



Haringey Council

Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel

TUESDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 2015 at 18:00 HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Councillors B Blake (Chair), Gallagher, Gunes, Hare, Jogee, Newton and Wright

Co-Optees: Mr I. Sygrave (Haringey Association of Neighbourhood Watches)

AGENDA

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of urgent business (late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with at item 13 below).

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

(i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and

(ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Members' Register of Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure. Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interest are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

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

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 12)

To approve the minutes of the meetings of 6 November and 10 December (budget).

7. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS; CABINET MEMBER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

An opportunity to question the Cabinet Member for the Environment, Councillor Stuart McNamara on developments within his portfolio.

8. STREET CLEANSING; CURRENT PERFORMANCE (PAGES 13 - 24)

To report on street cleansing performance during the period September to November 2014.

9. WASTE AND RECYCLING: CURRENT PERFORMANCE (PAGES 25 - 30)

To consider year-to-date performance of the Council's waste and recycling services.

10. AIR QUALITY: HOW THE COUNCIL ADDRESSES THE ISSUE OF AIR QUALITY AND AN UPDATE ON AIR QUALITY ACTIONS (PAGES 31 - 52)

To report on how the Council addresses the issue of poor air quality and progress with actions taken.

11. SCOPING REPORT - VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (PAGES 53 - 64)

To agree the scope and terms of reference for the Panel's project on Violence Against Women and Girls.

12. WORK PLAN

To consider potential issues for the work plan for the Panel, including items which may benefit from more in-depth scrutiny work.

13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

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Monday, 19 January 2015

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MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY SCRUTINY PANEL
THURSDAY, 6 NOVEMBER 2014

Councillors Blake (Chair), Gallagher, Gunes, Hare and Jogee

Also Councillor Wright
present:

CSP10. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was received from Councillor Newton. Councillor Wright was welcomed to the Panel. It was noted that he would formally be replacing Councillor Doron once approval for change had been given by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

CSP11. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

CSP12. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

None.

CSP13. MINUTES

AGREED:

That the minutes of the meeting of 30 September be approved.

CSP14. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS; CABINET MEMBER FOR COMMUNITIES

Councillor Vanier, the Cabinet Member for Communities, reported on the key areas and developments within her portfolio as follows:

- Increasing confidence amongst the public was one of the key priorities of community safety partners, especially amongst young people. Other priorities included preventing gender violence, the further development of the integrated offender management scheme, addressing property crime and violence extremism;
- There had been an increase in levels of confidence from 50% to 68%. The borough had previously been one of the lowest performing boroughs in London but was now around the middle. The improvement had been achieved through effective partnership working. One initiative that had contributed to this was the "Summer Night Lights" scheme that the borough had participated in. This had been set up to reduce violence, crime and anti-social behaviour during the summer months, when levels of offending tended to be higher. Seven boroughs had been chosen for the pilot of this scheme, including a number of significant neighbours. The scheme had operated in Haringey on the Love Lane Estate in Tottenham. It had involved a number of activities, including basketball, social events and workshops and had been very successful. It was planned to run it again;
- A responsible retailer scheme had been launched to support efforts to make the borough safer. Amongst other things, retailers were being encouraged not to sell single cans of beer or beers with very high levels of alcohol. This was aimed at

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preventing their sale to those involved in street drinking. It was part of Operation Equinox, which was a partnership initiative aimed at addressing violence;

- A ten year gang and serious youth violence strategy was being developed. This focussed on prevention and early intervention, community engagement and enforcement;
- The borough's Safer Neighbourhood Board had now been established. Haringey had been one of the first London boroughs to put its arrangements in place, which had earned it praise from the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

In answer to a question, the Panel noted that action had been taken to address violent extremism. This had included a number of workshops internally and externally and, more recently, with schools. Haringey was one of a number of boroughs involved in the Prevent initiative to address violent extremism, which was funded by the Home Office.

In terms of improving confidence, community safety partners had worked closely with the local community to address the issue. In addition, they had also sought to tackle anti social behaviour. This had included weeks of action where the Police and Council officers had sought to provide a highly visible presence. This had included, where necessary, the use of anti social behaviour orders. Engagement had also been undertaken with young people, including work with Haringey Youth Council. In addition, there were now young people representatives on the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

In answer to questions, the Panel noted that London wide comparative crime data could be found on the Metropolitan Police's website. The Love Lane had been chosen for the Summer Light Nights initiative due to issues that had arisen with drugs, alcohol and youths hanging around. In reference to the responsible retailer scheme, work had been undertaken last year to encourage retailers to act responsibly in order to address health issues but it had not been possible to get many to respond. The hope was that retailers who participated in the current scheme would encourage others to follow suit.

The Panel also noted that there had been an increase in the reporting of hate crime. This was a positive development as previously crimes were often not reported as people could feel that they would not be taken seriously. It was agreed that a breakdown of statistics relating to hate crime would be provided to Panel Members.

In respect of Operation Equinox, it was noted that Ipswich had managed to successfully reduce levels of street drinking due to effective engagement with retailers. Panel Members suggested that specific incentives could be provided to encourage retailers to participate. In particular, the feasibility of offering reduced business rates could be examined. The Cabinet Member felt that this would not be possible.

In answer to a question, the Cabinet Member reported that there was so far only one known instance of a borough resident travelling abroad with the intention of joining a radical Islamic group. In terms of violence against women and girls, there were no budgetary reductions that were planned in the near future and the issue remained a very high priority for the borough. There was a need to reach different communities

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that there were within the borough regarding it and efforts were being made to address this.

Hazel Simmonds, the Interim Head of Community Safety reported that the budget for community safety support was around £400k. In addition, there were additional funds that had been obtained externally such as £2 million that had been obtained for the Mac-UK project to address mental health issues amongst young people and funding from MOPAC to deliver a range of projects. There was also funding from Homes for Haringey for the ASBAT team.

AGREED:

1. That a statistical breakdown of hate crimes committed in borough in the last year be provided to Members of the Panel;
2. That further information be provided to Panel Members concerning the responsible retailer scheme; and
3. That a progress report be provided to a future meeting of the Panel on the Prevent initiative.

CSP15. HARINGEY COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

The Panel welcomed Victor Olisa, the Police Borough Commander for Haringey. He reported on the development of the local policing model. The main driver for this had been financial. The Metropolitan Police Service had been required to save £600 million by 2015 as part of the government's first spending review. It was likely that the next spending review would see an additional reduction of approximately £700 million and it would be a massive challenge to achieve this. At the same time, the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) was seeking to make London the safest city in the world.

The Metropolitan Police had been one of the lowest performing police services nationally so it had been necessary for it to improve. The MOPAC had introduced a greater focus on neighbourhoods as well as new targets. These included cutting 7 priority crimes by 20% (the MOPAC 7), increasing public confidence by 20% and cutting costs by 20%. These were to be achieved by 2016.

As part of this, there had been a need identified to improve public access. It was necessary to reduce the number of buildings that the service was responsible for at the same time. There was now only one police station that was open for 24 hours per day and for 7 days per week within the borough. There had previously been three police stations within Haringey that were open for extended hours and, with the exception of Westminster, Haringey had been the only London borough where there was more than one. Accessibility had been improved by enabling people to report crime on-line, developing new contact points and visiting people where necessary.

Additional resources had been directed towards the front line. In particular, wards had been amalgamated to develop neighbourhoods. There were three of these in Haringey. However, neighbourhood Police Officers were now required to investigate low risk crimes which meant that they spent less time on the street due to the processes involved in doing this. In answer to a question, Mr Olisa reported that the

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changes had not impacted on confidence levels. He felt that this was because there was more purposeful contact and improved engagement in following up issues.

Mr Olisa stated that residents had been promised that there would be at least one dedicated Police Constable and Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) in each ward. This promise still stood but there was now local decision making regarding joint patrols between officers from adjacent wards. Consideration was nevertheless being given to increasing the level of visibility. It had been the case that PCSOs would not be replaced if they left but recruitment had resumed and numbers were now increasing. Most vacancies within the service locally had now been filled.

Mr Olisa reported on performance in respect of the MOPAC 7 priority crimes. Burglary had increased and the Police were working with the Council to address the issue, especially in problem areas. They were also focussing on offenders. Many prolific offenders had been jailed in the aftermath of the riots in 2011. They were now being released and returning to committing offences. The Integrated Offender Management scheme had been developed in order to respond to these issues. In terms of criminal damage, there had been a high number of offences reported by residents in the Alexandra ward in the vicinity of Alexandra Palace. Many of these had involved graffiti and one prolific offender had recently been arrested.

He acknowledged that the current priority crime targets would be a challenge to achieve. Of particular note was the increase in violence with injury, which was a concern across London. It was not clear why this had happened but there had been a change in the definition for recording of offences that may have been a factor. It was not necessarily the case that more violence was taking place.

Mr Sygrave complimented that Borough Commander on performance achieved despite the reductions in funding. However, he reported that there were still concerns about the new model of neighbourhood policing, especially in relation to visibility. In addition, there were also concerns about the high turnover of staff. In particular, all three neighbourhood inspectors were changing. When staff were promoted, they normally left the borough.

Mr Olisa stated that he understood concerns regarding visibility. It would be better if there were more dedicated officers within wards but they would have to come from somewhere else. In particular, it was crucial that there were enough officers to provide an emergency response. In addition, neighbourhood officers were required to follow up low level offences and this required a lot of paperwork. This was necessary in order to ensure accountability but consideration was being given to the use of technology to speed processes up. There had been investment in new technology and this included the trialling of the use of iPads. The issue of turnover was difficult to address. Chief inspectors were moved across the borough to enable them to develop experience. In addition, it would be difficult to stand in the way of officers who wished to progress and develop their careers further. In answer to a question, Mr Olisa reported that a site for a contact point in Muswell Hill was still to be identified.

Mr Olisa reported that performance figures in respect of confidence were nevertheless encouraging, particularly in respect of people who felt that they were given fair treatment by the Police. Despite overall performance figures being good 18 months ago, levels in confidence were only 50%. Comparative data showed the borough was

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performing well in respect of this which, bearing in mind historical issues, was very welcome.

In respect of Special Constables, they were required to work 16 hours per month. However, it had been found that a significant percentage had not worked for over a year and this had now been addressed. Although there were now fewer of them, they were required to attend regularly and the vast majority were doing so. In answer to a question, he reported that the vacancy rate would soon be down to 1%.

The Chair thanked Mr Olisa. She noted that there was still concerns regarding the neighbourhood policing model and felt that there should be further discussion of the issues in due course. She welcomed the reduced number of vacancies.

The Panel commented that the improvement in the figures for confidence was a significant achievement. They felt that the increases in levels of reported crime were not necessarily all indicative of there being more offences but might be linked to there being an increased likelihood of people reporting crime.

AGREED:

1. That a report on the outcome of Operation Equinox in Haringey be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel; and
2. That a further report be made to a future meeting of the Panel on progress of the Neighbourhood Policing Model.

Clr Barbara Blake
Chair

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**MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY SCRUTINY PANEL
WEDNESDAY, 10 DECEMBER 2014**

Councillors B Blake (Chair), Gunes, Hare, Newton and Wright

CSP21. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Gallagher and Jogee and Mr Sygrave (co-opted Member)

CSP22. URGENT BUSINESS

The papers in relation to agenda item 5 (Scrutiny of the Medium Term Financial Strategy) were admitted as a late item of urgent business as they needed to include information regarding proposals for consideration by the Cabinet which were not available for release until after the agenda for the Panel had been circulated.

CSP23. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

CSP24. DEPUTATIONS/ PETITIONS/ PRESENTATIONS/ QUESTIONS

None.

CSP25. SCRUTINY OF THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The Panel considered the budget proposals contained within the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) covered within the terms of reference for the Panel as follows:

Reference 31: Residential Street Cleaning

Panel Members expressed concern that the reduction in the level of street sweeping might impact on levels of cleanliness. It was noted that the service had comprehensive information available regarding cleanliness levels in the borough and there were clear differences between areas. Consideration was therefore being given to where savings could safely be made without adversely affecting levels of cleanliness. The proposal was to introduce a litter picking service which could cover a far larger area in a day than sweeping. Streets would nevertheless get both litter picking and sweeping. It was anticipated that the changes would lead to a more consistent level of cleanliness.

Panel Members felt that money should be invested in publicising the cost of littering and other measures to prevent it occurring. It was important that civic pride be developed as part of this. Residents soon became aware of any deterioration in cleanliness. The arguments in favour of introducing litter picking appeared persuasive but Panel Members would want to see evidence that it was effective in practice.

The Assistant Director stated that the service would look at what others boroughs did and adopt of more pro-active approach. The vast majority of people viewed littering as unacceptable though.

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The Panel noted that the proposals were being developed in consultation with Veolia. The Assistant Director reported that incorporating feedback from local residents and ward Councillors into plans could potentially be the next stage of development.

AGREED:

That information regarding comparative level of cleanliness of different parts of the borough be shared with Panel Members.

32: Borough wide sweeping reductions

Panel Members were concerned that this proposal might impact negatively on the level of cleanliness of town centres and that this might adversely affect local businesses. The Assistant Director reported that there were no plans to change the cleaning of town centres at the moment other than the introduction of litter picking.

33: Removal of Recycling Bring Sites

The Panel noted that sites for charitable collections of shoes and clothing would not be affected by the proposals.

35; Reorganisation of the Community Safety and Anti-Social Behaviour Team (ASBAT)

The Panel stated that the service was very important to residents and were concerned that the budget reductions might impact adversely on the service that they received.

The Cabinet Member for Communities reported that the aim was to make the service more efficient by bringing together a number of teams that had responsibility for enforcement. The Assistant Director for Environmental Services and Community Safety reported that the reductions in staff would be at managerial level. The intention was to offer a broader anti social behaviour function that also included noise and street enforcement and other activities. Staff would have a range of enforcement capabilities. No front line staff would be affected by the proposals and the impact of the changes would be monitored.

