

NOTICE OF MEETING

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Monday, 23rd July, 2018, 7.00 pm - Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, N22 8LE

Members: Councillors Lucia das Neves (Chair), Pippa Connor (Vice-Chair), Mahir Demir, Ruth Gordon and Adam Jogee

Co-optees/Non Voting Members: Yvonne Denny (Co-opted Member - Church Representative (CofE)), Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative) and Uzma Naseer (Parent Governor Representative)

Quorum: 3

1. **FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

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

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

2. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

3. **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 below).

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

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

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

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

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

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

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 4)

7. MINUTES OF SCRUTINY PANEL MEETINGS (PAGES 5 - 26)

To receive and note the minutes of the following Scrutiny Panels and to approve any recommendations contained within:

Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel – 13th March 2018
Children and Young People Scrutiny Panel – 8th March 2018
Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel – 13th March 2018
Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel – 8th March 2018

8. LEADER'S UPDATE ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

Verbal update.

9. 2017-18 FINANCIAL OUTTURN REPORT (PAGES 27 - 52)

The report sets out the Council's provisional budget outturn for the year ended 31 March 2018.

10. PERFORMANCE UPDATE (PAGES 53 - 114)

11. PROGRESS REPORT ON REVIEW ON FIRE SAFETY IN HIGH RISE BLOCKS (PAGES 115 - 126)

The Committee will receive progress report on the Scrutiny Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks, which was begun by the previous Committee as part of its work plan for 2017/18.

12. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (PAGES 127 - 136)

To consider and identify provisional items for inclusion in the Committee's draft work plan for 2018/19 and 2019/20.

13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

14. FUTURE MEETINGS

2nd October 2018
19 November 2018
14 January 2019
28 January 2019
25 March 2019

Philip Slawther, Principal Committee Co-ordinator
Tel – 020 8489 2957
Fax – 020 8881 5218
Email: philip.slawther2@haringey.gov.uk

Bernie Ryan
Assistant Director – Corporate Governance and Monitoring Officer
River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8HQ

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, 4TH JUNE, 2018, 19:30.

PRESENT:

Councillors: Lucia das Neves (Chair), Pippa Connor, Ruth Gordon and Mahir Demir.

92. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted the information contained therein'.

93. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were noted from Cllr Jogee.

94. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of Urgent Business.

95. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

96. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

There were no declarations, petitions, presentations or questions.

97. MINUTES

The Committee agreed to speak to the previous Scrutiny Panel Chairs and provide an update on outstanding actions to the next Committee.

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting on 26th March be agreed as a correct record.

98. OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AND SCRUTINY PANELS - MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee received the report of the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager which sought agreement to establish four Scrutiny Review Panels, appoint two members to the North Central London Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and agree the terms of reference and membership for each Scrutiny Panel. The report was included in the second dispatch agenda pack on pages 1-41.

The Chair of the Adults and Health Panel suggested that the work around adult skills and learning should be undertaken by the Committee rather than the Adults and Health Panel. The Committee agreed that work around the adults skills and learning policy area would be undertaken by OSC. **(Committee to note).**

RESOLVED

That the Committee:

- I. Noted the terms of reference (Appendix A of the report), Protocol (Appendix B of the report) and Call-in Procedure (Appendix C of the report) for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- II. Agreed to establish the following Scrutiny Panels for 2018/19:
 - Adults and Health
 - Children and Young People
 - Environment and Community Safety
 - Housing and Regeneration
- III. Approve the terms of reference/policy areas and membership for each Scrutiny Panel for 2018/19 (Appendix D of the report)
- IV. Appoint Councillors Connor and Das Neves as the two Haringey representatives to the North Central London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee for 2018/19.
- V. Agreed the individual membership for each of the four Scrutiny Review Panel, as set out in paragraph 5.3 of the report.

99. OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AND SCRUTINY PANEL WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee considered the report of the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager which set out the process for developing the work programme of the Committee and Scrutiny Review Panels. The report was included in the second dispatch agenda pack at pages 41-46.

The Committee noted the process and timescales involved in establishing a scrutiny café to involve an array of stakeholders and community organisations in the work programme setting process.

The Chair advised the Committee that the development of the work programme would be dependent upon the officer resources available to support it. The Committee noted that the timescales for undertaking the work programme would be monitored going forwards.

RESOLVED

That the Committee

- I. Agreed the approach outlined at section 4 of the report for developing a work programme for Overview and Scrutiny for 2018-19, for agreement at the 19 July meeting.

100. FORWARD PLAN

The Committee noted the Forward Plan.

101. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no Items of Urgent Business.

102. FUTURE MEETINGS

The Committee noted the future meeting dates.

- 19th July 2018
- 2nd October 2018
- 19th November 2018
- 14th January 2019
- 28th January 2019
- 25th March 2019

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE HOUSING AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON TUESDAY, 13TH MARCH, 2018, 18:30

PRESENT:

Councillors: Emine Ibrahim (Chair), John Bevan, Zena Brabazon, Vincent Carroll, Ann Waters and Clive Carter

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted the information contained therein'.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Engert and Cllr Newton.

Cllr Carter was in attendance as a substitute Member.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of Urgent Business.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no Declarations of Interest.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

There were no deputations, petitions, presentations or questions.

6. MINUTES - 7 NOVEMBER 2017

The Panel requested an update on the Thames Water issue. In response, the Panel was advised that HfH were still looking at the case and the Thames Water contract. Initial legal advice was that that the decision was taken wrongly and that officers were awaiting the outcome of a test case.

The minutes of the Panel meeting of 7th November were agreed as a correct record of the meeting.

7. MINUTES - 19 DECEMBER 2017

In response to the previous item on Broadwater Farm Gas and Fire Safety, the Panel sought assurances from HfH about what lessons had been learnt in relation to engaging with residents. In response, the Interim Managing Director of HfH, acknowledged the need to engage at an early stage and keep everyone informed of developments at regular intervals.

The minutes of the Panel meeting on 19th December were agreed as an accurate record of the meeting.

8. HOUSING-RELATED SUPPORT FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The Panel received a presentation on the Housing Support Transformation programme in relation to older people. The presentation was given by Gill Taylor, Programme Delivery Manager and was included in the agenda pack at pages 17-29.

The following points were noted in response to the discussion of the presentation:

- a. The Panel sought clarification on the hub and cluster model and whether the hubs would be located within sheltered housing. In response, the Panel was advised that the hubs were existing sheltered housing services and the location of those hubs was selected to ensure that they were in close proximity to cluster services. Hub managers would be responsible for ensuring that all tenants in the hub were aware of the cluster services. When placing new tenants, those with higher level of support needs would be encouraged to live in a hub service providing greater access to staff and facilities.
- b. In response to a question on what was being done to support those within general needs accommodation, the Panel was advised that a key feature of the hubs was their utilisation of community spaces to increase access to services and reduce social isolation. It was hoped that networks from partner agencies could be used to spread the reach and impact of these services, including to older people with general needs accommodation.
- c. The Panel queried the role of the hubs in filling gaps in existing adult social care services. In response, officers suggested the hubs weren't a replacement for adult social care centres but that some services could be incorporated into the community spaces. Further work was being done to understand the extent to which an outreach programme could be incorporated.
- d. In response to a question about whether there was a high void rate in sheltered housing, officers advised that there was a high void rate across both HfH properties and those commissioned by voluntary sector partners.
- e. The Panel sought assurances around whether there was enough interaction between sheltered housing and other housing services. The Panel also questioned whether there was a range of 2 or 3 bedroom properties available through sheltered housing. In response, officers advised that a lot of work was undertaken to match voids with residents who were in temporary accommodation or those who required a larger property. Officers acknowledged that there were residents who lived in sheltered accommodation with 2 or 3 bedrooms.
- f. The Panel questioned whether good neighbour schemes were still in existence. In response, officers advised that those schemes had changed significantly

- over the last ten years following budget cuts, and now they tended to just be general needs properties allocated to older people.
- g. The Panel highlighted a recent case study involving Anglesey County Council in which they had adopted a housing first policy and had used void properties to house homeless people. In response, officers commented that the Council already commissioned housing first for homelessness in the borough and that they had been really successful in helping to stabilise those with complex needs and experiences. Officers advised that ongoing consideration would be given to how to use sheltered housing properties differently, particularly in the context of decreasing demand from older people.
 - h. The Panel considered what incentives could be offered to those with a multiple bedroom property that was under occupied, to relocate. The Panel emphasised the importance of local networks and queried whether properties within existing estates could be reconfigured to incentivise people to move, albeit within their own local area. Officers acknowledged that there was significant demand for people entering sheltered accommodation to stay within their local area. Officers advised that there was a good spread of sheltered housing schemes across the borough.
 - i. In response to a question around the provision of properties at Larkspur Close, officers advised that redevelopment works were ongoing but that significant investment had been made in improving properties and reconfiguring the layout, to bring more light in for example. Panel members expressed an interest in visiting the location once works were completed. The Interim Managing Director HfH agreed to provide details to the Panel of when the works would be completed. **(Action: Chris Liffen).**

9. TA JOINT VENTURE

The Panel received a presentation on the establishment of two new housing companies being set up to provide housing stock for Temporary Accommodation. The presentation was given by Alan Benson, Head of Housing Strategy and Commissioning.

The following points were noted in response to the discussion of the presentation:

- a. The Panel sought clarification on what the incentives were for the joint venture partner. In response, officers outlined that the Council would provide a void guarantee and in doing so would provide tenants for each property. This would provide the partner with a guaranteed source of rent and also allow them to borrow money at very low rates. In addition, the joint venture partner would receive the maintenance contract for the properties as well as refurbishment fees for each of the 400-800 properties. It was hoped that the winning consortia would include a housing association to provide expertise in both acquisitions and property management.
- b. The Panel queried the need to enter into an agreement with a partner organisation and questioned why the Council couldn't borrow the money, build and manage the units on its own. In response, officers outlined that there would be two companies, one of which would be entirely owned by the Council and would be funded through capital investment and a second joint venture which was entirely revenue funded. The advantages of the joint venture was that the Council could acquire stock without undertaking any borrowing itself.

- c. In response to questions about where the properties would be located, officers advised that as many properties as possible would be in Haringey, however it was also in the Council's interest to purchase them as quickly as possible. Officers advised that all properties should be in north London and hopefully contiguous to Haringey. Furthermore, each purchase would be signed off by Cabinet. Officers stated that it may be a good time to buy property due to pending changes to the rules around Buy-to-Let mortgages and wider volatility in the housing market.
- d. In response to a question about the success of similar schemes, officers stated that Bromley had progressed quite far with a similar scheme and were in the process of selling stock to sure up other services.
- e. In response to a question, officers clarified that Right-to-Buy receipts could not be used to purchase properties in a wholly-owned Council vehicle. Out of the two companies, RTB receipts would go the capital-funded CBS vehicle.
- f. In response to concerns about the rationale for a joint venture, the Panel were advised that as well as not being able to invest Right-to-Buy receipts, there were questions about the levels of rent that could be charged through a wholly owned vehicle. Officers emphasised that the purpose of these properties was not to build homes at social rent levels but to acquire properties for temporary accommodation only.
- g. In response to a question around who would hold the tenancy, officers advised that the landlord would be a registered provider, such as a housing association, that would form part of the winning consortium. Officers elaborated that the tenancy would in effect be an Assured Shorthold Tenancy.
- h. In response to a request for clarification on the level of savings expected, the Panel was advised that it was anticipated that savings of £3.5 million-£4million would be made over 4 years.
- i. In response to a question on the governance arrangements, officers advised that Councillors would likely make up two of the five board members of the joint company.
- j. Officers advised that the refurbishment and maintenance contract for the CBS vehicle could conceivably be carried out by HfH. Officers anticipated that if this did happen then there could be opportunities to provide apprenticeships in the HfH repairs service.
- k. The Panel sought clarification on what the main risks to the proposals were, in response officers suggested that the biggest risk was around uncertainty in the housing market and the potential for the council to lose money in the eventuality of a downturn in property values. As part of the mitigation of this risk, officers advised that purchasing would be undertaken sequentially. Officers also suggested that strong governance arrangements were necessary to ensure that the arm's length company continued to work in the Council's interests.
- l. In general, the Committee acknowledged the need to reduce the costs of Temporary Accommodation provision and welcomed the proposed approach.

10. NEW LONDON PLAN

The Panel received a presentation on the consultation to the new London Plan, from Emma Williamson AD for Planning. A table of the representations made by Planning

Officers in response to the consultation was included in the agenda pack at pages 31-54.

The following points were noted in response to the discussion of the report and presentation:

- a. The Committee commended the thoroughness of the consultation response.
- b. In response to a question around housing quality and standards, the AD Planning agreed to come back to the Panel with further information relating to the provision of separate kitchens in family sized housing units. **(Action: Emma Williamson).**
- c. In response to a question about the Council's position on small sites, the Panel were advised that they were not judged separately from overall housing targets. The target in London Plan for Haringey was 626 small sites which officers admitted would be challenging, and would also supercede local policies such as the family housing protection zone.
- d. In response to a question about what local leavers were available to restrict the implementation of small sites or Pockets Homes, officers advised that Planning Policy determined acceptability criteria and that pocket homes met the GLA's minimum size criteria and so could not be refused on those grounds. Officers confirmed that Pocket Homes were classified as affordable homes.
- e. In response to a question, officers confirmed that there was nothing to stop the Council selling off small sites on its land for development and then using the revenue to purchase larger sites. Officers confirmed that the revenue generated from disposal could also be combined with Right-to-Buy receipts. However, Right-to-Buy receipts could not be combined with GLA funding. A wholly-owned vehicle could not use Right-to-Buy receipts and would have to borrow the money.
- f. Officers also confirmed that the Council was able to acquire TfL land in the borough. However, it was suggested that TfL would likely want to develop their own sites to raise revenue.

11. SOCIAL HOUSING SCRUTINY REPORT

The Panel received a verbal update on the Social Housing Scrutiny report. The Panel noted that the publication deadline for the report going to OSC was 16th March.

12. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

The Panel received a report which provided an update on the Panel's work programme.

RESOLVED

- I. That the Panel considered its work programme and considered any areas to be rolled over to 2018/19.
- II. That OSC be asked to endorse the carry forward of work at its next meeting.

13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

N/A

14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

N/A

CHAIR: Councillor Emine Ibrahim

Signed by Chair

Date

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON THURSDAY 8TH MARCH 2018

PRESENT:

Councillors: Kirsten Hearn (Chair), Mark Blake, Toni Mallett, Liz Morris and Reg Rice

Co-opted Members: Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative) and Uzma Naseer (Parent Governor representative)

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda item 1 on the agenda in respect of filming at the meeting and Members noted the information contained therein.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Elliott and Ms Denny.

3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

None.

6. MINUTES

AGREED:

That the minutes of the meeting of 18 December 2018 be approved.

7. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND PERFORMANCE

Jane Blakey, Head of School Performance, Standards and Provision, reported on test and examination results for 2017. These had been very positive. Almost every attainment and progress measure in all phases from Early Years to Key Stage 5 (KS5) had shown progress that was at or above national averages. Most showed the best results for the borough to date and, in particular, the achievement of disadvantaged pupils was a key strength. Results for science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) subjects were particularly good and above national levels. An increasing

percentage of young people were going to university and there had been a big increase in those taking up apprenticeships. Haringey was also now out performing national averages in most, if not all, areas.

There were nevertheless a few small areas where results had not been as positive:

- Key Stage 4 results for vocational subjects had not been as good as had been expected. It was felt that this was due in part to the introduction of a written examination.
- Results from the College of North East London (CoNEL) had not been as strong as those of school sixth forms. However, performance at Haringey 6th Form Centre had improved;
- There was still also some work to be done to bring schools in the east of the borough up to the same levels as those in west. In addition, the attainment gap for Turkish and Black Caribbean pupils needed to be narrowed further. Work was being undertaken by schools to identify those young people who were at risk at underperformance at an earlier in order to provide them with greater support.

In answer to questions, she stated that performance by girls within the borough was very good and better than that of boys. However, take up of STEM subjects could be improved upon. No specific consideration had been given to the performance of LGBT pupils. In terms of Turkish young people, classes could be arranged if there was a need for assistance with English language. However, take up of English as an additional language (EAL) was not good. The under performance if Turkish pupils could also be due to issues relating to application and parental aspiration. Councillor Weston, the Cabinet Member for Children reported that there was a BAME toolkit that could be used to address issues of underperformance.

The Panel noted that the BAME categories that were used were set by the Department for Education and depended on how parents defined themselves. Ms Blakely acknowledged that the categories were not perfect and, in particular, failed to record differences in performance levels amongst pupils of African origin. The Panel also noted that young people who were educated within the borough were performing better at post 16 than those who went outside. The post 16 offer was being looked at with aim of developing more collaboration between providers. There was a particular challenge in developing apprenticeships and encouraging greater take up.

The Panel noted that funding had been provided to support schools in preparing pupils for tests. Information from Pupil Premium lists and the Indices of Multiple Deprivation were used to target the schools that received specific assistance.

8. JOINT TARGETED AREA INSPECTION (JTAI)

Margaret Dennison, the Interim Director of Children's Services, reported on the outcome of the recent Joint Targeted Area Inspection. The inspection involved a range of inspectors looking at a particular issue with the intention of reaching a combined view on the work of partners. The inspection had focussed on abuse and neglect, which were very broad topics.

The approach used was strengths based and the outcomes would feed into the next inspection, which was likely to be later this year. The Director of Children's services

would be developing an action plan in response to the issues raised. As part of the inspection process, it had been necessary to undertake a joint partnership audit of seven specific cases. Although this had been a time consuming process, it had proven to be helpful.

Ms Dennison reported that the feedback from inspectors had highlighted areas of strength as well as areas where improvements were felt necessary. A significant number of strengths had been identified and these had been well spread across areas of partnership activity. They included the fact that the borough had a multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH).

The inspection had also highlighted where it was felt that performance could be improved further. Amongst other areas, joint partnership decision making in the MASH, understanding and application of thresholds and the consideration of the historical context of families were raised. There were also a number of comments made regarding the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) including that it lacked sufficient strategic leadership. It was also felt that there was an over reliance of children's social care services and that Early Help was currently under developed.

Ms Dennison felt that critical comments in respect of Children's Services had been comparatively small and that there had been greater focus on the role of NHS bodies and the Police. An action plan to address the issues raised had been developed. There was an opportunity to address many of the issues raised through the new arrangements for safeguarding that would be implemented when LSCBs were abolished. The areas that had been prioritised as part of the new arrangements had now been endorsed by the Council's Cabinet.

In answer to a question, Sarah Alexander (Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Social Care) reported that LCSB training had been successful although it had not covered as many staff as was wished. The training had focused on parental behaviour as well as symptoms of neglect. She felt that there needed to be appropriate thresholds across the whole of the partnership. Ms Dennison commented that the new arrangements for safeguarding would provide an opportunity to look at thresholds again and make them clearer.

Councillor Weston, the Cabinet Member for Children, reported that a lot of work had been undertaken by the Council's Early Help service with schools to improve links with them. However, links needed to be developed further across all safeguarding partners.

In answer to a question, Ms Alexander reported that the new arrangements meant that statutory responsibility for safeguarding would no longer be solely the responsibility of the Council. Ms Dennison stated that relationships between partners needed constant attention. There also needed to be a willingness to challenge. She felt that the new arrangements provided a sounder basis for partnership work.

In answer to another question, Ms Alexander stated that each school was required to have a designated safeguarding lead. There was a safeguarding leads forum that brought all of them together and who also had a role in providing training. She stated

that there was a lot of data on how young people ended up in the care system and this was subject to regular analysis.

9. INSPECTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY CHILDREN'S SERVICES (ILACS) FRAMEWORK;

Ms Dennison reported on the new ILACS process, which was a system for assessing the effectiveness of services and arrangements for children in need of help and protection. It was intended to be an annual conversation that looked at performance information and pathways. The process was meant to be more fluid than the previous inspection regime and included a strong emphasis on leadership. It included focussed visits to authorities. The new process had begun in January and the intention was to catch failing local authorities before they fell.

The Panel noted that Haringey was still categorised as requiring improvement and would therefore be inspected every three years. The last inspection had taken place in 2014 so the next one was now imminent. Inspectors would be looking at overall effectiveness and progress achieved. Ms Dennison stated that local authorities would not automatically be regarded as failures as long as there was an action plan to address any specific problem areas that had been raised.

10. REVIEW OF SUPPORT TO REFUGEE CHILDREN

The Panel considered draft recommendations for its review on support to children from refugee families. The Chair reported that there were limits to the level of support that could be given to some families and especially those with no recourse to public funds (NRPF). She felt that partnership was very important and particularly good relations with schools and the voluntary sector. A lot of the issues relating to NRPF families related to resolving their immigration status and delays had serious cost implications for local authorities.

Representatives of voluntary sector organisations with a role in supporting refugee families who were present at the meeting welcomed the work that the Panel had undertaken. They felt that it was important that there was a closer working relationship between the Council and the voluntary sector.

The Chair reported that the Panel had been concerned at the presence of a representative of the Home Office within the Council's NRPF team as it had received evidence that this could deter destitute people from seeking support. However, they had since noted that this arrangement had not been renewed. The Panel had also noted that the vast majority of children from NRPF families were allowed to remain in the UK when their status had finally been resolved. It was therefore felt that the manner in which such families were treated could have long term repercussions. It was felt that the voluntary sector should work together with the Panel to review progress of relevant services.

In answer to a question, Ms Alexander stated that there had been 44 fraud investigations relating to individuals claiming support from the NRPF team. In answer to another question, she stated that a practice review of the work of the team had

recently been completed. She was happy to share a copy of the executive summary of this with the Panel.

The Panel noted that a draft final report of the review would be circulated to Panel Members for comment before being submitted to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 26 March for approval. Following this, it would be submitted to the Council's Cabinet, who would be asked to respond to the recommendations.

AGREED:

That the draft conclusions and recommendations of the review be approved and incorporated into a final report for submission to the Overview and Scrutiny.

11. REVIEW ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

The Panel considered draft conclusions and recommendations from the review. It was noted that there was a distinction between restorative justice and restorative practice. The former was a reactive process set up in response to a crime or conflict whilst the latter was proactive in nature and could be used to prevent conflict, build relationships and repair harm.

The Panel felt that more collaboration was required between schools. It was recognised though that it would be challenging to persuade all stakeholders to adopt restorative practices. The Cabinet Member commented that schools needed to be persuaded of the benefits of collaboration.

AGREED:

That the draft conclusions and recommendations of the review be approved and incorporated into a final report for submission to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

12. WORK PLAN UPDATE

AGREED:

That the completed workplan for the year be noted.

13. REFLECTIONS

The Panel reflected on its work in the previous year and throughout the period of the current administration. Members made the following suggestions for how the work of the Panel could be enhanced;

- Practitioners could be involved more in providing feedback to the Panel. In addition, community organisations could play a more active role;
- A greater emphasis on educational issues;

- More opportunities for the Panel to get out into the local community and engage directly with people and, in particular, young people; and
- Seeing how a service works on the ground by shadowing practitioners.

The Cabinet Member commented that the Panel could look at how opportunities arising from changes to legislation could be exploited. In addition, she felt that the apprenticeship levy and the implementation of the action plan arising from the JTAI would be useful issues for the Panel to focus on. She also felt that the Panel should not just focus on the role of the Children and Young People's Service and look in greater detail at the work of other stakeholders. In determining what issues to focus on, the Panel needed to be mindful of what areas it was in a position to influence. Shorter and more conversational pieces of work could also be considered.

AGREED:

That the above mentioned comments and suggestions be incorporated into the work planning process for Overview and Scrutiny for 2018/19.

14. VOTE OF THANKS

It being the last meeting of the Panel for the current Municipal Year, the Chair was thanked by the Panel for his work as Chair. The Chair thanked Members and officers for their kind assistance and co-operation.

CHAIR: Councillor Kirsten Hearn

Signed by Chair

Date

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON TUESDAY 13TH MARCH 2018

PRESENT:

Councillors: Tim Gallagher (Chair), Barbara Blake, Makbule Gunes, Bob Hare and Anne Stennett

Co-opted Member: Ian Sygrave (Haringey Association of Neighbourhood Watches)

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at the meeting and Members noted the information contained therein.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was received from Councillor Carter.

3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

None.

6. MINUTES

In respect of item 51 (Transport Strategy), the Panel asked that the breakdown of Local Implementation Plan (LIP) funding that was requested be circulated when available.

AGREED:

That, subject to the above, the minutes of the meeting of 31 January 2018 be approved.

7. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS; CABINET MEMBER FOR COMMUNITIES

Councillor Ayisi, the Cabinet Member for Communities, reported on recent developments in respect of his portfolio as follows:

- The Community Safety Partnership had not been meeting regularly but had been relaunched and was now functioning with renewed vigour. All relevant stakeholders were now involved. Some joint meetings had taken place with the Health and Well Being Board to consider issues of mutual interest;
- Young people who came into contact with the justice system were often vulnerable and the gaps that there were in providing support needed to be acknowledged. There was a clear link to secondary exclusions. In respect of academic achievement, a specific group had been set up by Councillor Weston, the Cabinet Member for Children, to look at how levels amongst Black and Minority Ethnic communities could be improved;
- Some parents did not have the time to attend parents' evenings at schools due to their work commitments. In addition, some young people had no space to study when they got home. School could provide an escape for them;
- A study that had been undertaken of the 20 most prolific offenders in the borough had identified a number of common characteristics such as bereavement, having an older sibling involved in crime and domestic violence. A large percentage had experienced trauma.

In answer to a question, Joe Benmore, the Strategic Manager for Integrated Offender Management, reported that the increase in moped enabled robberies had now levelled off. There had been a pan London response with a dedicated Police squad set up. Operation Venice had been set up by the Police to address the issue. The strategy involved both enforcement and intervention. There was now a centralised hub for dealing with moped enabled crime as well as Police officers on motorcycles. However, there were also safeguarding issues that needed to be considered in respect of any pursuit. Many of the mopeds used were stolen and there was a security issue that manufacturers needed to consider.

Panel Members commented that moped theft was the root cause of the issue and felt that work should be undertaken with moped owners to encourage them to secure their vehicles properly. Mr Benmore reported that this was part of the overall strategy by the Police.

In answer to a question, the Cabinet Member stated that community safety work within the borough was financed by funding from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which all London boroughs received. Anything additional to this was a bonus. However, the underlying issues were covered by other Council priority areas, such as Regeneration and Children's Services. Mr Benmore commented that MOPAC had reduced the amount of funding for boroughs by 30% and it had therefore been necessary to look for savings. This was being addressed in part by bringing together boroughs that faced similar challenges and aligning services. The aim was to build resilience into the system and there was confidence that the cuts could be accommodated.

In answer to another question, the Cabinet Member reported that action had been taken in response to recent violent incidents in the borough. The Metropolitan Police's Territorial Support Group (TSG) had been deployed and stop and search was being used more widely. 40 additional Police officers had also been provided for the borough

in order to provide reassurance to residents. Social media was also being monitored closely. There was a lack of recognised community leaders in the Wood Green area, which meant that it was difficult to engage with young people from the area regarding the disorder that had taken place.

The Panel noted that there was a perception amongst some young people that they were safer if they carried a knife. In addition, they could also be reticent to call the Police if under threat. Most knives were ordinary kitchen ones as these were small, concealable and of no value. Drugs and money were the motivation behind most gang activity. Young people wanted jobs that could fulfil their ambitions and lacked enthusiasm for apprenticeships. Gangs could become a surrogate family for them but it was difficult for them to exit if they so wished. The Cabinet Member commented that although signposting was provided for young people, there was a lack of effective careers advice and guidance.

In answer to a question, Mr Benmore reported that there was a national strategy around drugs that focussed on tackling organised criminal networks. There had been a lot of activity and some notable successes. It was a national issue though and not just confined to Haringey.

8. COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP; CRIME PERFORMANCE FIGURES

Sandeep Broca, Intelligence Analyst from Community Safety and Enforcement, reported that the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan (2017-2021) outlined the key priorities for London. These were:

- Sexual violence;
- Domestic abuse;
- Child sexual exploitation;
- Weapon-based crime;
- Hate crime; and
- Anti-Social Behaviour.

In addition, two local priorities had been set for Haringey. These were robbery and Non-Domestic Violence with Injury (VWI). Although total crime had increased, the increase in Haringey had been smaller than the average and this was a significant achievement. The hot spots were Wood Green, Bruce Grove and Seven Sisters.

There had been an increase in hate crime and this had included large increases in homophobic and anti semitic offences. It was felt that the driver behind this was a greater level of reporting which had been generated by a specific media campaign. Domestic abuse with injury had increased at a higher rate than the London average but it was also thought that this might be driven by increased reporting. In particular, there had been an effort to promote earlier reporting. Hotspot locations appeared to be related to where housing density was greatest. There had been a much smaller increase in sex offences. These were spread relatively evenly across the borough.

There had been an increase of 41% in personal robbery, which was very high. Approximately two mobile phones per day were stolen as part of this. Many of the perpetrators carried knives and it was possible that this also had a knock-on effect on levels of knife crime. In order to be recorded as robbery, such crimes needed to

include the threat of violence. There had been a significant decrease in the number of young knife injury victims, which was good news. However, it still remained a serious problem for the borough. Key locations were Wood Green High Street, Turnpike Lane and Bruce Grove/Lansdowne Road but they tended to shift in response to targeted work in high volume locations. Mr. Benmore commented that Operation Spectre had taken place in response to knife crime. Action had included a weapons sweep and an education campaign. There had also been a Police presence at the North Middlesex Hospital. Young victims often did not want to report crime and work needed to be done with them to encourage them to do so. Trends were analysed regularly by partners and there was a partnership problem solving group. Amongst other things, consideration was given as to how resources could be deployed most effectively.

Mr. Broca reported that 1 in 8 firearm discharges in London took place in Haringey and there had been a 160% increase in the past year. The use of firearms appeared to be targeted and specific rather than random. In order for firearm discharges to be recorded as such, they needed to have the capacity to be lethal. There also had to be proof of their discharge. The Police Operation Viper team were deployed where the need was greatest. The Panel noted that the team often had to come from the middle of London, which could cause delay. Newham had similar issues with firearms to Haringey and the two boroughs had to compete for resources. There had not been a significant escalation in the number of guns in London though and there was evidence that the same ones were being used in multiple incidents.

The Panel noted that non domestic abuse violence with injury had increased faster than the London average and was likely to be the focus for action in the next 12 months. The locations for incidents were generally busy locations around shopping centres and transport hubs. There had been a small increase in incidents in parks but this appeared to have dropped off now. Improving confidence and satisfaction levels was a big challenge but it appeared to be improving slightly, with the borough moving up from 32nd to 23rd. compared to other boroughs. However, there was still a confidence gap between the white and BAME communities. In terms of crime in parks, there had been a small decrease. It only represented 2% of total crime, with 629 offences being recorded last year. 40% of these were related to events in parks and were theft or robbery, mostly of mobile phones. There was a low level of violent crime in parks.

In answer to a question, Mr Broca stated that acid attacks were very rare in Haringey. Legislation was planned regarding the sale of such liquids. The Panel commented that, whilst the report was very helpful and contained some excellent data, a longer terms perspective would enable Members to obtain a more accurate impression of trends. In addition, some changes in figures were likely not to be of statistical significance. It would therefore be useful if standard deviations could be included with the figures. It was felt that more could be done to address the issue of disabled parking badges. It was felt that more could be done to promote the Companion Badge, which helped prevent theft as it incorporated the vehicle registration document. Mr Benmore stated that there had been an increase in motor vehicle offences. Many of these were committed by more prolific offenders.

9. REVIEW ON PARKS

The Panel considered the draft report of its review on parks. The Panel requested that an additional recommendation be added to the report concerning land abutting parks and open spaces. It was felt that any developments on such land should be sensitive to the surroundings, with the aim of creating a green buffer zone. Action such as greening the facades of buildings and limiting shadowing could be undertaken and the Council could commit to negotiating with developers on these issues.

AGREED:

That, subject to the above, the draft report of the review be approved for submission to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

10. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

AGREED:

That the completed workplan for the year be noted.

11. VOTE OF THANKS

It being the last meeting of the Panel for the current Municipal Year, the Chair was thanked by the Panel for his work as Chair. The Chair thanked Members and officers for their kind assistance and co-operation.

CHAIR: Councillor Tim Gallagher

Signed by Chair

Date

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ADULTS & HEALTH
SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH, 2018,
6.30 - 8.42 pm**

PRESENT:

Councillors: Pippa Connor (Chair), Gina Adamou and Patrick Berryman

Non-voting members / Co-optees: Helena Kania

62. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted the information contained therein'.

63. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

None.

64. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair informed the Committee that she would be admitting an item of urgent business on suicide prevention, and further discussion would take place at item 13 on the agenda.

65. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

66. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/ PRESENTATIONS/ QUESTIONS

None.

67. MINUTES

The clerk advised the Committee that the minutes of the meeting held on 8 February were not available for approval, and would be taken to the next meeting of the Adults & Health Scrutiny Panel.

68. COMMUNITY WELLBEING FRAMEWORK

Dr Negin Sarafraz-Shekary provided an update on the Community Wellbeing Framework. Good progress had been made in relation to engaging and integrating services, and good relationships had been formed with key stakeholders. Two local

area co-ordinators had been appointed, and the next steps would be to evaluate and monitor the progress of outcomes against pathways to wellbeing themes using case studies to draw patients' journeys to see what savings can be made.

Dr Sarafraz-Shekary provided the following in response to questions from the Panel:

- The local area co-ordinators were community based and visible to the community. The co-ordinators would work with a wide range of people and needs, however would be mindful of overlaps and duplication.
- Asset mapping had been completed and work was being carried out to ensure front line staff were trained to have the key conversations with people.
- It was intended that case studies would be provided for all people who had accessed the service, detailing the interventions and outcomes. This could be shared with the Panel.
- The project was due to run for two years.

RESOLVED that the update be noted, and a further progress update be provided in September 2018.

69. DAY OPPORTUNITIES DEVELOPMENT

Charlotte Pomery provided an update on the impact from both a user and a buildings perspective of the closures of the in-house day centres previously managed by Adult Social Care at The Haven, The Grange, Birkbeck, Always and Roundways. The closure of these services had taken place in November 2015, and part of the process was to look at the destination of service user, the use of savings generated and the current uses of the buildings. The process was still ongoing.

The following was provided in response to questions from the Panel:

- The use of guardians for the empty buildings was at nil cost overall. The framework with the Corporate Landlord was that guardians would look after the properties and cover the costs of any repairs and would get the accommodation in return for looking after them.
- There would be a further report to scrutiny on the wider day care opportunities later in the year.
- It was important to stress that work was being carried out with regard to savings made, as users' needs were changing, and the model would look different as time moved on.
- Work was also being carried out with a range of providers, including Islington Council to ensure that local provision was available to meet demand as it was requested.
- All users of these services had received a Care Act assessment and care support plan, and anyone who had received these would have been care managed out of the old system into the new one. A social worker would carry out reviews to see whether needs and outcomes were being met – happiness and progression were included as part of that review.

RESOLVED that:

- i. **The report be noted; and**
- ii. **It be recommended to the next Scrutiny Panel that an engagement event be set up with service users and officers to get a good understanding of the day opportunities provision.**

70. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR OLDER PEOPLE SCRUTINY REVIEW UPDATE

The Panel received an update on the recommendations made by the Physical Activity for Older People scrutiny review. The review was undertaken in summer 2016, and looked at Haringey's approach to increasing physical activity among older adults. Members noted the updates to the recommendations which had been agreed by Cabinet on 27 March 2017, as set out in the agenda pack.

RESOLVED that the Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel note the progress made to date.

71. CABINET MEMBER Q&A - REVIEW OF THE YEAR

Councillor Vanier provided an update on work carried out within her portfolio responsibilities. She advised that Adult Social Care remained a challenge, with a continual reduction in local government grants, and an increase in demand. The service had undergone a major transformation, and it was important that new innovative ways of working were identified in order to continue to develop sustainable adult social care in the borough.

Highlights over the past year included a redesign of services; the introduction of a care authorisation panel to provide an impartial process to all funding decisions across adult health and learning disabilities; remodelling of hospital discharge processes to improve unnecessary referrals; and the improvement of care home provision to ensure that better models of support were provided.

The main risks for the next financial year included the pressure of dealing with changing needs as residents aged; and the transition stage from childrens to adults, and managing that risk.

