

NOTICE OF MEETING

CABINET

Tuesday, 2nd April, 2019, 6.30 pm - Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, N22 8LE

Members: Councillors Joseph Ejiofor (Chair), Emine Ibrahim (Vice-Chair), Charles Adje, Mark Blake, Kirsten Hearn, Noah Tucker, Elin Weston, Kaushika Amin and Sarah James

Quorum: 4

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**

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. **URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be dealt with under Item 16 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at Item 20 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. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN PRIVATE, ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AND THE RESPONSE TO ANY SUCH REPRESENTATIONS

On occasions part of the Cabinet meeting will be held in private and will not be open to the public if an item is being considered that is likely to lead to the disclosure of exempt or confidential information. In accordance with the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 (the "Regulations"), members of the public can make representations about why that part of the meeting should be open to the public.

This agenda contains exempt items as set out at **Item [17]: Exclusion of the Press and Public**. No representations with regard to these have been received.

This is the formal 5 clear day notice under the Regulations to confirm that this Cabinet meeting will be partly held in private for the reasons set out in this Agenda.

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 26)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 12th of March 2019 as a correct record.

7. MATTERS REFERRED TO CABINET BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

8. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

9. REVIEW OF HOUSING MANAGEMENT AND HOUSING DEMAND SERVICES (PAGES 27 - 36)

[Report of the Director for Housing, Regeneration and Planning. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal.]

The Council is proposing to reassess its housing management and housing demand services, and consider whether a review of the use of an ALMO as the preferred option is justified at this stage.

10. FLY-TIPPING STRATEGY (PAGES 37 - 68)

[Report of the Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment.]

To agree a strategy to tackle fly-tipping in the Borough.

11. DHP POLICY 2019-20 (PAGES 69 - 90)

[Report of the Director for Customers Transformation and Resources. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Corporate Resources and Insourcing]

To agree the Policy/criteria for access to Discretionary Housing Payments.

12. LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN 2019 - 2022 (PAGES 91 - 172)

[Report of the Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Environment.]

The Air Quality Action Plan is required as part of Council's duty to manage local air quality. The plan sets out the commitment and actions Haringey will take to improve air quality between 2018 and 2022. It replaces the previous action plan of 2010 - 2018.

13. ACQUISITION OF THE WELBOURNE SITE TO MAXIMISE THE DELIVERY OF GENUINELY AFFORDABLE HOMES IN TOTTENHAM HALE (PAGES 173 - 184)

[Report of the Director for Housing, Regeneration and Planning. To be introduced by the Leader of the Council.]

Cabinet is asked to agree the final price and terms of the acquisition of the Welbourne Centre site and the details of the novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement between the Council and Argent Related.

14. REQUEST TO EXTEND CONTRACT UNDER CONTRACT STANDING ORDER (CSO) 10.02.1(B) FOR HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT – INFORMATION, ADVICE AND GUIDANCE SERVICES (PAGES 185 - 192)

[Report of the Assistant Director for Commissioning. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Adults and Health.]

This report seeks approval to extend the Council's existing contract for the provision of Information, Advice and Guidance services for one year, as provided for under clause 3.2 of the contract and in accordance with the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1(b).

15. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS (PAGES 193 - 202)

To note significant and delegated actions taken by directors.

16. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

17. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Note from the Acting Democratic Services & Scrutiny Manager

Items 18, 19 and 20 allow for consideration of exempt information in relation to items 13, 6 and 3.

TO RESOLVE

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as the items below, contain exempt information, as defined under paragraph 3 and 5, Part 1, schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

18. ACQUISITION OF THE WELBOURNE SITE TO MAXIMISE THE DELIVERY OF GENUINELY AFFORDABLE HOMES IN TOTTENHAM HALE (PAGES 203 - 290)

As per item 13.

19. EXEMPT MINUTES (PAGES 291 - 294)

To agree the exempt minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on the 12 March 2019.

20. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

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Monday, 25 March 2019

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD ON TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 2019, 6.30pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Joseph Ejiofor (Chair), Charles Adje, Patrick Berryman, Mark Blake, Noah Tucker, Elin Weston, Kaushika Amin and Sarah James

Also in Attendance: Councillor Ogiehor

94. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Leader referred to agenda item 1, as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at the meeting and Members noted this information.

95. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Ibrahim and Councillor Hearn.

96. URGENT BUSINESS

The Leader advised that there were no new items of urgent business.

However, there was one item of late business to consider, relating to item 13 on the agenda which the Leader had accepted. This was the draft action plan listed as Appendix 2, for submission to Ofsted. This was marked to follow in the published agenda pack.

The Leader outlined that the Ofsted Improvement Plan provided additional information about the actions that would need to be taken to deliver the improvements identified in the Ofsted Report. As the action plan was due to be submitted to Ofsted on 18th March 2019, the service has been confirming the final details. The appendix required consideration with the Ofsted report and could not await the April Cabinet meeting due to the prescribed Ofsted submission date.

97. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest put forward.

98. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN PRIVATE, ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AND THE RESPONSE TO ANY SUCH REPRESENTATIONS

There were no representations received at the agenda publication stage in relation to the exempt items on the agenda.

99. MINUTES

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on the 12th of February 2019 were agreed as a correct record of the meeting.

100. MATTERS REFERRED TO CABINET BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

There were no Overview and Scrutiny matters for consideration by Cabinet.

101. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

There were no deputations, petitions, questions for consideration at Cabinet.

102. YOUNG PEOPLE AT RISK STRATEGY

The Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety and Engagement provided a brief overview of the strategy setting out some key points, including his reflections on the recent positive partnership events. These illustrated the core concept of the strategy, which was supporting young people at risk through close community partnership working, including voluntary sector partners and schools, and listening to young people's views. The Cabinet Member described the Youth Summit event held this morning which had been organised by partners at THFC college. The Cabinet Member remarked on this being a fantastic event with six schools presenting their ideas around tackling serious youth violence. There were further similar positive events planned, and the Cabinet Member was looking forward to meeting the organisers of these events to take forward the actions of the strategy, concerning engagement and involvement.

The Cabinet Member further reflected on a recent event to consult on the strategy where a number of issues had been raised by young people which would be taken forward. The action plan attached to the strategy would maintain the involvement of young people, and include continually hearing their views about keeping them safe. This was an essential component of the action plan, attached to the strategy and a dissimilar stance to the current national dialogue where the focus was on enforcement rather than engagement.

The Cabinet Member outlined the significant efforts undertaken to ensure that the strategy had been influenced by young people's views and experiences. This had involved the input of 70 young people in Tottenham, and also considering the views/research of the Godwin Lawson Foundation presentation at full Council in July 2018 as a central reference point.

The Cabinet Member felt that Haringey had some exceptional projects working with children and young people and the work of these projects was further highlighted.

Care leavers were well supported by the Children's service and having good outcomes, demonstrating the heart of the strategy's focus, a strong positive environment for Children and Young People.

The strategy focused on children that were vulnerable that need the most support. In particular, children with special educational needs and those excluded from schools. Improving outcomes for these children was essential.

The Cabinet Member concluded that the current national situation with knife crime was unacceptable and, as a borough, it was important to move forward with tackling this issue, in what would be a challenging time. The strategy and action plan set out the framework for delivering this.

In response to a question from Cllr Berryman, the launch of the Young Londoners fund was referred to as a positive intervention. The approach was about supporting work with community partners and enabling a programme to be developed which would help steer young people away from gang violence. The project “exodus” was referred to as a good example of a local project, which could be funded to take this work forward. The funding was also focused on: supporting young people with mental health issues, helping young people avoid gang involvement and developing their experience of work.

This funding would help the Council build on existing work with community organisations.

In response to a question from the Leader, the Cabinet Member agreed the importance of working with police colleagues as enforcement had a role in tackling knife crime. A recent police operation was referred to which illustrated Police enforcement intervention. This example also demonstrated the support police needed from the community to get intelligence and stop knife crimes occurring. It was well recognised that an enforcement based approach was not a long term solution and it was crucial to focus on vulnerable young people and keeping them out of the justice system.

The Cabinet Member had seen the effects of the increase in knife crime, including the coercive nature of the crimes being committed, involving younger children that have been groomed into this situation which was truly shocking.

The Cabinet Member concluded that the issue was supporting enforcement, but the idea that knife crime could be solved alone, by this method, was not correct.

In response to Cllr Ogiehor – questions, the following information was noted:

- Criteria for working with community projects involved building on established local partnerships and strong involvement in local partnerships. A Tottenham care based organisation project was highlighted as a good example of where local expertise and good practise combining. This local organisation had support from an external organisation that had developed a gang exit programme, delivered in a number of youth offending institutions.
- The Cabinet Member welcomed scrutiny of the proposed Joint Executive board and accepted the role and merit of this function on different levels of the governance structure of the Council.

- In terms of the London wide engagement role of the Council in addressing the issues in the strategy, the Cabinet Member referred to his role on the London Councils communities group and how respective Council Community Safety leads were working together to agree similar actions that can be taken forward.
- In relation to accessing the funding provided by the Young Londoners Fund, the funding criteria enabled a mixture of organisations to apply and the Council would be considering the themes of the strategy and structure of the organisations applying, ensuring they have local knowledge. The Council would also be taking account how external expertise can be obtained through use of the funding.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the Young People at Risk Strategy attached at appendix 1.
2. To approve the Young People at Risk Action Plan attached at appendix 2.
3. To note the Young People at Risk Evidence Base attached at appendix 3
4. To note the Young People at Risk Equalities Impact Assessment attached at appendix 6.

Reasons for decision

Haringey can be proud of its strong, connected, and cohesive communities Young people are able to grow up free from experience of violence in the vast majority of Haringey's communities, achieving highly thanks to excellent schools, supportive families, and positive role models from all walks of life. Violent crime is falling faster in Haringey than in London as a whole. In the last year, we have seen 20% fewer knife injury victims under 25 years old.

However, serious youth violence (SYV) is an issue that has devastating consequences for too many young people in Haringey. A spike in violent incidents resulting in deaths of young people in London in 2018 necessitates concerted action across the system, in order to ensure that all our young people can grow up free from fearing or experiencing violence.

These developments require the Council and its partners to adopt a new approach to tackling SYV, taking the opportunity to learn from localities that have achieved successful outcomes.

To achieve maximum impact, all partners need to work together as a system. The Young People at Risk strategy will take a whole systems approach to preventing youth violence, based on a public health model. This means working across the whole partnership and with communities to implement evidence-based measures to address vulnerabilities and build resilience.

In order to help Haringey's young people stay safe, we need to address the drivers of serious youth violence. Accordingly, the Young People at Risk strategy seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

Strong communities: Safe communities with positive things for young people to do, where there are strong role models and trust in institutions

Strong families and healthy relationships: Positive family environments, low levels of family stress, good parenting; and young people able to develop strong, healthy relationships with peers and trusted adults

Positive mental health and wellbeing: Confident, happy and resilient young people who are able to cope with negative experiences, setbacks, and stress

High achievement and opportunity: Young people thriving in school, with positive aspirations for the future and access to employment and training opportunities to get there

Reduction in Serious Youth Violence: Young people are protected from exploitation and from experience of serious youth violence

Alternative options considered

Do Nothing

The strategy would not be developed and adopted. This would compromise the Council and the partnership's capacity to reduce and prevent SYV in Haringey and thereby jeopardise the fulfilment of the manifesto pledges and Borough Plan outcomes outlined above. It is not mandatory to have a Young People at Risk strategy. However, not having one would fail to signal the Council's intent and commitment on this issue.

103. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF GRANT UNDER THE YOUNG LONDONERS' FUND

The Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety and Engagement introduced the report, which sought approval to draw down funding awarded to the borough from the Young Londoners Fund, a mayoral funding stream. Approval of receipt of this grant was required by Cabinet as a key decision and the funding was over £500k.

This funding would allow a multi-agency project, Community Gold, to be taken forward and would seek to engage proactively with young people between the ages of 10 and 21 years, and to ensure they have pathways to support and to a life away from violence. The partnership would start delivery early in the new financial year.

The Haringey Community Gold was a network of connected community programmes that will catch and respond to young people at various stages in the cycle of serious harm/exclusion/criminality. It was anticipated that 2,166 young people would benefit from the project, supporting young people aged between 10 -21.

In response to questions from Cllr Ogiehor, the following information as noted:

- The resources allocation was reflecting the reality of delivering services through the Voluntary sector. Where the Council could subsidise youth services they

were seeking to do that or directly fund projects through capital schemes when possible. The proposed Wood Green hub was highlighted as an example

- Evaluation was a key element. Officers clarified that £46k was the figure for the management fees of NLPC and the £210k would be used to fund organisations and projects as agreed by the GLA, and meet the outputs and targets required from them.
- There would be two sets of evaluations, the Young Londoners Fund themselves will also evaluate as well as the Bridge Renewal Trust to determine to what extent the approach adopted has long term impact and benefits.
- In relation to managing the projects, the NLPC had a good infrastructure, and would be able to take forward the learning from the projects and track the outcomes.

RESOLVED

That pursuant to CSO 17.1, to approve the receipt of a grant of £500,000 for each of three years from 2019 from the Young Londoners' Fund to Haringey Community Gold to address issues of serious youth violence.

To approve the award of contract to NLPC for £138k for management of the projects and the onward pass porting of allocated funds to the community organisations as set out in paragraph of the attached report, in accordance with the original bid application to the Greater London Authority.

Reasons for decision

Haringey Council has been awarded a grant of £500,000 p.a. for three years from the Young Londoners' Fund of the Greater London Authority. Cabinet is required to agree to receipt and award of this grant as stipulated by CSO 17.0 as the value is over £500k.

In addition, Haringey Community Gold is a partnership between the Council and community organisations and the funding received by the Council will be allocated both to direct spend on Council employed detached youth workers and through NLPC to community-based organisations in Haringey.

NLPC was an integral part of designing the bid in partnership with the Council and other delivery partners. The bid focused on the strengths of each organisation and the submission included NLPC holding management responsibility. The function was agreed by the overall partnership and accepted by NLPC, which has managed some of the delivery partners under different programmes and was identified and voted as the preferred option.

Alternative options considered

The Council could decide not to receive the Grant. However, the bid for the Grant was developed on the grounds of significant levels of youth violence in the borough. The successful bid demonstrated a clear need for a community based and long-term approach to addressing serious youth violence. Therefore, this option has not been considered.

104. BUSINESS CASE SEEKING PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL ADOPTION AGENCY IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES IN THE REGION

The Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families introduced the report which sought approval of a business case (that included the proposed operating and financial model) for Adopt London North Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) and for the London Borough of Haringey to be part of the new North London Regional Adoption Agency.

The Cabinet Member outlined that moving to regionalised adoption function was part of a national policy and there were legal powers compelling all local authorities to move to a regionalised adoption agency model. Haringey had already been working with neighbouring boroughs, Enfield, Islington, Barnet and Hackney to form 'Adopt London North' which would be hosted and led by Islington Council. The Cabinet Member drew attention to paragraph 6.6, of the attached report which set out services to be included in this regional agency.

The Council already worked with these local authorities as part of the North London Consortium, and the proposed RAA would seek to enhance this by better targeting the recruitment of prospective adopters, speeding up the matching and placement of children for adoption, and also providing high-quality adoption support for families.

RESOLVED

1. To agree the Business Case for the new Adopt London North Regional Adoption Agency that includes the proposed operating and financial model and attached as Appendix 1.
2. That the London Borough of Haringey enter into the Adopt London North Regional Adoption Agency partnership arrangement that will comprise the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey and Islington. A draft copy of the Partnership Agreement is attached as Appendix 2.
3. That the London Borough of Islington host the Adopt London North Regional Adoption Agency and to delegate the Council's adoption functions to the London Borough of Islington for the purposes of these arrangements and as set out in Schedule 2 of the draft Partnership Agreement.
4. To give delegated authority to the Director of Children's Services in consultation with the Lead Member for Children, Education and Families to implement the arrangement for Adopt London North including entering into and

signing off the Partnership Agreement and any other agreement between the London Borough of Haringey and the other participating authorities, in order for the regional adoption arrangement to be implemented in July 2019.

Reasons for decision

The decision seeks to implement the government's policy and legislative agenda of promoting regional adoption agencies, with the aims of better targeting the recruitment of prospective adopters and speeding up the matching and placement of children for adoption. This is a mandatory requirement and one which if not progressed risks intervention from government.

Alternative options considered

The Department for Education (DfE) noted in its evaluation of Regional Adoption Agencies (RAAs) that local authorities were free to decide the size and makeup of the RAAs and to choose from one of four broad models:

- a) a single local authority hosting on behalf of other local authorities;
- b) a joint venture between the local authorities and voluntary adoption agencies creating a new voluntary adoption agency;
- c) a joint venture between the local authorities and voluntary adoption agencies under a local authority trading company; and
- d) outsourcing service delivery to an existing voluntary adoption agency.

Additionally, the delivery model for the RAA must address the DfE minimum expectations of RAAs as outlined below:

- a) a single line of accountability with the ability to act on behalf of the individual authorities;
- b) core functions transferred to the RAA;
- c) a pan-regional approach;
- d) functions transferred to the RAA need to include recruitment, support and matching;
- e) a head of service with line management responsibility for staff;
- f) pooled funding; and
- g) partnership with the voluntary sector.

Delivery model options were considered early in the process, including the creation of a new single entity to deliver adoption services. However, creation of new single entities is time consuming and costly and has not been a preferred option elsewhere where regional adoption agencies have been established.

All options considered assumed governance of the RAA through a board comprising senior representatives from all local authorities with representation from voluntary adoption agencies, adopters and adoptees.

The preferred option for adoption services across North London is the combining of the six London Boroughs' adoption services with one Borough becoming the host

authority. This preferred model for North London addresses DfE requirements and proposes to work collaboratively with the three other RAAs across London – namely Adopt London West (Ealing), Adopt London South (Southwark), Adopt London East (Havering).

105. OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF STAMFORD HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL

The Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families introduced the report which sought agreement to consult on various options for the future of Stamford Hill Primary school.

The Cabinet noted that the school had been subject to a number of pressures, such as a significant fall in demand for places coupled with an ‘inadequate’ Ofsted rating, affecting the long term viability of the school.

Following the Ofsted rating, academisation process had been started by the school. However, it was felt that forced academisation was not the right approach and the preferred option advocated was for a local solution that took account of the wider needs of the schools’ community. The option proposed to Cabinet in the attached report was to consult on an amalgamation of Stamford Hill Primary with nearby Tiverton Primary School.

RESOLVED

1. To agree to commence consultation on the future of Stamford Hill Primary School and the preferred option of amalgamation with Tiverton Primary School. This preferred option would involve the closure of Stamford Hill Primary School, with the displaced pupils being accommodated by Tiverton Primary School;
2. To note that in parallel with, and independently of this process, the RSC will work to identify a sponsor that will support the school to convert to an academy.

Alternative options considered

The following options were considered:

- Continuation of current strategy for school improvement without any further action to address falling local rolls
- Federation
- Amalgamation resulting in the closure of Stamford Hill with the displaced pupils being accommodated by Tiverton Primary School (one site)
- Amalgamation resulting in the closure of Stamford Hill with the displaced pupils being accommodated by Tiverton Primary School (split site)
- Conversion to Academy.

Continuation of current strategy for school improvement – The Council is confident that leadership of the school is currently addressing standards issues with the support provided through the Haringey Education Partnership (HEP) and with the emerging establishment of an Interim Executive Board (IEB). However, this option is not recommended as it does not provide a long-term sustainable solution to falling

local demand, and further, leaves other local schools vulnerable because of the current and projected surplus of places across Planning Area 3.

Federation – In considering federation, there must be clear benefits that such an arrangement would bring for children including, but not limited to, raising standards, improving the breadth and depth of education delivery and increasing opportunities for outstanding outcomes. The governing body of a federation can use budget, resources and staff across the federation to improve the educational outcomes for all pupils. Federation would require full commitment from the schools involved and a shared vision for the development of the federation. To date there has been no appetite expressed by any school to federate with Stamford Hill Primary. The Council has a role in supporting schools to explore federation, however, federation is ultimately a decision made by the governing bodies of schools. This option is not recommended because under a federation, schools would remain as separate organisations and this would not address the decline in numbers on roll at Stamford Hill or the risk of financial unviability.

Amalgamation resulting in the closure of Stamford Hill with the displaced pupils being accommodated by Tiverton Primary School (one site) –The closure of Stamford Hill Primary School, with the displaced pupils being accommodated by Tiverton Primary School located on the other side of Seven Sisters Road, remains a viable option. The short distance between the schools can ensure an effective transition of pupils with minimal disruption. Furthermore, Tiverton Primary has capacity to accommodate all the displaced pupils on its own site and can access funds from the Local Authority to assist with the setting up of new classroom(s), if required. This option is put forward because of concerns about the long-term sustainability of Stamford Hill Primary School on the grounds of declining popularity and financial viability.

Amalgamation resulting in the closure of Stamford Hill with the displaced pupils being accommodated by Tiverton Primary School (split site) - Tiverton Primary School having two sites, its existing site and the existing site of Stamford Hill Primary School, has been considered but would create difficult challenges for Tiverton Primary School and families to manage due to the overheads of running two sites and because of the current condition of the building at Stamford Hill. A full building and grounds condition survey was carried out during February 2018. The survey report identified significant building condition issues that require addressing to ensure the school continues to meet requirements to keep staff and pupils warm, safe and dry. Emergency safety works have been actioned and implemented at the school. However, the dilapidated condition of the building fabric externally and internally, will require extensive remedial works to put the school back into a good state of repair. Due to the nature of the issues affecting the building fabric, it is unlikely the required remedial works could be undertaken with the school in occupation.

Conversion to Academy – In the right circumstances, the Government is supportive of schools converting to Academies. The RSC will work to identify a sponsor that will support the school to convert to an academy. This option is not recommended because the Council is confident that it can find a local solution that takes account of the wider needs of our schools' community. Furthermore, academisation will not

address the decline in numbers on roll at Stamford Hill and other local schools or the risk of financial unviability.

106. OFSTED INSPECTION OF HARINGEY'S CHILDREN'S SERVICES NOVEMBER 2018

The Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families introduced the report which reported on the Children's Service Ofsted inspection undertaken in October under IMAX framework. Ofsted had reported their findings in December 2018 and the Cabinet Member emphasised that these findings were in line with the Council's own self-assessment of the service and it was important to acknowledge this. It was important for the Council to know the areas of strength and areas of improvement in the service. These had also been recognised by Ofsted.

Inspectors particularly praised the Council for their work in Bruce Grove Youth centre. It was also pleasing to note that Children's Services staff were described as 'tenacious' and 'dedicated'.

The Cabinet noted that the Action Plan demonstrated that the Council were transparent about the direction of the service and there would be an annual report to Cabinet, updating Members on the progress of the Children's service as well as updates considered by the Children's Scrutiny Panel and Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee.

The Cabinet Member concluded, by underlining her dedication to ensuring that there was continued high quality support, at the right time and right way, for all children in the borough. It was further vital that all children were able to access services and to be safe and to thrive.

In response to questions from Cllr Ogiehor, the following was noted.

- The Early Help strategy had not been submitted to Ofsted as it was currently being finalised. The Council wanted to complete some further work on early help services, recognising that prevention and intervention was a key area. The Director for Children's services added that the strategy was due for completion in the summer. Due to the necessary wider engagement, the service were not yet fixing a date for completion at this point.
- The Action Plan before Cabinet was a draft outline and the more detailed operational focussed action plan would respond to all the issues raised in the Ofsted report. These issues would be met though the actions delivered in the action plan. This detailed plan would be monitored internally by the Children's improvement board.
- The Council were committed to getting a 'good' rating for the service and would be focussing on putting in place the actions required, in as sustainable way as possible. Ofsted will be keeping in touch on an annual basis. The Council would not know if they have achieved a 'good' rating until the next Ofsted inspection. The Cabinet Member was confident that the Council would make progress which achieving this rating.

- The Director for Children's Services added that the attached Action Plan focussed on 9 specific areas that Ofsted had highlighted in their report . Of course, arrangements were in place to address the other areas in the operational version of this plan.

RESOLVED

1. To note the findings and outcome of the Ofsted Inspection of Children's Social Care Services, a copy of which is attached as Appendix 1;
2. To approve the plans in place set out in paragraph 4.7 of the report to address the findings of the inspection and further improve services and outcomes for children who are in need of help and protection, in care and for care leavers in the Borough; and
3. To approve the draft action plan attached as Appendix 2 for submission to Ofsted.

107. BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 3

The Cabinet Member for Finance introduced the report which provided the financial position at Quarter 3 (Period 9) of the 2018/19 financial year including Revenue, Capital, Housing Revenue Account (HRA), and Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) budgets. This report was considering data and information at the end of December. There was some relative good news in that the overspend rate had not worsened. The report had demonstrated areas of the budget, apart from Children's Services, had stabilised and improved. The report indicated a £8m overall overspend, following undeliverable savings being written off and use of the budget resilience reserve.

In response to questions, the following was noted:

- This report was providing the budget position as at the end of December and there continued to be focus across the Council on locating savings to reach a balanced position for the end of the next financial year, including adding in the commercial portfolio to the General Fund. There continued to be positive meetings to continue this effort. In higher demand led areas such as Adults services, it was difficult to manage increasing savings as the cost went up according to demand pressure.
- There was also a need to take into account the temporary nature of some grant funding being received. For high demand services such as Adults, it was not possible to build a service around this type of uncertain and short term funding. In the longer term, the Council would still need to find the shortfall for the savings not achieved through care packages.

RESOLVED

1. To note the forecast revenue outturn for the General Fund (GF), including corporate items, of **£9.1m overspend** post mitigations of £6.4m and the need for remedial actions to be implemented to bring closer to the approved budget (Section 6, Table 1, and Appendix 1).
2. To note the HRA forecast of £4.4m underspend. (Section 6, Table 2, and Appendix 2).
3. To note the net DSG in-year forecast of £3.5m overspend and projected year end DSG Reserve deficit of £2.6m and the actions being taken to seek to address this (Section 7 and Table 3).
4. To note the latest capital forecast expenditure of £172.4m in 2018/19 which equates to 75% of the approved budget (Section 9, Table 5 and Appendix 5).
5. To note the forecast delivery of savings in 2018/19 (Section 8, Table 4 and Appendix 4); *and*
6. To approve the budget virements as set out in Appendix 3.

Reason for Decision

A strong financial management framework, including oversight by Members and senior management, is an essential part of delivering the Council's priorities and statutory duties.

Alternative Options Considered

The report of the management of the Council's financial resources is a duty of the Director of Finance (Section 151 Officer), helping Members to exercise their role and no other options have therefore been considered.

108. AWARD OF FUNDING FROM THE STRATEGIC INVESTMENT POT - PRODUCTIVE VALLEY FUND AND WORKSPACE INTENSIFICATION

The Cabinet Member for Strategic Regeneration introduced the report which sought approval to accept a grant of £5 million from the City of London Corporation, and to subsequently enter into funding agreements. A grant agreement of £2million would allow the delivery of a workspace intensification scheme in South Tottenham and a

further grant agreement of £3 million would allow the delivery of a sub-regional small business loan fund.

The Cabinet Member outlined that taking a pro-active approach to employment and business growth was essential to the successful future of the borough and was placed at the core of the Council's plans for the regeneration of Tottenham.

It was noted that Tottenham has an increasingly diverse business portfolio and as the number of businesses continue to rise, they would contribute to Tottenham becoming a more prosperous and resilient place.

The Cabinet Member outlined that it is becoming increasingly hard for businesses, especially SMEs, to reach their full potential. The Council was therefore committed to seeking out opportunities, such as the grant funding approval put forward, to support the borough's businesses to flourish and grow.

In response to a written question from Cllr Gordon, the following information was noted:

Part of Mayor's Regeneration Fund package agreed by Cabinet in 2012 was to initiate projects and bring forward schemes and developments in Tottenham that otherwise could not happen either due to viability issues or lack of funding.

The OIF loan fund was formally established under a grant agreement with the GLA in 2015.

The OIF loans were designed to generate jobs and commercial floor space growth in Tottenham.

The Full grant from GLA (£2.674M) claimed represented a bulk of the spend to date. There were 20 loans given to date.

It was noted that 289 Jobs and 146,000 sq.ft. of refurbished/new commercial floorspace had been achieved/committed by the end of the agreed loans (i.e. by c2024) – exceeding the original targets agreed in 2015

The Repaid loan sums now totalled c£400k (to be used again for subsequent loans) Noted that the lessons learnt from setting up the fund in 2015 included:

- Originally OIF included a proportion of grant. Now OIF (and PVF) will be 100% loan funding
- Some early OIF projects (in 2015) were agreed on the basis of repayments linked to profits – this has now been removed and new loan agreements are based on monthly repayments not linked to profitability of the business.

It was noted that loan applications were accompanied by a business plan and an assessment carried out, including on financial cash flow projections for the term of the loan.

It was noted that businesses (and all employment, floorspace and other outputs) are monitored at least quarterly and all repayments tracked on a monthly basis.

It was further noted that PVF has the same job and floorspace focus, plus the requirement to result in an increase in business rates through more intensive use of commercial space.

RESOLVED

1. That pursuant to Contract Standing Order 17.1 to agree to the receipt of a grant of £2,000,000 from the City of London Corporation, subject to the Council entering into funding agreement, in order to deliver a workspace intensification scheme in South Tottenham.
2. That pursuant to Contract Standing Order agree to the receipt of a grant of £3,000,000 from the City of London Corporation, subject to the Council entering into funding agreement, in order to establish and deliver the Productive Valley Fund.
3. To delegate authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Strategic Regeneration, to approve the final terms of the funding agreements.

Reasons for decision

Tottenham is a major regeneration area for the borough and for London. The Tottenham Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF), approved by Cabinet on 18th March 2014, identifies an ambitious vision for the transformation of this area.

With an aim to deliver 4,000 jobs by 2020, the SRF and its supporting documents set out an ambitious vision for economic and employment growth in Tottenham. In order to achieve this vision, it is imperative that businesses are encouraged to locate and grow in the area, and that local employment land is fully maximised.

With a substantial demand for workspace in Tottenham and limited vacancies, the cost of commercial premises are rising. As a result, businesses are finding it increasingly difficult to secure suitable and affordable workspace in the area. This is most notably the case for light-industrial and maker space, which has a vacancy rate of less than 1% in Tottenham. Developers and Landlords are failing to respond to the low vacancy levels, largely due to the relative infancy of the light industrial and intensification market.

The rising demand for workspace in Tottenham reflects the wider London landscape, where based on average take-up, it is predicted that there are just eight months of supply remaining. The requirement for both residential and commercial uses are driving up the pressure on London's land and its values. Protecting the affordability and availability of workspace is a key aim of the Draft London Plan, which strives to protect the city's economic and employment activities.

The Upper Lea Valley (ULV), which incorporates Tottenham, has been identified by the Mayor of London as having significant potential for economic growth. The area encompasses land in the boroughs of Haringey, Enfield, Waltham Forest and

Hackney. With a total of 40,000 jobs within Strategic Industrial Land alone, the ULV is a unique economic asset made up of a range of vibrant and diverse business sectors.

Despite its value, the ULV is not reaching its potential, and has the capacity to significantly intensify its employment and business activities. Consequently, the Mayor of London has set an ambitious target to achieve a further 15,000 jobs by 2031.

In 2017, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the relevant boroughs jointly commissioned a report which sets out an action plan for the ULV's economic growth. The following recommendations within the action plan were used to underpin the two projects set out in this report;

Recommendation 1: Develop a project and funding strategy to deliver one or more employment space demonstration projects, which provide confidence to the market that new intensified typologies can be successful on broadly commercial terms.

The limited supply of workspace in the borough gives significant strategic rationale for the Council to consider means of accelerating the delivery of workspace. The Council is able to positively contribute to the supply and suitability of workspace through the use of Council-owned assets.

The ULV action plan recommends that the Local Authority should play a key role in delivering workspace intensification schemes which accommodate high employment densities. These demonstrator projects will provide important workspace in themselves, but also give confidence to developers and landlords that these typologies are able to be both viable and attractive to the market.

Recommendation 2: Establish a revolving Investment Fund for the Valley as a mechanism to pilot ideas and highlight best practice, which can e.g. invest in new employment space typologies and other economic infrastructure to ensure the area delivers a next generation range of high density and high quality places of work.

A revolving investment fund for the ULV will provide a mechanism to invest in new business space, encourage business growth, leverage in further business investment where possible and provide further employment opportunities.

Alternative options considered

Option 1: 'Do Nothing'

An option would be for the Council to not accept the grant funding from the City of London Corporation, and therefore not enter into funding agreements. This would prevent the Council from securing significant funds from the SIP which are required in order to deliver the workspace intensification scheme and the Productive Valley Fund.

The Council would also not be taking up the significant opportunity to lead on the sub-regional Fund programme for which it would receive management and administration costs to deliver the programme.

Both projects provide a significant opportunity for the Council to positively support and strengthen the borough's business base, a priority identified in the draft Borough Plan.

Without Council intervention, there is a risk that businesses will find it increasingly challenging to locate themselves and grow within the borough.

Option 2: 'Accept Funding'

The recommended option is to accept the grant funding from the City of London Corporation, and to subsequently enter into funding agreements. The funding secured from the SIP will allow the delivery of the two projects which will address significant barriers to business growth.

109. CONTRACT NOVATION FOR BLENHEIM SERVICE

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health introduced the report which sought Cabinet approval to novate the existing contracts for the provision of the Specialist Alcohol Service and the Recovery Service for drug and alcohol substance misuse from Blenheim CDP to Humankind Charity.

This decision was required in order to enable continuation of the delivery of alcohol and recovery services to Haringey residents and novation of the contracts as requested would avoid any break in services for vulnerable users with substance misuse needs.

RESOLVED

To approve the novation of the existing contracts for the provision of a Specialist Alcohol Service and for the provision of a Recovery Service for drug and alcohol substance misuse from Blenheim CDP to Humankind Charity in accordance with CSOs 9.07.1(d) and 10.03 from 1 April 2019 so that the contracts can continue to be delivered without interruption.

Reasons for decision

As of 1st April 2019, Blenheim CDP and Humankind Charity will merge and all staff, assets and contracts of Blenheim CDP will be transferred into Humankind Charity. For Haringey this is an administrative change, Humankind Charity's contractual responsibilities will remain the same as Blenheim CDP's.

The Council has received assurances from Humankind on several core areas of delivery/ethos to give it confidence that the new services will have an ethos that ensures important elements of the local services remain.

Alternative options considered

Not to agree to novate the contract. As these are core services which would be disrupted, with a negative impact for service users, this option was dismissed.

110. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF GRANT FROM PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

The Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families introduced the report which sought for acceptance of a grant for the provision of services for Children of Alcohol Dependent Parents Innovation Fund 2018.

Cabinet noted that there was currently a demonstrable need for focused work to increase identification and enhance the support available to families affected by parental alcohol use. In Haringey, it was estimated 73% of alcohol dependent adults living with children do not access treatment. It was noted that parental alcohol use could be a major factor in causing a range of poor outcomes for children including damaging their education, employment and health.

RESOLVED

That pursuant to CSO 17.1, approve the receipt of a grant for Children of Alcohol Dependent Parents Innovation Fund 2018 in the sum of £633,161 (six hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-one pounds).