Panel Members asked what action was being taken to encourage people to improve behaviour. The Assistant Director reported that this could be addressed by developing a greater level of pride amongst residents for their area. However, this was not necessarily easy to achieve across the borough. Communication was important and, in particular, promoting the message that people would be prosecuted if necessary if they committed anti social behaviour. Some excellent results had already been achieved by the ASBAT and publicising successes acted as a deterrent to others through increasing the perception of risk.

The Panel noted that Estate Managers already addressed issues regarding behaviour with tenants and intervened, where appropriate, at an early stage. The thresholds for the ASBAT were quite high and a softer approach to addressing issues was used in the first instance.

36; Reorganisation of part of the Neighbourhood Action Team

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The Assistant Director reported that it was proposed to pool all street enforcement functions as part of a new delivery model. A new role would be designed for staff that would involve them concentrating solely on issuing fixed penalty notices. Research had been undertaken with other local authorities on how they provided similar services. Based on this, it was anticipated that the issuing of fixed penalty notices would increase and that they would help cover the cost of the team.

The Panel noted that the service currently issued 1200 notices per year. Other boroughs that had teams that were focussed solely on enforcement issued up to 5000 per year. Increasing the number of notices issued would increase the perception of risk amongst people who might be tempted to commit offences.

Panel Members commented that it was possible that the swift removal of dumped items might encourage people to fly tip. It was noted that various methods could be used to try and encourage behavioural change and that appropriate options would be explored by the service.

AGREED:

That statistics regarding the number of reports of fly tipping that had been received would be shared with the Panel.

37; Restructure of the Emergency Planning Team

The Cabinet Member for Communities reported that the Emergency Planning Team were responsible for a number of functions, including the setting up of Community Assistance Centres when necessary. Pan London discussions were taking place regarding the way that emergency planning was undertaken and it was possible that it would have changed by the time that the savings were required to be implemented. The Assistant Director reported that the team was small but there were a large number of other officers who provided assistance when required.

38; Improved Street Lighting – LED Investment

The Panel noted that the investment would cover the remainder of street lighting i.e. that which not already LED. The Panel also suggested that old lamp standards may have re-sale value that the Council could exploit.

39: Future of Wolves Lane Nursery Site

The Cabinet Member reported that the provision of alternative facilities was being considered as well as staffing issues. In addition, alternative options for the people with learning disabilities who used the site were also being looked at.

The Panel noted that funding came from a range of sources. The intention was to continue the service from another site. There were no staff reductions involved in the proposal.

Panel Members felt that the service was of social value to the community and were concerned that this might potentially be diminished.

AGREED:

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That a report back on progress with the implementation of the proposal be made to the Panel in due course and that a visit for Panel Members be arranged to the site.

40: Closure of Park View Road Re-use and Recycling Centre

The Panel noted that most boroughs only had one centre. Park View was comparatively small. Users of the site would be notified of alternative options when it was closed, including those in other boroughs.

41: Increased Income from Parks Events and 28: Efficiency Savings and Delivery Review of Parks

Panel Members stated that Parks Forums had expressed concerns regarding the reduced staffing levels in parks. The Panel noted that the proposals entailed reductions in the back office for allotments through a parks management reduction in year 1 and a back office reduction in year 3. The future of allotments was likely to be based on self management.

The Cabinet Member stated that the increased income from events was helping to maintain the service. The Finsbury Park Stakeholder Group had proven to be successful and there were areas where there was consensus. He wanted the Stakeholder Group to improve and include the neighbouring boroughs of Hackney and Islington so that a joint approach could be agreed. Concert promoters were required to observe licensing conditions and any breaches would be acted upon.

The Panel noted the proposals were within the existing policy and only two large events had taken place in the current year. Four would be required to achieve the savings. Officers considered that it would be possible to reduce the amount of time allowed to promoters for set up and take down.

42: Increased Income from Licensing and Enforcement Action

The Panel noted that services such as pest control operated in a commercial environment and therefore had to be mindful of what others charged. This had been taken into account in the proposals.

43: Increase in Parking Charges, 44: Increased Enforcement of Moving Traffic Offences, 45: Delivery of Parking Plan Including Expansion of CPZs

Panel Members expressed concern at the possible implications for town centres of increasing parking charges as this might deter visitors. In addition, they felt that any additional use of bailiffs should be handled sensitively.

The Cabinet Member for Environment stated that the service had difficult choices to make. The rates of parking charges that were being proposed were not above that of statistical neighbours and the changes would bring them into line with them. Some of the Council's car parks were very busy whilst others were under used. He would be happy to undertake a joint piece of work on the issue with the Panel on the issue.

The Panel noted that there had been no increases since 2011 and the proposed increase was merely to keep up with inflation. There was a particular issue with the

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lack of availability of parking spaces. In respect of bailiffs, they were only employed as a last resort. The intention was to improve recovery levels by improving internal processes.

The Cabinet Member stated that the issue of parking charges was controversial. Some Councils had provided a limited amount of free time but had found that there had been no evidence of greater footfall. London Councils had undertaken work on the issue and had found that the attractiveness of shops was more of an issue for visitors than the price of parking. Additional evidence would nevertheless be welcome.

AGREED:

That the Panel consider the issue of parking charges as a potential future in-depth project.

General

The Panel felt that the MTFs proposals had been presented in an interesting and thoughtful way. The proposals were also clear within the documentation.

CSP26. WORK PLAN

AGREED:

That the future work plan for the Panel be noted.

**Clr Barbara Blake
Chair**

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Haringey Council

Report for:	Environment Services and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel 27 January 2015	Item Number:	
Title:	Street cleansing: Current performance		
Report Authorised by:	Stephen McDonnell, Assistant Director of Environment and Community Safety		
Lead Officer:	Michael McNicholas – Neighbourhood Action Team Manager		
Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions: Non Key		

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report sets out the details of street cleansing performance during the period September to November 2014. The key current service delivery issues are highlighted together with the action being taken to address these.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

- 2.1 Since becoming Cabinet Member for Environment I have become acutely aware that whilst the borough wide street cleansing performance statistics are good, there has been some variability of performance in different wards. I believe that within current resources more successful outcomes can be achieved for those living and working in the borough, including with the street cleansing and waste collection operations. I look forward to sharing my thoughts with the Panel and I also welcome the Panel's views.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the panel consider the contents of this report and comment as on current street cleansing service performance and the delivery issues presently being addressed by the council.



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4. Alternative options considered

- 4.1 The council's street cleansing service is provided by Veolia following the competitive tendering of the council's waste and street cleansing services in 2010. Procurement was by way of competitive dialogue, with the final agreed specific service secured through contact setting out service requirements.

5. Background information

- 5.1 The performance of both the council waste collection and street cleansing services is subject to regular review at monthly council/contractor officer liaison meetings and at quarterly Waste Contract Partnership Board meetings, chaired by the Cabinet Member for Environment. Both meetings receive detailed service performance information on waste collection and street cleansing services and a copy of the latest performance statistics for street cleansing are shown in the appendix to this report.
- 5.2 The principal measure for street cleansing performance is the NI195 national indicator for litter and detritus. Performance is assessed by random inspections carried out by the council's Neighbourhood Action Officers and the results for the last 3 years are shown in Appendix 1, figures 1 & 2. Contractual strategic performance targets are set as % failure levels below which performance should lie (the lower the % the better the performance). Inspection of the graphs shows that current litter and detritus performance are within target. The most recent survey (80 inspections in November) showed litter performance at 3% and detritus at 1% against the 2014/15 target level of litter 7% and detritus 11%. The drop in litter performance in August and September are believed to be linked to the use of higher numbers of temporary cleansing operatives during this period. In response to this Veolia deployment will be more carefully managed to ensure experienced operatives are deployed to the most challenging areas. Also the monitoring methods used by the council have been adapted to try and ensure that such a problem is more quickly detected and rectified.
- 5.3 The two other NI195 indicators we monitor are graffiti and fly posting, the results for the last 3 years are shown in Appendix 1, figures 3 & 4. Performance for graffiti remains consistently good. Performance for fly-posting has been above target on 22 out of 29 previous months. The fly posting figures include the small business-card size emergency window replacement stickers which appear on the window frames of many retail premises throughout the borough. Dealing with these stickers through enforcement against those responsible has proved difficult as those responsible are not easily traced. The Neighbourhood Action Team has considered other ways to resolve this problem, for example by carrying out a one-off clean and then making business occupiers responsible for maintaining sticker-free shop-front. This work is resource intensive and consideration will need to be given to how this work will be prioritised to achieve better long term performance.



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- 5.4 Rolling twelve month NI195 performance figures by individual ward are shown in Appendix 1, figure 5. This shows that;
- Litter targets have been met in 16 wards, the exceptions are Woodside, Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane wards;
 - Detritus targets have been met in all wards;
 - Graffiti targets have been met in all wards; and
 - Fly-posting targets have been met in 12 out of 19 wards.
- 5.5 Street cleansing complaints have been at a higher level during the period September to November 2014 than for the previous 18 months, details are shown in Appendix 1, figure 6. This increase mirrors the reduced level of litter NI195 performance as set out in paragraph 5.2 above. Historically, street cleansing complaints tend to be higher at this time of year, most likely linked to the impact of leaf fall on normal street cleansing operations.
- 5.6 Fly-tipping continues to be a significant problem. The level of fly-tip reporting by residents peaked in September 2014 as shown in Appendix 1, figure 6. It declined in October and November 2014 but the year to date performance remains well ahead of the 2014/15 target of 450 resident reports per month. The council is continuing to pursue a fly tip action plan with a focus of inspection, door knocking and enforcement at 60 fly tipping hot spot locations . As part of an on-going programme of work 34 fly tipping hot spot locations have been addressed since February 2014. So far 25 sites have been successfully resolved. Additional actions are being considered at the 9 sites that remain unresolved, including the use of mobile CCTV cameras.
- 5.7 In order to improve cleansing performance a number of initiatives have been introduced during the period, including:
- (i) A trial of new tighter timed collection arrangements has commenced in High Roads N15, N17 and N22 to reduce the amount time that waste from flats above shops and businesses is present on streets;
 - (ii) As part of the trial drop boxes for street cleansing sacks have been installed to reduce the impact of sweeping bags on the appearance of the street and new dual litter bins with recycling facility in have been installed;
 - (iii) Enforcement of new timed collections provisions has been prioritised;
 - (iv) Reorganisation of existing sweeper resources to provide a bespoke branded Tottenham High Road cleansing team supported by a new, dedicated sweep support vehicle.

The results of the trial of new tighter timed collections will be used to inform the roll out of similar arrangements to other town centres in the borough.



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5.8 As part of its Medium Term Financial Plan the council is presently reviewing the future funding of all services. The implications of this for the street cleansing service will not be known until later this year.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

6.1 There are no specific financial implications arising from this report. The operational changes detailed in 5.7 above are being managed within existing budgets, utilising the Performance Management Fund for non-recurrent expenditure.

7. Comments of the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal implications

7.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal has been consulted on this report and comments that there are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 The actions set out in this report are designed to deliver consistently good standards of cleanliness across the whole of Haringey.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 Not applicable.

10. Policy Implication

10.1 The actions set out in this report are aligned to Council Priority 3 – a clean and safe borough where people are proud to live.

11. Reasons for Decision

11.1 It is for the Panel to make any specific recommendations having considered the contents of this report.

12. Use of Appendices

12.1 The attached appendix sets out the council's latest street cleansing performance statistics.

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

13.1 None.

Street cleansing current performance report – 27.1.15, Appendix 1

Figure 1 NI 195 litter scores, April 2012 to November 2014 (based on LBH monitoring)

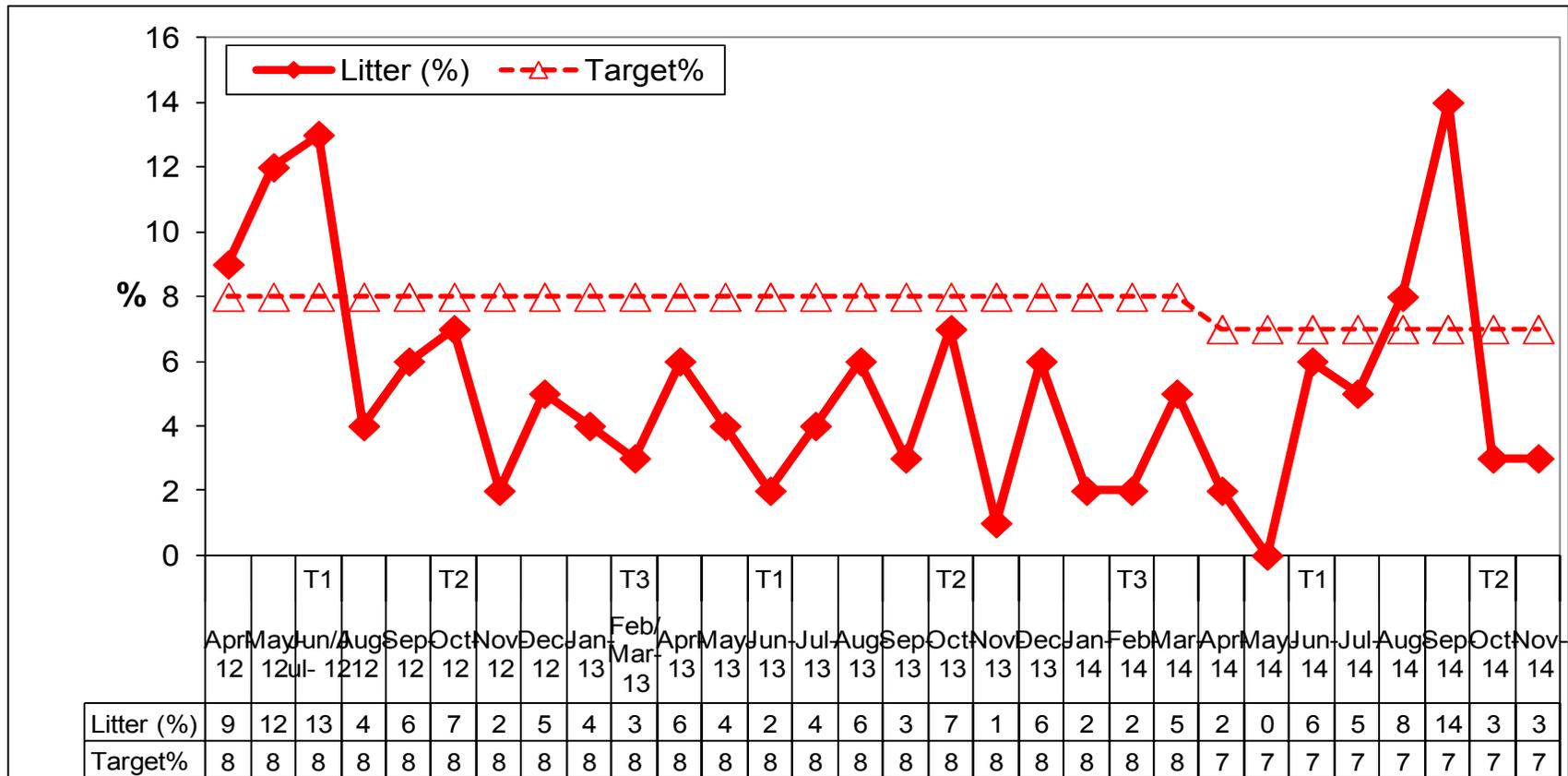


Figure 2 – NI 195 detritus scores, April 2012 to November 2014 (based on LBH monitoring)