In regard to Osborne Grove, Councillor Vanier explained that an options appraisal would be carried out and reported back to Cabinet in June 2018, and would look at whether it the Authority were best placed to provide nursing homes, or whether outsourcing worked best. It would be key to ensure that bed space was improved to allow Osborne Grove to become more viable. The options appraisal had previously started in early 2017, but was put on hold due to care and quality issues, and it was important that the final decision was based on understanding these issues.

The Panel thanked Councillor Vanier for attending.

72. NCL JHOSC UPDATE

Councillor Connor provided an update on the recent NCL JHOSC meeting, a single item meeting on limiting clinical effectiveness. One of the main concerns raised was how scrutiny would be kept informed with further additions to the policy.

73. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

The clerk advised that a draft of the Panel's Care Home Commissioning review was currently being produced and would be circulated for comment in due course.

74. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

Councillor Connor tabled an update provided by Dr Tamara Djuretic on suicide prevention.

Action: further update to be provided in six months, including more detail on the effectiveness of the prevention policies.

CHAIR: Councillor Pippa Connor

Signed by Chair

Date

Report for: Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 23rd July 2018

Item number: 9

Title: Provisional Financial Outturn 2017/18

Report authorised by : Jon Warlow – Int. Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli – Head of Finance Operations

Ward(s) affected: ALL

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Key

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report sets out the Council's provisional budget outturn for the year ended 31 March 2018. It sets out the draft revenue outturn for the General Fund (GF), the Housing Revenue Accounts (HRA) the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and Capital Programme compared to budget. It provides explanations of significant under/overspends and proposed movements in reserves.
- 1.2. The Council's statutory accounts are still in the process of being finalised and there may be further adjustments to the provisional outturn arising from the completion of this work. The deadline for completing the external audit and publicising the audited statements has been brought forward this year to 31 July 2018.

2017/18 Outturn Position

- 1.3. The approved General Fund revenue budget for the year was £255.762m and the provisional outturn is estimated at £255.781m, which represents a small net overspend of £0.019m.
- 1.4. The provisional outturn report provides the opportunity to consider the overall financial performance of the Authority at the end of March 2018. It gives some information on which the Council's Statement of Accounts will be based and will remain provisional until the conclusion of the statutory audit process.
- 1.5. The overall General Fund revenue outturn variance for the year ending 2017/18, has improved by £5.4m to a small overspend position from the Quarter 3 report that went to Cabinet in March 2018, which advised a projected outturn deficit of £5.4m before reported expected mitigations. Within this net figure there are two key overspend areas – Priority 1 (£3.5m) and Priority 2 (£1.1m) totalling £4.6m. These have been offset by underspends in the other Priorities along with a number of corporate contributions. The detail is set out in section 5. These figures are net of

requested appropriations to/from reserves including carry forwards which are set out in Appendix 4.

- 1.6. The revised capital programme budget for 2017/18 was £211.7m and expenditure was £79.3m. The majority of the variance of £132.3m along with any associated funding will be rolled forward to future years of the capital programme.
- 1.7. The 2017/18 (HRA) revenue net budget was set at net nil variance. The provisional revenue outturn for the HRA is an underspend of £4.011m with a total of £1.286m to be transferred to HRA reserves.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. The Period 9 monitor to Cabinet on 6th March 2018 reported a draft outturn overspend on the GF of £5.4m. I am pleased to now be able to present a final outturn of £0.019m overspend which is a significant positive improvement.
- 2.2. However, colleagues should be clear that this is a net figure and the two largest Priority areas (1 & 2) were still showing £3.5m and £1.06m overspends respectively; the former has remained constant throughout the year whilst the latter has reduced over the last quarter due to one-off capitalisation and release of provisions.
- 2.3. The 2017/18 budget was re-aligned in response to the prior year's net £16m overspend and budgets in the key demand led budget areas of Adults, Children & Temporary accommodation were increased. This appears to have stabilised the position in temporary accommodation, which has remained within budget for 2017/18, however Children's and Adult services have continued to struggle to live within budget and between them overspent by £4.5m.
- 2.4. The latest Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) agreed in February recognised the on-going challenges of delivering further savings whilst maintaining services for our residents and managing on-going demand pressures. To help mitigate down the risk around slippage in the savings programme in 2018/19+ Council agreed to the creation of a Budget Resilience Reserve as well as an on-going programme of service transformation funded partly by the application of the flexible use of capital receipts.
- 2.5. I will be working closely with the CFO and the Corporate Board, in particular Director for Adults & Health & Children's Services, to test and challenge service transformation plans and to ensure that they remain on track to deliver the agreed MTFS.
- 2.6. The final outturn will be reflected in the Council's Statement of Accounts, which will be presented to Corporate committee for approval on 24 July.

3. Recommendations

3.1. Overview and Scrutiny is recommended to:

- a) Note the provisional revenue and capital outturn for 2017/18 as detailed in the report;
- b) Note the capital carry forwards totalling £106m at Appendix 3;
- c) Note the appropriations to/from reserves at Appendix 4;
- d) Note the permanent capitalisation of £0.8m revenue expenditure and subsequent adjustment to revenue cash limits in 2018/19 as outlined in para 8.10
- e) Note the budget virements as set out in Appendix 5

4. Alternative Option considered

4.1. The report of the council's outturn and management of the financial resources is a key part of the role of the Interim Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer) and no other options have therefore been considered.

5. Provisional General Fund revenue outturn 2017/18

5.1. The table below shows the provisional revenue outturn figures for 2017/18. It shows the movement from the outturn forecast at Quarter 3 (P9) and the impact of proposed carry-forwards and appropriations to/from reserves.

Comments on the underlying reasons for the variances within Priorities is set out in the sections below the table. However, attention is drawn to the decision taken by Cabinet in February, as part of the 2018/19 Budget setting report & Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), to apply the Flexible use of Capital Receipts to fund eligible spend in 2017/18. This has impacted significantly on the overall outturn position as have the receipt of unbudgeted grant income and reductions in expenditure to fund borrowing.

These were also highlighted as mitigating strategies in the Quarter 3 monitoring report and have enabled a close to breakeven outturn to be achieved as well as avoiding the need to make the budgeted contribution of £8.7m from the general fund reserve.

Further detail is provided in section 5.26 and section 9.

5.2. **Table 1 – General Fund Provisional Outturn 2017/18**

Priority	Revised 2017/8 Budget	Outturn	Movements to/(from) reserves	Revised Outturn	Revised Outturn to Budget Variance	Q3 Forecast to Budget Variance	Forecast Variance Movement between Q3 and Outturn	
	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000	
PR1 Childrens	74,590	77,377	747	78,124	3,534	3,750	(216)	▼
PR2 Adults	95,968	96,628	396	97,024	1,056	2,916	(1,861)	▼
PR3 Safe & Sustainable Places	37,250	35,071	1,901	36,972	(278)	434	(712)	▼
PR4 Growth & Employment	13,010	11,495	681	12,176	(834)	239	(1,073)	▼
PR5 Homes & Communities	20,620	15,545	5,148	20,693	72	(47)	120	▲
PRX Enabling	14,324	19,667	-8,874	10,793	(3,531)	(1,850)	(1,681)	▼
General Revenue Total	255,763	255,781	0	255,781	19	5,442	(5,423)	▼
PR5 Homes & Communities(HRA)	0	-4,011		-4,011	(4,011)	(1,785)	(2,226)	▼
Haringey Total	255,763	251,770	0	251,770	(3,992)	3,657	(7,649)	▼

Priority One Overspend £3.5m

- 5.3. Priority One is projecting overall spend of £78.1m against approved budget of £74.6m resulting in an outturn overspend of £3.5m. This figure is a slight worsening of the position reported at Q3. The areas with material variances are detailed below.
- 5.4. Placements is reporting an underspend of £0.9m, which is less than reported in Q3. There has been a reduction of 38 cases forecasted in Q3 equating to £0.7m in addition to recoupment of overpayments not previously accounted for. In terms of the underlying pressure and non-achievement of savings, there will be continued focus on the “top 20” high cost placements; with a view to stepping down care packages or negotiating lower fees, whilst also managing demand through Family Group Conferencing and Targeted Response initiatives in 2018/19.
- 5.5. Other Social Care Agency Worker costs is reporting an overspend of £1.9m which is an increase of £1.0m compared to Q3 reflecting the market difficulties in recruiting permanent staff into these areas of operation. There has also been £0.6m under projection of agency/ staffing costs. The remaining movement is due to NRPf accommodation backdated payment not being accounted for in Q3 forecast and over projection of housing benefit income.
- 5.6. Early Help and Targeted Response is reporting an underspend of £0.06m, a reduction of £0.45m reported in Q3. This movement is as a result of the Children centres’ projections being overstated by £0.234m at Q3 and £0.155m contribution from Early years Commissioning.
- 5.7. Children & Young People with Additional Needs is reporting an overspend of £1.8m which is consistent with previous forecasts; see breakdown below:
- Inclusion Service - the traded was £0.4m less than budget as this was a new service, which started in September 2017.

- SEND - £0.7m overspend of which £0.3m is the shift in funding stream for transport back to the general fund from the High Needs Block (DSG). The service continues to work on refining transport costs but is unlikely to make significant changes until the next financial year. The £0.7m overspend was reduced by £0.2m as a result of the SEND Reform Grant being given back to the service.
- Family Support - the overspend position of £1.0m is due to packages for complex children. Going forward the service is working with Brokerage and Commissioning to look at more cost effective ways of supporting families and children. The plan will include recovery of contributions from CCGs for joint funded placements, income relating to services provided to other London boroughs and the adoption of a targeted approach to reviewing high cost placements and ensuring the integrity of data used to forecast future costs.

5.8. Schools and Learning_outturn is an underspend of £0.03m which is an improvement on Q3 following the use of capital receipts towards the costs of the closure of the PDC (£0.214m). Additionally a £0.340m liability for redundancy payments, approved through the Schools Redundancy Panel met the criteria for inclusion in the flexible use of capital receipts, therefore removing the costs from this particular budget.

5.9. Director Support is reporting an underspend of £0.4m following the use of capital receipts in the support of the transformation agenda. This decision was not made until year-end and therefore was not assumed in Q3 forecast.

Priority Two Overspend £1.1m

5.10. Priority Two is projecting overall spend of £97.02m against approved budget of £95.97m resulting in an outturn overspend of £1.06m. This represents a reduction of £1.86m against the £2.92m reported at Q3.

5.11. Care Packages account for the main overspend (£2.9m) as was the case in Q3. The pressure is spread across all the key client groups of older clients with physical support needs, clients with learning disabilities and clients with mental health needs. The actual underlying pressure is £3.5m but it has been mitigated this year by the release of home care provision.

5.12. Directly provided services are overspent by £0.3m at year end however, this masks the underlying pressure from Osborne Grove nursing home which overspent by £1.1m this year (up from £1.0m at Q3). This spend has been mitigated down by the release of the Haynes provision (£0.6m) along with £0.2m of other smaller underspends.

5.13. The above overspends have been offset by capitalisation of occupational therapists and surveyors involved in delivering facilities to enable people to remain in their own homes (£1.1m); application of flexible use of capital receipts to fund transformation team costs (£0.9m) and an over-estimation of required bad debt provision (£0.2m).

Priority Three Underspend £0.3m

- 5.14. Priority Three is showing overall spend of £36.97m against approved budget of £37.25m resulting in an outturn underspend of £0.28m. This represents an improvement of £0.71m compared to the Q3 figure. The variance is made up of a number of non-material underspend/overspends. Areas of underspend have arisen from additional income, bad debt adjustment, the use of capital receipts and a reduction in forecast consultant engineer and agency costs. In addition, wherever possible revenue expenditure has been capitalised.
- 5.15. Areas of overspend include, as previously reported, the loss of on-street parking income due to the absence of Spurs football matches this season and increased contractual costs associated with clamping removal.

Priority Four Underspend £0.8m

- 5.16. Priority Four is showing an overall spend of £12.18m against approved budget of £13.01m resulting in an outturn underspend of £0.83m. This represents an improvement of £1.07m compared to the Q3 figure. The change is mainly due to the capitalisation of staff and other costs in the regeneration teams as well as rental income from commercial sites held pending regeneration.
- 5.17. Funds received for projects, which were not spent, will be transferred to reserves to be spent in future years by the service to deliver these projects.

Priority Five (General Fund) Overspend £0.072m

- 5.18. Priority Five GF is showing an overall spend of £20.69m against approved budget of £20.62m resulting in a small outturn overspend of £0.072m. This represents a slight worsened position compared to the Q3 figure but is not significant against a budget this size.
- 5.19. This priority has benefited from the use of some of the Flexible Homelessness Support Grant received in year to mitigate continuing demand for temporary accommodation and to support new initiatives which should increase supply of accommodation in the Borough

Priority Five (HRA) Underspend £4.01m

- 5.20. The provisional HRA revenue outturn is an underspend of £4.01m against approved (net nil) budget. This reflects the position after planned transfers to the HRA reserve of £1.29m.
- 5.21. The transfer of a number of HRA commercial properties to the GF in year has resulted in lower than budgeted debt financing charges (£1.8m) and depreciation charges were £2.6m below budget. The £1.6m budget for Estate Renewal which had been carried forward from 2016/17 was not required this year and the actual charges for leasehold insurance and HfH management fees were both lower than planned resulting in an additional net £1.2m saving.

- 5.22. These underspends have helped offset overspends in cleaning, ground maintenance, bad debt provisions and lower than budgeted commercial rental income. The detailed HRA income and expenditure is shown in Appendix 2.

Priority X Underspend £3.5m

- 5.23. Priority X is showing an overall spend of £10.79m against approved budget of £14.32m resulting in an outturn variance of £3.5m underspend. This represents an increased underspend of £1.7m over the Q3 forecast. Priority X contains back-office services as well as the non-service revenue (NSR) corporate budgets. The key variances are described below.

- 5.24. The service areas are showing a net outturn overspend of £0.7m. The key areas are an overspend in the Benefits service (£1.4m) caused by required refund of housing benefits to the DWP and Transformation & Resources (£0.4m) mainly due to continuing reliance on temporary staff in Finance pending permanent recruitment. This overspend has been offset by underspends in other corporate services predominately Strategy & Communications.

- 5.25. Housing benefit overpayment arrears form the largest debt stream within the Council and it is now proposed to create a fixed term dedicated team of officers, reporting to the Head of Corporate Income and Debt, to focus on reducing this figure. It is proposed that this team will be funded from the reduction in required bad debt provision delivered from increased recovery and a prevention of further increase in arrears.

- 5.26. Non Service Revenue is showing a net underspend of £4.2m after proposed appropriations to/from reserves. The main contributory factors are detailed here:-

- The application of the flexible use of capital receipts (£4m) which has enabled the release of the redundancy provision (£1.1m);
- detailed review and cleanse of corporate holding codes (£1.2m);
- reduced debt financing due to slippage in the capital programme and revisions to the MRP model adopted in 2016/17 (£2.5m);
- transfer of HRA commercial properties to the GF (£1.1m);
- unbudgeted grant income (£2.3m) and
- unbudgeted 16/17 net surplus on the Collection Fund (£6.6m).

The overall impact of these figures has been to enable transfers to reserves, mitigate the service overspends as well as negating the need to draw down the budgeted contribution from the general fund reserve (£8.7m). More detail is provided in section 9.

6. Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

- 6.1. The DSG is broken down into three funding blocks: Schools, Early Years and High Needs. The overall spend on DSG was £189.17m against budgeted spend of £188.89m resulting in an overspend of £0.28m
- 6.2. The Schools block underspent by £0.45m largely due to a slowdown of expansion and bulge classes in the borough; this is expected to rise again in 2018/19. The Early Years block underspent by £0.77m mainly due to slow take up of the new 3 & 4 year extended nursery hours. Again, this is expected to pick up in 2018/19.
- 6.3. The High Needs block overspent by £1.50m driven by increased take up of places in day schools, special schools and Post 15 settings coupled with an increase in the average cost per placement.
- 6.4. The impact of the 2017/18 outturn is reflected in the movement on the DSG Reserve in the table below.

Table 2 – DSG Reserve

Blocks	Opening DSG at 01/04/17	Loan	Outturn	Drawn down from reserves	Revised Outturn	Closing DSG at 31/03/2018
Schools block	(815)	0	(452)	0	(452)	(1,267)
Early years block	(3,325)	1,340	(768)	1,100	332	(1,653)
High needs block	1,340	(1,340)	1,500		1,500	1,500
Total	(2,800)	0	280	1,100	1,380	(1,420)

7. Collection Fund

- 7.1. The Council has a statutory obligation to maintain a separate ring-fenced account for the collection of council tax and business rates. The Collection Fund is designed to be self balancing and therefore an estimate of any accumulated surplus or deficit is made each year and factored into the following year's tax requirement. The actual benefit or burden of any in-year variance is received or borne by taxpayers in the following year.

Council Tax

- 7.2. The 2017/18 in year council tax collection performance was 96.15%. Council tax surplus/deficit is distributed between the Council (81.4%) and it's preceptor the GLA (18.6%) based on respective shares. There is an estimated surplus of £4.05m in 2017/18, which compares to an actual surplus in 2016/17 of £6.6m now reflected in the outturn figures. The latter is recognised in the revenue budget this year whilst the 2017/18 actual surplus is recognised in 2018/19 budgets.

Business Rates

- 7.3. The 2017/18 in year business rates collection performance was 98.40%. The Council retains 30% of business rates collected with 33% transferred to central government and 37% to the GLA.
- 7.4. There is an estimated deficit of £0.41m in 2017/18, which compares to an actual deficit of £0.55m in 2016/17. The deficit in 2016/17 is recognised in

the revenue budget this year and the 2017/18 actual deficit will be recognised at the end of the 2018/19 financial year.

8. Capital Programme Outturn

8.1 Council, at its budget setting meeting on 27 February 2017, agreed both the general fund capital programme and the housing revenue account capital programme. Since then there have been changes to the programmes. Some of the changes were agreed by Cabinet in accordance with the virement rules and some were agreed by officers in accordance with the scheme of delegation. The table below shows the revised budget and outturn and also sets out the movement since last reported to Cabinet in Q3.

TABLE 3 – CAPITAL OUTTURN SUMMARY

Priority	2017/18 Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn	Final Outturn Variance against Budget	2017/18 Q.3 Forecast Outturn	Movement in Forecast (Variance)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Priority 1 - Children's	12,962	5,630	(7,332)	5,870	(240)
Priority 2 - Adults	3,288	3,043	(245)	1,610	1,433
Priority 3 - Safe & Sustainable Places	16,876	9,899	(6,977)	10,981	(1,082)
Priority 4 - Growth & Employment	76,341	17,795	(58,546)	25,903	(8,108)
Priority 5 - Homes & Communities	16,431	1,335	(15,096)	1,107	228
Priority X - Enabling	16,873	2,679	(14,194)	2,963	(284)
General Fund Total	142,770	40,381	(102,389)	48,434	(8,053)
HRA Priority 5 - Homes & Communities	68,901	38,966	(29,935)	47,995	(9,030)
Total	211,671	79,346	(132,325)	96,429	(17,083)

A high-level commentary on the financial performance of each priority is provided in the following paragraphs however, further detail and requests to carry forward unspent but committed budget, is provided in Appendix 3.

Priority 1

8.2 The overall variance for this priority is an underspend of £7.33m. In 2017/18, the service started an estate wide review of the condition and suitability of its buildings to enable the preparation of an evidenced based, prioritised business case to support expenditure proposals. Whilst the work to prepare the business case is undertaken, expenditure on the estate will be required for works necessary to ensure schools are compliant, safe and functional. Capital spend to meet this demand prior to the completion of the business case will be assessed and approved by the P1 Sponsor group.

The service is requesting a carry forward of £7.33m and the reasons for the slippage requests are contained in Appendix 3.

Priority 2

- 8.3** The overall variance for this priority is a minor net underspend against the budget of £0.245m. The majority of the capital funding for the P2 capital programme is through a ring fenced, specific grant (disabled facilities grant – DFG). This means that only qualifying expenditure can be financed by this grant.

During 2017/18, the Council received an additional £210k of DFG. However, this supplemental DFG was not subject to the same requirements as the main DFG. The supplemental DFG has been used to fund the:

- programmed overspend on the main DFG (£30k);
- capitalisation of revenue expenditure (£20k); and
- cost of other schemes within the priority (£160k).

After allowing for the effect of the additional DFG the service is requesting a carry forward of resources of £0.087m to continue with its programme of equipment purchase for residents. The balance of unused LBH capital budget is to be transferred to the approved capital programme contingency.

Priority 3

- 8.4** The overall variance for this priority is a net underspend against the budget of £6.98m. Of this variance, £0.745m relates to the effect of capitalising revenue expenditure. There is also a £0.067m reported overspend that will need to be clawed back by reducing the service area budget in 2018/19. The service is requesting a carry forward of £7.79m and the reasons for the slippage requests are contained in Appendix 3.

Priority 4

- 8.5** The overall variance for this priority is a net underspend of £58.55m. Of this variance £1.23m represents an overspend, the majority of which is in relation to the Alexandra Park & Palace East Wing & Theatre Restoration project (£1.09m); this is really due to timing differences between previous years' budget allocation and spend. This is a complex restoration project of a listed building, which is inherently challenging. Elsewhere, service is requesting a reduction of the Wards Corner CPO budget by £7.9m following a review of the likely level of compensation. After allowing for this reduction the service is requesting a carry forward of £51.8m and the reasons for the slippage requests are contained in Appendix 3.

Priority 5 General Fund

- 8.6** The overall variance for this priority is an underspend against the budget of £15.10m. The service curtailed expenditure in 2017/18 to be able to fund the new housing delivery vehicles. Details are contained in Appendix 3.

Priority 5 HRA

- 8.7 The overall variance for this priority is an underspend against the budget of £29.93m. The service is requesting a carry forward of the total variance for the reasons set out in Appendix 3.

Priority 6

- 8.8 The overall variance for this priority is an underspend against the budget of £14.19m. The reasons for the slippage requests are contained in Appendix 3.

Capital Expenditure Funding

- 8.9 The budget of the original 2017/18 capital programme (excluding 16/17 c/fwd) is compared to the actual outturn position in the table below.

Table 4 Funding of the 2017/18 Capital Programme

General Fund Funding			
Funding Source	17/18 Budget	17/18 Actual	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Grants	37,968	11,855	(26,113)
Use of Reserves	1,409	1,754	345
Developer Contributions	0	4	4
Capital Receipt	12,610	6,549	(6,061)
Retained Receipts	0	0	0
Borrowing	12,703	20,219	7,516
	64,690	40,381	(24,309)

The variance in the level of grant primarily relates to the delay in the conclusion of negotiations on a number of regeneration projects and is a timing issue. The reduction in the use of capital receipts to fund the capital programme is due to the decision to apply them to fund some transformation initiatives in line with the flexible use of capital receipts direction. The increase in borrowing largely reflects the reduced use of capital receipts. Whilst there has been significant slippage in the capital programme, the external resources are still available to be used to fund expenditure in 2018/19.

Capitalisation of expenditure

- 8.10 As part of the closing of accounts process, a review of revenue expenditure was undertaken to see if any of the revenue expenditure met the test for capitalisation in accordance with guidance. As a result, £2.9m of 2017/18 expenditure has been transferred from revenue to capital. This review also identified whether the 2017/18 capitalisation was a one-off or, if it related to on-going planned expenditure, the Council could implement a permanent switch and adjust 2018/19 revenue cash limits and capital programme accordingly. The analysis is shown in the table below and it is

recommended that a permanent adjustment is made to 2018/19+ revenue cash limits of £0.8m.

Priority No.	Description of Expenditure	Permanent (£'000)	One-Off (£'000)	Total (£'000)
2	Capitalisation in relation to Priority Two Re: DFG *	0	1,874	1,874
3	Street Lighting Expenditure	224	0	224
3	Highways Expenditure	385	0	385
3	Dynamic Purchasing System (LCP)		136	136
4	Capitalisation in relation to High Road West (HRW) Regeneration	97	140	238
4	Capitalisation in relation to Wood Green Regeneration works	96	0	96
		802	2,150	2,952

*Subject to review.

9. Reserves

- 9.1. The Council holds a general fund reserve and a number of other earmarked reserves, which are set aside to provide contingency against unplanned events, fund one-off expenditure and help smooth uneven spend patterns. Council is required to review the adequacy of its reserves annually which it did in February as part of the 2018/19 budget report. That report confirmed the wish to maintain a general reserve of £15m and to also create a new budget Resilience reserve to offset non-delivery/delay of planned savings included in the MTFs.
- 9.2. The planned 2017/18 closing earmarked reserves balances are circa £12m more than the opening figure. This increase has largely been achieved from capitalisation, freeing up revenue, and non-utilisation in year of £4m of Adult Social Care grant. The main increases are to the Financing reserve (£6m) to mitigate risks around transformation funding, and to the new budget Resilience reserve (£5m) to manage the risk around delivery of savings.
- 9.3. There are also a number of Service specific requests for appropriations to/from Service, Grants & Transformation reserves that net to an increase of £1.5m.
- 9.4. The service requests for appropriations to/from these reserves are set out in Appendix 4a and a summary of the proposed in year movements to/from all reserves and closing position at 31/03/2018 is shown in Appendix 4b.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1. Overall at the end of the 2017/18 financial year, the General Fund is broadly balanced showing a small overspend of £0.019m.
- 10.2. This is a very positive position as in Qtr1 an overspend of £6.9m was forecast. However, it must be stressed that there are underlying budgetary pressures, particularly within Priorities One & Two, which will carry over into 2018/19, as well as significant new (£6.4m) and carried forward (£9.6m) savings totalling £16m, to be delivered.
- 10.3. 2017/18 has benefited from quite a number of un-budgeted one-off windfalls and it must not be assumed that 2018/19 will offer the same level of mitigation.

11. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 11.1. Adherence to strong and effective financial management will enable the Council to deliver all of its stated objectives and priorities.

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

Chief Finance Officers Comments

- 12.1. There are no further Chief Finance Officer (CFO) comments or finance implications arising from this report. All related finance issues have been highlighted within the body of the report, as this is a report of the CFO.

Assistant Director of Corporate Governance

- 12.2. The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted on this report and confirms that all statutory and constitutional requirements have been addressed. There are no legal implications arising out of this report.

- 12.3. Strategic Procurement

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

Equalities

- 12.4. There are no equalities issues arising from this report.

13. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Revenue Directorate Level Outturn

Appendix 2 – HRA Outturn

Appendix 3 – Capital Carry Forwards

Appendix 4a & b – Appropriations to / from Reserves

Appendix 5 - Budget Virements

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

14.1. The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:

- Budget management papers
- Medium Term Financial Planning Reports

14.2. For access to the background papers or any further information please contact Frances Palopoli– Head of Finance Operations

		APPENDIX 1							
Priority for Report	Directorate	Revised 2017/8 Budget	Outturn	Movements to/(from) reserves	Revised Outturn	Outturn Variance	Quarter 3 Variance	Movement in Forecast Variance	
PR1 Childrens	CM Assistant Director for Commissioning	2,250,784	2,378,810	25,025	2,403,835	153,051	-250,292	403,343	▲
	CY Director Of Children Services	51,345,333	54,386,258	655,765	55,042,023	3,696,690	3,339,133	357,557	▲
	PH Director for Public Health	6,687,423	6,715,287	66,220	6,781,507	94,084	-86	94,169	▲
	SCH Assistant Director for School	13,906,270	13,817,252		13,817,252	-89,018	661,250	-750,268	▼
	DSG CY Director Of Children Services	400,000	79,351		79,351	-320,649		-320,649	▼
PR1 Childrens Total		74,589,810	77,376,959	747,010	78,123,969	3,534,158	3,750,005	-215,847	▼
					0				
PR2 Adults	AS Director for Adult Social Services	81,591,911	82,442,064	274,697	82,716,761	1,124,850	2,946,001	-1,821,151	▼
	CM Assistant Director for Commissioning	3,035,291	3,228,169	33,605	3,261,774	226,483	43,225	183,258	▲
	PH Director for Public Health	11,340,829	10,957,402	87,780	11,045,182	-295,647	-72,874	-222,773	▼
PR2 Adults Total		95,968,031	96,627,635	396,082	97,023,717	1,055,686	2,916,352	-1,860,666	▼
					0				
PR3 Safe & Sustainable Places	CM Assistant Director for Commissioning	1,200	751		751	-449		-449	▼
	OPS Director for Commercial & Operations	37,045,988	34,842,055	1,901,345	36,743,400	-302,587	400,964	-703,551	
	PH Director for Public Health	202,766	227,716		227,716	24,950	34,522	-9,572	▼
PR3 Safe & Sustainable Places Total		37,249,954	35,070,522	1,901,345	36,971,867	-278,087	435,486	-713,572	▼
					0				
PR4 Growth & Employment	CM Assistant Director for Commissioning	1,105,028	869,590	12,870	882,460	-222,568	-25,206	-197,362	▼
	M1 Non Service Revenue	1,900,200	1,753,200		1,753,200	-147,000	49,800	-196,800	▼
	PLAN Assistant Director of Planning	1,740,175	1,854,980	-104,000	1,750,980	10,805	-72,558	83,363	▲
	RGEN Director for Housing and Growth	3,664,618	3,299,276	178,019	3,477,295	-187,323	641,397	-828,720	▼
	RPD02 Director of Regeneration	4,005,853	3,389,658	448,395	3,838,053	-167,800	-243,833	76,033	▲
	V00001 Dir of Regeneration Planning,Development	594,352	328,182	146,000	474,182	-120,170	-112,000	-8,170	▼
PR4 Growth & Employment Total		13,010,226	11,494,887	681,284	12,176,171	-834,055	237,601	-1,071,656	▼
					0				
PR5 Homes & Communities	AH03 Community Housing Services	10,986,835	10,986,613		10,986,613	-222	758,688	-758,911	▼
	AH05 Housing Commissioned Services	9,633,556	4,557,475	5,148,180	9,705,655	72,099	-806,153	878,252	▲
	RGEN Director for Housing and Growth	0	542		542	542	0	542	▲
PR5 Homes & Communities Total		20,620,391	15,544,629	5,148,180	20,692,809	72,419	-47,465	119,883	▲
					0				
PRX Enabling	C00002 Deputy Chief Executive	440,357	356,581		356,581	-83,776	-2,100	-81,676	▼
	CE01 Chief Executive Officer	2,600	12,982		12,982	10,382	10,929	-548	▼
	CO000 F00001 Chief Operating Officer	-112,951	-247,727		-247,727	-134,776	28,950	-163,726	▼
	CUS Assistant Director for Customer Services	6,520,908	6,330,271		6,330,271	-190,637	-7,666	-182,971	▼
	GOV Assistant Dir of Corporate Governance	2,464,383	3,797,356	-1,375,621	2,421,735	-42,648	-301,500	258,852	▲
	M1 Non Service Revenue	15,774,221	16,448,665	-6,504,477	9,944,188	-5,830,033	-2,327,330	-3,502,702	▼
	M113 YE Adjustment NSR	-21,700,272	-20,053,767		-20,053,767	1,646,505	0	1,646,505	▲
	Other Non Service Revenue	1,700	-4,180		-4,180	-5,880	0	-5,880	▼
	RES Director for Transformation & Resources	548,803	1,795,333	-993,803	801,530	252,727	925,531	-672,804	▼
	Shared Digital Services	4,146,474	4,211,975		4,211,975	65,501	-241,823	307,324	▲
	SSC Assistant Director for Shared Service Centre	5,580,092	6,991,545		6,991,545	1,411,453	264,298	1,147,155	▲
	SCO01 Strategy Leader and Polic	657,845	27,606		27,606	-630,239	-199,240	-431,000	▼
	PRX Enabling Total		14,324,161	19,666,640	-8,873,901	10,792,739	-3,531,422	-1,849,951	-1,681,471
					0				
General Revenue Total		255,762,573	255,781,272	0	255,781,272	18,699	5,442,028	-5,423,329	▼
	HSE Housing Revenue Account	0	-4,010,958		-4,010,958	-4,010,958	-1,785,014	-2,225,944	▼
Haringey Total		255,762,573	251,770,314	0	251,770,314	-3,992,259	3,657,014	-7,649,273	▼

APPENDIX 2

	2017/18 Revised Budget	End of Year Outturn p.15 Actual Spend	End of Year Outturn p.15 Forecast Variance	Q3 Forecast Variance	End of Year Outturn v Q3 Variance Movement
HRA BUDGET 2017/18	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
UE0721 Managed Services Income					
H39001 Rent - Dwellings	(81,838)	(82,075)	(237)	(193)	(44)
H39101 Rent - Garages	(858)	(729)	128	125	3
H39102 Rent - Commercial	(2,139)	(1,227)	912		912
H39201 Income - Heating	(336)	(355)	(19)	(6)	(13)
H39202 Income - Light and Power	(1,204)	(1,186)	18	3	15
H39301 Service Charge Income - Leasehold	(7,143)	(7,283)	(140)	(417)	277
H39401 ServChgInc SuppHousg	(1,488)	(1,501)	(14)	(9)	(4)
H39402 Service Charge Income - Concierge	(1,554)	(1,545)	9	8	1
H39405 Grounds Maintenance	(1,922)	(1,919)	3	3	(1)
H39406 Caretaking	(1,544)	(1,541)	4	3	
H39407 Street Sweeping	(1,626)	(1,623)	3	3	
H40102 Water Rates Receivable	(6,295)	(6,095)	200	232	(32)
H40404 Bad Debt Provision - Leaseholders	210	533	323		323
	(107,736)	(106,545)	1,191	(248)	1,439
UE0722 Managed Services Expenditure					
H31300 Housing Management WG	23	26	3		3
H32300 Housing Management NT	28	21	(6)		(6)
H33300 Housing Management Hornsey		15	15		15
H33400 TA Hostels	237	195	(42)		(42)
H34300 Housing Management ST	9	18	9		9
H35300 Housing Management BWF	11	1	(10)		(10)
H36300 Rent Accounts		1	1		1
H36400 Accountancy		(1)	(1)		(1)
H37210 Under Occupation	123	157	35		35
H39002 Rent - Hostels	(1,996)	(1,964)	32	29	3
H39404 Service Charge Income - Hostels	(341)	(336)	5	5	1
H40001 Repairs - Central Recharges	2	(18)	(20)		(20)
H40004 Responsive Repairs - Hostels	342	250	(92)		(92)
H40101 Water Rates Payable	5,277	5,033	(244)	(247)	3
H40104 HousMgmtRechg Central	107	106	(1)		(1)
H40106 HousMgmtRechg Special		9	9		9
H40111 Other RentCollection	162	161	(1)		(1)
H40201 Management Special - BWF		1	1		1
H40202 Management Special - Nth Tott		7	7		7
H40203 Management Special - Sth Tott		11	11		11
H40204 Management Special - Wood Grn		6	6		6
H40205 Management Special - Hornsey		18	18		18
H40206 HousMgmtRechg Energy	1,417	857	(560)	(367)	(193)
H40208 Special Services Cleaning	2,100	2,660	560	570	(10)
H40209 Special Services Ground Maint	1,680	1,833	153	80	73
H40212 HRA Pest Control	277	193	(84)		(84)
H40213 Estate Controlled Parking		11	11	(21)	32
H40303 Supporting People Payments	1,851	1,833	(18)		(18)
H40309 Commercial Property - Expenditure	221	73	(148)		(148)
H40401 Bad Debt Provision - Dwellings	664	1,539	875		875
H40405 BAd Debt Provision - Commercial	80		(80)		(80)
H40406 Bad Debt Provisions - Hostels	68	75	7		7
H40801 HRA- Council Tax	150	164	14		14
	12,492	12,957	466	49	417
UE0731 Retained Services Expenditure					
H38002 Anti Social Behaviour Service	736	575	(161)	(161)	
H39601 Interest Receivable	(115)	(129)	(14)	114	(128)
H40112 Corporate democratic Core	777	765	(13)		(13)
H40301 Leasehold Payments	(507)	(87)	421	368	52
H40305 Landlords Insurance - Tenanted	288	302	14	14	
H40306 Landlords - NNDR	132	42	(90)	(90)	(1)
H40308 Landlords Insurance - Leasehold	2,017	1,355	(662)	(662)	(1)
H40501 Capital Financing Costs	12,400	10,564	(1,836)		(1,836)
H40601 Depreciation - Dwellings	18,000	15,550	(2,450)		(2,450)
H40805 ALMO HRA Management Fee	40,032	39,360	(672)	122	(794)
H49000 Housing Revenue Account	15,673	15,673	(1)		(1)
H60002 GF to HRA Recharges	2,990	2,874	(116)	9	(125)
H60003 Estate Renewal	1,876	42	(1,834)	(1,776)	(58)
H60004 HIERS/ Regeneration Team	810	857	47	49	(2)
S11100 Emergency Response Management		303	303	311	(8)
S14400 Supported Housing Central	135	243	108	115	(7)
	95,244	88,290	(6,954)	(1,586)	(5,368)
UE0733 Retained Services HRA MIRS					
M10039 Use of HRA Reserves		1,286	1,286		1,286
		1,286	1,286		1,286
(Surplus) for the year on HRA Services	(0)	(4,011)	(4,011)	(1,785)	(2,226)

Scheme Ref. No.	Scheme Description	2017/18 Full year Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn (Draft)	Variance Overspend / (Underspend)	Capital Slippage (Carry Forward) Requested	Variance after Slippage Request	Reason for Carry Forward
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	1,379	1,012	(367)	367	0	An estate wide condition analysis was started in 2017/18 to provide an evidence based, prioritised list of projects and is yet to conclude. This has resulted in a reduced level of expenditure pending the result of the analysis.
102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	5,726	2,148	(3,578)	3,578	0	
103	Primary Sch - new places	968	755	(213)	213	0	Required to conclude the primary basic need programme.
104	Early years	130	71	(59)	59	(0)	Ongoing capital maintenance need.
109	Youth Services	505	412	(93)	93	0	To fund contractual commitments
110	Devolved Sch Capital	531	514	(17)	17	0	To enable statutory distribution of the funds to schools.
114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	2,829	665	(2,164)	2,164	0	An estate wide condition analysis was started in 2017/18 to provide an evidence based, prioritised list of projects and is yet to conclude. This has resulted in a reduced level of expenditure pending the result of the analysis.
199	P1 Other (inc Con't & Social care)	894	53	(842)	842	0	Priority contingency for unknowns in an education estate the size of the Haringey's.
Priority 1 - Children's		12,962	5,630	(7,332)	7,333	0	

201	Aids, Adap's & Assistive Tech -Home Owners (DFG)	3,041	3,044	3	0	3	Minor overspend to be offset against budgets in schemes 206 & 207.
206	Community Reablement Hubs	50	0	(50)	0	(50)	Not required. No committed spend
207	New Day Opp's Offer	197	(0)	(197)	87	(110)	To fund committed spend; balance not required.
299	P2 Other (inc Multi Client)	0	0	0	0	0	
Priority 2 - Adults		3,288	3,043	(245)	87	(158)	

Scheme Ref. No.	Scheme Description	2017/18 Full year Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn (Draft)	Variance Overspend / (Underspend)	Capital Slippage (Carry Forward) Requested	Variance after Slippage Request	Reason for Carry Forward
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
301	Street Lighting	955	1,180	225	0	225	Capitalisation of revenue expenditure. It is not proposed to clawback the overspend from the 2018/19 capital allocation.
302	Borough Roads	3,314	3,636	322	63	385	£63k is requested to fund works that were delayed due to the cold weather.
303	Structures (Highways)	246	249	3		3	Overspend to be clawed back from the 2018/19 capital allocation.
304	Flood Water Management	530	564	34		34	Overspend to be clawed back from the 2018/19 capital allocation.
305	Borough Parking Plan	369	262	(107)	107	(0)	The review of the Wood Green CPZ and the implementation of St Luke's CPZ being delayed. Hornsey North CPZ has also slipped due to community feedback.
307	CCTV	2,030	0	(2,030)	2,030	0	Wider review of CCTV provision is being undertaken.
309	Local Implementation Plan(LIP)	2,611	2,611	0	0	0	
310	Developer S106 / S278	2,517	4	(2,513)	2,513	(0)	Relates to 100% externally funded schemes.
311	Parks Asset Management:	388	376	(12)	12	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
313	Active Life in Parks:	376	175	(201)	201	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
314	Parkland Walk Bridges	500	127	(373)	373	(0)	To fund the overall scheme
316	Asset Management of Council Buildings	2,500	507	(1,993)	1,993	0	A restructure has been started to enable the service to have the resources available to manage and deliver capital projects.
320	LCP - Dynamic Purchasing System	0	136	136	0	136	

Scheme Ref. No.	Scheme Description	2017/18 Full year Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn (Draft)	Variance Overspend / (Underspend)	Capital Slippage (Carry Forward) Requested	Variance after Slippage Request	Reason for Carry Forward
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
419	NPD Phase 2 LBH Match Funding	540	42	(498)	498	0	To fund contractual commitments
399	P3 Other	0	30	30		30	Overspend to be clawed back from the 2018/19 capital allocation.