Reasons for decision

On 18th January Haringey Council was awarded a grant for Children of Alcohol Dependent Parents Innovation Fund 2018. Cabinet is required to agree to receipt of this grant as stipulated by CSO 17.1 as the value is over £500k

Alternative options considered

Cabinet could refuse to receive the grant. However, as there was a clear need for this work and strong support to create services for these families, this option has not been considered.

111. LCP PAN LONDON PROCUREMENTS - NON KEY

The Cabinet Member for Finance introduced the report which sought approval for the Council to lead on the development and implementation of the procurement strategy to create bespoke commercial arrangements to support Haringey and other London Construction Programme (LCP) Members to deliver their Estates Strategy.

In recommending the report for approval, the Cabinet Member highlighted that the London construction programme was a good example of collaborative working across the public sector. The framework aimed to provide multibillion access to construction projects and would be led by the Council.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the replacement of the existing LCP pan - London Major Works Framework;
2. To approve the establishment of two LCP pan - London Dynamic Purchasing Systems for the provision of construction, estates and property related professional services and minor works;
3. To delegate authority to the Head of Procurement to admit suppliers to the Dynamic Purchasing Systems and award successful Suppliers onto the replacement Major Works Framework following, the completion of the procurement exercises conducted in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (as amended).

Reasons for decision

The establishment of the proposed major works framework and DPS's does not place any contractual obligation on the Council or other LCPMembers to award any call off contracts against the Dynamic Purchasing Systems or the Major Works Framework.

Where it is intended by the Council to commission works or services, these would be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Contract Standing Orders (CSO). Where this involves a key decision, Cabinet approval will be sought in accordance with CSO paragraph 9.07.01. (d).

The LCP was established in 2012 and currently has a total Membership of 43 London Authorities. The LCP is a virtual organisation hosted and led by Haringey's Strategic Procurement Team, managed by the Head of Procurement in Haringey Council.

The primary purpose of the LCP is to design, create and maintain a number of pan-London construction and works related contract vehicles (including frameworks and dynamic purchasing systems where appropriate) that can be accessed by public sector organisations across the London region and reduce the administrative burden of each organisation establishing their own contracts.

The current LCP Major Works Framework expires in May 2019, the proposed second-generation major works framework is intended to supersede the current framework as it expires, retaining continuity for LCPMembers calling off such works.

The intention is to commence the procurement process for the framework and DPS under the Public Contract Regulations 2015 ahead of Brexit. This will avoid any disruption to the process, as the Government has already confirmed procurements commenced prior to Brexit will continue under the current Regulations.

Extensive LCP member and market engagement has been undertaken to ensure the structure of the contractual arrangements meet the requirements of the LCP members and is sustainable within the sector.

There have been significant capacity issues within the current portfolio of frameworks that public sector has been able to access. This is primarily due to the limited number of contract vehicles and the same suppliers appearing across these frameworks. To provide an example of the issue, Haringey recently approached a leading framework with 30 providers registered in the category and only received one response due to capacity issues in the market. The DPS will allow LCPMembers to access to a wider supply chain than those restricted by frameworks and provide additional multi-billion-pound capacity in each sector.

There are several benefits being derived from the establishment of the Framework and the DPS's; these include:

- Flexibility in use of all common forms of contracts associated with construction works and services;
- Specific provisions to support the use of local and regional SME's (LCPMembers can invite local or regional suppliers to bid for contracts);
- Provisions to support social value initiatives such as apprenticeships, hard to employ groups, modern slavery, payment of London Living Wage (LLW), use of local supply chains and business etc.
- Sustainable procurement and environmental considerations that include provisions for sustainable building materials, increased air quality, carbon reduction, noise pollution etc.
- Active monitoring and enforcement of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI's). The KPI's are essentially aligned to performance, social, economic, and environmental values. Failure to comply could result in suppliers being suspended from the framework and DPS.
- The contract vehicles will generate revenue that will contribute to cost recovery of establishing these vehicles and generate a surplus to contribute to the ongoing operations of Strategic Procurement.
- Comprehensive management information will be available through the DPS; this will include market intelligence relating to number of responses to requirements, average price paid, capacity within the market, spend with local SME's etc.
- Avoidance of significant procurement associated costs for LCPMembers individually putting in place their own contractual arrangements for these services.

Alternative options considered

Do Nothing - This option would expose the Council to significant criticism from LCPMembers for not meeting the obligations of the LCP to create a suite of contracts and frameworks in this sector. All LCPMembers (including Haringey) would have to seek alternate procurement arrangements incurring significant additional costs and resource effort.

Establish a framework for professional services and minor works – this option was discounted in preference to the use of a DPS for these works and services. This is primarily due to the restrictions applied to the duration of a framework and the limitation of suppliers only being able to be admitted at the point of establishment of the framework. In comparison to a framework, a DPS enables an unlimited number of suppliers to join at any time; provided they meet the accreditation and enrolment criteria. The duration of the DPS can be much longer than a traditional framework period (4 years) (the LCP will be 7 years with a further option to extend another 7 years).

112. LOCAL LIST OF VALIDATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNING APPLICATIONS

The Leader introduced the report which sought approval to consult on an up-to-date local validation list. This list was essential to ensuring that all the necessary information was submitted with planning applications to enable the Local Planning Authority to process them efficiently and consistently, and to be able to assess applications against the Council's local policies.

In response to a question from Cllr Ogiehor, it was noted that all documentation and evidence considered by planning officers with applications was published online and available to the public.

RESOLVED

1. That the Local List of Validation Requirements for Planning Applications attached as appendix 1 be consulted upon for a period of six weeks starting immediately following the call-in period after Cabinet.
2. That Cabinet delegate to the Assistant Director-Planning, in consultation with the Lead Cabinet Member, authority to adopt the Local List of Validation Requirements with or without modifications following consideration of the public consultation responses.

Reasons for decision

An up-to-date local validation list is essential to ensure that all the necessary information is submitted with planning applications to enable the LPA to process them efficiently and consistently, and to be able to assess them against local policies.

Alternative options considered

No alternative options have been considered, as not updating the list would result in the Council failing to meet its obligations as required by statute.

113. AQUISITION OF TWO ADDITIONAL HOMES ON THE PLEVNA SCHEME

The Leader introduced the report which sought approval to the purchase of 2 additional homes on the Plevna scheme and to the change of four s106 shared ownership homes to social rented homes so that the whole block of 16 homes will be social rented.

The Leader outlined that this acquisition was another small but important step towards an ambitious target to deliver 1,000 new Council homes and illustrated the variety of opportunities the Council can and must take to meet that target. Although this scheme achieved planning permission some months ago, officers had now ensured that these new homes better met the needs of residents. By negotiating to ensure that all sixteen of these homes would now be Council rented homes, this would mean that the Council had more homes available to permanently house households with the most serious need. This decision and the other acquisitions that would follow ensured that new housing developments in the borough offer housing to those who need it most.

In response to questions, comments, the following information was noted:

- That GLA grant funding would be accessed for buying these homes.
- Agreed that the document is updated to clarify the name of the scheme.
- There was no segregation in respect of tenure, all the properties would be Council rented homes.
- In relation to the potential inclusion of pre-paid meters in the new Council homes, this was felt unlikely to have been included in the specifications for this scheme given the Council's commitment to fighting fuel poverty. However, the Director for Housing, Regeneration and Planning agreed to provide a written response to Cllr Ogiehor.

Further to considering the exempt information at item 25,

RESOLVED

1. To agree to the acquisition, for housing purposes and to be held in the Housing Revenue Account, of two additional homes as part of the 'Gate of Eden' development to the rear of Plevna Crescent, N15. The acquisition will be for the sum set out in the exempt part of this report and will be part of the acquisitions previously approved by Cabinet on 11 December 2018 and based on the draft Heads of Terms attached at Appendix 2 [exempt] of this report.
2. To the change of four s106 shared ownership homes to social rented homes so that the whole block of 16 homes will be social rented.

Reasons for decision

The emerging Borough Plan pledges that the Council will deliver 1,000 new Council homes at Council rents by 2022. One of the methods of delivering new Council homes at Council rents is by acquisitions of s106 affordable units from developers.

The Council has the first opportunity to acquire the s106 affordable homes adjacent to the Plevna Crescent Council housing estate. Officers have negotiated a new mix of

sixteen homes for Council rent, rather than the Planning Permission mix of ten Intermediate and four Affordable Rent homes.

Alternative options considered

The alternative option would be not to acquire the two additional properties. This option is not recommended as the Council would be left with shared management and service charges for this block with the developer or their managing agent. The homes identified for social rent include family sized homes and duplex accommodation, with the majority of the homes having a large Gross Internal Area. The acquisition of these homes will deliver sixteen Council homes towards the 1,000 target in the Borough Plan.

114. CHESNUT ROAD PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

The Cabinet Member for Strategic Regeneration introduced the report which sought approval for the award of contract for the Chesnut Road Public Realm Improvement Scheme, following a competitive tendering exercise.

Further to considering exempt information at item 26,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the award of the contract for the Chesnut Road Public Realm Improvement Scheme to **Bidder 1** identified in the exempt report in the sum of **£629,694.48** as permitted under CSO 9.07.01(d).
2. To authorise Haringey's Legal Department to issue a Letter of Intent (LOI) for an amount up to and not exceeding £50,000.

Reasons for decision

The appointment of the preferred bidder will enable the Council to deliver significant public realm improvements and new play areas for residents in accordance with the Councils Green and Open spaces strategy.

Officers have undertaken a **competitive tendering exercise** to secure a contractor to deliver the Chesnut Road Public Realm Improvement scheme. Through this process, **Bidder 1** have scored the highest and demonstrated that they should be awarded the contract.

In awarding the contract to **Bidder 1**, the Council is securing delivery of the Chesnut Road Public Realm Improvement Scheme.

Programming. The time available to construct the works is constrained by Tottenham Hotspur Football Club (THFC) playing season. Chesnut Road is a primary route on

match and event days for pedestrians connecting THFC with Tottenham Hale tube, rail and bus station. The main works therefore must be completed outside the football season with the maximum time available mid-May to mid-August 2019.

Community support. Public consultation was undertaken in 2017 to seek community feedback on the scheme proposals and deliverables. The consultation demonstrated that there is strong community support for the project and residents/local businesses are keen to see the works delivered onsite.

The scheme will deliver Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) measures to mitigate current localised flooding issues, improved surfacing, street furniture and lighting and minimise maintenance costs in the long term.

Alternative options considered

Option 1: Do nothing

Pursuing this option would fail to resolve the anti-social behaviours in the area. Furthermore, it would mean the existing drainage network, which has insufficient capacity to manage a storm event, will continue to operate at capacity with localised flooding and large areas of ponding. Option not recommended.

Option 2 Direct Award to Term Maintenance Contractor

This option was discounted since it was considered more cost effective to test the market by undertaking a competitive procurement process to secure the most economically advantageous tender to the Council.

Option 3 In-house delivery

This option was discounted as the Council currently do not have the requisite in-house resource and expertise to deliver the Scheme.

115. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR SERVICE FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health introduced the report which sought approval to the award a contract for the provision of a Community Navigator Service for Older People in Haringey.

In response to a question, it was noted that the Local Area Co-ordinators would be linked to services, and expected to work closely with the Community Navigator. Going forward, the directorate would ensure that there was continual engagement between the Navigators and local area co-ordinators.

Further to considering exempt information at item 27,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the award of a contract for the Community Navigator Service, to the organisation outlined in the exempt report (Appendix 1).
2. That the contract is award for a period of three (3) years with the option to extend for two (2) further periods of two (2) years each, with a commencement date of 1st April 2019.
3. The total value of the contract for the initial three (3) years is £1,248,100.00 and the total value over the seven (7) years is £2,934,780.00

Reasons for decision

It was necessary to tender for this service to provide essential housing-related services to vulnerable older residents and to achieve value for money.

As a result of the procurement process, which has been carried out in line with the Council's Contract Standing Orders and the Procurement Code of Practice, it is necessary to award the contract to the successful tenderer in accordance with 9.07.1 (d).

Alternative options considered

Do nothing

The Council could move forward without recommissioning the older people's housing related support services as there is no statutory requirement to do so. Sheltered Housing could continue to operate without the addition of support funding, which is the operating model used in the majority of local authorities across England and Wales.

However, there is clear evidence of the value of early intervention and prevention outcomes with this client group and a strong market of providers equipped to deliver positive preventative support around health, housing and social care. Not to recommission a housing-support offer for older people would have a negative impact on Haringey's vulnerable older residents, undoubtedly adding significant pressure to Adults Social Care provision in the borough, as well as a range of other Housing and Health services.

Recommission services 'as-is', mirroring current service models and contracting arrangements

The Council could choose to recommission the current contracts making only minor changes to current specifications to remain adherent to new and updated legislation and policy.

The needs, demographics and capabilities of older people have changed at a significant pace in the last ten years and the current housing support offer is no longer delivering good value or meeting expectations. Current evidence shows that there has been a steady reduction in demand for sheltered housing as older people choose to

remain in their homes for longer. Whilst this is often positive, this can result in missed opportunities to access help and support to sustain that independence in a positive way. In effect, under the current model, older people who do not live in sheltered housing do not have the same access to support as those who do, often with little discernible difference in need.

This option would fail to deliver the recommendations from the Supported Housing Review as approved by Cabinet in March 2017.

116. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

NONE

117. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as the items below contain exempt information, as defined under paragraph 3 and 5, Part 1 Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

118. PLEVNA CLOSE

As per the exempt minutes and item 113.

119. CHESNUT ROAD PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

As per the exempt minutes and item 114.

120. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE COMMUNITY NAVIGATOR SERVICE FOR OLDER PEOPLE

As per the exempt minutes and item 115.

121. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

CHAIR: Councillor Joseph Ejiofor

Signed by Chair

Date

Report for: **Cabinet 2nd April 2019**

Title: **Housing Management Review**

Report
Authorised by: **Dan Hawthorn, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning**

Lead Officer: **Alan Benson, Head of Housing Strategy & Commissioning**

Ward(s) affected: **All**

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

1. DESCRIBE THE ISSUE UNDER CONSIDERATION

- 1.1. Haringey Council (the Council) has a housing stock of c.20,000 homes across the borough. Since 2006, these homes have been managed by Homes for Haringey (HfH), the Council's arms length management organisation (ALMO). Since 2014, HfH has also managed the Council's statutory housing demand service.
- 1.2. There are other options for the provision of these services, including the Council delivering them directly, the Council procuring services from another provider, or the Council transferring its housing stock to another registered provider. In recent years, a number of councils in London have reconsidered how they deliver their housing services, with many opting to deliver these directly themselves and closing their ALMOs.
- 1.3. The Council is proposing to reassess its housing management and housing demand services, and consider whether a review of the use of an ALMO as the preferred option is justified at this stage.

2. CABINET MEMBER INTRODUCTION (Deputy Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal)

- 2.1. Ensuring that our Council tenants, leaseholders and anyone who is at risk of homelessness receives the best service possible from their Council is of huge importance to this administration. That is why we are seeking a review of our current arrangements, to ensure that the operating arrangements for delivering our key housing services are fit for purpose.
- 2.2. In Haringey, 20,000 households live in a property of which the Council is the landlord. These residents have a right to a service that will maintain the quality of their homes and will deliver excellent housing management. Due to the pressures of the London housing market, many other residents need help to prevent them becoming homeless or to find a new home. It is our responsibility to ensure that we are also offering these people the best service possible. This process is intended to do exactly this.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Cabinet:

- 3.1. Note the contents of the report, and in particular the options for the future provision of the Council's housing management and housing demand services.
- 3.2.1 Agree to further consider whether a review of the Council's housing management and demand services should take place, and if so one which is consistent with the terms set out at paragraph 6.23 of the report.

4. REASONS FOR DECISION

- 4.1. The Council has a housing stock of c.20,000 homes across the borough. Since 2006, these have been managed by HfH, the Council's ALMO. HfH has also managed the Council's statutory housing demand service since 2014. There are, however, other options for the management of the stock and the housing demand service.
- 4.2. This decision is to consider a review of the most appropriate option for housing management and housing demand services in Haringey, and (if that review is to proceed) on what terms that review should take place. If a review is to be carried out, the options would be to retain the ALMO or to make further decisions to enable alternative management options for its housing stock and housing demand service.
- 4.3. With a new administration in place since May 2018, which has pledged to both reassess the Council's role in delivering and managing housing in the borough and to reconsider the Council's role as a service provider – both of which are priorities in the new Borough Plan – this is an appropriate time for such a consideration to take place.

5. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1. One alternative option would be to decide without further consideration not to undertake a review of the Council's housing management and demand services and for HfH to continue to deliver this. This was rejected since this is an appropriate time to reconsider the Council's housing management and demand services, in particular given the 2021 break clause in the management agreement.
- 5.2. Another alternative option would be to change the way the Council's housing management and demand services are provided without a review. This was rejected to ensure that any decision made by the Council on this matter is based on all the relevant considerations, input from all relevant stakeholders, and independent expert advice from external sources.
- 5.3. Another alternative would be to proceed immediately to a review without further consideration. This was rejected on the basis that – with no review formally required at this stage in the management agreement, and given the resource implications of conducting a review – it would be important to give further consideration to the advantages and disadvantages of a review before deciding whether to proceed.

6. **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Background to the ALMO

- 6.1. The Council has a housing stock of c.20,000 homes across the borough. It is the landlord of c.15,000 council tenants and c.5,000 leaseholders. The Council is also the Local Housing Authority, meaning it must consider housing needs within its area and provide assistance and accommodation to homeless households within the area.
- 6.2. HfH is the Council's ALMO, and is wholly owned by the Council. HfH manages the Council's properties. It also undertakes other housing responsibilities for the Council, most notably its statutory homelessness service, which transferred into the ALMO in 2014.
- 6.3. The ALMO was set up in 2006. The Council agreed in December 2004 that:
 - The Council would retain ownership of its housing stock
 - The Council would set up an ALMO
 - The whole stock should be managed by the ALMO, but the Council should have a flexible approach to reviewing the need for additional investment at a local level or for a particular type of stock, or where there was a local demand from tenants
- 6.4. Haringey, along with many other councils, established an ALMO primarily in order to access Decent Homes funding, which was only available if authorities set up an ALMO, entered into a PFI or transferred the stock to a Housing Association. It was also part of the wider Government approach to Best Value, with the expectation that these new arrangements would deliver efficiencies. Finally, it was seen as a means to improve resident engagement, with all ALMO Boards required to have one third residents and one third independent members. But it is noted that the main driver for the establishment of an ALMO, Decent Homes funding, has now come to an end.
- 6.5. Following the end of the Decent Homes programme, most London boroughs who had ALMOs have chosen to bring their housing services back in house. In London, this has reduced the number of ALMOs from 20 to 6, with more planned to be brought in-house (see paras 6.16 and 6.17).
- 6.6. Haringey undertook a full review of its ALMO as part of the Future of Housing Review in 2015. The two main conclusions from the review were:
 - To set up a joint venture to deliver large scale new housing in the borough
 - To retain the ALMO for housing management services
- 6.7. Essentially, it was decided that both large-scale delivery of new homes and management of existing homes should sit outside the Council, either through a joint venture - the Haringey Development Vehicle ('HDV') - or through the ALMO. This was a different logic than the simpler 'accessing Decent Homes funding' logic that drove the original setting up of HfH. However, in light of changing circumstances, including the decision not to pursue the HDV, it is appropriate to revisit this analysis and decision.

Homes for Haringey – structure and governance

- 6.8. HfH employs around 570 staff and has a managing director and an executive leadership team of five directors. It also has its own Board, independently chaired, with one third council representatives, one third residents and one third independents. The Board is required to pursue the interests of its residents and the ALMO.

Homes for Haringey – services

- 6.9. HfH provides the following operational housing management services to Haringey's tenants and leaseholders, which are funded through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA):
- Tenancy and leasehold management
 - Estate management on Council housing estates
 - Rent and service charge collection
 - Day to day repairs
 - The HRA capital programme of planned repairs to Council homes such as new kitchens and bathrooms, external works etc
- 6.10. Since 2014, HfH has also taken on the following housing demand services, funded through the General Fund:
- Homelessness services and housing need
 - Procurement and management of temporary accommodation
 - Management of the Housing Register and allocations/lettings
- 6.11. Some services which had previously been carried out by HfH have returned to the Council, such as the property licensing service.
- 6.12. The Council provides a number of support services to HfH and makes a number of corporate recharges. These include:
- Customer services
 - HR
 - IT
 - Finance and accounting
 - Legal services
- 6.13. As well as the corporate services noted above, the Council also works closely with HfH in other areas such as estate cleansing and community safety, where HfH works closely with the Council's Environment & Neighbourhoods Directorate. HfH also maintains a relationship with the Council's adult social care team to ensure a joined-up approach to housing, health and social care.

HfH Management Agreement

- 6.14. The Council and HfH have a management agreement detailing HfH's housing management responsibilities. It also sets the management fee the Council pays HfH

– which is currently £40.1m per annum. The current management agreement runs to 2026, with a break clause in 2021.

- 6.15. In the case of poor performance, the Council also has the option to impose service improvement plans or even take services off HfH (either to recommission or deliver itself). The Council can also terminate the management agreement early. In any case, since the Council is the sole shareholder, it has the power to unilaterally bring any or all services in house and/or end the management agreement at any time it chooses.

Other options for housing services – direct delivery

- 6.16. An alternative to the ALMO delivering housing management and housing demand services is for these services to be delivered by the Council directly. Fourteen London boroughs have stopped using an ALMO and have brought these services in-house, as shown in the table below.

Local Authority	Former ALMO	Date brought in-house
Brent	Brent Housing Partnership	Oct 2017
Ealing	Ealing Homes	Mar 2011
Enfield	Enfield Homes	Apr 2015
Hackney	Hackney Homes	Apr 2016
Hammersmith & Fulham	H & F Homes	Mar 2011
Havering	Homes for Havering	Sep 2012
Hillingdon	Hillingdon Homes	Oct 2010
Hounslow	Hounslow Homes	Mar 2015
Islington	Homes for Islington	Mar 2012
Kensington & Chelsea	Kensington & Chelsea TMO	Mar 2018
Lambeth	Lambeth Living	Jun 2015
Newham	Newham Homes	Apr 2011
Redbridge	Redbridge Homes	Jul 2012
Waltham Forest	Ascham Homes	Dec 2015

- 6.17. Six London boroughs, Barnet, Sutton, Lewisham, Tower Hamlets, Westminster and Haringey currently manage their housing stock through an ALMO, although Westminster will be bringing its housing management in-house on 1 April 2019.
- 6.18. In practice, bringing the housing management and housing demand services in-house would mean that HfH's staff would be transferred to the Council, and its senior management would be subsumed into the Council's senior management structure, with some adjustments to that structure likely in order to accommodate the change. The management fee would be terminated.

Other options for housing services – changing HfH's remit

- 6.19. Another alternative to the ALMO delivering housing management and housing demand services would be for some of these services to be delivered by the Council and others to remain with the ALMO. In the event of a decision being made for some or all housing services to be brought in-house, it would be possible for this to be done as a phased approach.

Other options for housing services – stock transfer

- 6.20. A final alternative to the ALMO delivering housing management services would be for the Council's housing stock to transfer to a housing association. This would mean that the Council's housing stock would be owned and managed by a wholly external organisation and staff would be transferred to the housing association. There would therefore no longer be a need for HfH's housing management services. In this case, the housing demand service would either remain with the ALMO, be brought back in-house, or be commissioned from a third party provider.

Consideration of a review

- 6.21. It is proposed that further work be done to consider whether a full review of the provision of these services is justified, and – if so – to consider and make recommendations on the scope, methodology, resourcing and timescale for that review.
- 6.22. This consideration will need to take account of the factors set out in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.3 above, essentially balancing the merit of conducting a review (for example in advance of the 2021 break clause in the management agreement) against any potential or disadvantages (for example the commitment of resources to such a review). While no fixed timetable is proposed for this consideration, it is not expected to take more than a few months, and the process that follows will depend on the outcome.

The review – issues and options

- 6.23. If a review does proceed, the following factors will be important considerations in its being carried out:
- The review will need to consider the services currently provided by Homes for Haringey in the context of the full range of Haringey's services, including those housing services and other relevant services currently provided in the Council, in order to ensure that the recommendations are coherent in that wider context.
 - The review will need to consider these services, and options for their future provision, in the wider context of the Council's ambitions and emerging proposals for insourcing more generally, in order to ensure that its recommendations are consistent with and complementary to that wider insourcing programme.
 - The review will need to be clear from the start about how the alternative options should be considered. The review may – for example – take a phased approach, discounting some of the options relatively early on, to focus in more detail on two or three preferred options.
 - The review will need to outline a proposed action plan and timeline for the implementation of the preferred option, if this differs from the current service management, which takes account of the potential impact of any change management process associated with implementing the recommended approach.
 - The review may be undertaken by an external organisation, if the Council considers that it lacks the necessary capacity, expertise and/or experience in

this area. The Council may also consider that an independent assessment would add value to the review.

- The review would need to consider the options – and make recommendations – based on a number of criteria. These will be developed further in the run up to the start of the review, but could include some or all of: Alignment with the Council’s corporate objectives; Performance; Cost effectiveness; Efficiency, (including speed and quality of decisions and implementation, clarity of responsibilities, and integration of housing management/housing demand with other Council services); Accountability (including direct accountability to residents through elected members, and accountability to key stakeholders in the service including tenants, leaseholders and homeless households).
- Consideration would need to be given to how the review should draw on information about provision of housing services in other local authorities, and how it will include engagement with stakeholders, including: Haringey elected Members and relevant members of the Council’s senior leadership team; the HfH Board, senior leadership and staff; HfH tenants and leaseholders, and individuals and households accepted as homeless by the Council.
- In the event of a recommendation that HfH cease to manage the Council’s homes with an alternative being recommended, further consultation with tenants and leaseholders – including a statutory s105 consultation – would have to take place, and be factored into any proposed timescale.

6.24. If a review is undertaken, it is expected that Cabinet would make further decisions on the future of housing management and housing demand services based on its recommendations.

7. CONTRIBUTION TO STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

- 7.1. This decision supports priority 1 ‘housing’ in the newly adopted Borough Plan, that is the commitment to deliver *“A safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances”*. The Borough Plan is clear that the value of this home goes far beyond simply meeting housing need, stating that *“By ensuring every resident has a safe, stable and affordable home, we ensure they can participate in community life and achieve their full potential, and in turn build communities in which everyone can thrive, side by side, as equals”*.
- 7.2. It also supports priority 5 ‘your council’ and its ambition that Haringey should become *“an exemplary modern Council”*. This priority goes to to say that *“We must ensure that the work we do is efficient, astute and based on evidence; that it is focused on and responsive to our customers, residents and businesses; and that we employ, inspire and cultivate an engaged and committed workforce”*. The recommendations in this report are very much based on those principles.
- 7.3. In particular, it supports the third outcome in the housing priority, which states: *“We will work together to drive up the quality of housing for everyone”*. This includes two key aims, which are central to the purpose of this report, ie to: *“Improve the quality of Haringey’s council housing, including by ensuring that a minimum of 95% of homes meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2022”* and to: *“Improve residents’ satisfaction with the service they receive from Homes for Haringey to be in the top quartile for London (78%) by 2022.”*

8. STATUTORY OFFICER COMMENTS

Finance

- 8.1. This report seeks approval to further consider whether a review of the Council's housing management and demand services should take place
- 8.2. The Housing Revenue Account, HRA, is a ringed fenced account with a balanced budget, used for the management and maintenance of HRA stock and for the repayment of HRA debt.
- 8.3. The 2019/20 expenditure budget is set at £85m. £40.1m of this is the management fee paid to the ALMO for the management of housing stock and there is an additional £1.9m for housing demand functions.
- 8.4. There is no financial implication as a result of this recommendation. However, there may be financial implication for the Council if a review is recommended
- 8.5. If a review proceeds, its progress and final findings will be reported in future cabinet reports, and the financial implications of any recommendation will be assessed accordingly.
- 8.6. The estimated cost of any review is not known at this stage. However, it is expected to be contained within the HRA budget.

Legal

- 8.7. The Assistant Director, Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and advises that in view of the fact that the primary Recommendation only seeks authority to consider a review of existing service provision, there are no direct legal implications arising out of the report which would stop Cabinet from approving the Recommendations. In so saying, the existing Management Agreement between the Council and Homes for Haringey places an obligation on Homes for Haringey to *"provide any assistance reasonably needed to enable the Council to review and reconfigure the delivery of the housing service in Haringey ..."*.
- 8.8. Specific advice will be contained in any future report to Cabinet which seeks a change to the existing service delivery model.

Procurement

- 8.9. Strategic Procurement notes the contents of the report and supports the proposed review.
- 8.10. Strategic Procurement will provide support in commissioning any external organisation to undertake the review, as required.

Equalities

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

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

8.12. The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

8.13. This decision is to consider to a review of the management of the homes of Council tenants and leaseholders, as well as the service provided to homeless households and those who present as homeless to the Council.

8.14. The Council's data shows that there is a higher proportion of women, people with disabilities, BAME people and older people (65+) living in Council housing than in the borough as a whole.

8.15. The Council's data also shows that those who are homeless and who are more likely to be at risk of being homeless are more likely to be:

- Black households who, statistically, make up the vast majority of households in temporary accommodation
- Lone parent households, most commonly headed by women
- Women, who statistically make up the vast majority of individuals who approach the homelessness service for support
- Young people who identify as LGBTQ
- Those with mental health needs

8.16. This decision will benefit the groups above by seeking to ensure that the Council's housing management service and homelessness service are being delivered as best possible. The review will engage with tenants, leaseholders and homeless individuals and households.

9 USE OF APPENDICES

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

Minutes of meeting of the Executive of 21 December 2004 agreeing the establishment of an ALMO

[http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/Data/Cabinet/20050125/Agenda/\\$Item%2004%20Minutes.doc.pdf](http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/Data/Cabinet/20050125/Agenda/$Item%2004%20Minutes.doc.pdf)

The Future of Housing Review

<https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s80498/150904%20Part%203%20-%20Future%20of%20Housing%20Review%20-%20Final%20Report%20of%20the%20Independent%20Adviser.pdf>

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Report for: Cabinet, 2 April 2019

Title: Fly Tipping Strategy 2019 - 2024

Report authorised by: Stephen McDonnell, Director for Environment & Neighbourhoods

Lead Officer: Zoe Robertson, 020 8489 2223, zoe.robertson@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report seeks to present Haringey's Fly Tipping Strategy (2019 – 2024) for approval. The Strategy aims to:
- Halve the number of fly tips in the borough over this period, from 24,000 to 12,000;
 - Significantly reduce resident perception that fly tipping is almost always or frequently a problem in their neighbourhood from 39% to 27% in this period.
- 1.2 The Fly Tipping Strategy and Action Plan set out a series of approaches, embedded with engagement, education and enforcement, which aims to tackle fly tipping hot spots.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Fly tipping is an environmental crime and a blight on our neighbourhoods. It affects our communities in many ways, being linked to anti-social behaviour and our feelings of Civic Pride for the place we all live.

The cleanliness of our streets, open spaces and parks is something we know our residents are passionate about. Our new Borough Plan includes commitments to improve this and this Fly Tipping Strategy and action plan will help us deliver on this ambition.

Our Fly Tipping Strategy reflects that action is required from all levels – residents, community groups, ward Members, landlords, council services and our partners – if we are to make a difference. The council has a key role to play and we are committed that we will take the toughest enforcement action we can to catch and fine those who are responsible.

3. Recommendations

That Cabinet:

- 3.1 Adopts the Fly Tipping Strategy 2019 – 2024 attached at appendix 1
- 3.2 Notes the Action Plan for 2019-2020 attached at appendix 2.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 A fly tip is rubbish left on the street (or other land) without arrangements for its collection and without agreement with the council. A small proportion of fly tips in Haringey is left by illegal waste collectors (just 4%) – the vast majority (83%) is household waste, often presented in the wrong place and/or at the wrong time. The remaining 13% of fly tips is from local businesses. Of the fly tips that are household waste, nearly half are carrier bags or black bin bags and over a quarter is furniture.
- 4.2 Last year (2017/18), Haringey received reports of 24,000 fly tips and a similar level is projected for 2018/19. The cost to Haringey's tax payers to collect fly tipping is over £3 million per year. This has a wider impact on the council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, and the council's ability to provide other vital services to our residents.
- 4.3 Haringey's Borough Plan has made a firm commitment to reducing the levels of fly tipping in the borough, as part of the Place Priority. Our ambition is for a borough which is cleaner, accessible and attractive. We know from our 2018 Resident Satisfaction Survey that cleanliness is a top priority for residents (11% of residents saying this makes a difference to their day to day quality of life), second only to safety (13%).
- 4.4 The Fly Tipping Strategy sets out an approach using three strands, to be delivered through a series of 'hot spot' targeted locations (see section 6.11):
 - Education, communication and early intervention
 - Prevention of recurrence
 - Targeted enforcement
- 4.5 The approach in the draft Strategy has been defined over a five year period using existing resources across the Waste Client Team, Enforcement, Communications and our waste contractor Veolia.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 Do nothing. There is clear ambition in Haringey for a cleaner environment, as captured in the new Borough Plan's 'Place' Priority. Doing nothing to tackle the issue of fly tipping would not be consistent with this level of ambition.
- 5.2 The recommended approach. This is set within business as usual activity and requires a minimal investment in staff resources. The approach is expected to deliver the reduction in fly tip levels and increase in resident satisfaction over a five year period. A Project Manager is required to co-ordinate delivery of the plan, and it is planned for this cost to be shared with Veolia and mitigated within

existing budgets. A capital application of £150K over five years will be made for making small works to the streetscene to design out fly tip hot spots. This option allows for a sustained effort, supported by Corporate Communications and our waste contractors Veolia, over a period of time, which will give sufficient time to embed behaviour change in our communities.

- 5.3 Accelerated approach. This alternative model would accelerate the reduction of fly tipping in the borough using an enhanced communications campaign and more enforcement. This approach would be high profile and would aim to deliver reductions in fly tipping in the borough over two years instead of five. This would be delivered through an increased focus on behaviour change and enforcement. To deliver this option, dedicated resources will be needed above those in the five year approach. The total cost for this option would be £945K over two years and for this reason it is not recommended.

6. Background information

Haringey's Approach to Tackling Fly Tipping

- 6.1 The Strategy sets out an approach to tackling fly tipping using three strands:
- Education, communication and early intervention
 - Prevent recurrence
 - Targeted enforcement

To look at each of these in turn:

Education, communication and early intervention

- 6.2 A key element to delivering the strategy is a successful communications campaign. Communications will be both at a borough wide level, led by Corporate Communications, and localised as part of the hot spot project approach. A major borough-wide campaign is planned for May-July 2019, to be followed up by smaller campaigns throughout the year.
- 6.3 Wider communications and publicity campaigns will target residents with behaviour change messages and information on responsible disposal of waste. Messages will include:
- Civic pride – care about where you live
 - Most residents dispose of their waste responsibly
 - The council doesn't fly-tip – we will work with our communities to stop it
 - All residents pay for clear up
 - It is easy to present your waste responsibly
 - There are tough penalties if you don't
- 6.4 On a local level, the approach will provide advice through signage, leaflets and other communications. Engagement will take place with members, resident groups, business / trader partnerships & landlords to gather intelligence and we will use these same groups to help publicise our successes. We will also work with the HMO Licensing Team and ensure that we correctly enforce against landlords or tenants who fly tip (see 6.12).

