later, and the more it will impact on our lives and the lives of our children.

In the current fiscal climate, when the current Government is slashing local government budgets, many are falling into the trap of saying that the Green agenda is now a luxury we cannot afford. However in Haringey, we made a real commitment to tackle climate change – and to tackle it locally – by becoming the first major authority to sign up to a pledge to a 40% reduction in carbon emissions in our borough by 2020.

Admittedly it is an extremely ambitious target. The only real reductions in carbon emissions we have seen so far have been associated with economic decline, and the prospect of an end to this recession may lead to emissions going back up again. However, with the potential severity of the impact on the people of Haringey, tackling our emissions is an imperative we simply cannot afford not to take seriously. It is an investment to safeguard our future.

When we talk about *One Borough, One Future*, there is an added pertinence to this promise in the context of climate change. The effects of climate change will impact each and every one of us who live and work in Haringey, but the vulnerable in our society will be worst hit. It is likely to widen inequality, and create a future that is uncertain, unstable and bleak for us all.

Uneven access to environmental resources is a fact in our global society. The poorest pay more as a proportion of their total income for energy, than wealthier people. Managing carbon more effectively is therefore not only a matter of good environmental stewardship, it is also a matter of social justice.

We will not achieve our target alone. Reaching a 40% reduction in emissions will require support from national government and, more importantly, coordinated action from everyone in the borough, be that, businesses, faith groups, schools, public bodies, charities and every individual who lives in the borough. We all have a role to play, which is why we are creating Haringey 40:20, a membership organisation for all those who want to get involved in delivering the Borough's Carbon Management Plan.

This Annual Carbon Report is the first of its kind to be produced by a local authority. Furthermore, I am making a commitment to providing one at the start of each calendar year, so that everyone can see the progress we are making and the investment we are committing to safeguard our future.

Just like any Annual Budget, the objective is to give transparency, accountability and tangibility to the carbon emission levels of both the Council, and the Borough as a whole. My hope that our example will be followed elsewhere round the country and that through greater accountability will come greater understanding, and ultimately greater action.

This is a dramatic and ambitious new chapter for the borough. I hope you find this report an interesting source of inspiration to come and join us on the journey to a more sustainable future for Haringey.

3. State link(s) with Council Plan Priorities and actions and /or other Strategies:

3.1. This report links to priority 3 and 4 of the Greenest Borough Strategy, (supporting the Haringey's Sustainable Communities Strategy), and includes commitments to reducing carbon emissions and to demonstrating leadership by example. The report also relates to the commitment that has been made to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 on a 2005 baseline and the Council Plan Priority to develop an action plan to achieve this target.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1. The report provides a framework for making transparent the progress that is being made by the Council and other organisations, in order to support work towards a 40% reduction target by 2020.
- 4.2. It is recommended that Council discuss and debate the issues raised by this report and that Councillors provide their full support to the development of a Carbon Management Plan for Haringey in 2011. This success of the Carbon Management Plan for Haringey will depend on the coordinated action of businesses, faith groups, schools, public bodies, charities and every individual who lives in the borough.

5. Reason for recommendation(s)

5.1. The recommendation is made on the basis that climate change poses a severe threat to the environment, community and to the local economy in Haringey as has been widely acknowledged in key Council strategies and plans.

6. Other options considered

6.1. No other options considered.

7. Summary

- 7.1. Climate change poses a severe threat to the environment, to our community and to our local economy. Following a campaign organised by Friends of the Earth involving hundreds of local residents, there was cross party political support to work towards a 40% carbon reduction by 2020.
- 7.2. A Carbon Management Plan covering the Council's operations was agreed in 2010 and sets out an ambitious plan to deliver a 40% reduction in carbon emissions by 2015; ahead of the community wide target, demonstrating leadership by example and providing a benchmark for other organisations in the borough.
- 7.3. Haringey is one of 9 local authorities in England to have been selected to take part in the Department of Energy and Climate Change, Local Carbon Frameworks

pilot. The aim of this pilot is to develop best practice in local carbon reduction action planning and brings together a core group of experts to support those pioneering action on climate change. During 2011 Haringey will lead on the development of a Carbon Management Plan for the borough. This will require support from residents, businesses, organisations and voluntary groups across Haringey and for this reason, a membership organisation for all those wishing to support action on climate change, known as Haringey 40:20, will be established.

7.4. This report provides an overview of the carbon emissions baseline for Haringey and sets out a transparent framework for reporting on progress towards attaining the carbon target. The report also explains the next steps being taken to develop a Carbon Management Plan for Haringey.

8. Chief Financial Officer Comments

8.1 The costs of preparing this report have been contained within existing budgets. This report does not commit the Council to any direct expenditure other than the cost of maintaining the staff resources required to produce a Carbon Budget report each year. The Council has been very successful in securing grant funding for Carbon reduction work in recent years, however it needs to be acknowledged that firstly the level of external funding available is likely to be severely restricted in years to come, and secondly the level of Investment required in order to achieve targets and to implement projects such as Decentralised energy and setting up an ESCO is likely to exceed the funding the Council can provide itself. Therefore it will be necessary to have the skilled resources available to maximise the level of external grant funding received as well as being able to secure funding from partner organisations. As individual schemes are developed relevant funding packages will need to be agreed by Cabinet. However it should also be noted that Carbon Reduction work has the potential to deliver significant savings or cost avoidance to the Council particularly with regard to Energy costs.

9. Head of Legal Services Comments

9.1 The Head of Legal Services notes the contents of the report and confirms there are no legal implications for the Council at this stage.

10. Head of Procurement Comments –[Required for Procurement Committee]

10.1. N/A

11. Equalities &Community Cohesion Comments

11.1. Climate change is an issue that affects all people living and working in Haringey and is likely to have a disproportionately high impact on the poorest and most vulnerable in our community. Managing carbon emissions and limiting climate change is therefore not only a matter of environmental stewardship but also supports Haringey's commitment to equalities and community cohesion.

11.2. Haringey 40:20 is a membership organisation being established to take forward action on climate change and will be open to all residents, voluntary groups, businesses and organisations in Haringey who are committed to tackling climate

change.

12. Consultation

12.1 No consultation is required in relation to this report.

13. Service Financial Comments

13.1. (See Chief Financial Officer comments)

14. Use of appendices /Tables and photographs

14.1. The full First Annual Carbon Report is provided in the Appendix.

15. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

15.1. There is no exempt information associated with this report.

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**First
Annual
Carbon
Report**

Full Council
17 January 2011

Foreword by Councillor Joe Goldberg

Cabinet Member for Finance and Sustainability

For the last few decades, scientists, politicians and the media have been engaged in lengthy debates about global warming or, as we now refer to it, climate change. However, as we go into 2011 the question is now not whether human activity is causing climate change, but to what extent we can limit it. There is a general agreement that the average global temperature cannot rise more than two degrees centigrade without there being catastrophic consequences, but there is little consensus yet on how preventing this increase in temperature will actually be achieved.

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While there can be no doubt that overall global success to contain climate change will rely on inter-governmental agreement and collaboration, the progress at Cancun does not offer enough hope that action will be taken in time. It is too easy to fool ourselves that climate change is some far off issue that we can deal with later, but in truth if we don't start to take action now to ensure our emissions reach their peak by 2015, the costs of taking sufficient action later will not be affordable. In short, the longer we leave it, the more it will cost later, and the more it will impact on our lives and the lives of our children.

In the current fiscal climate, when the current Government is slashing local government budgets, many are falling into the trap of saying that the Green agenda is now a luxury we cannot afford. However in Haringey, we made a real commitment to tackle climate change – and to tackle it locally – by becoming the first major authority to sign up to a pledge to a 40% reduction in carbon emissions in our borough by 2020.

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Just like any Annual Budget, the objective is to give transparency, accountability and tangibility to the carbon emission levels of both the Council, and the Borough as a whole. My hope that our example will be followed elsewhere round the country and that through greater accountability will come greater understanding, and ultimately greater action.

This is a dramatic and ambitious new chapter for the borough. I hope you find this report an interesting source of inspiration to come and join us on the journey to a more sustainable future for Haringey.

Introduction

Climate change is happening now, but experts are agreed that it is not too late to avert a global climate catastrophe, and that doing nothing will end up costing much more. Haringey has responded to this challenge by setting a 40% carbon emissions reduction target for 2020, and this first annual carbon report looks at how this will be achieved.

Climate change matters

Increasing levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are causing the planet to warm up, which is affecting our climate and will continue to do so. If GHG emissions are left unchecked, average global temperatures could rise by up to 6°C by the end of the century. This is likely to leave communities vulnerable to extreme weather and flooding, and the cost of adapting our infrastructure and lifestyles could significantly damage our economy. On a global scale we would also have to cope with famine and significant levels of population displacement in an already overcrowded planet. In Haringey, as in the rest of the world, climate change will have a disproportionate impact on the poorest and most vulnerable people in the community; those who lack the means to absorb the rising costs of heating their home and the increased cost of food and travel, however taking action now can benefit us all. Managing carbon more effectively makes economic, social and environmental sense.

Scientific evidence suggests that to avoid these catastrophic impacts, global emissions of GHGs will need to fall to at least 50% of 1990 levels by 2050. Some progress in addressing climate change has already been made, however, if no further action is taken beyond that already occurring, GHG emissions in the capital would fall to only 10% below 1990 levels by 2025, far short of that which will be required if London is to adequately contribute to global efforts.¹

Climate change is not just about avoiding environmental disaster; it is about securing the future growth of our economy through green investment to create a prosperous and fairer future for all. Focused work to achieve GHG emission reductions can have significant benefits:

- Retrofitting our buildings to make them energy efficient and investing in low carbon technology could create thousands of new jobs. The Upper Lea Valley has been identified as the largest opportunity area in London and could become part of an internationally recognised green enterprise zone, helping to make London a leading low carbon capital.²
- In London up to £1m people live in fuel poverty, meaning they spend 10% or more of their weekly income on energy bills. Current cost pressures on energy are unprecedented. This situation will be further exacerbated, as fuel costs are

¹ Mayors Draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy, 2010

² Mayors Draft London Plan, 2010

expected to rise by 30% over the next 10 years³. Increasing the efficiency of homes and developing local energy supplies will help alleviate the impact of rising fuel prices.

- Haringey has a high proportion of small to medium enterprises (SMEs), and rising energy costs are a significant drain on their profitability. Improving fuel efficiency can help increase economic competitiveness and ensure that SMEs survive in a challenging financial climate.
- Mental and physical health problems cost the public sector £13billion per year.⁴ However, a promotion of more sustainable modes of travel like walking and cycling, as well as a renewed involvement in local growing of food, could help to prevent many illnesses by encouraging residents to adopt more healthy and socially networked lifestyles.
- Production of oil and gas is peaking at the same time as global demand for oil is reaching unprecedented levels, a circumstance known as 'peak oil'. As demand starts to outstrip production, the price of oil will soar and shortages will become more commonplace. Localising energy production and finding alternative fuels for our transportation will therefore increase the security of supply and help to shield us from rising energy costs.

The role of local government

The vast majority of GHG emissions are the result of every day activity, such as travel to work and providing heat and light in our buildings, and a significant proportion of the rest can be attributed to goods and services.

Much of what needs to be done to reduce carbon must be delivered through regulation and incentives put in place at a national, EU and international level. Decarbonising electricity supplied on the national grid by investing in large-scale renewable energy generation, enforcement of tougher emissions standards for vehicles, carbon emissions trading among industries, and so on, will all play a critical role in achieving long term carbon targets.

However, the country cannot achieve its carbon targets unless local areas act too, by putting the right support and incentives in place to enable everyone to play a part in reducing carbon emissions. Recent research also shows that there are also significant benefits to local action as locally led initiatives can often be cost effective and are more likely to get the necessary backing of a local community. Some examples of the unique role Local authorities can play in reducing carbon include:

- Spatial planning policy to reduce carbon emissions from new building developments and support sustainable lifestyles;

^{3 3} DECC energy price projections;

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/projections/projections.aspx>

^{4 4} Sustainable Development Commission (2010). *The Future is Local, Empowering communities to improve their neighbourhoods*

- Improving the energy efficiency of social housing
- Coordinating action among public, private and voluntary sector partners at a local level;
- Using the Local Authority power of well being to invest in low carbon energy infrastructure;
- Managing its own estate and operations and offering up heat loads to enable the development of district heating networks;
- Sustainable procurement of goods and services purchased by the Council; and,

Haringey Carbon Management Plan

In 2009 Haringey Council became the first major Local Authority to adopt a target to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2020. This was the result of a campaign led by Friends of Earth, involving hundreds of local residents.

Since then Haringey has started work alongside 9 other pioneering local authorities (such as those in Bristol and Manchester) to develop an ambitious robust, measurable and costed Carbon Management Plan for the borough during 2011. This will establish carbon budgets and set out the actions that need to be taken to achieve the associated carbon savings for each budget period. A carbon budget will enable Haringey to develop an understanding of its carbon in much the same way as public money is managed through financial budgeting.

Subsequent carbon reports from 2012 onwards will provide a transparent framework for reporting on progress to achieve the carbon target, as set out in the final section of this report.

About this report

This report sets out the following;

- Explanation of carbon targets and comparison with regional and national targets
- Carbon footprint for borough and the Council's operations
- Challenges and opportunities about reducing carbon in Haringey and progress so far
- Next steps to develop a Carbon Management Plan for Haringey

1. Carbon Reduction Target for Haringey

In November 2009, Haringey became the first major local authority to adopt a target to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 (against a 2005 baseline), in response to a Friends of the Earth campaign involving hundreds of local residents.

Figure 1 below demonstrates how this target compares with national and regional targets, which focus on either carbon (CO₂) or all greenhouse gases (GHG). The carbon reduction proposed for Haringey is broadly consistent with the regional targets. The target is set based on scientific consensus on the level of carbon reduction needed to avert runaway climate change. If a successor to The Kyoto Agreement is agreed, a new international agreement on reducing carbon emissions could lead the Government to increase its target from 34% to over 40%.