Priority 3 - Safe & Sustainable Places **16,876** **9,899** **(6,977)** **7,790** **813**

401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	2,692	83	(2,609)	2,609	(0)	To fund the continued delivery of Tottenham Hale strategy and contractual commitments.
402	Tottenham Hale Streets	902	236	(666)	666	0	To fund the continued delivery of Tottenham Hale strategy and contractual commitments.
403	Tottenham Regeneration Fund	197	0	(197)	197	(0)	To fund the Tottenham Public Realm P2 strategy.
406	Opportunity Investment Fund	1,571	551	(1,020)	1,020	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
407	Growth on the High Road	135	9	(126)	126	(0)	It is proposed to transfer this budget to the approved capital programme contingency.
411	Tottenham High Rd & Bruce Grove Stn	674	48	(627)	627	0	£466k to fund contractual commitments, £161k to approved capital programme contingency.
415	North Tott Heritage Initiative	1,348	912	(436)	436	0	To fund contractual commitments
418	Heritage building improvements	1,000	0	(1,000)	1,000	0	To fund contractual commitments
421	HRW business acquisition	5,543	3,718	(1,825)	1,825	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
426	Northumberland Park	2,735	31	(2,704)	2,704	(0)	
427	White Hart Lane Public Realm (LIP)	940	450	(490)	490	0	To fund contractual commitments

Scheme Ref. No.	Scheme Description	2017/18 Full year Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn (Draft)	Variance Overspend / (Underspend)	Capital Slippage (Carry Forward) Requested	Variance after Slippage Request	Reason for Carry Forward
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
429	Site Acq (Tott & Wood Green)	9,017	5	(9,012)	9,012	0	To enable the continued purchase of strategically important assets in the Wood Green and Tottenham areas.
430	Wards Corner CPO	17,900	0	(17,900)	10,000	(7,900)	To fund contractual commitment. The balance of £7.9m not required
434	Wood Green Regeneration	758	478	(279)	279	(0)	To enable the continued delivery of the Wood Green regeneration.
435	Wood Green Station Road	245	97	(149)	149	0	To enable the continued delivery of the Wood Green regeneration.
438	Vacant possession Civic Centre (Woodside House Refurbishment)	2,916	1,224	(1,691)	1,691	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
444	Marsh Lane	14,496	1,508	(12,988)	12,988	(0)	To enable the continuation of this development
445	Hornsey Town Hall	566	243	(323)	323	0	To fund contractual commitments
446	Alexandra Palace - Heritage	3,294	4,388	1,094	0	1,094	
447	Alexandra Palace - Maintenance	470	470	0	0	0	
450	Family Contact Centre Relocation (Winkfield Road)	804	602	(202)	202	0	To fund contractual commitments
452	Low Carbon Zones	458	237	(221)	221	0	To enable the continuation of this initiative.
461	Green Lanes	0	20	20	0	20	
462	Western Road Recycling	0	112	112	0	112	
464	Bruce Castle	174	32	(142)	142	0	To enable the continuation of this development
465	District Energy Network (DEN)	1,951	177	(1,774)	1,774	(0)	To enable the continuation of this development

Scheme Ref. No.	Scheme Description	2017/18 Full year Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn (Draft)	Variance Overspend / (Underspend)	Capital Slippage (Carry Forward) Requested	Variance after Slippage Request	Reason for Carry Forward
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
467	Contribution to Community Events & Public Space (THFC)	5,000	2,133	(2,867)	2,867	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
468	Keston Road (Community Centre Reprovision)	542	15	(527)	527	0	To fund contractual commitments
Priority 4 - Growth & Employment		76,341	17,795	(58,546)	51,875	(6,674)	

505	TA Solutions	5,247	577	(4,670)	4,670	0	To ensure that resources area available for the new housing delivery vehicles.
506	TA Property Acquisitions Scheme	10,659	744	(9,915)	9,915	0	To ensure that resources area available for the new housing delivery vehicles.
509	CPO - Empty Homes	525	0	(525)	525	0	To fund contractual commitments
599	P5 Other	0	14	14	0	14	
Priority 5 - Homes & Communities		16,431	1,335	(15,096)	15,110	14	

601	Business Imp Programme	3,812	362	(3,449)	3,449	(0)	To fund ICT refresh
602	Corporate IT Board	3,467	858	(2,609)	2,609	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
603	ICT Shared Service - Set Up / Seed Money	1,500	0	(1,500)	1,500	0	To fund contractual commitments
604	Continuous Improvement	2,149	531	(1,617)	1,617	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
605	Customer Services (Digital Transformation)	1,494	175	(1,319)	1,319	0	To enable the continuation of this development
606	Hornsey Library Refurbishment	1,000	97	(903)	902	(1)	To enable the continuation of this development
621	Libraries IT and Buildings upgrade	1,810	109	(1,701)	1,702	1	A combination of factors have delayed the scheme. These have now been resolved and spend anticipated in 2018/19.
639	Ways of Working	587	447	(140)	140	0	To enable the continuation of this development

Scheme Ref. No.	Scheme Description	2017/18 Full year Revised Budget	2017/18 Final Outturn (Draft)	Variance Overspend / (Underspend)	Capital Slippage (Carry Forward) Requested	Variance after Slippage Request	Reason for Carry Forward
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
699	P6 - Approved Capital Programme Contingency	1,055	100	(955)	1,112	157	To address unforeseen events
Priority X - Enabling		16,873	2,679	(14,194)	14,350	156	
TOTAL GF CAPITAL PROGRAMME		142,770	40,381	(102,389)	96,545	(5,848)	
HRA Priority 5 - Homes & Communities							
202	HRA - P2 Aids, Adap's & Assist Tech -Council (DFG)	1,200	1,098	(102)	102	0	To fund contractual commitments
590	HRA - P5 Homes for Haringey (HFH)	45,023	35,680	(9,343)	1,460	(7,883)	To fund contractual commitments. Balance not required
591	HRA - P4 HRW Leaseholder Acq	10,265	0	(10,265)	0	(10,265)	Budget no longer required due to acquisitions being funded through the general fund
592	HRA - P4 Homeless Disturbance Payments	2,384	0	(2,384)	0	(2,384)	Budget no longer required due to acquisitions being funded through the general fund
593	HRA - P5 Stock Acq	6,420	18	(6,401)	6,401	(0)	To enable continuation of the stock acquisition programme
594	HRA - P5 New Build	3,179	1,851	(1,328)	1,328	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
597	HRA - Estate Watch	430	318	(112)	112	(0)	To fund contractual commitments
TOTAL HRA CAPITAL PROGRAMME		68,901	38,966	(29,935)	9,403	(20,532)	
OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME		211,671	79,346	(132,325)	105,948	(26,380)	

APPENDIX 4a			
YEAR END TRANSFERS TO RESERVES	£'000	YEAR END TRANSFERS FROM RESERVES	£'000
PRIORITY 1			
Grant - North London Social Work Teaching Partnership	60		
Grant - Controlling Migration Fund	329		
Grant - FSF Partnership	45		
Troubled Families Programme	221		
PRIORITY 2			
Adults Transformation Funding	275		
Grant - FSF Partnership	23		
Anchor/Evolve Projects	49		
Public Health Transformation Funding	154		
PRIORITY 3			
Leisure borrowing	1,404		
Finsbury Park Improvements	313		
HMO Licensing Scheme	135		
Parking Scheme	50		
PRIORITY 4		PRIORITY 4	
RPD Restructure	146	Grant - Estate Regeneration	160
Arts and Culture Workstream	68	CIL Administration	104
Wards Corner	27	Fashion Technology Academy	16
Wood Green Transformation	243	National Colleague for Digital Skills	203
S106 underspends	131		
Technopark Disposal Fee	96		
GLA ESF Employment Programme Match Funding	440		
PRIORITY 5			
Grant - Flexible Housing Support	4,659		
Grant - Rough Sleeping	182		
Grant - New Burdens	306		
PRIORITY X		PRIORITY X	
HR Transformation	30	Programme Management Office Transformation Projects	1,024
Grant - Independent Electoral Registration	95	Insurance	1,470
DSG			
DSG Reserve - Schools Block	452	DSG Reserve - High Needs Block	1,500
DSG Reserve - Early Years Block	768		
	10,701		4,478
NB: Public Health and Commissioning Reserve Movements are included within Priority 2 for simplicity of presentation			

APPENDIX 4b

	Balance at 31/03/17	Transfer In 2017/18	Transfer Out 2017/18	Balance at 31/03/18
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund Reserve	(15,897)	0	0	(15,897)
General Fund earmarked reserves:				
Schools reserve	(7,876)	0	169	(7,707)
Transformation reserve	(10,339)	(584)	2,848	(8,075)
Services reserve	(8,313)	(2,549)	4,442	(6,420)
PFI lifecycle reserve	(9,016)	(1,408)	660	(9,764)
Debt repayment reserve	(5,103)	(1,404)	1,094	(5,413)
Insurance reserve	(4,862)	(1,769)	1,470	(5,161)
Unspent grants reserve	(3,513)	(5,700)	722	(8,491)
Community infrastructure reserve	(3,000)	0	0	(3,000)
Labour market growth resilience reserve	(1,578)	(465)	788	(1,255)
Financing reserve	(880)	(6,544)	1,133	(6,291)
IT infrastructure reserve	(838)	0	0	(838)
Resilience reserve	0	(5,074)	0	(5,074)
Other reserves	(1,126)		400	(726)
GF earmarked reserves:	(56,446)	(25,497)	13,726	(68,215)
Total General Fund Usable Reserves	(72,343)	(31,997)	20,226	(84,112)
Housing Revenue Account	(29,540)	(1,727)	1,286	(29,981)
Housing Revenue Account earmarked Reserves:				
HRA Smoothing reserve	(6,339)	0	(614)	(6,953)
Homes for Haringey	(629)	0	(672)	(1,301)
HRA earmarked reserves	(6,968)	0	(1,286)	(8,254)
Total HRA Usable Reserves	(36,508)	(1,727)	0	(38,235)

Virements for Cabinet Approval

APPENDIX 5

Virements for Approval (2017/18)

Period	Priority	Service/AD Area	Rev/ Cap	In year	Next year	Reason for budget changes	Description
10	1	Schools and Learning	Revenue	4,158,500	4,158,500	Funding adjustment	Budget adjustment to reflect academisation of Northumberland Park
11	4	Housing and Growth	Revenue	3,572,738	3,312,050	Budget Realignment	Haringey Adult Learning Service budget realignment
12	X	Customer Services	Revenue		1,280,939	Budget Realignment	Creation of budgets for Wood Green and Marcus Garvey Customer Services
12	3	Commercial and Operations	Revenue	563,600		Budget Realignment	LIP 2017/18 revenue budget allocation
12	All	Council-wide	Capital	8,998,605		Budget Revision	Revision to 2017/18 capital budgets across all Priorities
12	X	Corporate	Capital	390,000		Budget Adjustment	Adjustment to 2016/17 Capital Contingency carry forward
12	3	Commercial and Operations	Capital	819,000		Budget Allocation	Additional LIP capital budget allocation

Transfers from Reserves (2017/18) - for noting

Period	Priority	Service/AD Area	Rev/ Cap	In year	Next year	Reason for budget changes	Description
10	X	Shared Service centre	Revenue	285,000		Transfer from reserves	Transformation Reserve funding for Council Tax and NNDR projects
11	1	Schools and Learning	Revenue	400,000		Transfer from reserves	DSG Reserve drawdown for Early Years Block
		Total 2017/18		19,187,443	8,751,489		

Virements for Approval (2018/19)

2	1	Children's	Revenue	485,105		Budget Allocation	Looked After Children Grant Allocations
3	5	Housing	Revenue	252,934	252,934	Budget Realignment	Realignment within Housing Commissioned Services to reflect restructure
3	1	Children's	Revenue	926,466		Budget Realignment	Realignment of Woodside Children's Centre in year budget to reflect 18/19 funding allocation
3	1	Schools and Learning	Revenue	774,276		Budget Realignment	Realignment of Stonecroft Children's Centre in year budget to reflect 18/19 funding allocation
3	1	Children's	Revenue	964,276		Budget Realignment	Realignment of Triangle Children's Centre in year budget to reflect 18/19 funding allocation
3	1	Children's	Revenue	863,240		Budget Realignment	Realignment of Park Lane Children's Centre in year budget to reflect 18/19 funding allocation
3	5/2	Housing and Commissioning	Revenue	4,919,468	4,919,468	Budget Realignment	Transfer of Housing Commissioned Service budgets from Housing to Commissioning
3	1	Children's	Revenue	496,300		Budget Allocation	2018/19 Youth Justice Board - Youth Justice Grant
3	1	Children's	Revenue	1,345,050	1,345,050	Budget Realignment	DSG (High Needs Block) budget realignment as per EFA allocation letter
3	1	Commissioning	Revenue	2,784,100	2,784,100	Budget Realignment	DSG (Early Years Block) budget realignment as per EFA allocation letter
3	1	Schools and Learning	Revenue	1,262,530	1,262,530	Budget Realignment	DSG (Schools Block) budget realignment as per EFA allocation letter
3	2	Adults	Revenue	7,376,955	7,376,955	Budget Realignment	Realignment within Adults to better reflect 17/18 outturn and MTFS savings
3	All	Council-wide	Revenue	2,285,430	2,285,430	Budget Realignment	Budgeted pay inflation for 18/19
		Total 2018/19		24,736,130	20,226,467		

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Haringey at a glance

State of the Borough

July 2018

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The State of the Borough Profile has been put together to provide all of Haringey's stakeholders - from Officers and Councillors to Residents – with access to the data they need to understand the borough.

Only the most up-to-date and reliable data and sources have been included here, in order to provide an in-depth look at key areas of the Council's work and remit, which often also includes the work and remit of our key partners. This single point of reference will be updated regularly, and used to drive the Council's work, ensuring that our work is driven by the highest quality and most robust data.

Additional information on the data, sources and methodologies we've used to put together this profile can be found in the Appendix at the end. If you have any further questions that are not answered here please contact our Business Intelligence team:

business.intelligence@haringey.gov.uk



HOUSING

- In terms of tenure, the proportion of Haringey residents that are renting from the local authority or a housing association (29%), or privately renting (28%) has increased since 2011, while the proportion who own their home is decreasing.
- 3% of Haringey households are overcrowded, amounting to 3,000 in total.
- Haringey has the third highest rate of households in TA in London, and the population outnumbers the availability of housing by approximately 12,000 people.



PLACE

- The borough has a shortage of housing, and therefore a higher rate of overcrowding and temporary accommodation than the London average.
- Facilities are good, with a range of cultural events, two large parks and good transport links.
- The rates of knife crime with injury and domestic abuse with injury are each the second highest in London.
- While most residents say they feel safe in their local area after dark, this drops significantly in certain parts of the borough.



PEOPLE

- Haringey is a highly diverse borough. 38% of residents are from BME groups and 26% identify as “white other”. 180+ languages are spoken.
- Deprivation levels are high, particularly in the northeast of the borough.
- GCSE attainment has improved comparative to England, but is below London; there are notable attainment gaps.
- Life expectancy in the borough is in line with the London average, though there are stark differences among different groups.
- Rates of depression are in line with London, but there are higher rates of serious mental illness in Haringey.



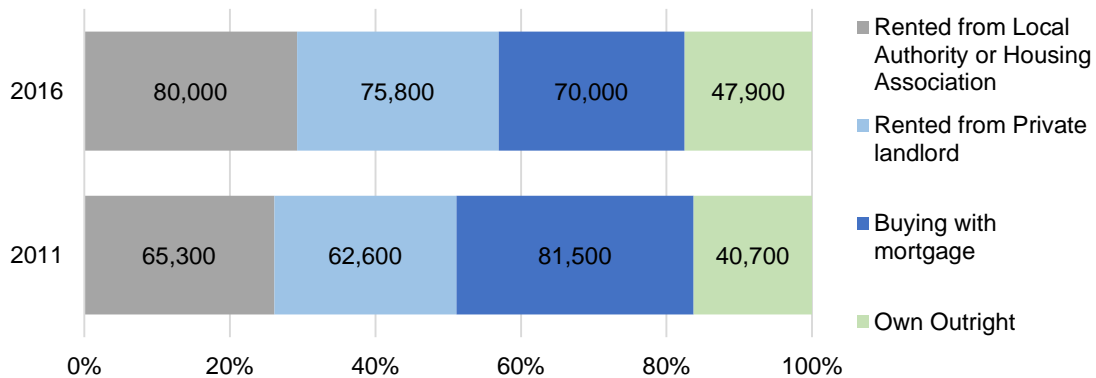
LOCAL ECONOMY

- Jobs density in Haringey is relatively low, while the unemployment rate is the 6th highest in London.
- Wages in Haringey are lower than average, and there are a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the London average.
- 8.7% of residents have no qualifications, the 4th largest proportion of all London boroughs.
- Median hourly pay in Haringey is 19% below the London average; we also have the largest proportion of residents earning below the London Living Wage of all Inner London boroughs.

Housing

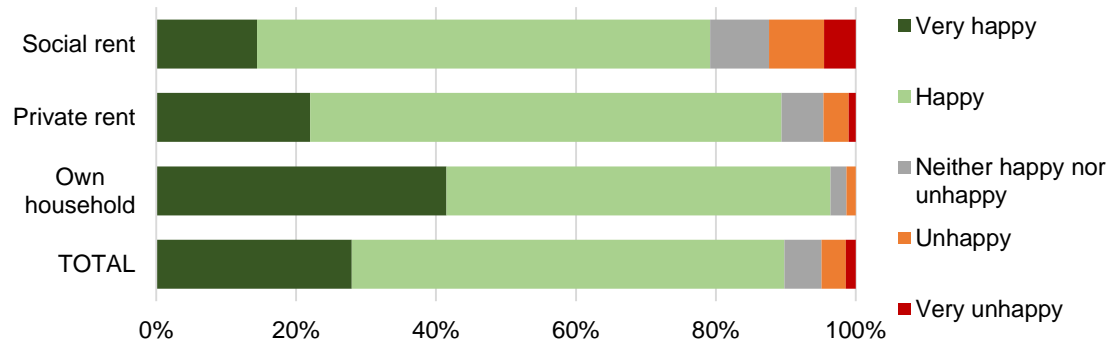
In 2016, 29% of Haringey residents rent from the local authority or housing association, and 28% rent from a private landlord. While most residents are happy with their home, happiness is lowest among social renters.

Tenure of Haringey Residents, 2011 - 2016



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2016

Generally speaking, how happy or unhappy are you with the home you currently live in?

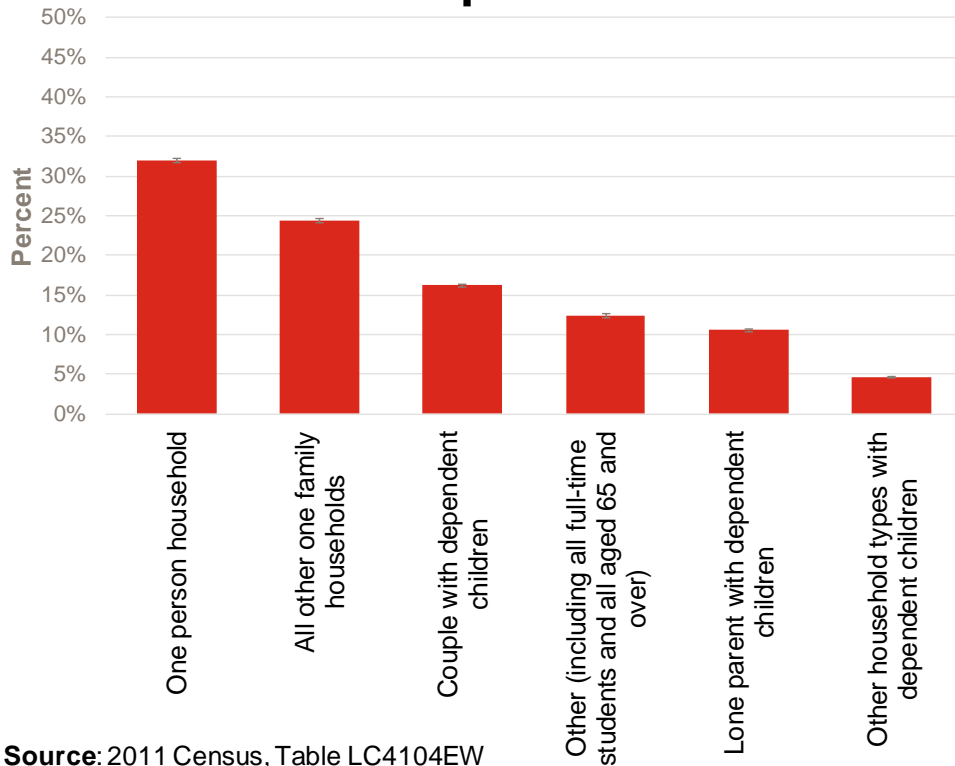


Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2018

- Haringey residents are most likely to rent from the local authority or housing association (29%), though a similar proportion privately rents (28%). Both tenure types have increased since 2011, while the proportion of those who are buying with a mortgage has decreased significantly (now 26%).
- Tenure follows clear deprivation lines across the borough – eastern wards like Northumberland Park are least likely to own their home and most likely to be social renting while in western wards like Alexandra this trend is reversed.
- The 2018 Haringey Residents Survey found that the vast majority of residents (90%) say they are happy with the home they live in. Happiness with one’s home is highest among owner occupiers (96%), and lowest among social renters (79%).
- The 2015/16 English Housing Survey found private rental sector housing to be of lower quality than owner occupied and social rented housing across various measures. Circa 1 in 3 private rental sector homes were found to be non-decent in 2015, compared to 1 in 5 owner occupied and 1 in 6 social rented homes.

32% of households in Haringey are one person households. 49% of households in Haringey are working households and 16% are workless.

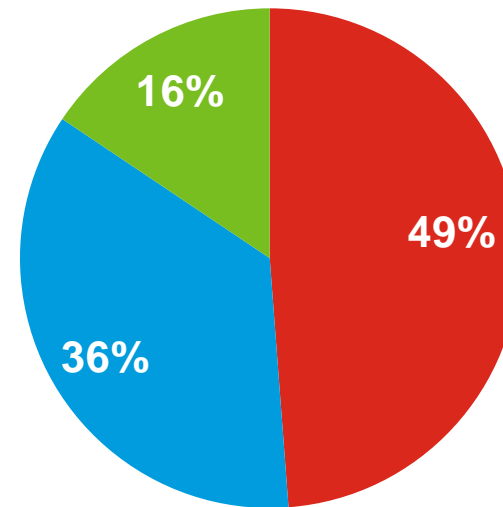
Haringey Households by Household composition



Source: 2011 Census, Table LC4104EW

Households by combined economic activity status, Haringey

■ Working households ■ Mixed households
■ Workless households

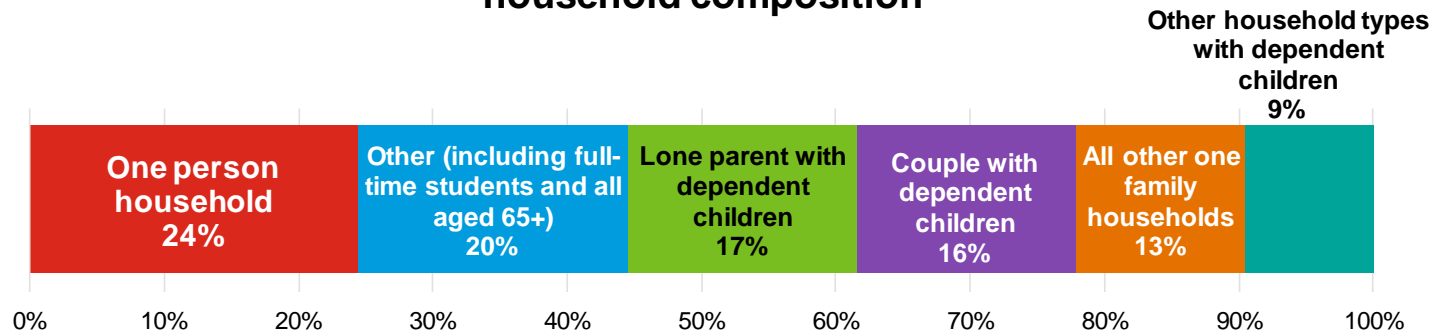


Source: 2011 Census

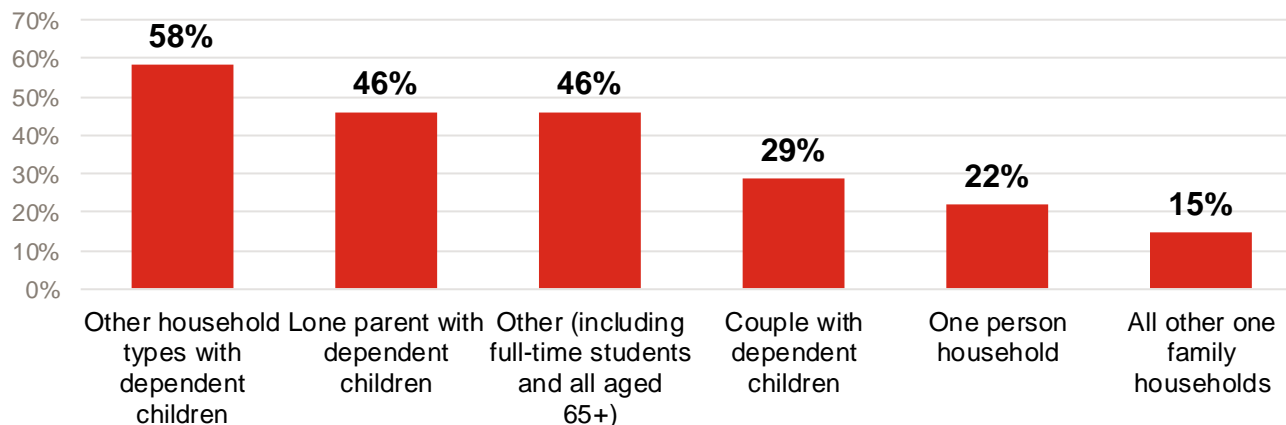
- Haringey has diverse household composition. 32% of households are one person households. 16% of households are couples with dependent children, and 11% are households with a lone parent with dependent children
- 59% of Haringey residents live in a flat, maisonette, or apartment with the remaining 41% living in a whole house or bungalow.

3% of households in Haringey are overcrowded (3,000) households. 46% of lone parent households with dependent children have at least 1 room less than the basic standard.

Households with at least 1 room less than basic standard, by household composition



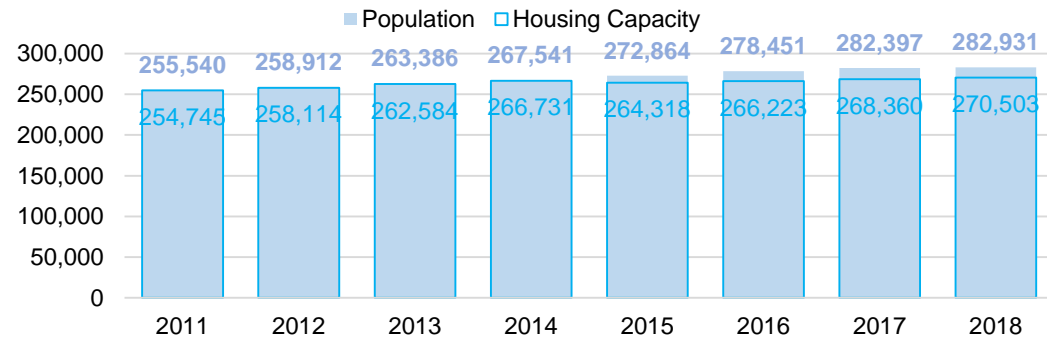
Percent of households that have at least 1 room less than basic standard, by household type



- 3% of households in Haringey are overcrowded, with over 1.5 persons per room. This is substantially higher than the statistical neighbour and London averages, and the 4th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Many ethnic minority groups are over five times more likely to be in overcrowded households than those of White British ethnicity.
- 29% of households in Haringey have at least 1 room less than the basic standard. 24% of these households in Haringey are one person households.
- 58% of other household types with dependent children and 46% of lone parent households with dependent children are overcrowded.
- Across London those of Asian (14%), Black (11%) or Other (12%) ethnicity are more than five times more likely than those of White British ethnicity (2%) to be living in households with over 1 person per room.

Haringey's population outnumbers the availability of housing by 12,000 people, with the population growing at a faster rate than housing capacity. Haringey has the third highest rate of households in TA in London.

Haringey Population vs. Housing Capacity, 2011-2018



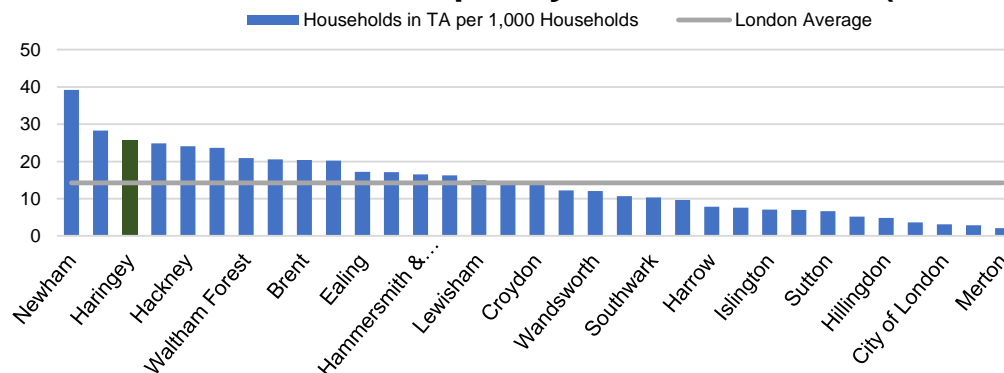
Source: DCLG Household Projections and GLA Population Projections

- Reflecting a national trend, Haringey has a housing deficit, with the population outnumbering the availability of housing by around 12,000 people. This problem is worsening; while overall housing capacity has increased in the last three years (by up to 1% y-o-y) our population has grown at a faster rate (by up to 2% y-o-y).

- The median monthly private rent in Haringey is £1,400 (12 month rolling period to Q3 2017/18), in line with the London median (£1,433). Median weekly local authority rents in Haringey are £106.44 (around £460 a month), which is also in line with the London median (£108.66).

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Rate of Households in Temporary Accommodation (2017 Q4)*



Source: MHCLG 2017

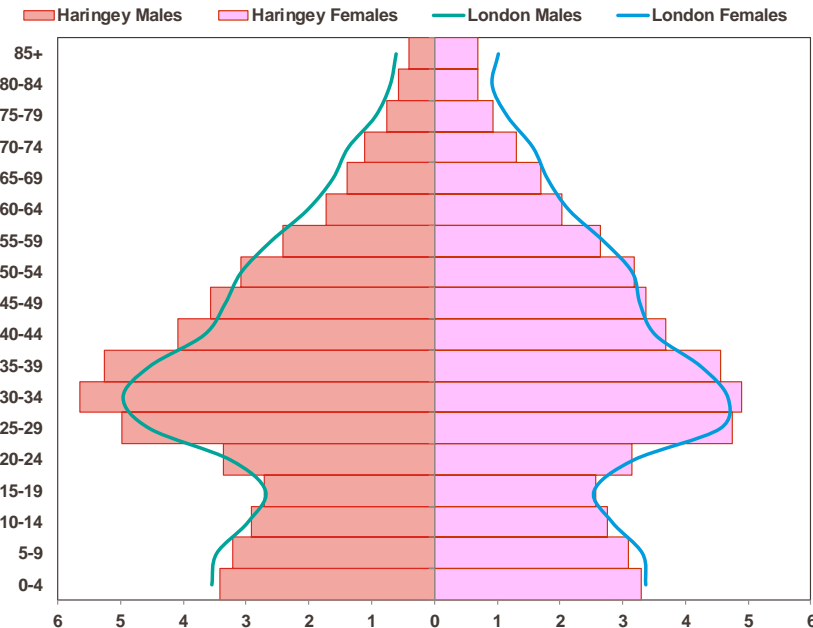
- Median private rent has increased by 33% in the last 5 years, a higher rate than local authority rents (22%) and above the private rent increase seen across London more widely (25%).