Prevent Recurrence

- 6.5 This will be delivered by designing out fly tips wherever possible and creating designated waste collection points at locations where waste is routinely left in the wrong place and/or at the wrong time. The success of these changes will be dependent on driving the behaviour change needed to ensure waste is left appropriately for collection.

Enforcement

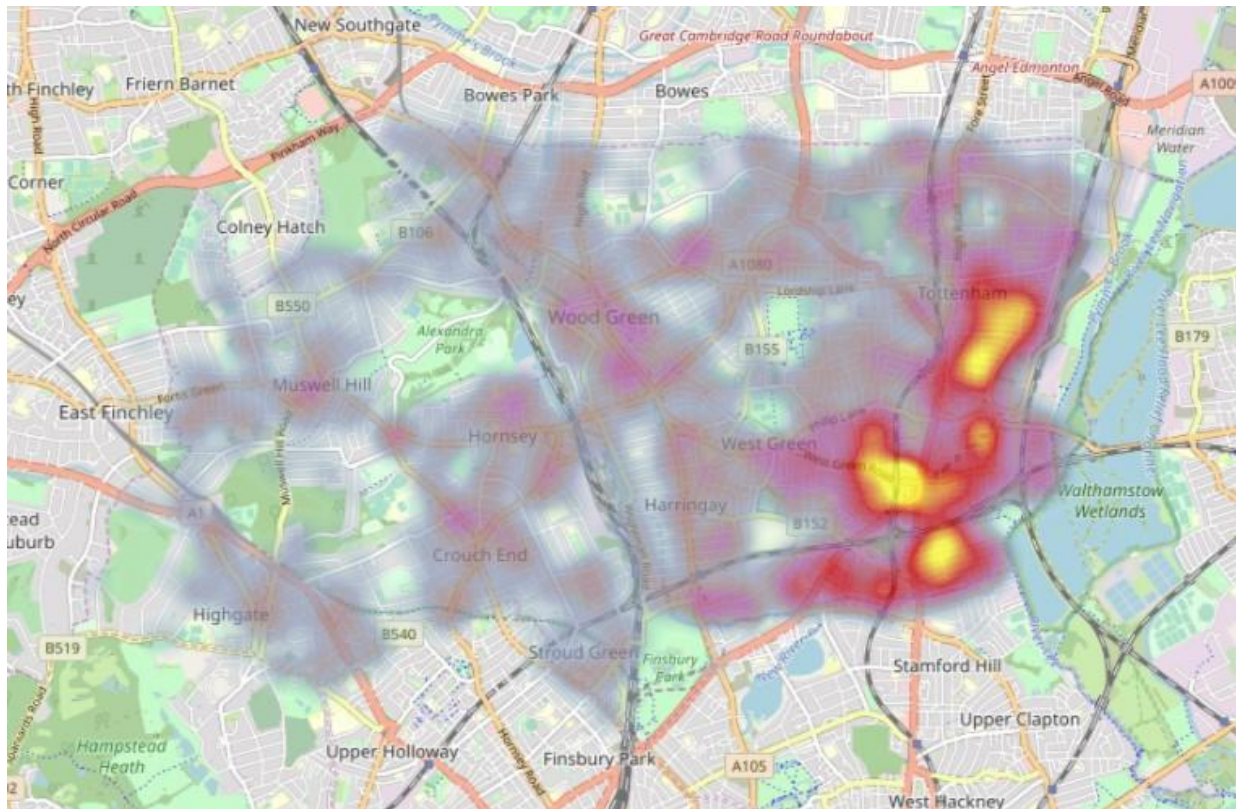
- 6.6 Fly Tipping is a criminal offence punishable by a fine of up to £50,000 or 12 months imprisonment if convicted in a magistrate's court. If convicted in a crown court, the offence can attract an unlimited fine and up to 5 years imprisonment. Where officers catch fly tippers, they can issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) of £400, with no early payment option. This is the maximum we can legally charge, and in 2018, 374 FPNs were issued in Haringey for fly tipping.

Tackling Fly Tips using Hot Spots

- 6.7 We know that fly tipped waste often occurs with more frequency in 'hot spot' areas. Often these hot spots are distinct areas or clusters of roads where waste has been deposited and collected for many years, becoming informal collection points. We also recognise that litter bins and recycling/textile banks can become attractors for dumped waste. Our approach will focus on such areas to either design out or formalise collection waste points.
- 6.8 A hot spot approach will be used to target resources at areas which are most affected by the issue, using the three strands of the Strategy's approach as set out above (communications, intervention and enforcement). To inform this approach we will use data that pinpoints the locations around the borough which suffer the highest number of fly tips. Each hot spot is likely to be just a handful of roads where we know there are high levels of fly tipping. On a borough level, this is shown below in Figure 1 as a heatmap of all fly tips in Haringey in 2018.
- 6.9 At each hot spot, we will have a visible presence in the area, both through communications and officer presence. Communications will be highly localised to make sure residents are aware of the issues. We will work with local champions, including resident or trader groups and members, to engage the community and drive a local response.
- 6.10 The hot spot approach is a phased over an 8 week period:
- Phase 1 (weeks 1-2): Intelligence gathering, site visits and analysis;
 - Phase 2 (weeks 3-4): Advice and education, ensuring residents have the necessary capacity to store and dispose of waste correctly;
 - Phase 3 (weeks 5-6): Designing in innovative solutions for waste presentation where possible;
 - Phase 4 (weeks 7-8): Enforcing where necessary.
- 6.11 Initial trials of the hot spot approach have been rewarded with some success. The recent Noel Park hot spot (Jan/Feb 2019) has resulted in a 25% decrease in fly tips in this area in the following month. We will continue to monitor this area to ensure this is sustained. The team has compiled a series of case

studies where interventions have been trialled to date to demonstrate the hot spot approach in action.

Figure 1: Heatmap of all Fly tips in Haringey 2018 showing a density of fly tips in the east of the borough, particularly down the Tottenham High Road corridor and Bruce Grove.



Working with Landlords & the Licencing Scheme

- 6.12 It is recognised that the most challenging demographics for waste collection are high density, high turnover properties which weren't designed for 21st century waste disposal needs. Haringey has a higher proportion of such properties than most boroughs.
- 6.13 The recent work in designing the additional licencing scheme for HMOs and investigating a selective licensing scheme for private rented properties generally has established a clear link between reported complaints and environmental crime. The dumping of small and large scale domestic rubbish accounts for nearly three quarters (72%) of all such complaints relating to private sector dwellings.
- 6.14 The licencing scheme should help to reduce such complaints, by the inclusion of licencing conditions relating to waste:
- The licence holder shall provide suitable and sufficient refuse and recycling bins with lids in a suitable and easily accessible location for occupants of the property to use. The licence holder shall ensure that all tenants on commencement of tenancy are given details about the refuse storage arrangements, including the collection date for refuse, recycling and green waste and how to present their waste for collection.

- The licence holder must ensure that all gardens, yards and forecourts within the curtilage of the property are kept in a reasonably clean and tidy condition. Under no circumstances should old furniture, bedding, rubbish or refuse from the property be left immediately outside the property, on the public highway, or on private land by either the licence holder, tenant or tenant's visitors.

6.15 By working with landlords through the Licencing Scheme we can try and influence in-home solutions recognising that most residents have made their waste disposal decisions before they leave their property. We are unlikely to be able to influence property redesign (retrofit) extensively but we can produce landlord/tenant packs to advise on the correct waste disposal options and sanctions for not complying.

Learning from Best Practice

6.16 Fly tipping is a problem across the country and many authorities have tried different approaches to address the issue. We aim to learn from the experiences of other authorities and will capture this in our annual implementation plan.

6.17 Barking and Dagenham have established a strong approach to tackling fly tipping which is engrained across their organisation, using CCTV images of perpetrators caught fly tipping and publishing these online on a 'Wall of Shame'. This is used to encourage the community to identify perpetrators to be followed up by enforcement and/or prosecution, and acts as a deterrent. There is also a strong narrative for the borough that Barking and Dagenham doesn't accept fly tipping and needs help from across the community to tackle it.

6.18 Newham has also done extensive work in recent years to tackle fly tipping, including setting up a dedicated Fly Tip Task Force in 2016, backed with £1m of investment. The task force consists of 10 officers (1 manager, 2 senior enforcement officers and 7 enforcement officers). Some of their core activity included:

- Investing in eight camera vehicles, 50 camera devices, two CCTV vans and five service cars to respond to fly tips;
- Tackling organised crime industrial fly tips;
- Monthly joint tasking operations with the Police, licencing, trading standards, immigration and cleansing;
- Hot spot operations and patrols;
- Building research and intelligence on offenders;
- Communications and media campaigns.

6.19 In the 18 month period between May 2016 and October 2017, Newham have issued 251 £400 FPNs and taken 31 cases of fly tipping to court (with a 100% success rate). They report that their Task Force has been a good deterrent and has particularly helped them to reduce and prevent industrial scale fly tips.

6.20 We have also been working with Keep Britain Tidy on their national research of fly tipping best practice and their learning is captured in our Strategy. Furthermore, Haringey has been selected by Keep Britain Tidy to do focused trials around tackling black bag waste which we have been developing with

them since May 2018. We have also worked with the London Environment Directors Network to share best practice.

- 6.21 There is a risk that the communications and activity around fly tipping may have an adverse effect on residents' satisfaction with cleanliness e.g. by highlighting the problem people become more aware of the issue. This was seen in the Team Noel Park pilot (2015-2017) where during the life of the project, despite targeted local communication campaigns and activities, resident satisfaction across a range of cleanliness measures actually decreased. The Team Noel Park pilot demonstrated how hard it is to influence residents' perception of cleanliness, and also showed that behaviour change takes time to build momentum and for norms to shift.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 The Fly Tipping Strategy supports the Place Priority of the Borough Plan, specifically 'A cleaner, accessible and attractive place' with the objective to improve cleanliness and reduce the levels of fly tipping.
- 7.2 The Fly Tipping Strategy also aligns with the existing and prospective Community Safety Strategy for Haringey.

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

8.1 Finance

The council pays a fixed fee to Veolia for fly tipping collections so the costs of the contract will not be affected by implementing this strategy. The cost to the council for the collection and disposal of fly tipped waste is around £3 million per year.

There are no direct financial implications in adopting the recommended strategy in this report. The costs of the project manager will be shared with Veolia and contained within existing budgets. The programme of small capital works to design out fly tipping hotspots will be subject to a separate capital bid through the normal processes. Any increase in Fixed Penalty Notices or court fines will be used to off set the costs of the project manager. There may be some financial benefits to the council through reducing unpaid commercial waste through enforcement. This will mean the council does not have to pay for the collection and disposal of unpaid trade waste as more businesses comply with their duty of care for waste disposal.

The recommended approach is predominantly contained within business as usual activity and existing budgets. It may be possible to capitalise project management costs, subject to a successful capital application. This option also includes £150K capital budget for small streetscene works, which will also be subject to a successful capital application.

8.2 Procurement

Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report and is supportive of the recommendations. There are no procurement implications as the expenditure relates to staff costs.

8.3 Legal

The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report.

Fly tipping is a criminal offence punishable by a fine of up to £50,000 or 12 months imprisonment if convicted in a magistrate's court. If convicted in a crown court, the offence can attract an unlimited fine and up to 5 years imprisonment.

Legislation authorises the issue of FPN - colloquially called "on the spot fines" – by the Council as an alternative to prosecution. The Council has adopted that power and issues Fixed Penalty Notices of £400 - this is the maximum we can legally charge. If the recipient of the FPN fails to pay the penalty, the Council may then prosecute for the original offence.

One sentence available to the Courts, more severe than but short of imprisonment, is a Community Sentence. Community payback schemes are schemes developed as Community Sentences which punish offenders and allow them to make amends in their local communities by carrying out unpaid work on local projects.

This Strategy is not required by statute, and there is hence no statutory requirement to consult. This is a new strategy which is not anticipated to have a negative impact on residents, and so the Council's policy does not require consultation.

While this Strategy is intended to assist in achieving the objectives both of the Borough Plan and the Community Safety Strategy it forms part of neither. That being the case, the decision to adopt is for Cabinet.

The Assistant Director sees no legal reason why the recommendations in this report should not be adopted.

8.4 Equality

An Equalities Impact Assessment Screening Tool is attached as Appendix 3.

The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

The decision is to approve the Haringey Fly Tipping Strategy 2019 – 2024, the aims of which are to halve the number of fly tips in the borough and significantly reduce resident perception that fly tipping is a problem in their neighbourhood.

The heatmap at figure 1 demonstrates that in 2018 fly tips most commonly occurred in the east of the borough, particularly down the Tottenham High Road corridor and Bruce Grove. The demographic profile of these geographic areas indicates that residents from BAME communities, residents from minority religious or faith groups, and children and young people, lone parents, and those with long-term health conditions or disabilities are more likely than the borough average to live in areas affected by fly tips. It can therefore be anticipated that the strategy will have a positive impact on individuals and groups with these protected characteristics, while benefiting all residents across the borough.

As the Fly Tipping Strategy does not involve any removal or reduction of any existing service available to residents with protected characteristics, this decision is not expected to have any negative impact or disproportionate impact on any residents with protected characteristics.

Compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty will be taken into account in all aspects of the strategy's delivery. Communications and education will be accessible to residents with all protected characteristics. Enforcement will be undertaken fairly in order to not discriminate against any person or group. Tackling hot spots will help to eliminate a known equality that adversely affects residents with protected characteristics as noted above.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 Fly Tipping Strategy 2019 – 2024
Appendix 2 Fly Tipping Strategy Action Plan 2019/20
Appendix 3 EqlA Screening Tool

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

N/a

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Haringey's Fly-tipping Strategy

2019 to 2024

**We're PROUD
of where we live.**

Please **DON'T dump rubbish**





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Section 1: Our vision

Haringey's vision is a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green. An important part of achieving this vision is to improve the cleanliness of our public spaces and reduce the levels of fly-tipping experienced in the borough.

Fly-tipping is a criminal offence, is anti-social and has a significant environmental and social impact in Haringey and across the country. It is also costly for the council to clear up this waste which impacts on our ability to put our limited resources into other important services for the community. Individuals that are caught fly-tipping can be fined £400, given a prison sentence or given an unlimited fine if sentenced in the Crown Court.

Fly-tipping blights communities and left unchecked can become a barrier to creating homes and communities where people choose to live. This type of anti-social behaviour contributes to a perception of an area being unsafe which can subsequently encourage further disorder and crime.

The aim of this strategy is to work in partnership to improve intelligence led joint working between services, partners and the community to ensure that we will together deliver two key outcomes:

- ➔ **Reducing the number of fly-tips by over half in five years from 24,000 in 2017/18 to 12,000 by 2022/23.**
- ➔ **Significantly reducing resident perception that fly-tipping is a problem in their neighbourhood from 39% in 2017/18 saying it is almost always or frequently a problem in their area to 27% by 2022/23.**

We will do this is by:

- ➔ Promoting civic pride through community champions, friends groups, resident associations, traders and schools.
- ➔ Working with local communities and partners:
 - ➔ to increase awareness of fly-tipping problems, the cost to residents and traders in collecting and disposing of fly-tips and the negative impact that fly-tipping creates for their local area; and then
 - ➔ to identify, prioritise and then remove these fly-tipping hot spots across the borough.
- ➔ Taking an intelligence led approach to the enforcement of fly-tipping, understanding the profile of fly-tippers and utilising the most appropriate legislation to enforce against them and change behaviours.
- ➔ Explaining to the Magistrates the social and environmental impacts that fly-tipping causes to promote realistic sentencing
- ➔ Working with Probation to create community payback schemes on environmental improvements to increase Magistrates' sentencing options.

The delivery of this strategy will be set out in an annual Action Plan. This will be implemented, then reviewed for effectiveness and any lessons learnt. It will be updated accordingly to develop the subsequent action plans.

Section 2: What is fly-tipping?

What is fly-tipping?

Fly-tipping is rubbish left on the street or the other land without arrangements for its collection and without agreement with the local council. Fly-tipping can be rubbish left by local residents or businesses and can be as small as one black bag or it could be a whole lorry load of rubbish. It is illegal to fly-tip, no matter how small, and is therefore a criminal offence.

Tackling fly-tipping remains a top priority for our residents. During the first three months of 2018 over 3,500 resident reports of fly-tips were received in Haringey. We will continue to encourage the reporting of fly-tips as more and more residents use the online reporting tool - the 'Love Clean Streets' app.

The Cost of Fly-Tipping

It costs taxpayers in Haringey more than £3 million a year to collect and clear fly-tips and this anti-social behaviour ultimately reduces the quality of life for our residents and business prospects for our traders. We care about our borough and so do the great majority of the people who live and work here. Therefore the Council will work more closely with our communities to identify and enforce against fly-tippers. Our waste contractors, Veolia, will continue to aim to remove reported fly-tips within 24 hours. On some occasions this may be slightly longer to allow the Council's enforcement team to collect evidence for prosecution.

Some of the types of fly-tips found across the borough include:

Household clearance



Unofficial collection points



Trade waste



Organised criminal activity



Section 3: Who fly-tips in Haringey?

Rubbish from houses and flats: 83%

Waste Type	Possible Triggers	Possible Factors	Consequences
<p>Little and often black sacks and carrier bags.</p> <p>Single items; mattresses, furniture, toys.</p> <p>Packaging – large pieces of cardboard.</p>	<p>Excess rubbish generated by overcrowding or Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs).</p> <p>Lack of understanding around disposing of rubbish and dropping rubbish off at regular points; the 'little and often' deposits of rubbish making these areas unofficial collection points such as next to a litter bin or at the street corner.</p>	<p>Transient population with a high turnover of residents and hard to reach groups with communication barriers.</p> <p>Lack of landlord / estate agent responsibility, especially when tenants move out.</p> <p>Lack of awareness that it is an offence to dump rubbish particularly as our contractors Veolia clear reported fly-tips within 24 hours.</p> <p>Poor planning design, creating lack of external storage for rubbish with houses converted into flats or HMO's for houses.</p> <p>Poor planning design, creating lack of internal storage for rubbish for flats above shops.</p> <p>Planning breaches.</p> <p>Lack of civic pride, for rented and owned properties.</p> <p>Lack of perception of the risk of being caught and issued a Fixed Penalty Notice or being prosecuted.</p>	<p>Fixed Penalty Notice issued by the local authority of £400 for small scale fly-tipping under new powers granted under the Unauthorised Deposit of Waste (Fixed Penalties) Regulations 2016.</p> <p>By giving your waste to someone else you could still face penalties of up to £5,000 if you don't check that the company or person has a licence to carry waste. You can check whether a business is licensed at https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers or email enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk</p>

Rubbish from flats above shops

Waste Type	Possible Triggers	Possible Factors	Consequences
	<p>Limited storage to store waste inside the flat.</p> <p>Lack of understanding around timed collections.</p> <p>Culture of leaving waste by litter bins and established unofficial collection points – 'little and often' rubbish deposits.</p>	<p>storage for rubbish with houses converted into flats or HMO's for houses.</p> <p>Poor planning design, creating lack of internal storage for rubbish for flats above shops.</p> <p>Planning breaches.</p> <p>Lack of civic pride, for rented and owned properties.</p> <p>Lack of perception of the risk of being caught and issued a Fixed Penalty Notice or being prosecuted.</p>	

Business rubbish from local businesses: 4%

Waste Type	Possible Triggers	Possible Factors	Consequences
Black bags and carrier bags. Packaging.	Opportunistic – low risk of being caught. Lack of understanding around timed collections.	New staff. No waste contract or underpaying for the amount of waste generated. Small quantities of waste produced and with a small profit margin some businesses take the risk of fly-tipping to cut down on costs.	Duty of care under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 includes a statutory Code of Practice. A breach can lead to a penalty of up to £5,000 if convicted in the Magistrates Court or an unlimited fine if convicted in the Crown court.

Organised criminal activity: 13%

Waste Type	Possible Triggers	Possible Factors	Consequences
Building material. Large levels of household rubbish. White goods.	Lack of awareness amongst householders of their duty to dispose of rubbish properly (duty of care) / available services. Residents do not realise that the business is acting illegally despite taking money for disposal. Using illegal companies to dispose of rubbish, includes house clearances, and waste from DIY.	Opportunistic ways of avoiding collection and disposal costs. No civic pride; not living locally to the area or Haringey, not socially linked to the area. There is a perception that they will not get caught and fined or their vehicle seized.	Reports of vehicles used for fly-tipping will be investigated by our enforcement officers. The registered owner can be traced and prosecuted. The Police have the power to seize any vehicle used for this offence. If a vehicle registered to you is used to fly-tip it can be seized and crushed and both driver and the owner of the vehicle can be prosecuted. By giving your waste to someone else you could still face penalties of up to £5,000 if you don't check that the company or person has a licence to carry waste. You can check whether a business is licensed at https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers or email enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

Section 4: Where are these fly-tips?

It is important that we understand where fly-tipping is occurring most frequently so we can target our resources in the areas affected. The work of the action plan is focused on tackling these 'hot spots'.

The map below shows that whilst fly-tipping occurs in areas all over Haringey, the corridor down Tottenham High Road has the highest levels of fly-tipping. More fly-tips also occur in West Green and in Wood Green.

Map of Haringey showing fly-tips reported in the borough during 2017/18



Section 5: Key Facts

Did you know?

Haringey spends more than £3million a year dealing with fly-tipping - money that could be spent on other vital services. This is while Haringey is facing further budget cuts in 2018/19, on top of £180 million already saved.

Haringey has raised on-the-spot fines for fly-tipping from £80 to £400, without an early payment option – this is the maximum we can legally charge. Since 2015 we have collected over £155,300 in fines.

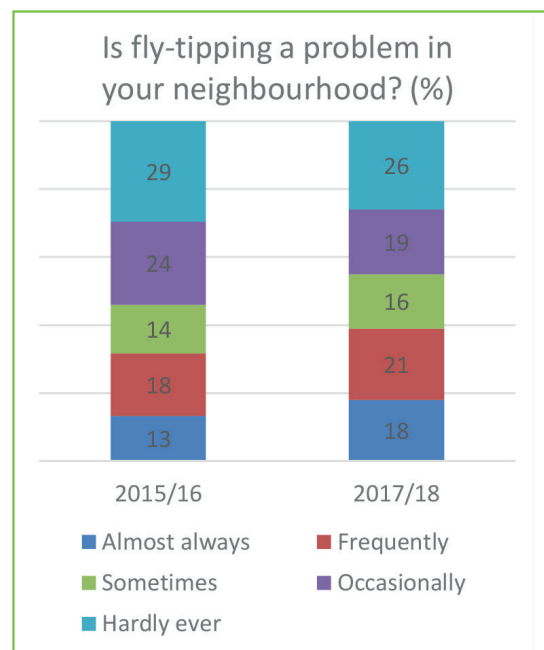
Haringey collects around 40 resident reported fly-tips per day.

More than 90% of fly-tips are found in residential areas as opposed to other areas such as industrial estates, alleyways, car parks, private land, and railways. Most fly-tips in Haringey are furniture, black bags, carrier bags and mattresses accounting for over 80% of the total number of fly-tips in the borough. There has been a steady decrease in commercial cardboard fly-tips across the borough from 10% of all fly-tips in 2015 to less than 1% in 2017.

If you give your rubbish to someone who does not have a waste carrier's licence and they dump it, the fly-tip could be traced back to you and you could be fined.

The percentage of people who state that fly-tipping is almost always or frequently a problem in their neighbourhood

has increased from 31% in 2015 to 39% in 2017/18. As awareness of fly-tipping as an issue increases, so expectations of how we work together to deal with it will also increase. Perception of fly-tipping as an issue will be a key measure (together with the reduction in the overall level of fly-tips) in determining the success of our strategy.



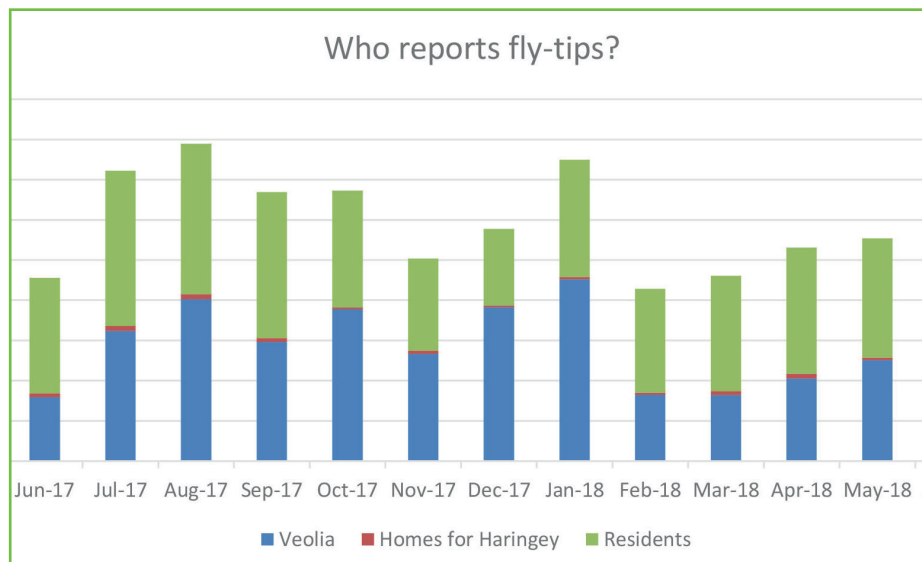
Section 6. The Role of Landlords and the Private Rented Sector

Haringey has a complex and transient population with a third of our residents living in the private rented sector. Around 16% of households have one bedroom too few resulting in overcrowding. In a number of cases this has led to too much waste being produced for the number of bins, which in turn has in some instances led to fly-tipping.

To tackle this we have introduced an additional licensing

scheme covering all Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) borough-wide and we are considering introducing a selective licensing scheme covering all privately-rented homes in the worst parts of the borough. This together with improving our working relationships with landlords will tighten up responsibilities for waste management in the private rented sector.

The number of fly-tips reported by residents is increasing as a proportion of overall reports received. This is in keeping with greater resident awareness of the issues and ease of reporting using the Love Clean Streets app and other online tools.



Note on graph data: Actual fly-tips recorded are lower than reports of fly-tips as one fly-tip may be reported many times

Section 7. No excuse for fly-tipping

There is no excuse for fly-tipping.

Every householder in Haringey is entitled to have their rubbish collected from their property by the Council.

All collections must be pre-agreed:

- ➔ In a bin or bag
- ➔ On the set day or time of collection
- ➔ Collection from a designated collection point

Bulky items e.g. those that will not fit into a bin or bag, such as furniture – can be collected but these are one-off collections and need to be pre-booked and paid for

Businesses are offered a collection service but have the right to arrange their collections with other private companies that

are legally allowed to accept waste.

This means, when a resident, landlord or business puts rubbish or bulky items out for collection outside of the agreed collection, it is fly-tipping and it is illegal. If caught the person will receive a £400 penalty fine or be prosecuted.

Section 8. What have we done so far?

Our approach is focused on three key areas:

- ➔ Early Intervention
- ➔ Preventing Reoccurrence
- ➔ Targeted Enforcement

This three-strand approach is summarised in the following table showing how we previously tackled the issue compared to the new approach set out in this strategy:

Early intervention	
OLD APPROACH	NEW APPROACH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Lack of public ownership. ➔ Poor understanding of how to dispose of waste correctly. ➔ Silo based responses to issues. ➔ Insufficient attention paid to property design for waste disposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Encourage Civic Pride. ➔ Raise awareness/education. ➔ Improved engagement/stronger partnerships with Homes for Haringey, landlords, businesses, Police and residents. ➔ Improved Planning. ➔ Improved Licensing – Private Rented Sector.

Prevent Reoccurrence	
OLD APPROACH	NEW APPROACH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Fly-tips removed but without sanctions or intelligence gathering and analysis which led to recurrence and unofficial collection points. ➔ Passive acceptance of the issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Continue to remove fly-tips quickly. ➔ Ownership and accountability to resolve fly-tip hotspots. ➔ Profile types of fly-tippers and specific actions to change this behaviour. ➔ Improved data collection. ➔ Making fly-tips easier to report.

Targeted enforcement	
OLD APPROACH	NEW APPROACH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Reactive approach. ➔ Inconsistent gathering of data and intelligence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Intelligence led. ➔ Zero tolerance. ➔ Toughest penalties. ➔ Hot spot priorities. ➔ Enforcing with key partners: residents, traders, Police, Fire Brigade.

EARLY INTERVENTION

Pride

We will encourage a sense of civic pride through our messaging and support for local groups, and act as enablers for local communities to lead and champion change around the anti- social behaviour of fly-tipping.

Build partnerships

We will build better and stronger external partnerships with our residents, local businesses, landlords, estate agents, fire brigade and the Police, along with effective internal partnerships with stakeholders such as housing improvement, planning and Homes for Haringey, to create a sense of shared responsibility for preventing fly-tipping.

Education

We will develop an education campaign working with schools and Resident's Associations to ensure that everyone knows what a fly-tip is. We will send a clear message out about responsible

waste disposal and the fact that fly-tipping is a criminal offence. In 2017/18 we carried out 23 successful prosecutions, issued 1,235 fixed penalty notices and served 369 statutory notices.

Campaigns

We have developed and put up posters informing people that fly-tipping is an offence and we have put information on our website.

We will use borough wide and localised communications campaigns that focus on Civic Pride and build on the messaging from national campaigns. These campaigns will aim to educate as to what a fly-tip is, the possible punishments for fly-tipping and what residents can do to support our efforts.

We will continue to support the Great British Spring Clean and other community clean-up initiatives by promoting events that our residents have organised on the council's networks.

Community Led

We have developed community projects with residents such as in Noel Park (Wood Green) to promote local buy-in and increase civic pride. We have done this by working closely with

residents to develop local communications and engagement events that feature local residents and their voices to promote civic pride and shift perceptions of how together we can reduce the levels of fly-tips within their community.

We will listen to residents' views as we develop our approach, communicating with them as we test campaigns and measure overall perception and satisfaction.

Landlords - Licensing

We have and continue to adopt stronger licensing processes for the rented sector and we are testing new ways of working using specialist enforcement teams for fly-tipping. We have also tested different engagement styles with landlords, management agents and estate agents.

Improving our data

To help us tackle fly-tipping we need to understand the true size and scale of the problem, which has to be driven by good data. To deliver this we have worked with Veolia and improved the way we record fly-tips. This will enable us to understand who is fly-tipping, the scale of the fly-tipping, the type of materials being fly-tipped and the subsequent actions required by the council, community and partners to deal with the problem.

Reporting Fly-Tippers

We have also improved how our residents can report evidence of a fly-tipper, and how we capture that information. This has led to intelligence led enforcement across the borough with an increase in Fixed Penalty Notices from 63 in 2015/16 to 1,235 in 2017/18.

Easy reporting

We will improve our systems to make public reporting of fly-tips as easy as possible, making sure we capture the right level of detail. An app called 'Love Clean Streets' can be downloaded from the Haringey website or your online App Store. This is a quick and easy way to report fly-tipping, and other street issues that need fixing.

Finding solutions

By understanding the root cause of a fly-tip will ensure that the right team deals with the problem. For example, if a fly-tip issue is because of overcrowding, we will raise the issue with the landlord and the appropriate services to take ownership and tackle the problem. Through problem solving with the right partners an intelligence led approach will lead to joined up solutions which make the best use of our limited resources.

TARGETED ENFORCEMENT

Designing out hotspot areas

Where possible, in hotspot areas, we will try to design out fly-tipping. For example, we have successfully trialled putting up temporary fencing or boarding up a secluded corner to stop fly-tipping taking place. This has stopped the area being fly-tipped within hours of it being cleared. We have worked with private landowners to take bins off the streets to reduce fly-tips. We will continue to put crime scene tape around fly-tips that are being investigated and aim to clear fly-tips within 24 hours after the council has finished investigating for any evidence.

Private Land

We are informing private land owners that clearing fly-tipping from private land is their responsibility. Land owners are made aware that there are penalties for fly-tipping that apply if they allow someone to fly-tip on their land. We do assist land owners with information about registered waste carriers who can clear fly-tips at a cost.

Using Intelligence

We will visibly strengthen our enforcement focus around fly-tipping, through a clear, consistent message of zero tolerance. We will make sure we have a joined-up approach across our services and we will raise the profile of our enforcement actions by publishing information about prosecutions.

We will use tools such as CCTV footage to act as a deterrent to other offenders. We will improve our policies and adopt stronger penalties against fly-tippers and our legal team have worked with the magistrates to encourage tougher fines.

We have also tested different types of enforcement tools such as Community Protection Notices under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014 and left cards when we have cleared a fly-tip at resident's homes. We have used the lessons learnt to help streamline our overall approach.

Developing partnerships

We are working closely with our partners, including the Police, to track down those responsible and take action against them.

We will continue to work with Homes for Haringey and other social landlords to enforce against fly-tippers on their land and to educate tenants about their duty to dispose of waste responsibly.

Starting to create better partnerships and benchmark how we are doing

Haringey is part of a new cross-London enforcement forum which allows the sharing of information and best practice between authorities.

We are an active member of Keep Britain Tidy and have worked with them to create a best practice approach, "Reaching the Tipping Point", to tackling fly-tipping that is reflected in this strategy. We support their #CrimeNotToCare campaign.



Fly-tipping - Hot Spots

We now target hotspots, by sending out a highly visible joint enforcement team to look at several enforcement issues at the same time e.g. fly-tipping and checking for business waste transfer contracts. Where we have evidence enforcement action will be taken against a fly-tipper and we will ensure any successful FPNs/ prosecutions are fully publicised.

Learning lessons: our new proactive approach is about constantly testing and challenging how we deliver outcomes. We will embed positive lessons learnt and mitigate against negative ones. We will continue to build on our profiling of fly-tippers - through the right profiling we can identify the right response. It will also give us the insight to test new ideas and develop persuasive business cases for investing in proven processes. We will update our action plan annually to reflect any lessons learnt.



Section 9. How will we measure our success?

Our overall measure of success will be to half the number of fly-tips from their current level within five years, from 24,000 per year to 12,000 by 2023.

We aim to reduce the number of residents who think fly-tipping is a problem in their area from 39% in 2018 to 27% in 2023.