	Baseline year	Target reduction	Target year	Measure
UK	1990	35%	2022	GHG
London	2005	38%	2020	CO ₂ only
Haringey	2005	40%	2020	CO ₂ only

Table 1: UK, London and Haringey emissions reduction targets

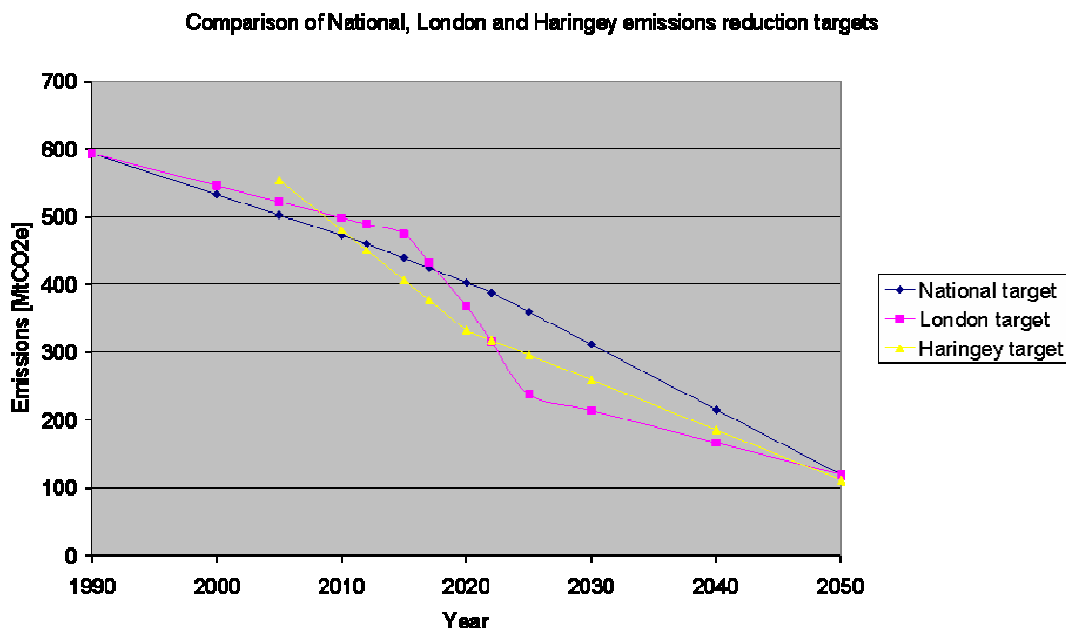


Figure 1: Comparison of National, London and Haringey carbon emissions reductions targets

2. Haringey's Community Carbon Footprint

National policies on climate change look at emissions of a wide range of gases that are known to contribute to global warming, which are collectively called **greenhouse gases**. Carbon dioxide accounts for around 85% of all greenhouse gas emissions from the UK, with gases that include methane and nitrous oxide together making up the remaining 15%.

However, in Haringey these other gases only account for about 0.6% of the total greenhouse gas emissions, largely because the borough is an urban area with little heavy industry or agriculture. For this reason it is appropriate that Haringey's emissions target is based solely on carbon dioxide, as this accounts for over 99% of the borough's greenhouse gas emissions.

Carbon emissions resulting from activity in Haringey can be divided into two types:

- **Direct** emissions are those which relate to energy and transport fuels used in the borough.
- **Indirect** emissions are those which relate to goods or services used in the borough.

2.1 Direct CO2 Emissions

2.1.1 Calculation

Direct CO2 emissions are calculated by measuring energy and fuel use in the borough, and then applying a standard national factor for each. This approach means that carbon emissions are attributed to the point where fuels are used, and so emissions from cars and buses travelling through the borough contribute to Haringey's carbon footprint.

2.1.2 Performance

Total carbon emissions for Haringey were 1,035 tonnes in 2008, equivalent to the emissions from 325,000 average cars over the course of a year, (which is around one tenth of all cars owned in London)⁵. The total emissions for London were 45,508,000 tonnes in 2008. Haringey therefore contributes around 2.3% of the total carbon footprint of the capital. Haringey has the ninth lowest emissions of boroughs in London and this is likely to be an indication of the relative affluence of people in the borough and low levels of commercial activity when compared with London.

⁵ Annual average car emits 3.184 tonnes CO₂ per car per annum (Defra 2008). In 2008 there were 2,707,218 licensed private and light good vehicles in London at the year end, so 325,000 represents 12% of all cars, or about one tenth. <http://data.london.gov.uk/datafiles/transport/vehicles-licensed-borough.xls>

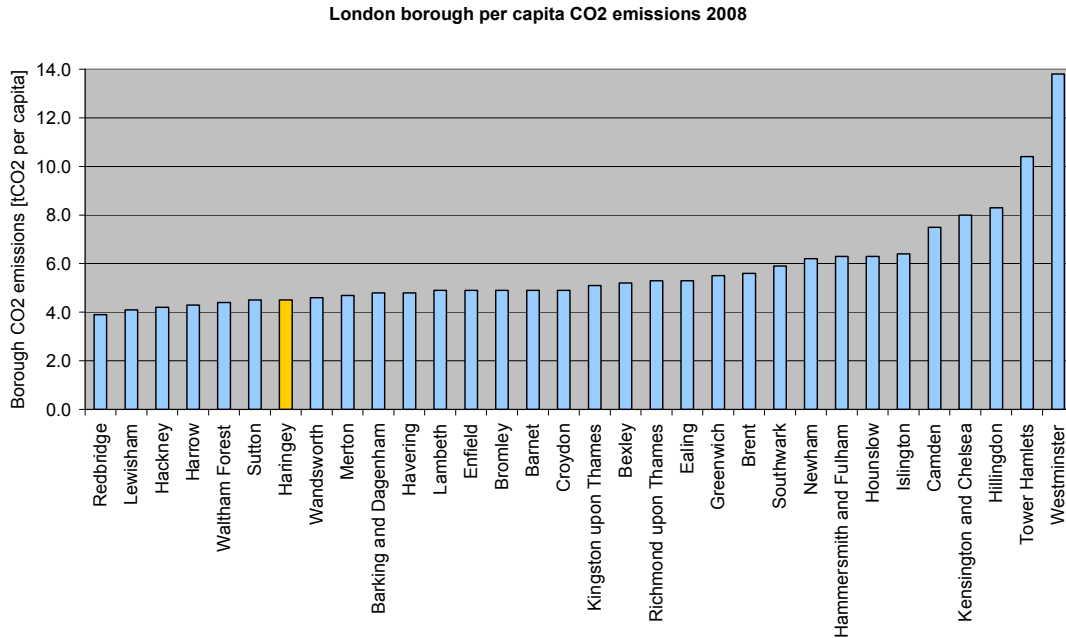


Figure 2: London Borough per capita emissions 2008

2.1.3 Analysis

Figure 2 shows CO2 emissions from the residential, commercial/industrial and road transport sectors for Haringey, London as a whole, and the UK.

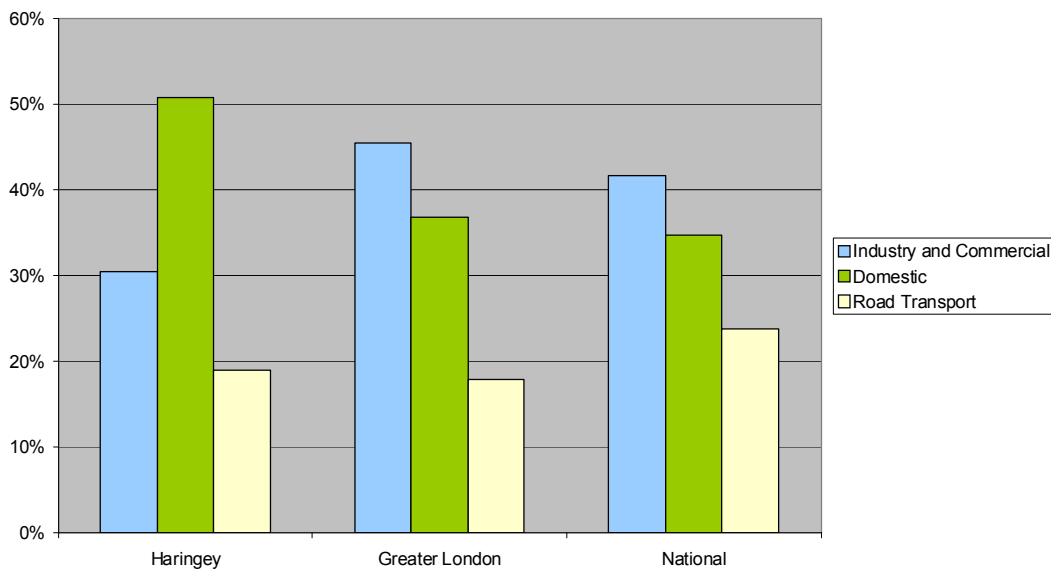


Figure 3: Comparison of CO2 emissions by sector for Haringey, Greater London and the UK

This clearly shows that CO2 emissions from the domestic sector account for over 50% of total emissions in Haringey, compared with only around 35% for the rest of London and the UK.

Conversely, the contribution of the commercial and industrial sector to the emissions in Haringey is much lower (at about 30%), compared to over 40% for London and the UK.

Road transport accounts for a similar proportion of the emissions in Haringey as it does in London, but both are lower than for the UK as a whole.

2.1.4 Local Variations

Within Haringey there are significant variations in the direct CO2 emissions, which broadly correlate with factors such as affluence/deprivation and housing density.

The figures below show the gas consumption across each ward in Haringey. There is a broad link between high income groups and large carbon footprints, as those on higher incomes are more likely to live in larger homes requiring more electricity and heating.

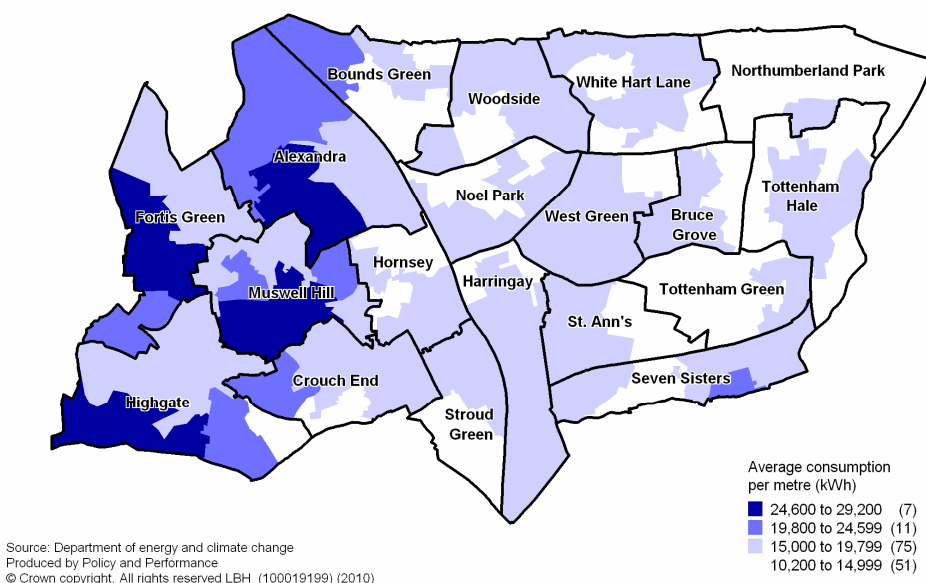
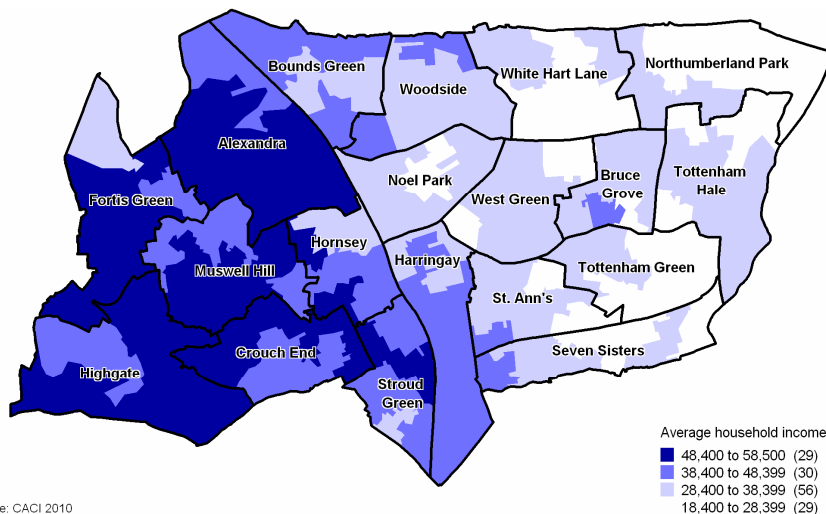


Figure 4: Domestic gas consumption 2008, Haringey Lower Super Output Areas



Source: CACI 2010
 Produced by Policy and Performance
 © Crown copyright. All rights reserved LBH (100019199) (2010)

Figure 5: Average household income, Haringey Lower Super Output Areas

2.2 Indirect & Total CO2 Emissions

An analysis of indirect CO2 emissions takes into account the energy that has gone into producing the goods and services that are used in Haringey, with these emissions often happening outside the UK. The things we buy, from food & drink to consumer goods and entertainment, all have a carbon impact irrespective of where they are produced. The people who live and work in Haringey therefore have a role in contributing to CO2 emissions elsewhere in the world.

Considering the indirect energy use alongside the direct sources already discussed more than doubles Haringey’s carbon footprint (from 1,035kt to 2,533kt per year).

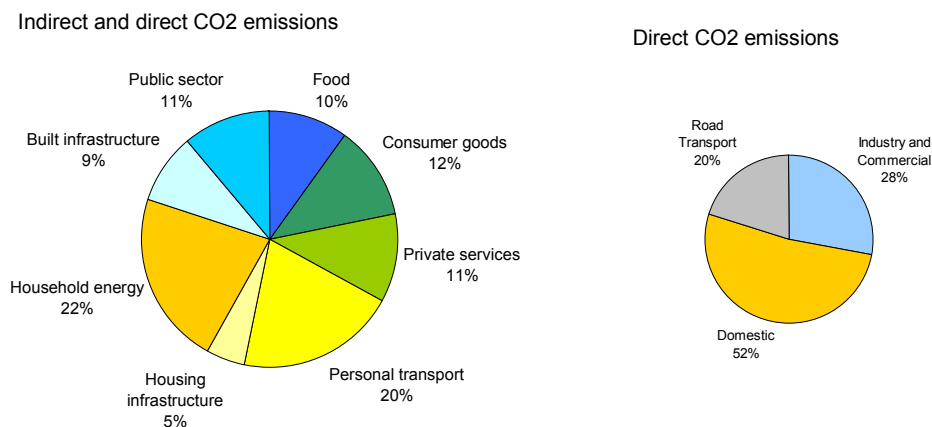


Figure 6: Comparison of indirect and direct CO2 emissions in Haringey

Reducing carbon emissions from goods and services does not have to mean consuming less but rather finding more sustainable methods of production and consumption. The need to de-link consumption from unsustainable impacts is a driving force for considerable economic growth. Spending on sustainable goods and services in the UK grew by 58% from £13.5 billion in 1999 to £36 billion in 2008.⁶

In Haringey reducing carbon emissions from consumption and production could provide opportunities for existing green businesses to grow and new businesses to emerge. In 2008/9 the combined turnover from green enterprise in Haringey which includes renewable energy technologies, waste management and alternative fuels, was £267 million and also provided over 1000 jobs.⁷

⁶ Cooperative Financial Services, Ethical Consumerism Report 1999-2008

⁷ London Development Agency, London Low Carbon Sector, Borough Data, 2010

3. The Council's Carbon Management Plan

Haringey Council is the borough's largest employer, and with a number of buildings, a large vehicle fleet and wide array of services being provided, it is one of the more significant sources of non-domestic emissions. As at April 2007, the Council's own operations accounted for 3.5% of total borough-wide CO₂ emissions.