- Just more than 3,000 households in Haringey (26 per 1,000 households) are living in temporary accommodation (statutory homeless). This is the third highest rate in London, and despite decreasing, it is 80% higher than the London level (14 per 1,000). 40% of residents accepted as statutory homeless are black, while 25% of youth homeless are LGBT, an over-representation compared to the wider borough population.

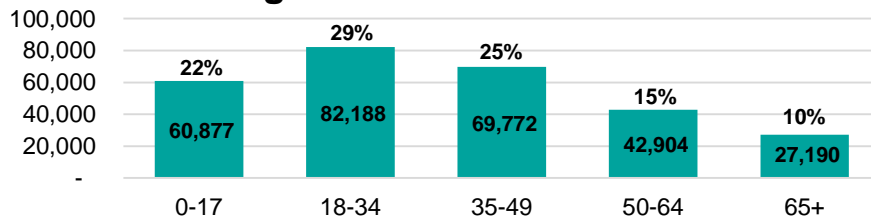
People: Adults

Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 282,904 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 63% of the resident population.

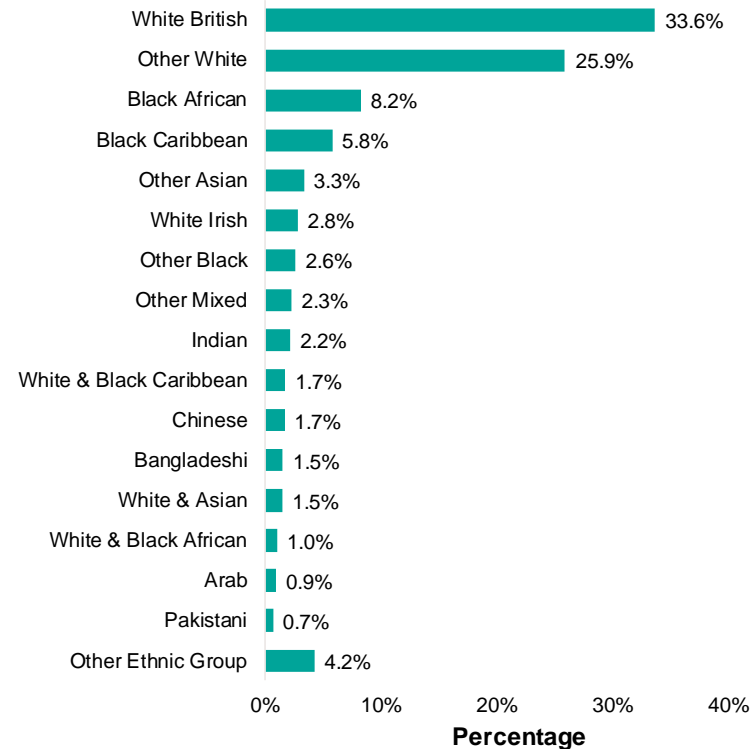
Haringey Population Pyramid
GLA SHLAA (2016) Population Estimates for 2018



Age Breakdown: 2018

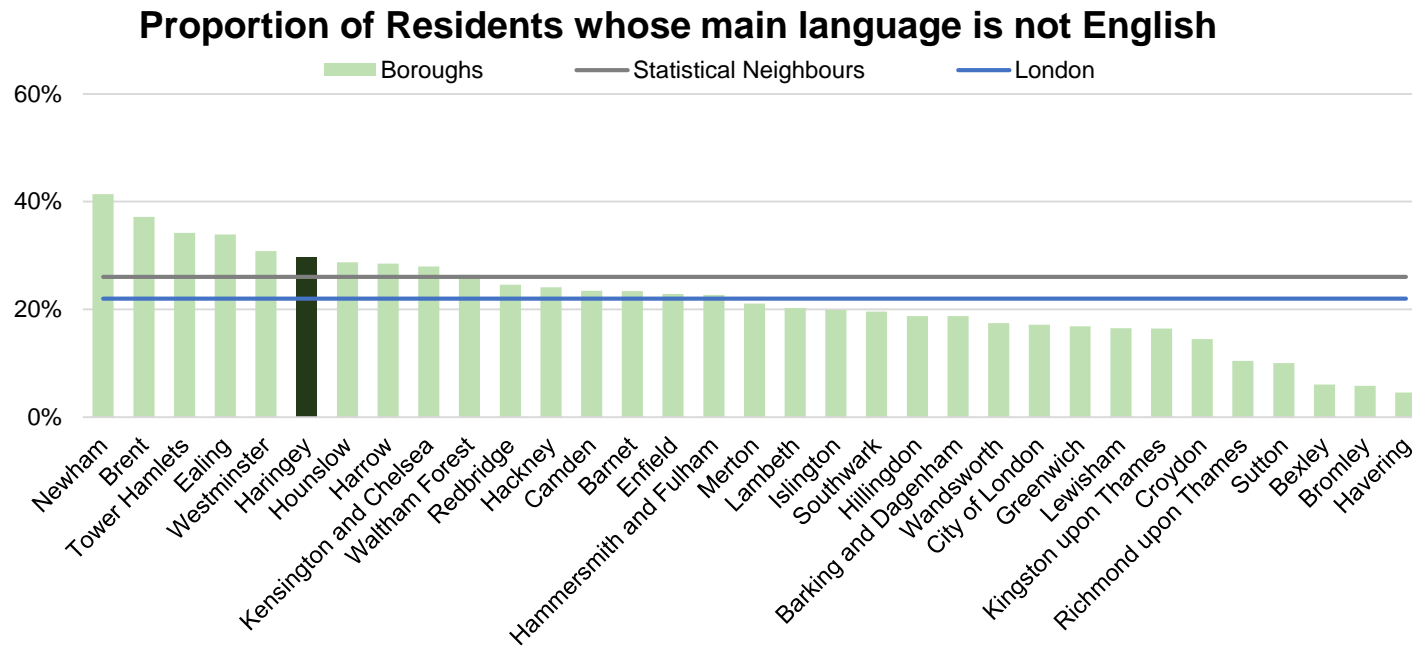


Distribution of population by ethnic group, Haringey, 2018



- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 50.7% to females 49.3%.
 - This is similar to London but differs from England in that the Haringey population is younger with a higher proportion of younger working age population (25 – 44 years)
- There are 60,877 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 22% of the population.
 - Haringey has 27,190 residents aged 65+ (10%).
- 63% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 58% in London.
- Around 15% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and just under one in ten are Asian (9%).

Over 180 languages are spoken by Haringey residents, and 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language.



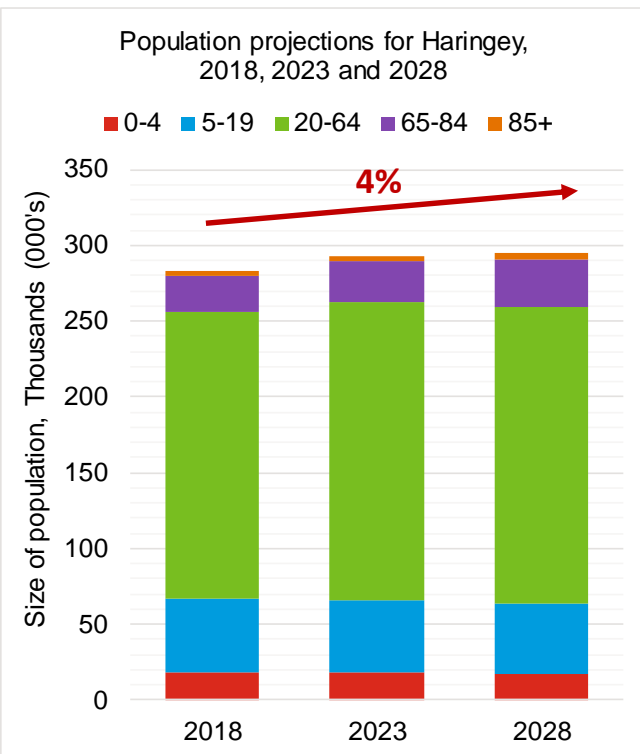
Source: ONS Census 2011

- 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6th highest rate in London and is above the statistical neighbour and London averages.

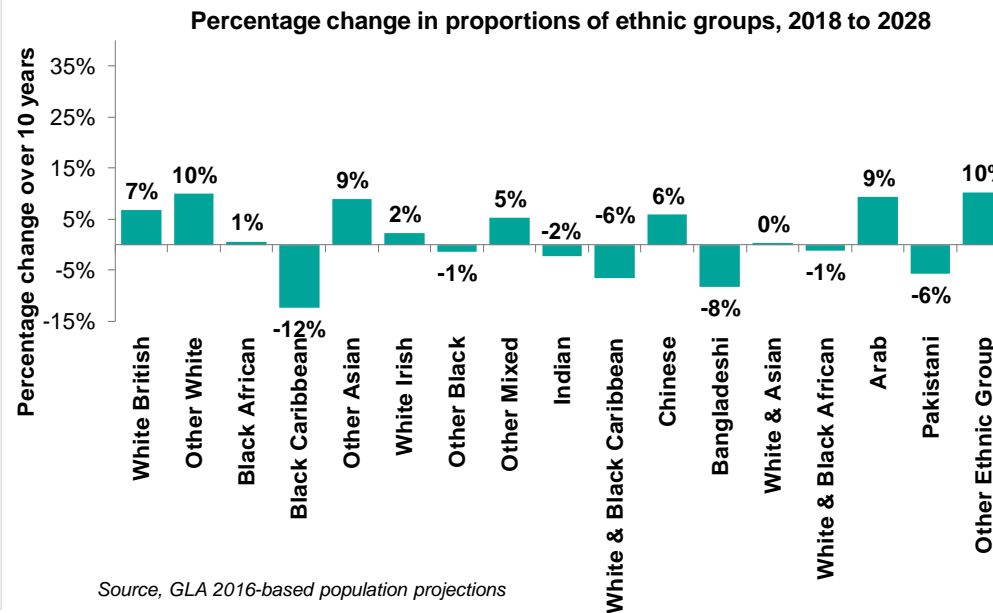
- Of those whose main language is not English in Haringey, one in four (24%) either do not speak English well or do not speak it at all. This is the third largest proportion of all London boroughs, and is above the statistical neighbour and London levels.

- The proportion of Haringey residents saying they are Christian (45%) is in line with statistical neighbour boroughs (46%), and is slightly below London (48%), while Haringey residents are more likely to identify as having no religion (25% compared to 21% among both statistical neighbours and London).

Haringey's population is expected to increase by 4% by 2028, to 294,829, with the largest percentage growth in older age groups (65+), Other ethnic groups and Other White ethnic groups.



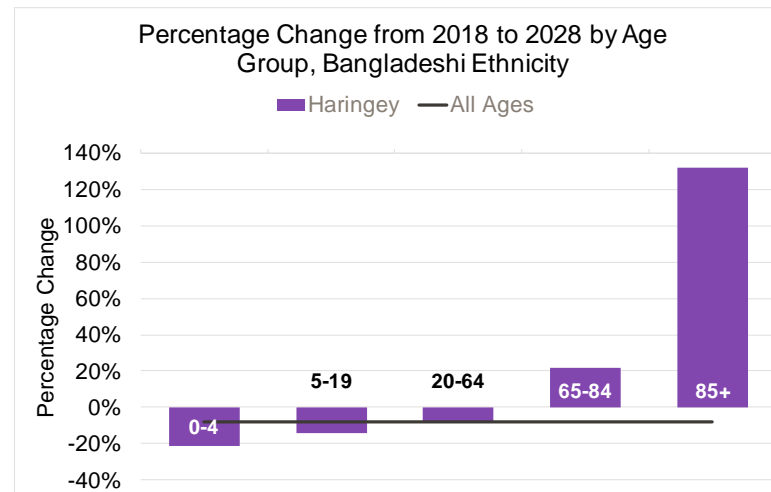
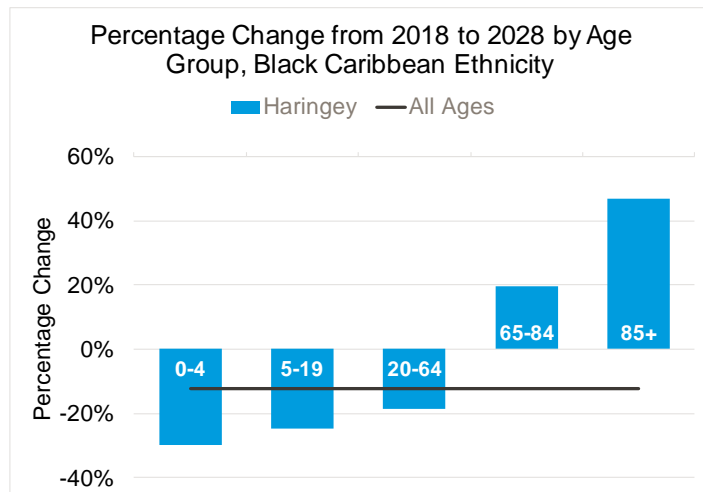
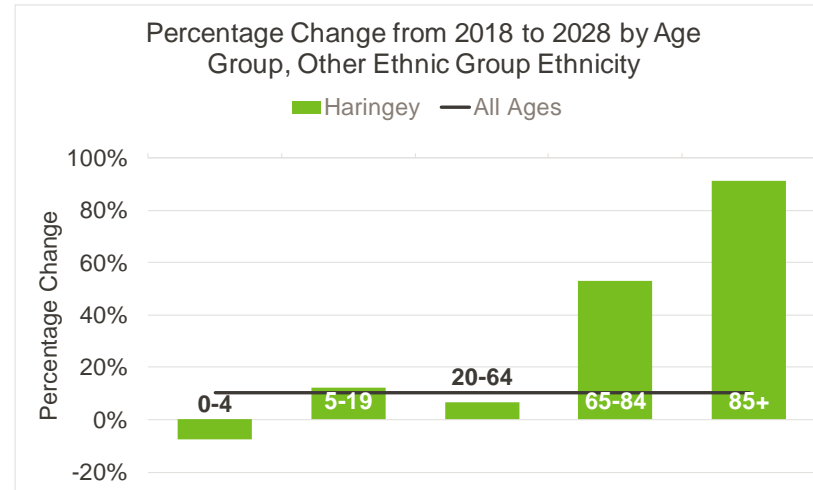
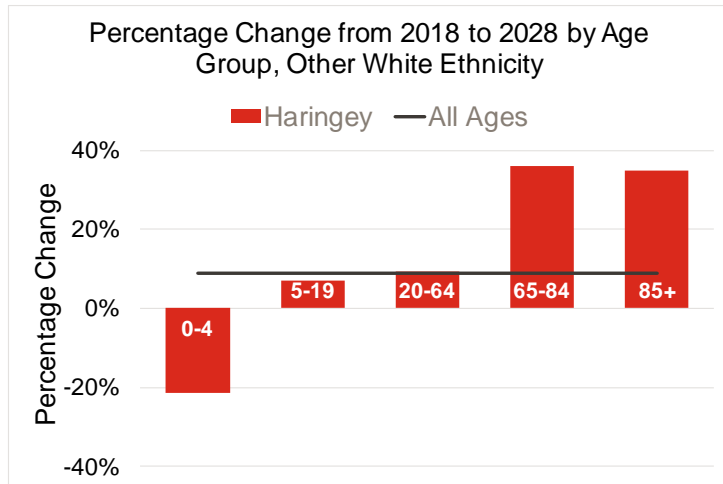
Source, GLA 2016-based population projections



Source, GLA 2016-based population projections

- By 2028, the ethnic groups with the highest expected growth are expected to have been the Other ethnic group and Other White, growing by 10% each, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi groups are expected to decrease by 12% and 8% respectively.
- The White British group will remain the largest population overall, followed by Other White and Black African.
- The highest expected growth is in the older age groups. The 85+ age group will rise from 3,136 to 4,209. The 65-84 group will rise from 24,054 to 31,103 people.
- The working age population will remain the largest population overall.

The greatest proportional population increase will be among older people in BAME ethnic groups.



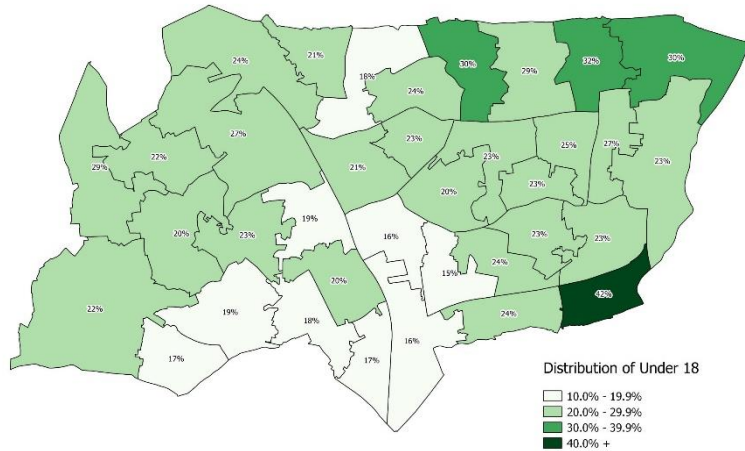
- Overall, the proportion of the population whose ethnicity is Other White and Other ethnic groups will increase by 10% respectively, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi ethnic groups will decrease as a proportion of the overall Haringey population (-12% and -8% respectively) between 2018 and 2028.

- The largest increase by age groups is found in older people among:
 - Other white aged 65-85 (+36%, from 3,994 to 5,436 people)
 - Other Ethnic groups aged 85 plus (+91%, from 379 to 731 people)
 - Black Caribbean aged 85 plus (+47%, from 498 to 731 people)
 - Bangladeshi aged 85 plus (+132%, from 22 to 51 people)

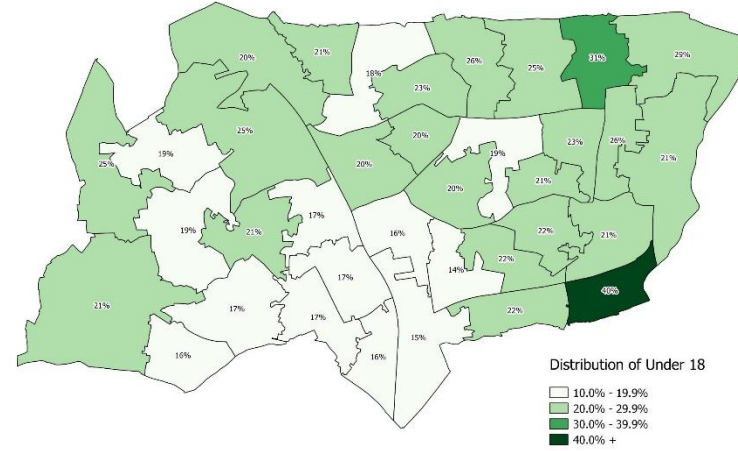
The over 65+ population will see increased concentration in the West of the Borough, while the proportion of residents aged under 18 is not expected to change substantially.

Residents Under 18

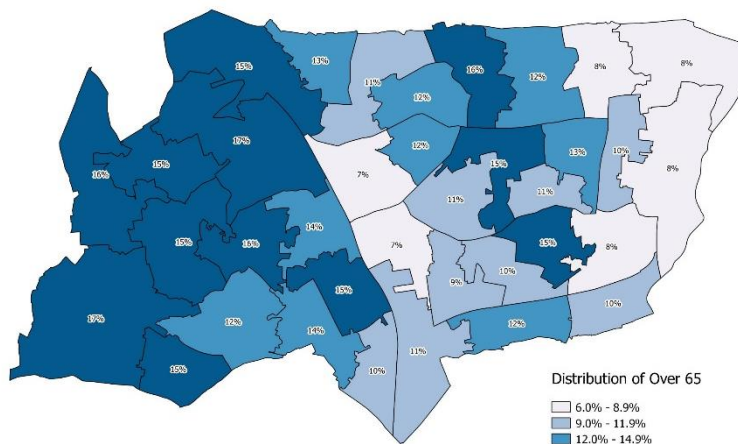
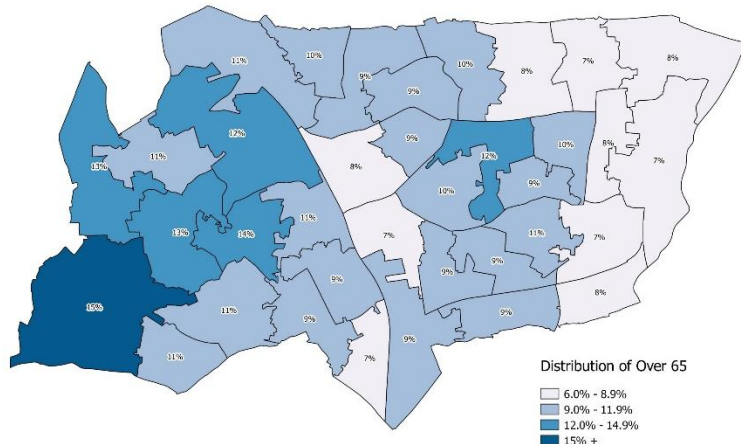
2018



2028



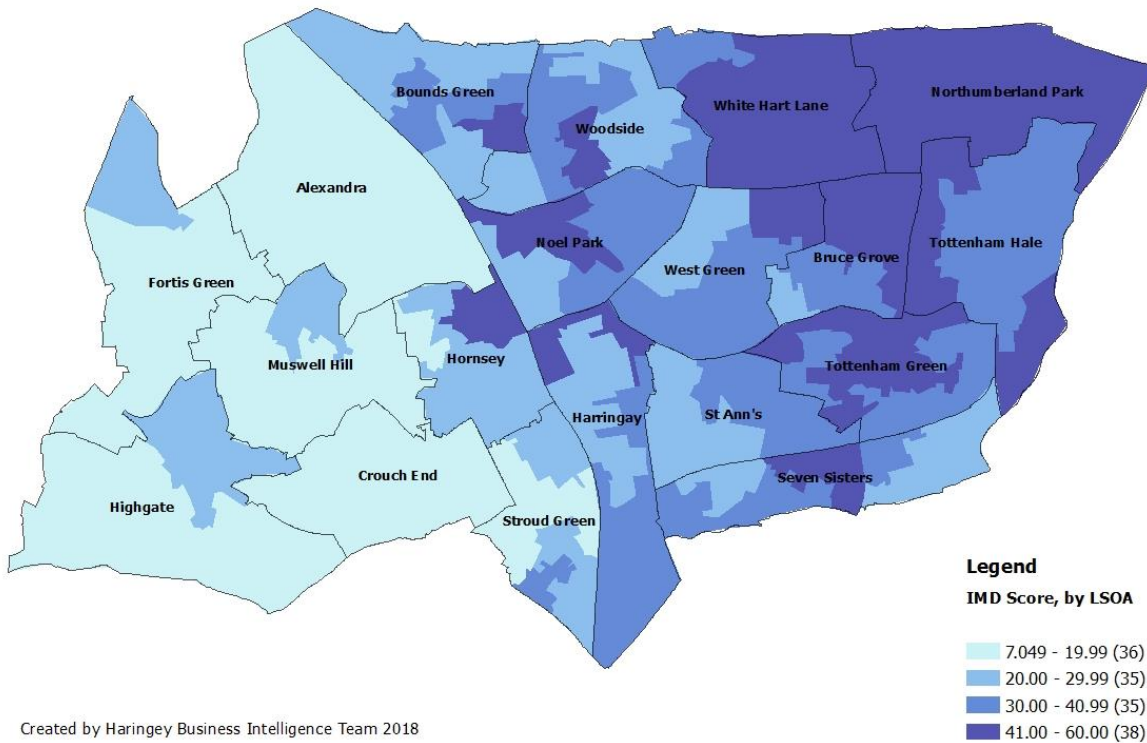
Residents Over 65



- Despite the large percent increase, the population over 65 is projected to account for only 12% of Haringey's population in 2028, a total of 35,312 residents.
- The percentage of the population that is under 18 is not expected to change significantly, and will remain most concentrated in the East of the Borough.

Haringey is the 6th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Deprivation has reduced since 2010, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015

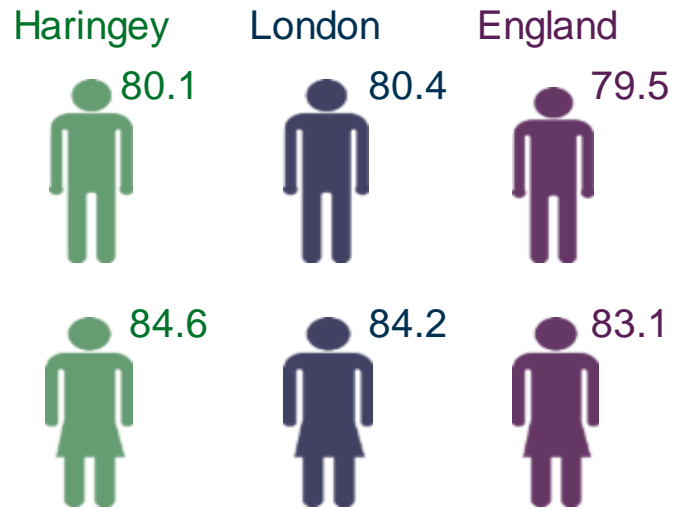


Created by Haringey Business Intelligence Team 2018

- Haringey is ranked 30 out of the 326 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 6th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2015 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment.
- The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. By comparison, in the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill and Crouch End – there are none.
- Although Haringey's overall IMD score has improved since 2010, improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital.

Although life expectancy has increased in Haringey and is now similar to London and England, there is still inequality in life expectancy across the social gradient and between genders.

Average Life Expectancy at birth (2014-16)



Source, PHOF, 2018

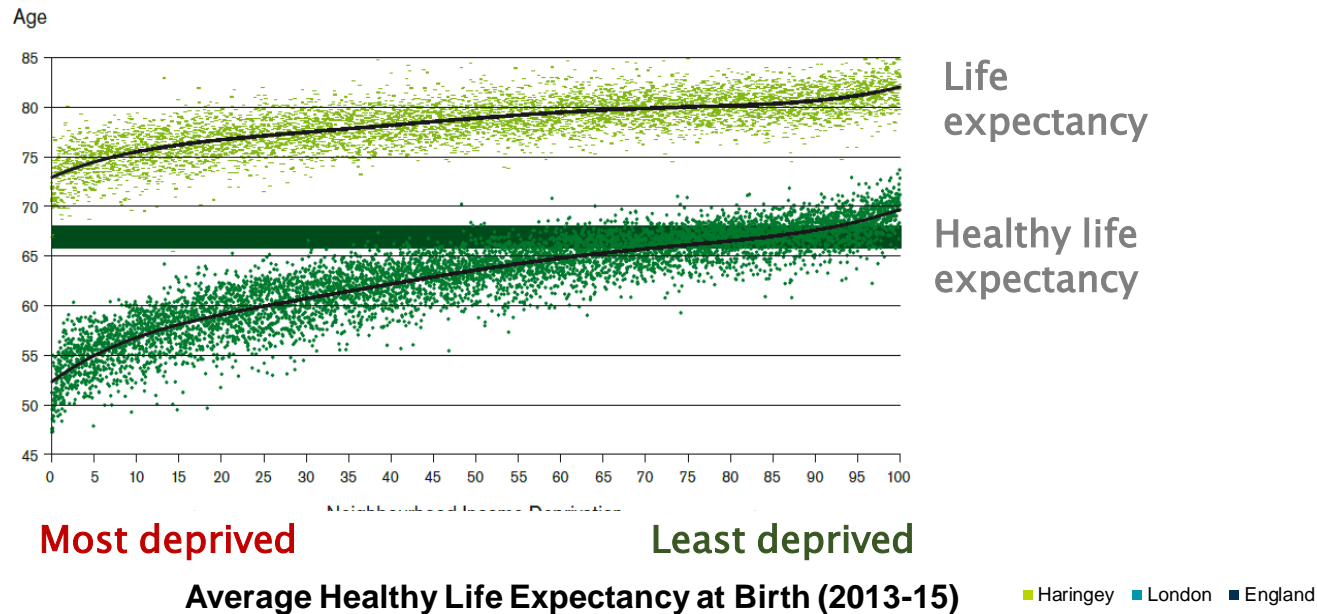
Inequality in Life Expectancy in Haringey



PHOF, 2018

- In Haringey, male life expectancy is now similar to London and England. Female life expectancy is similar to London and significantly higher than England.
- In Haringey, men have greater inequality in life expectancy than women across the social gradient (7.2 vs 4.5 fewer years for those living in the most deprived areas than those living in the least deprived areas).

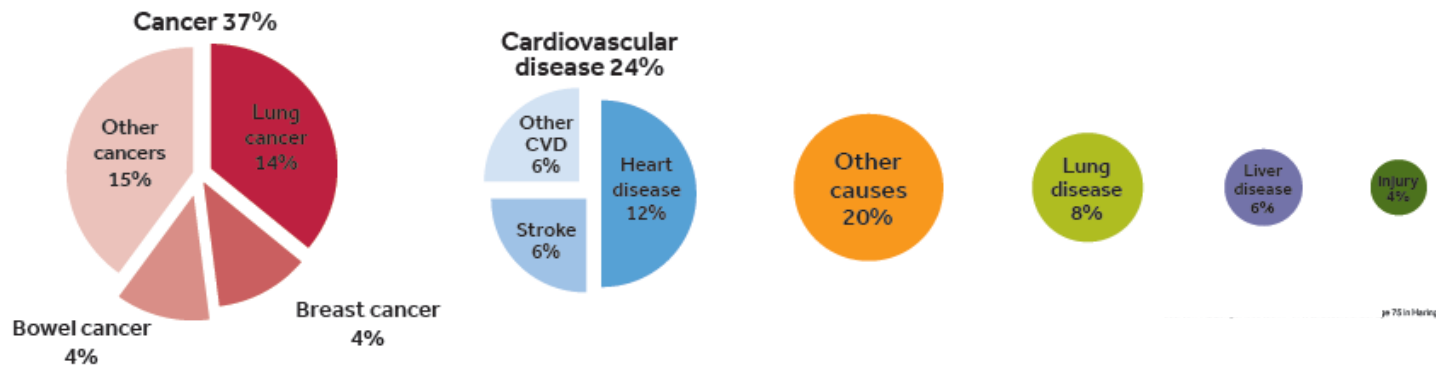
There are significant gaps in healthy life expectancy between populations in Haringey: the gap in healthy years of life between richest and poorest deciles is 15 years for men and 17 years for women.



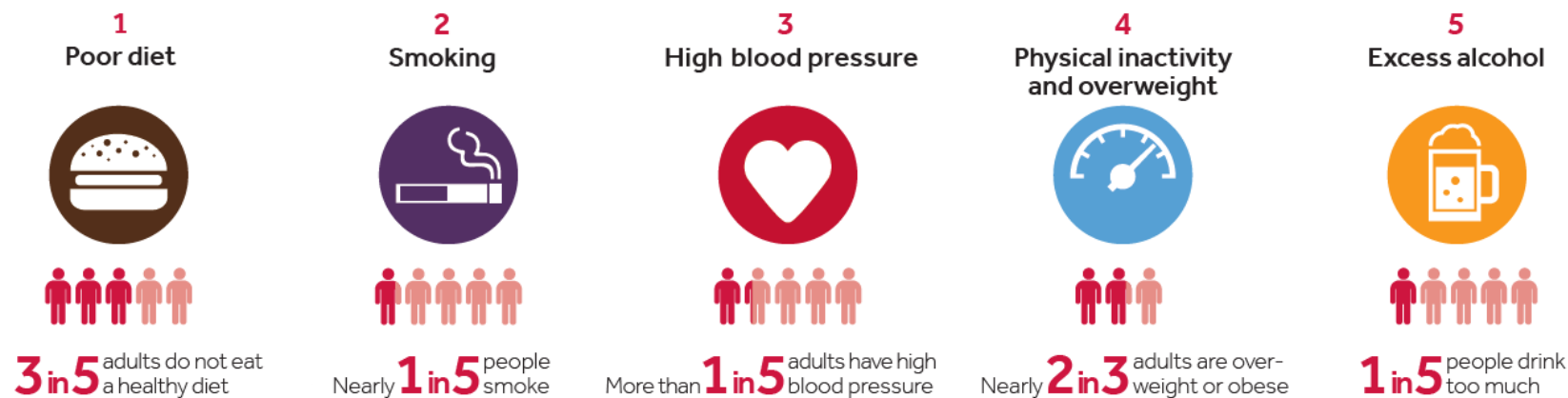
- The gap in healthy life expectancy (years lived in good health) in Haringey is much larger than the gap in life expectancy itself.
- Haringey residents spend on average the last 20 years of life in poor health.
- Male healthy life expectancy (65) in Haringey is similar to London and England, as is female healthy life expectancy (63).
- While women in Haringey live longer than their male counterparts, on average, their last 24 years are spent in poor health compared to the last 15 years spent in poor health among men.

Cancer, cardiovascular disease and lung disease are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in Haringey. The most common habits associated with long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey are poor diet, smoking and high blood pressure.

Main causes of early death in Haringey



Top 5 risk factors for long-term conditions, poor health and early death in Haringey



- One in 5 adults in Haringey have high blood pressure and a third of our residents are not getting enough physical exercise
- Overall smoking rates are falling nationally and locally but it remains one of the biggest drivers of the life expectancy/healthy life expectancy gaps in Haringey. Rates remain persistently high in certain groups including people working in manual jobs, people with mental illness and people homeless.

Haringey residents report higher levels of life satisfaction and lower levels of anxiety than SNs or London. Most residents are optimistic about the future, though there is variation across demographic groups.

Self-reported wellbeing levels in Haringey, Statistical Neighbours & London

	Life Satisfaction		Worthwhile		Happiness		Anxiety*	
	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12	Mean score 2016/17	Change since 2011/12
Haringey	7.56	6%	7.67	4%	7.38	4%	3.01	-9%
SN Average	7.50	5%	7.69	4%	7.43	4%	3.14	-11%
London Average	7.54	4%	7.75	3%	7.46	4%	3.12	-8%

*In relation to anxiety, a lower score represents lower levels of anxiety and is therefore more positive

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS 2017

Two thirds of residents say they've been **feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (66%)**

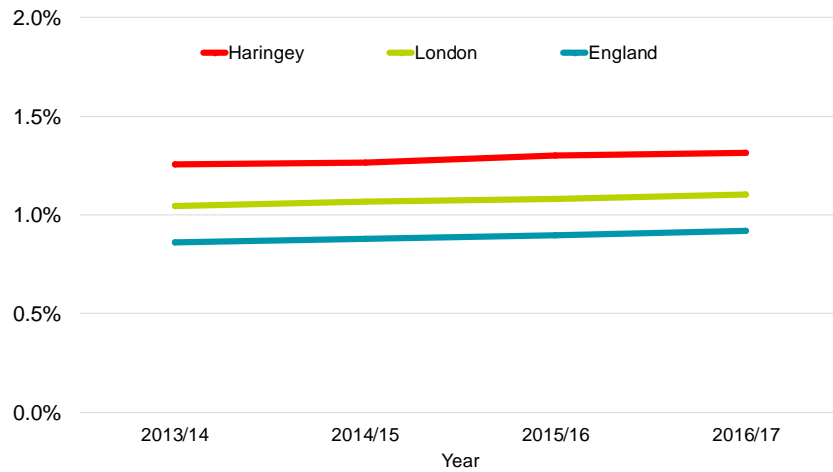
- Optimism is higher among younger residents than older residents
- Optimism is lower among unemployed and permanently sick/disabled residents
- Optimism is highest among those who private rent, and lowest among those who social rent

Source: Residents' Survey 2018

- Although Haringey residents report having better life satisfaction and lower anxiety levels compared to the SN and London averages, the borough is below average in terms of self-reported day to day happiness and how worthwhile residents feel the things they do in their life are.
- Nevertheless, between 2011/12 and 2016/17 Haringey saw improvements across all measures of self-reported wellbeing, as was the case among statistical neighbours and London.
- More recently in our Residents' survey two thirds of residents said they'd been feeling optimistic about the future often or all of the time (66%). There was, however, substantial variation among different groups, as seen opposite.
- A UK-wide study found that all minority ethnic groups have lower life satisfaction than those of white ethnicity, linked to socio-economic status and levels of deprivation. (Source: [ISER](#)).