We will develop further measures to monitor:

- ➔ Resident satisfaction with fly-tip removal
- ➔ Numbers of household related fly-tips
- ➔ Numbers of fly-tip hotspots
- ➔ Volume of resident reports
- ➔ Fixed Penalty Notices issued
- ➔ Numbers of successful prosecutions
- ➔ Overall levels of fines imposed



Haringey's Fly-tipping Strategy

ACTION PLAN

2019 to 2024



Section 10. Delivery – Annual Action Plan 2018/19

EARLY INTERVENTION

What we will do	Outcome and Output measures and targets	Responsible Team	By When	Costs/issues/learning
<p>Through our community champions, friends groups and schools we will promote civic pride and responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Provide positive messages championing a clean and safe Haringey and encourage their dissemination. ➔ Initiate a series of community action days for our hotspot areas. This will involve agreeing joint action with key partners (landlords, contractors and other public agencies such as Police or Fire where appropriate; communications with residents prior to the action days making clear the responsibilities we all have to dispose of waste correctly and the benefits of doing so. ➔ Encouraging landlords to support community clean up days; encouraging landlords to design out fly-tip hotspots; visible enforcement following clean up. ➔ Encourage responsible waste disposal through our school awareness programme. ➔ Lessons learnt from the Team Noel Park pilot. 	<p>Resident satisfaction with fly-tip removal:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 39% say fly-tipping is a problem in their neighbourhood</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2018/19: 37%</p> <p>Reduction in fly-tips:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 24,000</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2018/19: 21,200</p>	<p>Enforcement (Area Managers working with Village Managers).</p> <p>Homes for Haringey.</p> <p>Communications.</p>	<p>Four hotspots will be targeted each financial year from 2018/19 to 2022/23.</p>	<p>Costs should be contained within existing resources. Key to the success of this strand will be the active participation and cooperation of Homes for Haringey and other significant landlords. Communications must make clear residents' responsibilities for waste disposal. Landlords will be able to help communicate this. Landlords will also be encouraged to provide skips for community clean up days. These should be supported by Fire and Police as part of community engagement and arson reduction programmes. Clean up days should also be promoted through the Council's staff volunteering programme. Landlords will also be encouraged to design out fly-tip hotspots.</p>

EARLY INTERVENTION

What we will do	Outcome and Output measures and targets	Responsible Team	By When	Costs/issues/learning
<p>→ Through our communications team we will ensure that residents know it is a criminal offence to fly-tip and the consequences.</p> <p>→ Via our website, social media and Haringey People, we will provide consistent messaging about the problems caused by fly-tipping, the benefits to all of responsible waste disposal and the Council's programme of enforcement to tackle offenders.</p> <p>→ Publish information about the number of FPNs issued.</p> <p>→ Use the ideas set out in the Litter Strategy for England April 2017 and Keep Britain Tidy Report Reaching the Tipping Point continually informing residents.</p> <p>→ Use local poster campaigns (learning from those developed by Team Noel Park) and national #CrimeNotToCare campaign.</p>	<p>Resident satisfaction with fly-tip removal:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 39% say fly-tipping is a problem in their neighbourhood</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2018/19: 37%</p> <p>Reduction in fly-tips:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 24,000</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2018/19: 21,200</p> <p>Reduction in the volume of resident reports by 10%.</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 16,900 reports</p> <p>2018/19 target: 15,200 reports</p> <p>Number of communications issued:</p> <p>At least 4 publications per year (one per quarter).</p>	Communications; Waste Commissioning & Client Team	Ongoing to March 2023 and monitored quarterly to 2023.	Costs should be contained within existing budgets.

PREVENTION

What we will do	Outcome and Output measures and targets	Responsible Team	By When	Costs/issues/learning
<p>→ Working with our partners we will design out hot spots wherever possible.</p> <p>→ Install alley gates or fencing.</p> <p>→ Work with Planning Department to make sure un-adopted land is reclaimed.</p> <p>→ Work with Planning and Regeneration to ensure that new developments have enough waste disposal and hidden spaces where fly-tips can occur are designed out.</p> <p>→ Work with Homes for Haringey and other social landlords to install temporary CCTV if necessary and gate any areas where consistent fly-tips take place.</p>	<p>Resident satisfaction with fly-tip removal:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 39% say fly-tipping is a problem in their neighbourhood</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2018/19: 37%</p> <p>Reduction in fly-tips:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 24,000 reports</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2018/19: 21,200 reports</p>	<p>Enforcement (Area Managers working with Village Managers).</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>Waste Monitoring officers</p> <p>Homes for Haringey.</p>	Ongoing to March 2023.	<p>Most of our fly-tip hotspots are within larger housing developments. A certain amount of this should be designed out by actions such as relocating or improving bin stores etc. Landlords should understand the efficiencies this brings to their service (reduction in anti-social behaviour, arson etc) as well as increasing the quality of life and satisfaction for their residents. This work should be carried out in conjunction with Police Design Out Crime Advisers where possible.</p>

ENFORCEMENT				
What we will do	Outcome and Output measures and targets	Responsible Team	By When	Costs/issues/learning
<p>We will issue Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) whenever we have evidence of a fly-tipper.</p> <p>Introduce area based enforcement teams in the Council.</p> <p>Undertake proactive intelligence led enforcement to tackle the most serious and prolific offenders.</p> <p>Identify the top 10 hotspots.</p> <p>Ensure that fly-tips are cleared within 24 hours unless an investigation is taking place.</p> <p>Liaise with Veolia's village managers to ensure we are targeting the right areas.</p> <p>Use the Council App where fly-tips are reported to gain information.</p> <p>Reduce the number of fly-tips.</p>	<p>FPNs issued:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 1,235</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>2017: 1,400</p> <p>Year on year reduction in the number of fly-tips.</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 24,000</p> <p>2018/19: 21,200</p>	Enforcement (Area Managers working with Village Managers).	Ongoing to March 2023 and monitored quarterly.	This activity will be contained within existing budgets. It assumes no change in the capacity of Area Managers and Village Managers. Village Managers will be key to the speedy identification of issues to allow effective evidence gathering. They will need to work closely with Area Managers to ensure that enforcement is swift and effective.
<p>We will work with our partners to track down individuals to hold them to account.</p> <p>Through our communications and resident engagement we will encourage speedy identification of perpetrators wherever possible.</p> <p>Our zero tolerance approach will ensure a speedy response. This will provide best possible intelligence to increase the prospects of successful prosecutions.</p>	<p>Increase in successful prosecutions:</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: 23</p>	Enforcement	From July 2017 to March 2022	The success of this measure will need to be seen in the context of the preceding measures. Over time as the approaches in the strategy get established we would see the incidence and reporting of fly-tips decrease. We should look to see prosecutions as a proportion of the overall number of fly-tips increase.
Educate Magistrates about the impact of fly-tipping to assist them in imposing realistic fines. Through the Clerk of the Courts and in the presentation of our cases we will advise Magistrates of our approach and the extent of education and communication available to help ensure people can dispose of their waste correctly.	<p>Overall level of fines imposed.</p> <p>2017/18 baseline: £14,700</p> <p>2018/19 target: £16,200</p>	Enforcement and Legal.	Ongoing to March 2023	The success of this measure will need to be seen in the context of the preceding measures. Over time as the strategy begins to bite we would see the incidence and reporting of fly-tips decrease. We should look to the overall level of fines as a proportion of the overall number of fly-tips increase.

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Equality Impact Assessment Screening Tool

1	Lead officer contact details: Zoe Robertson			
2	Date: 04/03/19			
3	Summary of the proposal: Fly Tipping Strategy			
	Response to Screening Questions	Yes	No	Please explain your answer.
a) Type of proposal				
4.	Is this a new proposal or a significant change to a policy or service, including commissioned service?		No	As part of the strategy there is no significant change to the service offered to residents. The strategy is simply a change in the way that resources are deployed in an attempt to have more of an impact in specific hotspot locations.
5.	Does the proposal remove, reduce or alter a service or policy?		No	The strategy does not change any of the current services to residents. Veolia will still carry out waste collection and fly tip removal services as normal, unless in highly specific circumstances such as hotspot related actions.
6.	Will there be a restructure or significant changes in staffing arrangements? Please see the restructure pages for guidance for restructure EqlAs .		No	In the strategy's current form, we will not be employing anymore staff that are directly employed to fulfil the strategies action plan.
7.	If the service or policy is not changing, have there been any known equality issues or concerns with current provision. For example, cases of discrimination or failure to tackle inequalities in outcomes in the past?		No	There have been no known equalities issues in the past related to fly tipping.
b) Known inequalities				

8.	Could the proposal disproportionately impact on any particular communities, disadvantaged or vulnerable residents?		No	The strategy shouldn't disproportionately impact any particular communities, disadvantaged or vulnerable residents. Currently, residents from BAME communities, residents from minority religious or faith groups, and children and young people, lone parents, and those with long-term health conditions or disabilities are more likely than the borough average to live in areas affected by fly tips. Therefore, it can be predicted that the strategy will have a positive impact on these groups.
9.	Is the service targeted towards particular disadvantaged or vulnerable residents? <i>This can be a service specifically for a group, such as services for people with Learning Disabilities. It can also be a universal service but has specific measures to tackle inequalities, such as encouraging men to take up substance misuse services.</i>		No	The strategy is targeted towards the general population and not any specific group.
10.	Are there any known inequalities? For example, particular groups are not currently accessing services that they need or are more likely to suffer inequalities in outcomes, such as health outcomes.		No	There are no other known inequalities.
11	If you have answered yes to at least one question in both sections a) and b), Please complete an EqIA.			If a decision is taken not to proceed with a full EqIA, please document carefully your reasons here: <i>For example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The proposal is likely to have no/minimal impact on groups that share the protected characteristics or other disadvantaged groups</i> • <i>The service currently is effective in tackling</i>

				<p><i>inequalities and it is not changing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Any changes will not have any impact on service users, residents or staff</i>
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Report for: Cabinet on 2 April 2019

Title: Discretionary Housing Payments Policy for 2019/20

Report authorised by: Richard Grice, Director for Customers, Transformation and Resources

Lead Officer: Amelia Hadjimichael, Head of Benefits
Amelia.hadjimichael@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/Non Key Decision: Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 Each year the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) makes grants available to local authorities for Discretionary Housing Payment (DHP) purposes and a report is taken to Cabinet with an updated DHP policy to reflect the new funding allocation.
- 1.2 For 2019/20 the amount allocated to Haringey Council is £1,563,947, this is £30,398 less than the amount allocated in 2018/19 equating to a 1.9% reduction.
- 1.3 It is proposed that this £30,398 shortfall is made up.
- 1.4 The main objective of the DHP policy continues to be to prevent homelessness and to sustain tenancies, however the key changes to note are:
 - The funding amount has been updated to £1,563,947
 - The change in legislation affecting pension credit has been added.
 - Applications need to be submitted electronically online via the Council's 'My Account' system, this will ensure that all the required information is captured and supporting evidence is uploaded.
 - In exceptional circumstances we will accept printed version of the application form.
- 1.5 In 2017/18 a total of 1,890 awards were made to 986 different claimants, totalling £1.6m, the full allocation for that year.
- 1.6 In 2018/19 to date, a total of 1,608 awards have been made to 709 different claimants, totalling £1.5m
- 1.7 The following table gives a breakdown of the reasons for these awards. Whilst we cannot give any precise details on how these awards have helped individual families, anecdotal evidence shows that these groups were suffering financial hardship that could have led to them being made homeless without the support from the DHP.

	Benefit Cap	Bedroom Tax	Size Criteria	Other (including health reasons)	Total
2017/18 No. of awards	1258	156	206	270	1890
2017/18 No. of claimants	476	117	171	222	986
2018/19 No. of awards	1179	108	130	191	1608
2018/19 No. of claimants	383	76	102	148	709

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 Attacks by central government on the living standards and security of the least well off people continue to make the lives of Haringey's families on low incomes much harder. As the report notes, proposed benefit cuts due to take effect in 2019/20, including the lowered benefit cap, will significantly reduce the amount of Housing Benefit paid to households that are living in Haringey and/or in temporary accommodation. This will put significant pressure on Haringey's DHP budget in addition to the ongoing impact of previous 'welfare reform'.
- 2.2 It is clear that a 1.9% decrease in our DHP allocation will mean that there is even less funding to meet the scale of demand especially at a time when the Council's budget continues to be hit by the Government's austerity programme. Use of our DHP budget is an important means by which the Council aims to assist and protect families threatened with homelessness. We are seeking to focus on increasing financial resilience and reducing demand for crisis support, aligned with our objective of preventing homelessness and reducing our reliance on temporary accommodation. With the resources at our disposal, Haringey will ensure that the DHP policy for 2019/20 is administered in a fair and transparent way. We remain committed to doing everything we can to sustain tenancies, prevent homelessness and, where possible, ensure tenants secure more affordable accommodation.
- 2.3 We will therefore be topping up the funds available in our DHP budget to ameliorate the cut in our allocation made by central government.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet approves Haringey's Discretionary Housing Payments Policy 2019/20 (see Appendix A) as the means by which the Council will determine how the DHP funds will be allocated during the 2019/20 financial year having regard to the Equalities Screening Tool (set out in Appendix B).
- 3.2 It is recommended that Cabinet agrees to make up the £30,398 shortfall from contingency funding.

4. Reasons for Decision

- 4.1 The DHP Policy has to be reviewed and approved every year in line with the changing funding allocated by the DWP.

5. Alternative Options Considered

- 5.1 Local Authorities can allocate their own resources to top up the overall DHP budget, however due to the significant financial pressures the Council is currently under, it is proposed to only make-up the £30,398 funding reduction.

6. Background Information

- 6.1 DHPs are short-term awards administered by Local Authorities to help people with housing costs. They can play an important role in sustaining tenancies, preventing homelessness and, where needed, enabling tenants to move to more affordable accommodation. Increasingly DHPs are being given to assist those affected by welfare reform.
- 6.2 A Council's decision to award a DHP is discretionary but it must be made in accordance with the regulations which cover DHPs (the Discretionary Financial Assistance Regulations 2001) and with the ordinary principles of good decision-making i.e. administrative law. In particular, Local Authorities have a duty to act fairly, reasonably and consistently. The DHP policy should support the decision-making process, enabling fair and consistent decisions to be made across the year.

- 6.3 In 2018/19, the total DHP grant budget was £153 million, Haringey's share was £1,594,345. In 2019/20 the total DHP grant budget is £139.5 million, a reduction of £13.5 million from 2018/19. Haringey's DHP allocation for 2019/20 is £1,563,947, a reduction of £30,398. This report proposes that this £30,398 reduction is met corporately.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 7.1 The stated aims of the policy support a number of our corporate priorities, including:
- Sustaining tenancies and preventing homelessness
 - Ensuring residents can find and keep good quality employment
 - Supporting the vulnerable and elderly to live independent lives
 - Creating a fair and equal borough by tackling the underlying factors of poverty and disadvantage
 - Early help and intervention

8. Statutory Officers Comments

Assistant Director of Corporate Governance

- 8.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report.
- 8.2 The Department of Work & Pensions Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) Guidance Manual which includes the Local Authority Good Practice Guide was re issued in March 2018. This manual provides guidance and advice on good practice when a DHP is being considered.
- 8.3 The legislative framework to Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) is set out in sections 69 & 70 of the Child Support Pensions & Social Security Act 2000 and the Discretionary Financial Assistance Regulations 2001.
- 8.4 The regulations give local authorities a very broad discretion in framing a policy for administering DHPs. The authority has a discretion whether or not to make a DHP in a particular case, the amount of a payment, and the period for or in respect of which they are made. Decisions about DHPs must however be made in accordance with ordinary principles of good decision making and administrative law. There is a requirement to exercise discretion in individual cases, act fairly, reasonably and to apply a consistent approach in dealing with applicants for DHPs. Each case has to be assessed on its own merits and the policy must allow for unusual cases to receive proper consideration.
- 8.5 The discretion afforded to the Council allows for the policy to be amended when the council's priorities change.
- 8.6 In accordance with Article 7 of the DHP (Grants) Order 2001, the Council's total expenditure on DHP cannot exceed the overall cash limit of two and a half times the government contribution. To award DHP after this level has been reached would be unlawful. Any unspent DHP funding must be returned to the DWP at the end of the financial year.
- 8.7 This policy acknowledges the legal framework and the guidance, and takes account of public law duties when setting out how decisions about DHPs will be made.

Equalities

- 8.8 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not

- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 8.9 The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status apply to the first part of the duty.
- 8.10 The purpose of Discretionary Housing Payments is to support residents who are facing housing problems and are vulnerable to becoming homeless. The 2019/20 DHP Policy is largely a continuation of previous policy, though with a reduction in overall funding coming from central government there will be less funding available to award to applicants.
- 8.11 Certain protected characteristic groups are more likely to make a DHP claim, and are therefore more likely to be affected by a reduction in available funding. However, eligibility criteria are applied in every case to ensure that no protected characteristic group is unfairly impacted by the reduction in funding, and that the most vulnerable residents receive DHP funds, regardless of the group they belong to. See the attached EqIA for more information.
- 8.12 The new policy is also moving the DHP application process online for Haringey residents, with offline application forms available on request from Haringey's Customer Service Centres. This does not pose any equalities challenges, provided that the offline option is well signposted and remains easily accessible to those who do not have access to, or do not know how to use, the internet. If this is not the case, there is a risk that this could exclude some residents from applying for funds, particularly older residents and those with a disability who experience higher rates of digital exclusion.

Chief Finance Officer

- 8.13 There has been a 1.9% decrease in the 2019/20 DHP allocation to £1,563,947 as noted above. The Chief Finance Officer confirms that there is scope to meet the £30,398 from contingency funding.

9. Use of Appendices

- Appendix A – Haringey's Discretionary Housing Payments Policy 2019/20
- Appendix B – EQIA

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 10.1 N/A

Introduction and Overview

DHPs are short-term awards administered by Local Authorities using funding from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to help people with housing costs. They can play an important role in sustaining tenancies, preventing homelessness and, where needed, enabling tenants to move to more affordable accommodation. Increasingly DHPs are being given to assist those affected by welfare reform.

DHPs may cover all or part of a shortfall in a tenant's eligible rent or provide the rent-in-advance and damage deposit a tenant may need in order to secure a tenancy. DHPs may be awarded as a one-off payment and/or as a series of payments.

To qualify for a DHP, the claimant must have a rent liability, require further financial assistance with their housing costs, and be entitled to Housing Benefit or a Universal Credit Housing Costs element.

The overriding principles of Haringey's DHP scheme:

- All applications will be treated fairly and consistently and assessed on their individual merits
- The priority is to prevent homelessness and to sustain tenancies
- Applicants make a contribution to their rent shortfall, unless there is a clear reason why they cannot do so;
- All of the options available to the applicant (including, for example, reducing household expenditure, maximising income, securing employment and/or moving to alternative, less expensive accommodation) will be taken into account
- The applicant is experiencing exceptional circumstances

The following cannot be included in an application:

- Ineligible service charges
- Increases in rent that are due to outstanding rent arrears
- Certain sanctions and reductions in Benefit
- Council Tax liabilities incurred under the 2013 onwards Council Tax Reduction scheme

Haringey's DHP scheme

The expectation is that DHPs will be awarded in unusual or extreme circumstances where additional help will have a significant effect in reducing the risk of homelessness, alleviating hardship, or alleviating difficulties that may be experienced in the transition from long-term benefit dependence into work. In addition, applications will be considered against the Council's objectives of:

- Sustaining tenancies and preventing homelessness
- Safeguarding Haringey residents in their own homes
- Encouraging and sustaining people in employment
- Helping people who are trying to help themselves

- Keeping families together
- Supporting victims of domestic violence to move to a place of safety
- Supporting the vulnerable and elderly in the local community
- Helping customers through personal and difficult events
- Supporting young people in the transition to adult life
- Supporting move on from supported housing, residential settings or institutions
- Promoting good educational outcomes for children and young people
- Alleviating poverty

Conditions may be attached to a DHP award, for example requiring the claimant to participate in a training or employment programme that will improve their prospects of securing paid employment and so reduce the period that a DHP will be required for. Other conditions may be attached to the DHP to encourage behaviour change and achieve an early resolution of the claimant's difficulties.

Funding Limitations

Given the limitations of the DHP budget, the Council will give priority to DHP applications received from the following households:

Households Affected by the Benefit Cap

- Households that need to move to alternative, lower cost private rented accommodation but are working proactively, and with the Housing Needs Team, to resolve their situation
- Households that need to move to alternative, lower cost accommodation but are unable to do so immediately (for reasons of health, education or child protection)
- Homeless households that are residing in temporary accommodation (provided by, or on behalf of, Haringey Council) and have either been told, by the Council, that they will be able to remain in the accommodation / area or they are awaiting an offer of alternative temporary accommodation, procured at a lower cost
- Homeless households that are residing in temporary accommodation (provided by, or on behalf of, Haringey Council) and have been assessed, by the Council, as being particularly vulnerable and needing to remain in the area;
- Households that are living in social rented housing

Households Affected by Social Rented Sector Size Criteria

- Households that contain a person with a disability and are living in 'significantly adapted' accommodation
- Households that contain a disabled child who is unable to share a bedroom because of their severe disabilities, where regulations do not allow for the extra bedroom
- Households that contain a disabled child and are living in accommodation that has been adapted to meet the child's needs, where regulations do not allow for the extra bedroom
- Households containing someone who has a severe and persisting disability which means that they are dependent on the care and support of relatives and friends who are living in

the local community and there is no suitable accommodation available, within the local area, to which they are able to transfer

- Households whose Housing Benefit is restricted by the Size Criteria but that restriction will soon be lifted because the claimant (and their partner, if they have one) will reach the age at which they will be able to claim Pension Credit.
- Households whose Housing Benefit is restricted by the Size Criteria but that restriction will soon be lifted because one or more of their children will soon reach an age when they are not expected to share a bedroom
- Single people who are pregnant (and childless couples containing a pregnancy) who are living in a two-bedroom home but whose Housing Benefit is restricted by the Size Criteria to a one-bedroom home but that restriction will soon be lifted when the baby is born
- Households with exceptional need, which are actively and consistently engaging in seeking to downsize to accommodation that matches their need.

Assessment of applications

When deciding whether or not to award a DHP, the Council will assess each application on its merits (including considerations of equality) and take into account its objectives and areas including:

- The impact that not awarding a DHP is likely to have on the Council's finances and services, especially homelessness, social care, family support and health
- The size of any shortfall that exists between what the claimant is receiving in housing costs (from Housing Benefit or Universal Credit) and the eligible housing costs for which they are liable, together with the reasons for this shortfall
- The financial circumstances (income and expenditure, savings, capital and indebtedness) of the claimant, their partner and anyone else living in their home
- Any special needs or health and social problems that the claimant and/or their family have, and what impact these have on their housing and financial situation
- The impact that moving home and/or changing schools is likely to have on the family and the educational outcomes of any young people in the household
- The reasons why, compared to other people, the circumstances of the claimant and their family should be considered 'exceptional'
- The length of time for which a DHP is being sought
- Any steps the claimant has taken to reduce their rental liability
- The nature of any contact the claimant has had with Housing Needs Team and their engagement with their personal housing plan
- The amount of money remaining in the DHP budget
- The extent to which the claimant has complied with previous conditions.

When the Council has considered the claimant's needs and circumstances, it will decide how much to award. This may be any amount below the difference between the rental liability and payment for Housing Benefit / Universal Credit. The DHP award cannot exceed the weekly eligible rent for the claimant's home.

The award of a DHP does not guarantee that a further award will be made at a later date, even if the claimant's circumstances remain unchanged.

Claiming a DHP

A request for a DHP must be made using the DHP application form available via the My Account portal. In exceptional circumstances a written request may be accepted.

A claim for a DHP will be considered from the date a DHP is requested, but on condition that all supporting information and documentation is received by the Council within one month of that request.

If the Council requires additional information and evidence to assess the claim, it will request this from the claimant in writing, electronically or verbally (over the telephone, face to face or by visit). The claimant must provide this information and documentation within one month of the date of the request.

If the claimant fails to provide the information and documentation on time, the Council will make a decision based on any information it already holds, including the information held on its Housing Benefit computer system. More time may be allowed for some individuals, if there are exceptional circumstances.

The length of a DHP award will be based on the individual circumstances of each claimant, but will take into account the date that the tenancy and/or notice period expires.

As an award can only be made for the current financial year, any award that is made for the remainder of 2019/20 will have to be followed by a new application for the next financial year even if the claimant's circumstances remain unchanged.

Failure to meet the conditions stated in the award notification or to demonstrate a valid reason why the set conditions could not be met, will lead to the withdrawal of any DHP award.

The claimant will be notified, in writing, of the outcome of the DHP claim within 14 days of receipt of the claim and all supporting documentation, or as soon as possible after that.

If a claim is unsuccessful, the Council's decision letter will include an explanation of how the decision has been reached and details of the right of review.

If the claim is successful, the Council's decision letter will include the following:

- The reason for the award
- The amount awarded
- The period of the award
- To whom the DHP will be paid
- The claimant's duty to report any changes in circumstances
- Any conditions associated with the award

Right to request a review

As a DHP is not a payment of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit, it is not subject to the appeals process that operates under those schemes.

Claimants can request a review of a decision to refuse to award a DHP, a decision to award a reduced amount, a decision not to backdate an award for DHP or a decision to seek recovery of an overpayment of a DHP. This must be made in writing, within one month of when the notification was issued, and set out the reasons for requesting a review. A DHP Review Panel, will review all of the evidence held and will inform the claimant of the outcome within 14 days or as soon as possible after that.

The DHP Review Panel's decision will be final. In cases of alleged maladministration by the Council, the claimant should follow the Council's complaints process. If a claimant is still unhappy, they have a right to contact the Local Government Ombudsman.

Fraud

The Council is committed to tackling and preventing fraud in all its forms.

If a claimant attempts to claim a DHP by making a false declaration or providing false evidence or statements, they may have committed an offence under the Theft Act 1968. Where the Council suspects that fraud may have occurred, it will investigate the matter as appropriate and this may lead to criminal proceedings.

Debt advice

Anyone experiencing debt problems will be signposted to local debt advice agencies (including the Citizens Advice Bureau) for free, confidential, impartial advice.

Policy review

This policy will be reviewed annually and in light of any legislative changes, trends or other factors that impact on its effectiveness.

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

Stage 1 – Screening

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protected characteristics, please proceed to stage 2 and complete a full Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA).

Stage 2 – Full Equality Impact Assessment

An EqIA provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty.

When an EqIA has been undertaken, it should be submitted as an attachment/appendix to the final decision making report. This is so the decision maker (e.g. Cabinet, Committee, senior leader) can use the EqIA to help inform their final decision. The EqIA once submitted will become a public document, published alongside the minutes and record of the decision.

Please read the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Guidance before beginning the EqIA process.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

Name of proposal	Haringey's Discretionary Housing Payment Policy 2019/20
Service area	Housing Benefits
Officer completing assessment	Amelia Hadjimichael
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Lucy Fisher
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	02/04/2019
Director/Assistant Director	Mark Rudd

2. Summary of the proposal

Please outline in no more than 3 paragraphs

- *The proposal which is being assessed*
- *The key stakeholders who may be affected by the policy or proposal*
- *The decision-making route being taken*

This EQIA accompanies a report seeking to approve a policy relating to Discretionary Housing Payment (DHP) Awards for 2019/20. The DHP policy will be administered by the Council to provide financial assistance not covered by the Housing Benefit and Universal Credit regulations in order to help tenants who are at risk of homelessness, to meet their housing costs. It is therefore an additional tool to enable the Council to play an important role in helping to sustain tenancy, prevent homelessness and where applicable, by helping tenants to move to more affordable accommodation. The policy is an integral part of how the Council administers the Welfare Reform Act 2012 while at the same time ensuring that the most vulnerable are afforded effective protection and the impact on groups protected by the Equality Act are identified and mitigated.

Discretionary Housing Payments have been part of Housing Benefit administration for many years, but have taken a greater role in preventing homelessness following government Welfare Reform changes to major Housing Benefit Regulations, such as the introduction of Local Housing Allowance (Restriction on how much Housing Benefit can be paid to private tenants), the Benefit Cap (currently restricting the total amount of benefit that can be awarded to any individual to £296.35 per week for single people and £442.31 per week for others, and the Social Sector Size Criteria (otherwise known as the Bedroom Tax – a restriction on Housing Benefit for tenants of Social Landlords, who have more bedrooms than they need).

The 2019/20 policy is a continuation of previous policy. All claimants of housing benefit will be affected by this policy, therefore, all the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010 may be affected, however it is noted that some groups are more predominant in the benefits claimant population and are therefore more likely to be affected by this policy. These groups include Black and Minority ethnic groups, disabled people, pensioners, women (in particular single mothers), children in single parent households, unemployed people and homeless people / households in Temporary Accommodation.

3. What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of service users and/or staff?

Identify the main sources of evidence, both quantitative and qualitative, that supports your analysis. Please include any gaps and how you will address these

This could include, for example, data on the Council's workforce, equalities profile of service users, recent surveys, research, results of relevant consultations, Haringey Borough Profile, Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and any other sources of relevant information, local, regional or national. For restructures, please complete the restructure EqIA which is available on the HR pages.

Protected group	Service users	Staff
Sex	Service data has been used to inform this EqIA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards. For the majority of awards, this data is available broken down by sex.	Staff are not affected by this policy
Gender Reassignment	Service data has been used to inform this EqIA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards. The service does not hold data in relation to gender reassignment.	Staff are not affected by this policy
Age	Service data has been used to inform this EqIA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the majority of awards, this data is available broken down by 	Staff are not affected by this policy

	age.	
Disability	<p>Service data has been used to inform this EqlA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the majority of awards, this data is available broken down by disability. 	Staff are not affected by this policy
Race & Ethnicity	<p>Service data has been used to inform this EqlA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards.</p> <p>For the majority of awards, this data is available broken down by race & ethnicity.</p>	Staff are not affected by this policy
Sexual Orientation	<p>Service data has been used to inform this EqlA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards.</p> <p>The service does not hold data in relation to sexual orientation</p>	Staff are not affected by this policy
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	<p>Service data has been used to inform this EqlA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards.</p> <p>The service does not hold data in relation to religious belief</p>	Staff are not affected by this policy
Pregnancy & Maternity	<p>Service data has been used to inform this EqlA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards.</p> <p>The service does not hold data in relation to pregnancy and maternity</p>	Staff are not affected by this policy

Marriage and Civil Partnership	Service data has been used to inform this EqlA. Reports & Data are available to allow us to understand overall spend, to categorise award spend in terms of eligibility, and to identify who receives awards. The service does not hold data in relation to marriage and civil partnership	Staff re not affected by this policy
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Outline the key findings of your data analysis. Which groups are disproportionately affected by the proposal? How does this compare with the impact on wider service users and/or the borough's demographic profile? Have any inequalities been identified?

Explain how you will overcome this within the proposal.

Further information on how to do data analysis can be found in the guidance.

Sex

- Both sexes will continue to be subject to the same eligibility criteria and both will see the same overall impact of the reduced funding levels.
- The majority of claimants who will be affected are female, in particular lone female parents who are a predominant group of Housing Benefit claimants.
- Single males are also an impacted group as they are more likely to have unsettled lifestyles and live in expensive private sector accommodation which cannot always be funded purely on Housing Benefit and as such a rent top-up is requested from the DHP budget.
- Reduced funds in the DHP budget for 2019-20 means that these groups may be more likely to be affected by restricted amounts of DHP funding being awarded. They will be financially impacted and this could have a direct impact on their ability to remain in their current home, and/or on their disposable income
- Female claimants will continue to be signposted to the various appropriate women specific employment and skills development initiatives in the borough, in addition to generic programmes to help people into work e.g. Haringey Adult Learning Services (HALS) and the College of North East London (CONEL)
- Where appropriate there will continue to be targeted signposting in place for local groups offering support that is gender specific, via The Bridge Renewal Trust, Haringey Council's Strategic Partner for the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS)
- All groups impacted by the Benefit CAP will continue to have targeted support offered to them in terms of housing, childcare and training opportunities.

Gender Reassignment

- Housing Benefit applicants do not have to provide any details relating to gender reassignment. There is no evidence to suggest that gender reassignment has been a relevant factor in awarding DHPs nor will it be in the future

Age

- Housing Benefit is restricted for single claimants aged under 35 who rent from a private landlord. Their benefit is restricted to the rate allowed for shared accommodation. As such they are more likely to claim additional funds from DHP.
- Older people (though not pensioners who are exempt) are more likely to be impacted by restrictions under Size Criteria rules as they may be living in the former family home and have more bedrooms than it is deemed necessary. This group are also likely to make claims for additional funds as a result of a restriction on their benefit.
- Restricted funds in the DHP budget for 2019-20 means that these groups are more likely to be affected by restricted amounts of DHP funding being awarded. They will be financially impacted and

this could have a direct impact on their ability to remain in their current home, and/or on their disposable income

- It is recognised that certain people may find it difficult to find work due to their age; they will continue to be signposted to employment and re-skilling programmes that provide targeted support to find work. These include focused training provided by Haringey Adult Learning Services, CONEL and other Haringey based providers.
- Where people have been affected by multiple welfare reform changes (such as the CAP and the Size Criteria changes) they will continue to receive individual assistance including 121 interviews with colleagues from Housing Services and JobCentrePlus and direct referrals to support providers such as Citizens Advice Haringey or through The Bridge Renewal Trust, Haringey Council's Strategic Partner for the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS)

Disability

- People with disabilities are more likely to live on low incomes and be more likely to request assistance from the DHP budget
- Restricted funds in the DHP budget for 2019-20 means that people with a disability will be more likely to be affected by restricted amounts of DHP funding being awarded. They will be financially impacted and this could have a direct impact on their ability to remain in their current home, and/or on their disposable income
- Where restrictions are in place and yet there is a care need for an additional bedroom, applications are carefully considered.
- It is recognised that this group may find it difficult to find work and as such are supported appropriately in terms of employment and re-skilling programmes.

Race & Ethnicity

- Of those who have declared their ethnicity, evidence held suggests that people from minority ethnic groups are more likely to live on low incomes and more likely to request assistance from the DHP budget.
- Restricted funds in the DHP budget for 2019-20 therefore means that people from minority ethnic groups will be more likely to be affected by restricted amounts of DHP funds being awarded. They will be financially impacted and this could have a direct impact on their ability to remain in their current home, and/or on their disposable income
- Claimants will continue to be signposted to employment and skills training programmes to enhance employment opportunities, especially in the east of the Borough where there is a high concentration of BMEs and high levels of deprivation.
- Relationships have been built with local JobCentrePlus sites where claimants can receive information about opportunities relating to both employment and skills development. There is also access to budgeting loans to help with any work-related costs (such as clothing or equipment). These will continue going forward

Marriage & Civil Partnership

- Housing Benefit applicants do not have to provide any details relating to marriage and civil partnership. The impact is unknown due to insufficient data.

Sexual Orientation

- Housing Benefit applicants do not have to provide any details relating to sexual orientation. The impact is unknown due to insufficient data.

Religion or Belief (or No Belief)

- Housing Benefit applicants do not have to provide any details relating to religious belief. The impact is unknown due to insufficient data.

Pregnancy & Maternity

- We do not collect information about claimants' maternity status so the full impact on this

characteristic is not known, however we have used the data we hold to make a consideration of the impact. It is estimated that within the Housing Benefit group, pregnant women are more likely to live on low incomes and require larger accommodation, as such they are more likely to request assistance from the DHP budget.

- Restricted funds in the DHP budget for 2019-20 means that this group will be more likely to be affected by restricted amounts of DHP funds being awarded. They will be financially impacted and this could have a direct impact on their ability to remain in their current home, and/or on their disposable income
- Where appropriate there will continue to be targeted signposting in place for those needing support with children through Children's Centres, The Bridge Renewal Trust, Haringey Council's Strategic Partner for the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) and referrals to the Sure Start Maternity Grant department of the DWP.
- In addition claimants can be signposted to the following:
 - The Government's "Healthy Start" scheme which provides vouchers to pregnant women and those with children under four, they can be exchanged for food, fruit and formula milk.
 - Haringey has a number of Children's Centres located across the borough bringing together a range of services such as childcare, family support, health and education and information on local services.
 - Women who are pregnant or on maternity leave are unable to work for a set period of time and are likely to be in receipt of statutory maternity pay which may help to supplement their income.