It is therefore important for the purposes of meeting the borough wide 40% carbon reduction target that the Council takes measures to reduce its own carbon emissions. However, this will also be key to the success of other initiatives, as the Council will be leading by example and providing a benchmark for other organisations in the borough.

3.1 Emission Baseline and Target Setting

The Council's CO₂ 2006/7 baseline has been calculated to be 36,583 tonnes. The following pie chart and table presents a percentage breakdown of the sector emissions and associated costs.

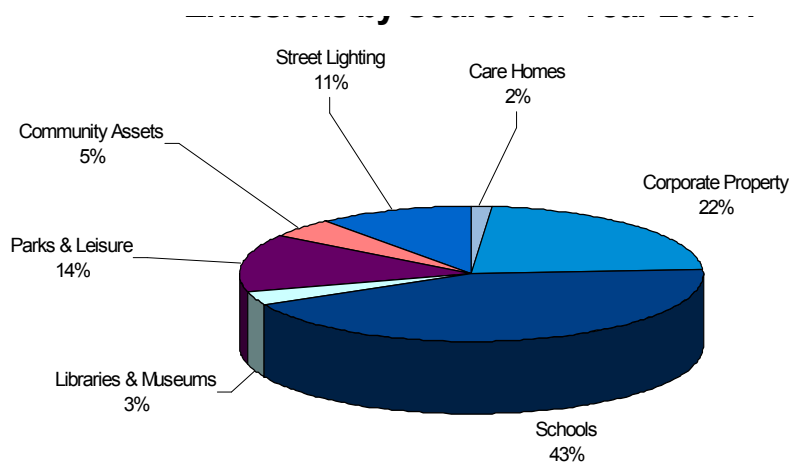


Figure 7: Carbon emissions from Council operations listed by source for 2007

Priority 4 of the Greenest Borough Strategy commits the Council to lead by example in promoting environmental responsibility and reduce carbon (CO₂) emissions from Council buildings, schools and transport by 10% in 2010/11, compared with 2006/7 levels. The Council met this target in the first quarter of 2010/11, but acknowledged that much more is required of us to tackle climate change.

As a result, the Council agreed a Carbon Management Plan for its own operations in March 2010. This sets out an action plan to achieve a 40% reduction in carbon emissions by 2015, half a decade ahead of the target for the wider community. Over the next 5 years Haringey Council is being transformed in to a low carbon organisation by:

- ▶ Increasing the involvement of all our staff, especially groups which have not been engaged previously.

- ▶ Supporting the wider target of investigating decentralised energy and setting up an Energy Services Company (ESCo),
- ▶ Incorporating carbon management into key strategies such as our Travel Plan and Procurement Strategies. It also links into the Council's Decentralised Energy, Air Pollution and Water Strategies.
- ▶ Strengthening our strategic partnerships with schools.
- ▶ Ensuring that finance available for carbon reduction projects through our two sustainable investment funds; via external funding, such as the Salix Finance loan scheme; and allocation of capital investment funds. The Salix Finance Scheme is an interest free loan provided to public sector bodies to undertake energy efficiency improvements to their buildings. It is a match-funding scheme, and the loan can only be used when matched by an internal scheme, such as the Council's award winning Sustainable Investment Fund (SIF).

3.2 Projects and Progress to Date

The Sustainable Investment Fund is £0.5m, ring-fenced from Council reserves, which supplements Business Unit budgets ensuring that installations and works are not simply replaced, but upgraded to include environmental enhancements. Prior to the creation of this fund, the Council would renew end-of-life equipment with like-for-like. The Programme has mainstreamed whole-life-costing by removing the 'price premium' barrier and focusing on the combined costs of price, operations and disposal. Several projects which otherwise would not have been commissioned have been completed on the strength of the swift return on investment through energy, water and waste savings. The scheme can also be used to finance entire projects requiring significant capital investment, with a return on investment of under five years through energy cost reduction. The loan is open, interest free, to all business units, and is repaid in installments matching energy cost savings made. The Council benefits from CO2 reductions immediately.

A number of projects have already been implemented that will contribute towards the carbon savings needed to achieve the 40% reduction by 2015. These include:

Energy Projects	Site	Installed	CO2 Savings (tonnes) p.a.	09/10 Cost Savings
Voltage Optimisation	River Park House	Aug 08	116	£16,582
	Alexandra House	May 08	42	£6,092
	Central Library	May 08	36	£5,164
	48 Station Road	April 08	24	£3,375
Variable Speed Drives	Park Road Swimming Pools	July 08	21	£2,954
	Tottenham Green Leisure Centre	July 08	120	£17,158
Swimming Pool Covers	Park Road Swimming Pools	Sept 09	84	£13,555

	Tottenham Leisure Centre	Green	Sept 09	113	£18,352
Regenerative Water Filtration	Tottenham Leisure Centre	Green	Dec 09	106	£17,167
Boiler Works	Haringey Children's Home	Park	Feb 10	4	£693
	The Red House		June 10	20	£3,288
	48 Station Road		April 10	24	£3,964
	40 Cumberland Road		May 10	4	£623
	639 High Road		April 10	0	£53
	Chestnuts Recreation Ground		Mar 10	6	£973
	Ermine Road Day Centre		May 10	16	£2,619
Total				736	£112,612

Table 1: Carbon saving measures implemented 2008-2010

This has contributed to the following result by the end of 2009/10:

Year	Target		Actual Reduction		Actual vs Target	Cars off the road ⁸
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%		
			45,566	Baseline	-	-
2006/7			45,411	-0.34	-	49
2007/8	44,427	-2.5	44,285	-2.81	↔	402
2008/9	43,060	-3 (5.5 Cumulative)	41,894	-8.05	↔	1153
2009/10	41,009	-4.5 (10 Cumulative)				
2010/11	38,731	-5.0 (15 Cumulative)				
2011/12						

Table 2: Carbon savings achieved 2009/10

NB: The carbon tonnage reported in this table is weather corrected. This accounts for the discrepancy in the emissions baseline (based on actual emissions). Weather correction provides a better indication of trends in energy consumption without extreme weather affecting the figures.

3.3 Financial Benefit of Action

Energy prices are currently increasing by 20% each year, meaning the Council's energy bill (which includes schools and elements of the housing portfolio) could rise from our existing costs of £7.5m to potentially £18.5m in 2014/15.

⁸ "The figure for the number of cars equivalent equals 3.184 tonnes CO₂ per car per annum." Defra 2008

Cost avoidance will be achieved in each year prior to 2014/15, but it will be relative to the utility costs and consumption reduction per year. Should the Council achieve a 40% reduction in our energy consumption (and hence carbon emissions) by 2014/15 as per our corporate target, the Council could potentially avoid utility costs of £7.4m in 2014/15, across Council buildings, schools and a portion of the housing portfolio.

Furthermore, the reduction of carbon emissions from 36,583 to 21,350 tonnes will reduce the Council's yearly carbon tax (under the Carbon Reduction Commitment) by £182,796.

4. Reducing Carbon Emissions in the Community

There is great potential for reducing carbon emissions in Haringey, through coordinated action from residents, businesses, the council and other public sector organisations.

Since the launch of the Greenest Borough Strategy in 2008, Haringey has made significant progress in tackling carbon from the borough at large. A number of pilot projects are underway to test community engagement methods and area based retrofit of housing, including the Low Carbon Zone in Muswell Hill which is one of ten flagship schemes in London. Significant funding has been leveraged for wide scale roll out of home energy efficiency measures and a number of sustainable transport initiatives have been developed to promote low carbon travel and improve public transport. A summary of key achievements is provided in the Appendix 5.

During 2011 the Council will lead on the development of a Community Carbon Management Plan, to identify the actions needed from 2011 to the target year of 2020. This is detailed further in section 4.4.

4.1 Opportunities and Challenges

A number of the key opportunities for reducing carbon emissions are highlighted below, along with some of the challenges that will be faced:

Opportunities

- The most significant source of emissions in Haringey is from electricity and gas use in homes. Fortunately this can be tackled relatively easily by retrofitting properties with energy efficiency measures and micro renewable energy. This will also help to reduce the financial burden of energy bills on residents.
- Many residents in Haringey experience fuel poverty, causing health problems as a result of insufficient heating. The national Green Deal scheme being launched in 2012 will provide support for the upfront costs of investing in efficiency in buildings, that can be repaid using fuel cost savings. However for those people experiencing fuel poverty who are already under heating their homes, energy efficiency improvements may not lead to fuel cost savings. In addition, those on low incomes are unlikely to want to take on. What may be perceived as long term debt, to pay for energy efficiency improvements. Haringey will campaign for new obligations on energy suppliers and a Green Deal framework that supports those suffering or at risk of fuel poverty.
- Haringey is an urban area with a dense population, which means that many parts of the borough have the potential for decentralised (or district) energy networks supplying hot and cold water by insulated pipes underground. Decentralised energy can be supplied using combined heat and power technology that is up to 50% more efficient than conventional boilers and can run on low carbon fuels or gas.

- Because Haringey is an urban area, many journeys made are short in distance and therefore adaptable to low carbon forms of transport such as walking, cycling, buses, and electric vehicles.

Challenges

- Haringey has pockets of economic and social deprivation, and the regeneration of these areas remains a focus for the Council and other agencies. However, affluence and commerce must increase in a sustainable way that does not lead to an increase in carbon emissions.
- A target of 6,800 houses are set to be built in Haringey over the next 10 years, which could contribute 21,760 additional tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year⁹ (equivalent to 9,070 cars¹⁰) by 2050. The direct impact of these will be minimised through tougher planning standards, but the corresponding population increase could have a significant impact on indirect emissions.
- The global economy has grown to be dependant on the consumption of goods and services that are carbon intensive. Patterns of consumption will need to change in order to reduce indirect carbon emissions, whilst continuing to promote sustainable development and prosperity.

4.2 Carbon Saving Measures

A Carbon Management Plan for Haringey will include actions to increase the take up of carbon saving measures, focussing on the following:

- Retrofitting homes and businesses with energy efficiency measures such as solid wall insulation and draft proofing, and completing the installation of insulation in all lofts and cavity walls.
- Retrofitting small renewable energy installations on domestic and non-domestic buildings, such as solar photovoltaic panels and solar thermal cells.
- Installing decentralised energy networks, using combined heat and power technology to supply hot water via underground pipes to groups of dwellings or buildings, and which produce electricity locally.
- Sustainable transport infrastructure: cycle lanes & cycle parking; electric vehicles and charging points; car clubs; bus and rail network improvements.
- Behaviour change and advice on low carbon food; saving energy in the home; choosing low carbon ways to travel; and reducing waste.

An indication of the scale and mix of the measures that could be needed to meet the 40% target has been provided using 'carbon reduction scenario modelling' that has

⁹ Based on Zero Carbon Hub estimate for a house built to 2006 building regulations emitting 3.2 tonnes CO₂ per annum. www.zerocarbonhub.org/definition.aspx?page=2

¹⁰ Based on 2007 estimate of average car emissions from DFT of 2.4 tonnes CO₂ pa. webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/vehicles/licensing/vehiclelicensingstatistics2007

been carried out for Haringey, (extrapolated to 2020), and is as detailed in Table 3 below.¹¹ Over the next year, the Carbon Management Plan for Haringey will establish the actual scale and mix of measures required for Haringey, as well as how this can be achieved.

Carbon saving measure	Measurement	Number/capacity required by 2020	Capital costs [M£]	Carbon saving [ktCO2pa]
CHP community heating	MWe	89*	206	241
Heat from power station (used in community heating)	MWth	15	8	31
Domestic renewables	Dwellings	26,180	63	35
Large scale renewables	MWp	97	66	69
Domestic insulation measures	Installations in dwellings	58,449	75	40
Commercial energy efficiency measures	Thousand meters squared treated	925	15	9
Efficient street lighting	Lamps	8,524	2	1
Transport measures	Combination**	-	-	47
Total			437	472

Table 3: Indicative carbon reduction scenario for Haringey

* 89 Megawatts electrical of combined heat and power can supply approximately enough heat to meet the needs of 31,000 homes and enough electricity for 124,000 homes.

** Transport measures include increasing the efficiency of vehicles, reduction in car use, a shift to more sustainable transport modes and switching road freight to rail.

The indicative investment needed in the period to 2020 is over £400m. However, it should be noted that this is the cost to the overall economy, as opposed to the cost to the Council, and would need to be delivered by the Council, Mayor of London and Government working to facilitate private sector investment and the investment choices of residents.

¹¹ Carbon Reduction Scenarios to 2050, Technical Report, (2007) Sea/RENUE

4.3 Funding for Community Action on Climate Change

The public sector is currently facing unprecedented cuts to funding, which will limit the ability of the Council to directly deliver many of the measures outlined earlier. However, it is estimated that to deliver a 40% carbon reduction by 2020 could require investment in the region of several hundred million pounds over the next 10 years. It will therefore be essential for the Council, its partners and other tiers of government to work to unlock investment from the private sector.

In 2009/10 Haringey Council leveraged around £1m of external funding for carbon reduction projects, including feasibility studies, area-based pilot projects and capital measures. The Council is establishing a Carbon Management & Sustainability Team to ensure that it can continue to access sources of external funding that may become available to local authorities, but also so that it can provide support to the community in accessing these funds.

There are a range of sources of grant funding from UK and European sources, these include the following:

- **Green Deal**

The Green Deal, being launched in 2012 will provide a mechanism for residents and SME businesses in private and rented accommodation to invest in the upfront costs of energy efficiency measures and repay this using savings from their energy bills. The Green Deal could provide approximately £10k upfront investment per property in Haringey.