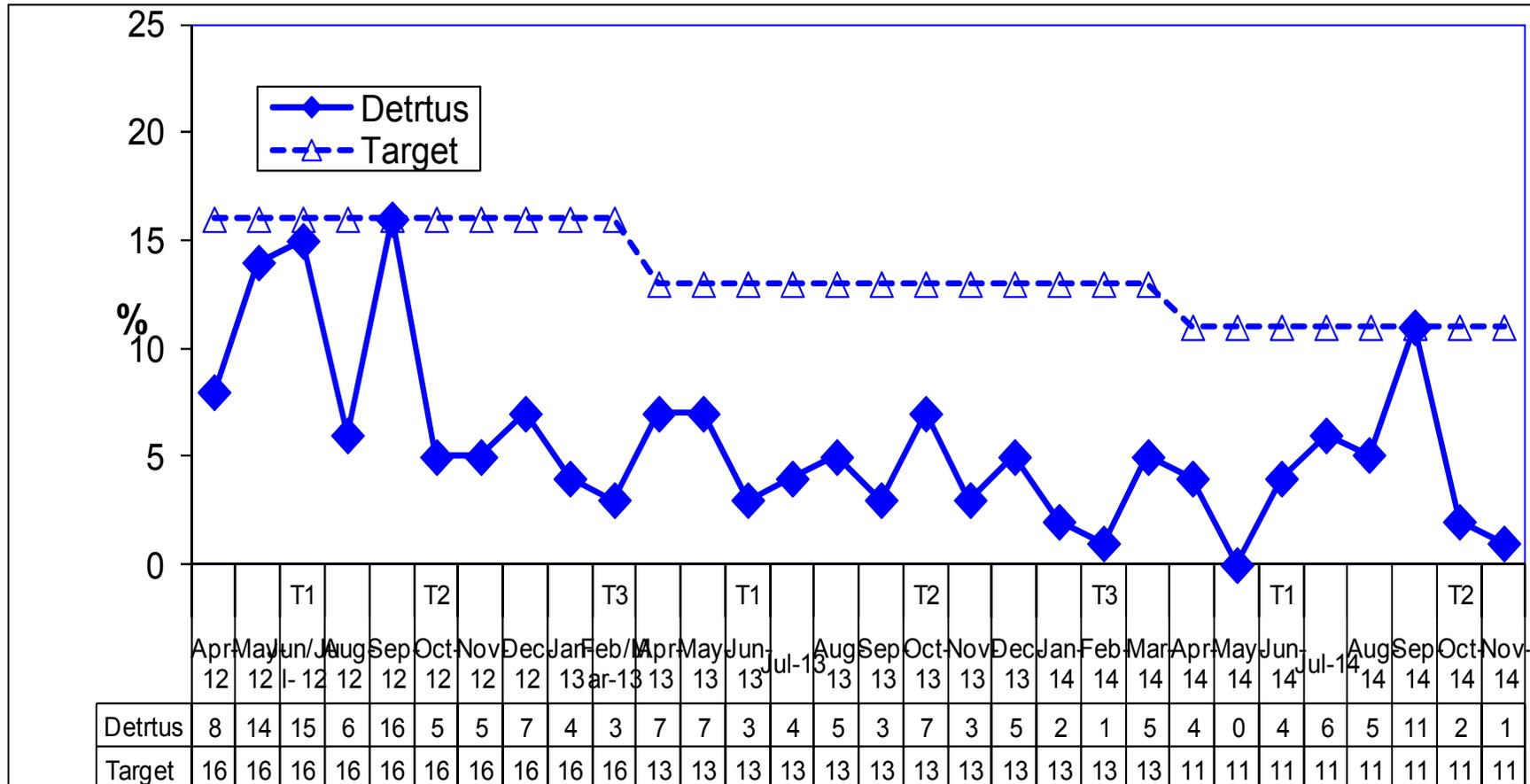


Figure 3 – NI 195 graffiti scores, April 2012 to November 2014 (based on LBH monitoring)

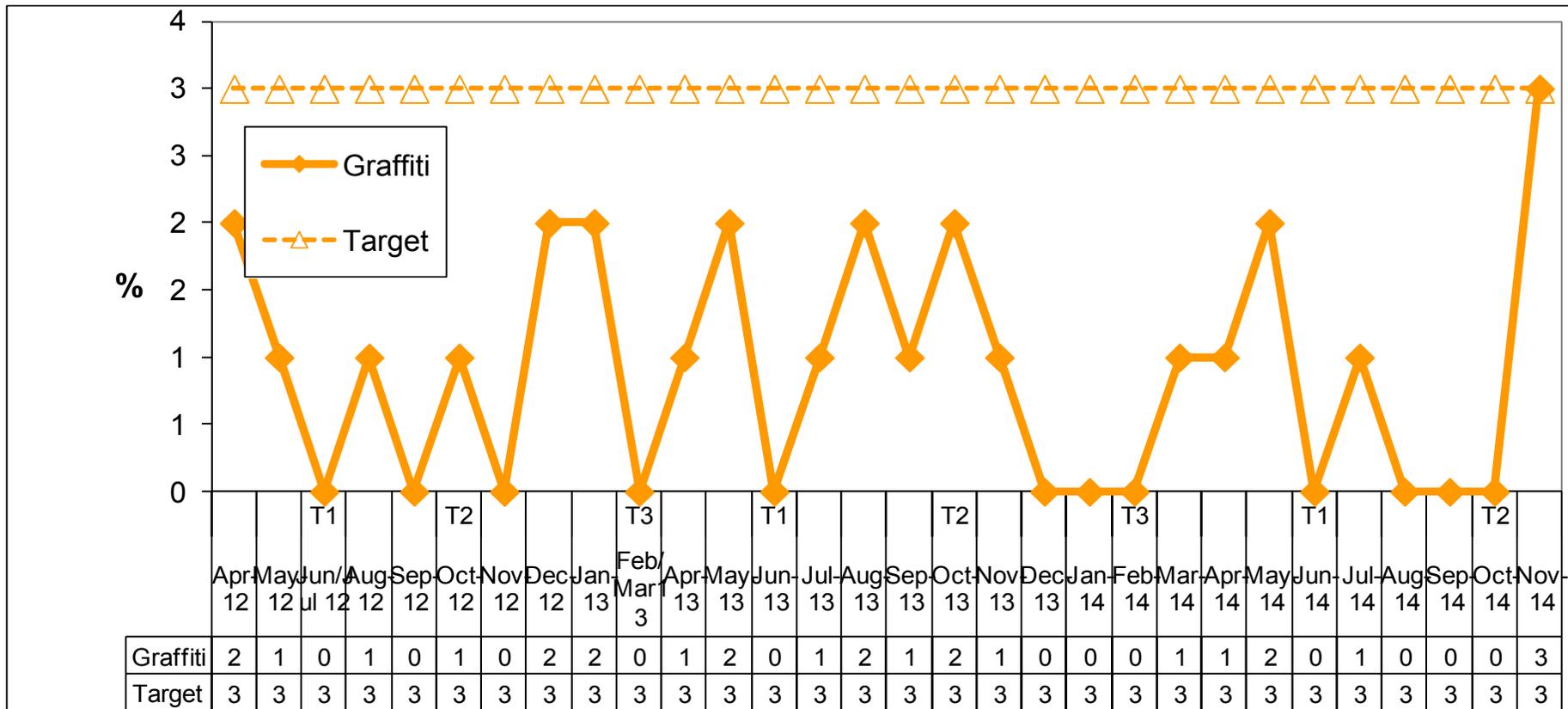
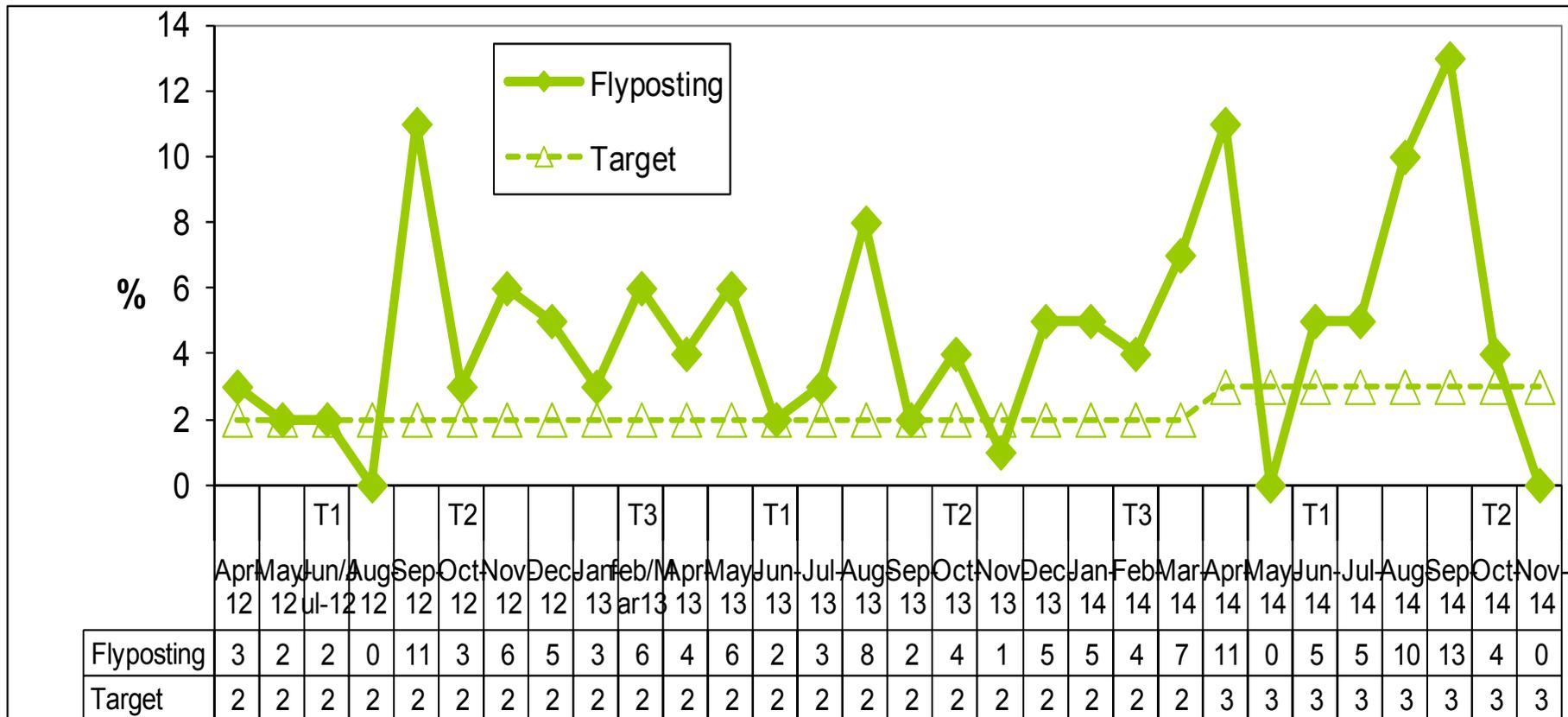


Figure 4 – NI 195 fly-posting scores, April 2012 to November 2014 (based on LBH monitoring)




Haringey Council

Figure 5 - NI195 rolling 12 month ward performance December 2013 to November 2014. The cells highlighted in green indicate the ward where contractual performance targets are being achieved. The cells highlighted in red indicate the wards where contractual performance targets are not being achieved. (Based on LBH monitoring)