4. a) How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff?

Please outline which groups you may target and how you will have targeted them

Further information on consultation is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance

The service does not propose to consult on the continuation of the DHP Policy.

This year minor wording changes have been made in relation to:

- Couples making a new claim, where one is over the pension credit qualifying age, will have to claim universal credit instead of pension credit until the younger partner also reaches pension credit qualifying age.
- A request for a DHP must be made using the DHP application form available via the My Account portal. In exceptional circumstances we will consider a written request if appropriate.

It is not envisaged that these changes will have any adverse impact on people with protected groups of residents and service users.

The DHP application forms are available in print format for non-internet users.

4. b) Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics

Explain how will the consultation's findings will shape and inform your proposal and the decision making process, and any modifications made?

Consultation has not taken place in relation to changes to this policy.

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5. What is the likely impact of the proposal on groups of service users and/or staff that share the protected characteristics?

Please explain the likely differential impact on each of the 9 equality strands, whether positive or negative. Where it is anticipated there will be no impact from the proposal, please outline the evidence that supports this conclusion.

Further information on assessing impact on different groups is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance

1. Sex (Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)

There is a larger proportion of female applicants than male applicants, meaning that females are more likely to be impacted by a reduction in available DHP funding. However, the same eligibility criteria will be applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative	x	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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2. Gender reassignment (Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)

Data on gender reassignment is not collected among claimants. There is no data to suggest that there will be a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic group, however this group is over-represented among rough sleepers, and the service will ensure that the same eligibility criteria is applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on this group

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	x	Unknown Impact	
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3. Age (Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)

Those aged 35 and below, as well as older people (up to the age of 65) are more likely to be claimants, and are therefore more likely to be affected by the reduction in available DHP funding. However, the same eligibility criteria will be applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative	x	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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4. Disability (Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)

Those who have a disability are more likely to be claimants, and are therefore more likely to be affected by the reduction in available DHP funding. However, the same eligibility criteria will be applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative	x	Neutral		Unknown	
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				impact		Impact	
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5. Race and ethnicity *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Those from an ethnic minority are more likely to be claimants, and are therefore more likely to be affected by the reduction in available DHP funding. However, the same eligibility criteria will be applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative	x	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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6. Sexual orientation *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Data on sexual orientation is not collected among claimants. There is no data to suggest that there will be a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic group, however this group is over-represented among rough sleepers, and the service will ensure that the same eligibility criteria is applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on this group

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	x	Unknown Impact	
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7. Religion or belief (or no belief) *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Data on religion or belief is not collected among claimants. There is no data to suggest that there will be a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic group, but this will be revisited if any data emerges to suggest this is not the case.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	x	Unknown Impact	
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8. Pregnancy and maternity *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Pregnant women are more likely to claim DHP, meaning that this group is more likely to be impacted by a reduction in available DHP funding. However, the same eligibility criteria will be applied in all cases, to minimise any disproportionately negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative	x	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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9. Marriage and Civil Partnership *(Consideration is only needed to ensure there is no discrimination between people in a marriage and people in a civil partnership)*

Data on marriage and civil partnership is not collected among claimants. There is no data to suggest that there will be a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic group, but this will be revisited if any data emerges to suggest this is not the case.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	x	Unknown Impact	
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10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

The minor changes to this policy are not expected to have an adverse impact on groups that cross two or more equality strands.

The policy changes that have occurred this year are not expected to significantly impact on the operation of the policy.

Outline the overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?

This includes:

- a) Remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons protected under the Equality Act
- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons protected under the Equality Act that are different from the needs of other groups
- c) Encourage persons protected under the Equality Act to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low
- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?

The funding of Discretionary Housing Payments from Government, gave Haringey £1,594,345 to spend in 2018/19. For 2019/20 this reduces to £1,563,947, a reduction of £30,398.

The Council will have to be considerate of policy when deciding which applications to award. Officers will do this by assessing the exceptionality of the application, the severity of the financial circumstances of the applicant, the likely timeframe that DHP will be needed by the applicant and the steps being taken by the applicant to resolve their financial problems. We will also make use of available resources to signpost applicants to sources of further assistance, which may for example help them find employment, or better paid employment, or assist them with finding cheaper accommodation, and therefore be less reliant on the need to receive financial assistance from Discretionary Housing Payments.

The reduced funds may lead to reduced values of awards, reduced length of awards, and more comprehensive assessment of whether conditions set against awards have been met, when it comes to renewing awards. This would not be expected to impact or discriminate disproportionately towards any particular group of people with protected characteristics.

People from groups with protected characteristics are most likely to benefit from the DHP as a whole, as they are most likely to be affected by welfare reforms and be on the lowest incomes. This policy reduces the risk of people from groups with protected characteristics being evicted, and advances their prospects of retaining their homes and local connections.

By working with people who receive Discretionary Housing Payments to improve their circumstances, the Council aims to meet its objectives to reduce poverty and deprivation.

6. a) What changes if any do you plan to make to your proposal as a result of the Equality Impact Assessment?

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

Outcome	Y/N
No major change to the proposal: the EqlA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. <u>If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable</u>	

to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them.		
Adjust the proposal: the EqlA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly <u>set out below</u> the key adjustments you plan to make to the policy. If there are any adverse impacts you cannot mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below		
Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision.		
6 b) Summarise the specific actions you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty		
Impact and which protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer
Will affect all characteristics Reduced funds May need to pay less or award for shorter periods	Monitor closely and encourage people to engage better with support services.	Amelia Hadjimichael
		Next 12 months
Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen as a result of the proposal but it is not possible to mitigate them. Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate them.		
6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:		
The Council will continue throughout 2019/20 to monitor successful and unsuccessful awards against protected characteristics, to ensure that no group (where data is available) is more affected than any other.		

EqlA approved by (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date
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8. Publication <i>Please ensure the completed EqlA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.</i>

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EqlA process.

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Report for: Cabinet 2nd April 2019

Title: **Consultation on** Haringey's Draft Air Quality Action Plan 2019-24

Report authorised by: Stephen McDonnell – Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods

Lead Officer: **Felicia Ekemezuma – Commercial Environmental Health, Pollution and Trading Standards Manager**
Felicia.ekemezuma@haringey.gov.uk
0208 489 5153

Ward(s) affected: All

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision: Key decision**

1. Issue Under Consideration

- 1.1 Haringey is required to have an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) as part of the Council's duty to manage local air quality. The AQAP sets out the commitment and actions Haringey will take to improve air quality between 2019 and 2024.
- 1.2 A draft AQAP has been developed to meet these requirements (Appendix A).
- 1.3 Haringey is required by Schedule 11 of the Environment Act 1995 to consult on the AQAP with a range of persons and organisations.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. This report is about the Council's current and future ambition to reduce air pollution. As with much of London, improving air quality is a key priority in Haringey because of the negative effect it has on our residents, particularly older, disabled residents and our children. We are committed to ensuring that our residents' health is protected.
- 2.2. The air quality agenda affects all aspects of the Council's work and our activities go hand in hand with our commitments to combatting climate change, developing and extending walking, cycling and the wider use of public transport. It also discourages the use of cars except where this is an access solution to older and disabled people. We have already taken steps to improve air quality in Haringey and are specifically targeting the air quality around schools with our healthy schools' initiatives. We will continue to work together with our partners to reduce the exposure of residents and visitors in Haringey to poor air quality.
- 2.3. We will encourage everyone to have their say on the draft AQAP via our public consultation. This feedback will inform the final plan, which will be submitted to Cabinet later in November 2019.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 Cabinet are asked to agree to consult on the draft AQAP 2019-24 in Appendix A in accordance with the consultation plan in Appendix B.

4 Reasons for Decision

- 4.1. Similar to other London Boroughs, Haringey was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2001, due to air quality levels for two key pollutants - Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and fine particulates (PM's) exceeding statutory limits.
- 4.2. Under Part 4 of the Environment Act 1995 Haringey is required to provide an AQAP to address the areas of poor air quality identified within the AQMA.
- 4.3. NO₂ is created when fuel is burnt and the main sources have been combustion engines, heating plant and construction plant/vehicles.
- 4.4. PM10 is made up from a variety of substances i.e. soot, dust and secondary particles formed by the reaction of other pollutants in the air. The main sources of particulate matter are combustion engines, biomass heating plant (wood fuelled), brake and tyre wear, construction activity/plant and HGV's.
- 4.5. There is strong evidence that NO₂ and PM's are harmful to health in a following way:
- **Short term exposure:** - is associated with worsening symptoms of pre-existing lung disease and asthma, as well as increased risk of cardiovascular events such as myocardial infarctions and stroke;
 - **Long term exposure:** - is associated with an increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease and cancer, reduced lung function for both children and adults and low birth weights (higher risk of complications);
 - **Vulnerable Groups** – age, the very young and old are high risk groups as well as those with pre-existing conditions i.e. diabetes, respiratory disease and obesity. Poor diet, deprivation and proximity to pollution sources also have an impact on health inequalities.
- 4.6. The draft Haringey AQAP 2019-24 will replace the previous plan which ran from 2011-18. When preparing the AQAP, the Council has a statutory duty to consult with a range of bodies, including the Mayor of London.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1. The development of an AQAP is a statutory requirement and therefore there are no alternative options. Consultation is also a statutory requirement, however there is no specified period for consultation in the statute. 8 weeks has been selected as a reasonable time to carry out detailed consultation.

6. Background information

- 6.1. Haringey's AQAP Action Plan has been developed with consideration to both Haringey's Corporate Plan (2015-18) and the key themes of the Borough Plan 2019-23 priorities. It is a legal requirement for Local Authorities to work towards the air quality objectives under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and relevant regulations made under that Act. The Council is expected to meet the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management statutory process¹.
- 6.2. The draft AQAP outlines how Haringey will effectively use local levers to tackle air quality issues within its control and lead by example. It is recognised that there are many air quality policy areas that are outside of the Council's influence (such as EU standards, national vehicle taxation policy, taxis and buses). We will continue to work with and lobby regional and central government on such policies and issues. The draft plan was written in collaboration with and has been approved by all the relevant internal stakeholders including the Directors of Development Management, Transport Planning, Public Health, Environment and Neighbourhoods.
- 6.3. In addition, eight air quality workshops for Council Officers, Councillors, local community groups, residents and the general public meeting were carried out in 2017. The community workshops and public meeting were held specifically to capture ideas and public opinions. Feedback from all workshops were used to inform the draft AQAP 2019-2024.
- 6.4. The draft AQAP sets out 25 actions and commitments which detail the work it is proposing the Council would do to improve air quality over the next five years.
- 6.5. The plan references policies and strategies across the Council including:
- Haringey Transport Strategy
 - Haringey Carbon Reduction Strategy
 - Haringey Development Plan

¹ LLAQM Policy and Technical Guidance. <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-boroughs>

7. Statutory and Public Consultation

- 7.1. When preparing the AQAP, the Council has a statutory duty to consult with a range of bodies. The consultation period is not defined in the statute, but as a key policy, a minimum consultation period of 8 weeks is normally used by the Council. Other councils have consulted on their Air Quality Action Plans for between 4 and 12 weeks.
- 7.2. The Council has the discretion as to what form the consultation will take. It is proposed to use an online questionnaire, which will also be available in accessible formats. During the consultation period it is proposed three community events to provide opportunities for further stakeholder engagement. (Further details of the proposed consultation are contained in the Consultation Plan in Appendix B)
- 7.3. The Mayor of London is a key statutory consultee and should approve the final AQAP prior to publication. In addition, the Council must consult:
- the Secretary of State;
 - the Environment Agency;
 - Transport for London (who will provide a joint response with the Mayor of London);
 - all neighbouring boroughs and/or neighbouring district and county councils;
 - other public authorities as the borough considers appropriate;
 - bodies representing local business interests and
 - other persons/ organisations as considered appropriate.
- 7.4. Comments received during the statutory consultation will be collated and incorporated into a final AQAP 2019-2024 for Cabinet to consider.
- 7.5. Cabinet are asked to note that the findings of the consultation will inform the final equality impact assessment and AQAP that will be put to Cabinet to consider in November 2019.

8. Timetable

- Cabinet consideration of the proposal to consult on draft AQAP 2019.
- 8 weeks consultation May – mid July 2019.
- Amendment and Final Draft – end of July 2019
- Cabinet consideration of the final AQAP November 2019.

9. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 9.1. The draft AQAP aligns with the Borough Plan vision and objectives to actively manage and drive improvements in air quality across the borough. Improving air quality and reducing exposure to pollutants contributes to positive outcomes across all the key priorities:

Priority 1 - Housing - a safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances,

Priority 2 - People - our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential,

Priority 3 - Place - a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green,

Priority 4 - Economy - a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive and

Priority 5 - Your Council - the way the council works.

The Borough Plan also publishes Equality Principles, Partner Statements and Key Pledges for our relationships with Residents, Business and the Voluntary and Community Sector.

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

11. Finance

11.1 This report recommends of the adoption of the draft Air Quality Action Plan 2019-2024 and to proceed with the consultation on that plan.

11.2 There are no direct cost implications for this decision and any existing agreed actions will be funded from existing agreed budgets.

11.3 Officers will continue to identify external funding sources and where appropriate use of s106 funding to deliver the outcomes outlined in the action plan.

11.4 The monitoring of the financial expenditure for agreed capital and revenue projects supporting these strategies will be included in the regular council wide monitoring procedures.

12. Procurement

12.1 Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report and that the report does not refer to a specific procurement.

12.2 Strategic Procurement will work with service to deliver the Air Quality Action Plan to ensure appropriate inclusion within future procurement requirements and policy.

13. Legal

13.1 Air quality standards and objectives are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000. The Council has a duty to review the quality of air within their area under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.

13.2 Where the relevant standards and objectives are not being met, the Council has a duty to designate an air quality management area and prepare an action plan.

- 13.3 The action plan must include the time(s) within which the Council proposes to implement its measures and include proposals submitted by the Mayor of London for the exercise of the Mayor's powers.
- 13.4 Where preparing an action plan, the Council must consult the Mayor of London, the Secretary of State, the Environment Agency, the Highway Authorities for the area, neighbouring local authorities, appropriate public authorities exercising functions in the vicinity, bodies representing local business interests, and other bodies or organisations as considered appropriate.
- 13.5 The Council must have regard to the guidance issued by the Mayor of London. The Mayor of London also has broad powers to direct the Council to take action in respect of air quality, and the Council must comply with any such direction.
- 13.6 The Mayor of London expects action plans to be updated at least every 5 years.

14. Equality

- 14.1 The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 14.2. The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/belief, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status apply to the first part of the duty.
- 14.3. Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts and it is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. There is a strong association between air pollution and equalities issues. It particularly affects the most vulnerable in society, including children and older people, and those with long-term health conditions. Moreover, areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas, in which BAME communities constitute a relatively high proportion of the resident population
- 14.4. The Air Quality Action Plan will improve outcomes for individuals and groups who share protected characteristics including age, race and ethnicity, and disability. By taking action to mitigate the effects of air pollution, the Council is working to address a known inequality in terms of environmental quality.
- 14.5. An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken to support the draft Haringey Air Quality Action Plan. The Assessment provides further details on

how the strategy will support work to tackle inequalities, such as those relating to health in Haringey. (See appendix C)

15. Use of Appendices

- Appendix A – Draft Air Quality Action Plan 2019-24
- Appendix B – Consultation Plan
- Appendix C - EQIP

16. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- **London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM) Policy Guidance 2016**
- www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-boroughs

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London Borough of Haringey



Air Quality Action Plan 2019-2024

London Borough of Haringey Air Quality Action Plan 2019-2024

SUMMARY

This Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) has been produced as part of our duty to London Local Air Quality Management. It outlines the action we will take to improve air quality in London Borough of Haringey (Haringey) between 2019-2024.

This action plan replaces the previous action plan, which ran from 2010-2018. Highlights of successful projects delivered through the past action plan include:

- employment of an Air Quality Apprentice to deliver awareness raising exercises and smarter travel initiatives in schools;
- employment of a shared Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) Enforcement Officer to enforce planning conditions;
- delivery of internal and public workshops to increase knowledge about the causes and effects of air quality with actions to improve it
- Work with Development Management to ensure that the air quality impacts upon new developments are appropriately assessed and mitigated.
- Public transport improvements and cycling/walking infrastructure are being delivered via the Local Implementation Plan (LIP).

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts; it is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas^{1,2}.

The annual health costs to society of the impacts of air pollution in the UK is estimated to be roughly £15 billion³. Haringey is committed to reducing the exposure of people in the Borough to poor air quality in order to improve health.

We have developed actions that can be considered under seven broad topics:

- **Monitoring and other core statutory duties:** maintaining monitoring networks is critical for understanding where pollution is most acute, and what measures are effective to reduce pollution. There are also a number of other very important statutory duties undertaken by boroughs, which form the basis of action to improve pollution;
- **Emissions from developments and buildings:** emissions from buildings account for about 15% of the Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) emissions across London so are important in affecting Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) concentrations;
- **Public health and awareness raising:** increasing awareness can drive behavioural change to lower emissions as well as to reduce exposure to air pollution;
- **Delivery servicing and freight:** vehicles delivering goods and services are usually light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles with high primary NO₂ emissions;

¹ Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010.

² Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006.

³ Defra. Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, March 2010

- **Borough fleet actions:** our fleet includes light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as mini buses and refuse collection vehicles with high primary NO₂ emissions. Tackling our own fleet means we will be leading by example;
- **Localised solutions:** these seek to improve the environment of neighbourhoods through a combination of measures; and
- **Cleaner transport:** road transport is the main source of air pollution in London. We need to incentivise a change to walking, cycling and ultra-low emission vehicles (such as electric) as far as possible.

Within the above categories the Greater London Authority (GLA) have identified 9 key priorities that all London Boroughs should be focussing on in addition to other air quality measures. Our priorities are summarised as follows:

1. Enforcing the Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) Low Emission Zone.
2. Promoting and enforcing Smoke Control Zones.
3. Promoting and delivering energy efficiency retrofitting projects in workplaces and homes.
4. Supporting alerts services such as Airtex and promoting the Mayor's air pollution forecasts.
5. Reducing pollution in and around schools and extending school audits to other schools in polluted areas.
6. Installing Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) infrastructure.
7. Improving walking and cycling infrastructure: we will build on the work already undertaken in relation to encouraging cycling and walking.
8. Regular Car Free days/temporary road closures in high footfall areas.
9. Reducing emissions from Council fleets

To achieve these priorities and actions we will work in partnership across the Council with neighbouring authorities and with partners such as the GLA to effectively use the following local levers to tackle air quality issues within our control including:

- i. delivering transport projects through the Local Implementation Plan (LIP).
- ii. implement joint working with public health professionals.
- iii. to continue to utilise the planning system to drive the air quality agenda via conditions and enforcement where appropriate.
- iv. to encourage the use of lower emission vehicles by the Council, businesses and residents.
- v. measures at a wider scale and investigate options to make efficient use of resources by delivering joint actions, such as the London wide NRMM and Idling projects.

We have worked hard to engage with stakeholders and communities who can make a difference to air quality in the borough. We would like to thank all those who have worked with us in the past and we look forward to continued partnership (as well with new partners) as we deliver this new action plan over the coming years.

We recognise that there are a large number of air quality policy areas that are outside of our influence (such as Euro standards, national vehicle taxation policy, taxis and buses), and so we will continue to work with and lobby regional and central government on issues beyond Haringey's influence.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMMITMENT

This AQAP was prepared by the Haringey Council's Regulatory Services – Pollution Team with the support and agreement of the following officers and departments:

Role/Team/Department	Officer Name
Pollution Officer- Lead	Dr Eliane Foteu Madio
Sustainable Transport Group Manager	Peter Boddy
Transport Planner	Neil Goldberg
Active Travel and Health Officer/Smarter Travel	Keeble Andrea
Head of Carbon Management	Joe Baker
Health in All Policies Officer	Marlene D'Aguilar
Commercial Environmental Health Manager	Felicia Ekemezuma
Commissioning Manager - Active Communities	Robertson Zoe
Regulatory Services Manager, Community Safety & Enforcement	Gavin Douglas
Regeneration Manager	Emily Read
Community Safety, Enforcement & Waste Manager, Commissioning & Client	Kershaw Ian
Strategic Procurement	Michael Molony
Assistant Director of Planning	Emma Williamson
Director of Public Health	Will Maimaris

This AQAP has been approved by:

Name of Council member	Name	e-signatures	Date
Interim Director of Public Health	Will Maimaris	To be signed following final reviews prior to external consultation.	TBC
Assistant Director of Planning	Emma Williamson	As above noted,	As above noted,
Director of Environment & Neighbourhoods, Environment & Neighbourhoods	Stephen McDonnell	As above noted,	As above noted,

This AQAP will be subject to an annual review, appraisal of progress and reporting to Directors of Planning, Public Health and Environment & Neighbourhoods. Progress each year will be reported in the Annual Status Reports produced by Haringey Council, as part of our statutory London Local Air Quality Management duties.

If you have any comments on this AQAP please send them to Lead Officer - Pollution at:

Pollution, 1st Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ, Email: Pollution@haringey.gov.uk or Telephone. 0208 489 5439/ 0781 6339 193

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Abbreviations

AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
BEB	Buildings Emission Benchmark
CAB	Cleaner Air Borough
CAZ	Central Activity Zone
EV	Electric Vehicle
GLA	Greater London Authority
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LLAQM	London Local Air Quality Management
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 micron in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 micron in diameter
TEB	Transport Emissions Benchmark
TfL	Transport for London

Foreword

Please find below a joint statement of intent to work together to deliver the shared aims of improving air pollution from the undersigned Cabinet Member and comments from other local organisations or networks that are playing a significant role in air quality.

We are pleased to present Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan setting out measures to improve air quality in Haringey between 2019 and 2024. This Action Plan replaces the Council's second plan 2010-18, published in 2011.

Haringey is committed to making the borough a better place to live and work. Air quality affects everyone living and working in the borough and is therefore an integral part of this vision.

A number of initiatives are already in place to improve air quality both London-wide and at a local level and these are already working well. We will build on these initiatives to further encourage active travel, implementation of transport improvements, reduced emissions from new developments and reduced exposure for residents.

This Action Plan sets out how we will work together towards meeting national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and PM10. We cannot achieve this alone, and we will be taking a partnership approach both across Haringey and with the adjoining boroughs.

Haringey has been awarded Cleaner Air Borough Status, which means that criteria under the following 6 themes must be met: political leadership; taking action; leading by example; using the planning system; informing the public and integrating air quality into the public health system. This Action Plan contributes to achieving these criteria and to ensuring that Haringey retains its Cleaner Air Borough **status**.

Name of Council member	Name	e-signatures	Date
Cabinet Member for Environment	Councillor Hearn	To be signed on following final reviews prior to external consultation	TBC
Interim Director of Public Health	Will Maimaris	As above noted	As above noted
Assistant Director of Planning	Emma Williamson	As above noted	As above noted
Director of Environment & Neighbourhoods,	Stephen McDonnell	As above noted	As above noted

Below are some brief comments from local organisations and networks that have played a significant role in air quality: TBC

Introduction

This report outlines the actions that Haringey will deliver between 2019-2024 in order to reduce concentrations of pollution, and exposure to pollution; thereby positively impacting on the health and quality of life of residents and visitors to the borough.

It has been developed in recognition of the legal requirement on the Local Authority to work towards air quality objectives under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and relevant regulations made under that part. It also meets the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management statutory process⁴.

1. Summary of current air quality in Haringey Council

The UK Air Quality Strategy (AQS), released in July 2007, provides the overarching strategic framework for air quality management in the UK and contains national air quality standards and objectives established by the Government to protect human health. The AQS objectives take into account EU Directives that set limit values which member states are legally required to achieve by their target dates.

Haringey is meeting all of the national AQS objectives other than for the gas Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). Haringey is meeting the current objectives for Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) but as this pollutant is damaging to health at any level, this remains a pollutant of concern.

LAEI model provides mapped annual mean NO_x, NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations on a 20m x 20m basis for the whole of London from a base-year of 2013 for 2020, 2025 and 2030. The LAEI uses air pollution emission estimates from a wide range of sources including transport (including agriculture and long-range), industrial, domestic and commercial combustion, using the most up-to-date activity data, emission factors and projection factors.

Figure 1 shows the 2013 LAEI baseline annual mean NO₂ concentrations in Haringey. The changes in colours show how the pollution gradient changes, with distance, away from the heavier traffic.

The map shows that much of the borough has pollution levels below the target limit. The highest concentrations of NO₂ which breach the legal limits are found on the busiest main roads in the borough however pollution levels quickly reduce with distance from the pollution source.

⁴ LLAQM Policy and Technical Guidance. <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-boroughs>

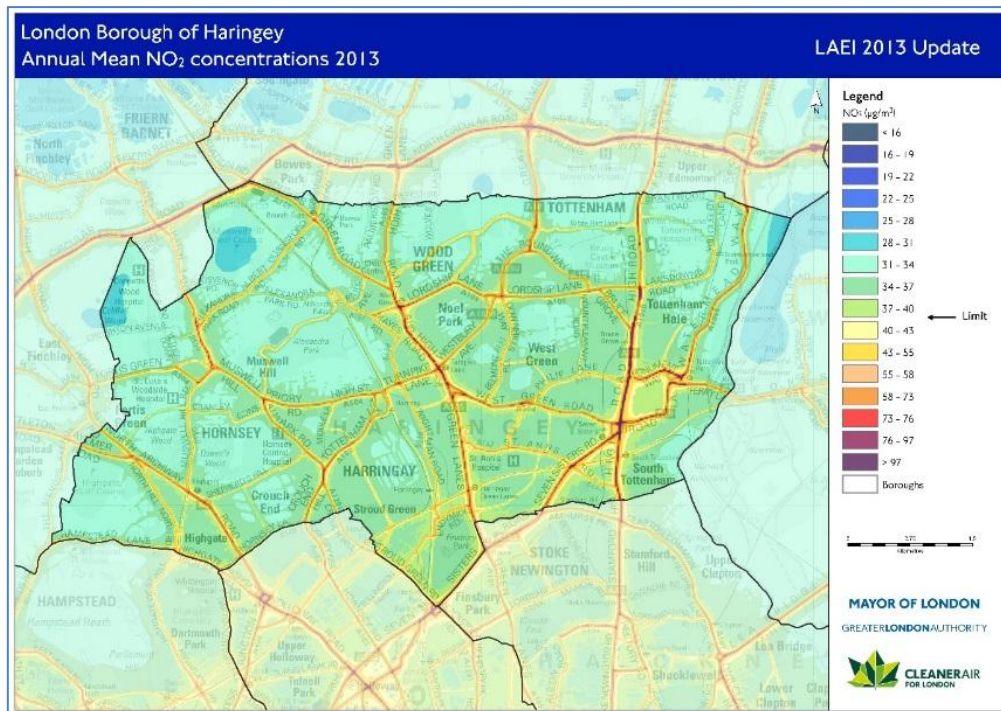


Figure 1 Modelled map of annual mean NO₂ concentrations (from the LAEI 2013)

Figure 2 shows the 2013 LAEI baseline annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations in Haringey. Similarly, the contours (changes in colours) show how the pollution gradient changes, with distance, away from the heavier traffic. The concentrations PM₁₀ are generally low and below the recommended limit with the exception of major road where heavy traffic is expected.

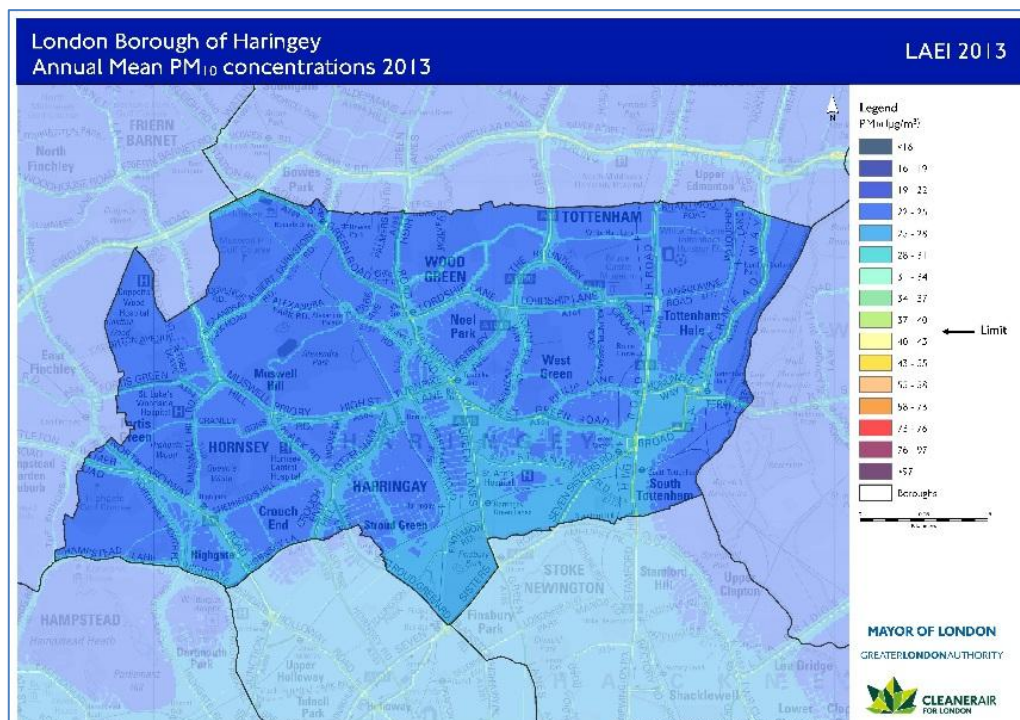


Figure 2 Modelled map of annual mean PM₁₀ (from the LAEI 2013)

Figure 3 shows the 2013 LAEI baseline annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations in Haringey. There is no evidence that there is any safe level for PM_{2.5}. They are small enough that

they penetrate deeply into the lungs and get stuck there, then cause negative impacts to human health. The map shows that higher concentrations of PM_{2.5} are recorded on major roads where heavy traffic occur.

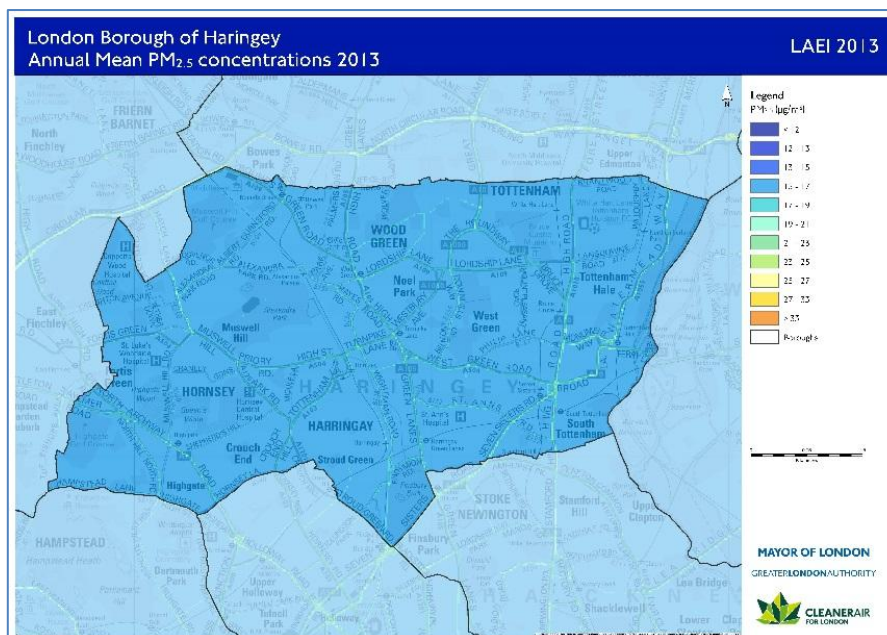


Figure 3 Modelled map of annual mean PM_{2.5} (from the LAEI 2013)

1.1. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and Focus Areas

Haringey was declared an Air Quality Management Area in 2001.

The AQMA declared for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂; annual mean objective) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀; 24-Hour mean objective), as both pollutants failed to meet the relevant air quality objectives. For PM₁₀, air quality objectives are now largely being achieved, but there are still widespread exceedances of NO₂, particularly along busy and congested roads. Haringey also has a formal responsibility to work towards the national requirement for reductions of PM_{2.5}.

Current NO_x diffusion tube locations and results of the 2017 air quality monitoring round are shown in Figure 4.

An air quality 'Focus Area' is a location that has been identified by the GLA as having high levels of pollution and human exposure. There are eight focus areas in the borough. In addition, through air quality modelling work commissioned by the Council, a further seven hotspot areas at these locations have been identified. Haringey's annual summary report available on our website show the actions taken in Focus Areas. Further actions are proposed as part of this AQAP.

The current air quality Focus Areas are included on the maps (Figures 5, 6, 7) of pollutant concentrations across Haringey.

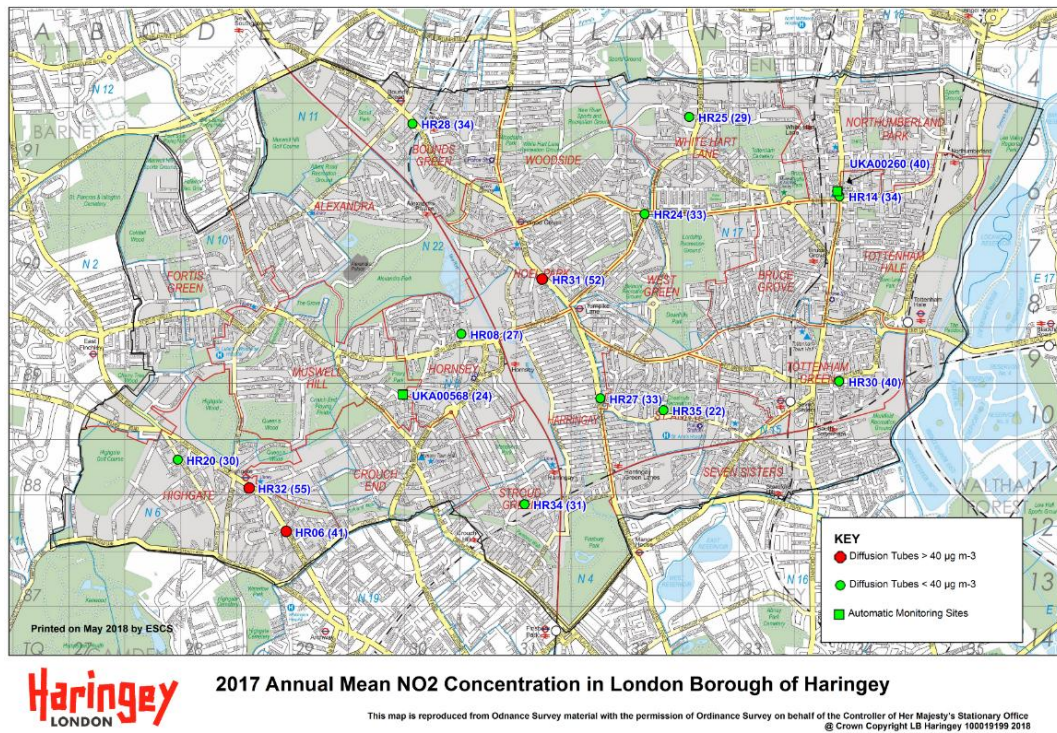


Figure 4 above Map of monitoring locations and annual mean NO₂ concentrations for 2017.