- **Energy contracting**

Energy contracting with energy services companies can be used by businesses and organisations to finance and deliver energy efficiency measures and decentralised energy projects. Energy contracts guarantee cost and results over the lifetime of the project, typically 10-15 years, (see for example the Mayors RE:FIT programme).

- **London Green Fund**

This will provide a £100m repayable investment fund for decentralised energy, energy efficiency and waste infrastructure projects, managed by the European Investment Bank.

- **Incentives for renewable energy generation**

The Feed In Tariff (Clean Energy Cash Back Scheme) provides an incentive for small scale renewable energy generation (alongside the Renewables Obligations for large scale renewable electricity). This enables individuals or organisations to invest in low carbon electricity, in return for a guaranteed payment both for the electricity they generate and export back to the national grid. It is expected that a similar scheme will be launched to incentivise low carbon heat in 2011/12.

- **En10ergy**

Haringey Council's Green Innovation Fund (2008/9), provided grant funding to set up the development of a social enterprise company selling shares to residents (which

can be refunded after 3 years), supporting the Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone. The company is operating a growing revolving fund for investment into carbon saving initiatives, funded and delivered by local people. If successful the scheme could expand in future to operate across the borough. En10ergy is also running a bulk purchasing scheme negotiating discounts for efficient boilers and solar renewable energy on behalf of residents.

4.4 Haringey Carbon Management Plan

Haringey will develop a community wide Carbon Management Plan during 2011, which is expected to be launched in the autumn. Outlined below are the key stages to developing the action plan:

1. Haringey 40:20

Haringey 40:20 is being launched in January 2011, and will be a membership organisation for all residents, businesses and organisations contributing to the Carbon Management Plan for Haringey. Haringey 40:20 will offer support and subsidies to organisations involved, helping them to access free and discounted services to reduce their carbon footprint. Organisations and groups will be asked to submit their pledges to contribute to the Carbon Management Plan and play a wider role in supporting the overall development of the plan, by sharing their views and encouraging friends and colleagues to sign up.

A website (www.haringey4020.org.uk) will provide a forum to network members and establish local groups at a neighbourhood level, following in the footsteps of the Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone. An overview of how different partners will be able to contribute and become involved in Haringey 40:20 is given on the next page.

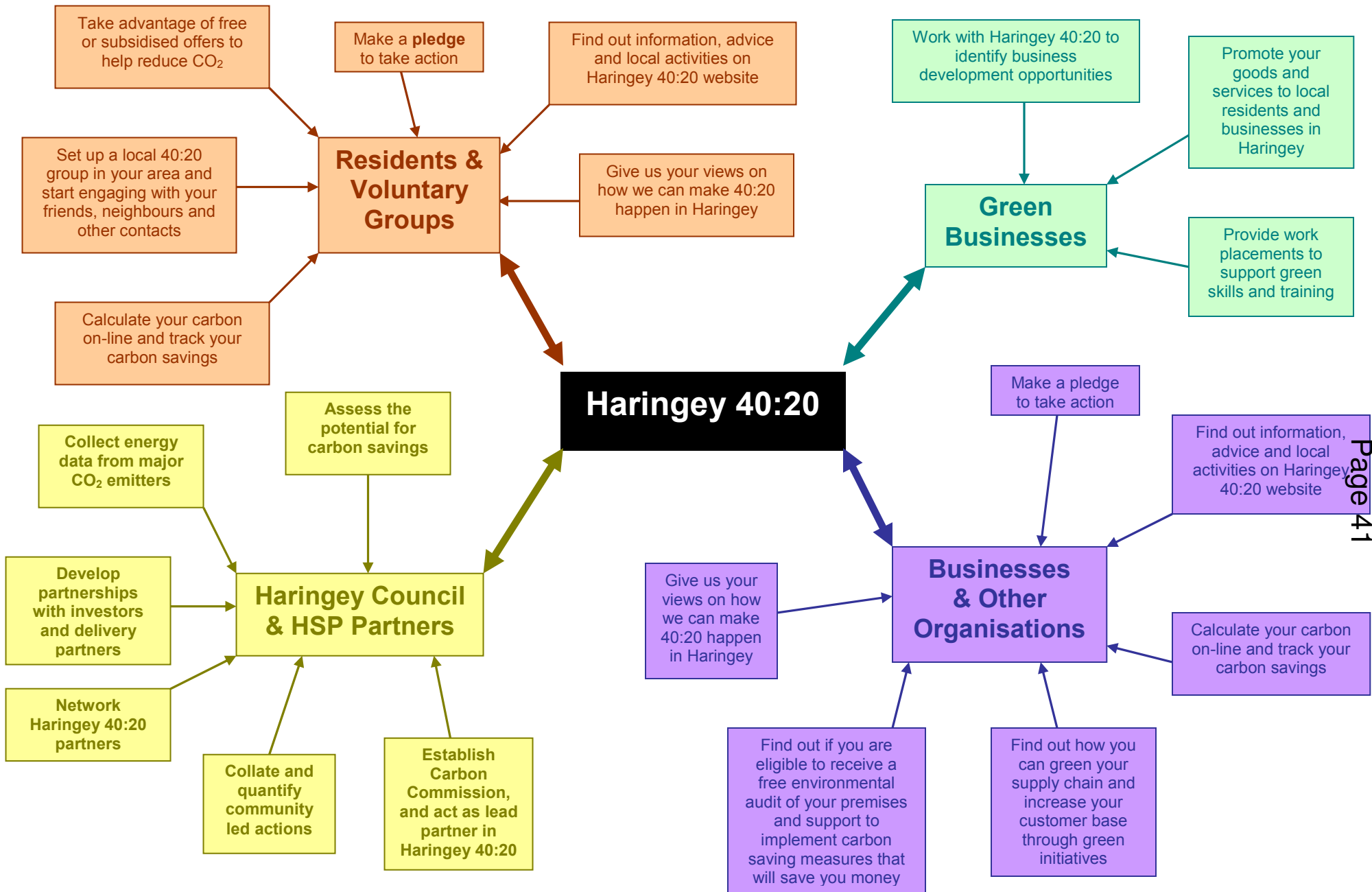
2. Carbon Commission 40:20

A Carbon Commission will be set up by recruiting experts to help develop the strategies, networks and funding to achieve the 40:20 target. Members of Haringey 40:20 will have the opportunity to feed into the work of the Commission through workshops and online forums. Experts will be drawn from the across the fields of academia, charities, energy companies and other businesses who can help Haringey 40:20. Key challenges that the Carbon Commission will help Haringey 40:20 to address include:

- Operating in a period of constrained public sector finance, to attract private investment and develop new models of service delivery to achieve Haringey's carbon objectives;
- Engaging and supporting communities, including those with diverse needs and multiple deprivations to collectively reduce our carbon footprint;
- Supporting the growth of green industries, skills and employment;
- Enabling better partnership working across delivery agencies, the private sector and voluntary sector for the promotion of sustainable development.

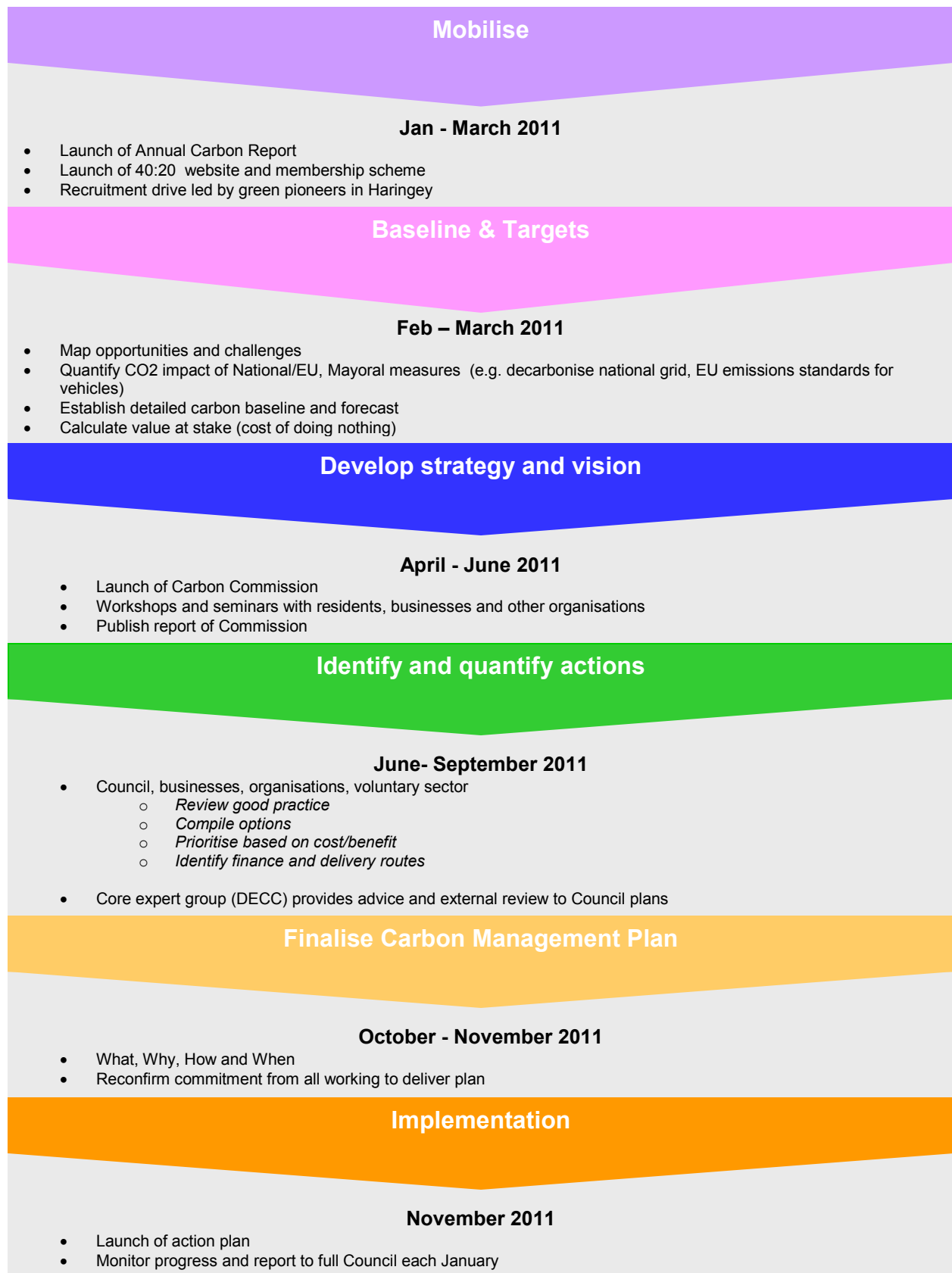
It is proposed that the principal activities of the Commission include:

- Discussing, developing and agreeing a coherent and coordinated overall framework for action, including recommendations for immediate and longer-term action;
- Developing broad consensus with residents, stakeholders, government and key partners on the framework and the proposed way forward;
- Promoting coherent and coordinated communications and information on the approach to be taken across services, and the wider community.



3. Haringey Carbon Management Plan

Detailed action planning will be carried out by the Council and members of Haringey 40:20. The flow chart below shows the process and timescales for the action plan:



5. Carbon Budget and Reporting

Haringey Council is one of the first local authorities to commit to introducing local carbon budgets. A carbon budget is an allocation of carbon for a given period, established to ensure that longer term carbon targets are met. Carbon budgets are important, as they:

- Increase transparency and accountability in action on climate change
- Ensure there is regular reporting emissions to be able to measure progress on long term targets
- Increase understanding of the types and scale of measures needed locally to achieve our target
- Effectively target resources to tackling climate change

5.1 Annual Carbon Report 2012

The next annual carbon report to be presented to Full Council in January 2012 will include a full rundown of the carbon budget.

Budget periods will be set for periods of more than one year, allowing for long lead times required for major capital infrastructure projects, with the first budget period being published in autumn 2011. The Carbon Report will describe progress that has been made during the current financial year and actions projected for the next financial year, including details of costs, delivery partners and timescales where available, demonstrating how the carbon budget will be met. The report will also describe national and regional initiatives which impact on delivery of the target. A breakdown of the data to be provided is shown in Table 4 below.

40% carbon reduction by 2020 on 2005 baseline forecast for growth	472 kilo tonnes CO2 58 kilo tonnes projected growth (current projection)
Baseline (direct emissions only)	1034.93 kilo tonnes CO2 (equivalent to 344,000 cars). (2005 NI 186 Local Authority Emissions)
Budget periods	Multiple budgets set for the period up to 2020
National, EU and regional targets and policies, legislation	Estimated CO2 saving potential
Haringey lead initiatives	Estimated CO2 saving potential, cost, timescale, delivery partners (if applicable)
Haringey Carbon Management Plan	Estimated CO2 saving potential, cost, timescale, delivery partners (if applicable)
Commitments from public sector, third sector and businesses	Estimated CO2 saving potential, cost, timescale, delivery partners (if applicable)
Commitments from individuals	Estimated CO2 saving potential

Table 4: Annual Carbon Report, inventory of data

Haringey Council will investigate the possibility of setting carbon reduction targets, (for its own operations), in the business planning cycle of each of the Council's business units. This would require installing new metering equipment to enable measurement of energy use for each business unit. SMART targets will be expected to be included by every part of the Council's business.

5.1.1 Data and monitoring progress

There is currently a two year time lag in publication of data for gas, electricity and fuel consumption at a local authority level (e.g. in autumn 2010, data was published for 2008). Annual carbon reports will be based on estimates of the potential carbon mitigation from measures, working with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) to agree a methodology for this and the recent emissions data.

Progress against Haringey's carbon target will be measured using a range of sources from national, regional and local data, as well as information that is voluntarily submitted by partner organisations. A full inventory of this data is provided in Appendix 4.

Haringey will need to build relations with the community at large to collect carbon reporting data from a range of businesses and organisations on a voluntary basis. This information will be used to supplement data on fuel use and transport fuels and provide a detailed snapshot of progress being made by the community. Businesses and organisations will be able to enter their data through an on-line web portal.

At present there is no established methodology to measure indirect emissions at a local level (such as the CO₂ impact of food produced outside the UK). The Mayor's draft Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy proposes to develop a methodology for London. If viable this method will be adapted to include indirect emissions in the scope of Haringey's Annual Carbon Report.

The Core Expert group set up by DECC to support the Local Carbon Framework Pilot, (of which Haringey is one of 9 pilot authorities and the only London Borough), will review and make recommendations on consistent method for local authorities reporting on community CO₂ emissions.