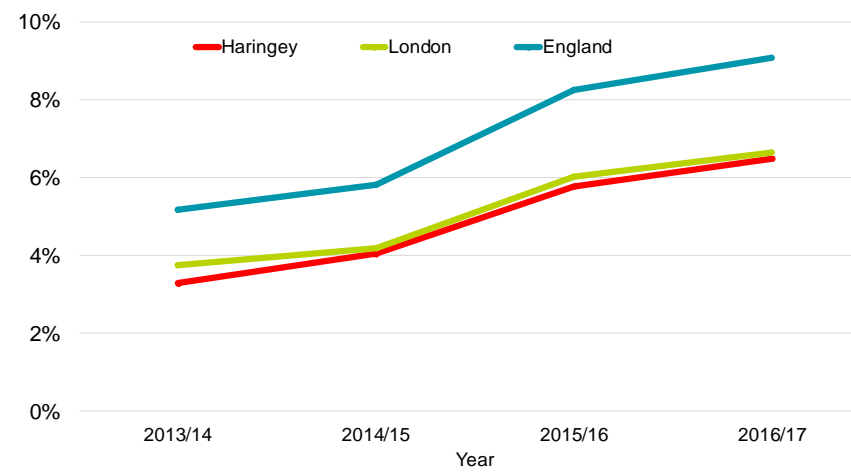
Haringey has similar rates of depression (6.5%) compared to London but higher rates of serious mental illness (1.3%).

Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness, Haringey, compared to London and England, 2013/14 to 2016/17



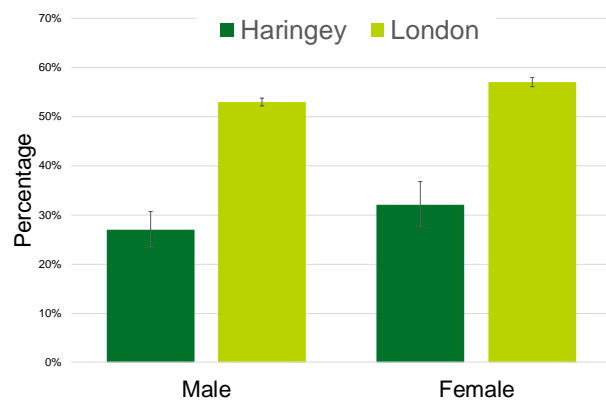
Data source: QOF, 2016/17

Prevalence of Depression, Haringey, compared to London and England, registered population (18+), 2013/14 to 2016/17



Data source: QOF, 2016/17

Percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate conditions, Haringey and London, 2016/17



Data source: PHOF, 2016/17

The percentage of adults in receipt of secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation was significantly lower than the London average for both men and women:

32%

Among women

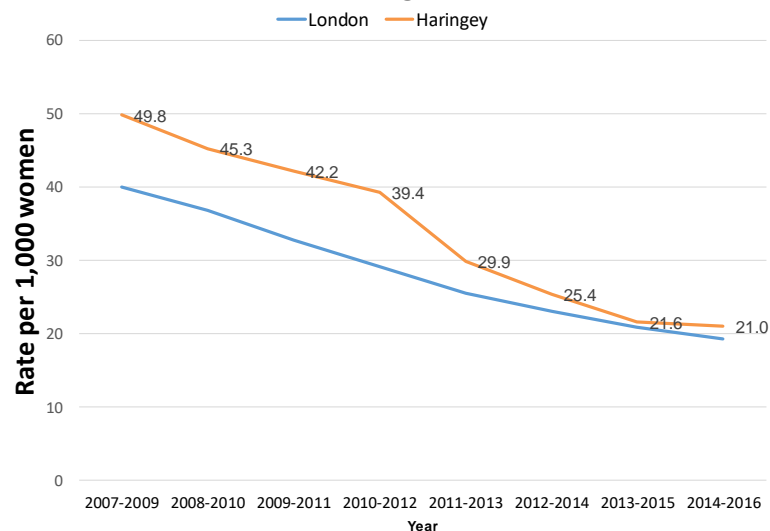
27%

Among men

- Around 15,600 people in Haringey or 6.5% of the GP registered population, are diagnosed with depression, not significantly different to London. This is estimated to be only a third of people living with common mental illness in Haringey.
- 4,000 people have been diagnosed with severe mental illness in Haringey (1.3%), significantly higher than the London average of 1.1%.
- Suicide rates in Haringey have significantly decreased over the last ten years, however Haringey still has one of the highest rate in London.
- Central and East Haringey exhibit high levels of risk factors for poor mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, and many people have experienced trauma. These are more concentrated in the East of the borough.

The rate of newly diagnosed HIV in Haringey has reduced in recent years but is still above England rates. Late diagnoses of HIV and teenage pregnancy rates have markedly declined in recent years.

Crude rate of conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years by area of residence, 1998-2016 (3 year rolling average)



35.6%

of HIV is diagnosed at late stage in those aged 15+ in Haringey. This is a **marked reduction** over the past 4 years and is similar to London (33.9%) & below England (40.2%).

- The rate of new diagnoses of STIs (excluding chlamydia in those aged under 25) was 1,778 per 100,000 compared with 1,547 for London & 795 for England (2016).
- STI and HIV rates are highest in NE Tottenham and SE Tottenham localities, particularly Northumberland Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Haringey have seen a marked decline and are not statistically different to London (19.2 per 1,000 versus 17.1) (2016)

While the proportion of people smoking in Haringey has reduced over the years, there are marked inequalities in smoking rates amongst some groups.

18% of adults in Haringey are smokers.

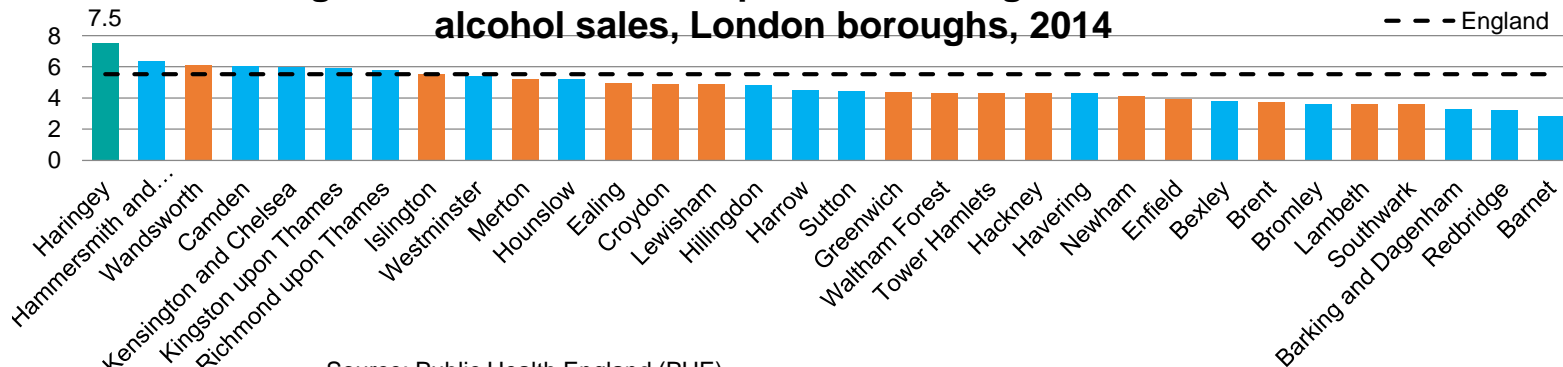
Those with **depression, schizophrenia and who are homeless** are significantly more likely to be smokers, compared to the general population.

Although there has been a decrease in overall smoking prevalence, it is **higher in more deprived parts of the borough** (24.2%). Those with **depression, schizophrenia or who are homeless** are also more likely to be smokers.

- 9% of young people of White or Mixed Ethnicity are regular or occasional smokers at the age of 15, compared to 3% of those of Black ethnicity and 2% of those of Asian ethnicity.
- Haringey sells the most litres of alcohol per adult in all of London, 35% more than the London average;
- The high level of sales points to high levels of unsafe drinking, as Haringey also has a rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions significantly higher than the London average.
- Overall there has been a reduction in young people’s alcohol and drug use, demand for our young people’s service remains stable and more present with use of very potent new psychoactive substances. Drug related deaths are peaking, with problematic substance misuse linked to deprivation.

Average litres of alcohol sold per adult through the off-trade: all

alcohol sales, London boroughs, 2014



Source: Public Health England (PHE)

People: Children & Young People

Haringey has a larger proportion of babies with low birth weight compared to London, while the rate of asthma-related hospital admissions among under-19 year olds is lower than the London average.

91%

of eligible children in Haringey (5 year olds) have received one dose of the MMR vaccine in 2016/2017, which is equal to London, but lower than England (95%)

100%

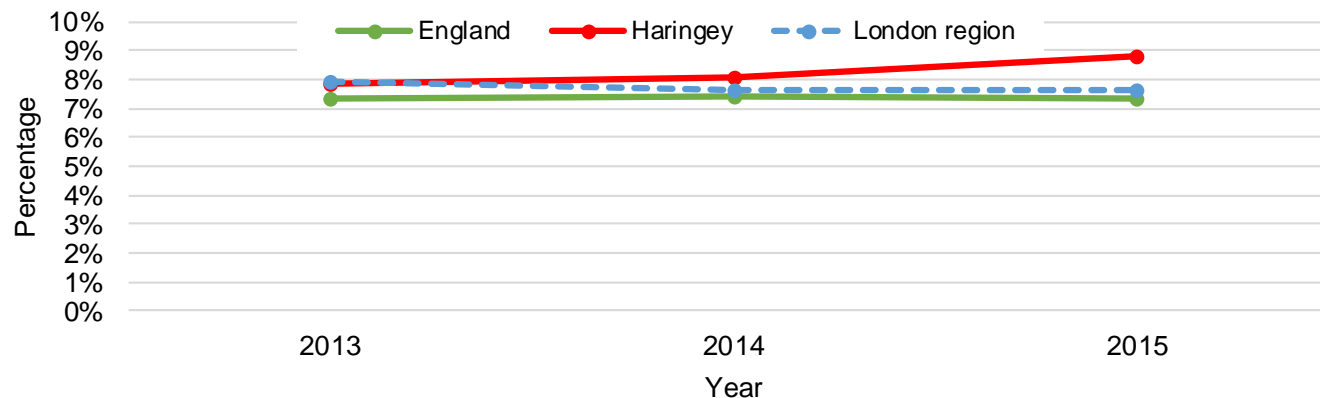
of children in care in Haringey (305 in total) were up to date with their immunisations in 2017

178

per 100,000 children (115 children in total) under 19 were admitted to hospital for asthma in Haringey in 2016/17. This is less than London (201 per 100,000) and England (203 per 100,000).

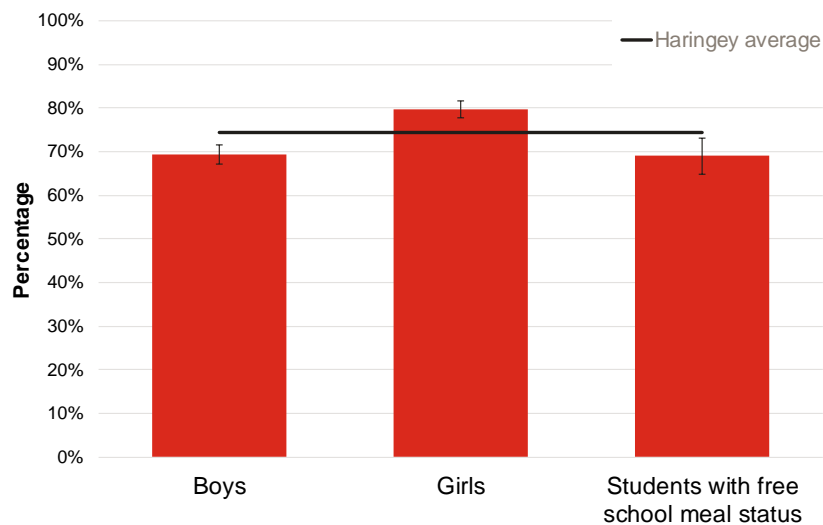
- In 2015, the percentage of babies with low birth weight was higher in Haringey (8.8%) compared to London (7.6%) and England (7.4%).
- There is a lower percentage of asthma-related hospital admissions among children under 19 years old compared to the London average (178 per 100,000 vs 203 per 100,000).

Percentage of "Low Birth Weight Babies" in Haringey, compared to London and England



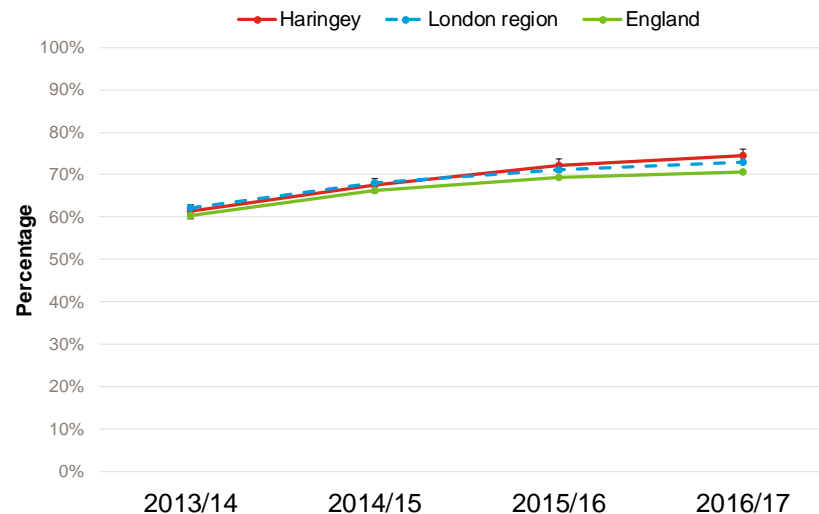
Boys (69%) and pupils with free school meal status (69%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception, compared to the Haringey average (74%).

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey in 2016/17



Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series 2016/17

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Haringey, compared to London and England



Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series 2016/17

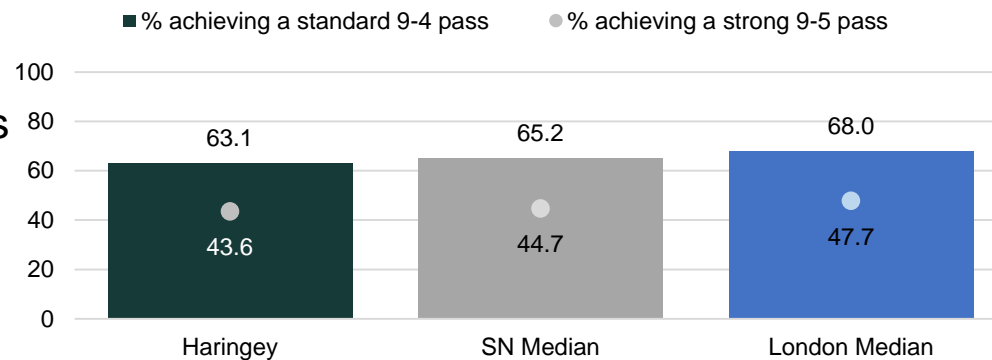
- In 2016/17, 74% of 5 year olds in Haringey were reaching a 'good level of development' at the end of reception, similar to the London average (73%).
- The proportion of 5 year olds reaching a good level of development has increased over time, in line with the national and London trends, but Haringey's proportion is now significantly higher than the England average.
- Boys (69%) and pupils with free school meal status (69%) are less likely to reach a good level of development at the end of reception, compared to the Haringey average (74%).

GCSE attainment in Haringey has improved significantly over time, though performance is slightly below the SN and London averages. Haringey's Progress 8 score is above average.

Haringey **ranks 61st in England** (out of 152 local authorities) for **GCSE attainment** (% pupils achieving strong 9-5 pass in English and Maths). Although in the 2nd quartile, this represents **improved performance since 2015**

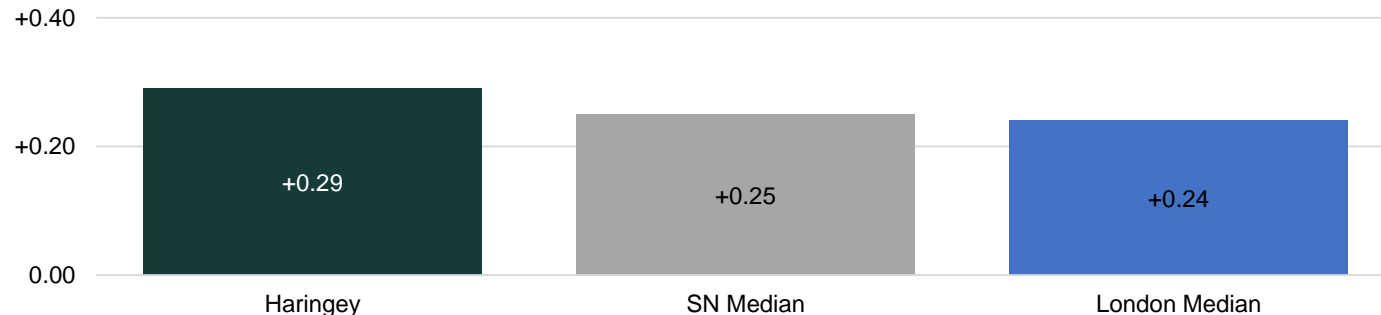
Source: DfE 2016/17

GCSE Attainment (% pupils achieving a standard 9-4 pass in English and Maths), 2016/17



Source: DfE 2016/17

Average Progress 8 score per pupil, 2016/17

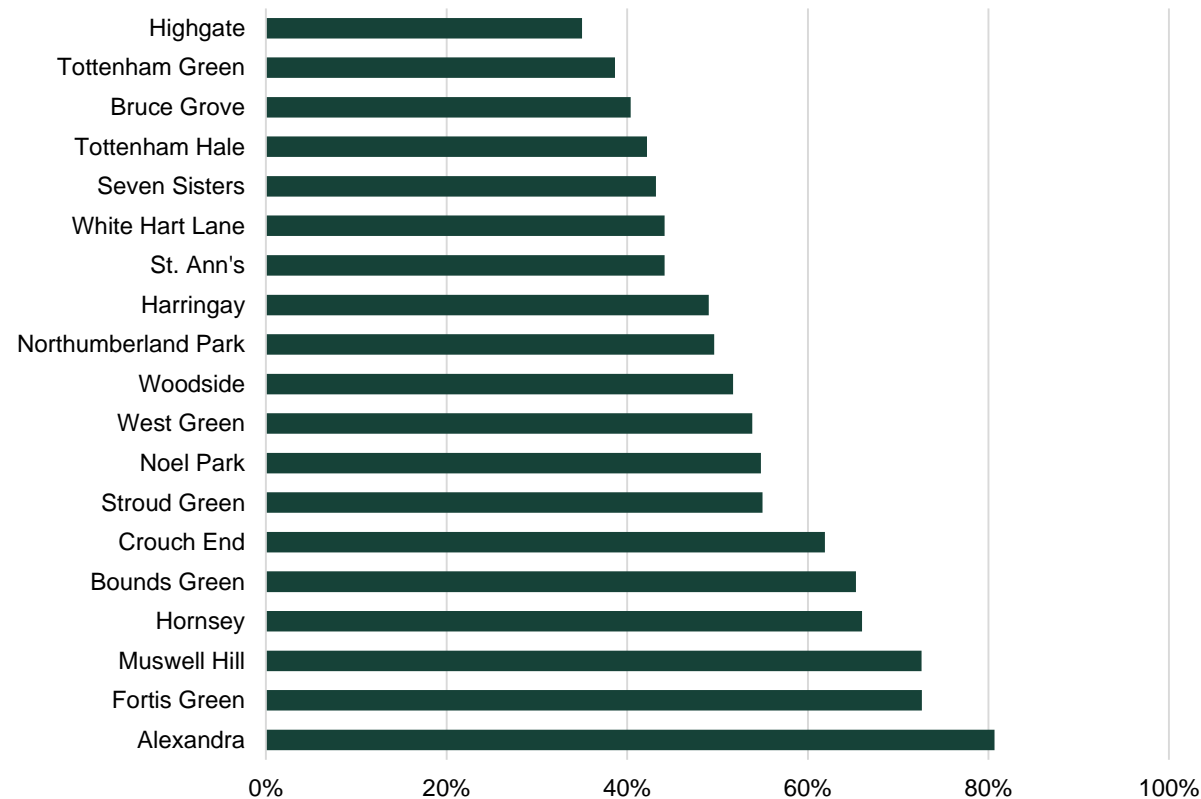


Source: DfE 2016/17

- Haringey currently ranks 61st in England for GCSE attainment, out of 152 local authorities. The borough has improved considerably since its 2015 rank of 105.
- While performing comparatively well at the national level, 63.1% of Haringey pupils achieved a standard 9-4 pass in English and Maths in 2016/17, which is slightly below the statistical neighbour (65.2%) and London (68%) median.
- The proportion of those achieving a strong 9-5 pass (43.6%) is also slightly below the SN (44.7%) and London (47.7%) median.
- Haringey pupils show positive signs of improvement in their education, with a higher than average Progress 8 score (+0.29, compared to +0.25 among SNs and +0.24 in London). This is the 14th highest of all London boroughs.

Attainment varies substantially, and is particularly low among black boys. There is a comparatively small attainment gap in Haringey between pupils on free school meals and those that are not.

GCSE Attainment by Ward, 2016/17
 (% resident pupils achieving 5+ grades 9-4 incl. English & Maths)



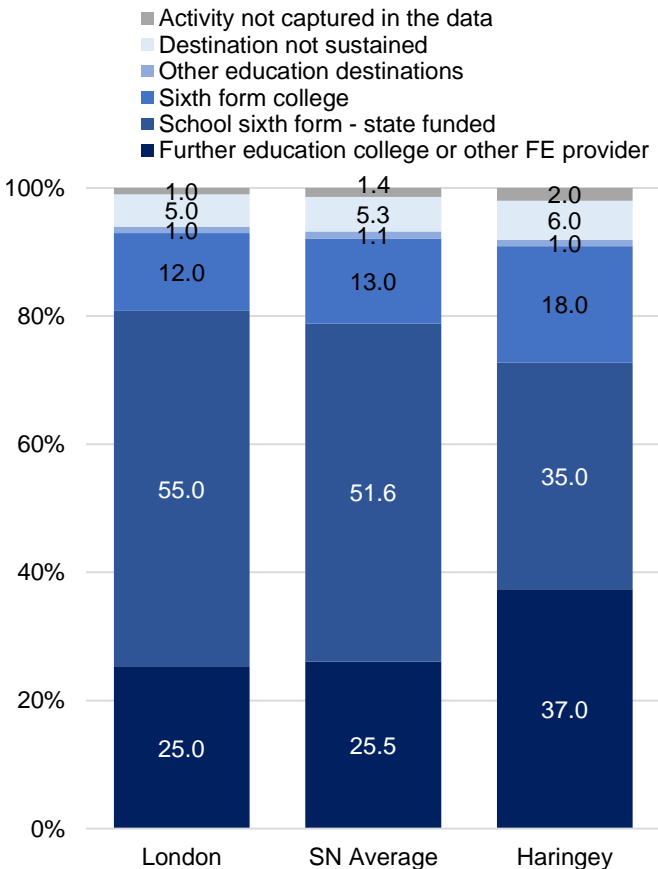
Source: DfE 2016/17

- There is significant variation in attainment across Haringey's wards, with 35% in Highgate achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades 9 to 4 including English and Maths, half the proportion of pupils that achieve the same in Alexandra (80.7%).
- There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. Black boys have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups (in 2015/16 52.3% achieved A*-C in English and Maths, compared to 61.3% of all pupils across London).
- While there is a clear attainment gap between children on free school meals in the borough and those who are not, the gap is relatively small in Haringey. 54% of pupils eligible for free school meals achieve A*-C in English and Maths, while 63.7% of pupils across the borough do. This 9.7% percentage point difference is much smaller than the average across all London boroughs (16.7%).

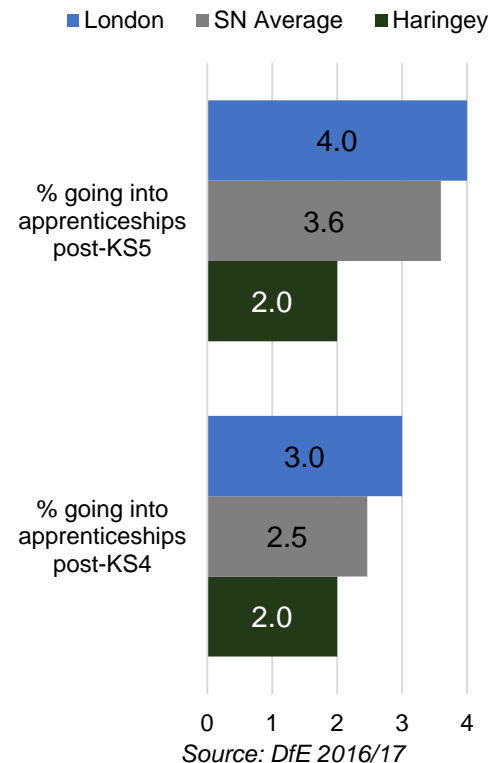
*There is no secondary school in Highgate, and attainment is thought to be particularly low due to many pupils going to school out of borough and there being a smaller base size for this group.

Post-KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely to go on to HE institutions than pupils among SNs and London boroughs. Pupils leaving KS4 and KS5 are also less likely than those in SNs and London to take on an apprenticeship.

Pupil destinations after completing key stage 4 (state-funded mainstream schools), 2015/16



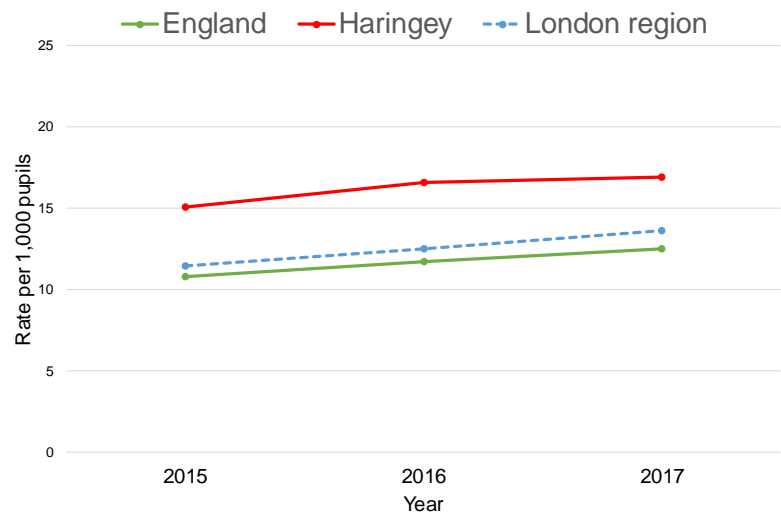
Apprenticeships Take-up (showing % of all leaving KS4 and KS5 from state-funded mainstream schools)



- After completing KS4, Haringey pupils are more likely to go to a 6th form college or FE college (or other FE provider) than the average, and less likely to go to a state-funded school 6th form.
- After completing KS5, Haringey pupils are less likely than average to go to HE institutions (61%, compared to 67% among SNs and London), and more likely to go to FE colleges or other FE providers (11%, vs. 7% among SNs and 6% in London).
- As well as having fewer pupils going into HE generally, a smaller proportion of Haringey pupils go to the top third of HE institutions (25%) compared to SNs and London (30% and 32% respectively).
- Haringey pupils from state-funded mainstream schools are less likely than average to take up an apprenticeship. This is evident among KS4 leavers, and more marked among KS5 leavers (see left).
- While the proportion of NEET 16 and 17 year olds in Haringey (1.6%) is in line with SNs and London (1.8%), Haringey has a larger proportion of Mixed Race and Black or Black British 16-17 year olds who are NEET compared to the SN and London averages. It's worth noting that Haringey has a larger proportion of 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known (10.2%, compared to just over 3% among SNs and London), suggesting there may be a larger proportion who are NEET in the borough.

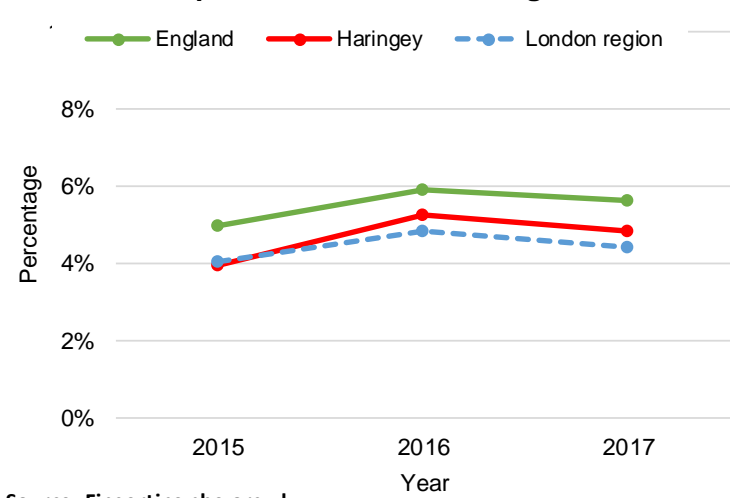
Compared to London, Haringey has a similar proportion of young people that have a learning disability (LD), but a higher rate of pupils with autism.

Children with Autism known to schools in Haringey (per 1,000 pupils), compared to London and England



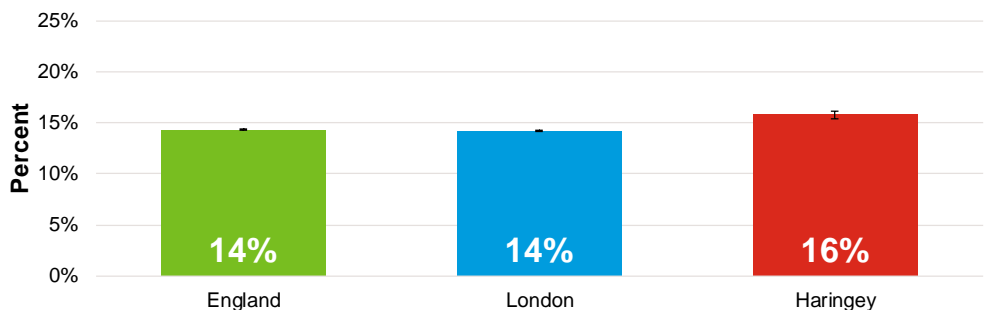
Source: Fingertips.phe.org.uk

Percentage of pupils with LD in Haringey, compared to London and England



Source: Fingertips.phe.org.uk

Percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs, Haringey compared to London and England, 2017

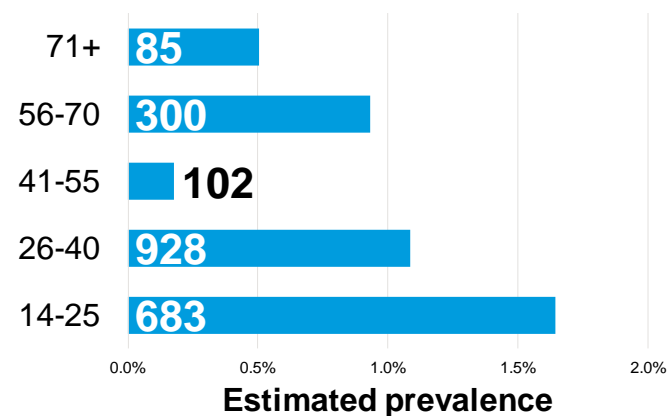


Source: Department for Education, 2017

- LD - Downward trend for 2016/2017 where Haringey is comparable to the London average (5%).
- In 2017, a rate of 17 children per 1,000 pupils in Haringey were known by schools to have Autism, a higher rate than the London average (14 per 1,000 pupils).
- The percentage of all school age pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in Haringey has a downward trend over time, but is still significantly higher than the London and England averages (16% compared to 14%, respectively).
- Of all London boroughs, Haringey has the fifth largest proportion of secondary school pupils with special education needs (compared to 19th at primary), and the third largest proportion that have a SEN statement or EHC Plan.

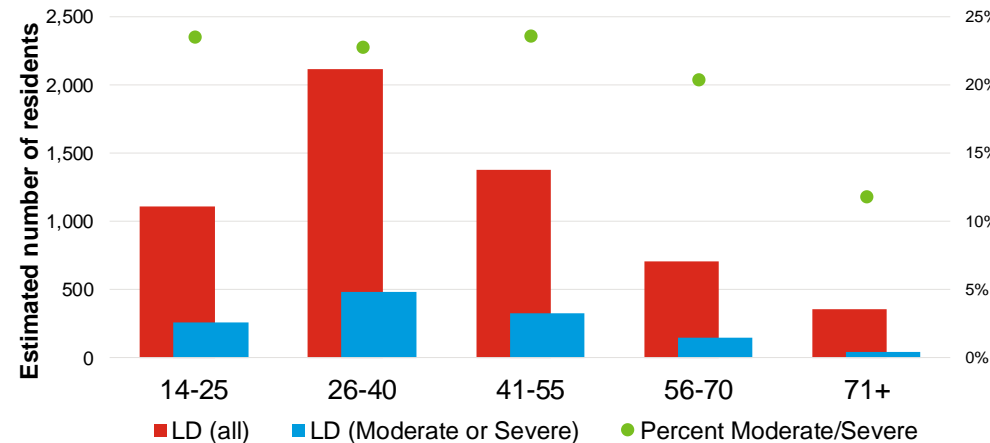
An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

Estimated number of people with autism by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2018



Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age and gender specific estimated prevalence of autism for England from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) report (2007 and 2014 combined) to the 2016-based GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

Estimated number and prevalence of people with a learning disability (LD) and a moderate or severe LD by age group, resident population aged 14 and over, Haringey, 2018

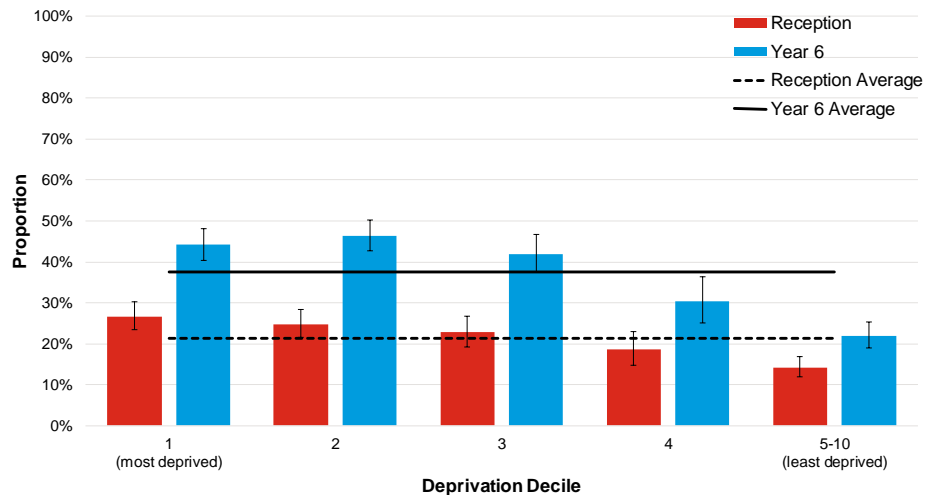


Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age specific estimated prevalence of LD for England reported by E. Emerson and C. Hatton in Lancaster University in 2004 to the GLA population estimates for Haringey published in November 2017

- It is estimated that almost 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over have a learning disability, including 1,110 residents aged 14-25.
 - Of these residents, around 1,260 are estimated to have a moderate or severe learning disability and hence are likely to be in receipt of services.
- Around 2,100 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have autism, including 680 residents aged 14-25.

In Haringey in 2016/17, 21% of all Reception year students and 38% of all Year 6 students were recorded as overweight or obese.