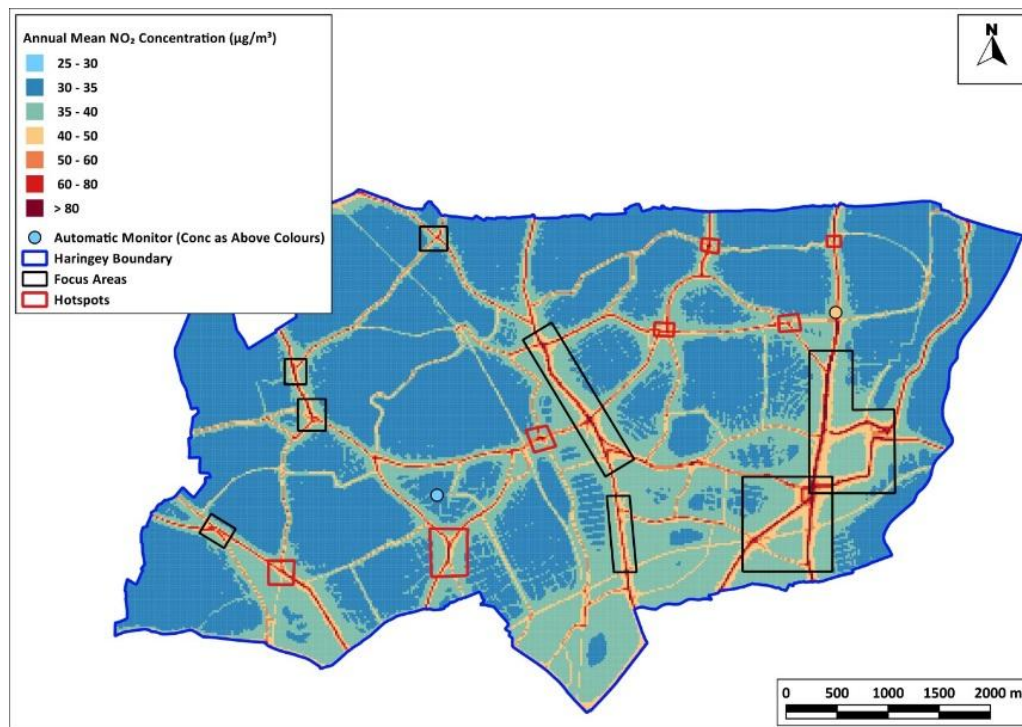


Figure 5 Modelled map of annual mean NO₂ concentrations including monitoring locations and Air Quality Focus Areas (from the LAEI 2013)

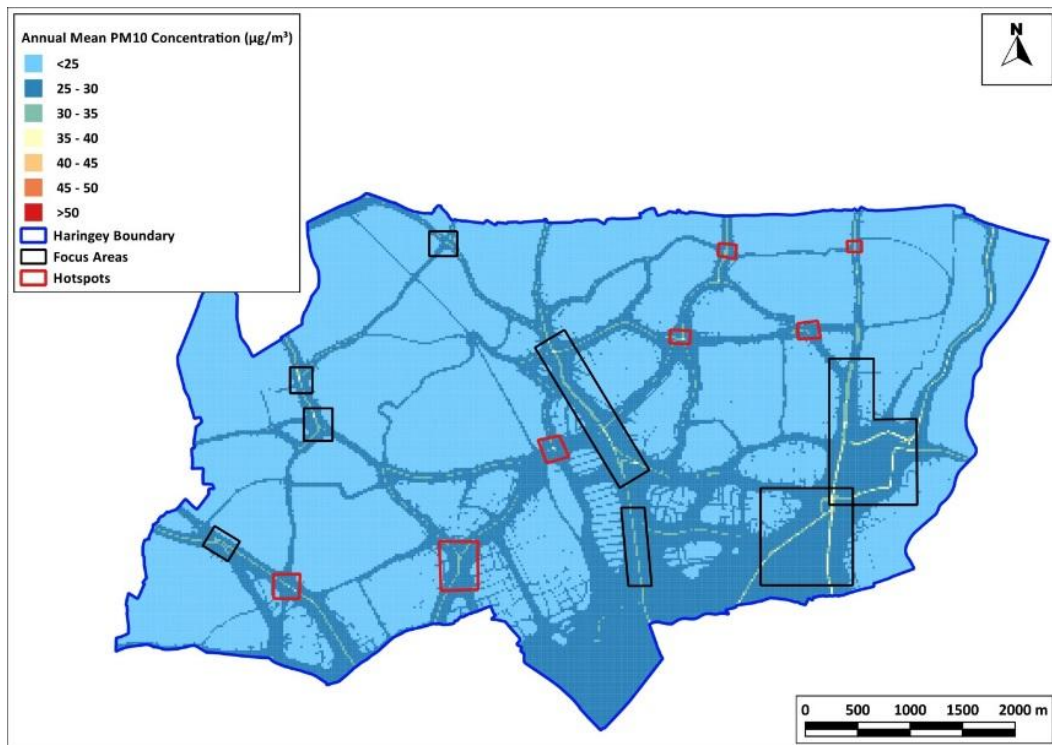


Figure 6 Modelled map of annual mean PM₁₀ including Air Quality Focus Areas (from the LAEI 2013)

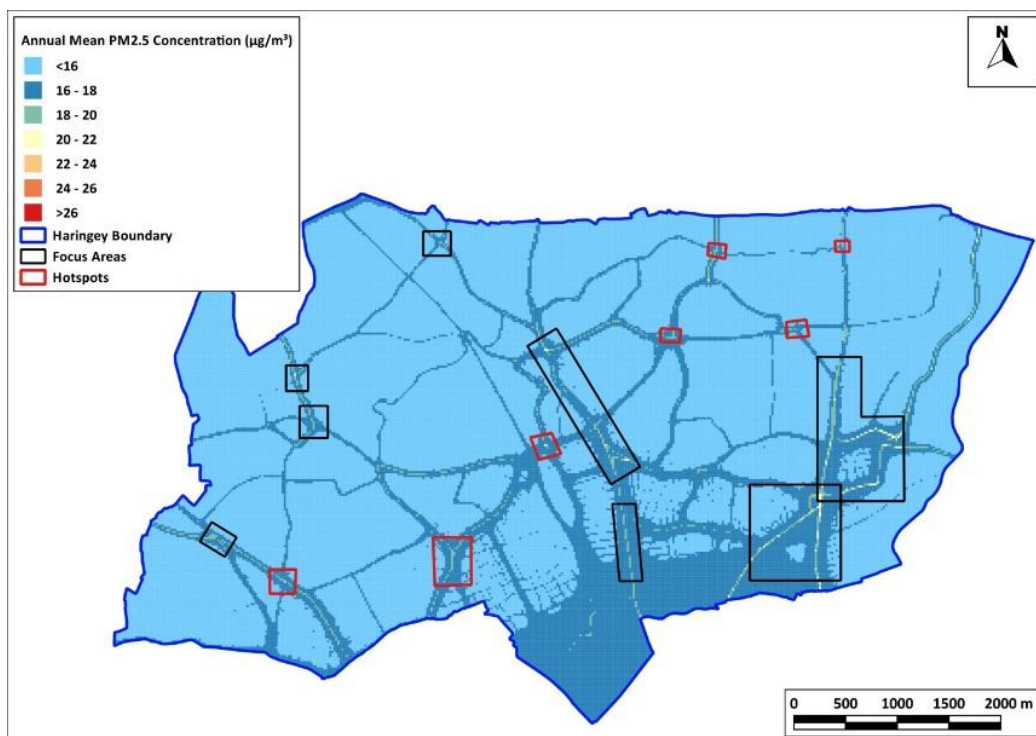


Figure 7 Modelled map of annual mean PM_{2.5} including Air Quality Focus Areas (from the LAEI 2013)

1.2. Sources of Pollution in London Borough of Haringey

Pollution in Haringey comes from a variety of sources. This includes pollution from sources outside of the borough, and, in the case of particulate matter, a significant proportion of this comes from outside of London and even the UK.

Of the pollution that originates in the borough the main sources of NO₂ are road transport and domestic and commercial gas sources (i.e. boilers) (Figure 8a). In relation to transport emissions (Figure 8b), diesel vehicles predominate. The main sources of particulate matter are road transport, resuspension, and Non-Road Mobile Machinery (Figure 9a and Figure 9b).

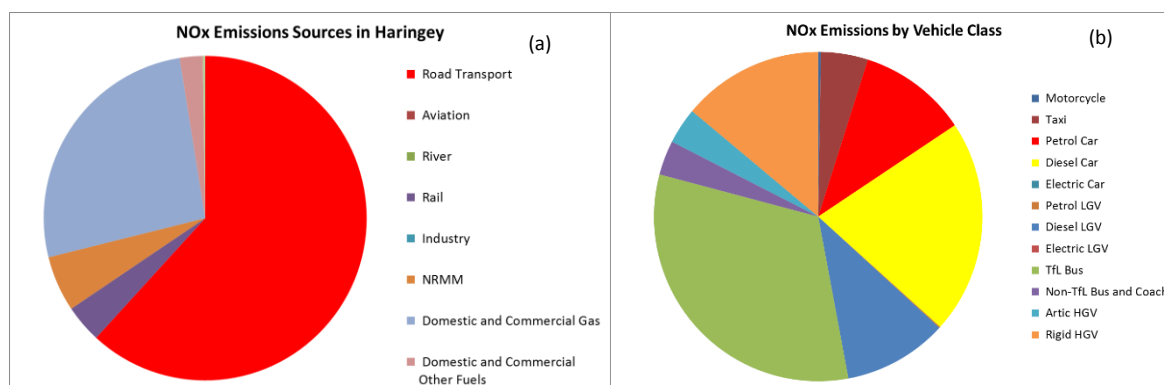


Figure 8 NOx Emissions by source and vehicle type (from the LAEI 2013)

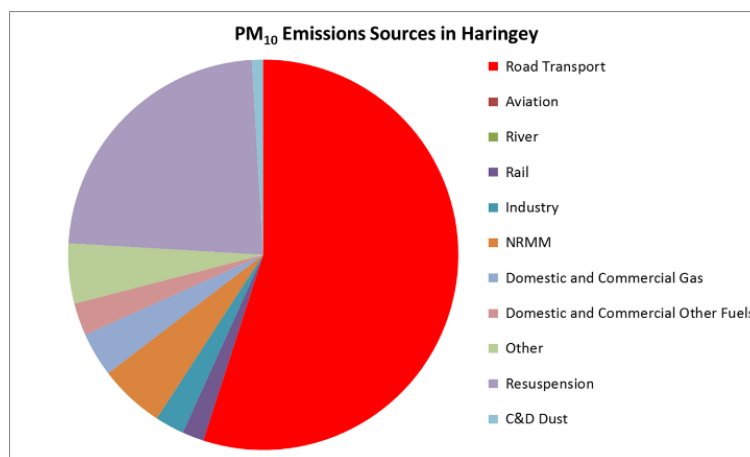


Figure 9a PM₁₀ Emissions by source (from the LAEI 2013)

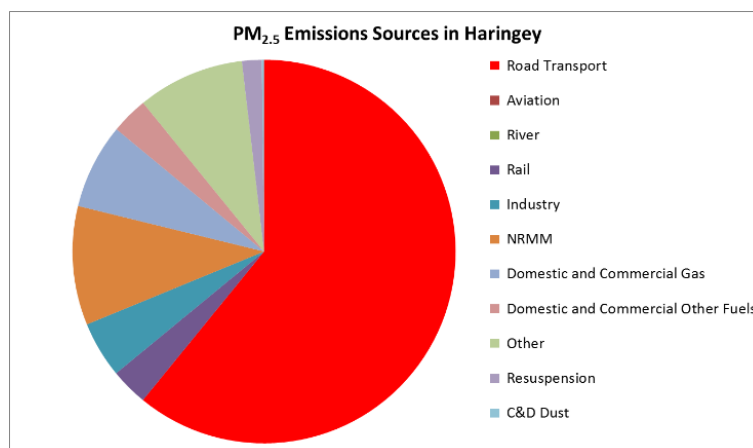


Figure 9b PM_{2.5} Emissions by source (from the LAEI 2013)

2. London Borough of Haringey's Air Quality Priorities

Borough Plan⁵ - the Council's Four-year plan sets out a vision for how we want to support a healthier and better quality of life for Haringey residents and businesses. It sets out the key priorities, all of which are designed to have a major positive impact on the quality of people's lives. In order to deliver on these targets, we will work closely with other organisations, and also support residents to act.

This Action Plan has been developed in tandem with the current corporate priorities via the Borough Plan. The priorities are:

Priority 1 - Housing - a safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances,

Priority 2 - People - our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential,

Priority 3 - Place - a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green,

Priority 4 - Economy - a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive and

Priority 5 - Your Council - the way the council works.

With the Borough Plan we have also published Equality Principles, Partner Statements and Key Pledges for our relationships with Residents, Business and the Voluntary and Community Sector.

A series of engagement workshops were held during February and March 2017, and in 2018 as part of the development of AQAP for members of the public, local community groups and Council departments. The aim of the workshops was to raise awareness of local air quality issues and to listen to concerns about air quality from the whole community. The following issues were raised and taken into consideration when drafting this plan:

- Opportunities for partnership working across Council departments

⁵ <http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s106970/BP%20-%20Cabinet%20Report%20-%20Feb%202019.pdf>

- Air quality monitoring
- Enforcement
- Planning
- Borough fleet and procurement
- Cycling and walking
- Encourage low emission vehicles for deliveries and via parking policies.

Cleaner Air Borough Status was awarded to Haringey by the Mayor of London in recognition of the efforts made via the AQAP towards tackling air pollution. This status has enabled the Council to bid for additional air quality funding from the GLA. Improving air quality and maintaining Cleaner Air Borough Status by achieving our AQAP actions is a critical priority for Haringey.

3. Development and Implementation of London Borough of Haringey's AQAP

Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

We have worked with other Local Authorities, agencies, businesses and the local community in developing/updating the action plan to improve local air quality. Schedule 11 of the Environment Act 1995 requires Local Authorities to consult the bodies listed in Table 3.1. In addition, we have undertaken the following stakeholder engagement: publicity and consultation on Haringey's web site and articles in local newspapers

The response to our consultation stakeholder engagement is given in Appendix A.

Table 3.1 Consultation Undertaken

Yes/No (to be completed)	Consultee
Yes/No	The Secretary of State
Yes/No	The Environment Agency
Yes/No	Transport for London and the Mayor of London (who will provide a joint response)
Yes/No	All neighbouring local authorities
Yes/No	Other public authorities as appropriate
Yes/No	Bodies representing local business interests and other organisations as appropriate

3.2 Steering Group

An air quality steering group comprising representatives from all relevant departments has been set up to develop this updated AQAP. The group have been meeting regularly to develop the plan. In addition, one to one meetings have been held with steering group members to discuss and agree certain actions. The steering group will continue to meet periodically once the plan is in place in order to monitor, review and drive the Action Plan forward.

Monthly Carbon Management and Air Quality One to One Meetings are held with the Cabinet Member for Environment.

The following meetings have been held to discuss the AQAP:

Meetings date	Meetings Time	Title	Locations
2017	Various	stakeholder workshops held in 2017	Various
13/12/17	2.00 pm	AQAP Steering Group Meeting	Alexandra House N22
18/12/17	12.30pm	AQAP Presentation to Priority 4 Board	River Park House N22
10/1/18	-	AQAP Steering Group Meeting	Alexandra House N22
14/2/18	-	AQAP Steering Group Meeting	River Park House N22
15/2/18	10am	AQAP/Planning Development Management	River Park House N22
14/3/18	2pm	AQAP Steering group	River Park House
21/3/18	3pm	AQAP Stakeholder Engagement Workshop	Lordship recreation Community Hub N17
23/3/18	2pm	AQAP/Transport Planning – Transport Strategy	River Park House N22
11/4/18	10am	AQAP Stakeholder Engagement Feedback Session	River Park House N22
11/4/18	2pm	AQAP/Comms Consultation Plan	River Park House N22
18/4/18	10.30am	AQAP/Procurement	River Park House
25/4/18	11am	AQAP/Low Emission Vehicle Strategy	River Park House
25/4/18	3pm	AQAP/Public Health	River Park House
2/5/18	10am	AQAP Steering Group	Haringey Civic Centre N22
9/5/18	4.30pm	AQAP/Canals	River Park House N22
8/6/18	10am	AQAP/Sustrans	River Park House N22
13/6/18	2pm	AQAP Steering Group	Level 1 River Park House N22
14/6/18	9.30	AQAP/Regeneration	River Park House N22
15/6/18	4.30pm	AQAP/School	River Park House
20/6/18	2pm	AQAP/ Service Head Progress Review	River Park House
28/6/18	11am	AQAP/Commissioning and Client Services	River Park House
2/7/18	9.30am	AQAP/ Service Head Progress Review	River Park House
4/7/18	11.15am	AQ and Zero Carbon Portfolio 1:1	River Park House
1/8/18	11.45am	AQ and Zero Carbon Portfolio 1;1	River Park House
23/8/18	2pm	AQAP/Public Health	River Park House
5/9/18	2.30am	AQ and Zero carbon Portfolio 1:1	River Park House
13/9/18	9.30am	Draft AQAP presentation to Corporate Board	River Park House
21/9/18	2pm	AQAP/Zero Carbon 1:1	River Park House
8/11/18	2pm	AQAP/Public Health	River Park House

Meetings date	Meetings Time	Title	Locations
14/11/18	2pm	AQAP/Passenger Transport	River Park House
10/01/19	10am	AQAP Steering Group	River Park House
11/02/19	10am	AQAP Steering Group	River Park House

4. Action Plan Table

Table 4.1 shows the London Borough of Haringey AQAP (2019-2024). It contains:

- a list of the actions that form part of the plan;
- the responsible individual and departments/organisations who will deliver this action;
- estimated cost to the council;
- expected benefit in terms of emissions and concentration reduction;
- the timescale for implementation
- the outputs, targets and Key Performance Indicators
- how progress will be monitored.

4.1. Evaluation Approach

Within 4.1 the actions are evaluated in relation to their expected impact on:

- air quality (i.e. reduction in emissions or concentrations);
- cost; and
- timescale for implementation.

4.2. Air Quality Impact

Air quality impacts have been classified to represent 'low' to 'high' impact. The higher the impact, the greater the improvement in air quality, i.e. the greater the reduction in NO₂ and/ or PM₁₀ concentrations. For each Action, the expected reduction in annual mean NO₂ and/ or PM₁₀ concentrations has been determined based on professional judgement, drawing, wherever possible, on experience gained from other studies, as well as the LLAQM Borough Air Quality Action Matrix as published by the GLA. The following classification scheme has been used:

- **Low:** imperceptible (a step in the right direction). Improvements unlikely to be detected within the uncertainties of monitoring and modelling;
- **Medium:** perceptible (a demonstrable improvement in air quality). An improvement of up to 5% of the objective (2 µg/m³), which could be shown by a modelling scenario. Improvement is not likely to be shown by monitoring due to confounding factors of the weather; and
- **High:** significant. Improvement of more than 5% of the objective (2 µg/m³). Can be clearly demonstrated by modelling or monitoring (a significant improvement is likely to be delivered by a package of options rather than by a single intervention).

4.3. Cost

The implementation of the measures set out in this Action Plan are dependent on securing a sufficient and consistent level of funding to support any additional staff that may be required, and to deliver the programme. In line with current London Technical guidance, it is not necessary to carry out a detailed cost-benefit analysis. Rather the aim is to provide a broad indication of costs so that the proposed measures can be ranked according to the cost and the expected improvement to air quality. Costs are represented as follows:

- **'Very Low'** cost is taken to be £10K and under;
- **'Low'** cost is taken to be £10 - £50K;
- **'Medium'** cost is £50K - 500K;
- **'High'** cost is £500K - £2 million; and
- **'Very High'** cost is over £2 million.

4.4. Timescale

The timescale for the implementation of measures have been considered using the following classifications:

- Short-term relates to those measures that can be implemented within 1-2 years;
- Medium-term relates to those implemented within 2-5 years;
- Long-term options are those, which are 6+ years.

Table 4.1 Air Quality Action Plan 2019-24 Table of Measures

The actions have been grouped into seven categories: Monitoring and core statutory duties; Emissions from developments and buildings; Public health and awareness raising; Delivery servicing and freight; Borough fleet actions; Localised solutions; and Cleaner transport.

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/ concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
Monitoring and other core statutory duties	1	a) With the support of all relevant teams, monitoring to include maintaining the borough's two automatic and 13 NO _x diffusion tube monitors across the borough and where possible expand monitoring networks, especially around school.	Pollution Development Management.	Low – medium	No emissions/ concentrations benefit but critical in terms of understanding emissions and concentrations and the impact of action taken.	This action is ongoing and there is a target to install new diffusion tube monitor by 2020.	<p>Outputs/Measures/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs to be presented in our Annual Summary Report (ASR) available on our website. • Continue to monitor via 2 automatic monitoring stations and via 13 NO_x diffusion tubes. • Reintroduction of PM10 & 2.5 monitoring if evidence shows there is a need. • Increase the number of diffusion tube by more than 50% • Review diffusion tube locations periodically to reflect changes in the environmental settings • Feasibility of implementing additional monitoring sites e.g. Wood Green, • Explore opportunities to increase monitoring e.g. at schools • Diffusion tubes replacement according to published calendar • potentially monitor to be placed around large scale developments <p>KPIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 80% data capture. • Annual results not to exceed EU Standards of 40 µg/m³, this is an annual mean average which is reported only once a year. (BP) 	Pending the availability to fund from GLA/TFL.

	b) Complete and submit Annual Status Reports on time.	Pollution	Low – medium	Allows for a much deeper understanding of annual trends across the borough for better management.	Months/Years	<p><u>Outputs/Measures/Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content and context of the document found to be satisfactory following a review by GLA/DEFRA to meet submission deadline. Annual publication on website on target deadline <p><u>KPIs:</u> Submission and review following comments on the report by GLA/DEFRA.</p>	
	c) Update AQAPs every five years at a minimum and follow LLAQM guidance when doing this; check/amend AQMA's as required.	All	Low – medium		Five years	<p><u>Outputs/Measures/Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content and context of the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) found to be satisfactory following a review by GLA/TFL meet submission deadline Annual publication on website on target deadline AQAP action table kept up to date annually <p><u>KPIs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review of AQAP and action table Publish new AQAP by 2024 	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
Emissions from developments and buildings	2	a) Investigate the potential for larger development areas to proactively assess air quality impacts cumulatively	Development Management Regeneration Pollution	Low	Low in short term, but potentially medium in longer term	Ongoing	Outputs/Measures/targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance for assessment of cumulative air quality impacts Ensure consistent conditions applied Ensure that cumulative assessment has been successfully undertaken in large development where necessary. Ensure that air quality assessment is dealt with adequately in planning applications KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance published by the end of 2021 Development of scheme to monitor the effects of the guidance by end of 2021 Produce statistics on Cumulative assessment of air quality around larger development using the recommended guidance April 2022 	
		b) Ensuring emissions from demolition and construction are minimised	Development Management/ Pollution/Enforcement Response	Very Low to Low	PM Medium-High Localised benefits likely but not quantifiable	Short	Outputs/Measures/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure that construction and demolition methods statements are referred to pollution for review at the discharge stage. Continue to ensure all air quality conditions are discharged prior to development starting/occupation Continue to require Air Quality Dust Management Plans (AQDMP) by Condition for major developments Compile Annual Status report (ASR) and submit to GLA/DEFRA Continue to ensure that construction related complaints (>10 units) are referred for enforcement Log of Complaints and enforcement Register of enforcement action taken KPIs:	Planning condition to include where appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality assessment Management and Control of Dust then registration Considerate Constructors Scheme NRMM and plant to be used on the site of net power between 37kW and 560 kW has been registered at http://nrmm.london/. Asbestos management

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure 100% of all major planning applications have NRMM and AQDP conditions/ air quality and dust enforcement actions (BP) Reduction in air pollution complaints from construction sites over the course of the AQAP year on year Overall reduction of LAEI 2013 construction related PM10 & 2.5 emissions 	
	3	Ensuring enforcement of non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) air quality policies	Pollution Development Management		NOx and PM Medium-High Localised benefits likely but not quantifiable	Short Until 2019	<p><u>Outputs /Measures/targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistic to be reported in our Annual Status Report including number of applications with NRMM conditions Log of enforcement visits to be kept Increase Inspection on sites with NRMM requirements and keep a register All major planning applications conditioned with NRMM requirements Publicise role to make site operators aware that there will be enforcement within initial application advisory documentation Disseminate NRMM literature to site managers during site visits as part of London wide NRMM project <p><u>KPIs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim for 100% of, all major application to be registered at http://nrmm.london/. Monitor percentage of development sites that comply to the NRMM requirements and proportion of relevant sites inspected each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement and monitoring Subject to successful Applications to the MAQF to carry out NRMM audits at Major Development sites post April 2019. This work will be undertaken pending the availability of funding from GLA/TFL

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of relevant development sites that are subject to planning condition requiring compliance with the NRMM LEZ Number or proportion of events or roadworks required by licence or contract to comply with the NRMM LEZ Reporting on the collection and spend of section 106 contributions on construction management issues in the annual statement Reductions in the number of complaints associated with construction machinery 	
	4	<p>Reducing emissions from CHP.</p> <p>Enforcing CHP air quality policy. Ensure smaller developments use ultra-low NO_x Boilers.</p>	<p>Development Management</p> <p>Pollution</p> <p>Carbon Management</p>	Very Low to Low	<p>Medium-High</p> <p>Localised benefits likely but unquantifiable</p>	Short	<p><u>Outputs/Measures/Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASR and planning portal including number of conditions requiring high efficiency boilers. Condition requiring band B emissions standards of CHP in Air Quality management Area (AQMA). Condition requiring ultra-low NO_x boilers Planning to refer relevant discharge of conditions to pollution. A database/register of all sites with CHP will be kept. Log of applications where CHP and biomass conditions apply with 100% Target Continue to review air quality assessments/energy strategies to ensure compliance Investigate setting a requirement for evidence of maintenance of CHP combustion plant. 	

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							KPIs: indicator will be obtained through monitoring the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of secondary heat sources integrated into heat networks Number of existing combustion-based CHP engines removed/replaced with cleaner, lower carbon heat sources 	
	5	Enforce Air Quality Neutral (AQN) policy	Development Management Pollution	Very Low to Low	Medium Localised benefits likely but unquantifiable	Short	Outputs/Measures/Targets: ASR and planning portal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate Information to support planners in understanding on site mitigation options Ensuring conditions and requirements are enforced and monitored. Agreeing standard planning conditions to require compliance with air quality neutral standards and submission of details prior to occupation for all developments. Apply Air Quality Positive standards where appropriate (New London Plan) AQN assessments submitted with Major applications. Enforcement via planning process – i.e. via approval of plans discharge of conditions Knowledge sharing with planners, so that they can assess basic compliance in cases that are otherwise non-contentious for air quality. Log of applications where AQ Neutral/positive conditions applied, and benchmarks achieved Target 100% KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of development proposals meeting the air quality neutral standards Annual Status Report submitted on 	

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							time	
	6	Ensuring adequate, appropriate, and well-located green space and infrastructure is included in new and existing developments.	Analyst & Systems Team Development Management	Very Low to Low	Low	Short to medium	<p><u>Outputs/Measures/Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce regularly map area of green space. Area of green space incorporated into new developments Pursue “Healthy Streets” in areas of development and estate renewal Apply London Plan Policy for Increasing green Space where possible Access to information on suitable greenery Implementing a mechanism for air quality and biodiversity officers to jointly comment on green infrastructure Recording and benchmarking the levels of green infrastructure in developments and setting targets to improve on levels and quality of green infrastructure provided. Requirements for green space set out within the Haringey Development plan Document (DPD DM20) Ensuring that exposure in amenity spaces is considered at the design stage and as part of the Air Quality assessment for new development and redevelopment proposals <p><u>KPIs:</u> The following parameters will be used to monitor progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of proposals or projects where green infrastructure is used or enhanced to provide low exposure walking and cycling routes Proportion of major planning applications where green amenity spaces are in areas of low exposure. 	

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For stand-alone green infrastructure projects consider using exposure reduction targets as project KPIs 	
	7	a) Declaring Smoke Control Zones and ensuring they are fully promoted and enforced. To include: an awareness campaign, engagement with suppliers, and active enforcement.	Pollution	Very Low to Low	Use literature published London-wide estimates.	Campaign initiated by March 2020	<u>Outputs/Measures/Targets:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and clarify the smoke control zone and send to cabinet Develop information packs and plan face to face meetings with residents and other members of the public. All fuel suppliers in the borough engaged, and 50% showing point of sale information about cleaner fuels. Residents engaged via 2 council newsletter articles, and 1 photo opportunity/press release with local papers. <u>KPIs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated reach of awareness campaigns Number of suppliers engaged Increased enforcement 	
		b) Ensuring that Smoke Control Areas are appropriately identified and fully promoted and enforced.	Pollution	Low – No additional cost	Low- Medium Localised benefits	Ongoing	<u>Outputs/Measures/Targets:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All complaints of dark smoke investigated within 5 working days by pollution/enforcement team as appropriate. Enforcement action taken where appropriate. Annual reports of smoke control areas within Haringey, enforcement actions taken and recommendations Advice provided on authorised fuels and exempt appliances. <u>KPIs:</u>	

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of suppliers engaged Number of Enforcement visits/action 	
	8	<p>Promoting and delivering energy efficiency and energy supply retrofitting projects in workplaces and homes through EFL retrofit programmes such as RE:FIT, RE:NEW and through borough carbon offset funds.</p> <p>to replace old boilers/top-up lost insulation in combination with other energy conservation measures.</p>	<p>Carbon Management</p> <p>Homes for Haringey</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Most schemes externally funded so low to neutral cost to council</p>	<p>Funding dependent.</p> <p>Low/medium</p>	ongoing	<p>Outputs/Measures/targets :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs from different program as detailed below for carbon management SAP scores from HfH and other housing sectors. ASR and planning. Continue monitoring the before/after benefits Improve energy efficiency in Haringey's corporate buildings Review procurement policy regarding replacement boilers to introduce NOx emission standards for all council property stock for upgraded heating system Promoting the Minimum Energy Performance Regulation requirements to commercial and residential landlords. Continue to deliver home improvements such as loft and roof insulation, energy efficient boilers, upgrades to communal boilers and double-glazed windows through Homes for Haringey major works programme. Promote energy efficiency to both council and private residential and commercial property owners/tenants. Facilitate the design and development of decentralised energy networks in Tottenham Hale, North Tottenham and Wood Green. Explore the opportunity to install clean renewable energy technologies in the Council's housing and commercial stock. Applying for new funding opportunities 	

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			GLA GLA Carbon Management				<p>to encourage energy efficiency improvements in the borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise the opportunities to achieve zero carbon on-site and to collect carbon offsetting contributions. To finalise the priority projects for funding from the Councils carbon offsetting fund. Using it to deliver energy efficient projects with wider community benefit. <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure the number of schemes using RE: FIT and RE: NEW. For RE: FIT as the programme guarantees the amount of CO₂ emissions reduced.(GLA) Through the RE: NEW scheme track the percentage of boroughs' social housing stock which has been updated through the scheme.(GLA) Where the boiler emission rate or NOx class is known direct savings can be calculated from reductions in the boiler use. 	
	9	Master planning and redevelopment areas aligned with Air Quality Positive and Healthy Streets	Development Management	Very Low to Low	Low- Medium Localised benefits	Ongoing	<p>Outputs/Measures/Target :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASR and planning portal. Log of applications Target 100% Haringey will ensure that the planning and redevelopment teams considers new policies on air quality positive and healthy streets at an early stage in the 	.

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		approaches					<p>development of plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will engage with GLA and TfL resources to support the development and deployment of these policies <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Air Quality Positive specific metrics of success will be expected to be proposed for each selected measure, and more detail on this will be provide in new Guidance accompanying the London Plan For Healthy Streets success should be measured against the ten Healthy Streets indicators. 	

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Public health and awareness raising	10.	a) Public Health department taking shared responsibility for borough air quality issues and implementation of Air Quality Action Plans.	Pollution Public Health	Very Low to Low	Low Protect individual health	Ongoing	Outputs/Measure/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progress meeting on agreed actions Annual reporting. Healthy Living Pharmacy – to provide existing Cleaner Air for Haringey postcards to Public Health to distribute to relevant groups. Provide further material for engagement with vulnerable groups and active travel work. Discuss potential follow up to vulnerable groups workshops and consider additional groups. Clinical commissioning Group - This has a two-part objective, to raise awareness in a phased timeline to reach the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver awareness training to the CCG. Discuss asthma and air quality. Looking at how key messages can be included into the school asthma guidelines and raising awareness sessions. KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% School to attend Asthma Friendly Workshop 50% of school to achieve Asthma Friendly Status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This work will be undertaken pending the availability of funding from GLA/TFL
		c) Directors of Public Health (DsPH) fully briefed on the scale of the problem in your local authority area;	Public Health		n/a unquantifiable but enhanced coordination will benefit air quality		Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health represented at Air Quality steering Group and Plan to be signed off by DOPH KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement to be signed off by DOPH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
		b) Public Health Teams should be supporting engagement with local stakeholders (businesses, schools, community groups and healthcare providers). They should be asked for their support via the DPH when projects are being developed.						