6. Summary

Haringey has made significant commitments to reducing the carbon emissions of both its own operations, and from the wider community in the borough. Through the adoption of the Greenest Borough Strategy and, more recently, the decision to adopt a 40% carbon reduction target, the Council has helped to establish itself as one of the leading London boroughs in climate change mitigation.

The coalition government's spending cuts pose a significant challenge to the Council and its partners, as staffing resources and available budget to continue this work will both be reduced. Haringey has had a great deal of success in leveraging regional and national government grants to support its work on carbon reduction, but a new approach involving greater involvement from the private sector will now be needed if the borough is to meet its stated targets.

During early 2011, and subject to the outcome of the ongoing review of the Council's services and structure in light of the spending cuts, it is envisaged that Haringey will take further bold steps through the creation of a Haringey 40:20 and the formation of a Carbon Commission. These will be instrumental in galvanising residents and businesses in Haringey into action, and of course in unlocking financial investment from the private sector.

Appendix 1: Council Carbon Management Plan – measures proposed

The table below shows the carbon saving measures proposed for the period 2011-2013.

Carbon saving projects	Cost (£)	2011/12	2012/13
Boiler Optimum Start Controls	23,649	Y	
Replacement Streetlight Lamps	4,188	Y	
Replace Lighting to T5 efficient	62,487	Y	
Thermostatic Radiator Valves (Care Homes)	30,642	Y	
BMS Installation in Swimming Pool Halls	22,247	Y	
Voltage Optimisation in Offices	99,227	Y	
BMS Fine Tuning	61,892	Y	
Thermal Insulation in Corporate/Leisure Buildings (Phase 1-20 Buildings)	150,000	Y	
Street lighting Electronic Gear Controls	102,748	Y	
Variable Speed Drives in Offices	3,000	Y	
Office Pipe work Insulation	3,809	Y	
Lighting Controls (Offices)	720,739	Y	
Zoning	575,471	Y	
Upgrade to Condensing Boilers	321,353	Y	
Equipment Timer Controls	404,658	Y	
LED Floodlights (Sports Grounds)	115,722		Y
Draught Proofing (Corporate Property)	84,434		Y
CHP Park Road Swimming Pool	174,100		Y
Swimming Pool Heat Recovery	67,153		Y

Table 5: Carbon saving measures proposed for 2001- 2013

Appendix 2: Carbon Saving Potential – loft and cavity wall installations

The map below shows the potential lifetime carbon saving from loft and cavity wall insulation by ward in Haringey. This is based on Home Energy Check data collected by Energy Suppliers and other providers which is then extrapolated to owner occupiers in each area based on Census data.

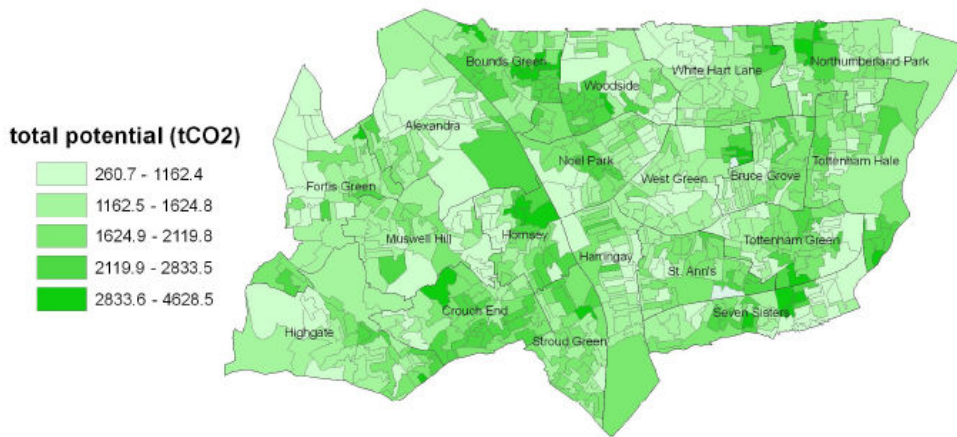


Figure 8: Lifetime carbon saving potential from loft and cavity wall insulation in Haringey

Appendix 3: Heat density in Haringey

The excerpt from the London heat map being produced to identify where there is potential for the development of district heating networks. The excerpt from the map shown below includes data from all Council property including Homes for Haringey managed building stock. Dark red shaded areas indicate where there is the highest heat density (i.e. heat usage per 50 square meters). Heat density mapping is used to identify opportunity for district heating networks. Public sector organisations, social housing providers and other large heat users are encouraged to submit their data (For further information contact: environmental.resources@haringey.gov.uk).



Figure 9: Excerpt from the London Heat Map (www.londonheatmap.org.uk) 2010

Appendix 4: Inventory of monitoring data

The table below provides a list of data that will be used to measure progress on the Haringey Carbon Management Plan. Some data sources are not currently made available to local authorities but it is hope that this will be made available in the near future.

	Housing	Organisations/Businesses	Transport
LA collected	-Housing stock assessment	- Pledges made as a result of local awareness campaigns	- National Travel Survey; includes mode of transport and average distance
	- Registered social landlord stock assessments	- Energy use data from Local Strategic Partners or other partnerships/community groups and businesses designed to reduce energy/share data on energy use	- Road and traffic data: Vehicle km; vehicles per day
	- Data on own stock and public buildings	- Census data: distance travelled to work; numbers of homes with/without central heating	- Public transport data: Bus and light rail journeys; bus kilometers
	- Thermal imaging survey	- Electricity and gas consumption: type and average consumption per meter	- Freight transported by road
	- Installations performed as a result of local authority supported activity	- NI 186 local CO ₂ estimates	- Passenger journeys by rail by destination and origin
	- Carbon Reduction Commitment data	- Sub-national energy consumption statistics	- Fuel consumption in road transport
	- Number and type of contacts with Energy Saving Trust advice centre	- Low Carbon Buildings Programme applications/installation	
- Carbon Emission Reduction Target	- MayDay data - businesses in communities		
- Cavity Insulation Guarantee Agency data; Warm Front; Corgi Works Notification; Clear Skies; Low Carbon Buildings Programme; Fenestration Self-Assessment Scheme			
- English House Condition Survey			
- Warm Front annual report			
Not yet Available	- Energy Performance Certificates	- Smart metering District Network	
	- HEED survey data: only available at ward level	- Operator Substations	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HEED installation data: only available at ward level - Warm Front- Annual Report at ward level only - Low Carbon Buildings Programme - ward level only - Installer self generated installations and able to pay activity - CERT activity (not all provided to HEED) - Carbon Trust data - Fuel use data (Smart metering) for homes and businesses 			

Table 6: Carbon reduction monitoring, data sources available (2010)

Appendix 5: Key carbon reduction achievements 2009/2010 – 2010/11

Haringey has been highly successful in a number of areas of its work, being delivered as part of the Greenest Borough Strategy. A selection of key achievements are listed below. For a full account of work and achievements in this area please see the Greenest Borough Strategy Progress Report 2011.

» Retrofitting Energy Efficiency Measures to Homes

- £419,441 investment leveraged from Warm Front into priority groups
- Selected to deliver London Development Agency pilot £124,900 investment through pilot area based retrofit RE:NEW, retrofitting 527 homes

» Sustainable Transport

- Smarter travel programme being developed for 2011-2014
- DIY pilot area base retrofit of smart travel measures in Turnpike Lane in partnership with Sustrans
- 35 new car club bays installed (total 74 in the borough)
- 12 electric charging points installed this year and further 9 planned
- 513 residents provided with sustainable travel advice on the door step

» Carbon reduction requirements for new buildings

- Draft Core Strategy and Sustainable Design and Construction guidance for Haringey requires a 44% reduction in carbon emissions for new build Housing and for commercial properties to achieve BREEAM “Very Good in 2011/12. By 2016 all housing developments will be carbon neutral and by 2019 all commercial new build will be carbon neutral.

» Decentralised energy using combined heat and power

- Heat mapping for all Council buildings completed and mapping of strategic partners underway, enabling opportunity assessment for decentralised energy (London Heat Map)
- Draft Feasibility studies have been produced for Broadwater Farm and Hornsey Town Hall redevelopment with a combined carbon saving potential of 3,292 tCO₂ per annum

» Muswell Hill Low Carbon Zone

- 100 homes surveyed so far and a range of energy efficiency measures installed
- Social enterprise company En10ergy established, with over 100 local investors

- Bulk purchasing group established for renewable energy technologies and efficient boilers
- Only London Borough selected to take part in the Low Carbon Communities Challenge, awarding over £300k for renewable energy technologies and demonstration projects.

» Community engagement

- 2900 pupils reached through sustainability education programmes
- 1657 people reached through events such as Energy Saving Week
- 263 people met Haringey Energy doctor at their local library for one-to-one advice on saving energy in their home
- 2894 people provided with advice on saving energy and water and reducing waste on their door step

» Sustainable food

- 37 new food growing spaces created since January 2010
- Draft sustainable food strategy launched

**REPORT OF THE CABINET NO. 06/2010-11
COUNCIL 17 JANUARY 2011**

Chair
Councillor Clare Kober

Deputy Chair
Councillor Lorna Reith

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report covers matters considered by the Cabinet at our meeting on 21 December 2010. For ease of reference the report is divided into the Cabinet portfolios.
- 1.2 We trust that this report will be helpful to Members in their representative role and facilitate a fruitful dialogue between the Cabinet and all groups of Councillors. These reports are a welcome opportunity for the Cabinet on a regular basis to present the priorities and achievements of the Cabinet to Council colleagues for consideration and comment. The Cabinet values and encourages the input of fellow members.

ITEMS OF REPORT

Planning and Regeneration

2. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2009/10

- 2.1 We considered a report which sought approval for the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Department for Communities and Local Government as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
- 2.2 We noted that the AMR identified that the Council was performing well in implementing planning policies and meeting milestones set in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). We also noted that evidence from the 2009/10 AMR showed whether our planning policies were achieving the desired outcomes. The main outcomes were as follows -
 - Milestones for 2009/10 LDS had been met;
 - 635 housing units were delivered (93% of the 680 additional units target);
 - 43% of the completions were affordable housing units (86% of the London Plan target)
 - The Council negotiated and secured planning obligations and signed legal agreements on 16 planning permissions within 2009/10 under Section 106 (the total amount negotiated was £3.128 million).
 - In addition the Council negotiated and secured 290 on-site affordable housing units and secured a total of £635,000 for off site affordable housing provision within the Borough;
 - The total amount of recycling in Haringey in 2009/10 was 26.1%. This showed an increase of 5.1% over the past five years;
 - In 2009/10 all allotments were protected and there was no loss of designated open space;
 - There was a gain of 1,000 square metres additional retail floor space; and
 - In 2009/10, the Council issued 113 enforcement notices against breaches of planning control which was a decrease from the previous three reporting years – 2008/09 (177), 2007/08 (122); and 2006/07 (130).

- 2.3 We report that we noted that overall the aims of the Council's current 'place shaping plan' (the Unitary Development Plan 2006-16) were being delivered and that the Plan's indicators for 2009-10 were generally positive and we approved the Annual Monitoring Report for 2009/10 for submission to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. We also agreed that authority to approve any subsequent minor amendments to the AMR prior to publication be delegated to the Director of Urban Environment or the Assistant Director Planning and Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Planning and Regeneration.

Neighbourhoods

3. DRAFT LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- 3.1 We considered a report which set out the structure and content of the Council's draft Local Implementation Plan (LIP) which detailed how the Council would implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) at the borough level over the next 20 years as well as providing a detailed Delivery Plan for three years (from 2011 to 2014). We noted that the LIP was compiled in accordance with Transport for London (TfL) was compiled in accordance with TfL guidance and consisted of –
- An evidence based identification of Borough Transport Objectives based on the key transport issues, challenges and opportunities for Haringey prepared within the context of the goals and challenges of the MTS and the sub regional transport plan for North London;
 - A costed and affordable 3 year delivery programme of schemes and policy measures for 2011/12 to 2013/14 based on the Borough's 3 year funding allocations provided by TfL;
 - A Performance Monitoring Plan which identified locally set targets for mandatory indicators and local non-mandatory indicators which would be used to assess progress against the plan objectives;
 - Development of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and an Equalities Impact Assessment of the LIP. Consultants had prepared the SEA and it had been the subject of consultation as part of the draft LIP.
- 3.2 We noted that public and statutory consultation had been carried out on the draft LIP, SEA and Annual Spending Submission in September/October 2010 and details of the comments received and the responses provided were included in an appendix to the report. We also noted that the Annual Spending Submission for 2011/14 had already been submitted to TfL.
- 3.3 We were informed that the LIP included an evidence based identification of Borough Transport Objectives covering the period 2011/31. Within this section the LIP was required to identify how the Borough would work towards achieving the MTS goals of -
- Supporting economic development and population growth;
 - Enhancing the quality of life of all Londoners;
 - Improving the safety and security of all Londoners
 - Improving transport opportunities for all Londoners; and
 - Reducing transport's contribution to climate change and improving resilience.

- 3.4 We were also informed that since the preparation of the report the Council had received notification that an additional £100,000 had been made available for Wood Green improvements scheme and this project would be included in the submission to TfL.
- 3.5 We report that we noted the responses to the consultation draft and we approved the draft Local Implementation Plan (LIP) for submission to Transport for London. We also delegated authority to make changes to the draft LIP in negotiation with Transport for London to the Director of Urban Environment in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods.

4. LEGAL AGREEMENTS FOR CYCLE SUPERHIGHWAYS ROUTES 1 AND 12

- 4.1 We considered a report which advised us that Transport for London (TfL) was planning 12 Cycle Superhighway routes in London, two of which would use roads within Haringey. Route 12 would commence at Muswell Hill Broadway and then follow a route on Muswell Hill Road and Archway Road before crossing into Islington. Route 1 was planned for Tottenham High Road commencing at Spurs football ground and entering Hackney via Stamford Hill.
- 4.2 It had been planned to implement Route 12 in 2012 but we were informed at our meeting that Transport for London had now notified that the implementation date had been delayed until 2013, after the London Olympic Games. Route 1 was also to be implemented in 2013. Scheme designs included cycle lanes, cycle logos painted on the carriageway, road resurfacing, cycle parking and signage. Complementing the physical works a behavioural change programme and promotional and marketing initiatives were planned to maximise use of the routes.
- 4.3 We noted that a draft Memorandum of Understanding had been drawn up which outlined the respective roles of TfL and the Council in developing and implementing the two routes had been drawn up and that our approval was sought to enter into legal agreements with TfL relating to the delivery of these Cycle Superhighways Routes. The agreements would enable TfL to implement them on those roads under the Council's control and to provide funding to the Council to maintain the Cycle Superhighways for a fixed period. However, the agreements would need to ensure that all of the Council's costs associated with both the creation and maintenance of the cycle superhighways were reimbursed by TfL over the full period of the agreement. It would also be essential that once the agreement had expired the Council would be free to remove the cycle facility from the highway in the event that TfL were no longer prepared to fund its ongoing maintenance.
- 4.4 We report that having noted the process for approving the draft Memorandum of Understanding, we agreed to enter into the legal agreements with Transport for London under Section 159 of the Greater London Act 2007 for the funding the creation and maintenance of two Cycle Superhighway routes and under Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972 for joint discharge.