Ward	Number of NI195 inspections rolling 12 month period to November 2014	NI195 Litter score %	NI195 Litter Target %	NI195 Detritus score %	NI 195 Detritus Target %	NI195 Graffiti score %	NI 195 Graffiti Target %	NI195 Fly posting score %	NI 195 Fly posting Target %
Alexandra	96	1	7	1	11	1	3	0	3
Fortis Green	87	0	7	2	11	1	3	0	3
Highgate	90	1	7	3	11	1	3	0	3
Muswell Hill	88	3	7	1	11	0	3	2	3
Bounds Green	117	4	7	4	11	0	3	1	3
Noel Park	131	2	7	1	11	0	3	1	3
Woodside	125	10	7	3	11	0	3	12	3
Bruce Grove	24	0	7	2	11	0	3	38	3
West Green	64	2	7	0	11	0	3	7	3
Crouch End	69	1	7	1	11	1	3	0	3
Hornsey	118	1	7	1	11	0	3	1	3
Stroud Green	99	0	7	0	11	0	3	0	3
Harringay	51	3	7	2	11	0	3	9	3
St Anns	127	6	7	3	11	0	3	6	3
Northumberland Park	157	11	7	6	11	0	3	18	3
White Hart Lane	132	9	7	11	11	0	3	14	3
Seven Sisters	187	5	7	4	11	2	3	1	3
Tottenham Green	106	6	7	8	11	1	3	3	3
Tottenham Hale	46	0	7	0	11	3	3	0	3



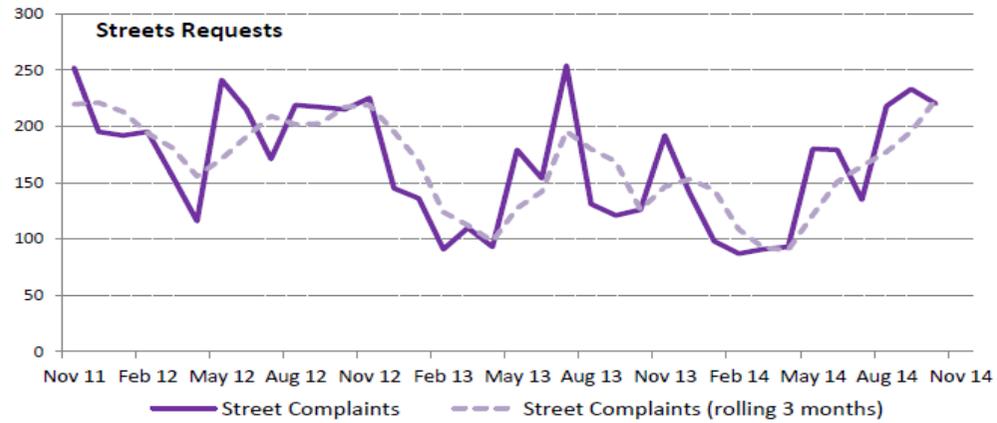
Figure 6 - levels of street cleansing complaints from November 2011 to November 2014 (produced by Veolia)

STREET CLEANSING

Requests



■ **Requests**



■ **Comparison Y1 - Y3**

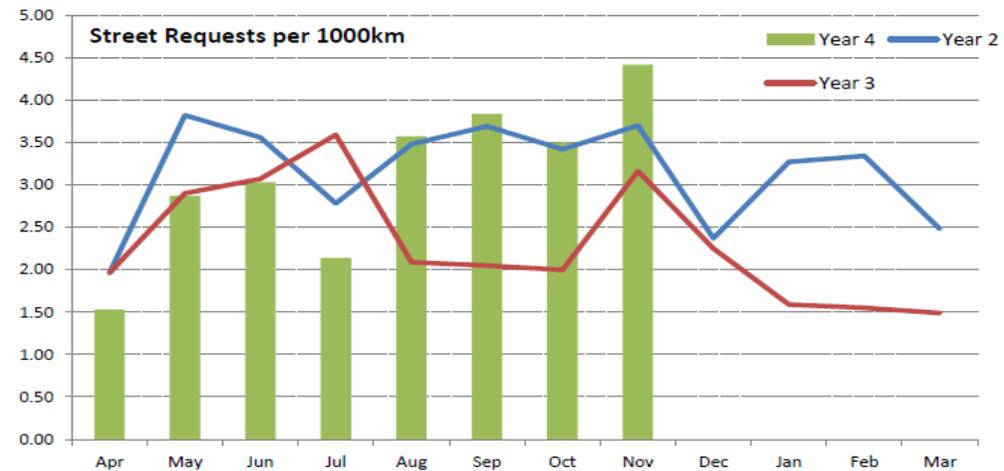
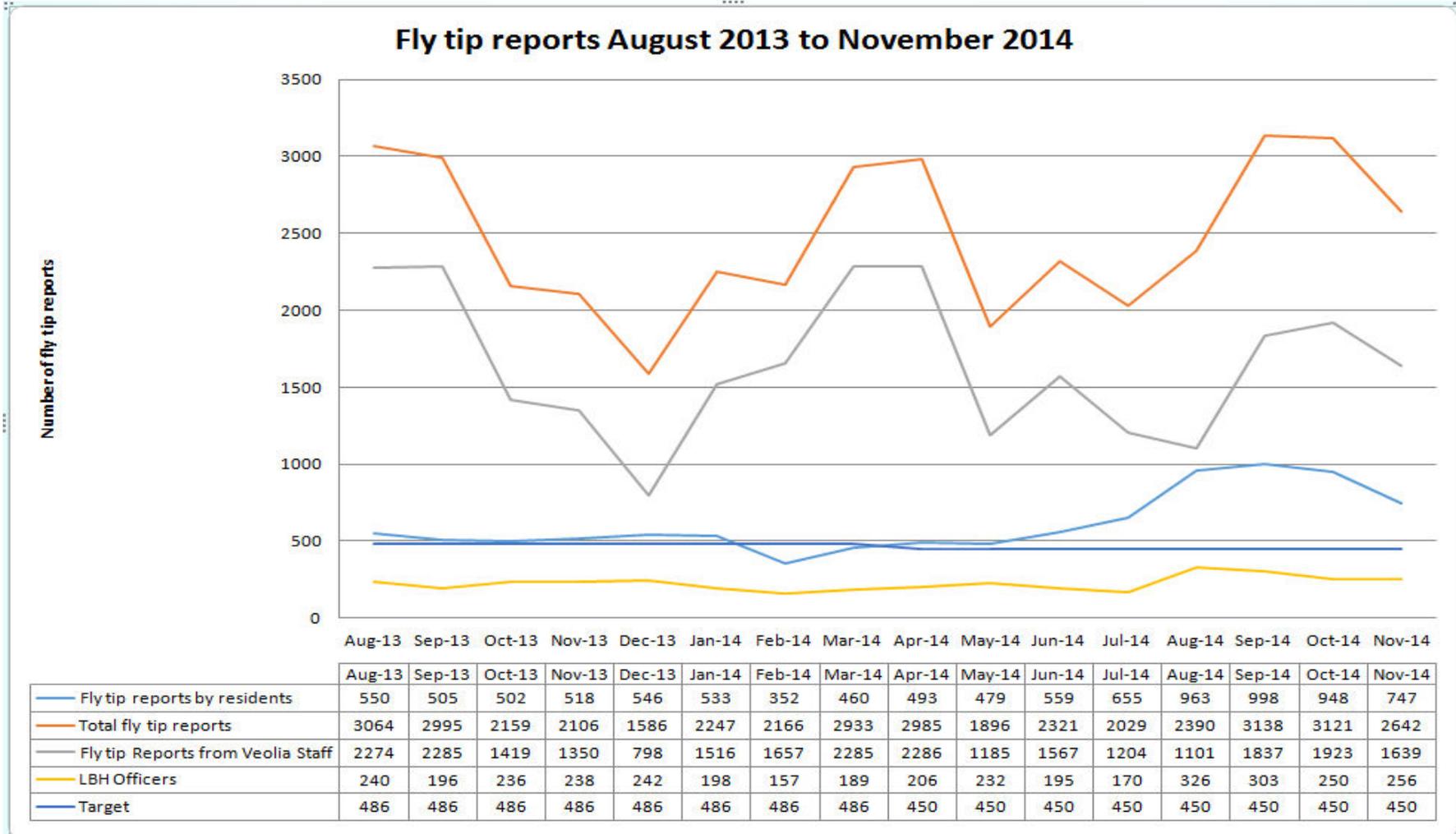




Figure 7 - number of fly tips reported by residents, Council staff and Veolia staff (note: contractual target is the number of fly tips reported by residents)



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Haringey Council

Report for:	Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel January 2015	Item Number:	
Title:	Waste and Recycling: Current performance		
Report Authorised by:	Stephen McDonnell, Assistant Director Environment Services and Community Safety		
Lead Officer:	Tom Hemming, Waste Strategy Manager		
Ward(s) affected:	All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions:	Non Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report sets out the year-to-date performance of the council's waste and recycling services. The key current service delivery issues are highlighted together with the action being taken to pursue these.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1 This report sets out key performance statistics for the council's waste collection and recycling services. While the majority of the performance statistics compare favourably with set targets, there is more to be done to ensure future recycling targets are achieved and service standards are maintained and improved where necessary.

2.2 The principal purpose of this report is however to provide the Panel with current service performance data to enable it to constructively challenge performance and suggest specific areas that might benefit from further examination or indeed a change of approach.



3. Recommendations

3.1 That the panel consider the contents of this report and comment as necessary on current waste collection and recycling service performance and the delivery issues presently being addressed by the council.

4. Alternative options considered

4.1 None. The council's waste and recycling services are provided by Veolia following a competitive tendering of the services in 2010. Procurement was by way of competitive dialogue, with the final agreed service secured through contact setting out specific service requirements.

5. Background information

- 5.1 The performance of both the council waste collection and street cleansing services is subject to regular review at monthly council/contractor officer liaison meetings and at quarterly Waste Contract Partnership Board meetings, chaired by the Cabinet Member for Environment. Both meetings receive detailed service performance information on waste collection and street cleansing services and a copy of the latest performance statistics for waste collection and recycling are shown in the appendix to this report.
- 5.2 Reported missed refuse and dry recycling collection levels are below the current year's contractual ceiling of 90 per 100,000 properties. Performance for missed refuse collections has improved since June/July (when Veolia's HGV drivers were required to complete Certificate of Professional Competence (CPC) driver training and replacement with agency drivers had an impact on service delivery, as previously reported to the Panel) and remains favourable when compared with 2013/14 performance. Missed dry recycling, food and green waste collections have similarly reduced since the summer months. However, it is noted that 14/15 levels compare less favourably to 13/14 performance (Figure 1). This will continue to be closely monitored through the monthly liaison meetings.
- 5.3 Complaints to Veolia's contact centre generally fell to an all time low during 2013. Having increased through the first half of this year the figures are decreasing and are back to levels at the end of 2013/14 (Figure 2). While the latest figures indicate that the position has been stabilised, refuse and dry recycling collections will continue be closely monitored through the monthly liaison meetings.
- 5.4 The recycling out-turn for 2013/14 was 36.5%, 1.1% ahead of the target of 35.4% for that year (Figure 3). The target for 2014/15 is 37.0%. As can be seen from the latest performance figures, the year to date figure as of November is exceeding this



Haringey Council

year's target, approaching 38%. The required increase in recycling is being driven by a recycling action plan led by Veolia and supported by council officers. Specific increases are being sought in food waste and dry recycling on estates, through the roll out of new food collections to all estates/blocks of flats in the borough that has been in progress during the last 6 months. This has been accompanied by door-knocking and the distribution of reusable sacks for dry recycling to all estates households. Other activities include continued separation of recycling from street cleansing and the introduction of dual recycling/waste litter bins on high roads.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

6.1 There are no specific financial implications arising from this report.

7. Comments of the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal implications

7.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal has been consulted on this report and comments that are no specific legal implications.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

8.1 There are no particular equality or community cohesion implications arising from this report.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 There are no particular procurement implications arising from this report.

10. Policy Implication

10.1 The provision of a cleaner, greener environment and safer streets is a current Corporate Plan priority.

11. Reasons for Decision

11.1 It is for the Panel to make any specific recommendations having considered the contents of this report.

12. Use of Appendices



Haringey Council

12.1. The attached appendix sets out the council's latest waste and recycling performance statistics.

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

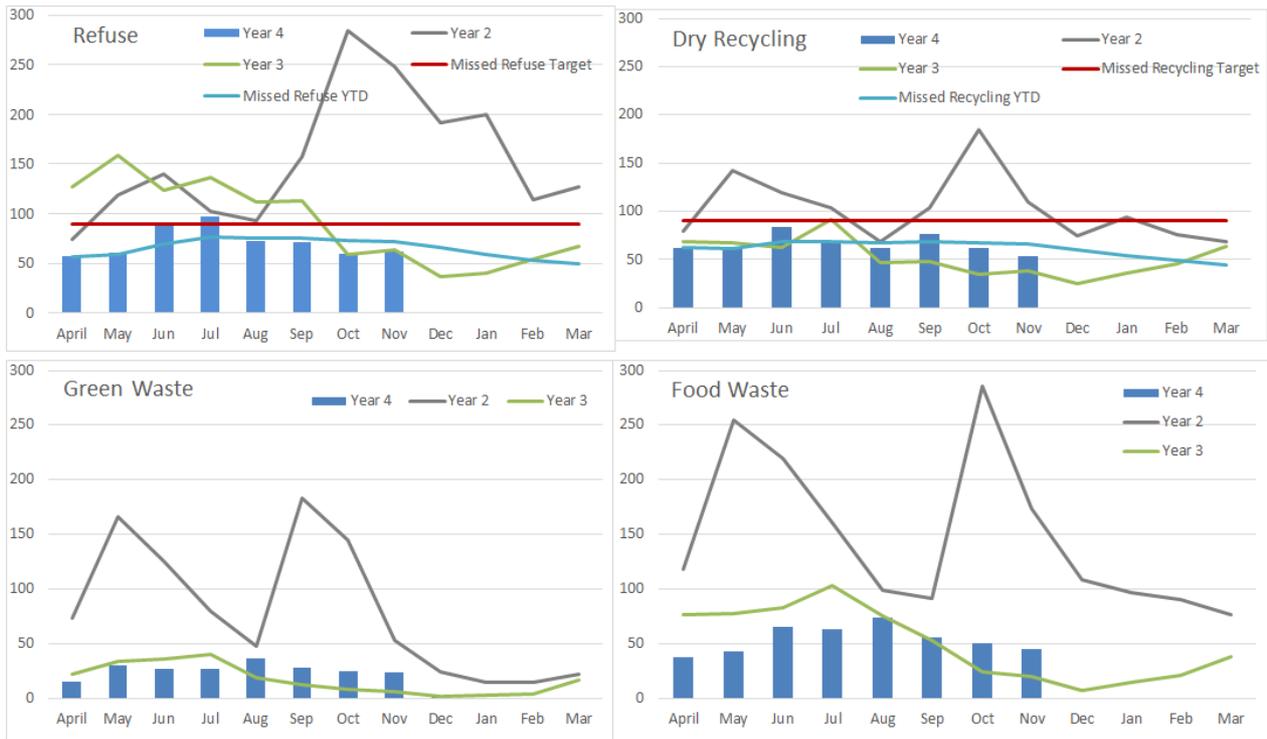
13.1 None.