Percentage of Overweight (including Obese) students in Reception and Year 6 in Haringey 2016/17, by Deprivation Decile of Residence



Source: NCMP 2016/17

The prevalence of overweight/obesity among Year 6 students was significantly higher than the Haringey average among some ethnic groups:

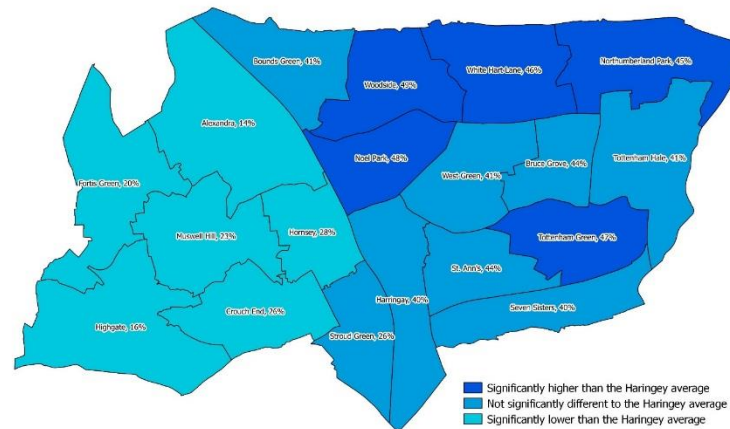
46%

among students from **Other ethnic groups.**

44%

among students from **Black ethnic groups.**

Percentage of Overweight (including Obese) students in Year 6 in Haringey 2016/17, by ward of residence, compared to Haringey average



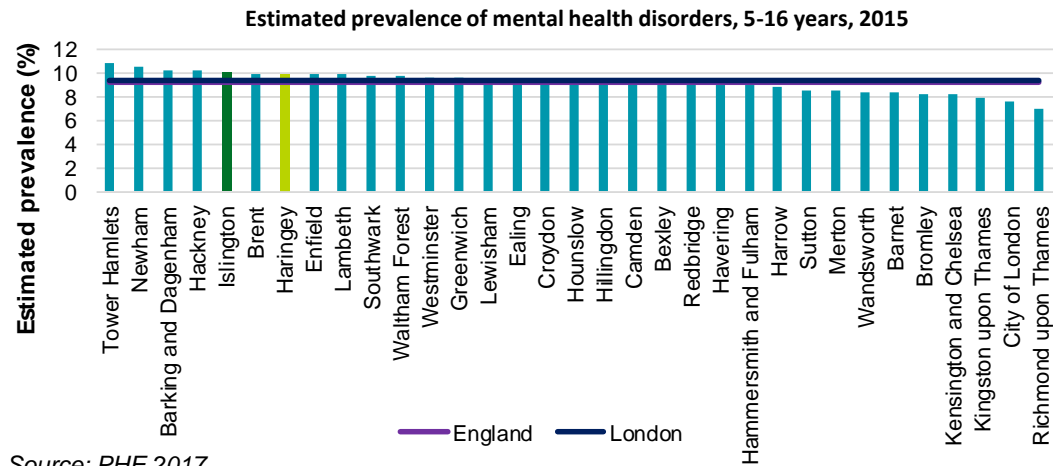
and significantly lower than the Haringey average among other ethnic groups:

33%

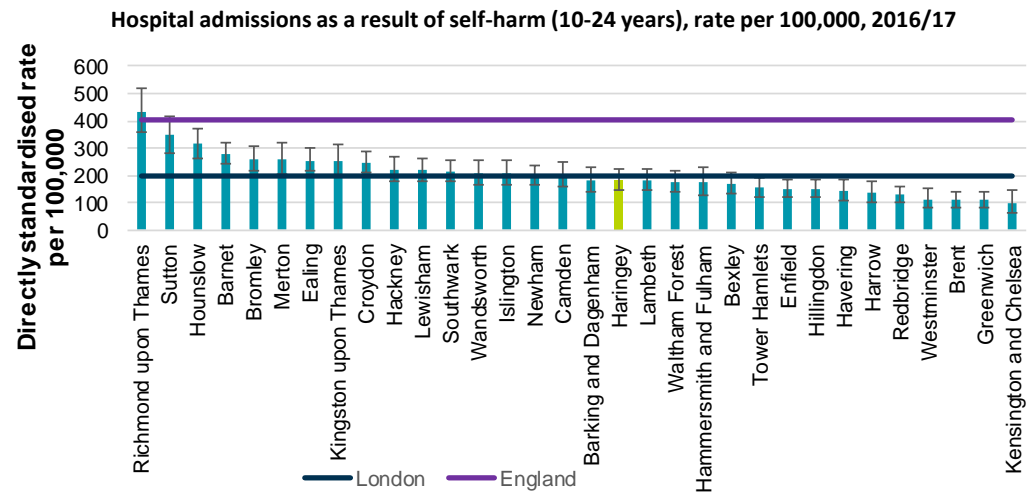
among students from **White ethnic groups.**

- In 2016/17, in Reception and Year 6, there was a significant difference between the prevalence of overweight/obesity among students living in the most deprived areas of the borough and students living in the least deprived areas of the borough.
- There was no significant variation in prevalence of overweight/obesity between ethnic groups or gender in Haringey in Reception in 2016/17, but there was in Year 6:
 - A significantly higher proportion of male students (42%) were overweight/obese in Year 6 than female students (33%).

One in 10 young people aged 5-16 are estimated to have a mental health disorder in Haringey.



Source: PHE 2017



Source: PHE 2018

Haringey:
9.9%

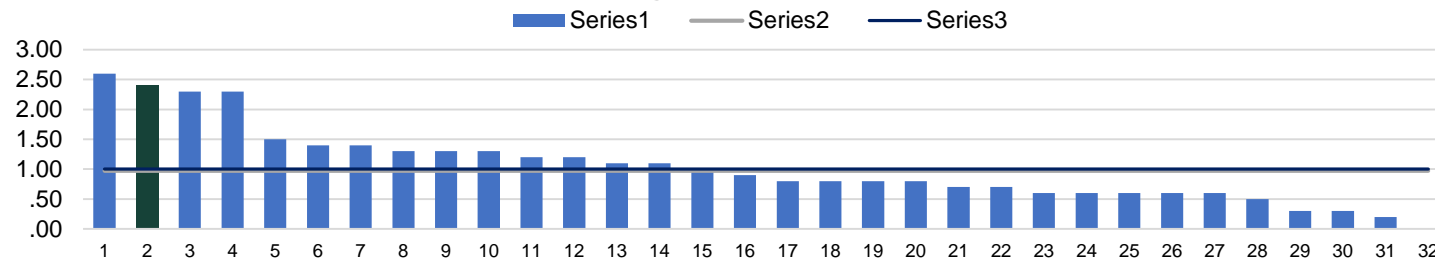
London:
9.3%

England:
9.2%

- In 2015, there were **3,817** children and young people in Haringey with a mental health disorder, a higher estimated prevalence of mental health disorders than London and England. This includes anxiety disorders, emotional disorders, hyperkinetic disorders and depression.
- In 2017, 39% of boys and 29% of girls in Year 6 had high self-esteem scores in Haringey. Among Year 8 and 10 students, 31% of pupils had high self-esteem scores.
- The rate of hospital admissions for self harm in 10-24 year olds was 184 per 100,000, similar to London but significantly lower than England.

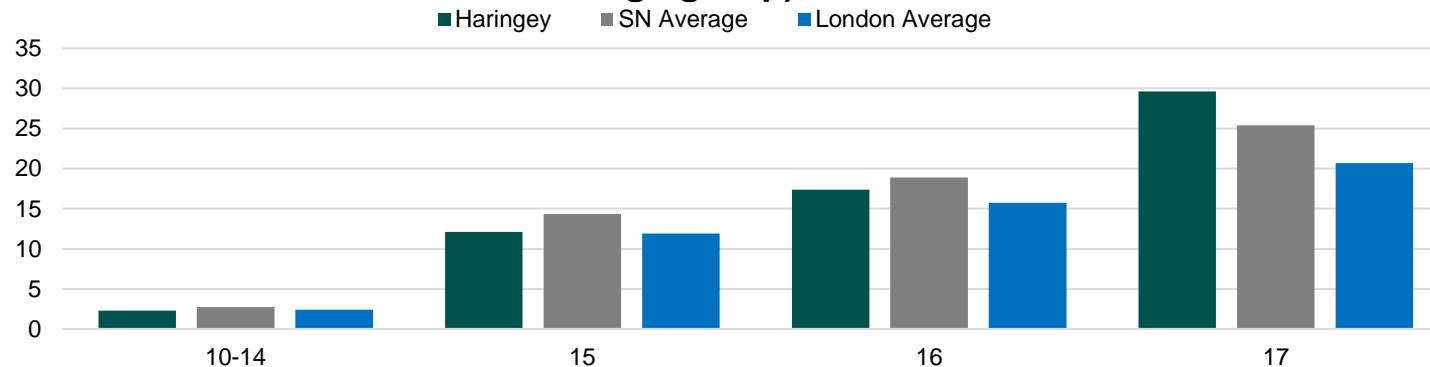
Haringey has the second highest rate of drug use (excluding Cannabis) among 15 year olds of all London boroughs. There is also a higher than average rate of 17 year olds cautioned or sentenced in the borough.

Proportion (%) aged 15 who have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis), 2014/15



Source: What About Youth? Survey, Public Health England 2014/15

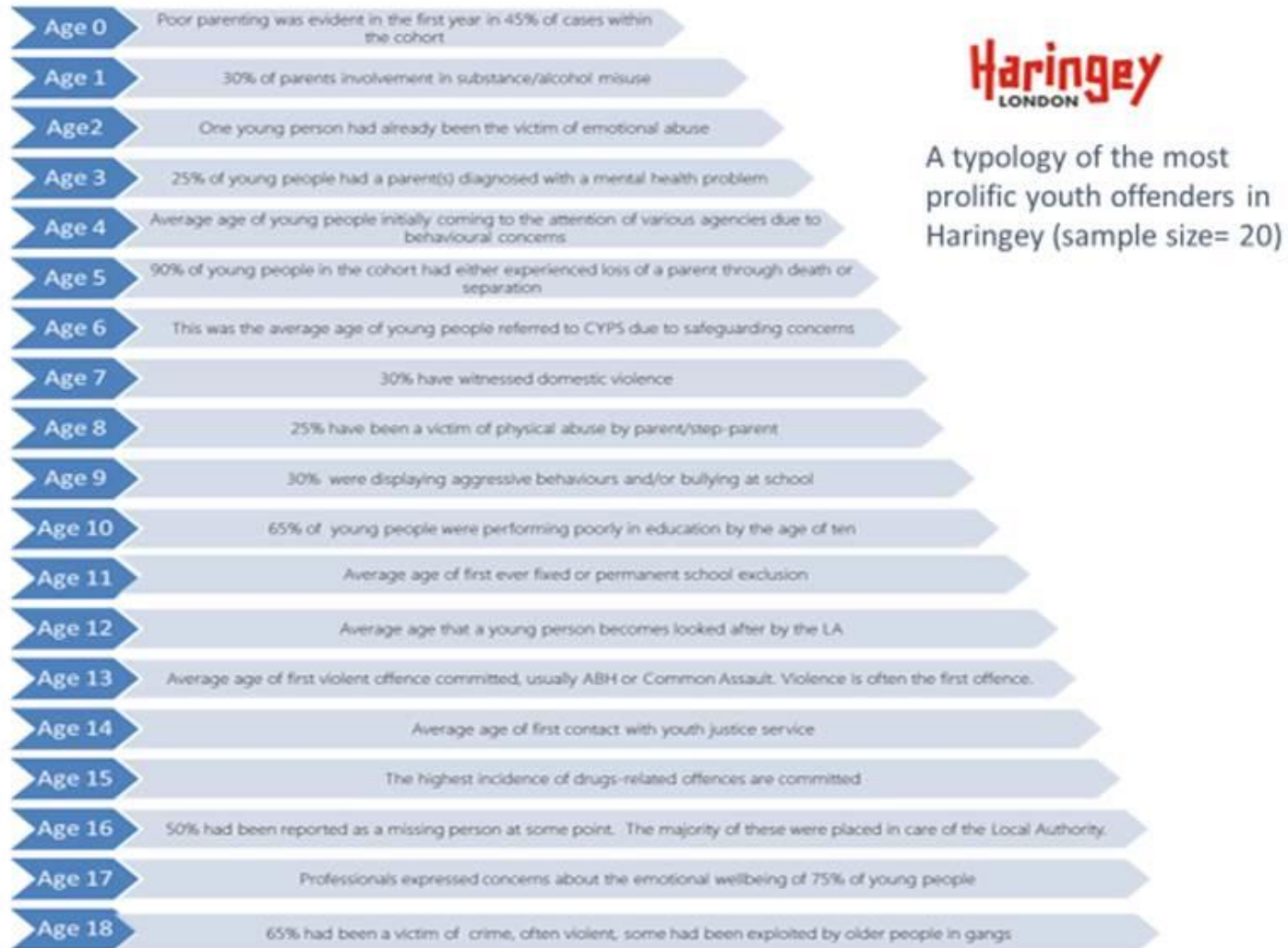
Rate of Young People Cautioned or Sentenced per Population (per 1,000 in each age group), 2016/17



Source: MPS 2017

- 2.4% of 15 year olds in Haringey say they have taken drugs in the last month (excluding Cannabis). This is more than double the SN and London rates, and is the second highest of all London boroughs.
- Though the rate of 10 to 14 year olds cautioned or sentenced in Haringey is lower than the SN average and in line with London, the rate of young people cautioned or sentenced in the borough increases more sharply with age. The rate of 17 year olds being cautioned or sentenced is substantially higher in Haringey (29.6 per 1,000) than it is among SNs or London (25.4 and 20.7 per 1,000 residents respectively).

Among Haringey's most prolific youth offenders, signs of poor parenting was evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; 90% had experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5; and 30% had witnessed domestic violence by the age of 7.

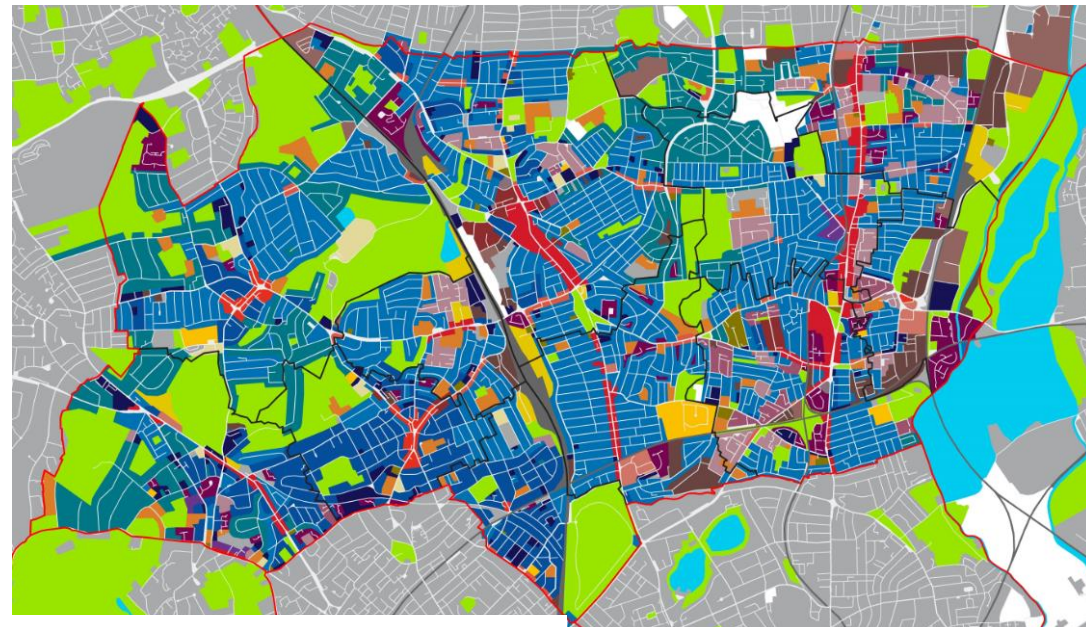


- In their early years, there are a number of events and circumstances that are common to Haringey's 20 most prolific youth offenders.
- Poor parenting is evident in the first year of life in 45% of cases; parental involvement in substance or alcohol misuse is evident in 30% of cases by the age of 1; and 90% have either experienced loss of a parent through death or separation by the age of 5.
- Among the 20 most prolific youth offenders, the average age at which they initially came to the attention of an agency due to behavioural concerns is 4 years old.

Place

Haringey is made up predominantly of residential properties. Commercial centres can be found in a number of locations across the borough, with Wood Green and Tottenham High Roads being the biggest.

Character Types of Haringey

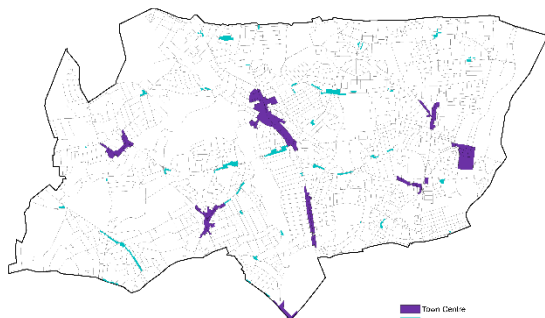


Legend - Character types

Centre	Industrial and business
High Road / High Street (1.1)	Big box (4.1)
Nuclea centre (1.2)	Fine grain industry (yards/warehouses) (4.2)
Small local parade (1.3)	Office complex (4.3)
Retail park (1.4)	
Edge of centre (1.5)	Green space
	Parks and gardens (5.1)
Campus	Natural / semi-natural space (5.2)
Large infrastructure (2.1)	Green corridor (5.3)
Educational (2.2)	Civic public space (5.4)
Hospital / health centre (2.3)	Amenity space (5.5)
Community hall / building (2.4)	Childrens play space (5.6)
Religious building (2.5)	Outdoor sports provision (5.7)
	Cemeteries and churchyards (5.8)
Street layout	Allotments (5.9)
Burgage plot / medieval (3.1)	Blue space - natural
Villa and townhouse (3.2)	River (6.1)
Urban terrace (3.3)	Brook or stream (6.2)
Suburban (3.4)	Floodplain (natural) (6.3)
Apartment buildings (3.5)	Blue space - natural
	Canals (6.4)
Estate layout	Leats (6.5)
Slabs and tower blocks (3.6)	Reservoirs, basins and lakes (6.6)
Open courts (3.7)	
Cul-de-sacs (3.8)	

- Haringey is mostly residential, with urban terrace and villa / townhouse residences being most common.
- By contrast, industrial and business properties are less common in the borough.
- The main commercial centre is around Wood Green High Road, while there are smaller town centres in Crouch End, Green Lanes, Muswell Hill and Tottenham Hale, among others.

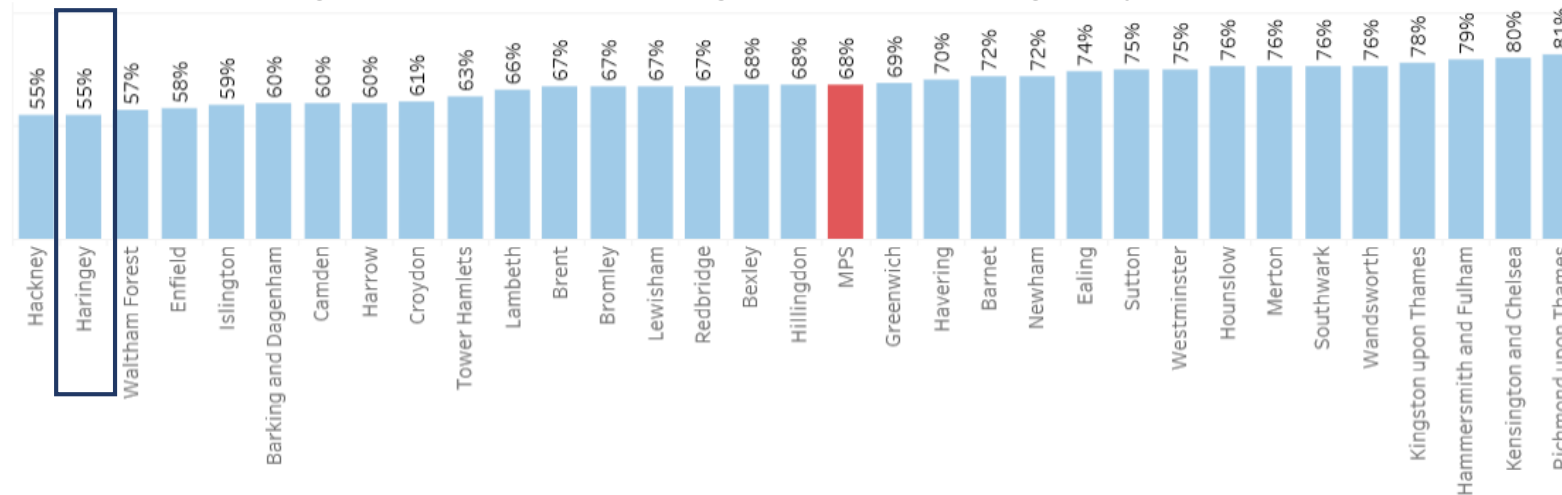
Town Centres & Local Shopping Centres



Source: Haringey Council, 2015

55% of Haringey residents agree that police do a good job in the local area – the second lowest level of all London boroughs. In some neighbourhoods as many as half of residents say they feel unsafe after dark.

Showing % of residents who agree “Police do a good job in the local area”, 2017



15% of residents say they **feel unsafe** when outside **in their local area after dark**.

Residents of **North Tottenham** (49%) and **West Green & Bruce Grove** (24%) are **most likely to say they feel unsafe** after dark.

Source: Haringey Residents Survey 2018

11% of Year 8 and 10 students in Haringey report having been a **victim of violence or aggression in the area where they live** in the last 12 months.

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey 2017

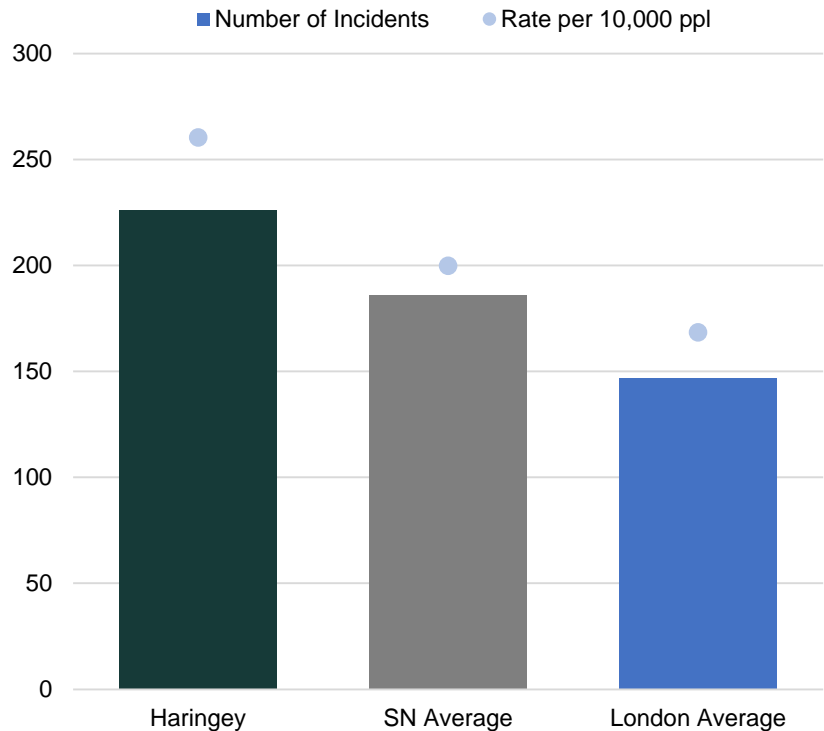
78% of residents say they have **good friendships and/or associations** in their local area

83% say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities in their local area

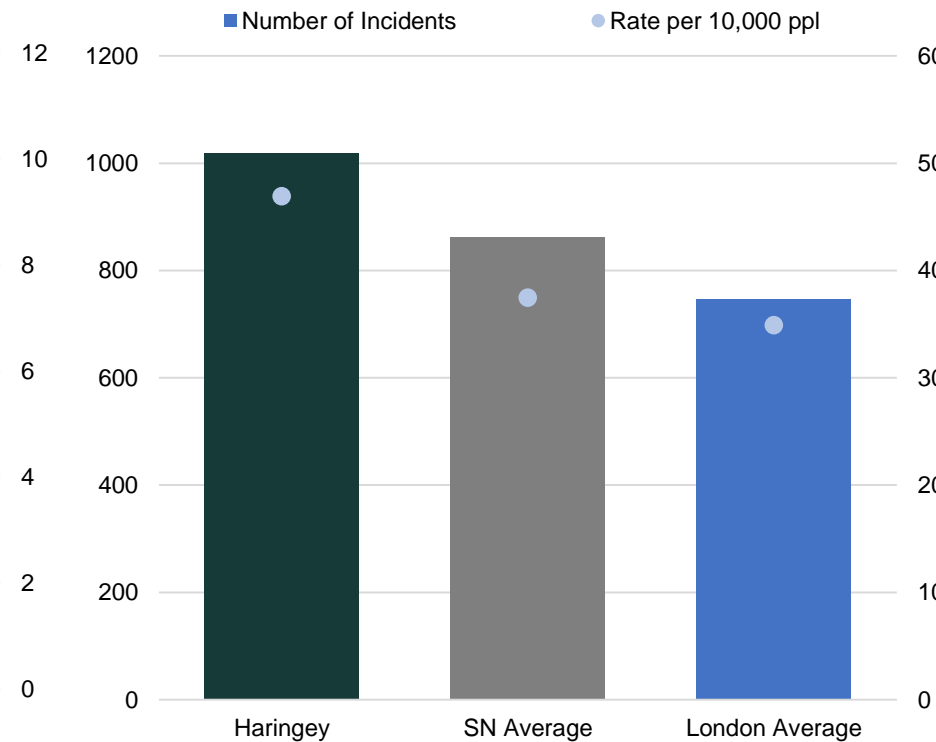
- 55% of Haringey residents agree the police do a good job in the local area, compared to an average of 68% across London. This is the second lowest level in London. Confidence in all areas of policing tested had come down in the three years since 2014.
- 15% of Haringey residents feel unsafe in their local area after dark. Those in North Tottenham and West Green & Bruce Grove are most likely to say they feel unsafe, while those in Crouch End and Muswell Hill are least likely to say they feel unsafe.
- Despite this, residents’ sense of place and community in Haringey appears to be strong. Three quarters say they have good friendships and/or other associations in their local area, and over four in five say there are good relations between different ethnic and religious communities.

Haringey has the second highest rate of knife crime with injury of all London boroughs. Haringey also has the second highest rate of domestic abuse with injury in London.

Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Knife Crime with Injury, 2017/18



Incidence and Rate (per 10,000 residents) of Domestic Abuse with Injury, 2017/18



- In 2017/18 Haringey had the second highest rate of knife crime with injury in London, at 10.4 incidents per 10,000 residents. This was also the fifth largest number of incidents (226).
- The incidence and rate of domestic abuse with injury is also substantially higher in Haringey compared to the SN and London averages. In 2017/18 Haringey had the second highest rate of all London boroughs (46.9 per 10,000 residents), and the fourth largest number of incidents (1,018).

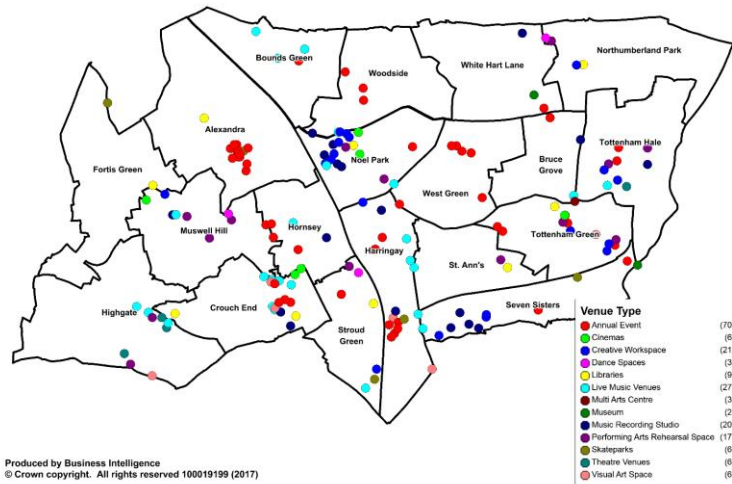
Haringey saw a 7% increase in overall hate crime between 2016/17 and 2017/18, with particular increases in Islamophobic and Anti-Semitic hate crime. Haringey saw sharper increases in these areas than London.

	Haringey 2016/2017	Haringey 2017/2018	Haringey Change %	London Change %
Overall Hate Crime	3,593	3,840	+7%	+4%
Islamophobic Hate Crime	45	64	+42%	+32%
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime	29	37	+28%	-5%
Homophobic Hate Crime	69	84	+22%	+3%
Faith Hate Crime	92	110	+20%	+18%
Disability Hate Crime	21	16	-24%	-33%
Transgender Hate Crime	10	7	-30%	-13%

- There was a 7% increase in hate crime in Haringey in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, with the sharpest increases seen in Islamophobic hate crime (42% increase) and anti-Semitic hate crime (28%).
- While incidences of hate crime also increased more widely in London (4%), the increase was sharper in Haringey.
- The number of reported disability hate crime incidents has decreased substantially in Haringey, reflecting a wider London trend. This may be the result of under-reporting rather than a real reduction, or possibly a combination of the two.

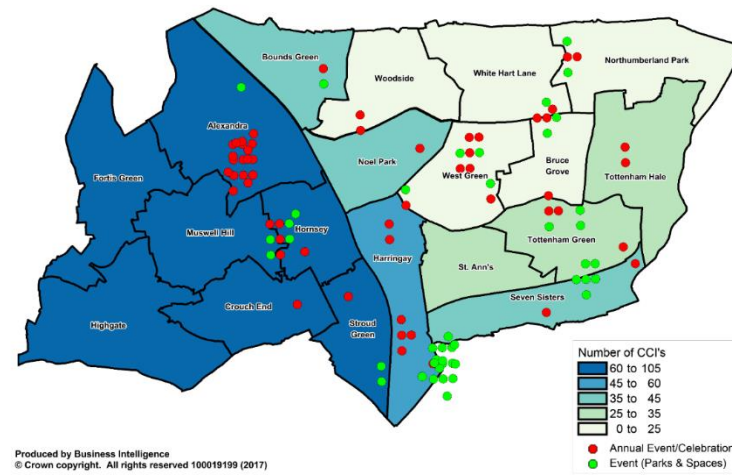
Haringey has over 120 venues where cultural activity takes place, and over 70 events occurring annually. There is a good spread of cultural venues across the borough.

Haringey Cultural Infrastructure, November 2017



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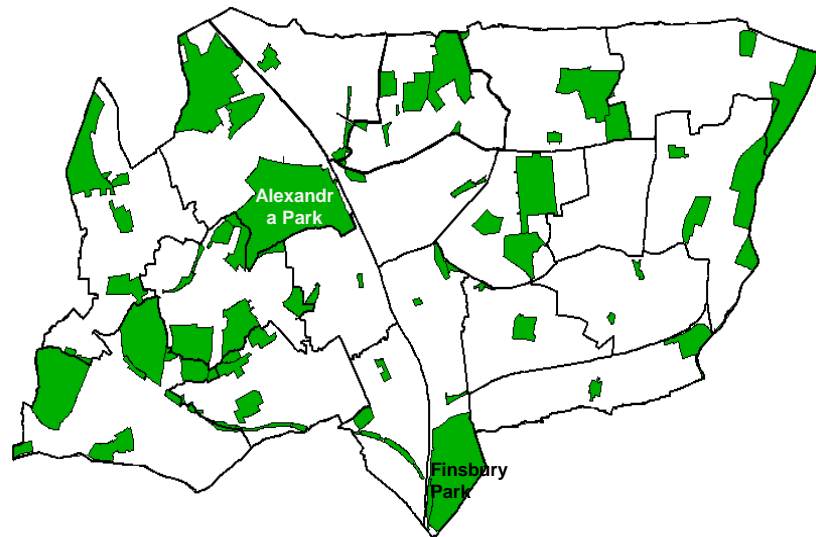
Haringey Cultural Infrastructure, November 2017



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- Haringey has over 120 venues where cultural activity takes place, and over 70 events occurring annually – from community theatre to large scale music events.
- While there are clear clusters of activity (for example around Alexandra and Finsbury Parks, Noel Park, Crouch End and Tottenham Green), cultural venues are well spread across the borough, meaning that there is good access to culture for residents.
- There are over 2,300 creative and cultural industry (CCI) enterprises in Haringey, which are estimated to employ over 5,220 people and deliver nearly £211m of GVA. There is a larger concentration of creative and CCI enterprises in the west of the borough.

Just over a quarter (27.8%) of Haringey is made up of open space, compared to a borough average of 33% for London. Access to nature varies substantially between different wards.



Haringey Ward	% of homes with good access to nature
Alexandra	100
Bounds Green	100
Crouch End	100
Fortis Green	100
Harringay	100
Highgate	100
Muswell Hill	100
Seven Sisters	100
Hornsey	99
Tottenham Hale	99
Stroud Green	98
Northumberland Park	93
White Hart Lane	87
St. Ann's	58
Bruce Grove	52
Tottenham Green	51
Woodside	46
Noel Park	41
West Green	38

Source: Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL), GLA 2014

- Just over a quarter (27.8%) of Haringey is made up of open space*. Although below the borough average for London (33%), Haringey has many public parks and open spaces, including most notably Alexandra Park in the middle of the borough, and Finsbury Park in the south.
- There is substantial variation in the amount of open space in different wards. For example, while all homes in Alexandra and Bounds Green have good access to nature, just two fifths of homes in West Green (38%) and Noel Park (41%) do. Broadly speaking, access to metropolitan parks in Haringey is very good, while access to local, small or pocket parks and district parks is less good.
- Haringey now has 25 Green Flag Parks (judged to be welcoming, safe and well managed with active community involvement). Three new flags were appointed in 2017 (Highgate Wood, Alexandra Park and Tottenham Marshes).

*In accordance with the GiGL database, the category of 'open space' includes areas where 'restricted' or no information is designated, while areas with homes with 'good access to nature' constitute those that have access to public open green space.

According to the Vibrant Economy Index Haringey is in line with the English average, ranking 166th out of 324 LAs. Nationally, Haringey ranks in the top tercile on measures of Resilience & Sustainability, and Community Trust & Belonging.

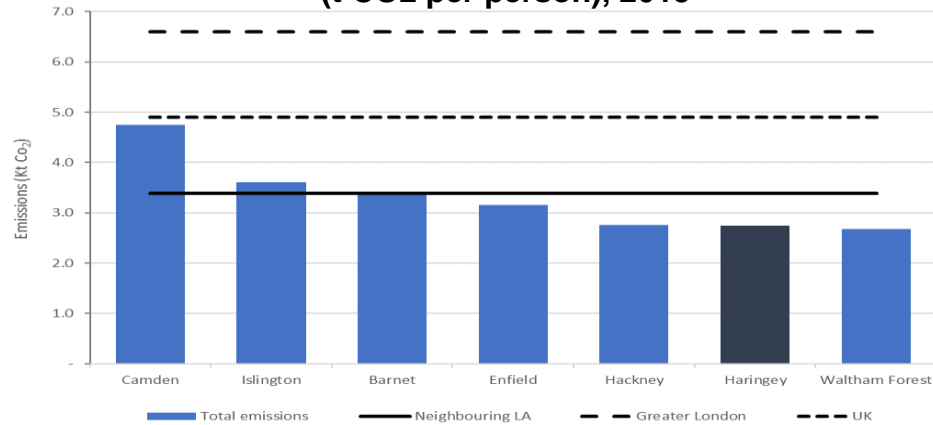
- Grant Thornton’s Vibrant Economy Index provides a different way of evaluating the local economy, by looking beyond traditional measures of economic success and incorporating measures on health, happiness, equality, environmental resilience, community and opportunity.
- On this Index Haringey falls in line with the English average, ranking 166th out of 324 local authorities across the country. Compared to neighbouring boroughs, Haringey’s performance is again middling, with a more vibrant economy than Enfield and Hackney, and a less vibrant economy than Camden, Barnet and Islington. Haringey’s ranking has improved in the last two years, after dropping to a rank of 200 in 2015.
- Of the different dimensions that make up the Vibrant Economy Index, Haringey sits in the top tercile in the country for Resilience and sustainability, as well as Community, trust and belonging. Haringey falls into the bottom performing tercile in the country for just one dimension: Inclusion and equality.