5. REPORT OF STATUTORY NOTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE CROUCH END A AND B CONTROLLED PARKING ZONES

- 5.1 We considered a report which informed us of the representations received during statutory notification for the proposed extensions of the Crouch End A and B Controlled Parking Zones and which sought our approval to proceed with the proposed extensions.
- 5.2 We were informed that Elder Avenue which was located on the periphery of the proposed extension and was in part in both Crouch End and Hornsey Wards and in view of the mixed representations received from residents of this road further confirmation of support or opposition to inclusion in the extension was being sought.
- 5.3 We report that having noted the feedback of statutory notification we authorised our officers to take all necessary steps under the Road Traffic Act for the introduction of extensions to the Crouch End A and B Controlled Parking Zones as set out during statutory notification with the exception of Elder Avenue. We also delegated authority to decide on the inclusion of Elder Avenue to the Director of Urban Environment in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods as well as authorising officers to inform the public of our decisions.

6. INTER AUTHORITY AGREEMENT IN RELATION TO NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY PROCUREMENT OF WASTE DISPOSAL/TREATMENT SERVICES

- 6.1 We considered a report which presented us with a set of Key Principles that would form the basis of an inter authority agreement (IAA) between the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and its seven Constituent North London boroughs and sought our approval to those Principles.
- 6.2 We noted that the IAA itself would govern the relationship between the signatory authorities and the NLWA and would subsequently be reflected in the development of NLWA's future waste treatment/disposal contractual arrangements which were being procured. We also noted that it was intended that the IAA would be signed prior to the Call for Final Tenders in the NLWA procurement process.
- 6.3 We were informed that, in advance of the IAA being signed, the Key Principles would provide a level of certainty to prospective contractors on which they could bring forward the best value for money solutions with least risk.
- 6.4 We report that we approved the Key Principles which were set out in an appendix to the report in so doing noting that the Key Principles were consistent with the Statement of Principles previously agreed by the Council in 2008 and which provided a greater degree of flexibility and inclusion in the procurement process for the Council.

7. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE COUNCIL'S WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- 7.1 We considered a report which sought our approval to award the contract for Waste Management Services for a period of 14 years with the option to extend for a further 7 years in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 11.03.
- 7.2 We noted that the procurement had been undertaken using a formal Office Journal of the European Union (OJEU) Competitive Dialogue procedure and that the winning bidder had scored highest against the evaluation criteria set for the procurement.
- 7.3 The nature of a formal Competitive dialogue allowed the number of bidders to be gradually reduced as the dialogue progressed which meant that a number of potential solutions had been considered during the dialogue process. 16 companies expressed interest in the procurement with 10 submitting a formal Pre-Qualification Questionnaire which had subsequently been reduced to the final two, from which the preferred bidder had been recommended.
- 7.4 We report that in accordance with Contract Standing Order 11.03 we awarded the Waste Management Services contract to Veolia ES (UK) Ltd. for a period of 14 years with the provision to extend for a further period of 7 years.

Housing

8. SUPPORTED HOUSING REVIEW – PROTHEROE HOUSE

- 8.1 We considered a report which provided us with an update on the Review of Supported Housing and the development of the Older People's Housing Strategy. The report invited us to consider the merits and feasibility of redeveloping Protheroe House as an Extra Care Supported Housing Scheme in partnership with a Registered Provider. Our approval was also sought to begin discussions with housing association partners and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) for the provision of an Extra Care Supported Housing Scheme on the site of Protheroe House.
- 8.2 We noted that having taken all factors into account the multi disciplinary Project Team (comprising officers from Housing Services, Homes for Haringey and Adult Social Care) which had been overseeing the progress of the Supported Housing Review had concluded that the preferred option for Protheroe House was its demolition and its re-provision as an Extra Care Supported Housing scheme that offered a high quality stimulating living environment for older people in the east of the Borough.
- 8.3 We also noted that the Extra Care Supported Housing model provided the flexibility to offer support and care in a manner that enabled residents to 'age in place' and, as a model for housing older people, it was more sustainable in the longer term. However, the principal condition required to deliver a new Extra Care housing development on the Protheroe House site was the availability of a significant amount of capital funding.
- 8.4 We report that we authorised officers to begin discussions with housing association partners and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) for the provision of an Extra Care Supported Housing Scheme on the site of Protheroe House.

Adult and Community Services**9. OLYMPIC THEMED EVENT APPLICATION, FINSBURY PARK, AUGUST 2012**

- 9.1 Since December 2002 the Council has had a Finsbury Park Events and Revenue Generation Policy within which there is an upper limit of five large concerts and one large community event in the Park, per annum. The capacity for one large event is up to 40,000 people. Events of this size, under the terms of the policy, are to be staged outside the school summer holidays.
- 9.2 We considered a report which advised us that a leading music and event promoter considered to be one of the largest live entertainment companies in the world had applied for use of Finsbury Park between 3 and 12 August 2012. The proposed paid entry event would be a competing Olympic country's flagship during the London Olympic Games. The event would showcase the best of the country's offerings including its sports, lifestyle and tourist attractions.
- 9.3 We noted that the event proposed to showcase the best of a particular country's offerings including its sports, live music, art, fashion, tourist attractions, food and drinks. The Event would also present an exciting array of activities and entertainment with a targeted audience and attendance of 20,000 people (15,000 adults, 5,000 children) per day, over 10 days plus set up and take down. The audience would be of diverse international heritage, with an interest in all things multi cultural. The event footprint would largely be the concert / bandstand field area, approximately 20% of the Park.
- 9.4 We report that we agreed in principle that the proposed themed multi cultural event might be hosted in Finsbury Park, subject to separate licensing approval and we granted a waiver of the current events policy for Finsbury Park, allowing the application of the event to proceed, subject to the current application process and separate licensing considerations. We also agreed that subject to further negotiations with the applicant and consultation with local stakeholders and residents, that the event taking place during the summer holidays in 2012, noting that it would exceed the current five day limit for large events.

10. CARE QUALITY COMMISSION ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF ADULT SOCIAL CARE 2009/10

- 10.1 We considered a report which advised of the Care Quality Commission's Assessment of Performance Report for 2009/10 and proposed action to respond to the identified areas of development. The Council will be aware that the Care Quality Commission (CQC) is the independent regulator of health and adult social care services in England having been established on 1 April 2009 by the joining of the Commission for Social Care Inspection (CSCI), the Health Care Commission and the Mental Health Act Commission.
- 10.2 We noted that the CQC completed a performance assessment of adult social care organisations every year and that the assessment was based on the CQC Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, a set of national standards and criteria. A variety of information sources were used to carry out the assessment, including an annual Self-Assessment Survey (SAS), submitted to the CQC in May 2010, routine business

meetings, performance data from national returns, findings from regulatory activity, including registration and inspection, and progress against inspection action plans.

- 10.3 The Council received the CQC's 2009/10 Assessment of Performance report for Adult Social Care on 4 October 2010 and the report provided a judgement on the services being delivered against the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework. Councils were given the opportunity to challenge the results before the report was published on 25 November 2010. It was a requirement that the CQC assessment and any resulting action plan was placed before the Council's relevant Executive Committee in open session.
- 10.4 The CQC Assessment of Performance report awarded an overall grade for delivering outcomes and a separate grade for each of the seven outcomes in the Outcomes Framework. The judgements were *performing excellently, well, adequately and poorly*. We report that we were pleased to note that the CQC had assessed that overall Haringey's Adult Social Care was *performing well*, and that we noted the content and outcome of the CQC's Assessment of Performance Report for 2009/10 and the proposed action to respond to identified areas for development.

Finance and Sustainability

11. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING 2011/12 – 2013/14

- 11.1 We considered a report which provided an update on the financial and business planning process with a revised assessment in each of the next three years of the General Fund, Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and the Capital Programme including -
- The financial resources available to the Council;
 - The cost of providing existing savings; and
 - The overall level of savings that need to be identified to give a balanced, sustainable budget over the business planning model.
- 11.2 The report also proposed the release for consultation and budget scrutiny of savings proposals identified to date through the Haringey Efficiency and Savings Programme (HESP) and the draft Capital Programme and considered the actions necessary to deliver a balanced three year medium term budget.
- 11.3 We report that having noted the overall draft Medium Term Financial Plan we agreed that HESP savings proposals totalling £28.4 million over the three year planning period be released for budget scrutiny with a report back to our meeting in January 2011. We also agreed proposals for capital projects to be funded from capital receipts for release and budget scrutiny with a report back to us in January.

12. REVIEW OF FEES AND CHARGES

- 12.1 We considered a report which recommended the adoption of the Council's external income policy proposed increases to the Council's fees and charges for all services with effect from 4 January 2011. The report also asked us to note that recommended

increases to licence fees were being considered by the General Purposes Committee for approval and appraised us of the work being undertaken within each service area for a more in-depth review of charging strategy linked to the Strategic Commissioning Projects.

- 12.2 We noted that in view of the unprecedented financial pressures faced by the Council and the need to find significant budget savings a comprehensive review of all fees and charges for Council services had been undertaken. We also noted that the aim had been to ensure that wherever possible charges reflected the cost of providing the service whilst at the same time taking account of peoples' ability to pay. The reviews undertaken in each service area had examined a range of different options and the fees and charges recommended in the report represented the most appropriate where the Council had the local discretion to determine the level of charge.
- 12.3 We report that we approved the external income policy which was set out in an Appendix to the report and, subject to a minor amendment in relation to Special Events, to a schedule of new fees and charges. We also noted that recommended increases to licence fees were to be considered by the General Purposes Committee and the work currently being undertaken within each service area for a more in-depth review of charging strategy linked to the Strategic Commissioning Projects.

13. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS PORTFOLIO – REVIEW OF PLAN

- 13.1 We considered a report which sought approval to revisions to the Office Accommodation Plan and strategy for administrative buildings to achieve further reductions in running and capital costs, This would be achieved by a combination of accelerating rationalisation of the office portfolio, restricting capital investment to essential works and maximising efficient use of office accommodation, including the leasing of any spare capacity on a commercial basis.
- 13.2 The Office Accommodation Strategy developed by the Council in 2002/3 established the principle of creating an administrative hub in Wood Green, using modern space-efficient office models and disposing of less suitable buildings which were rendered surplus to requirements. An Accommodation Plan was subsequently drawn up comprising a programme of investment in office buildings in the Wood Green hub and an accompanying programme of disposals as surplus office buildings were vacated. A second phase approved in October 2008 aimed at further increasing the effective use of Council office buildings and earmarking additional buildings for disposal. Proposals for the associated re-location of Civic facilities (such as the Council Chamber and Committee rooms) to Woodside House were also considered in 2008 but plans were subsequently put on hold on cost grounds.
- 13.3 We noted that the investment in modernised workspaces was developed around a self-funding arrangement from the sale of freehold properties and the second phase of the programme since 2008 had delivered agreed building disposals with consequent revenue savings of £1 million per annum from a target of £1.45 million with associated benefits such as carbon footprint reductions and the triggering of regeneration opportunities on disposed sites.

- 13.4 However, the downturn in the property market and the anticipated changes to staff structure and numbers have led to the programme being put on hold whilst a comprehensive review was carried out. The review considered how to deliver the remaining £450k from the original target of £1.45 million and additional savings required as part of the efficiency programme (£400,000). More recently the review had also focused on the need to accelerate and maximise the achievement of efficiencies in the office portfolio in response to the challenges arising from the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review.
- 13.5 We were informed that the revisions to the Accommodation Strategy and Plan proposed in the report were aimed at reducing revenue and capital costs whilst maximising the efficient use of office space and continuing to provide modern working environments which were sufficiently flexible to match changing demands. We report that we approved the revision of the Office Accommodation Plan and strategy in order to accelerate and maximise savings and efficiencies in the provision of office accommodation. We also agreed a revised schedule of office buildings for disposal or retention including the addition of 476 High Road N17 and the retention in the medium term of the Civic Centre and Apex House.
- 13.6 We also agreed to the scaling back of planned office refurbishments to essential works only or works that were required to implement the revised Accommodation Plan and to the marketing and leasing of surplus space within Council office buildings on a commercial basis. Having noted the revised financial implications we agreed the Council's capital budget be amended accordingly and that the Council's office portfolio and overall asset requirements remain under review taking account of any changes arising in demand for premises as a result of general budget reductions and revisions in the way services were delivered.

Leader

14. THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE

- 14.1 We considered a report which presented, on an exception basis, performance information for the year to October 2010, sought our agreement to budget virements in accordance with financial regulations to require Directors to take action to bring current year spending to within their approved budget and to re-classify the risk reserve as a transition reserve and utilize it for redundancy costs.
- 14.2 We noted that of the 37 key service indicators monitored 24 had improved since 2009/10, 3 were roughly the same, 6 were worse with no comparison possible for the remaining 4 indicators. Some areas where targets were being met or where there had been an improvement were:
- Provisional attainment results for 2010 at Key stage 2 continue to show progress and a closing of the gap with the national average. GCSE results have also improved with 47.5% achieving 5 or more A*-C grades including English and Maths.

- At the end of September 24.65% of homes were classed as non-decent, an improvement from the 09/10 outturn of 27.5% and well on track to achieve the 21% target by the end of the financial year.
- Improved performance on the timely completion of children's social care initial assessment, exceeding the 70% target for the second time this year.
- Performance on processing benefit claims improved to 22 days in October, just 5 days short of the 17 day target. On-going improvement is due to increased productivity and further streamlining to working practices.
- The number of most serious violent crimes has reduced by 29.6% compared with the same period last year although improvement has slowed in some types of crime.
- Recycling and cleanliness targets continue to be exceeded.
- Continued good performance on adult social care clients receiving self directed support and further improvement on delayed transfers of care, both exceeding targets set and Haringey's performance on delayed discharges is now amongst the best in London.