Haringey Council

Appendix – Waste and Recycling

Figure 1. The graph below shows the number of reported missed refuse and recycling collections. The 2014-15 missed collection contractual target is 90 per 100,000 properties.





Haringey Council

Figure 2. The graph below shows the monthly numbers of waste collection complaints reported to the Veolia Contact Centre from year 2 (2012-13) of the contract to year 4 (2014-15).

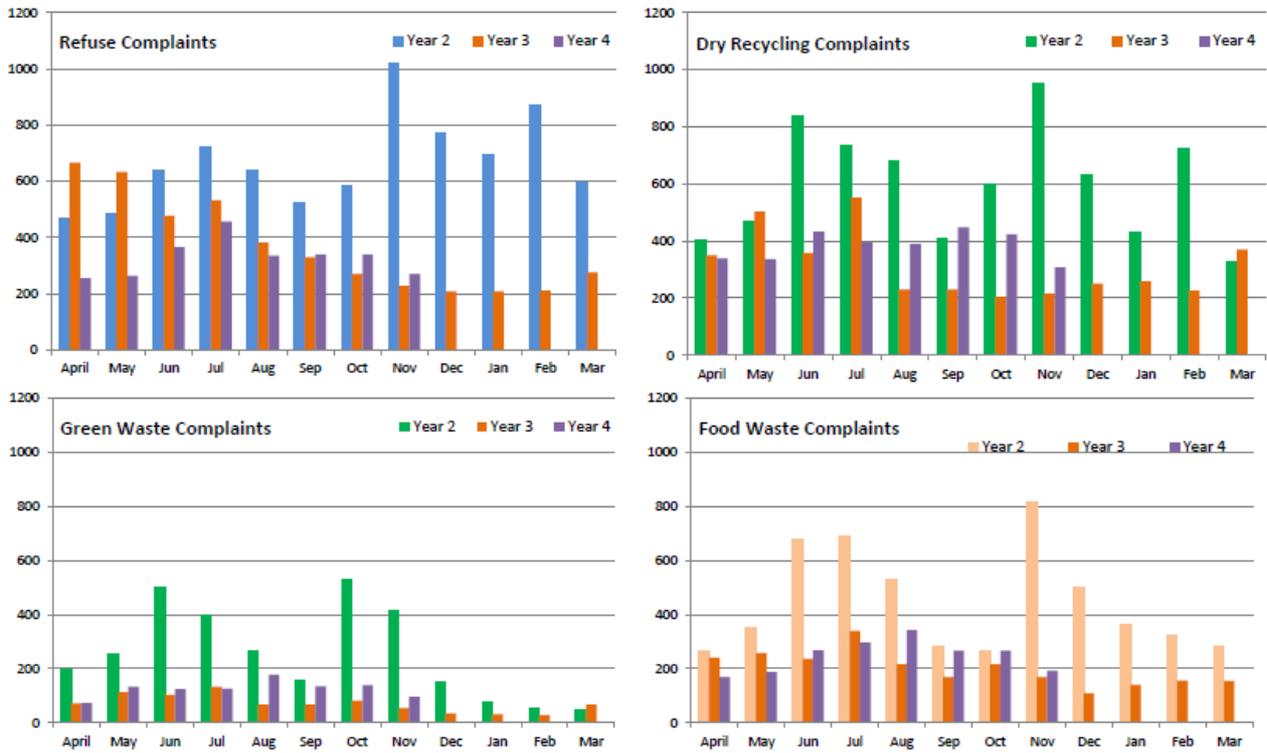
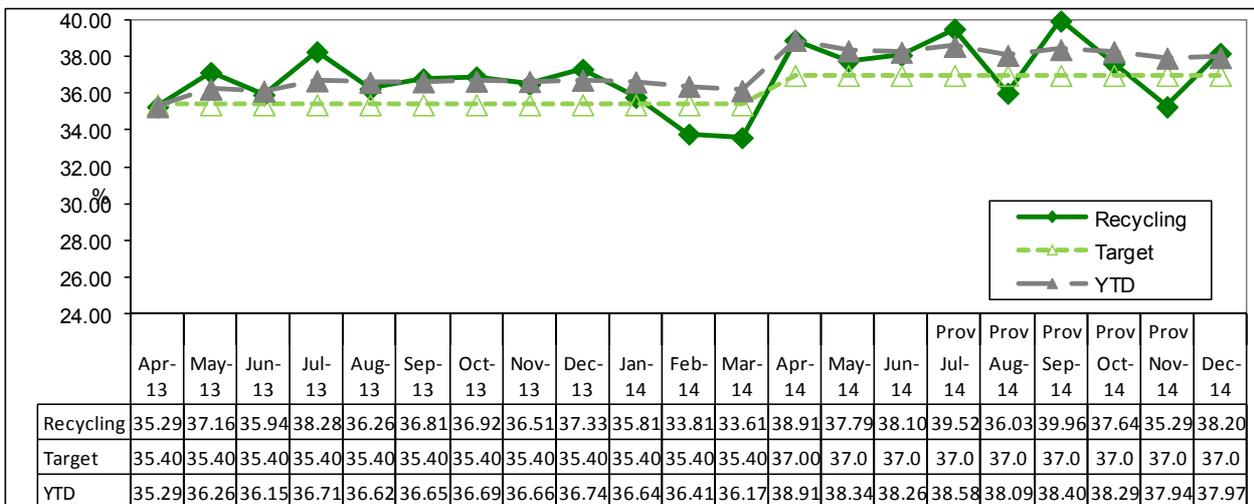


Figure 3. The graph below shows the recycling performance from April 2013 to December 2014.





Haringey Council

Report for:	Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel 27 January 2015	Item Number:	
Title:	Air Quality: How the Council Addresses the Issue of Air Quality and an Update on Air Quality Actions.		
Report Authorised by:	Stephen McDonnell, Assistant Director of Environment and Community Safety		
Lead Officer:	Alison Bell – Lead officer – Pollution.		
Ward(s) affected:	All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions:	Non Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This document details what the council has done and is doing to address the issue of poor air quality in its area. A brief narration of historical air quality work in Haringey including the Council's Air Quality Action Plan is considered; together with the actions and projects the council has recently delivered and those currently in progress towards improving air quality in its area.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

- 2.1 Haringey, like most other London boroughs and urban areas, experiences poor air quality, the main contributor being road traffic. Air pollution in Haringey is largely due to the vast number of vehicles that travel through the borough and the dense network of roads and buildings which not only emit pollution, but also prevent pollution from dispersing. The current AQAP 2011 – 2018 outlines how Haringey intends to fulfil obligations for air quality management and how we will monitor the effectiveness of the measures introduced. This will be achieved by providing pollution information through monitoring, awareness in schools and promoting reduced car use.



Haringey Council

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the panel consider the contents of this report and comment as necessary on air quality improvements being implemented by the council and the delivery of issues presently being addressed by the council.

4. Alternative options considered

- 4.1 No other options considered

5.0 Historical information

- 5.1 Air pollution monitoring started in Haringey in 1998. It is continuing today. There are two continuous analysers which are part of the defra national network. In addition diffusion tubes are located across the borough.
- 5.2 In 2002 the council designated the whole borough an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for the pollutants of PM10 (respirable dust) and NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide). As required the council's published its first Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in 2003.

As the council has an AQMA and an AQAP, the Council is obligated to report annually to Defra and the GLA on air quality in its area. The following documents have been submitted to both defra and the GLA to fulfil the requirements of Part IV of the Environment Act 2005:

- an Updating and Screening Assessment (2003)
- an Action Plan Progress Report (2004),
- an Air Quality progress report and review and assessment report (2005)
- an Updating and screening assessment (2006) & Air Quality Progress Report (2006),
- an Air Quality Progress Report and Review and Assessment Report (2007)
- and a Review and Assessment Report and Air Quality Action Plan Progress Report (2008).
- an Updating and Screening Assessment (2009);

In 2009, the North London Air Quality cluster group secured funding to commission an update of AQ modelling of its area, including Haringey.

- a revised and updated Air Quality Action Plan (2010),
- an Air Quality Progress Report and Review and Assessment Report (2010),
- an Updating and Screening Assessment (2011);
- an Air Quality progress report (2012) and Action Plan Update (2012)
- an Air Quality Progress Report and Air Quality Action Plan Update (2013).



Haringey Council

These reports, together with further information are available at:
www.haringey.gov.uk/airquality

To date all reports have been accepted by both GLA and Defra.

The council is fulfilling its legislative requirements.

5.3 In 2011 following consultation; the council published an updated AQAP. The table of agreed actions are appended – **Appendix 1**. Haringey is required to report on its Air Quality Action Plan measures annually; included as part of the above reports. The AQAP table provides an update on progress with each action to December 2013.

Update on Air Quality Actions

5.4 The council has made a commitment, in its Air Quality Action Plan to ***‘raise awareness of air quality issues through working with local schools and linking measures that reduce air pollution with other environmental issues’***. A commitment is also made to raise awareness of air pollution in the Council’s ‘Sustainable Modes of Travel to School Strategy’. The Council has also confirmed its commitment to the Mayor of London’s Clean Air Borough Campaign and through the Air Quality Action Plan works towards improving air quality in Haringey.

5.5 Defra capital funding for Air Quality improvements has, until recently been via a bidding process. Funding for air quality improvements for London boroughs has been devolved to the GLA, who in 2013, launched the Mayors Air Quality Fund to mark the EU Year of Air. In order to access the fund, boroughs had to commit to improving air quality. A letter was sent from the Leader of the Council to the Mayor of London confirming Haringey’s commitment to improving air quality and becoming a ‘Clean Air Borough’. This letter is appended – **Appendix II**.

5.6 Key achievements during 2013 include:

- Successful completion of the Air Quality Schools Engagement project, funded by defra air quality grant.
- Completion of the Air Quality Schools Infrastructure project; funded by defra air quality grant.
- Securing a small amount of funding for an Air Quality Apprentice and air quality school infrastructure project from the GLA Air Quality Fund; approximately £50,000 over a three year period.



Haringey Council

- Embarking on a school air quality awareness raising campaign in the Finsbury park / Manor House locality; a joint 2 year project with Hackney and Islington Councils.

Briefing Notes previously provided for the Air Quality Schools Engagement Project and the Air Quality Infrastructure projects are attached.

Air Quality Projects - 2014

The following three projects are in progress:

5.7 Air Quality Apprentice

The Air Quality apprentice provides the link between the pollution team and Smarter Travel team. Building on the success of the air quality engagement project; the principal role of the apprentice is to deliver an air pollution engagement project to schools in Haringey, raising awareness of air pollution, alternative modes of transport and associated health impacts. The apprentice also undertakes campaign work within the Smarter Travel team around this topic.

In addition the apprentice is undertaking the Apprenticeship framework in Customer Care which requires attendance at regular training sessions, as well as 'in post' training and assessment. This is delivered by Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS).

The apprentice started in May 2014 and achievements to date include:

- Compilation of air pollution presentation (ppt) and 'air pollution characters'.
- Delivery of Air Pollution presentation to 6 school assemblies & 1 Healthy School Conference.
- Delivery of Air Pollution lessons – 4 No.
- Received training on topics such as cycle training, presentation skill training, risk assessments – 6 No.
- Attendance at Smarter Travel seminars / conferences (eg: Sustainable Travel Conference) – 5 No.
- Assisted Smarter Travel Team in training and project delivery – eg: STARS training to Teachers/school representatives, Green Fair,
- Attendance at GLA AQ event at Mansion House in July where the apprentice met with Mayor of London – Boris Johnson. See photo attached.
- 100% attendance to date at NVQ course – attends 1 day/week.
- Responsibility for diffusion tubes – part of Councils AQ monitoring programme.

5.8 Air Quality Infrastructure Project - Green Screen

The bid for the full amount was unsuccessful, although a nominal sum was given for a green screen to be installed at the 'hole in the wall' at Monument Way; which currently exposes the infant and nursery school playground of The Holy Trinity



Haringey Council

School to vehicle emissions. Whilst the amount awarded will not cover the cost of a green screen; planting is to be undertaken at this location in early spring.

5.9 **Air Quality School Engagement project – Finsbury Park / Manor House**

In addition to the above projects; Haringey is in a 'tri-borough' partnership with Hackney and Islington. This partnership has successfully been granted funding from the Mayors Air Quality Fund to deliver a schools engagement project with 3 schools from each borough in the Finsbury Park / Manor House area. Islington are the lead borough on this project.

Participating schools in Haringey are:

- St Ignatius Primary School;
- Stroud Green Primary School;
- Stamford Hill Primary School.

6 **Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications**

6.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

7 **Comments of the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal implications**

7.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and confirms that there are no legal implications.

8 **Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments**

8.1 There are no particular equality or community cohesion implications arising from this report.

9 **Head of Procurement Comments**

9.3 There are no particular procurement implications arising from this report.

10 **Policy Implication**

10.1 The provision of a cleaner, greener environment and safer streets is a current Corporate Plan priority. Enabling every child and young person to have the best start in life and empowering adults to live long healthy and fulfilling lives are also current Corporate Plan priorities.