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		what is being done, and what is needed. A briefing should be provided			initiatives			
		d) Directors of Public Health to have responsibility for ensuring their Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has up to date information on air quality impacts on the population	Public Health	Very Low	n/a unquantifiable but enhanced coordination will benefit air quality initiatives	To be updated 2019	Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report/chapter reviews JSNA update – appropriate air quality considerations Update Chapter on Air Quality in the JSNA. KPIs: JSNA to be reviewed and updated by April 2019.	
		e) Strengthening co-ordination with Public Health by ensuring that at least one public health specialist within the borough has air quality responsibilities outlined in their job profile	Public Health	None	n/a unquantifiable but enhanced coordination will benefit air quality initiatives	Short term	Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of AQ Steering Group Representative from PH part of AQ steering Group At least one PH specialist has air quality in their objectives KPIs: Job specification of specialist to comply with requirement and actions included in workplan i.e. Health in all policy portfolio.	
		f) Director of Public Health to sign off Statutory Annual Status Reports and all new	Public Health	None	n/a unquantifiable but enhanced coordination will benefit air quality initiatives	As and when ASRs and AQAPs are completed	Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AQAP and Annual Status Reports are signed off by Director of Public Health benefits will be linked to increased 	

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		Air Quality Action Plans					health and well being KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed AQAP and ASR as of when completed 	
	11	Engagement with businesses as part of the 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' project in Crouch End	Sustainable Transport/Major Schemes Projects	Medium	Low enhanced coordination will benefit air quality initiatives	Short term	Outputs/Measure/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Update Website/survey on Project Centre's consultation portal www.pclconsult.co.uk, mailing lists, leaflet drop, council channels, promotional boards, press (photo op for Cllr) and social media KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of 3 workshops for local residents/businesses/transport providers etc. Development of scheme and consultation on proposals by November 2019. Number of businesses actively engaged with. Number of businesses actively participating in reducing emissions. 	
	12	Supporting Airtex, promotion and dissemination of high pollution alert services.	Pollution Public Health, Active Communities and Health	Very Low	Low Protect individual Health	Ongoing	Outputs/Measure/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and promotion packs Promote via Public Health, schools (via smarter travel team Active communities and health) and business engagement Disseminate Air text leaflets to Pharmacies – via Healthy Living Pharmacy Continue to distribute Cleaner Air for Haringey postcards and leaflets at events and stands Funding the air TEXT message service for Haringey Re-publicising the Mayor's social media pollution alerts through comms 	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
							and social media channels. KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of subscribers, Sign-ups to airTEXT or similar alert systems in the borough Engagement with vulnerable groups Estimated reach of pollution alerts within the borough (via social media etc.) 	
	13	Encourage schools to join the TfL STARS accredited travel planning programme	Active Communities and Health	Low	Low	Ongoing 67% of Haringey's schools accredited in 2016	Outputs/Measure/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to promote the Schools STARS scheme Create activities to promote a sustainable and safe approach to travel Work with school to encourage schools to engage with the STARS scheme and gain accreditation, and Enable some schools to share their good news stories and activities - via the STARS website KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of school travel plans to 68. With 38 at Gold and 20 at Silver Status in Haringey 	
	14	Air quality in and around schools	Active Communities and Health Pollution	Low to Medium	Low – Medium	Ongoing	Outputs/Measure/Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where funding is available deliver Personalised parent travel plan projects. Targeting schools where air quality is poorest. This will involve working directly with parents and staff to produce individual travel plans that encourage active travel. Where funding is available progress, implement School Walk Zone projects at schools where air quality is poorest. This will include 121 support with schools and delivery of walking campaigns. Work with TfL to incorporate Air Quality awareness into JTA and STARS 	

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							<p>programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in existing and future GLA's AQ Schools Audit Initiative Review monitoring at schools Subject to staffing resources provide presentations at schools on how to improve air quality and actions to take on high pollution days Identify further projects within schools with AQ in Focus Areas Investigate strategic partnership opportunities e.g. Trees for Cities <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where there are specific funded projects for Walk Zones and Parent Travel Plans that the projects specific KPIs are achieved. Schools that have received GLA audits supported to fully implement actions from their Implementation Plans by end of 2019. 5 schools supported to deliver their own air quality audits by April 2020 	

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Delivery servicing and freight	15	a) Update of procurement policies to reduce pollution from logistics and servicing.	Strategic Procurement	Very Low	Low NO ₂ PM & CO ₂	Short term	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update procurement policies by April 2019. Tender Documentation for Supply Chain to require ULEZ compliance by 2020. Supply Chain engagement events held at contract renewal. Inclusion of Air Quality considerations in updated Procurement Strategy by April 2019 Integrated Waste Management Contract (Veolia at present) has provision for a percentage of vehicle replaced to be electric. Inclusion of Air Quality in Category Strategies for each main category area (Public Realm includes transport), Construction, Social Care and Corporate Supplies and Services) by May 2020 Consultation with Dynamic Procurement System (DPS) team around including provision to incentivise passenger transport companies using lower emission/electric vehicles by May 2020 Air Quality considerations in standard terms and conditions for Council Contracts (where applicable) London Construction Programme (LCP) project for new pan London framework for construction; air quality to be a consideration in framework T&C's <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vehicles to be ULEZ compliant by 2020. Number of contracts with air quality requirements included. Number of Non-Road Mobile Machinery procured that are compliant 	Results of Consultation with DPS team Results of consultation with passenger transport Consultation with passenger transport service to be scheduled to consult on DPS proposal above.

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							with the NRMM Low Emission Zone standards or zero emission.	
		b) Ensure local authority procurement policies include a requirement for suppliers with large fleets to have attained bronze Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) accreditation or equivalent standard	Client & Commissioning	Low	Low NO ₂ PM & CO ₂	2019-2020	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets Policies design to fit objective of the action. Measures included in policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Resource to engage relevant Council staff to identify fleets and discuss potential measures Minimum standard of bronze or equivalent applied to relevant new contracts Audit of current fuel use and options for more sustainable solutions Explicit reference to air quality within procurement policy <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rigorous vehicle standards included within procurement policies. Number of contracts with air quality requirements included. 	
		c) Priority loading for ultra-low emission delivery vehicles	Carbon Management	Very Low	Low	Short to medium term	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loading bays and priority loading for ultra-low emission delivery vehicles Completion of investigation <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Loading Bays with electric charging 	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/ concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
	16	<p>Reducing emissions from deliveries to local businesses and residents:</p> <p>Re-organisation of freight to support consolidation (or micro-consolidation) of deliveries, by setting up or participating in new logistics facilities, and/or Potentially additional cost depending upon type of contract and distance needed to travel</p>	<p>Pollution</p> <p>Procurement</p> <p>Regeneration</p>	Low to Medium	<p>Low- Medium</p> <p>Localised effect</p> <p>NO₂ PM &CO₂</p>	<p>Short - Medium term</p> <p>2019-2021</p>	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of Crouch end business engagement Project - to increase low emission deliveries and to investigate feasibility of installing an electric charging point/ cycle stands by April 2020. Promote the switch to lower emission vehicles, adopting smarter practices and reducing freight movements by better use of consolidated trips within LEN and Standard Application Areas 2019 - 2021 Cleaner vehicles and consolidated deliveries, such as EV-only loading bays, ULEV only areas within LEN and Standard Application Areas 2019 - 2021 Progress on Neighbourhoods of the Future project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of residents engaged Number of businesses engaged Number of new charging infrastructure Number of EV's in Wood Green <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of businesses participating in projects or changing their fleet. 	

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Borough Fleet	17	Reducing emissions from council fleets:						
		a) Increasing the number of hydrogen, electric, hybrid, bio-methane and cleaner vehicles in the boroughs' fleet	Client and Commissioning Corporate Resources	Unknown additional costs will be incurred due to increase in fleet costs	Low- Medium because borough fleet is small	Short to Medium term	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead by example in the use of ULEVs in their own vehicle fleets • Progressive reduction in emissions from Councils' car fleets • Identify resource to Review council fleet to identify possible vehicles that could be replaced by cleaner vehicles • Monitoring of existing fleet users to determine the suitability of alternative sustainable vehicles. • Review use of electric pool cars for staff use and investigate viability of buying more. • Review staff travel payments to incentivise use of cleaner vehicles and minimise mileage • Investigate Tax benefits of electric Vehicles: fossil fuelled vehicles – consider incorporation in travel plan including salary sacrifice schemes for employees • Review Staff Travel Plan • Investigation with Passenger transport to identify how to incentivise providers to use electric/low emission vehicles through the procurement process • Pool bikes available for staff use • Grey Fleet – review to incentivise staff to drive lower emission vehicles <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of local authority drivers who have undertaken 'smart' driver training; • Borough getting FORS accreditation and to what level. • Percentage of cleaner vehicles in the 	

		b) Accelerate uptake of new ULEV in borough fleet	Client and Commissioning	Unknown	Low because borough fleet is small	Medium term	fleet Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage the uptake of ULEZ compliant vehiclesProportion of ULEV in borough fleet KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of uptake of ULEV in the fleet	
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Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
Localised solutions	18	Expanding and improving green Infrastructure (GI)	Development Management Regeneration Carbon Management Pollution Parks	Low to borough through regeneration Medium	Low Strong visual impact reinforces air quality message – long term air quality benefits	Short to medium	Outputs/Measure/Targets. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Consideration of maximising green infrastructure in all regeneration schemes and large scale developmentsInvestigate options for green infrastructure in schools in areas of higher pollution subject to funding bidsEncourage schools to use the Woodland Trust's free packs to plant trees on Council owned landEncourage greening of space within school boundaries subject to fundingParks and Open Spaces Strategy under review to include measures to address air pollution and improve air quality, Tree planting, promotion of walking and cycling.Delivery of Trees for Cities proposal as presented in Standard Project by 2021Development of new wayfinding to help link green space, promote health and reduce air pollution as presented in Standard Project by 2021Development of natural capital account	Delivery of Standard project actions dependant on successful application for funding from MAQF round 3

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							for Haringey KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Keeping a record of Green Infrastructure projects implemented by the council as far as is possibleMonitoring of the impact of projects including – concentration monitoring and the use of other indicators such as increases in walking and cycling.	
	19	a) Low Emission Neighbourhoods (LENs)	Transport Planning Pollution Regeneration Carbon management	High (dependant on funding)	Medium	Try to obtain funding in 2018/19	Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none">Outline ideas/plans for Haringey LEN in pollution hotspotsImplementation of LEN in HaringeyIdentify potentially suitable areas - possible areas e.g. Wood Green or as part of regeneration in Tottenham. KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">LENs to be completed by target deadline, and a quantifiable reduction in pollutant emissions in most of the borough LENs is anticipated.Development of outline ideas/plans for their own LENs in pollution hotspots.	Delivery of LEN dependant of successful application for MAQF round 3
		b) Low Emission Vehicle Strategy	Carbon Management	Very Low	Low NO2 PM CO2	2018-19	Outputs/Measure/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop LEV strategy in line with Transport Strategy.To include Canal boats within strategy to improve emissions from heating fuel and transport fuelIncorporate reference to Air Quality considerations in the Procurement Code of Practice document;Adopt model Air Quality related clauses in our standard contracts;Introduce specific Air Quality sections within our transport DPS that will enable suppliers to achieve higher quality scores for using lower emission vehicles;	

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate Air Quality provision in a number of Pan London Works related Frameworks let by the Council. <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of Low Emission Vehicle Strategy by summer 2019 	
		c) Trial of Road Closure around Schools	Sustainable Transport - Operations	Medium	Low NO2 PM CO2	2018-19	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop action plan and communication with chosen school Trial one road closure at Lordship Primary School at the start and end of school time to inform us on a wider programme moving forward The appropriateness for further school streets project will be subject to many factors including lessons learned from the Lordship pilot <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented in the 1st quarter of 2019 after which the scheme will be monitored. 	
		d) Public recognition of businesses that contribute to good air quality	Strategy & Communications	Very Low	Low	Short	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progress meeting on agreed actions Publicise actions that local businesses take to promote good air quality in Haringey through the Council's external communications channels Recognise individual businesses or groups of businesses, whether by sector or locality, for innovation to commitment to improving air quality in the borough <p>KPIs: No. of businesses where behaviour change identified.</p>	
		e) Publicity of air quality status and Council activity	Strategy & Communications	Very Low	Low	Short	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve behaviour change from people living, working and visiting Haringey to improve air quality based on the 	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
			Pollution				<p>information from the council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progress meeting on agreed actions Publicise actions that the Council is taking to tackle air pollution through the Council's social media channels Make the most recent air quality status from the borough's monitoring stations visible on the Council's website KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from people living and working in Haringey entered into the council information systems 	
Cleaner transport	20	Ensuring that Transport and Air Quality policies and projects are integrated	Transport planning Development Management Pollution	Low	Medium	By 2020	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with TFL and GLA to reduce emission from transport Effective communication between teams. Regular meetings and formal processes in place to ensure effective communication. Transport inputting into AQAPs and AQ inputting on all major transport projects. <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of Walking and Cycling Action Plan by summer 2019 and work to its delivery. Review and update current planning policies through the forthcoming local plan review and by April 2020 	See ASR
	21	Discouraging unnecessary idling by taxis and other	Pollution Transport Planning	Low	Medium	By 2020	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of corporate No Idling Policy to raise awareness and include 	Some actions are dependent on successfully Major air quality bid on Idling

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/ concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
		vehicles	Smarter Travel Team				<p>enforcement by December 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emission from Taxis and other vehicles idling unnecessary through raising awareness and taking enforcement actions by Dec 2022 • Continue Engagement /awareness as part of the London wide No Idling projects. • Several tools such as Wi-Fi enabled enforcement System, Bollards and advisory signage such as “no Idling signs” will be considered as part of the project to enforce car idling and other environmental crimes occurring around school especially and in Haringey in general • Educated enforcement officers on car idling and issues parking fines • Advisory notes to be issues to driver, enforcement officer to issue fines for idling crimes <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicles ask to stop idling • FPNs issued for vehicle idling. • Where marketing campaigns are undertaken the effects of these could be tracked, the number of hospitals displaying anti-idling videos for example. • Monitoring along the lines of Idling Action Days study will be considered. 	
	22	Regular temporary car free days	Pollution and All	Low	Medium	By 2020	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver regular temporary road closures in high footfall/iconic areas, schools and hospitals for example working with local community group and other relevant organisations • Organise and car free day at least once per year • Implement and gain lessons from car 	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
							<p>free days.</p> <p>KPIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveys after implementation to assess effect. Organised temporary road closures undertaken by community groups as tracked through local authority records. Concentration monitoring of the impact of road closures Increases in walking and cycling after road closure events. 	
	23	Using parking policy to reduce pollution emissions	Transport Planning Pollution	Low	Medium	By 2020	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate modification parking policies to reduce air pollution by end of 2020. <p>KPIs: performance indicators will be obtained through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of residential permits issued to both most polluting and cleanest vehicles. Comparison of fine income against other boroughs. 	
	24	a) Installation of Ultra-low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) infrastructure (electric vehicle charging points, rapid electric vehicle charging point and hydrogen refuelling stations): Support GLA in the Expansion	Transport Planning Public Health Pollution Carbon Management Strategy and Communications TFL	Low	Medium	By 2020	<p>Outputs/Measure/Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim for all taxis and Private Hire Vehicles to become zero-emission by target deadlines. Communications campaign to let residents know about benefits that ULEZ will bring and help them get prepared including making them aware of the options (public transport, cycling, walking and low emission vehicles) We will install at least 10 rapid points across the borough by 2020 We will install at least 300 points by 2021 <p>KPIs: an increase in the following through monitoring will provide us with some performance indicators</p>	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
		of ULEZ					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To install a total of 670 new electric vehicle charging points in the borough by March 2023 (BP) Monitoring proportion of electric vehicles registered by residents in the borough. (TfL) Monitoring proportion of lampposts or equivalent infrastructure which have been modified to enable EV charging. 	
		b) Increasing the proportion of electric, hydrogen and ultra-low emission vehicles in Car Clubs	Transport Planning and Carbon Management TfL	Very Low to Low	Low	2018/19	<p><u>Outputs/Measure/Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register the proportion of electric, hydrogen and ultra-low emission vehicles in Car Clubs Number of EV car club cars in the borough. Continue to increase the EV fleet within car clubs. (Currently 20%) Neighbourhoods for the Future aiming to increase EV charging in Wood Green to support this. All car club spaces in Wood green will be electrified as part of NoF <p><u>KPIs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring proportion of electric, hydrogen and ultra-low registered by residents in the borough. (TfL) 	
		c) Increase the introduction and use of Car Clubs across the borough	Transport Planning Carbon Management Development Management	Low	Low	2018/21	<p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new car club cars/bays and no. members Conditions are included for car clubs' spaces in developments Car clubs continue to expand number of spaces Continue to request car club spaces in new development <p><u>KPIs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Car Clubs in the borough 	Outputs are to fit with the aim of the action and the KPIs are to be obtained through quantitative/qualitative monitoring.

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/ concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of car club permits given 	
		d) Free or discounted parking charges at existing parking meters for zero emission cars. Free or discounted residential parking permits for zero emission cars and/or surcharge on diesel vehicles below Euro 6 standards for Resident and Controlled Parking Zone permits	Parking Services/ Finance	Low – medium	Low	Short to medium	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Investigation Review NOx and CO2 based charging and investigate mechanism to implement variable charging. Investigate feasibility of variable charging for permits based on NOx emissions. <p>KPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on a parking permits strategy to address air quality and carbon emissions. 	.
		e) Installation of residential electric charge points including within developments	Development Management	Low to High Private funding may be an option	Low to Medium depending on uptake NO2 PM CO2	Short to medium term	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install additional EV charge points Wood Green Area Action Plan requires new parking spaces to have EV recharging points Encourage EV in new developments – via policy or guidance Consider development of guide for mitigation of new developments. Consider specific options in Tottenham regeneration areas Pursue as part of Neighbourhoods for the Future in Wood Green and roll out successful initiatives elsewhere in the borough <p>KPI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of rapid points provided within 	We will monitor the number of EV charge points installed in residential areas

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/ concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
							major developments	
		f) Installation of rapid chargers to help enable the take up of electric taxis, cabs and commercial vehicles (in partnership with TfL and/or OLEV)	Transport Planning/Parking Design/ Carbon Management Regeneration	High	Low to Medium depending on uptake	Short to medium	<u>Targets:</u> Installation of at least 10 rapid chargers for commercial vehicles KPI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of rapid chargers installed for commercial vehicles 	£35k per charge point + electricity costs, each
		g) Reprioritisation of road space; reducing parking at some destinations and or restricting parking on congested high streets and A roads to improve bus journey times, cycling experience, and reduce emissions caused by congested traffic	Transport Planning, TfL	Medium to High	Low to Medium NO2 PM CO2	Ongoing 2018 -2022	<u>Targets:</u> Number of relevant major schemes implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue as part of Neighbourhoods for the Future in Wood Green and roll out successful initiatives elsewhere in the borough. Plans to deliver 3 points in the borough (Crouch End 2, Wood Green 1) Rapid charging for taxi ranks in Wood Green (NoF) Mayor of London Healthy streets initiative - Haringey awarded funding for 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' project in Crouch End Investigate potential for additional schemes in Focus Areas Bus priority measures Bus enabling measures Cycle parking Priority in Borough Transport Plan 	
	25	Provision of infrastructure to support walking and	Development Management	Medium to High	Low to Medium depending on level	Action plan developed by summer	<u>Outputs/Measure/Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a The Healthy Streets Approach to help, everyone to use cars less and 	

Action category	Action ID	Action name and description	Responsibility	Cost (to Borough)	Expected emissions/ concentrations benefit	Timescale for implementation	Performance Management and Measures (Outputs, Targets and KPIs)	Further Information
		<p>cycling</p> <p>To enable cycling by increasing the number of secure cycle parking spaces.</p>	<p>Transport Planning</p> <p>Smarter Travel Team</p>		of implementation	<p>2018</p> <p>Action Plan Adopted 2019</p> <p>Ongoing actions</p>	<p>to walk, cycle and use public transport more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling and Walking action plan adopted • Increase model share for Walking • Increase model share of Cycling • Increase in Cycle parking spaces • Haringey DPD Policy DM31 – supports the protection, improvement and creation of pedestrian and cycle routes to encourage walking and cycling as a means of transport and as a recreational activity. • Require submission of travel plan a transport assessment for developments in line with TfL thresholds • Develop Cycling and Walking Action Plan in line with Transport Strategy • Borough led investment to promote cycling includes measures in the LIP: • To promote and support cycling via Cycle Training and Cycle Maintenance workshops local cycle routes • Increase cycle parking • Crouch End Liveable Neighbourhoods Project <p>KPIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 spaces or 12 hangers per year (BP) • Percentage increase in cycling (TfL) • Percentage increase in walking (TfL) • Cycle counter results (TfL) • Length in miles of dedicated cycle paths 	

1 Appendix A Response to Consultation

Table A.1 Summary of Responses to Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement on the AQAP

Category	Consultee name	Role/authority	Response
Internal stakeholders	Peter Boddy	Sustainable Transport Group Manager	
	Neil Goldberg	Transport Planner	
	Keeble Andrea	Active Travel and Health Officer/Smarter Travel	
	Joe Baker	Head of Carbon Management	
	Marlene D'Aguilar	Health in All Policies Officer	
	Felicia Ekemezuma	Commercial Environmental Health Manager	
	Robertson Zoe	Commissioning Manager - Active Communities	
	Gavin Douglas	Regulatory Services Manager, Community Safety & Enforcement	
	Emily Read	Regeneration Manager	
	Kershaw Ian	Community Safety, Enforcement & Waste Manager, Commissioning & Client	
	Emma Williamson	Director of Planning	
	Will Maimaris	Director of Public Health	
External stakeholders		Medical Practitioners	
		Haringey Business Community	
		Haringey Residents	
Bodies/authority		The Secretary of State	

Category	Consultee name	Role/authority	Response
		The Environment Agency	
		Transport for London and the Mayor of London (who will provide a joint response)	
		All neighbouring local authorities	
		Other public authorities as appropriate	
		Bodies representing local business interests and other organisations as appropriate	

2 Appendix B Reasons for Not Pursuing Action Plan Measures

Table B.1 Action Plan Measures Not Pursued and the Reasons for that Decision

Action category	Action description	Reason action is not being pursued (including Stakeholder views)
None	Not applicable	Not applicable

Consultation/Engagement & Communication Plan – (London Borough of Haringey Air Quality Action Plan 2019-2024)

Consultation outcome: To determine if the proposals within the action plan are right and supported by local people and to identify possible alternatives before the action plan is agreed.

Target audience:

- Local Residents
- Local MPs and Members
- Secretary of State
- Environment Agency
- Transport for London
- All neighbouring local authorities, in particular the North London Cluster Group
- Bodies representing local business interests and other organisations such as North London Chamber of Commerce and Enterprise (see appendix 1 attached)
- Internal Partners

Borough Plan:

- Priority 1 - Housing - a safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances,
- Priority 2 - People - our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential,
- Priority 3 - Place - a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green,
- Priority 4 - Economy - a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive and
- Priority 5 - Your Council - the way the council works.

Consultation background:

- The UK Clean Air Strategy (CAS), published in January 2019, established by the Government to protect human health. The CAS objectives take into account EU Directives that set limit values provides the overarching strategic framework for air quality management in the UK and contains national air quality standards and objectives which member states are legally required to

achieve by their target dates but also the more stringent World Health Organisation targets that have been set for 2020 and 2030, and aims to cut the harm to human health by half.

- The London Borough of Haringey is exceeding the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) objective at a number of roadside locations, and it is estimated that 10% of the borough's population live in areas where this objective is exceeded. Furthermore, the 1-hour mean NO₂ objective is also breached at some of very busy roadside locations. The 24-hour mean PM₁₀ objective is being exceeded at a small number of extremely busy junctions. However, the annual mean PM₁₀ objective is being achieved across the borough. It should be noted, though, that Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) is damaging to health even at low concentrations, and thus remains a pollutant of concern

The idea:

The London Borough of Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) outlines the actions the Council will deliver in partnership with others between 2019-2024 in order to reduce concentrations of pollutants, and exposure to pollution; thereby positively influencing the health and quality of life of residents and those employed in or visiting the borough.

It has been developed in recognition of Haringey's corporate priorities and the legal requirement for the local authority to work towards air quality objectives under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and relevant regulations made under that Act and to meet the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management statutory process.

We have developed actions under seven broad topics:

- **Monitoring and other core statutory duties:** maintaining monitoring networks is critical for understanding where pollution is most acute, and what measures are effective to reduce pollution. There are also a number of other very important statutory duties undertaken by boroughs, which form the basis of action to improve pollution;
- **Emissions from developments and buildings:** emissions from buildings account for about 15% of the NO_x emissions across London so are important in affecting NO₂ concentrations;
- **Public health and awareness raising** increasing awareness can drive behavioural change to lower emissions as well as to reduce exposure to air pollution;
- **Delivery servicing and freight:** vehicles delivering goods and services are usually light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles with high primary NO₂ emissions;
- **Borough fleet actions:** our fleet includes light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as mini buses and refuse collection vehicles with high primary NO₂ emissions. Tackling our own fleet means we will be leading by example;
- **Localised solutions:** these seek to improve the environment of neighbourhoods through a combination of measures; and

- **Cleaner transport:** road transport is the main source of air pollution in London. We need to incentivise a change to walking, cycling and ultra-low emission vehicles (such as electric) as far as possible.

The consultation seeks to determine if the proposed actions are right and supported, gauge their impact and identify alternatives before decisions are made. This means that our options can be properly reviewed in advance of service changes.

Consultation Questions:

1. How important do you think the issue of air quality is in Haringey?
2. Do you agree that the 6 priorities identified will meet the needs of the borough and help to reduce pollution?
3. If not what **other actions/measures, would you suggest are included?**
4. How might we improve the draft Air Quality Action Plan overall?
5. What life style changes would you be willing to make to improve poor air quality?
6. What prevents you from taking those actions?

Consultees:

We will work with other local authorities, agencies, businesses and the local community to develop/update the action plan to improve local air quality. Schedule 11 of the Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to consult the bodies listed below. In addition, we will undertake stakeholder engagement, publicity and consultation on Haringey's web site and articles in local newspapers

- The Secretary of State
- The Environment Agency
- Transport for London and the Mayor of London (who will provide a joint response)
- All neighbouring local authorities - Enfield, Waltham Forest, Hackney, Islington, Camden, and Barnet.
- Other public authorities as appropriate i.e. Park Authorities, Natural England, National Heritage, Department for Communities and Local Government, Health and Safety Executive
- Bodies representing local business interests and other organisations as appropriate (see Appendix 1)

Consultation Timeline:

- Cabinet Meeting – 2nd April 2019

Action Plan	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug 2019
Council website/Twitter/Face book							
Develop AQAP Web Page							
Develop Communication Strategy							
Method of consultation							
Develop E- Survey and publish							
Develop and print accessible versions							
External Communication							
Haringey People magazine							
Haringey people Extra							
Internal Communication							
Staff newsletter							
Intranet							
News							
Email to Cllrs							
Workshops/Display							
TALKING							
Public meeting							
Drop-in sessions							
Website advertising							

- Consultation Start date (mid May 2019) - (8 Weeks Duration) Consultation end date (early July 2019)
- Engagement events x 3 (Wood Green Library, Hornsey Town Hall and The Enterprise Centre, 639 High Road, Tottenham)

What next

All responses will be collated, and a summary made available following the consultation period. These responses will be fully considered and if appropriate, changes will be made to the draft AQAP to produce a final version of the working document prior to its adoption by the Council, which is anticipated November 2019.

Appendix 1 list of interested parties and community groups

Interested Groups:

- Transport Forum
- Green Peace
- Sustrans
- Local Friends of the Earth Wood Green and Tottenham
- Woodland Trust
- Living Streets
- Trees for Cities
- Cross River Partnership
- Canal and River Trust
- Local Schools, Nurseries, Hospitals and Emergency Services including Fire, Police, Ambulance and Utility Companies

Support Groups

- The Haringey Forum for Older People
- Different Strokes London North Group
- Breathe Easy Hornsey support group
- Breathe Easy Haringey support group

Community Groups

- London Islamic Cultural Society 9 Willoughby Road London N8 0HR
- Salvation Army Lymington Avenue N22
- Muswell Hill Synagogue
- Bozca-der Community centre, Old Library

Businesses/ Enterprise/ Business Improvement Districts (bids)

North London Chamber of Commerce

Other bodies with an in interest in Air Quality

Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollution

King's College London - Air quality & health research

AirTEXT consortium/ Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants

Institute of Air Quality Management

The Environmental Industries Commission

Office of Low Emission Vehicles

Building, Compton Cres, N17

- Alevi Community
- Turkish Cypriot Community Assoc (TCCA) 628-630 Green Lanes N8 0SD
- ACL Company 9 Clarendon Road London N8 0DL
- HREC 14 Turnpike Lane London N8 0PT
- C/O Cypriot Centre Earlham Grove Wood Green N22
- Trinidad and Tobago Association 380 Green Lanes London N4 1DW
- Council of Asian People Asian Centre 8a Caxton Road London N22
- The Asian Centre 7 Sandringham Road Wood Green London N22 6RB
- Ms Etta Khawja Association of Jamaicans c/o 66 Kitchener Road London N17 6DX

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Equality Act 2010 places a 'General Duty' on all public bodies to have 'due regard' to the need to:

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advancing equality of opportunity for those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them
- Fostering good relations between those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them.

In addition, the Council complies with the Marriage (same sex couples) Act 2013.

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protected characteristics, please proceed to stage 2 and complete a full Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA).

An EqIA provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty.

When an EqIA has been undertaken, it should be submitted as an attachment/appendix to the final decision making report. This is so the decision maker (e.g. Cabinet, Committee, senior leader) can use the EqIA to help inform their final decision. The EqIA once submitted will become a public document, published alongside the minutes and record of the decision.

Please read the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Guidance before beginning the EqIA process.

Name of proposal	Air Quality Action Plan 2019-24
Service area	Regulatory Services
Officer completing assessment	Felicia Ekemezuma
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Luke Rigg
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	2 nd April 2019
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen McDonnell

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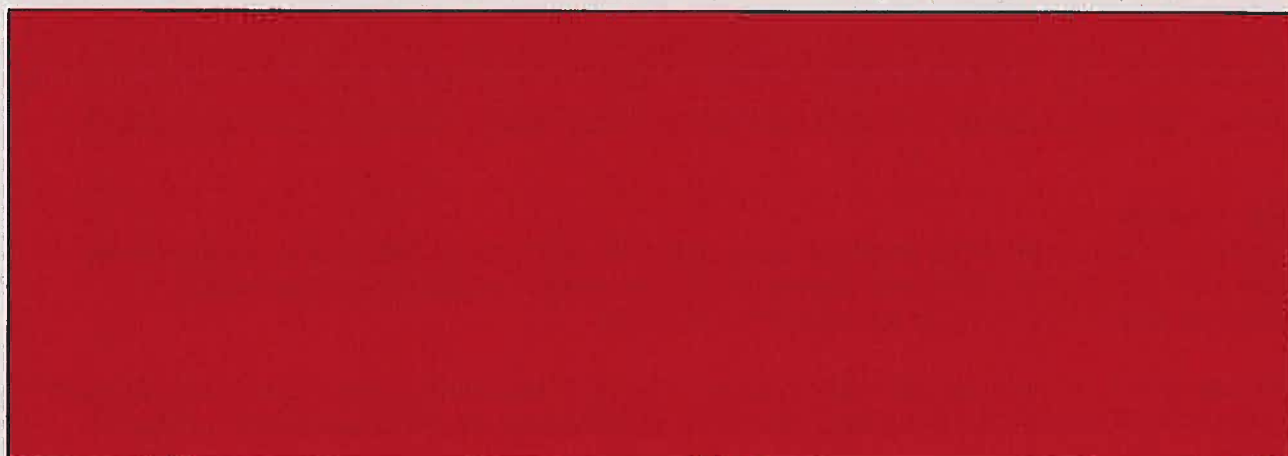
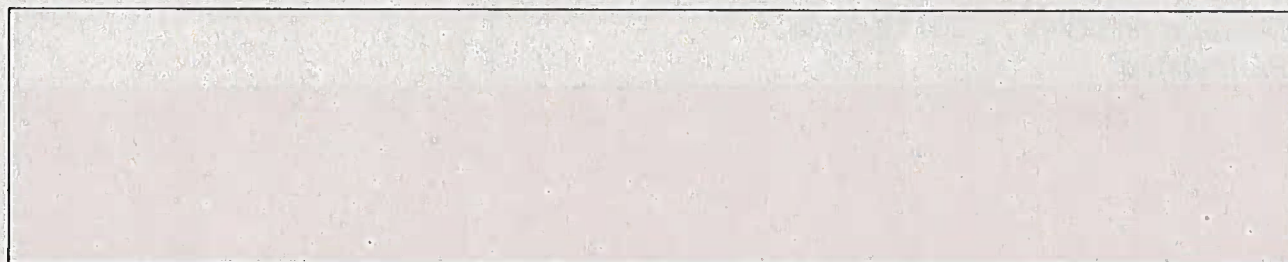
Haringey Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 2019-2024

1. This proposal outlines the air quality actions that the London Borough of Haringey (The Council) will deliver in partnership with others between 2019-2024 in order to reduce concentrations of pollutants, and exposure to pollution; thereby positively influencing the health and quality of life of residents and those employed in or visiting the borough. The AQAP has been developed in recognition of [Haringey's corporate priorities](#) and the legal requirement for the local authority to work towards air quality objectives under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and relevant regulations made under that Act and to meet the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management statutory process¹. The AQAP will be subject to an annual review and progress reporting.
2. Key Stakeholders –All Haringey residents/visitors/employees and employers, Regulatory Services, Planning, Public Health, Transport Planning, Procurement, Homes for Haringey DEFRA, GLA, Mayor of London, Neighboring local Authorities.
3. The draft Air Quality Action Plan will go to cabinet for sign off prior to statutory and public consultation and will return to cabinet for final approval after the consultation.

¹ LLAQM Policy and Technical Guidance. <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-boroughs>

¹ <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/anghydraddoldeb-traws-wedi%E2%80%99i-adolygu/introduction-review>

² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457752/nts2014-01.pdf



Protected group	Service users	Staff
Sex	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, JMP report Haringey	<i>Equalities Scorecard</i>
Gender Reassignment	EHRC national data	
Age	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data,	<i>Equalities Scorecard</i>
Disability	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, JMP report Haringey ONS Disability in England and Wales, 2011	<i>Equalities Scorecard</i>
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, JMP report Haringey	<i>Equalities Scorecard</i>
Sexual Orientation	ONS integrated household survey data,	
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data,	
Pregnancy & Maternity	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data,	

Marriage and Civil Partnership	2011 Census	
<p>Key Findings</p> <p>Haringey is one of the most deprived areas of the UK (24th out of 236 local authorities in the UK) with Job Seekers Allowance claims the 2nd highest in London. This is particularly concentrated in the wards to the east of the borough.</p> <p>Air quality is a complex problem with a range of impacts on health and is a contributor to health inequalities. There is strong evidence that NO₂ and PM are harmful to health in a number of ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term exposure is associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Worsening symptoms in those with pre-existing lung disease and asthma b) Increased risk of cardiovascular events including myocardial infarction and stroke • Long term exposure is associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease b) Increased risk of developing cancer (especially lung cancer) c) Reductions in lung function for both children and adults d) Low birth-weight (which leads to a higher risk of a range of complications and longer-term effects) <p>London has experienced significant reductions in NO_x emissions since 2008, and these have been replicated in Haringey. Nevertheless, parts of Haringey still routinely exceed European standards relating to air quality, including NO₂ and PM₁₀ and as such the whole of Haringey was designated an air quality management area in 2001.</p> <p>Poor air quality disproportionately affects groups with certain characteristics, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Age: with the young and old being at particularly high risk b) Disability: Pre-existing health conditions including diabetes, respiratory symptoms and obesity c) Proximity to pollution sources d) Poor diet e) Deprivation <p>The Air Quality Action Plan will continue to drive the air quality agenda forward and ensure that Haringey leads by example and that improving air quality is embedded within all relevant Council strategies and policies.</p>		

Sex

The borough has a relatively equal gender split - just over half the population is female (50.5%) in line with England and London.

Research from 2013 has found that men in Haringey are more than three times as likely to cycle as women. The action plan demonstrates the Council's commitment to continuing its active travel programme of cycle promotion and training for its residents and refers to the Cycling and Walking Action Plan.