14.3 However, there were also areas where targets were not being met and these included:

- Children's core assessments completed on time fell to 52.9% in October, below the 70% target.
- The proportion of looked after children who have had 3 or more placements is rising at 16.47%.
- Average re-let times for local authority dwellings reduced again in October to 32.5 days but remain above the target of 25 days.
- A reduction of 20 households in temporary accommodation since last month but 327 more than the profiled target.

14.4 With regard to financial information, we noted that the overall general fund revenue budget monitoring, based on the October data, showed an over spend of £4.0 million a decrease of £2.0 million since last period. During this period there had been some positive changes in the forecast year-end outturn position notably within Urban Environment (UE) and Adults, Culture and Community (ACCS). However, pressures remained in Children and Young People's Services caused by higher than budgeted for client numbers and in Urban Environment due to the impact of the changes to Housing Benefit Subsidy; neither of which had significantly reduced this period. The recent directive to cease all un-committed expenditure on grant, particularly Area Based Grant, might yield some further savings before year-end. However, some of this had already been assumed in the figures reported and the time required to exit contracts might not produce any further significant savings this financial year.

14.5 We were informed that Treasury Management activity in the first seven months of 2010/11 was compliant with the Treasury Management Strategy Statement agreed in February 2010. The investments continued to be restricted to the Debt Management Office, UK institutions and AAA rated money market funds. The recommended extension of the use of money market funds was approved by the Council in October and the changes had increased the total funds that could be invested in money market funds to

£100 million with individual limits increased to £20 million per fund. Both of these changes had increased capacity whilst ensuring the level of security of the portfolio was not compromised. The average balance invested during the period was £54 million and the average long term credit rating of the portfolio at the end of October was AA.

- 14.6 £50 million of Council debt had matured this year and £20 million of new borrowing was taken at the end of August as a starting point to refinancing this. Due to the significant difference between short term investment interest rates and long term borrowing rates, the Council was continuing to make use of internal cash balances, rather than taking any further new borrowing until necessary. The Council's treasury management advisers continued to monitor interest rate movements closely, alongside officers' monitoring of the cash position, to ensure that further borrowing was taken at an optimal time.
- 14.7 The aggregate capital programme position for 2010/11 at Period 7 was forecasting an under spend of £9.4 million, an increase of £7.6 million from the £1.8 million under spend in Period 6.
- 14.8 We were advised that over the next few months the Council would need to reduce its staffing costs significantly in order to bridge a significant projected budget gap for 2011/12. This would need to happen quickly and it was estimated that around 1000 staff would need to be made redundant. Using experience to date and current modelling the costs could be of the order of £10 - £20 million. It might be possible to capitalise part of these costs if a capitalisation approval was received from the Government. The extent to which that was not possible would require costs to be funded from Council reserves. The Council currently had a risk reserve of £10 million and it was recommended that this be re-classified as a transition reserve and be used to fund redundancies or other costs associated with achieving significant budget reductions for 2011/12. The extent to which this reserve was insufficient to fund the redundancy costs then other budget reductions and changes might be required. These would be assessed during the budget process.
- 14.6 We report that we agreed as follows -
- To note the report and the progress being made against the Council's priorities;
 - To require Directors to take necessary action to bring current year spending to within their approved budget;
 - To re-classify the risk reserve as a transition reserve and utilize it for redundancy costs; and
 - To agree the budget changes (virements) in the table below –

Revenue Virements						
Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Reason for budget changes	Description
7	ACCS	Rev	125	208	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of budget within Mental Health Commissioning
7	ACCS	Rev *	1,129	1,621	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of budget within internal home care
7	Various	Rev *	2,908	2,908	Corrective Budget	Permanent removal of final elements of Supporting People Grant income

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					Realignment	and expenditure budgets from base budgets
7	Various	Rev *	5,839	0	Corrective Budget Realignment	Allocation of Supporting People element of Area Based Grant from ACCS to the service areas managing the spend
8	CYPS	Rev *		-776	Corrective Budget Realignment	Permanent removal of specific grant income and related expenditure from base budgets within Business Support and Development as allocations have not been confirmed for April 2011.
8	CYPS	Rev *		-3,574	Corrective Budget Realignment	Permanent removal of specific grant income and related expenditure from base budgets within the Director's business unit as allocations have not been confirmed for April 2011.
8	CYPS	Rev *		-19,702	Corrective Budget Realignment	Permanent removal of standards fund grant income and related expenditure from base budgets within Schools Standards and Inclusion as allocations have not been confirmed for April 2011.
8	PD/CYPS	Rev	135		Corrective Budget Realignment	Area Based Grant transfer from CYPS to OD&L
8	CR	Rev *	46,576	46,576	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of Benefits & Local Taxation ring-fenced Housing Benefit expenditure and subsidy income budgets to reflect current activity levels
7	Various	Rev	158	158	Corrective Budget Realignment	Amendment to council wide budgets following the centralisation of Print & Design budget
7	PP	Rev	-207	-207	Corrective Budget Realignment	Haringey People budget amended to reflect the agreed reduction in annual issues

Capital Virements

Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Reason for budget changes	Description
P8	ACCS	Cap	134		Grant allocation to be utilised in 2010/11	Transforming Social Care Capital Grant
P8	ACCS	Cap	-226		Reduction in capital grant funding	Reduced Play builders 2010-11 capital grant funding
P8	ACCS	Cap	-300		Budget realignment	Transfer of budget from Strategic Sports Pitches programme
P8	ACCS	Cap	300		Budget realignment	Transferred to New Heartland School (BSF) budget (see above)
P8	UE	Cap	100		Budget realignment	Moving scheme to the right programme based on TFL portal
P8	UE	Cap	-100		Budget realignment	Moving scheme to the right programme based on TFL portal
P8	UE -	Cap	280		Budget	Adjustment of budget within overall

	HRA				realignment	HRA resources
P8	UE - HRA	Cap	-100		Budget realignment	Adjustment of budget within overall HRA resources
P8	UE - HRA	Cap	-180		Budget realignment	Adjustment of budget within overall HRA resources
P8	UE - HRA	Cap	754.7		Grant allocation to be utilised in 2010/11	Contribution from North London Regional Pot

Under the Constitution certain virements are key decisions. Key decisions (highlighted by an asterisk in the table) are:

- For revenue, any virement which results in change in a Directorate cash limit of more than £250,000; and
- For capital, any virement which results in the change of a programme area of more than £250,000.

15. AGREEMENT OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN LONDON BOROUGHS OF WALTHAM FOREST AND HARINGEY TO SET UP A SHARED SERVICES STRATEGY

- 15.1 We considered a report which sought our agreement to the setting up of a collaborative arrangement between the London Boroughs of Waltham Forest and Haringey to implement shared service management and operations across a number of services. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the 2 boroughs which was attached as an Appendix to the report set out the scope and status, aims and principles, values and framework for joint working.
- 15.2 We noted that the MOU was not a legally binding document on either borough, but set out a commitment to collaborate with each other. The MOU identified a number of services that would be considered for sharing opportunities. The choice of the initial services for consideration was designed to provide momentum to the programme and demonstrate visible change. It would also allow both Councils to build trust and give a measure of the appetite for change and risk. Each potential shared service would need to be scoped with an outlined business case and an agreed service offering to which both Councils could sign up. The first services to be considered were -
- The provision of a shared Legal Service
 - The provision of a shared Audit Service
 - The provision of a shared Transactional HR service
 - The provision of a shared School Meals Service
 - The provision of a shared Customer Call Centre Service
- 15.3 The commitment into which both boroughs would be entering was to be the preferred partner of choice for all shared service opportunities, but it also allowed either borough to continue with an existing partner and develop new partnerships with other boroughs. To assist in the start up /implementation costs a bid for funding was being made to Capital Ambition to contribute to the additional capacity to deliver the proposed programme of shared services set out in the agreement.

- 15.4 We also received a deputation from the Employees Side who expressed the hope that as the process moved forward the trade unions would be fully consulted on the details of anything that might be proposed and the view that a stage might come when it would be appropriate to hold meetings at which management and trade union representatives from both Boroughs would be present. Our Chair assured the deputation that the proposals contained in the report were a starting point of a process which was intended to open the door to further discussions and an assurance was given that the trade unions input was valued and that they would be consulted as the process moved forward.
- 15.3 We report that we approved the recommendation that Waltham Forest Council should be our preferred partner for shared services. We endorsed the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding while noting that while the agreement should be viewed as the preferred route for shared services it was expressly not to the exclusion of other shared service opportunities with other boroughs or partners.

16. URGENT ACTIONS TAKEN IN CONSULTATION WITH CABINET MEMBERS

- 16.1 We were informed of the following actions taken by Directors under urgency provisions following consultation with Cabinet Members –

Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services

Play builder Project Year 2 (Revised) – Approval to the revised eight Year 2 sites identified for Play builder investment in 2010/11.

Director of Urban Environment

- *Review of Taxi card Scheme – Approval to Measures Required to Bring Spend in Line with Budgets

* This decision was taken under the Special Urgency procedure the use of which was endorsed by the Chair of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee.

17. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS

- 17.1 We were informed of the following significant actions taken by a Director under delegated powers -

Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services

Supported People – Establishment Changes

Haringey Adult Learning Service – Fee Increases

Director of Children and Young People's Services

Provision of Parent Partnership Service – Award of Contract to the Markfield Project Ltd.

Provision of Education Business Partnership Services - Award of Contract to Haringey Education Business Partnership Ltd. for 12 months.

Director of Urban Environment

Vulnerable Adults Team - Addition of one full time and one part time post on a fixed term basis.

Enforcement Response Service – Amendments to the organisational structure to facilitate changes to pay under the final agreement on single status.

Pilot School Travel Planning Programme – Entering into an agreement with Islington Council to provide services as a pilot for shared services for school travel planning programme, child pedestrian training and school crossing patrol until 31 March 2011.

Waste Management Services – Entering into an agreement with the Local Government Improvement and Development Agency to provide facilitation support around the development of the Inter Authority Agreement between the seven North London Borough and the North London Waste Authority.

Planning Enforcement Service – Agreement to staffing reductions to avoid a significant overspend in 2010/11.

Director of Corporate Services

North London Strategic Alliance Water Audit Project – Award of the contract for Water Audit and Cost Recovery to H2O Building.

iLAP and Public Access (supporting planning and building control) M3 Public Protection (supporting enforcement services) and M3 Land Charges and Gazetteer – Award of Contract for applications support to these applications to Northgate Information Solutions.

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Chair
Councillor Clare Kober

Deputy Chair
Councillor Lorna Reith

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report covers matters considered by the Cabinet at our meeting on 16 November 2010. For ease of reference the report is divided into the Cabinet portfolios.
- 1.2 We trust that this report will be helpful to Members in their representative role and facilitate a fruitful dialogue between the Cabinet and all groups of Councillors. These reports are a welcome opportunity for the Cabinet on a regular basis to present the priorities and achievements of the Cabinet to Council colleagues for consideration and comment. The Cabinet values and encourages the input of fellow members.

ITEMS OF REPORT

Planning and Regeneration

2. NEW FOOTBALL STADIUM AND ASSOCIATED DEVELOPMENT AT TOTTENHAM

- 2.1 We considered a report arising from which we agreed in principle to the use of Compulsory Purchase powers and in principle to acquire or appropriate a site for planning purposes pursuant to Sections 226 and/or 237 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), to enable Tottenham Hotspur Football Club (THFC) to build its new football stadium in Tottenham along with associated development supporting regeneration.
- 2.2 We also authorised the Head of Legal Services and the Head of Corporate Property Services to issue requisitions for information pursuant to Section 16 of the Local Government Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 to all potential owners of legal interests affected by the Scheme. Authority was also delegated to officers to complete and settle the land referencing exercise with THFC to identify all owners, tenants, occupiers and others with a legal interest affected by the Scheme and which might be included in any future Compulsory Purchase Order or become eligible for compensation. The Head of Corporate Property Services be appointed as the authorised officer pursuant to Section 15 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.
- 2.3 These resolutions were conditional on -
 - THFC using all their reasonable endeavours to assemble the development Site by agreement/private treaty by 31 March 2011; and
 - In the event that THFC were unable to assemble the Site by agreement/private treaty, by 31 March 2011 a further report being presented to us seeking authority to make a full and unconditional CPO for the Site and to acquire or appropriate the site for planning purposes so as to trigger the provisions of Section 237.

- 2.4 We also agreed that a request to authorise a full unconditional CPO or use its appropriation powers under Section 237 for the Site would not be considered unless the following pre-conditions were met by THFC:
- a) THFC unequivocally stated that it was staying in Tottenham and not pursuing any interest in moving to a stadium or site elsewhere;
 - b) The Council being satisfied that there was a legally binding delivery mechanism (a Section 106 Agreement) with THFC which ensured that there was a comprehensive redevelopment of the whole Site and that the new football stadium would be built on the Site and completed within a reasonable time period of any other development on the site such as the supermarket being occupied or opened for business.
 - c) The Council being satisfied that THFC had a viable business plan and funding strategy, together with a full and sufficient indemnity agreement and appropriate financial bond covering the costs of making and confirming any such CPO/Section 237 appropriation.
 - d) That an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) was undertaken of the potential impact of the proposed Compulsory Purchase Order.
 - e) That the Council was satisfied that it was not providing an illegal indirect subsidy or State Aid to THFC in the use of the CPO powers or Section 237 land appropriation powers.

Housing

3. NEW HOUSING ALLOCATIONS POLICY

- 3.1 We considered a report which set out the results of a comprehensive consultation exercise carried out in relation to the review of our housing allocations policy and sought our endorsement of the proposed new housing allocations policy that prioritised applications on the basis of housing needs bands rather than housing points as we had previously agreed on 15 June 2010. The report also set out the implementation process which included the introduction of an online re-registration between January and March 2011 for lower priority applicants with safeguards built in to support vulnerable applicants.
- 3.2 Having noted the results of the extensive consultation exercise carried out with a wide range of stakeholders between June and October 2010 which had overwhelmingly supported the proposed changes to the way in which applications for housing were administered and prioritised, we endorsed our previous decision to introduce a new housing allocations policy based on housing needs bands rather than housing points be affirmed.
- 3.3 Having also noted the results of the Equality Impact Assessment which had been carried out we granted approval to the planned implementation process including the plans for the re-registration of applicants in Bands C, D and E between January and March 2011.

Approval having been granted to the new Housing Allocations Policy we authorised the Director of Urban Environment in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing to make further minor changes and to confirm the exact date of implementation.