11 **Reasons for Decision**

11.1 It is for the Panel to make any specific recommendations having considered the contents of this report.



Haringey Council

12 Use of Appendices

12.1. The attached appendices are as follows:

- Appendix I** – Air Quality Action Plan of actions and progress.
- Appendix II** – Letter confirming Haringey’s commitment to improving air quality and becoming a ‘Clean Air Borough’.
- Appendix III** - 2No Briefing Notes: AQ Infrastructure project and AQ Engagement project

13 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

13.1 None.

Table 4.1 Action Plan Progress

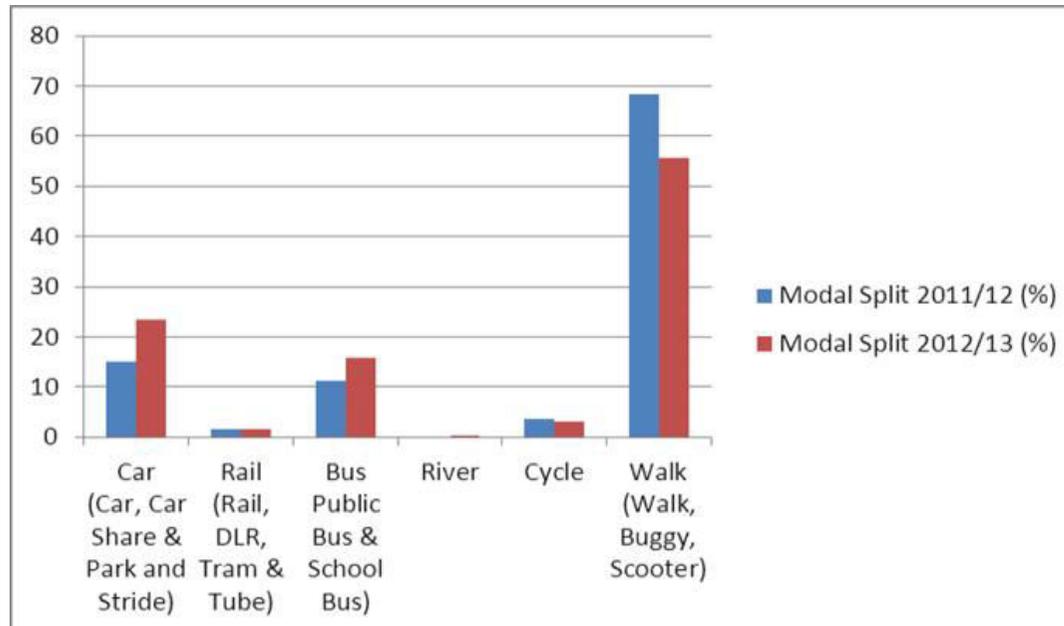
Measure 1	To Lead by Example and Reduce Emissions from the Council Fleet
Progress	<p>Monitoring data for NI194 is no longer required for reporting figures for fuel use, vehicle mileage and vehicle emissions to evaluate vehicle efficiency.</p> <p>The council owned vehicle fleet has diminished due to outsourcing, with only a handful of council owned vehicles remaining. Vehicles remaining in council ownership are compliant with the requirements of the Low Emission Zone.</p>
Measure 2	Electric Vehicle Charging Points
Progress	<p>Haringey council is working with Transport for London to bring together existing and new charge points in Haringey into a single network called Source London. All charging points across London will be accessed with a new, single membership card, instead of drivers having to register with each borough separately. There is one single registration point; which is Source London and registered members can use any of their charge points. All existing Electric Vehicle charging points in the Haringey are now part of the Source London network.</p> <p>Parking permits are charged according to CO₂ vehicle emissions. Owners of electric vehicles who have to pay for a residents parking permit are charged the lowest permit fee.</p> <p>There was no increase in the number of Source London charging points in Haringey during 2013/14. However there is a London wide 'Source London' target to increase the number of charging points to 1300 by end of 2013.</p>
Measure 3	Car Clubs
Progress	<p>Zipcar operate the contract for all on street car club provision in Haringey and they currently have 72 Zipcar vehicles located in the borough. This has been reduced from 86 in May 2013, when Zipcar temporarily removed 14 vehicles from underutilised locations, due to dip in demand created by the recession. Demand is now catching up with vehicle supply again and Haringey is keen to reinstall these vehicles and further expand the network during 2014/15. Despite the short term dip in demand during 2013, Zipcar membership continues to grow and now has over 4,000 Zipcar members in the borough, a member growth of 240 per cent in three years.</p> <p>There were no new zipcar locations in 2013 in Haringey. Locations temporarily taken out of action during 2013 should be reinstated during 2014/15 with further growth in car club provision predicted for 2015.</p>
Measure 4	Travel Plans

Progress

LBH encourages and supports all schools across the borough to develop and implement school travel plans. 17 schools had travel plans in the academic year 2011-12. In 2012-13 there was twofold increase in the number of schools with travel plans - now 46 schools. With a total of 69 schools in the borough, this means two thirds now have travel plans. Of the 46 school travel plans in LBH, seven have achieved Gold accreditation, three have achieved Silver accreditation and 33 have achieved Bronze accreditation. Haringey's Smarter Travel Team continuously work on projects and initiatives to promote the development of safer transport and travel skills, with the primary aim of reducing borough road user casualties.

The modal share of staff and students travel to school in Haringey is shown in the diagram below, as monitored via the STAR programme.

Mode shares (%) for LBH schools with travel plans



A Workplace Travel Plan Officer is shared with the boroughs of Waltham Forest and Enfield. The main focus is the implementation of travel plans through the development process, requiring developers to integrate sustainable transport considerations into new developments. Haringey Council also actively works with the business community offering free advice and assistance for businesses operating in Haringey to develop a workplace travel plan on a voluntary basis.

To date there are 11 active workplace travel plans that have implemented measures such as cycle training.

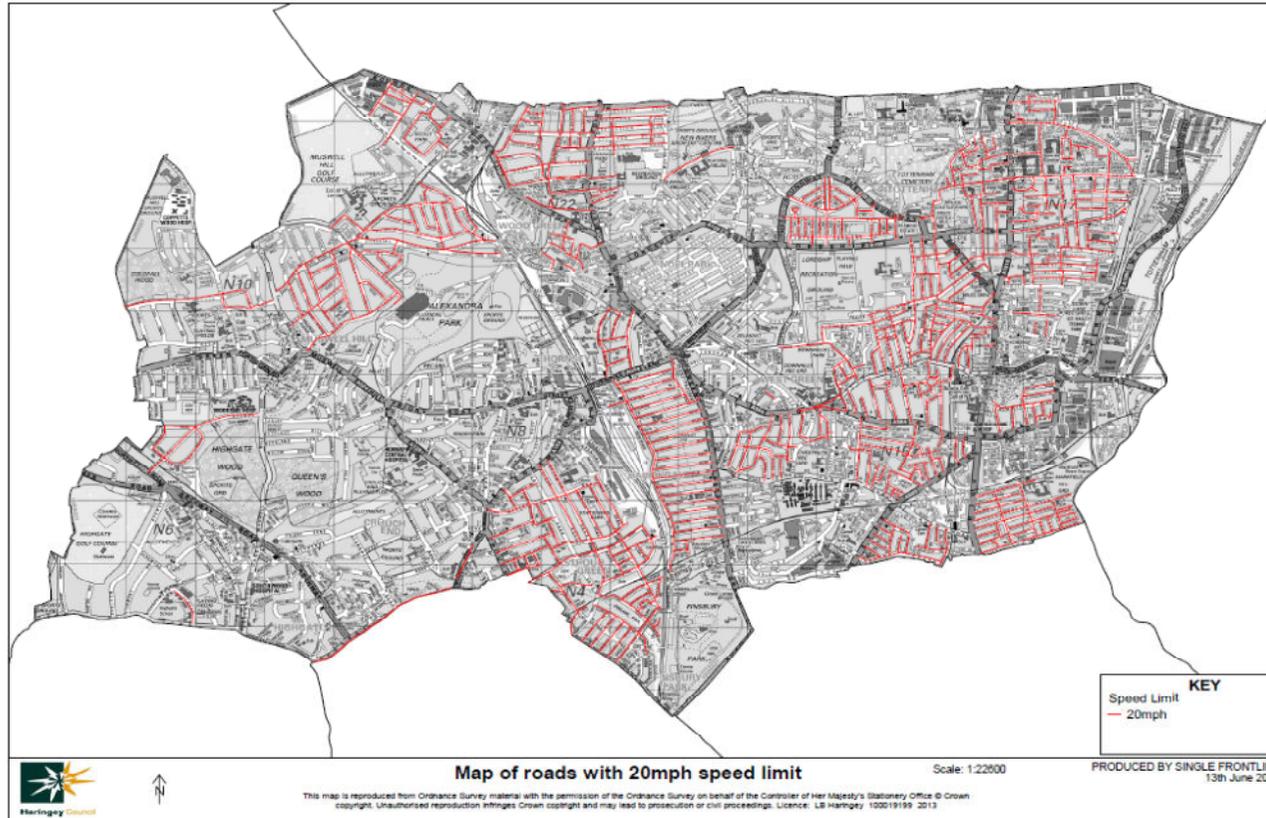
Measure 5

20 mph zones / DIY streets

Progress

The attached map shows the current 20mph zones in Haringey. Haringey Council consulted residents on proposals to introduce 20mph zone on all Council maintained roads following Cabinet approval on 18th June 2013.

DIY streets were renamed to Community Streets projects in 2013 during when 2 such projects were implemented; in Warwick Gardens area and Hornsey. The projects are continuing.



Measure 6

No Idling Zones

Progress	No progress has been made. There have been no amendments / changes to the legislation; the Fixed Penalty fine for idling vehicles remains at £20.
Measure 7	Green Travel Promotion
Progress	<p>There are also a number of national and local campaigns to encourage take-up of sustainable modes of transport promoted by Haringey's Smarter Travel Team, more information can be found at http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/environment_and_transport/travel/smartertravel.htm.</p> <p>An analysis of cycle counts, traffic flows, accident data, cycle training and travel plans by Smarter Travel Haringey indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consistent overall reduction of 38% in two years in cycle theft from 483 thefts (September 2010 and August 2011) to 444 thefts (between September 2011 and August 2012) and 298 (September 2012 – August 2013). • An 80% increase in visitors to the STH website from September 2010 to August 2013. • An increase in the number of events to support alternatives to the private car; for example Haringey delivered 37 Dr Bike sessions in 2011, 49 in 2012 and 45 between April – August 2013. • An increase in cycle parking spaces from 534 in 2011 to 667 in 2012. 30 more are proposed for 2014. • The work in schools mode shift increased during 2013 and the number of schools with travel plans increased two-fold from 2011-2013. School Travel Planning remains very active. • A continuing general trend of increasing levels of cycling across the Borough as shown by DfT cycling counters.
Measure 8	Cycle Routes and Cycle Parking
Progress	<p>Haringey has a network of cycle routes across the borough including cycle lanes on main roads, separated cycle lanes and special fully signed, quiet routes. The borough is also part of the London Cycle network with cycle routes linking into those in neighbouring boroughs. Haringey is also part of the Sky Ride Local with 12 rides planned during the summer of 2014. New routes are planned for the future. A successful 'Festival of Cycling' took place in Finsbury Park in June 2013 and will be held there again in June 2014.</p> <p>Haringey continues to work closely with the Haringey Cycling Campaign: www.haringeycyclists.org and the council offers one-to-one cycle training.</p> <p>The council has produced 'Smarter Travel Cycling Guide' detailing information such as bicycle types, safety tips, local bike shops, cycle clubs operating in Haringey and tips on bike security.</p> <p>As of the end of 2012/13 there have been a total of 716 cycle stands introduced in Haringey since 2003/04. 65 cycle parking stands (3 on street and 62 off street) were introduced during 2012/13 providing additional parking for 130 bicycles.</p>
Measure 9	North London Transport Forum
Progress	Continues to work with TfL planning step free access to all stations in North London; 2 of which will be step free by 2020 and a target

	<p>has been set to make 95% of all bus stops sully accessible by 2018; subject to GLA approval.</p> <p>A North London Cycling strategy has been developed.</p> <p>No commitment and so progress has been made with respect to the electrification of the Gospel Oak to barking Line; which is diesel operated.</p> <p>Haringey council holds quarterly Transport forum meetings attended by organisations such as TfL, Network Rail, Met Police, First Capital Connect, Metroliner and Arriva Buses; facilitating improvements, funding, development and maintenance of sustainable transport links across Haringey.</p> <p>However of air quality concern are the TfL improvement works to the Tottenham Hale Gyratory system; including returning the one way system to a 2-way system is predicted to increase traffic flow by some 25% along sections of the road and coupled, with possible decrease in speed limit may impact negatively on air quality.</p>
Measure 10	Determining the Impact of developments on Local Air Quality
Progress	<p>All major developments in Haringey, or developments which are likely to expose new residents to poor air quality or have an air quality impact, require air quality to be considered planning application stage. In 2013 air quality was a consideration at the planning stage for 3 major proposed developments.</p> <p>Air quality continues to be a requirement for consideration on all major planning applications and is included on the council's planning application validation checklist.</p> <p>Major applications are defined as those which involve the creation of 10 or more residential units; residential development of on a site of 0.5 hectares or more; non-residential development on a site of at least 1 hectare; and the creation of change of use of 1000 square metres or more of gross floor space (not including housing).</p>
Measure 11	Car Free Developments
Progress	<p>Number of applications accompanied/requested Transport Assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2011/12 = 6 - 2012/13 = 5 - 2013/14 = 6 <p>Number of applications proposing/requesting development car-free</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2011/12 = 18 (5 of these were withdrawn/refused) -2012/13 = 21 (2 of these were withdrawn/refused) - 2013/14 = 24 (11 of these were withdrawn/refused) <p>Number of applications accompanied/requested Travel Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2011/12 = 18 (3 of these were withdrawn/refused)