	Prosperity	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing & Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community, Trust & Belonging	OVERALL RANKING
Camden	3	3	181	133	124	3	2
Barnet	98	31	131	154	3	18	22
Islington	4	7	262	316	320	33	93
Haringey	183	110	277	196	90	96	166
Waltham Forest	229	192	269	204	48	121	187
Enfield	169	163	271	306	53	151	217
Hackney	58	21	313	321	89	299	243

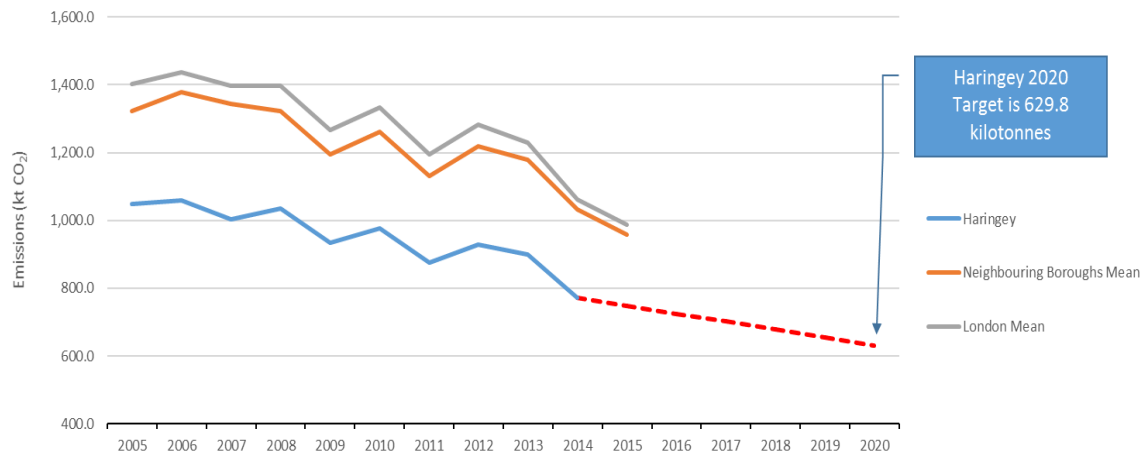
Numbers show the borough’s ranking out of 324 English local authorities; the lower the number the better the performance. Colour coding represents: top tercile performance; second tercile performance; bottom tercile performance.

Haringey has reduced its carbon emissions by 40% since 2005, and emissions are now below the level seen among neighbouring boroughs, London and the UK.

Per Capita Carbon Emissions, Haringey and Neighbouring Boroughs (t CO₂ per person), 2015



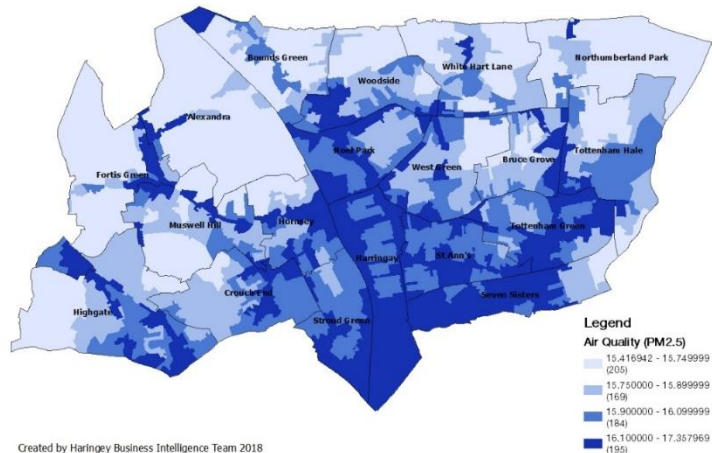
Carbon Dioxide Emissions Trend, Haringey and Neighbouring Boroughs, 2005-2015



- Haringey has the lowest carbon emissions among its neighbouring boroughs, equal with Waltham Forest (both 2.7 tons of CO₂ per capita). This is substantially below the Greater London (3.8) and England levels (4.8).
- Haringey has reduced its overall carbon emissions by 40% since 2005. This is a sharper reduction than the national level (33.6% decrease), though it is in line with London (39% decrease).
- The largest proportion of Haringey’s carbon emissions come from the domestic sector (49%), with this sector over-represented compared to neighbouring boroughs (41%).
- Industry and the commercial sector are slightly under-represented compared to the neighbouring boroughs (28% vs. 39%), while Transport sector emissions are largely in line (23% vs. 21%).

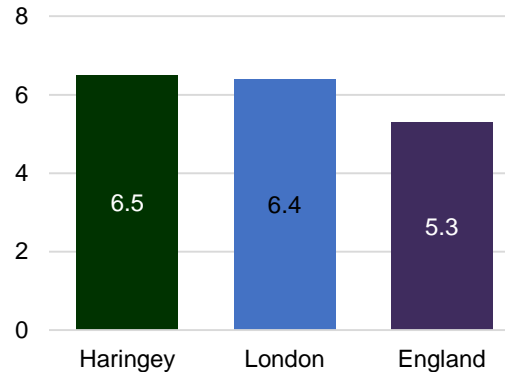
Air pollution in Haringey is in line with London, as is the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution. This is, however, higher than the England rate and has a particularly negative impact on children.

Air Pollution in Haringey (PM2.5), 2013



Created by Haringey Business Intelligence Team 2018

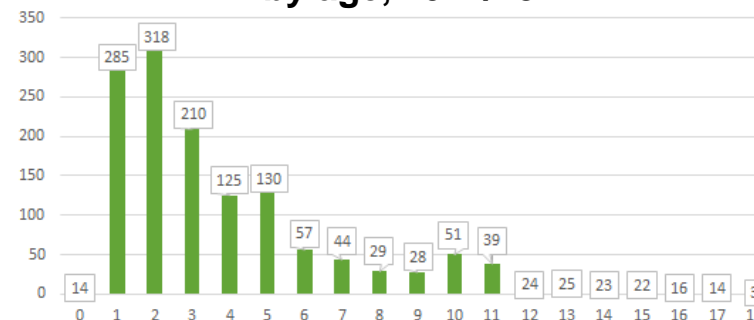
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution



Source: PHE 2016

- Haringey does not have among the highest levels of air pollution (the average PM2.5 level is 15.95 across all Haringey neighbourhoods, compared to 16 in London). However, there are pockets where pollution is particularly high (e.g. Harringay).
- The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution is 6.5%. This is in line with London (6.4%), but substantially higher than England (5.3%).
- Young people are a particular focus for the London Mayor’s air pollution strategy, due to the increased impact. 0-5 year olds make up three times as many admissions for asthma in NCL as 6-18 year olds.
- 24% of the capital’s primary schools are in areas that breach the legal limit for NO2. Three of Haringey’s primary schools were part of the Mayor’s audit on air pollution affecting primary schools, and will receive extra funding.

NCL Hospital Admissions for Asthma by age, 2017/18



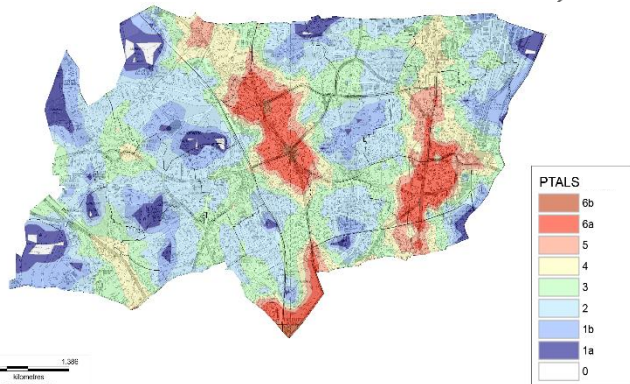
24%
PRIMARY SCHOOLS

are in areas that breach the legal limit for NO2 (air pollution)

Source: Mayor’s Office

Haringey has 18 overground and underground stations, and TfL's 2015 PTAL evaluation found the borough to have moderately good access to public transport, with access broadly better in the east than the west.

Transport Links, Haringey

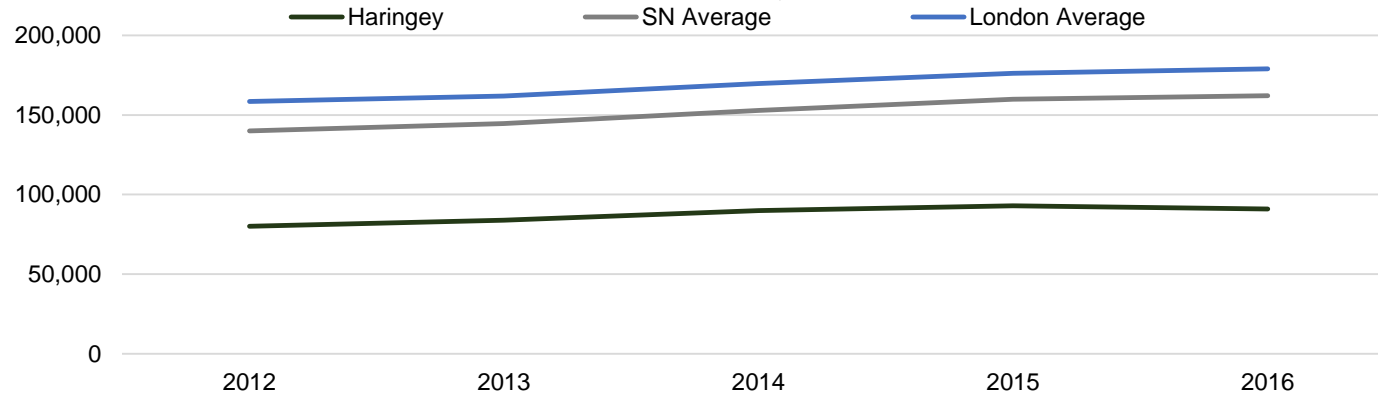


- Haringey has 11 overground and 7 underground stations, with the east of the borough better connected by tube and rail stations than the west. Although there are a number of bus routes, there is no overground or underground line that connects east and west.
- According to Transport for London's 2015 Public Transport Access Level (PTAL) measurement, Haringey has moderately good access to public transport across the borough. The borough received a PTAL score of 3 (on a scale where 0=very poor access and 6b=excellent access).
- Individual wards in Haringey received scores ranging from 2 to 6a (Tottenham Green). Seven of Haringey's 19 wards received scores higher than 3.

Local Economy

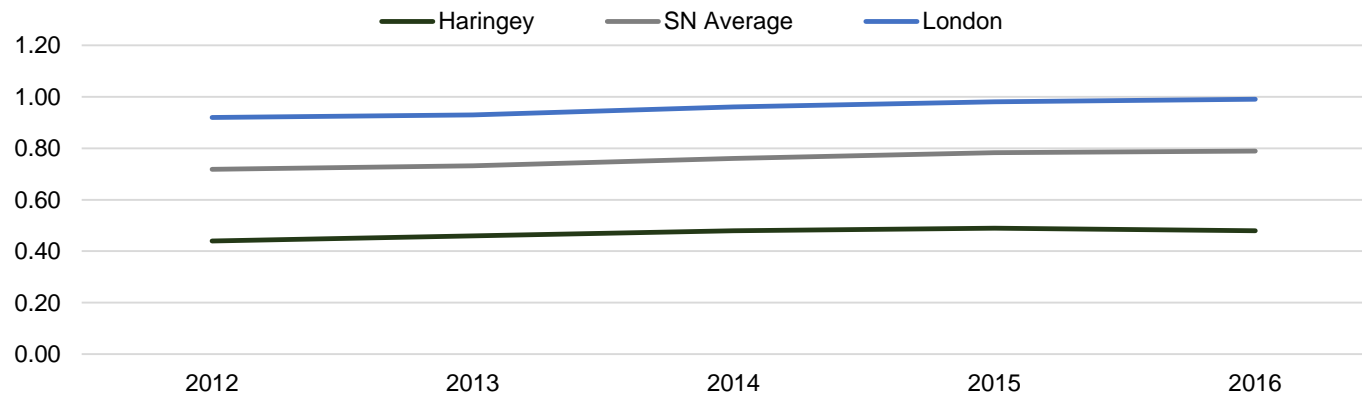
Haringey has fewer jobs than the statistical neighbour and London averages, though between 2012 and 2016 the jobs market has grown at a similar rate in all three areas. Jobs density in the borough is the 4th lowest in London.

Total Number of Jobs, 2012-2016



Source: ONS BRES, 2012-2017

Jobs Density, 2012-2016

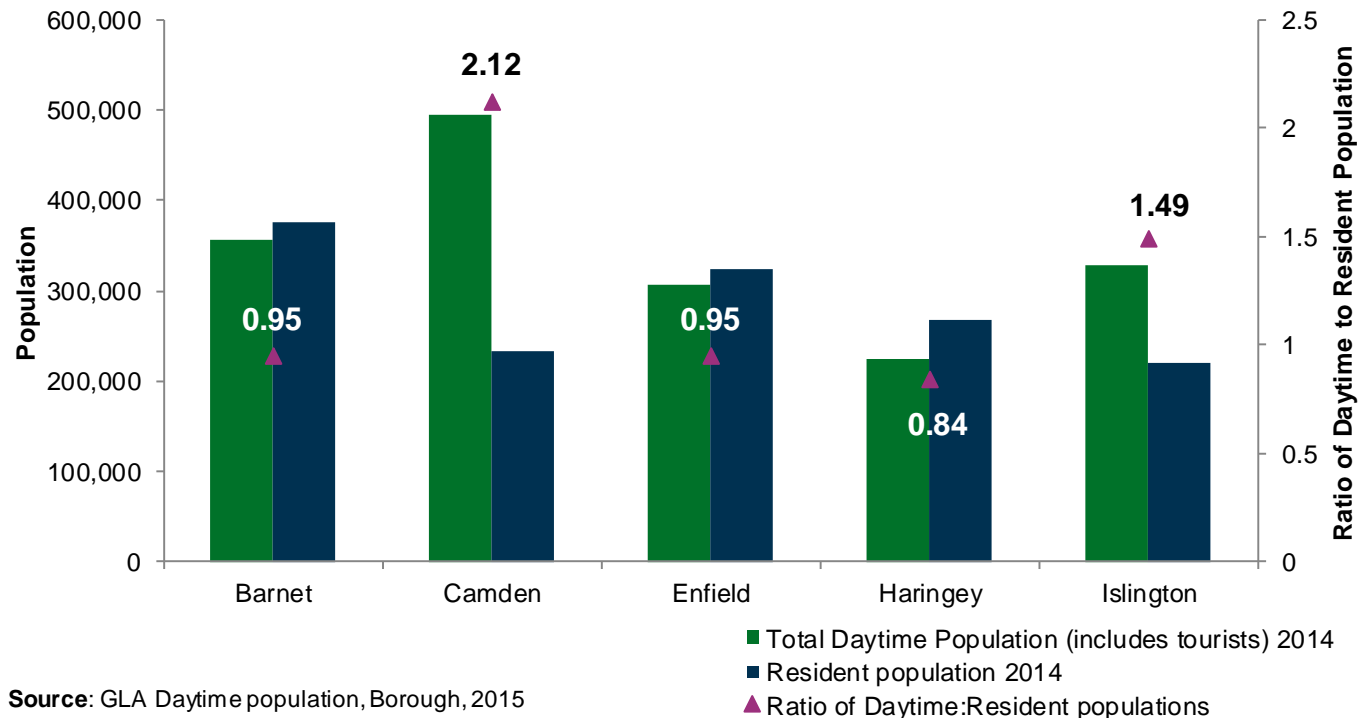


Source: ONS, 2012-2017 (Jobs Density is calculated as the number of jobs divided by the resident population aged 16-64)

- There are 91,000 jobs in Haringey, which is just over half the London average (179,061) and substantially lower than the statistical neighbour average (162,200).
- The number of jobs in Haringey has grown by 13.8% in the last 5 years, in line with the growth in London (13%) but below the average growth seen among statistical neighbours (15.9%).
- Jobs density in Haringey (0.48) is also notably lower, at less than two thirds the SN rate (0.79) and half the London rate (0.99).
- Haringey has the fourth lowest jobs density of all London boroughs.

Haringey's population decreases by about 16% during the workday, indicating that residents leave the borough for work.

Ratio of day time to resident population in North Central London, by borough, 2014

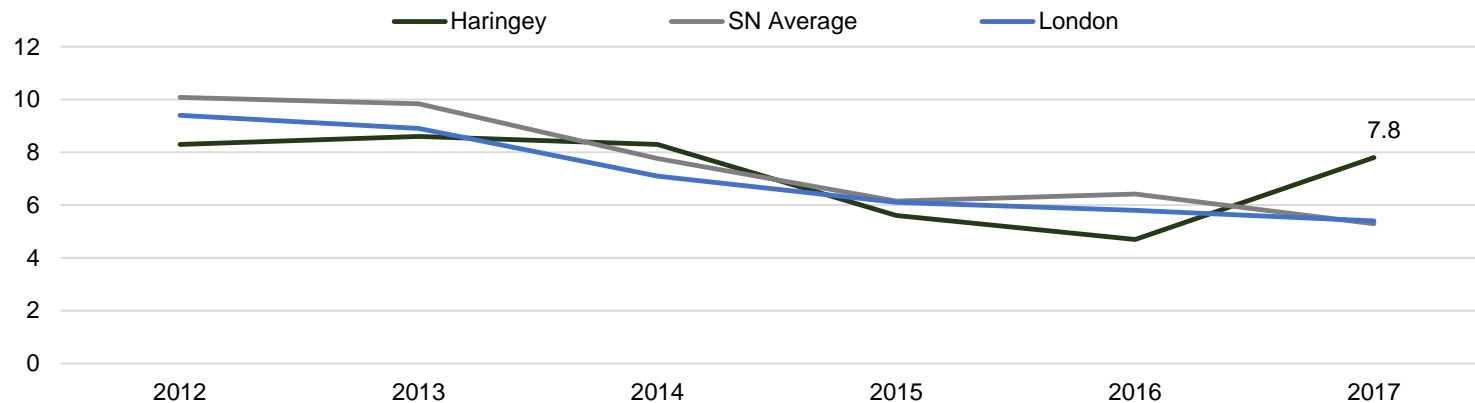


- The total daytime population of Haringey in 2014 was 225,474, including 15,590 visitors/tourists.
- The ratio of daytime to resident population in Haringey (0.84) was the lowest in North Central London.

Source: GLA Daytime population, Borough, 2015

Unemployment levels in Haringey are more volatile than across statistical neighbours and London, and are currently 6th highest in London. Haringey also has a larger than average number of JSA and ESA claimants.

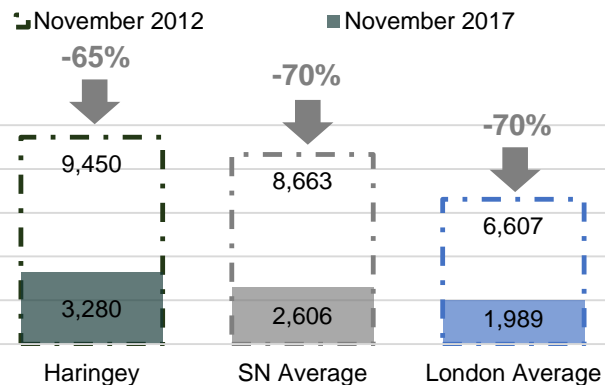
Unemployment, 2012-2017



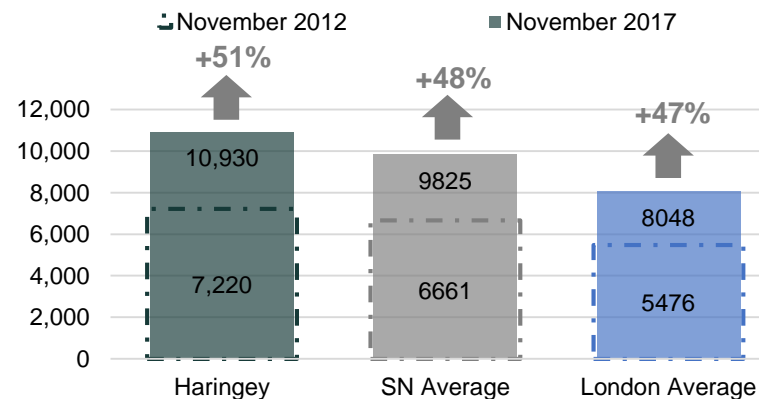
Source: Annual Population Survey, 2012-2017

- In the last 5 years levels of unemployment in London have been decreasing while levels of employment have been increasing. In Haringey, however, residents' unemployment levels have been more volatile compared to the borough's statistical neighbours and London.
- For the 2017 calendar year the rate of unemployment among Haringey residents (7.8%) was higher than both the SN average and London (5.3% and 5.4% respectively), and the 6th highest of all London boroughs.

Number of JSA Claimants



Number of ESA Claimants

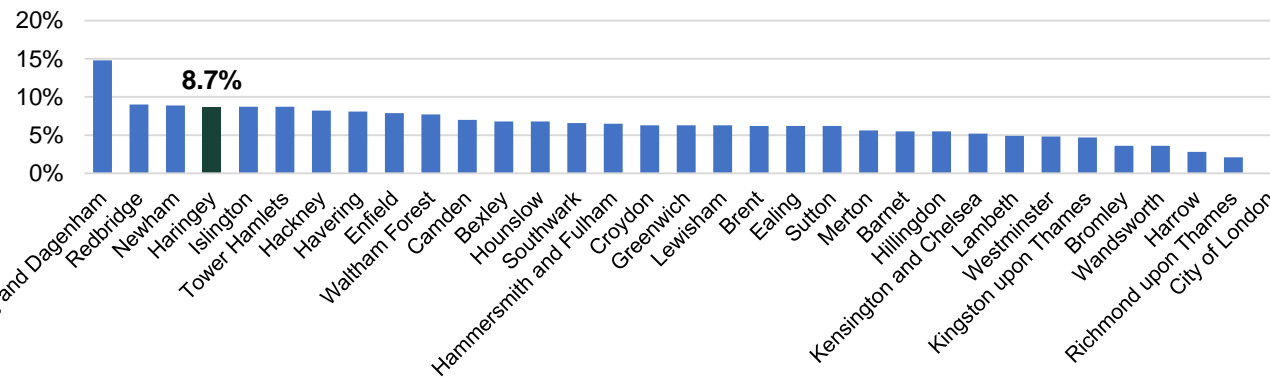


Source: DWP, 2012 and 2017

- Haringey has a larger number of JSA and ESA claimants than the SN or London averages. While the number of JSA claimants in Haringey has decreased by 65% in the last 5 years, the number of ESA claimants has increased by 51%.

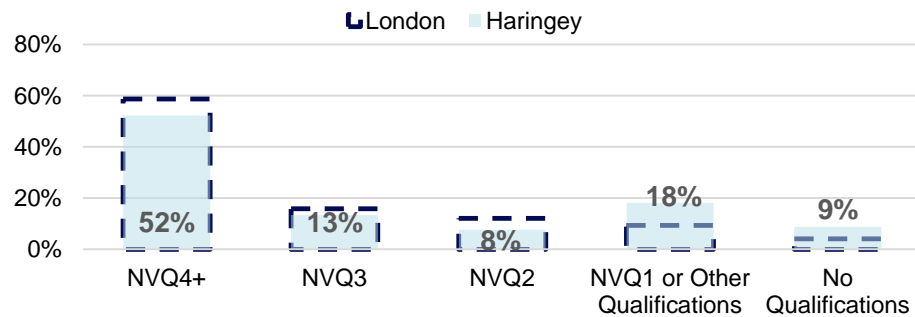
Haringey has the 4th largest proportion of residents with no qualifications of all London boroughs. Compared to London's labour market, Haringey has an over-representation of residents with no qualifications.

Proportion of London borough residents with no qualifications (%), 2016



Source: ONS 2016

Proportion of Jobs in London's Labour Market vs. Qualification Levels of Haringey Residents, 2015



Source: GLA Analysis and Annual Population Survey 2015

Haringey ranks **34th on the Social Mobility Index** out of 324 local authorities in England, meaning the borough is considered among the best places for social mobility

Source: Social Mobility Index 2017

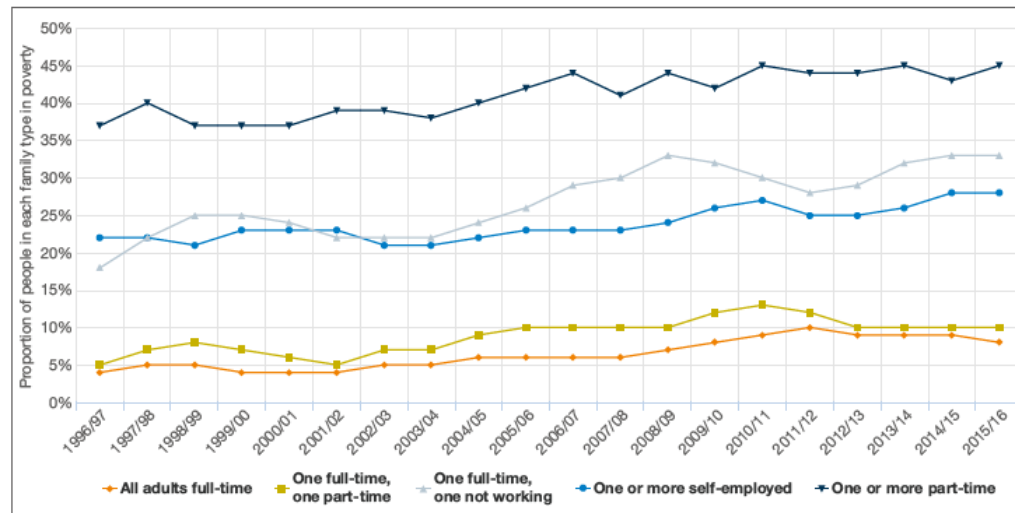
- 8.7% of Haringey residents have no qualifications, the fourth largest proportion of all London boroughs. In the Tottenham constituency residents are three times more likely to have no qualifications (11.1% compared to 3% in Hornsey and Wood Green). By contrast, 81% of Hornsey & Wood Green residents are educated to NVQ3 level or above, compared to 55% of Tottenham residents.
- Within the London labour market 4% of jobs make up roles that require no qualifications, while 9% require NVQ1 or Other Qualifications. Haringey has twice as many residents in each of these categories (8.7% and 18.1% respectively), while those with higher qualifications are under-represented compared to the wider labour market.
- Of all English local authorities, Haringey ranks 34th on the Social Mobility Index. This places the borough among the Social Mobility Commission's 50 top hotspots, though it's worth noting that 28 London boroughs rank in the top 50 and Haringey ranks below average for London.

In-work poverty is increasing in all working household types, and three in five Londoners in poverty are from a working family (58%).

58% of Londoners in poverty **live in a working family**. This has **increased from 44%** a decade ago

Source: Trust for London, 2018

In-Work Poverty in London, by Employment Status



Source: Trust for London 2017 (taken from the DWP Households below average income dataset. Dates shown use averages for the preceding three years)

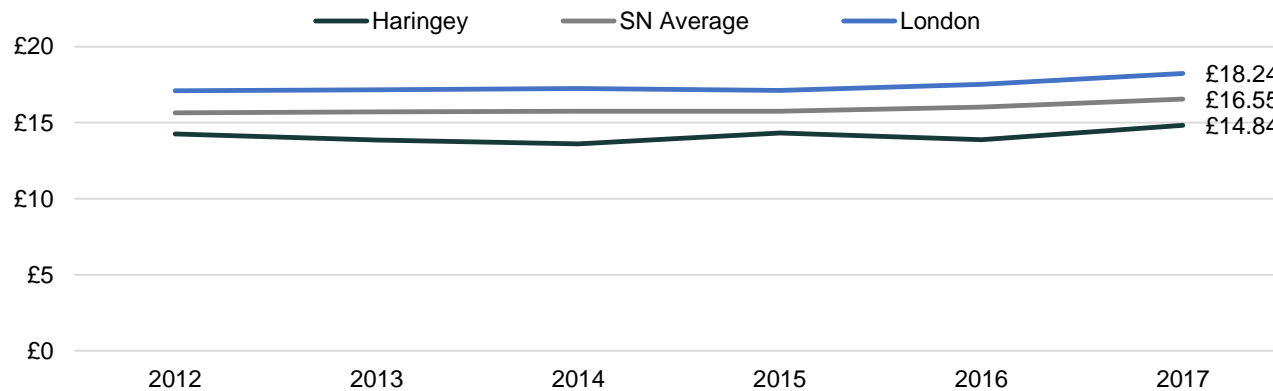
In **middle-income households with children**, 30% of income now **comes from benefits and tax credits**. This has **increased from 22%** 20 years ago.

Source: Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2016, IFS

- Three in five Londoners in poverty are part of a family that has at least one working member (58%).
- Across the capital, in-work poverty has increased among all household types since 1996/7. This is largely attributed to employment increasing at a faster rate than income growth.
- In-work poverty is highest in households where one or more residents work part-time (and no one works full-time, 45%).
- An increasing amount of income in middle-income households with children now comes from benefits and tax credits (currently 30%, up from 22% 20 years ago).

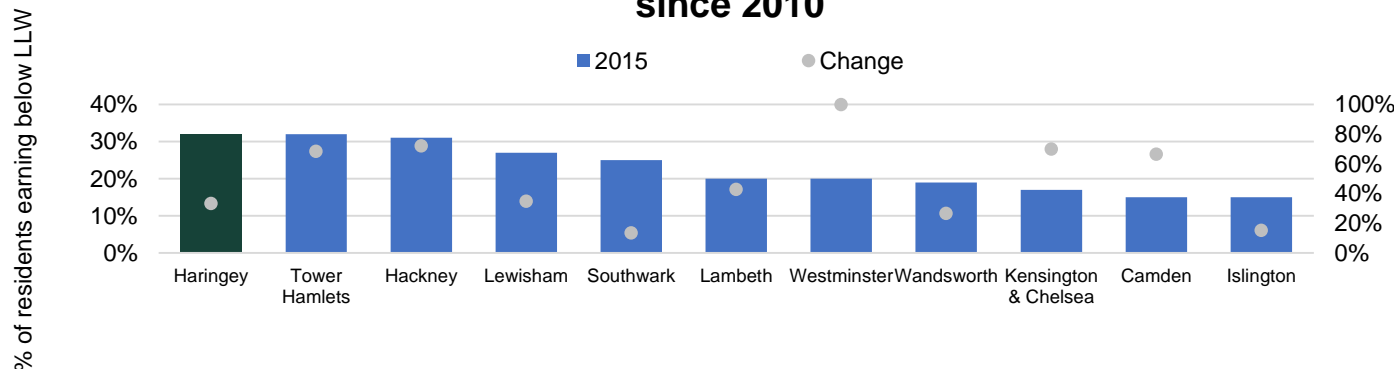
Haringey workers and residents tend to earn less than average; median hourly pay among Haringey workers is below the SN and London rates, while the proportion of residents earning below the LLW is higher.

Median Hourly Pay (excl. overtime) among those employed in Haringey, 2012-2017



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2012-2017

Proportion of Residents earning below LLW in 2015, and % change since 2010

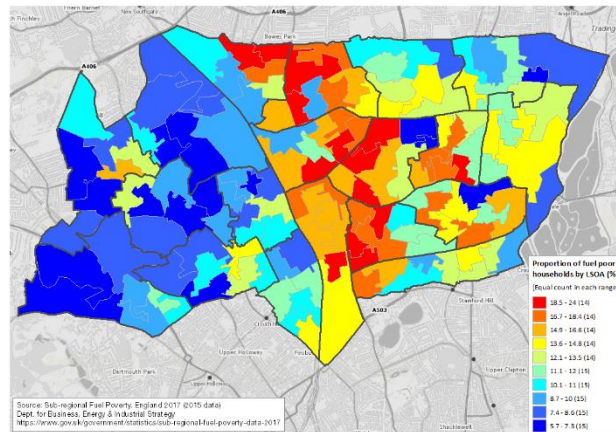


Source: Annual Population Survey, 2010-2015

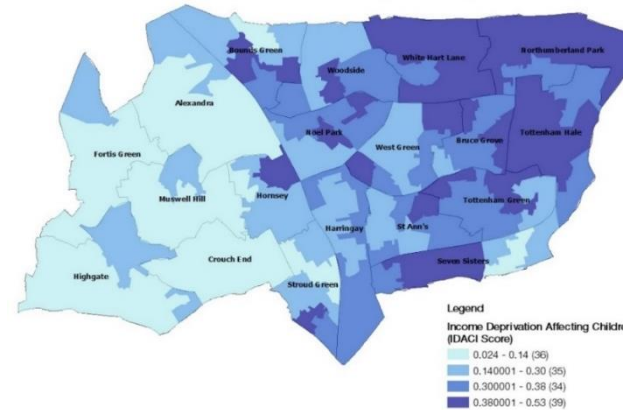
- Median hourly pay for those working in Haringey is £14.84. This is 10% lower than the SN average, and 19% lower than the London average.
- Median hourly pay has increased by 4% in Haringey since 2012. This is below the rate of growth in both statistical neighbour boroughs (6%) and London (7%).
- There is substantial variation in income between those living in east Haringey (Tottenham constituency) and those in the west (Hornsey & Wood Green constituency). Median hourly pay of residents in the west is in line with the London top quartile, while those in the east earn 31% lower.
- Of all Inner London boroughs, Haringey has the largest proportion that are earning below the London Living wage (32%). The proportion of residents earning below the London Living wage has increased by a third since 2010 (33%).
- These findings suggest that in-work poverty is likely to be a significant issue for many residents.

Haringey has a higher than average number and rate of children living in all out-of-work benefit claimant households compared to London, though this is not among the highest levels in London. Children in the east of the borough are substantially more likely to be affected by income deprivation than those in the west.

Fuel Poverty by LSOA, 2015

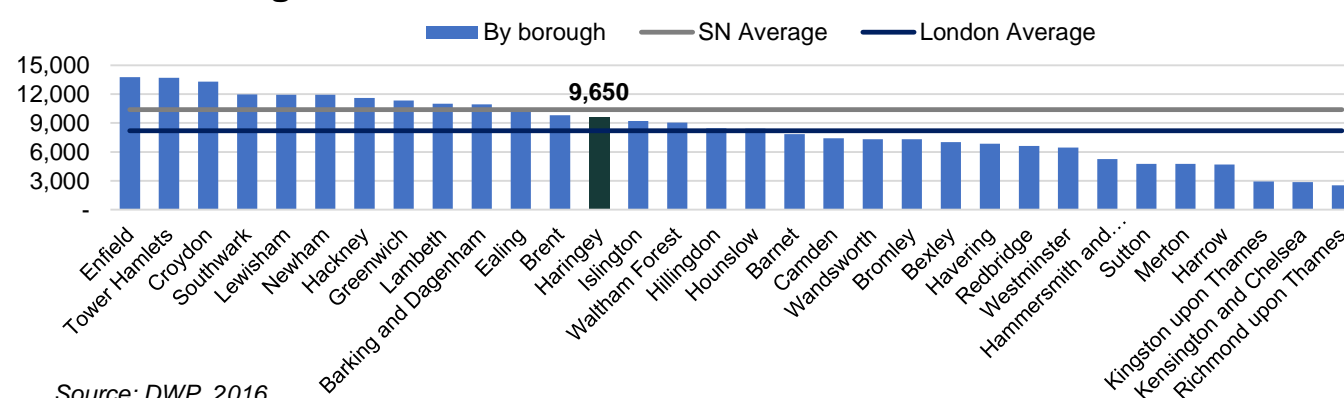


Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2015



- 12.6% of Haringey households (approx. 13,000) live in Fuel Poverty, the 4th highest percentage in London and substantially above the London average (10.1%). Fuel poverty is concentrated in the centre of the borough.
- In 2016 9,650 children in Haringey were living in all out-of-work benefit claimant households. This is a larger number than the London average (8,214), but is below the Haringey average (10,401).

Children aged 0-18 in all Out-of-work Benefit Claimant Households



16% of Haringey pupils are known to be eligible for and **claiming free school meals**. This is **in line with London (15.7%)**, and **below the SN average (18.2%)**

Source: DfE Schools Census, 2017

- In Haringey this equates to 14.9% of all 0-18 year olds in the borough, and is the 10th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Approximately one in six Haringey pupils are eligible for and claiming free school meals (16%). This is average for London.
- Neighbourhoods in the east of the borough rank much more highly on the index of income deprivation affecting children, compared to neighbourhoods in the west.

Key groups

2.1% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London.