4. USE OF INTRODUCTORY TENANCIES IN THE BOROUGH

- 4.1 We considered a report which provided us with the feedback obtained on the consultation that had taken place with key stakeholders in relation to the use of introductory tenancies and which sought our approval for the use of such tenancies as a means of preventing, managing and controlling anti-social and disruptive behaviour.
- 4.2 We noted that introductory tenancies had been used very effectively by many local authorities and social landlords and were encouraged as an important measure to tackle anti social behaviour. An introductory tenancy would be for a probationary period of one year for new tenants at the end of which period the tenancy automatically became secure unless action was taken to bring the tenancy to an end. The probationary period could be extended for up to six months.
- 4.3 The scheme proposed for Haringey would apply to all new Council tenants from the date that the scheme started. The scheme would not apply to -
- Council tenants who were already secure tenants and who moved home through a transfer of mutual exchange
 - RSL tenants who were already assured tenants and who moved home through a transfer or mutual exchange
- 4.4 In order to obtain a possession order from a court against a secure tenant the Council had to prove one of the grounds of possession set out in Schedule 2 to the Housing Act 1985 and, in most cases, satisfy the court that repossession was reasonable. Whereas, to obtain a possession order against an introductory tenant, the Council would simply need to satisfy the court that the correct procedure for ending the tenancy had been followed. This procedure included notifying tenants that they had the right to request that the decision to end the tenancy was reviewed by a person who was independent of the person who made the decision to end the tenancy.
- 4.5 We noted that concern had been expressed that secure tenants who were required to leave their accommodation because of domestic violence, serious harassment or hate crime and were then placed in temporary accommodation would be seriously disadvantaged when they were eventually offered settled accommodation as an introductory tenant. These concerns had been addressed by amendments to the Lettings Policy that provided for such households to be moved as an urgent management transfer (ideally within 8 weeks) rather than spend years in temporary accommodation. Under these circumstances, the tenant would be given a secure tenancy.
- 4.6 Having considered the feedback received from tenants, leaseholders and other stakeholders during the consultation we agreed to the use of introductory tenancies with effect from 1 April 2011. We also agreed the rights that the Council would give to introductory tenants which were set out in an appendix to the report.

5. HOMES FOR HARINGEY PERFORMANCE REPORT

5.1 We considered a report which provided us with an update on Homes for Haringey's (HfH) performance for the period from 1 April to 30 September against the key indicators set out in the business plan. Those areas performing well included -

- The Decent Homes Programme;
- Design and Engineering;
- Repair Indicators;
- Estate Services;
- Feedback Performance
- Headline Telephone Answer Rate;
- Home Ownership Team - Service Charges Collected
- Visits to New Tenants

5.2 Other areas moving in the right direction were –

- Void Properties with HfH Repairs Team;
- Income Collection Measures;
- Evictions due to Rent Arrears;
- Percentage of Invoices Paid.

5.3 We were also informed that void turnaround performance continued to be an area of concern and remained out of target and tolerance. This was despite a positive movement in the indicator over the course of the month. HfH was primarily responsible for the repairs part of the process and this had seen a significant improvement in performance over the last twelve months.

Adult and Community Services

6. BEREAVEMENT SERVICES – FUTURE PROVISION

6.1 We considered a report which provided us with an assessment of the current performance and investment needs of the Bereavement Services, identified options to secure future viable and sustainable service delivery and recommended that the Council cease its Bereavement Services operation and dispose of its three operational sites. We also received a deputation from the Sustainable Haringey Group who asked for a reconsideration of the recommendation and proposed that rather than spending any more money on disposal costs at this point other options be considered.

6.2 We were informed that the Bereavement Service was a discretionary commercial service with a budgeted net income to the authority, and operating in an increasingly competitive market. The recent trend in both burials and cremations was down although efficiency saving led price increases in the last 3 years had partly masked the downturn in business volumes. In addition to the question of the crematorium's 'fitness for purpose' and ability to meet today's customer expectations, there was also the imminent challenge and requirement to meet new environmental standards. Work had been commissioned and undertaken to better understand the challenge and explore possible solutions and this work had identified both the investment need and potential of between £6.6 and £13.4

million with a minimum requirement to meet the latest environmental standards, future burial supply and a net income target.

- 6.3 Having considered the report and the representations made to us by the Sustainable Haringey Group, we granted approval to the Enfield Crematorium, Tottenham Cemetery and Wood Green Cemetery being marketed for disposal as a going concern, such disposal to be on the basis of leasehold arrangements with a specialist operator with the heads of terms of the leases agreed by the Head of Corporate Property Services and subject to officers progressing and securing a detailed Planning Permission for the new burial provisions at Enfield Crematorium Cemetery should the marketing exercise demonstrate that this would increase the site value of Enfield Crematorium.
- 6.4 We also agreed that the result of the marketing exercise including responses, evaluation, disposal arrangements and recommendations be reported back to us for approval and that subject to the foregoing the Council should cease to directly provide crematorium and cemetery services. Approval was also given to the disposal on the open market of 1 and 2 Grenville Cottages located at the north-east end of the Enfield Crematorium site, with the associated receipt being ring-fenced to support the one off business disposal costs.

Children's Services

7. DELIVERING AN EARLY YEARS SINGLE FUNDING FORMULA FOR HARINGEY

- 7.1 We considered a report which set out draft proposals for an Early Years Single Funding Formula (EYSFF) to be implemented in April 2011 on which there would be further consultation during the autumn term 2010. The Schools Forum would also have to be consulted on the process for operating the EYSFF and we were asked to agree the proposals put forward in the report, subject to further consultation with providers and the Schools Forum.
- 7.2 Following these consultations, the Schools Forum would receive feedback in December 2010 and make a recommendation to us for final decisions in January 2011.
- 7.3 We noted that the Formula comprised a number of base rates which reflected the main costs of providing the free entitlement within the different types of settings including variations in pay rates; contact ratios; and support costs; were taken into account. The base rate, which would account for around 80% of the resources distributed, was augmented by a number of supplements which reflected fundamental differences in the cost of providing the free entitlement or to prioritise expenditure in line with the Council's Early Years Policy; in this way quality, flexibility in provision and deprivation were particularly recognised.
- 7.4 We noted also that the EYSFF would replace a number of disparate funding arrangements such as payments to PVI providers based broadly upon the previous Nursery Education Grant which paid providers at a single hourly rate and the arrangements for Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes which were previously part of the Haringey Formula for Financing Schools.

- 7.5 We report that we approved the process for introducing the EYSFF in Haringey in April 2011 and the broad components of the formula and we agreed that a concluding report including the recommendations of the Schools Forum be submitted to our meeting in January 2011 setting out any changes that had been made following the consultation process on the detail of the Formula.

Leader

8. THE COUNCIL'S PERFORMANCE

- 8.1 We considered a report which presented, on an exception basis, performance information for the year to September 2010, sought our agreement to budget virements in accordance with financial regulations and to other action necessary in order to address the in year budget reductions imposed by the Government.
- 8.2 We noted that of the 37 key service indicators monitored 24 had improved since 2009/10, 4 were roughly the same, 5 were worse with no comparison possible for the remaining 4 indicators. Some areas where targets were being met or where there had been an improvement were:
- Continued good performance on adult social care clients receiving self directed support and further improvement on delayed transfers of care, both exceeding targets set.
 - Some positive responses from a social services survey of adults receiving equipment and minor adaptations in 2009/10 including 93.7% of clients satisfied with the most recent piece of equipment or minor adaptation received.
 - Progress on children's social care assessments continued with an improvement on the timely completion of core assessments in September just short of the 70% target.
 - Performance on processing benefit claims improved to 23 days in September and whilst this remained above the target level of 17 days it was significantly better than the 45 days reported at this time last year.
 - The number of most serious violent crimes had reduced by 23.2% compared with the same period last year.
 - Recycling and cleanliness targets continued to be exceeded.
- 8.3 However, there were also areas where targets were not being met and these included:
- 64% of calls to the Call Centre were answered in 30 seconds in September a reduction from the 73% achieved in August and below the 70% target. A seasonal increase in call volumes linked to enquiries around school admissions and Council Tax enquiries had affected performance.
 - 15.25% of looked after children had had 3 or more placements, higher than average.
 - Average re-let times for local authority dwellings decreased in September to 34.2 days but remained significantly higher than the target of 25 days.

- The number of households in temporary accommodation continued to reduce but not at the targeted level and the pace of reduction had slowed.

8.4 With regard to financial information, we noted that the overall general fund revenue budget, based on the September position stood at a projected £6.0 million above budget, a decrease of £2.5 million since the last period. While the actions to restrict expenditure put in place since July continued the underlying causes of the forecast over spend remained, namely the high level of service demand particularly within the Children and Young Peoples Services (CYPS) along with the increased financial liability due to changes in Housing Benefit Subsidy rules. The forecast level of overspend remained extremely serious and if not addressed would utilise most of the Council's general fund general reserve. The Council was also planning for very significant reductions in funding from Government as confirmed in the Spending Review announced on 20 October. It was imperative that there was no significant overspend in 2010/11 in advance of the tight budget position expected in years to come. We also noted that of the reduction in the forecast overspend now reported only a small sum was due to reduced service expenditure and there could be no let up in effort to bring the budget in on target by the year end.

8.5 The Council's Non-Service Revenue (NSR) budget had a £1.0 million general contingency built in for 2010/11 as part of the budget planning process. This was now being held uncommitted thus contributing a year end under spend of £1.0 million to help offset the significant service pressures being experienced. An additional under spend was now being forecast as a result of the use of internal cash balances instead of external borrowing which would reduce debt repayments by £2 million this year. The dedicated schools budget (DSB) element of the overall Children & Young People's (CYP) Service budget was projected to spend at budget while the forecast revenue over spend within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) had reduced further to £0.3 million from £0.7 million reported last period. The main pressure remained the high costs of gas maintenance within the building services section of the accounts. The projected capital year end variance, based on the September position, was an under spend of £1.8 million compared to the £1.4 million reported last period.

8.6 We report that we agreed as follows -

- To note the report and the progress being made against the Council's priorities;
- To require Directors to take necessary action to bring current year spending to within their approved budget;
- To agree the allocation of the Performance Reward Grant (from the 2007-09 Local Area Agreement) between LSP partners as set out below and to agree the application of £0.7 million of capital funding in support of road repairs –

Lead Agency	Targets	Approximate Performance Reward Grant (£ million)
Council	9.9	2,525
Police	2.0	0.704
NHS	1.0	0.325

Fire/VCS	0.1	0
Total	13.0	3.554

- To agree the budget changes (virements) in the table below –

Revenue Virements						
Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Reason for budget changes	Description
6	ACCS	Rev	101	101	Corrective Budget Realignment	Virement from Older People Residential Care to Emergency Response to cover underachieved income
6	ACCS	Rev	133.3	112.3	Corrective Budget Realignment	Adjustment to recharge budget for Wolves Lane
6	ACCS	Rev	125	208	Corrective Budget Realignment	Transfer budget for transition client from Learning Disabilities to Mental Health
6	ACCS	Rev	107.2	0	2010/11 Grant Allocation	Allocation of AIDS Support Grant
6	ACCS	Rev	186.7	186.7	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of Park Force budgets
6	ACCS	Rev		300	Budget Savings	To make permanent the previously temporary vacancy factor budget reductions
6	ACCS	Rev*	300	300	Corrective Budget Realignment	Allocate Directors "Special Measures" (contingency) budget to care purchasing on a permanent basis.
2	UE	Rev	244.3	244.3	Corrective Budget Realignment	Transfer budget from publicity to more appropriate account
3	UE	Rev*	451	451	Corrective Budget Realignment	Review of contingency codes
4	UE/ ACCS	Rev	165	165	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of budgets within Planning, Regeneration and Economic business unit and transfer of £70k groundwork budget to Recreation services where works are carried out.
5	UE	Rev*	439	0	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of TFL revenue grant income
5	UE	Rev	154.5	154.5	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realignment of budgets within housing options team to reflect activities and team structures
6	UE	Rev	139.9	0	Corrective Budget Realignment	UE 10% Top Slice - Supply & Services budgets moved from service to Directors budget

6	UE	Rev*	446.8	0	2010/11 Grant Allocation	Allocation of grant from North London Strategic Alliance to fund Upper Lee Valley Partnership (£220k) & North London Strategic Alliance (£226k) projects
7	UE	Rev*	275	0	2010/11 Grant Allocation	Allocation of New Deals for communities grant to fund Dev and Emb Neighbourhood Mangt (£200K) & Succession and legacy (£75K) projects
6	POD	Rev	160	0	2010/11 Grant Allocation	Social work training grant
6	NSR	Rev	62	118	Corrective Budget Realignment	Realisation of Property value for money savings
6	Council wide	Rev*	411.2	411.2	Corrective Budget Realignment	Insurance Recharges 2010-11
Capital Virements						
Period	Service	Key	Amount current year (£'000)	Full year Amount (£'000)	Reason for budget changes	Description
5	UE	Cap*	264		Grant Allocation 2010-11	Approved capital funding for Coleridge road (S106), Muswell Hill low carbon zone project(GLA), TFL monies for Electric charging points, TFL monies for Cycling Greenways Link 04, Hermitage and Brabant roads(S106)
5	UE	Cap	101		Grant Allocation 2010-11	Capital TFL monies approved to fund High Road and Car Club projects and S106 to fund Lordship Lane

Under the Constitution certain virements are key decisions. Key decisions (highlighted by an asterisk in the table) are:

- For revenue, any virement which results in change in a Directorate cash limit of more than £250,000; and
- For capital, any virement which results in the change of a programme area of more than £250,000.

9. UPDATE ON STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING POLICY

9.1 We considered a report which outlined the progress of the early implementation of the Strategic Commissioning Programme which we agreed at our meeting on 23 March 2010 and which identified lessons learnt from the pilot projects.

9.2 The report also identified a model for commissioning in Haringey establishing standards and setting objectives for commissioning activity together with a timetable for the

decisions required on the pilot projects and the wider roll out of the approach to support the delivery of the Haringey Efficiency and Savings Programme.

- 9.3 We report that we approved the strategic commissioning model as the Council's future commissioning framework and to the adoption of this approach and change methodology in respect of other Council services.

10. HORNSEY TOWN HALL COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP BOARD

- 10.1 We report that we appointed Councillor Strang to serve on the Hornsey Town Hall Community Partnership Board in place of Councillor Gorrie.

11. DELEGATED DECISIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS

- 11.1 We were informed of the following significant actions taken by a Director under delegated powers -

Director of Adult, Culture and Community Services

Request for Waiver of Contract Standing Orders – Networked Neighbourhoods

Established Changes - CLL

Director of Corporate Services

505-511 Archway Road – To proceed with the disposal and agree terms following our approval of the sale in June 2008.