	-2012/13 = 17 (3 of these were withdrawn/refused) -2013/14 = 26 (4 of these were withdrawn/refused)
Measure 12	Control of Dust during demolition and construction phases
Progress	All approved major and medium sized developments are required via a planning condition to submit a construction management plan and also to state dust control measures from demolition and construction sites. Larger sites are required to register with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.
Measure 13	Biomass Boilers
Progress	Control of emissions from biomass boilers through the planning system has not progressed. However for large developments with Energy plans/ statements; there has been a notable abandonment of biomass due to the air pollution impact of emissions. No biomass boilers were proposed in 2013.
Measure 14	Tree Planting
Progress	A total of 856 new trees were planted during the 2010/11 and 2011/12 planting seasons of which 641 were street trees. During the 2012/13 planting season, 366 trees were planted, of which 262 were street trees. 1,212 new trees were planted between 2010 and 2013. 250 trees were planted during the 2013/14 planting season. The Council has revised and updated its Tree Strategy 2014 - 2018, which was consulted on in 2013. The target is to plant at least 250 trees each year, ensuring that 50 more trees are planted than removed each year. In Haringey there are approximately 1700 TPO's in place.
Measure 15	Controlling emissions through climate change actions
Progress	The council continues to promote sustainable living measures for issues such as water, energy, food and travel. In addition to the Haringey 40:20; an ambitious target to reduce CO ₂ emissions in the borough by 40% by 2020, the council has set a target to reduce CO ₂ emissions from its buildings of 40% by 2015, 5 years ahead of the borough wide target. Each year Haringey council produces an annual carbon report which will provide a transparent year on year account of progress made to reduce carbon emissions from the Council's operations and the borough as a whole. The report can be downloaded at: http://harinet.haringey.gov.uk/index/environment_and_transport/going-green/reducing-co2-emissions.htm
Measure 16	Industrial Process Emissions
Progress	Haringey council continues to ensure that emissions to atmosphere from small industrial businesses are controlled and regulated in accordance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

Measure 17	Smoke and Emissions from Bonfires
Progress	The council continues enforce smoke emissions from bonfires. In 2011 there were 111 bonfire complaints received and in 2012, 78 bonfire complaints and in 2013 there were 100 bonfire complaints.
Measure 18	Air Pollution and Health
Progress	<p>The air quality pages on the council website have recently been updated. Airtext, along with Walkit.com are promoted on these pages. The air quality team is establishing links with the new Public Health team. Air quality is a topic in the Public Health JSNA; it is updated each year and is available to download at:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">http://www.haringey.gov.uk/index/social_care_and_health/health/jsna/jsna-wider-determinants/jsna-environment.htm</p> <p>A leaflet has also been produced for the Public Health Officials in Haringey about air quality in Haringey.</p>
Measure 19	Air Pollution Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality monitoring • Dissemination of Information • School Awareness Project
Progress	<p>Haringey council continues to monitor the pollutants of concern across the borough. All analysers at the 2 continuous monitoring stations are affiliated to the AURN (defra's national network). Diffusion tubes locations have been relocated and expanded to include hotspot locations. There are now 13 diffusion tube sites in the borough, all are located at building facades where there is risk of exposure and possible exceedences of the Governments objective.</p> <p>In 2012 the council obtained £45,000 from the defra air quality grant scheme for air pollution awareness raising projects at a number of schools in Haringey. In 2013 the projects delivered were a schools engagement project; lessons and a fun element about air pollution and a school infrastructure project; green screens at 2 primary schools in Haringey.</p> <p>In 2013 funding was awarded from the GLA Mayors Air Quality Grant fund for an Air Quality Apprentice to continue the awareness raising of air pollution issues at schools in Haringey.</p>

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Leader of the Council Councillor Claire Kober

Haringey Council

Boris Johnson
Mayor of London
City Hall
Queen's Walk
London
SE1 2AA

Our ref:

Date: 25th April 2013
Contact: Alison Bell
Direct dial: 020 8489 5246
Email: Alison.bell@haringey.gov.uk

Dear Boris

Becoming a Cleaner Air Borough

As part of the London Borough of Haringey's application to the Mayor's Air Quality Fund, I am writing to confirm my borough's commitment to improving air quality.

Haringey has been committed to improving air quality since the publication of the first Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) in 2003. Progress was made against some key measures of the plan, including:

- Approval and publication of the Council's Transport Local Implementation Plan (LIP). This sets out the Council's commitment towards achieving the objectives of the Mayor's Transport Strategy and includes a range of measures to reduce vehicle pollution and encourage a modal shift away from cars;
- Installation of electric vehicle charging points in 5 car-parks across the borough (bringing the total up to 14 charging points in car parks with a further 3 on the public highway);
- All schools in Haringey have completed travel plans with some workplace travel plans in place across the borough;
- The Council has its own staff travel plan;
- There are 27 car clubs at 14 on-street location across the borough.

An updated AQAP was published in 2011. We published this partly as a result of the proposed publication of several significant strategic documents in relation to air quality; such as the Mayor's latest Air Quality Strategy 'Clearing London's Air', and partly as a result of the findings of local air quality modelling. The local air quality modelling was undertaken in partnership with neighbouring boroughs and provided baseline information for our action plan. Through this updated AQAP, Haringey Council has undertaken the following to improve air quality within the borough:

- Implemented air quality considerations into documents, such as Supplementary Planning Guidance and the council's Public Health Joint Strategic Needs and Assessment (JSNA) document. An information leaflet for air quality has also been produced as a guide for public health officers.

- Encouraging Council staff to travel sustainably, through provision of improved cycle parking facilities, provision of pool bicycles, regular bicycle maintenance sessions and access to 3 electric vehicles to undertake Council duties.
- Implemented 21 charging points for electric vehicles which are part of the Source London Network.
- Introduced CO2 emission based residential parking charges for controlled parking zones in the borough.
- Implementing Community Street / 20mph zones in residential areas across the borough
- To work with certain schools in the borough to deliver local green infrastructure and engagement projects in Air Pollution. These will have combined benefits of improving schools' playground environments adjacent to busy main roads as well as helping reduce human exposure to any pollutant concentrations;
- To reduce NOx emissions from CHP and domestic boilers in new developments, requiring ultra low NOx boilers;
- To allocate LIP resources to co-fund air quality improvement initiatives
- Delivery of Smarter Travel Haringey programme to encourage travel behaviour change and modal shift towards more sustainable forms of transport, including cycling, walking and efficient car usage.
- Delivery of cycling and walking infrastructure improvements
- Expansion of car club network across Haringey
- Working with neighbouring boroughs to implement initiatives such as encouraging cycling and walking, smoothing the flow of motor vehicles to reduce pollution, and promoting zero-emitting electric vehicles.
- To raise awareness of air pollution through animation campaigns; in partnership with TfL and the College of Haringey, Enfield & North East London and website updates.

In 1995 Haringey was one of 8 London boroughs to monitor for PM10. Since then Haringey has expanded its air quality monitoring programme and today operates an extensive air quality monitoring programme comprising of 2 continuous air quality monitoring stations and 13 diffusion tubes sites across the borough area. The 2 continuous monitoring sites are affiliated to DEFRA's national network. Annual results from the monitoring programme are reported back to both DEFRA and the GLA each year and the reports are available to download from the council website.

The London Borough of Haringey is committed to improving air quality and to minimise the risk to of poor air quality to human health and quality of life of all residents. We welcome this opportunity to access funding in order to continue improving air quality in the London Borough of Haringey.

Yours sincerely,



Claire Kober
Leader of Haringey Council



Cllr Nilgun Canver
Cabinet Member for the Environment

Air Quality Briefing Note : Green Screens:

Air pollution harms not only the environment but also people's health and well being; it can cause serious health problems and reduce quality of life. Poor air quality impacts most on vulnerable people such as the elderly, young children and those with heart and lung problems, causing respiratory disorders and aggravating asthma. There has recently been much research into the impact of air pollution on young people, particularly with regards to lung function and the onset of asthma. Young people are particularly vulnerable due to their developing lung functions their height means that they are more vulnerable to vehicle exhaust emissions.

Haringey Council has made a commitment, in its Air Quality Action Plan to '**raise awareness of air quality issues through working with local schools and linking measures that reduce air pollution with other environmental issues**'. A commitment is also made to raise awareness of air pollution in the Council's 'Sustainable Modes of Travel to School Strategy'. The councils Air Quality Action Plan commits to identifying potential sites that could host a green screen, to work with suppliers and infrastructure managers to explore the feasibility of installation at these sites and monitor it's contribution to improving air quality.

With funding secured from the Governments Air quality grant scheme to engage with schools in Haringey to raise awareness about air pollution, green screens were installed at 2 primary schools in Haringey. A green screen enables vegetation to be introduced to places where other such green infrastructure is not possible, such as street furniture and underground services or restrictive to air flow. The participating schools are within Air Quality Management Areas and adjacent known air pollution hotspot areas for the pollutants of nitrogen dioxide and respirable dust particles. Both schools; Highgate Primary and South Haringay Infant and Junior school are within 150 meters of a road with >10,000 vehicles per day and required commitment towards the school travel plan.

Green screens offer value as they

- are a more immediate solution to enhancement of the streetscene/ playground,
- promote wellbeing and a healthy environment.
- Raise awareness and understanding of air pollution amongst school communities
- Improve the confidence, knowledge and skills of the school community around air quality, causes of pollution and actions that can be taken to tackle it.

The green screens have been installed around the perimeters of the playgrounds to lessen the air pollution impact on the pupils and also to improve the aesthetics of the playground / school environment. A small area in front of the screens has been left for the schools to plant up as they wish.

Both schools are thrilled with the green screens commenting that '*this project has truly made a difference to our school*' (South Haringay) and '*the screens have really transformed the nature of the space, both visually and in terms of sound*' (Highgate Primary).

By focussing this air quality improvement action at locations of relevant exposure, green screens reduce the risk of exposure to poor air quality, promote air pollution issues, complement and enhance existing air quality programs and existing borough plans and improves the local perception of air quality.

South Harringay Primary school playground before installation:



South Harringay Primary After installation





Highgate Nursery (adjacent North Hill) after installation:



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Air Quality Update:

Projects delivered under the Defra Air Quality Grant Scheme – 2012-2013

With funding secured from the Governments Air quality grant scheme to engage with schools in Haringey to raise awareness about air pollution, the following two projects have been successfully delivered:

Air Quality Infrastructure Project - Green Screens

These were installed at :

- Highgate Primary (around the nursery playground adjacent North Hill) and
- South Haringay Junior school.

Green screens offer value as they

- are a more immediate solution to enhancement of the streetscene/ playground,
- promote wellbeing and a healthy environment.
- Raise awareness and understanding of air pollution amongst school communities
- Improve the confidence, knowledge and skills of the school community around air quality, causes of pollution and actions that can be taken to tackle it.

A small area in front of the screens has been left for the schools to plant up as they wish.

Both schools are thrilled with the green screens commenting that *'this project has truly made a difference to our school'* (South Haringay) and *'the screens have really transformed the nature of the space, both visually and in terms of sound'* (Highgate Primary).

Air Quality Engagement Project – lessons at schools

This was a joint project with the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

The schools involved were:

- Highgate Primary
- St Francis De Sales Primary
- Bounds Green Junior
- Earlsmead Primary
- Welbourne Primary

Groundwork London successfully delivered 2 science based classroom lessons about air pollution plus a 'fun' element. The lessons complimented the behaviour change project work already being carried out in schools through school travel plans and were relevant to the national curriculum.

Projects to be delivered 2014

Funding has been secured from the Mayor of London's Air Quality Fund to deliver the following two projects:

Air Quality Apprentice

The Air Quality apprentice will work to provide the link between the pollution team, Smarter Travel and Public Health team. Building on the success of the air quality engagement project delivered above; the principal role of the apprentice will be to deliver an air pollution engagement project to schools in Haringey, raising awareness of air pollution, alternative modes of transport and associated health impacts. The apprentice will also undertake campaign work around this topic.

The post holder will also be required to undertake the Apprenticeship framework in Customer Care which will require attendance at regular training sessions, as well as 'in post' training / consideration. This will be delivered by Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS), based at Wood Green Library.

Rachel Wood has been appointed to this post. Her first day is Monday 19th May 2014.

Air Quality Infrastructure Project - Green Screen

A nominal sum has been granted for a green screen to be installed at the 'hole in the wall' at Monument Way; which currently exposes the infant and nursery school playground of The Holy Trinity School.

Discussions are ongoing with the Economic Development team in Strategy & Resources, Education section and Tottenham Regeneration regarding this.

In addition to the above projects; Haringey is in a 'tri-borough' partnership with Hackney and Islington. This partnership has successfully been granted funding from the Mayors Air Quality Fund to deliver a schools engagement project with 3 schools from each borough in the Finsbury Park / Manor House area.

Islington are the lead borough on this project.

Haringey Council has made a commitment, in its Air Quality Action Plan to '**raise awareness of air quality issues through working with local schools and linking measures that reduce air pollution with other environmental issues**'. A commitment is also made to raise awareness of air pollution in the Council's 'Sustainable Modes of Travel to School Strategy'. The Council has also confirmed its commitment to the Mayor of London's Clean Air Borough Campaign and through the Air Quality Action Plan works towards improving air quality in Haringey.



Haringey Council

Report for:	Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel – 28 January 2015	Item Number:	
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Title:	Scoping report – Violence Against Women and Girls
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Report Authorised by:	Cllr Barbara Blake Chair of the Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel
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Lead Officer:	Robert Mack, Senior Scrutiny Officer (Scrutiny), Rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk 0208 489 2921
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Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions:
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1 Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 The Panel has agreed to undertake a piece of in-depth work on the issue of Violence Against Women and Girls. It is proposed that the Panel will focus specifically on domestic violence and abuse and in particular, whether joined-up and co-ordinated systems and procedures are in place to ensure that it is picked up at an early stage by health services.
- 1.2 The following provides a proposed scope and terms of reference for piece of work for agreement by the panel.