2.1% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is below the London average of 3.1%

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

Haringey has the **6th largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs**, and the **9th largest** of all local authorities in the country

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

A recent Galop survey found that, nationally, **4 in 5 LGBT people have experienced hate crime related to their gender identity or sexual orientation** in their lifetime (79%)

Source: Galop Hate Crime Report 2016

25% of youth homeless in Haringey are **LGBT**

Source: Haringey Council 2017

- Despite being below the London mean (3.1%), Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (2.1%).
- Based on 2016 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 4,600 gay and lesbian residents, and over 1,300 bisexual residents.
- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000.
- LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

There are 27,190 people over 65 living in Haringey in 2018. This population is expected to see the most significant growth of any age group over the next ten years, growing by 30% to 35,312 residents in 2028.

In Haringey, a significant minority of **16% of residents say they feel isolated living in their local area**. The proportion of residents saying this is highest among older residents aged 45+.

114

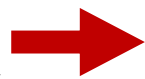


Hip fractures in Haringey in 2016/17, a rate of 474 per 100,000 – similar to London (499) and better than England (575).

8,157

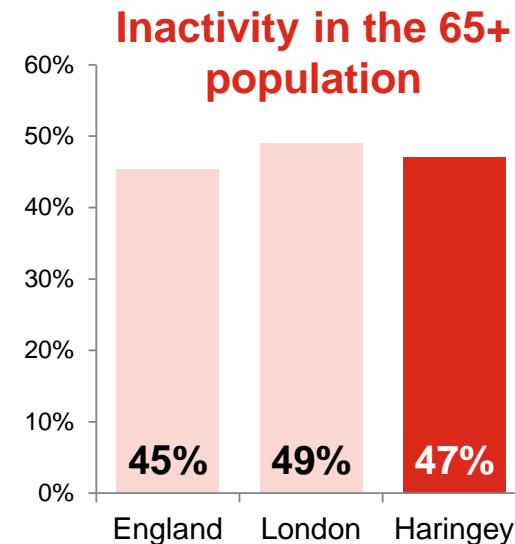
Estimated falls

Many individuals who fall may not have contact with anyone about the fall, but will be at higher risk of further falls.



452

Emergency hospital admissions, or **6% of all estimated falls**

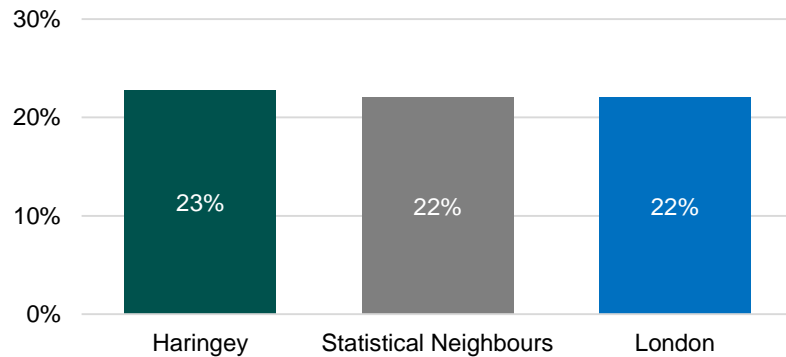


Source: Sport England

- The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to CVD, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls.
- 1,171 Haringey residents over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia (4%), a significantly lower prevalence than London and England. PHE estimates that 69% of Haringey residents with dementia have been diagnosed, similar to the London and England averages.
- The propensity for social exclusion among older people in Haringey is high, with the borough's LSOAs on average ranking 8th highest of all London boroughs.
- Each year, an estimated 8,100 falls occur among Haringey's 65+ population. 6% of all estimated falls are admitted to hospital.

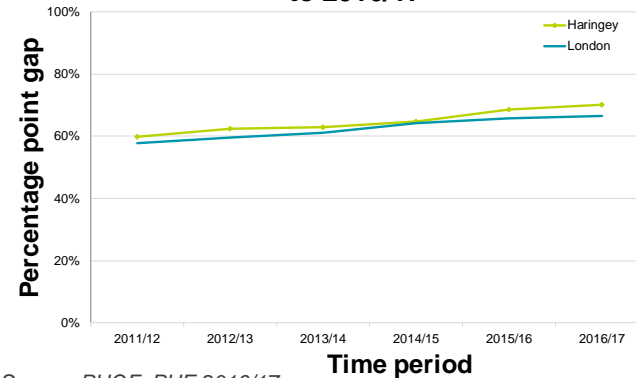
4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey. Almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

Proportion of households where one person has a long-term health problem or disability



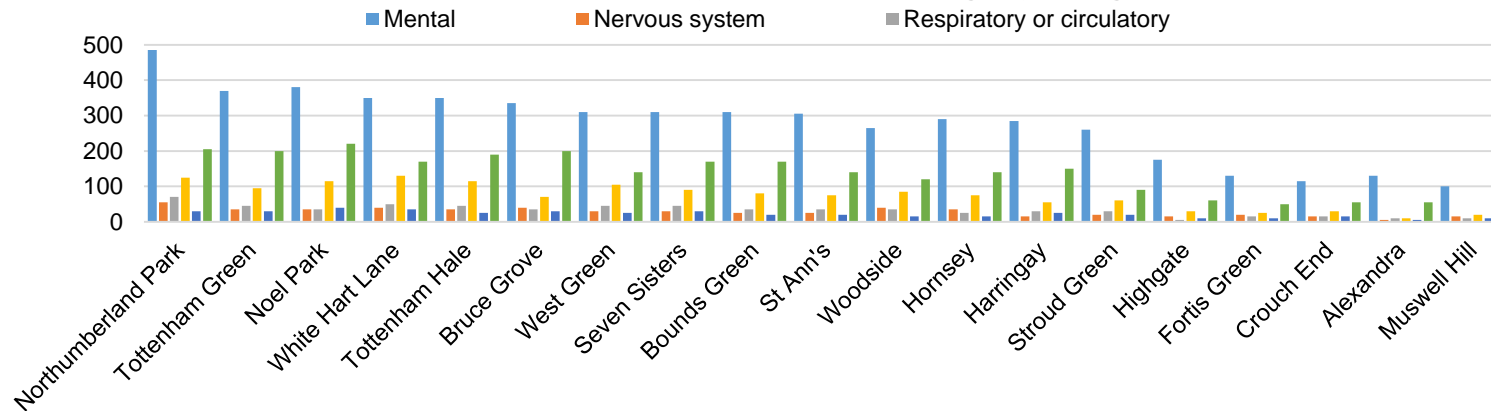
Source: ONS Census 2011

Percentage point gap in employment rate between people with a learning disability and the overall population, 18 to 64 years, 2011/12 to 2016/17



Source: PHOF, PHE 2016/17

ESA Claimants by Disease Category, August 2017



Source: DWP, August 2017

- More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
- There are 1,090 people living with a learning disability in Haringey. The prevalence of learning disabilities is similar to the London average and significantly lower than the England average.
- The percentage gap in employment between people with learning difficulties and the overall population is 70% in Haringey (2016/17), similar to the average for both London and England.
- Among ESA claimants in Haringey mental illness is the most commonly cited disease category, followed by musculoskeletal disease.

APPENDIX A: Explaining the Data

Below is additional information on the data, sources and methodologies we've used to put together this profile. If you have any further questions that are not answered here please contact Lucy in Business Intelligence: lucy.fisher@haringey.gov.uk.

- **Age breakdowns:** Age groups may be divided and analysed in different ways according to the topic area. As a general rule, we would recommend performing analysis by age using the following breakdowns: 0-17; 18-34; 35-49; 50-64; 65+. However, it is plausible (and recommended) that you may decide to split out some of these age groups differently depending on the topic or in order to conduct more granular analysis.
- **IMD:** The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the DCLG's official measure of deprivation, which ranks all LSOAs in England according to how deprived they are. The Index is calculated using a number of measures across employment, education and skills, health, crime, housing and living environment.
- **LSOAs and MSOAs:** Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are the area designations used for small areas, and were designed to allow analysis at a more local level than borough level. LSOAs are smaller and cover a population of between 1,000 and 3,000. MSOAs cover a population of between 5,000 and 15,000.
- **Population Projections:** A variety of sources are available for population estimates and projections. In this presentation, we have used data published by the Greater London Authority, specifically the 2016 round of housing-led projections. These projections are used because they incorporate the latest available Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) development trajectory.
- **Statistical Neighbours (SNs):** Using the Statistical Neighbour model allows us to benchmark our performance against the boroughs that are, statistically speaking, most similar to us. We use the CIPFA Nearest Neighbours model, which identifies the following boroughs as our Statistical Neighbours: Brent; Ealing; Enfield; Greenwich; Hackney; Hounslow; Islington; Lambeth; Lewisham; Merton; Newham; Southwark; Tower Hamlets; Waltham Forest; Wandsworth.

APPENDIX B: SOURCES

- ***SLIDE CONTENT TBC***

Report for: Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 19 July 2018

Item number: 11

Title: Scrutiny Review of Fire Safety In High Rise Blocks

Report authorised by : Ayshe Simsek, Acting Democratic Services Manager

Lead Officer: Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Support Officer
Tel: 020 8489 2921, E-mail: rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report provides the Committee with a progress report on the Scrutiny Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks, which was begun by the previous Committee as part of its work plan for 2017/18.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

N/A

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That a final evidence session of the Committee be arranged to consider areas within the terms of reference for the review not yet covered, to further update Members on action taken and to identify potential conclusions and recommendations.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The Committee undertook a review on Fire Safety in High Rise in 2017/18. This report provides the new Committee with a progress report on this.

5. Alternative options considered

N/A

6. Background information

- 6.1 In the aftermath of the Grenfell Tower fire, the Committee agreed at its meeting on 17 July 2017 to set up a review on the issue of fire safety in high rise blocks. The full scope and terms of reference that were approved for this are attached as Appendix A.

- 6.2 The terms of reference for the review were as follows:

“Focussing on the 54 high rise blocks (over six storeys) owned by Haringey, housing association housing and privately owned homes where the Council has responsibility for building control, the review will consider the following:

- Building Safety:
 - How has the Council satisfied itself that its buildings and high-rise buildings in the Borough are safe from fire, including construction materials, containment, ventilation, evacuation routes, safety systems (e.g. sprinklers and alarms)?
 - What action has been identified and taken to date in response to Grenfell?
 - How is building safety monitored, including housing management policies and procedures?
 - How is fire safety for high rise blocks featured in the Council’s planning policy and building control responsibilities?
 - What is the Council and ALMO’s assessment of the effectiveness and application of current building regulations? Are there sufficient resources for enforcement?
- Engagement – How are residents engaged with in relation to fire safety, including awareness of procedures in the event of a fire and responding to concerns about fire safety?
- Access – Are the needs of residents with disabilities known and how are they reflected in fire safety arrangements and evacuation procedures?
- Procurement – what weight is attached to safety against other considerations in considering tenders for building works?
- Emergency Planning – how prepared is the Borough to coordinate the response to a major incident?
- Governance – are the current decision-making and accountability arrangements for the ALMO adequately considering issues of fire safety?”

6.3 Two evidence sessions of the Committee were held. These were on 3 October 2017 and 8 January 2018. Copies of the notes of these meetings are attached as Appendix B.

6.4 The Committee appears to have received evidence on most of the areas that it set out to cover, as set out in the terms of reference. The main area not covered to date in the evidence received so far is the position in respect of housing associations that are preferred partners (i.e. L&Q, Sanctuary, Family Mosaic/Peabody, Newlon and Clarion). However, much has happened that is relevant to the review since it was commissioned and evidence received.

6.5 The Public Inquiry began its work on 14 September 2017. Its terms of reference are as follows:

1. “To examine the circumstances surrounding the fire at Grenfell Tower on 14 June 2017, including:
 - (a) the immediate cause or causes of the fire and the means by which it spread to the whole of the building;
 - (b) the design and construction of the building and the decisions relating to its modification, refurbishment and management;
 - (c) the scope and adequacy of building regulations, fire regulations and other legislation, guidance and industry practice relating to the design,

construction, equipping and management of high-rise residential buildings;

(d) whether such regulations, legislation, guidance and industry practice were complied with in the case of Grenfell Tower and the fire safety measures adopted in relation to it;

(e) the arrangements made by the local authority or other responsible bodies for receiving and acting upon information either obtained from local residents or available from other sources (including information derived from fires in other buildings) relating to the risk of fire at Grenfell Tower, and the action taken in response to such information;

(f) the fire prevention and fire safety measures in place at Grenfell Tower on 14 June 2017;

(g) the response of the London Fire Brigade to the fire; and

(h) the response of central and local government in the days immediately following the fire;

and

2. To report its findings to the Prime Minister as soon as possible and to make recommendations

6.6 Phase one of the inquiry is scheduled to run until early November 2018. This will not consider decisions made about the refurbishment of the tower, Kensington and Chelsea's interaction with residents or the governance and management of the block, which are expected to be tackled in a second phase. This is expected to take the inquiry into 2020.

6.7 In addition to setting up the Public Inquiry, the government also asked Dame Judith Hackitt to carry out a review of building regulations and fire safety. Interim findings were published in December 2017 and the final report published on 17 May 2018. This recommendations include the following:

- An "outcomes-based approach" to the regulatory approach, to be overseen by a new regulator;
- Clearer roles and responsibilities throughout the design and construction process, as well as during a building's occupation;
- Residents to be consulted over decisions affecting the safety of their home;
- A more rigorous and transparent product testing regime; and
- Industry to lead strengthening competence of those involved in building work and to establish an oversight body.

6.8 Further detail on how the recommendations within the review report will be implemented is awaited from the government.

6.9 As alluded to within the evidence gathering sessions, Homes for Haringey (HfH) has been reviewing the safety of its buildings in line with various guidance from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and the London Fire Brigade. There are currently a number of workstreams ongoing;

- A full survey is underway of all properties with full height window panels to establish the construction of the window infill panels. The report is due August 2018;

- Work is underway to review all stock investment work where compartmentation may have been breached when new rising services were installed. All work where HfH have complete records (since 2006) has been reviewed and HfH are now reviewing all pre 2006 investment works;
- HfH are currently reviewing all composite fire door installations to ensure manufacturers fire door certification is consistent with the doors installed. There are 7000 composite front entrance doors from a range of manufacturers. The current door manufacturer Ashford have provided certification and on HfH's request have sent 4 door sets for further fire testing;
- HfH have now completed intrusive surveys of one of their 7 timber framed buildings and whilst they are satisfied that the building was constructed in line with building regs, it is possible that resident alterations could breach compartmentation. They are developing communications for residents and prioritising automatic fire detection in these blocks;
- Historically landlords have only completed type 1-2 risk assessments which are non-intrusive communal area surveys. HfH is about to start type 3-4 fire risk assessments which includes intrusive surveys in communal areas and within properties. These risk assessments will help to identify breaches in compartmentation on vertical risers.

6.10 In addition, action has also been taken by Housing Associations to identify any high rise blocks owned by them which have Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding. A number of blocks owned by a housing provider in Tottenham were found to have at least some ACM cladding. However, those of them that are modern buildings have a number of fire safety systems including a sprinkler system, wet riser, a firefighter's lift and smoke evacuation valves. The housing provider concerned committed to remove and replace the ACM cladding as soon as it was found to have failed safety tests, and the work is expected to start in July 2018. A block in Hornsey owned by another provider is partly clad with ACM. The provider has also committed to remove this cladding, and the works are expected to start in July 2018.

6.11 The Council has also reviewed the position regarding private residential blocks in the borough. This confirmed that there are no private blocks over 6 storeys which have ACM cladding. In July 2018, the Council was informed by MHCLG that they had been informed a hotel within the borough has ACM cladding. The Council had previously asked the business owner about this hotel and they did not declare this issue until very recently. They consider this to be low risk on the basis that the hotel has a range of fire safety measures including 24 hour staffing, an evacuation procedure and two staircases to allow evacuation of the hotel

6.12 In terms of the Committee's review, it is proposed that a final evidence session be arranged. The purpose of this would be to;

- Receive a further update on progress in areas covered by earlier evidence sessions;
- Consider any areas not covered so far in evidence sessions; and

- Identify potential conclusions and recommendations for the review.

7 Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 Priority 3 – Clean and Safe: A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work.

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

Finance

- 8.1 This report provides the Committee with a progress report on the Scrutiny Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks. There are no financial implications at this stage to consider in this progress report. A capital budget of £16m has been approved in the February 2018 HRA MTFs report for costs associated with Broadwater Farm.

Legal

- 8.2 There are no legal implications arising from the recommendations in the report

Equality

- 8.3 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:

- Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

- 8.4 The Committee should ensure that it addresses these duties by considering them within its work plan and those of its panels, as well as individual pieces of work. This should include considering and clearly stating;

- How policy issues impact on different groups within the community, particularly those that share the nine protected characteristics;
- Whether the impact on particular groups is fair and proportionate;
- Whether there is equality of access to services and fair representation of all groups within Haringey;

- Whether any positive opportunities to advance equality of opportunity and/or good relations between people, are being realised.

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

9 Use of Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix A: Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks – Scope and Terms of Reference
Appendix B: Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks – Notes of Evidence Sessions

10 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks - Scope and Terms of Reference (2017/18)

Rationale	<p>Following the tragic fire at Grenfell Tower of 13/14 June 2017, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee are looking to ensure that residents of high rise blocks in Haringey can be confident their homes are safe from fire.</p> <p>While the full lessons from Grenfell tower will not be known until the conclusion of the announced Public Inquiry, some of the early emerging issues can be explored with the Council and Homes for Haringey in relation to existing arrangements and action taken post-Grenfell.</p>
Scrutiny Membership	<p>The Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Councillors Wright (Chair), Connor (Vice Chair), Gallagher, Hearn and Ibrahim.</p>
Terms of Reference (Purpose of the Review/ Objectives)	<p>Focussing on the 54 high rise blocks (over six storeys) owned by Haringey, housing association housing and privately owned homes where the Council has responsibility for building control, the review will consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ how has the Council satisfied itself that its buildings and high-rise buildings in the Borough are safe from fire, including construction materials, containment, ventilation, evacuation routes, safety systems (eg, sprinklers and alarms)? ○ What action has been identified and taken to date in response to Grenfell? ○ How is building safety monitored, including housing management policies and procedures? ○ How is fire safety for high rise blocks featured in the Council’s planning policy and building control responsibilities? ○ What is the Council and ALMO’s assessment of the effectiveness and application of current building regulations? Are there sufficient resources for enforcement? • Engagement – How are residents engaged with in relation to fire safety, including awareness of procedures in the event of a fire and responding to concerns about fire safety? • Access – Are the needs of residents with disabilities known and how are they reflected in fire safety arrangements and evacuation procedures? • Procurement – what weight is attached to safety against other considerations in considering tenders for building works? • Emergency Planning – how prepared is the Borough to coordinate the response to a major incident?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance – are the current decision-making and accountability arrangements for the ALMO adequately considering issues of fire safety?
Links to the Corporate Plan	Priority 3 – Clean and Safe: <i>A clean, well maintained and safe borough where people are proud to live and work</i>
Evidence Sources	This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from witness sessions • Submissions from housing providers to CLG
Witnesses	The following witnesses will be invited to take part in the review/submit evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Director for Planning • Cabinet Member for Housing, Regeneration and Planning • Homes for Haringey interim Chief Executive and Executive Director for Operations • Housing Associations that are Preferred Partners (ie, L&Q, Sanctuary, Family Mosaic/Peabody, Newlon, Clarion) • Borough Fire Commander
Methodology/Approach	A combination of evidence sessions and information from the Council/ALMO/providers
Equalities Implications	To be considered as a core aspect of the work, in particular people with disabilities, young children, and difficult to reach groups (eg, lower levels of English)
Timescale	Early work to be concluded by July, report to be considered September.
Reporting arrangements	Report to Cabinet
Publicity	To accompany report
Constraints / Barriers / Risks	<p>Constraint – potential to cut across Government-driven reviews</p> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - focus on potentially marginal causes based on press coverage of Grenfell Tower, with more significant or relevant information to follow, particularly from the public inquiry. - Create uncertainty or concern for residents
Officer Support	<p>Lead Officer: Michael Kay</p> <p>Service Contact: Alan Benson (Haringey), Chris Liffen (Homes for Haringey)</p>

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks (2017/18)

Notes of Evidence Sessions

1. 3 October 2017

Members present: Councillors Wright (Chair), Connor, Gallagher and Ibrahim

(a). Adreena Parkin-Coates (APC), London Fire Brigade

Note – at the outset of the discussion, the Committee were reminded that there was a public inquiry due to commence into the exact causes of the Grenfell Fire, which would give the authoritative account and further issues for local authorities to consider. The scope of the Committee's present work was discussed with APC, who agreed that the current scope was a helpful start, and that the 18m definition of a high-rise building corresponded with the fire brigade's routine capability for tackling fires (that is, the reach of their ladders and hoses). Following the completion of the present work, it may be helpful to move on to other issues such as schools and sheltered housing.

APC outlined how the London Fire Brigade's responsibilities in relation to fire safety, and how it was organised across London and locally to fulfil those responsibilities under the *Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005*. 350 Fire Inspection Officers worked to give advice and undertake post-fire audits across London. These officers were regularly trained (at least quarterly) to ensure they were apprised of new issues or changes to requirements.

Following the Grenfell fire, high-rise buildings with the same Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding as Grenfell had identified and the cladding sent for testing. The Department for Communities and Local Government in their second round of testing found that approximately two thirds of buildings were non-compliant with fire safety requirements, and would therefore require further audits. There were 188 such buildings in London, and there was now data gathering underway on the type and size of these buildings to enable a risk assessment before determining which required further inspection before the end of the year.

The LFB had statutory powers to require corrective work to be undertaken if identified by their fire safety audits. In the past, cladding was not something that could be included as requiring change – as an external feature it was not within the remit of the 2005 Order, but they could recommend its removal be considered.

APC set out what would be taken into account when considering the fire safety of a building. For example, the number of means of escape (most residential blocks only had one), the ventilation systems, including smoke control systems, and the maintenance of corridors etc to ensure that they are kept clear. Sprinklers could be helpful in suppressing fire and as a mitigating measure, but it was not a panacea, as reflected in the different regimes across the UK in relation to requirements for

sprinklers. Where a building had undergone significant refurbishment, the building controller was required to consult with the LFB.

It was noted that problems could arise when residents compromise fire safety infrastructure – including changing fire doors, removing or damaging self-closing mechanisms, or where corridors were obstructed by bikes, pushchairs or mobility scooters.

The Committee noted that the LFB did not undertake regular inspections or certify the fire safeness of a building as a matter of course. The regulatory requirement was that the building manager was responsible for fire safety, and the LFB would decide whether a building required inspection based on its management information and maintenance record, as provided by a qualified assessor. The provision of quality information was a statutory requirement and crucial for the LFB to be able to prioritise its work and pinpoint where inspection was required.

The outcome of an inspection could be that the premises was compliant or that there were issues to be addressed – and if they were significant, there could be enforcement issues or the LFB could prohibit the use of the building. In relation to Grenfell, the public inquiry and the Hackitt Review would identify any issues relating to fire safety and compliance, which APC recommended should be taken account of by the Council.

APC recommended that the committee could consider some templates or samples of fire risk assessments. She understood the independent review would look at fire risk assessors, which may lead to there being a need for accreditation – rather the current situation where fire risk assessors were self-described.

On the ‘stay put’ policy, APC thought it would inevitably be part of the consideration of the independent query, and that it remained in place at present. APC agreed to send data about call-outs for domestic fires in Haringey and the Committee noted the headline that there had been six fires in Homes for Haringey stock in the past six years.

(b). Chris Liffen, Homes for Haringey, and Michael Westbrook, Haringey Council

The committee heard there were 54 blocks in Haringey over 18m, with 3337 dwellings. No Homes for Haringey properties had ACM cladding, and 26 of the 54 blocks had only a single stairwell escape route, the remainder had two exits at least. All the buildings above 18m had wet risers, and were inspected every 6 months (generally in HfH properties, only high risk buildings were inspected on a six monthly basis, medium annually and low risk every two years). This would be a visual inspection, rather than a more disruptive type. Estate Services would be expected to sign off any works post inspection to show that the recommendations had been acted upon. Homes for Haringey had an annual budget of around £3m for fire safety.

Under the 2005 Order, the onus of ensuring fire safety compliance was with the landlord. The Fire Brigade would provide support where asked, and often visited blocks to ensure familiarity in case of having to tackle a fire there. The Fire Brigade had undertaken one audit in the past year in a Homes for Haringey building.

Personally, Chris Liffen was comfortable with the current division of responsibilities, and was confident their internal systems, e.g. audit, and capability of staff mean that the many areas of compliance were managed effectively. A challenge in the future would be about ensuring the recruitment and retention of capable staff, with a growing competition for them meaning pay rates were rising in a challenging way, operating without as complete a set of records as would be desirable, and also the need to retain institutional knowledge – for example, if Homes for Haringey's relationship with the Council changed.

The Homes for Haringey Board was supported by an Audit and Risk Committee, which met monthly, and the Board had champion for Health and Safety compliance. The Homes for Haringey Residents Scrutiny Committee was a forum for residents concerns to be aired and the performance of the ALMO to be considered from residents' perspective.

Post Grenfell, risk assessments had been re-done, largely to reassure residents, and Homes for Haringey had bi-weekly fire safety meetings where they could look closely at issues of concern, including obstacles within evacuation routes in communal areas. It was noted that fire door repairs and accompanying fire-safety mechanisms was one of the larger maintenance demands, and where it was difficult to ensure residents' support – for example, seven fire doors were repaired in one tower block, of which four were found broken again within days [Tangmere, in Broadwater Farm].

Homes for Haringey had considered the cost implications of various fire safety measures, which may be required following the public inquiry and Hackitt review. The Committee heard that the potential merits, for example of sprinklers and alarms, were not without disbenefits – for examples, alarms may create unnecessary panic if triggered accidentally and cause more problems, and sprinklers could damage residents' property, often uninsured, if triggered without good cause.

Another priority after Grenfell was ensuring the occupancy of each property was known, and whether they had any vulnerabilities. This data could be shared with the Fire Brigade if needed, and vulnerable residents could have personal plans for evacuation. It was noted this was sometimes difficult to reconcile residents' willingness to be forthcoming with the need to prevent fraud. Homes for Haringey had held fire safety days for residents, and would look to engage with residents on the "stay put" policy if it were to be changed or needed to be communicated more clearly in the future.

2. 8 January 2018

Members present: Councillor Wright (Chair)

(a). Emma Williamson, Assistant Director for Planning and Bob McIvor, Building Control Manager

The Council had been requested to provide information to the Government on use of cladding on private buildings and housing association buildings. As building developers could use private building control inspectors, rather than the Council's, the level of information held by the Council and possible assurance was limited.

The privatisation of building control in the 1980s meant more choice for developers and competition for building control inspections, but private operators could not undertake enforcement action and would have to refer such action to the local authority. Haringey's building control mechanism was well-regarded and competitive, having won awards, though they could not generate profit from their building control services. The Council provided about half the building control services in the borough and the team was possibly growing to reflect rising demand in the borough.

There was a backlog in the testing of suspect cladding, meaning reassurance was taking a while to provide. A number of inspections had been requested for Haringey, including the new Tottenham Hotspur stadium.

The Committee heard that there were some concerns around privately owned high-rise buildings, with seven such buildings appearing to have ACM cladding. There were also some buildings operated by housing associations that had ACM cladding [Newlon and One Housing Group].

Under the planning process, fire safety was not a material consideration available to the Council, so the Council's ability to create planning policies that incorporated fire safety measures, or collect relevant information, was limited. The insulation used and fire safety measures were not necessarily presented as part of a planning application, but some developers were providing more information for assurance and there were regulatory requirements for buildings over 10 stories, including evacuation routes and signage. If these requirements were changed, there could be some implications for buildings given planning consent but not yet constructed.

The issues for building control depended to some extent on the trends of building design, and the risks associated with materials that were being used at the time. The specific issues arising from Grenfell were not yet known, and they were not the only issues in relation to building control that were of potential concern – for example, there had been a building in Manchester with problems relating to wooden balconies. Aside from the specific recommendations relating to building materials that were likely to be forthcoming, the Grenfell fire had brought home the need to ensure transparency by developers on the buildings used.

Asked whether the scope of the Committee's enquiry ought to be widened, it was noted that there were more stringent health and safety regulations in effect in non-residential properties, and so there was a lower level of concern.

In relation to fire safety measures, the Committee heard that sprinklers were not a panacea, given they could be disabled and often ran from a tank, rather than the mains. It was noted that the efficacy of fire safety measures were balanced against their cost, and that there was not a straightforward response to the issue.

Report for: Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 23 July 2018

Title: Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Panel Work Programme

Report authorised by : Ayshe Simsek, Acting Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

Lead Officer: Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Support Officer
Tel: 020 8489 2921, E-mail: rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report makes proposals for the further development of the work plan for Overview and Scrutiny, including the Committee and its panels.

2. Recommendations

2.1 That the Committee consider and identify provisional items to consider for inclusion in its draft work plan for 2018/19 and 2019/20 and, in particular, the next meeting of the Committee on 2 October 2018.

2.2 That the proposed work plan for the Overview and Scrutiny for the forthcoming two years be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee on 2 October.

3. Reasons for decision

3.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) is responsible for developing an overall work plan, including work for its standing scrutiny panels. In putting this together, the Committee will need to have regard to their capacity to deliver the programme and officers' capacity to support them in this task.

4. Background

Introduction

4.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee is responsible for developing an overall scrutiny work programme, including work for its four standing scrutiny panels. Careful selection and prioritisation of its work is important if the scrutiny function is to be successful in achieving outcomes.

4.2 An effective scrutiny work programme should reflect a balance of activities:

- Holding the Executive to account;
- Policy review and development – reviews to assess the effectiveness of existing policies or to inform the development of new strategies;
- Performance management – identifying under-performing services, investigating and making recommendations for improvement;

- External scrutiny – scrutinising and holding to account partners and other local agencies providing key services to the public; and
 - Public and community engagement – engaging and involving local communities in scrutiny activities and scrutinising those issues which are of concern to the local community.
- 4.3 An effective work programme should;
- Reflect local needs and priorities – issues of community concern as well as Corporate Plan and Medium Term Financial Strategy priorities;
 - Prioritise issues that have most impact or benefit to residents;
 - Involve local stakeholders; and
 - Is flexible enough to respond to new or urgent issues.
- 4.4 Scrutiny work can be carried out in a variety of ways and use whatever format that is best suited to the issue being considered. This can include a variety of “one-off” reports as well as in-depth scrutiny review projects that provide opportunities to thoroughly investigate topics and recommend improvements. It is nevertheless important that there is a balance between depth and breadth of work undertaken so that resources can be used to their greatest effect.

Budget scrutiny

- 4.5 An important part of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is to undertake scrutiny of the Council’s budget. The procedure by which this operates is detailed in the Scrutiny Protocol. In previous years, the Committee has tasked individual scrutiny panels with reviewing and providing comments on budget proposals relevant to their areas, with the Committee taking a lead role for those areas not covered by a specific panel and providing overarching comments to Cabinet on the draft proposals.

Monitoring

- 4.6 Once the work programme is agreed, there are both formal and informal systems in place to monitor the work programme. Regular agenda planning meetings with the Chair and senior officers and discussion at Committee will provide an opportunity to discuss the scope and approach to each area of inquiry.

Proposed Approach

- 4.7 At its meeting on 4 June, the Committee received and approved a report outlining the proposed approach to the development of a two year work plan for the Committee and its panels, which also provides sufficient flexibility to add any matters of significance that may arise within this time. This included measures to ensure that the views of residents and stakeholders are taken into account in developing, including the setting up of a “Scrutiny Café” event.
- 4.8 After consultation with the Chair, this approach has been developed further. It will not be possible to arrange the Scrutiny Café event until September. However, waiting until the Scrutiny Café has taken place to consider issues for inclusion in the work plan is likely to cause delay in Overview and Scrutiny

commencing its work as the first two rounds of panel meetings are scheduled for early September and early October.

- 4.9 The following is therefore proposed in order that Overview and Scrutiny is able to begin its work in a timely manner;
- All Panel Chairs will meet informally with relevant directors and Cabinet Members before the August recess for a preliminary discussion about priorities and challenges for the year ahead and potential areas for their Panels to focus on;
 - The September round of Panel meetings will consider provisional items for inclusion in work programmes and, in particular, items for their October meetings. This will be informed by the following items on each Panel agenda:
 - An overview of service areas covered;
 - A performance update on the Corporate Priorities that each Panel covers; and
 - Cabinet Member Questions. This to focus, in particular, on key priorities within portfolios
 - Scrutiny Café outcomes to be fed into the draft work plan before it is submitted to O&S for approval on 2 October.

Committee's Work Plan

- 4.10 In addition, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee will also need to consider its own workplan for the year. Initial proposals will be considered at this meeting. The Committee will receive a State of the Borough report, which will help give context to the discussion. In addition, the Leader and the Chief Executive will be attending the meeting to report on the current and future priorities, which will help further inform the process.
- 4.11 In developing the workplan, the Committee may wish to identify items and prioritise that may be suitable for in depth review. These can be dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. They will be subject to further development and scoping and project planning. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are "cross cutting" in nature for review i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels. It is also proposed that reviews are completed within the same year that they are started to ensure continuity as there is the potential for the Committee's membership to be subject to change at the end of the Municipal Year.
- 4.12 The Committee began a review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks last year. A report on the progress made with this is attached elsewhere on the agenda. This review will need to be completed before any new review by the Committee is started. The Committee has also indicated that it wishes to review the Scrutiny function. As referred to at the last meeting, the current protocol was agreed in 2012 and does not represent current practice in some areas. It is therefore suggested that, as part of its work programme, the Committee include some time for a review of scrutiny procedures.

- 4.13 In addition to in-depth reviews, the Committee will also wish to consider “one-off” items. These will be dealt with at scheduled meetings of the Committee. There are already some regular and routine items which are normally in the Committee’s work plan, such as budget scrutiny, budget monitoring and performance monitoring. As usual, the Committee will use the Forward Plan of Key Decisions in identifying matters for consideration on a more immediate timescale.
- 4.14 A particular priority will be determining potential items for the Committee on 2 October as reports for this will have to be prepared before the workplan for Overview and Scrutiny and its workplan is finalised.

5. Contribution to strategic outcomes

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

6. Statutory Officers comments

Finance and Procurement

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

Legal

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

Equality

- 6.6 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil

partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;

- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

6.7 The Committee should ensure that it addresses these duties by considering them within its work plan and those of its panels, as well as individual pieces of work. This should include considering and clearly stating;

- How policy issues impact on different groups within the community, particularly those that share the nine protected characteristics;
- Whether the impact on particular groups is fair and proportionate;
- Whether there is equality of access to services and fair representation of all groups within Haringey;
- Whether any positive opportunities to advance equality of opportunity and/or good relations between people, are being realised.

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

7. Use of Appendices

Appendix A: Draft Outline Work Plan for Overview and Scrutiny Committee
2018/19

8. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

N/A

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Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Draft Work Plan 2018-19

1. Scrutiny review projects; These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.

Project	Comments	Priority
Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks	This review was begun in 2017/18 and now needs to be completed. It has focussed on how the Council has satisfied itself that its buildings and high-rise buildings in the Borough are safe from fire and action identified and taken to date in response to the Grenfell Tower fire.	1.
<i>To be determined</i>		

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

Date	Potential Items	Lead Officer/Witnesses

19 July 2018	Q1 Performance report	Performance Manager
	2017/18 Provisional Outturn report	Head of Finance Operations
	Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Panel Work Programme	Scrutiny Support Officer
	Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks – Update	Scrutiny Support Officer
2 October 2018	Budget Monitoring – Q1	Cabinet Member, Chief Finance Officer
	Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks – Conclusions and Recommendations	Scrutiny Support Officer
	Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Panel Work Programme	Scrutiny Support Officer
19 November 2018	Budget Monitoring – Q2	Cabinet Member - Finance Chief Finance Officer
	Performance update – Q2; To monitor performance against priority targets	Performance Manager

	Budget setting process; To set out the budget scrutiny process and context for the remainder of the year	Chief Finance Officer
14 January 2019	Priority X Budget Scrutiny (Deputy Chair in the Chair); To undertake scrutiny of the “enabling” priority.	Chief Finance Officer/Principal Accountant, Financial Planning
28 January 2019	Budget Scrutiny; Panel feedback and recommendations. To consider panel’s draft recommendations and agree input into Cabinet’s final budget proposal discussions (Deputy Chair in the Chair)	Deputy Chair (in the Chair)
	Treasury Management Statement	Head of Pensions
25 March 2019	Budget Monitoring – Q3	Cabinet Member - Finance Chief Finance Officer
	Performance update – Q3	Performance Manager