2 Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 N/A

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 That the scope, terms of reference and objectives set out in this report for the project be agreed.

4 Other options considered

4.1 N/A

5 Background information

- 5.1 Under its agreed terms of reference, the Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel can assist the Council and the Cabinet in its budgetary and policy framework through conducting in-depth analysis of local policy issues.
- 5.2 In this context, the Panel may:
- Review the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas;
 - Conduct research, community and other consultation in the analysis of policy issues and possible options;
 - Liaise with external organisations operating in the area, whether national, regional or local, to ensure that the interests of local people are enhanced by collaborative working; and
 - Make recommendations to the Cabinet or relevant nonexecutive Committee arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process.
- 5.3 Cabinet Members, senior officers and other stakeholders were consulted in the development of an outline work programme for Overview & Scrutiny Committee and its scrutiny panels, which was agreed at the meeting of 31 July 2014.

Comments of the Chief Financial Officer and Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no financial implications directly arising from this report. Work to support the review will be carried out by officers of the council and other stakeholder organisations and costs met from existing resources. Any resultant recommendations will need to clearly set out any financial implications.

7 Head of Legal Services and Legal Implications

- 7.1 The functions of the Scrutiny Review Panels are included at paragraph 6.03 of the Articles of the Constitution and their procedures are set out in the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules in Part 4, section G of the Constitution. There are no other immediate legal implications arising from this report.

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

- 8.1 Overview and scrutiny has a strong community engagement role and aims to regularly involve local stakeholders, including residents, in its work. It seeks to do this through:
- Helping to articulate the views of members of the local community and their representatives on issues of local concern
 - As a means of bringing local concerns to the attention of decision makers and incorporate them into policies and strategies
 - Identifying and engaging with hard to reach groups

- Helping to develop consensus by seeking to reconcile differing views and developing a shared view of the way forward
- The evidence generated by scrutiny involvement helps to identify the kind of services wanted by local people
- It promotes openness and transparency; all meetings are held in public and documents are available to local people.

8.2 Engagement processes will be used as part of the work of the Panel and will seek to include a broad representation from local stakeholders. It is expected that any equalities issues identified within the consultation will be highlighted and addressed in the conclusions and recommendations reached by the panel.

9. Head of Procurement Comments

9.1 Not applicable.

10. Policy Implications

10.1 It is intended that the work of the Panel will contribute and add value to the work of the Council and its partners in meeting locally agreed priorities. In particular, domestic violence is one of the priorities within the Haringey Community Safety Strategy for 2013 -2017.

11. Use of Appendices

None

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel

Scope and Terms of Reference for Project on Violence Against Women and Girls

1 Introduction

1.1 The Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel has agreed to undertake a piece of in-depth work on the issue of Violence Against Women and Girls. It is proposed that this will focus specifically on domestic violence and abuse and, in particular, early detection and intervention by health services.

2 Background

Introduction

2.1 The role of overview and scrutiny in respect of crime and community safety is to scrutinise the work of the Crime Reduction Partnership i.e. partnership activities. Specific scrutiny of the Police within London is undertaken by the London Assembly through its Police and Crime Committee. Work undertaken by the Panel on this issue should therefore focus on local partnership activity in respect of community safety. In addition, the issue cuts across other partnership bodies such as the Health and Wellbeing Board, the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Local Safeguarding Children Board.

Definitions

2.2 The term “Violence Against Women and Girls” originates from the United Nations Declaration (1993) on the elimination of violence against women. This defined violence against women and girls as: *“Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”*

2.3 It includes the following types of abuse and crimes:

- Sexual violence, abuse and exploitation
- Sexual harassment and bullying
- Stalking
- Trafficking and forced prostitution
- Domestic violence and abuse
- Female genital mutilation
- Forced marriage
- Crime committed in the name of “honour”.

2.4 It is now widely used as the term to describe a range of types of crime and abuse that are predominantly carried out against women and girls, such as domestic and sexual violence. For example, the term is now used by the government and the Mayor’s Office for Police and Crime.

- 2.8 The government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: 'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality'
- 2.9 This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:
- Psychological;
 - Physical;
 - Sexual;
 - Financial; and
 - Emotional
- 2.10 "Controlling behaviour" is defined as "a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour."
- 2.11 Coercive behaviour is: "an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim."
- 2.12 The Government definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.
- 2.13 On the 18th Dec the government announced the creation of a new offence of coercive and controlling behaviour. The maximum penalty for the new offence will be five years imprisonment and a fine. The new law will help protect victims by outlawing sustained patterns of behaviour that stop short of serious physical violence but amount to extreme psychological and emotional abuse. Victims of coercive control can have every aspect of life controlled by their partner, often being subjected to daily intimidation and humiliation.
- 2.14 Coercive and controlling behaviour can include the abuser preventing their victim from having friendships or hobbies, refusing them access to money and determining minute aspects of their everyday life, such as when they are allowed to eat, sleep and go to the toilet.

Prevalence

- 2.15 Domestic violence and abuse is probably the most prevalent form of Violence Against Women and Girls. The 2012/13 Crime Survey of England and Wales self-completion module on intimate violence provides, despite some issues in respect of the methodology used, a general overview of the scale of it. The module covered experience of emotional, financial and physical abuse by partners or family members as well as sexual assaults and stalking by any person. In 2012/13, the module included a special focus on the nature of partner abuse. The findings of this included the following:

- 7.1% of women and 4.4% of men who reported having experienced any type of domestic abuse in the last year, equivalent to an estimated 1.2 million female victims of domestic abuse and 700,000 male victims;
- Overall, 30.0% of women and 16.3% of men had experienced any domestic abuse since the age of 16, equivalent to an estimated 4.9 million female victims of domestic abuse and 2.7 million male victims;
- Women were more likely than men to have experienced intimate violence across all headline types of abuse asked about;
- In the last year, partner abuse (non-sexual) and stalking were the most common of the separate types of intimate violence: 4.0% of women and 2.8% of men reported having experienced partner abuse (non-sexual); 4.1% of women and 1.9% of men reported having experienced stalking; and
- Two per cent of women and 0.5% of men had experienced some form of sexual assault (including attempts) in the last year.

2.16 Recent statistics relating to Haringey show the following:

- There were 4061 incidents of domestic violence reported to the police between October 2013 and September 2014. This represented a 26% increase during the period, which was the 4th highest in London. All London boroughs also recorded an increase during this period. Haringey's rate is the 13th highest rate in London.
- Over half of all DV offences occur at the weekend. It peaks during the summer months, with July to September recording the highest number of offences per month. There is also a peak around Christmas;
- 93% of offenders are male, particularly between the ages of 18 and 34;
- Domestic violence victims are mostly aged 21-30. Over one-third of domestic violence victims have been the victim of another offence in the previous 12 months;
- Ex-partner (42.1%) and husband (33.2%) is the most likely relationship between victim and perpetrator;
- Domestic violence was a concern in 75% of child protection cases;
- Over two thirds of offenders flagged with DV issues are identified as having mental health issues; and
- Half of offenders are recorded as having a substance misuse issue.

Community Safety Partnership Response

- 2.17 The Community Safety Partnership's response to Violence Against Women and Girls continues to develop. A partnership audit was undertaken by an organisation called Standing Together Against Domestic Violence in 2012 and this identified a number of gaps in services. Governance structures were amended in response to this.
- 2.18 Action is co-ordinated by partners from Haringey's Community Safety Partnership and led by the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy Group, which is chaired by the Director of Public Health. The Strategy Group is responsible for undertaking a wide range of work including the development of practice. It has a broad membership of over 20 senior officers, which includes the Police, NHS organisations, Probation and Children and Adult Services.
- 2.19 In addition, there is a Violence Against Women and Girls Advisory Group that comprises of directors and chief officers of specialist violence against women and girl services operating within the borough. There is also a Practice Network. This meets twice yearly and has a wide membership.
- 2.20 Within the Council, there is a Strategic Lead for Violence Against Women and Girls. This role involves co-ordinating the response across the Community Safety Partnership as well as ensuring that there are effective links with other relevant priorities, such as safeguarding and health and wellbeing. There are three additional posts within the Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) working specifically on domestic violence and violence against women and girls. A Violence Against Women and Girls Co-ordinator has been temporarily recruited to support the Strategic Lead within Community Safety.
- 2.21 Funding for Violence Against Women and Girls comes from a number of sources. Funding is received from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which the Council matches through its community safety budget. In addition, Public Health provide funding for work in two distinct areas; prevention work amongst young women and for a domestic violence worker to address issues associated with alcohol through Haringey Advisory Group on Alcohol (HAGA). The Housing Options and Support Service provide funding for the Hearthstone services associated with housing and the Senior Practitioner in CYPS. Some funding for services also comes from London Councils as part of pan-London initiatives. The different grant funding schemes work to different timescales.
- 2.22 The current strategic approach by the Partnership for tackling the issue was included within the Community Safety Strategy 2013-2017. This was based on;
- Haringey's Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2012/13
 - The 2012 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapter on domestic and gender based violence.
- 2.23 Actions arising from the strategy were as follows:
- To establish a single, strategic commissioning lead for domestic violence;
 - To improve data collection and agree a robust and meaningful set of

performance indicators;

- To improve awareness raising in the community and in schools;
- To roll out the IRIS (identification and referral) project in GP surgeries;
- To increase the provision of safety planning support for high risk victims;
- To increase the uptake of accredited perpetrator programmes; and
- To develop an understanding of – and measurements for - wider gender-based offences (e.g. female genital mutilation, forced marriage, sexual crimes).

2.24 A delivery plan was developed to take forward these actions. Most of the actions have been progressing to plan but there have been delays in progressing the IRIS project due to funding not being identified and a difference in views about the approach to domestic violence in primary care. .

Support for Victims and Survivors

2.25 A range of services are provided to support victims and survivors of domestic violence. This includes national, regional and local services. A number are funded by statutory agencies within Haringey, including the Council, NHS and Police. Of particular note are the following;

- Hearthstone Domestic Violence Advice and Support Centre; This was set up in 2003. Its main focus is on housing support but it can also provide advice and referrals on access to a range of services that are offered by statutory and voluntary sector partners.
- Solace Women's Aid; They are commissioned to provide;
 - Emergency refuge accommodation and floating support for women and girls over the age of 14 who have experienced any form of abuse; and
 - The POW Project, which is a peer education pilot project working with young women aged 16 years plus to raise awareness of violence against women.
- Nia are commissioned to provide support to women with complex needs, including a refuge with six bed spaces.
- Haringey Advisory Group on Alcohol (HAGA); This provides support for domestic violence victims who have substance abuse issues or who live with someone who does.
- Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) This is provided by Nia. Haringey has 3 full-time IDVAs. The IDVAs provide independent one-to-one support of victims of domestic violence and support for victims who are assessed as high risk of harm. The IDVA also plays a key role at the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) where information about high risk domestic abuse victims is shared between local agencies.
- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC); This is commissioned from Standing Together Against Domestic Violence and

deals with cases that are considered to be high and very high risk of harm. It meets on a four weekly basis and looks at instances where there is felt to be a serious risk of injury or homicide and undertakes risk assessment and management.

3. Scope of Work by Environment and Community Scrutiny Panel

Objectives

- 3.1 The Panel met on 10 November 2014 to receive an overview on the issue from the Interim Strategic Violence Against Women and Girls Lead and determine which specific areas of the issue to focus their work upon. The Panel agreed that the scope of the Panel's work would focus upon early intervention and prevention of domestic violence and abuse and, in particular, a focus of the development of improved links with NHS services and the work conducted by schools and colleges in raising awareness with children and young people on violence against women and girls, as well as gaps in services, such as promotion and publicity.
- 3.2 After further consideration of the proposed scope and terms of reference, it is now proposed that the project focuses just on NHS health services in the first instance. Both specific areas initially selected by the Panel (NHS Services and schools and colleges) for the focus of the work are complex areas involving a significant number of stakeholders. It was therefore felt that it would not be possible to cover both areas adequately in the time available before the end of this Municipal Year. The issue of the development of links with schools and colleges can be looked at in due course if the Panel and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee wishes.

Terms of Reference/Objectives

- 3.3 To consider and make recommendations to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on how the Council and its partners address early intervention and prevention in domestic violence and abuse and specifically;
 - The development of improved links between Violence Against Women and Girls services with NHS services; and
 - Any gaps in services, particularly in respect of increasing levels of awareness amongst professionals and the community.

Sources of Evidence:

- 3.3 Suggested sources of evidence for the review are as follows:
 - Research documentation and relevant local and national guidance;
 - Interviews with key stakeholders and local organisations; and
 - Practice in other local authority areas.

4. Project Plan

Evidence Session 1:

Date: 12 January 2015

Aim/Objective:

To gain an understanding of how local NHS Primary Care services currently address the issues of prevention and early intervention and work together with Community Safety partners, including;

- The role of GPs;
- Links with other primary care services, such as dentists;
- Implementation of NICE guideline ph50 Domestic violence and abuse: how health services, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively;
- Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS).

Evidence session 2:

Date: 9 February 2015

Aim: To consider how NHS Community Health, acute and mental health services address the issue of early prevention and work together with Community Safety partners, including;

- The role of health visitors and other community health professionals;
- Mental health, drug and alcohol issues;
- Acute services including Accident and Emergency and maternity services; and
- Implementation of NICE guideline ph50 Domestic violence and abuse: how health services, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively;

Evidence session 3:

Date: 2 March 2015

Aims/Objectives:

- To agree appropriate conclusions and recommendations for the review.

5. Stakeholders

- Environment and Community Safety
- Public Health
- Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS England
- Local Medical Committee
- Whittington Health
- North Middlesex Hospital
- Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust
- Haringey Healthwatch

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