The National Travel Survey: England 2014 indicate that women are more likely to make short/local car trips as they tend to be the primary carers to young children, the elderly or disabled relatives. They may be negatively impacted by the ambition to reduce private car use, but should concurrently benefit from the improved public transport, improved walking and cycling routes, active travel planning via schools and the resulting cleaner air.

We will examine the barriers to this protected group and set out a list of actions needed to increase the proportion of this protected group making trips by bicycle and on foot in the borough.

At this stage, it is considered that the AQAP will have a positive impact on this protected characteristic.

Gender Reassignment

We do not hold data on the number of people who are seeking, receiving or have received gender reassignment surgery in Haringey. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there is between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK¹. It is anticipated that people with this protected characteristic will not be disproportionately impacted by this policy and have no specific needs relating to this characteristic.

The Council will use the public consultation to support the identification of any potential impact.

Age – Children

The population in Haringey is relatively young with a quarter of the population under the age of 20, and 91% of the population aged under 65.

Children make up a quarter of the population and are concentrated in wards in the east of the borough where deprivation is highest. Over 1 in 3 children in Haringey live in poverty.

Air pollution disproportionately affects the young. Studies have shown that the lung development of a baby exposed to air pollution in the womb can be altered, and it affects birth weight.

Young children are also more vulnerable to breathing in polluted air than adults. For their size, they breathe more air each minute than an adult. Buggies and prams put them at the level of

car exhausts. If a child breathes high levels of air pollution over a long period, they might be at risk of:

- their lungs not working as well as they grow older
- developing asthma during childhood or as an adult - and if they have asthma already, air pollution can make it worse
- wheezing
- coughs
- lung cancer when they're older
- infections like pneumonia

Children will therefore benefit from the drive to improve air quality.

Three Schools in the east of the borough received Air Quality Audits and the recommendations are likely to have a positive impact on the pupils. Learning from these audits will be rolled out across the borough.

Childhood obesity remains a problem in Haringey. 23.03% of reception children and 36.67% of year 6 children in Haringey schools are overweight or obese. There is a clear relationship between the prevalence of obesity and the level of deprivation for both reception and year 6 children. Research has found that in Haringey children aged 5-19 years are the age group to cycle most frequently. This group will therefore be targeted by the active travel options and therefore should receive increased health benefits.

Age - Older People

Elderly residents in the more deprived parts of the borough are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality.

The air quality action plan will have a positive impact on this groups by reducing pollution sources and pollution exposure, this group will also receive health benefits from the increased focus on active travel and public transport options. The Council will use the public consultation to support the identification of any potential impact.

Disability

Census data shows that 14% of residents have a long-term health problem that limits their day to day activity - lower than in England but in line with London. 5.7% of residents report being in bad health, slightly higher than England and London.

Reducing toxic pollutants such as NO₂, PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} will benefit people with pre-existing health conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma, whereas those residents suffering from obesity will benefit from the active travel options.

At this stage, it is considered that the AQAP will have a positive impact on this protected characteristic. The Council will use the public consultation to identify any potential impact.

Race and Ethnicity

Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country. 66% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England and 55% for London. Nearly 81% of our schoolchildren come from non-white communities. 190 different languages are spoken in Haringey schools - almost half of all pupils in Haringey Schools speak English as an additional language. Non-White British communities are concentrated in deprived areas rising to 83.4% of the population in Northumberland Park, the most deprived ward. Studies have shown that there is a strong correlation between deprivation and pollution. Homes and residences in highly deprived areas tend to be more dense, nearer to roads with high concentration of pollution and less green space.

It is therefore thought that this group will greatly benefit from improvements in air quality and a reduction in exposure to pollution.

Sexual Orientation

The ONS estimates that 3.7% of Haringey's population are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) which is the 15th largest LGB community in the country. There are no specific needs identified for LGB people in the borough and it is thought that they will not be disproportionately impacted by the strategy.

This group like all other residents should benefit from the improvements in air quality and reduction in exposure to pollution.

At this stage, it is considered that the AQAP will not disproportionately impact this protected characteristic, however the Council will use the public consultation to identify any potential impact.

Religion or Belief

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. The most common religion is Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents, less than London (48.4) and less than England (59.4%). The next most common religions are Islam (14.3%) higher than London (12.3%) - and Judaism (3%) higher than England & Wales. Haringey has a lower percentage of residents who are Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (5.0% and 1.5%, respectively). A quarter of Haringey residents stated in the 2011 Census that they did not have a religion, higher than London (20.7%).

It is considered, at this stage, that there are no specific needs identified for faith groups in the borough and therefore they should not be disproportionately impacted by the air quality action plan.

The Council will use the public consultation to identify any potential impact.

Pregnancy and Maternity

Long term exposure to air pollution is associated with low birth-weight (which leads to a higher risk of a range of complications and longer term health effects).

Women in Haringey who are pregnant or are caring for young babies will also fall into other vulnerable groups and groups with protected characteristics.

Although pregnant women may not be able to access all of the opportunities available via active travel they will benefit from the resultant improvements in air quality and reduction in exposure to pollution.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

In 2011, Haringey had a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. 0.6% (or 1,191 residents), compared to 0.2% for England and 0.4% for London.

People who are in a civil partnership have no identified specific needs in relation to the air quality action plan. However, they may fall into a vulnerable group or in a group with other protected characteristics.

At this stage, it is considered that the AQAP will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic. The Council will use the public consultation to identify any potential impact.

Engagement to date:

The draft plan was written with the engagement of all key stakeholders, including local community groups and Councillors. Four workshops were held during the initial drafting of the document, which were attended by Council staff, Members and the local community.

Further information on consultation is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance

Public consultation on the Draft Air Quality Action Plan will take place in May 2019. The consultation will involve public exhibitions, the use of social media including twitter, an online questionnaire as well as availability in accessible formats and information via a dedicated web page.

The needs of protected groups will be considered when deciding how to consult:

- The time and location of the exhibitions will be chosen so as not to exclude any group
- Accessible locations will be chosen in different parts of the borough. The timing of exhibitions will allow for those who work or have childcare commitments the opportunity to attend

- Exhibition boards will be designed to summarise the key points of the action plan to assist the visually impaired or those who have difficulty reading. Officers will be on hand to explain the action plan and to take note of any comments received. The locations will be chosen because they are frequently used, particularly by school children, parents and older people.
- The council will send out emails to notify a range of stakeholders including schools, neighbouring boroughs, community groups including groups representing the elderly, resident association, and religious groups.
- For those who do not have access to the internet, copies of the strategy will be placed in all Haringey libraries and the Civic centre to review.

Consultation will provide residents with an opportunity to inform the council about the particular impacts on protected groups. The findings of the consultation will inform the final version of the AQAP

The AQAP will go out to consultation in May 2019
A summary of responses will be provided in due course

Further information on assessing impact on different groups is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

1. Sex

At present it is thought that the air quality action plan will have a positive impact to all residents regardless of gender it is also thought that it will have a positive impact on

women who tend to make more trips within the borough in relation to childcare, school runs and caring for elderly or disabled relatives.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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2. Gender reassignment

It is not known whether the air quality action plan will have either a positive or negative impact on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment, however it is thought that it will have a positive impact on everyone.

The public consultation will seek to identify any information relevant to this protected group.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X
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3. Age

Children and older people are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality and will benefit from improved air quality and reduced exposure to air pollution.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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4. Disability

The air quality action plan will have a positive impact on disabled people, particularly those with pre-existing health conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes by improving air quality and reducing exposure to pollution. The active travel actions will also assist this group.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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4. Race and ethnicity

This group are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality due to their homes and residencies being near areas where pollution levels are high. They will positively benefit from improvements in air quality and a reduction in exposure to pollution

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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6. Sexual orientation

It is anticipated that the impact on people with this protected characteristic will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

It is anticipated that the impact on people with this protected characteristic will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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8. Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnant women and unborn children are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality as it is associated with low birthweight and subsequent health conditions. This group will benefit from improvements in air quality and a reduction in exposure to pollution.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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9. Marriage and Civil Partnership

It is anticipated that the impact on people with this protected characteristic will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic. This group will benefit from improvements in air quality and a reduction in exposure to pollution.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women**Black and Ethnic Minority (BAEM) Children**

Many people will identify with more than one protected characteristic. For example, more than 70% of the borough's young people are from ethnic minority backgrounds and may also fall into one or more of the groups with protected characteristics.

The plan has focused more of its actions in the East of the borough as people that reside in the area are more likely to be deprived and exposed to higher levels of pollution. As the overall impact of the action plan is to improve air quality and reduce people's exposure to air pollution, it is anticipated that all groups will experience a positive impact.



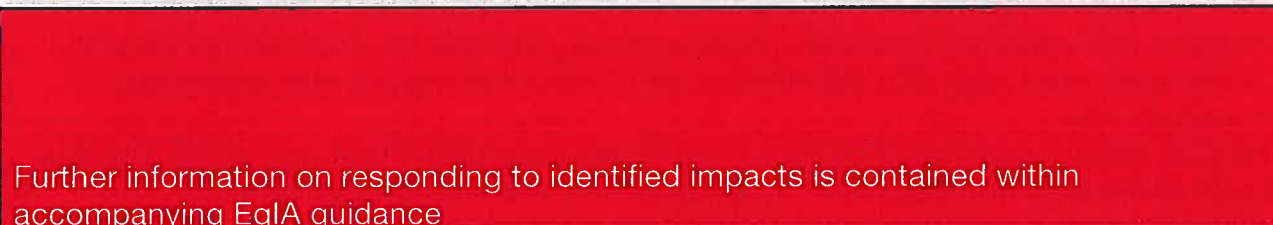
The strategy is not considered to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any groups that share the protected characteristics.

The Air Quality Action Plan is considered to have a positive effect on all residents in Haringey and in particular it should have a positive impact on:

- The vulnerable groups such as the young, elderly and those with pre-existing health conditions, by reducing the risk of symptoms such as under developed lungs, on set of Asthma, aggravation of coronary/pulmonary diseases.
- BAEM and the deprived – as a large number of them live in the East of the borough where exposure to pollution is higher.

The action plan ties in to a range of other borough plans, strategies and policies that will also drive air quality improvements.

- All residents, but in particular the young, elderly, disabled and pregnant mothers will be encouraged to take up active travel options which will improve their health and foster good relations with others who already participate.



Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

Outcome	Y/N
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No major change to the proposal: the EqIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. <u>If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them.</u>				Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly <u>set out below</u> the key adjustments you plan to make to the policy. If there are any adverse impacts you cannot mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below				N
Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision.				N
Impact and which protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer	Timescale	
N/A				

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen as a result of the proposal but it is not possible to mitigate them. Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate them.

None

Progress on each of the actions in the air quality action plan will be reported on annually to central government and published on the Council website

EqlA approved by 
(Assistant Director/ Director)

Date 25/2/19

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EqlA process.

Report for: Cabinet 2nd April 2019

Report Title: Acquisition of the Welbourne site to maximise the delivery of genuinely affordable homes in Tottenham Hale and Novation of the Argent Related Development Agreement and Funding Agreement.

CLG Lead: Dan Hawthorn, Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning
Peter O'Brien, Assistant Director for Area Regeneration

Report Authors: Alan Benson, Head of Housing Strategy and Commissioning
Toussainte Reba, Head of Area Regeneration, South Tottenham

Contact No: x3871

Ward(s) affected: Tottenham Hale

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision:** **Key**

Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. Cabinet agreed on 11th December 2018:

- 1 To the in-principle acquisition by the council for housing purposes of 131 homes and a ground floor non-residential space to be constructed at the Welbourne site for a maximum total sum as set out in the exempt part of the report and based on the draft Heads of Terms (attached in Appendix A) subject to the council's budget setting meeting on 12th February and Full Council on 25th February 2019
- 2 To note that a further Key Decision will be taken at a later date to agree the final purchase price and the final contract for the acquisition.
- 3 To agree that (following the council's budget setting meeting on 12th February 2019 followed by Full Council on 25th February) the unallocated General Fund capital receipts, as set out in the exempt part of the report, are retained corporately.

1.2. [paragraph is contained in the exempt part of the report]

1.3. By securing control over the new homes on the Welbourne Centre site, the council seeks to maximise the delivery of council-rented homes at Tottenham Hale that meet the needs of local people, as part of the council's commitment to secure the delivery of 1,000 such homes by 2022.

- 1.4. As the development moves into delivery, Argent Related (the developer) have finalised their company structure for the delivery of the obligations in the Development Agreement, including the outturn dwellings (the homes to be unlocked through the Housing Zone funding). This requires the Development Agreement and the Funding Agreement to be novated from the TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership entity to TH DM Limited. Both novations will also include TH Welbourne Ltd as a party as it is the entity that will be taking the long lease of Site 2 (Welbourne Site) directly from the council.
- 1.5. The purpose of this report is to confirm the final purchase price and final contract for the Welbourne Site acquisition, and to note that the developer will take forward the SDP sites (including the Welbourne Site) under a revised company structure, requiring the novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1. In December 2018, Cabinet agreed to the principle of the acquisition of the Welbourne Centre site. This report clarifies a number of supplementary issues that surround that decision.
- 2.2. Securing homes for Haringey's residents is central to what this administration has set out to achieve. The acquisition of the Welbourne site delivers 131 council homes - or 13 per cent towards our overall target of delivering 1000 new council homes. Furthermore, this acquisition also helps to secure the delivery of a district health centre that has been long fought for locally. The council is proud to be playing its part in bringing forward this critical facility that will significantly improve healthcare facilities and health opportunities for Tottenham residents.
- 2.3. Delivering a new town centre at Tottenham Hale is important for old and new residents alike. There is the new state-of-the-art health centre with the capacity to support 30,000 patients, new jobs and new workspace. There are improvements to the public realm and additional investment in our green spaces, improved infrastructure for cycling and walking. This will create a new heart to Tottenham Hale that will serve existing residents, those using the transport interchange, while also attracting new businesses and residents.
- 2.4. This report also sets out the final company structure under which the developer will deliver these outputs. We have also already received funding from this partnership which has allowed us to facilitate the delivery of 167 much-needed affordable homes and infrastructure. This is a very significant outcome for residents in the east of the borough and I look forward to the rapid delivery of these homes and the much-needed health centre on this important site.

3. Recommendations

3.1. Cabinet agrees:

- 3.1.1 To the council proceeding with the acquisition for housing purposes of 131 homes and a ground floor non-residential space from Argent Related, to be constructed at the Welbourne site, for a total sum plus expenditure for acquisition process costs and on-costs, as set out in the exempt part of the report.
- 3.1.2 To the final terms of the Contract for the acquisition attached at Appendix B and based on the Heads of Terms previously approved by Cabinet and attached at Appendix A.
- 3.1.3 To give delegated authority to the Director for Housing, Regeneration and Planning to agree any future amendments to the contract, in consultation with the Director of Finance.
- 3.1.4 To the novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement from TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership to TH DM Limited as set out in the Deed of Novation for the Development Agreement attached at Appendix C and the Deed of Novation for the Funding Agreement attached at Appendix D.

4. Reasons for decision

Acquisition of Affordable Housing on the Welbourne Site

- 4.1. As detailed in Paragraph 1.1 above, on 11th December 2018 Cabinet agreed (subject to the council's full budget setting meeting in February 2019) to the in-principle acquisition of the homes and ground floor non-residential space to be constructed at the Welbourne site for a maximum total sum; to unallocated General Fund capital receipts being retained corporately and to note that a further Key Decision will be taken at a later date to agree the final purchase price and contract for the acquisition.
- 4.2. [contained in the exempt part of the report]
- 4.3. [contained in the exempt part of the report]
- 4.4. The acquisition of the residential premises on the Welbourne Site will allow the council to secure the rapid delivery of 131 council-owned homes (13 per cent of its 1,000 target) and a district health centre using the existing Development Agreement with the developer as the delivery agent. The district health centre will be delivered under the Development Agreement rather than under the Contract to be entered into.

- 4.5. The council has a time-limited window to acquire the 131 homes to be constructed on the Welbourne site under the terms of the s106 agreement. If this option is not exercised, the developer will dispose of these homes to a Registered Provider of affordable housing and these will revert to shared ownership dwellings.
- 4.6. Officers have been negotiating with the developer on the contract for the purchase and build of the homes and this has now been agreed (with the exception of the VAT clauses which were added to the draft Contract by Argent Related late in the process and are being reviewed by the Council's specialist VAT advisers.) The Contract is based on (and is in accordance with) the Heads of Terms attached at Appendix A.
- 4.7. Under the terms of the Development Agreement, entered into on 21st March 2017 with the council, Argent Related is entitled to novate the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement to other Group Companies. The council has an obligation to act reasonably through the Agreement with Argent Related and not withhold consent to the novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement.
- 4.8. As is typical in situations such as this, the detail of this company structure was not finalised when the original Development Agreement was entered into, resulting in provisions being included in the Agreement to allow for the novation at a later date. Now that resolution to grant planning permission has been secured and the project is moving into the delivery phase this structure has now been finalised.
- 4.9. The company and land ownership structure proposed by Argent Related is typical for a development of this nature which is split across separate buildings and involves differing delivery timescales, mixed tenures and use-types. The novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement allows the development costs to be accounted for in the correct developer entity. The proposed changes are not considered to represent a material change in risk to the council as all the terms and principles of the Development Agreement are retained. Though the delivery entity has changed the Argent Related Group retains all the same obligations in relation to delivery.
- 4.10. As detailed in the Deeds of Novation, the incoming party (TH DM Ltd) would assume all obligations of the outgoing party (TH FI Ltd) under the terms of the Development Agreement. The Development Agreement already contains step-in rights for the council, providing an additional security provision should the developer not be able to complete the development for unforeseen reasons. These terms are reflected in the Funding Agreement.

5. Alternative options considered

Alternative options for recommendation 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 – Acquisition of the Welbourne Site

- 5.1. A series of options for the acquisition (recommendation 3.1) were considered by Cabinet at its meeting of the 11th December 2018. These were:

Option A: The council acquires the Welbourne site in its entirety. This was the preferred option as it allows the council to control the tenure for all homes, set the rent levels, negotiate an appropriate specification for affordable homes and service charges. This option achieves the most affordable outcome for the homes to be delivered. This option also results in surplus land receipts being returned to the General Fund, as set out in the exempt part of the report.

Option B: The council could provide grant funding to a Housing Association in order to deliver more genuinely affordable homes on-site. This option would involve the council providing grant funding to secure the delivery of lower cost affordable housing. This option was discounted on the basis that the council is moving towards a position of prioritising the delivery of council owned homes on its own land, in order to maximise the delivery of safe, stable and affordable homes.

Option C: The council could decide not to proceed with either acquiring the Welbourne site in whole or in part, or funding a third party at this or other locations in Tottenham Hale to increase the amount of affordable housing delivered. This would result in the Argent Related scheme proceeding with 25% Shared Ownership homes on the basis of its SDP affordable housing contribution.

- 5.2. If the contract for the acquisition of the new build units is not approved, the Developer will still be able to proceed with the development of the Welbourne site under the terms of the Development Agreement. In this scenario the site would be delivered as per Option C above which would achieve poorer outcomes for the council.
- 5.3. Ultimately, this council is serious about securing the delivery of council homes using a variety of tools. Building through partnerships can deliver homes while we build up our own capacity to do more ourselves. This scheme alone will deliver 13% of our overall target and will deliver within the lifetime of this administration. This scheme also delivers a health centre that the local community and GPs have been campaigning for years. This scheme not proceeding will result in the funding secured by the CCG expiring, with no obvious alternative means of delivering a new fit-for-purpose health centre.

Alternative options for recommendation 3.4 – Novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement

- 5.4. The alternative option would be to not novate these agreements, however, under the terms of the Development Agreement the council is required to not unreasonably withhold its consent to the novation of the Development Agreement and the Funding Agreement. Should approval not be given the developer will have the option of proceeding with the development as the developer for all of the sites within the Development Agreement or seek to challenge the council's refusal to give consent which will lead to delay in the delivery of both the development (including the affordable housing) and the outturn dwellings.

6. Background information

- 6.1. Since May 2018, the council has taken a very different view on its objectives in relation to the delivery of key regeneration areas, and in particular has focussed on how the council can facilitate the delivery of homes for Haringey's residents first and foremost and contribute to the delivery of 1,000 new council homes over the next 4 years at council rent – a manifesto commitment included in the Borough Plan.
- 6.2. This includes a very significant focus on the delivery of council homes on council land as a first priority. In the context of the SDP, this has meant looking afresh at the scheme and what can be done at this very late stage to secure the delivery of council homes, especially on the only significant piece of council land going into the scheme (the Welbourne Site). The approach outlined in this report would deliver 131 council-rented council-owned homes against the 4-year target of 1,000.
- 6.3. The Development Agreement was entered into on 21st March 2017 and the scheme was designed and submitted for planning in May 2018. It is implausible that the council would be able to successfully renegotiate the commercial deal at this point in the development process and Argent Related need only secure planning in order to draw down the land (resolution to grant planning permission was secured in December 2018 at LBH Planning Committee). The council's role as Planning Authority is distinct and independent to this process and any decision on planning is for the Planning Authority to make.
- 6.4. The council has commissioned an independent valuation report from external advisors in connection with the transaction. The basis of the valuation reflects the planning proposals for the site by Argent for 60% shared ownership and 40% private sale. This is the basis agreed with the council in order to acquire the site as Argent would have undertaken the development with a registered provider on this basis.
- 6.5. The council are acquiring the 131 residential units in order to utilise grant funding and to provide social rented units. The valuation report also reflects the commercial unit being provided on the ground floor. Given the current market value of the property to be acquired as set out in the exempt part of the report, this is considered to represent the best terms reasonably obtainable in the current market.

Cabinet Report on the Acquisition of the Welbourne Site to maximise the delivery of affordable homes in Tottenham Hale – 11th December 2018

- 6.6. The 131 homes and commercial unit are to be constructed on the Welbourne Site as part of its redevelopment being carried out by the Argent Related entity called TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership ("Developer") under the Development

Agreement dated 21st March 2017 and made between the council and TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership (“DA”).

- 6.7. At its meeting on the 11th December 2018, Cabinet considered the background to the Welbourne site’s inclusion in the Tottenham Hale SDP, the change of tenure within this site and its implications and benefits across the area, and concluded to support in principle the acquisition of the Welbourne site by the council (subject to a further decision being taken to confirm the final price and terms of the contract).
- 6.8. The main provisions of the contract include:
- Process for agreeing variation to works
 - Process and provisions for managing risk to the council, including step-in rights, a parent company guarantee and warranties from the contractor and professional team
 - In the event of a breach the land and building (to the extent it is constructed) would be returned to the council
 - Annexures including an agreed specification that is in line with Homes for Haringey’s requirements.
- 6.9. The acquisition of the residential premises on the Welbourne Site will allow the council to secure the rapid delivery of council owned homes utilising the existing Strategic Development Partnership with Argent Related as the delivery agent.
- 6.10. Critically, it also supports the delivery of the district health centre, which offers a once in a generation opportunity to enhance the way in which local primary health care services are delivered.
- 6.11. This responds to local aspirations to see an increase in the amount of new affordable homes delivered. In so doing it meets a key commitment of our Administration; to deliver council homes at council rents. It delivers an improved mix of affordable housing in Tottenham Hale, which better meets the needs of local people.
- 6.12. The emerging Borough Plan prioritises the delivery of safe, stable and affordable homes for everyone, whatever their circumstances. This deal represents 13% of the council’s objective to deliver 1,000 council homes at council rents over the lifetime of the current administration.

The Welbourne Health Centre

- 6.13. The Developer will, under the SDP Development Agreement, also deliver a new 1,500sqm health centre at the Welbourne Site to shell & core. The council will also acquire this unit as part of the buyback of the Long Lease under the Contract. The cost for this unit is already part of the land price calculation in the Development Agreement. The Health Centre will then be let on a long lease after

practical completion to the Clinical Commissioning Group's partner Healthlink to fit out the premises as a GP practice.

- 6.14. The NHS business case for the Welbourne Health Centre sets out a clear need for change to address the challenges in the delivery of primary healthcare in Haringey. The new facility serves a critical need in providing a wide range of services closer to home. These services will be delivered within modern, fit for purpose facilities, offering extended access to GP appointments, working within multidisciplinary teams whilst improving the patient experience. This facility will have the capacity to serve up to 30,000 patients and will create a health and wellbeing hub, working with the emerging Care Closer to Home Integrated Network (CHINS), and providing a range of wrap-around community services and care closer to home, whilst ensuring that primary care is at the centre of service delivery from this site.
- 6.15. In order to do this, a greater proportion of patients' care needs to be provided in the primary and community setting along with a shift to a greater focus on preventing ill health and deterioration at every level of need. A different type of building will be needed to facilitate this way of working, with greater flexibility and more space for a wider range of services. The proposed new centre will deliver this.

The Strategic Development Partnership (SDP) with Argent Related and the reason for novation

Development Agreement

- 6.16. On 12th July 2016 Cabinet approved the decision to enter into a Strategic Development Partnership Agreement with Argent Related and on 21st March 2017 the council entered into a Development Agreement ("DA") with TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership ("TH FI Ltd") the council's developer partner in respect of the core district centre area sites. This Development Agreement is a conditional land sale and development agreement which documents the transfer by the council of the various sites to deliver the outturn dwellings (as agreed with the GLA as a condition of GLA Housing Zone funding) and wider vision for the heart of the district centre.

Funding Agreement

- 6.17. On 2nd May 2018 the Director of Housing Regeneration and Planning (after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing, Regeneration and Planning, the Director of Finance and the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance) gave approval for the council to enter into a Funding Agreement with TH FI Ltd for the delivery of bus station and infrastructure enabling works and the outturn dwellings, funded by the Housing Zone funding. The Funding Agreement was entered into on 22nd June 2018.
- 6.18. The funding includes an agreed package of GLA Housing Zone funding, borough contributions and Argent Related's developer contributions, as set out in the exempt part of the report.

- 6.19. It should be noted that the contract sum for the bus station and infrastructure enabling works is now significantly higher than the total agreed funding package. Argent Related have committed to provide any funding over the amount identified in the exempt part of the report out of their own funds.
- 6.20. The Funding Agreement between the council and TH FI Ltd, as signatory to the Development Agreement, sets out the terms under which the Works are to be carried out and the funding may be drawn down by the council from the GLA, and in turn by the developer from the council, provided certain conditions have been met.

Novation of the Development Agreement and Funding Agreement

- 6.21. Under the terms of the Development Agreement, Clause 37.1.2 (a) and (c) the developer is entitled to novate the Development Agreement to a Group Company of the developer (with the approval of the council, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld).
- 6.22. This novation would mean that the Development Agreement would now be between the council and TH DM Ltd, rather than between the council and TH FI Ltd as it is now.
- 6.23. It follows that the Funding Agreement will also be novated from TH FI Ltd to TH DM Ltd and TH Welbourne Ltd. Clause 22.2 of the Funding Agreement states that 'the Developer will not be entitled to assign, transfer or novate its rights and obligations under this Agreement other than by way of a permitted dealing as set out in Clause 37.1.2 (a) and (c) of the Development Agreement, as referenced above.
- 6.24. The total value of the novated Funding Agreement is set out in the exempt part of the report.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 7.1. The resolutions outlined in this report will contribute towards the following strategic priorities outlined in the Borough Plan:
- *Housing - a safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances.* By securing the delivery of 13 per cent of the council's target of delivering 1,000 council homes on council land.
 - *Place - a place with strong, resilient and connected communities where people can lead active and healthy lives in an environment that is safe, clean and green:* By delivering high quality new affordable homes for local people, a new district health centre and local retail facilities, set in a high quality, open and inclusive urban environment that contributes to the creation of a place for all of Tottenham Hale's communities to be proud of.

- *Economy - a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive:* By contributing to the delivery of the heart of a new district centre at Tottenham Hale and unlocking opportunities for the local community to gain access to learning, skills and employment.

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

Finance

- 8.1. The report is seeking approval to conclude the acquisition of 131 council homes. The financial implications of this are set out in the exempt part of the report.
- 8.2. [contained in the exempt part of the report]
- 8.3. [contained in the exempt part of the report]
- 8.4. [contained in the exempt part of the report]
- 8.5. The report is also seeking approval to novate the development agreement and funding agreement from TH FI Ltd to TH DM Ltd. Under the terms of the development agreement Argent Related are entitled to do this and the council cannot unreasonably withhold its consent. The value of the funding agreement is set out in the exempt part of the report.
- 8.6. The novation has no financial effect on the council.

Procurement

- 8.7. Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report; however, comments are not applicable for property and land transactions as they sit outside of the Procurement Contract Regulations.

Legal

- 8.8. This report seeks authority to acquire affordable housing units that are yet to be built as well as a ground-floor commercial unit. The council has authority pursuant to Section 120 of the Local Government Act 1972 to acquire for the purposes of any of its functions under the 1972 Act or any other enactment, by agreement any land, whether situated inside or outside its area. The properties will be acquired for housing purposes held within the Housing Revenue Account.
- 8.9. The properties are yet to be constructed, the Contract has been negotiated and is now in an agreed form and is based on the Heads of Terms agreed by Cabinet

on 11 December 2018. All further legal comments are set out in the exempt part of the report.

8.10. [contained in the exempt part of the report]

8.11. [contained in the exempt part of the report]

8.12. [contained in the exempt part of the report]

8.13. [contained in the exempt part of the report]

8.14. [contained in the exempt part of the report]

8.15. [contained in the exempt part of the report]

Equality

8.16. The council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and those people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

8.17. The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status apply to the first part of the duty.

8.18. It is not expected that this decision will have any negative impacts on individuals or groups who share the nine protected characteristics. The council will ensure that new housing stock acquired by this decision will be subject to the Housing Allocations Policy, which has been subject to an [Equalities Impact Assessment](#) as part of the homelessness strategy.

8.19. This decision will increase the supply of homes which are genuinely affordable to local residents by delivering new build council-rented homes. This is likely to have a positive impact on individuals in temporary accommodation as well as those who are vulnerable to homelessness. Data held by the council suggests that women, young people, and BAME communities are over-represented among those living in temporary accommodation. Furthermore, individuals with these protected characteristics, as well as those who identify as LGBT+ and individuals

with disabilities are known to be vulnerable to homelessness, as detailed in the [Equalities Impact Assessment of the council's Draft Homelessness Strategy](#). As such, it is reasonable to anticipate a positive impact on residents with these protected characteristics.

9. Use of Appendices

[appendices are noted and attached to the exempt part of the report]

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Appendices A, B, C and D are NOT FOR PUBLICATION by virtue of paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Part of this report is not for publication as it contains information classified as exempt under Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 in that it contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Report for: Cabinet 2nd of April 2019

Title: Request to extend contract under Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1(b) for Housing Related Support – Information, Advice and Guidance Services

Report authorised by : Charlotte Pomery – Assistant Director for Commissioning

Lead Officer: Gill Taylor – Strategic Lead, Single Homelessness & Vulnerable Adults

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This report seeks approval to extend the Council's contract for the provision of Information, Advice and Guidance services, held by Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau, for one year from 3rd April 2019 to 2nd April 2020, as provided for under Clause 3.2 of the Contract and in accordance with the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1(b).

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that residents who need information, advice and guidance have access to high quality services. The services within this contract help to prevent homelessness, manage debt, maximise income and benefits, provide employment support and legal advice and support the health and wellbeing of a wide range of Haringey residents.
- 2.2 The Information, Advice and Guidance contract is therefore strategically important, and it is important that the support offered by the service continues whilst a new service model is designed and commissioned. It is for this reason that I recommend the extension of the contract for a further year.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 It is recommended that, in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1(b), Cabinet approves the extension of the Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG) Contract with the Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau across all four lots of the existing contract.
- 3.2 That the contract across all four lots is extended for a period of one year from 3rd April 2019 to 2nd April 2020, to the total of £816,000.

- 3.3 Cabinet to approve the underwriting of a £55,000 contribution made to the IAG contract by the Better Care Fund, which as yet remains unconfirmed, due to administrative delays beyond the Council's control. This contingency is recommended to ensure the contract extension is promptly completed and service delivery is maintained, however it has been strongly indicated that this funding will continue into the final year of the contract. If necessary, the contribution will be secured from within the Council's Housing Related Support budgets.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 It is in the Council's overall interest to agree to an extension of the current contract whilst a review of the contract is completed and recommendations are made for a redesign to the service. The contracts were awarded for a period of three years with an option to extend for a further one year until 2020 in order to facilitate this.
- 4.2 Performance has been evaluated as good throughout the contract period. Performance returns are completed and submitted on time and targets are met. There is a demonstrable need for IAG in Haringey and the service is evidently delivering positive outcomes for residents. It is proposed that in order to continue to best service Haringey residents, the contract extension period is used to explore the current and future IAG needs of service users, alongside a range of new Council and Clinical Commissioning Group priorities and strategies, including the integration of health and community services. This process will consider any changes to be made to the service and will result in recommendations which will be used to inform the recommissioning of the contracts.
- 4.3 Extending this contract with a value of £816,000, will result in a reduction of £50,000 against the original annual contract value. This saving is required in order to contribute to the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, providing good value and also ensuring that the quality of service delivery is maintained. The Council have stipulated that no more than 20% of the saving should be made from the portion of the contract delivered by the two smaller partners, Haringey Association for Independent Living (HAIL) and Public Voice.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 Procurement of new contracts was considered, however this would not allow enough time to conduct a sufficient review of the service, or the necessary market engagement, to deliver best value and practice.
- 5.2 Ceasing the current contracts was considered, however this was deemed not to be in the best interests of Haringey residents or the Council. The decision to extend will ensure continuity of Information, Advice and Guidance in Haringey which contributes to the delivery of the Council's statutory responsibilities under a range of legislation.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The IAG contract commenced on 1st April 2016 for a period of three years to 31st March 2019, with an option to extend for up to one year.
- 6.2 The IAG service provided by Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau delivers three key outcomes:

Delivery of IAG - Haringey residents are able to access information, advice and guidance at the time they need it.

Building capacity - having received information, advice and guidance from the provider, people feel equipped and knowledgeable to manage their needs better in future.

Quality of information - the information, advice and guidance is of high quality and those accessing the service feel their issue or query has been handled well and resolved.

- 6.3 Alongside Haringey Citizen's Advice Bureau as the lead organisation, two sub-contracting organisations contribute to service delivery by offering specific, tailored and locally based interventions within their areas of expertise: Public Voice and HAIL (Haringey Association for Independent Living). Together the three organisations form the Haringey Advice Partnership (HAP).
- 6.4 Public Voice have a focus on supporting the older community, identifying isolation and loneliness as a key concern for this community. They therefore run opportunities and activities to tackle isolations as well as link clients in to opportunities hosted elsewhere. Public Voice also run projects responding to digital inclusion, including volunteer led computer training which incorporates a strong peer support element. They also run workshops aimed at older people around a variety of wellbeing themes, most recently focusing on depression and nutrition, and information stalls to provide a flexible point of access to information.
- 6.5 HAIL work with those living with mental ill health. They run information stalls enabling access to information, advice and guidance as well as running workshops for their target client group on subjects including financial capability, mindfulness and Universal Credit. They run regular wellbeing sessions which include activities such as yoga. In addition, HAIL manages the website and social media for the HAP and have been successful in developing a strong brand and presence within Haringey over the three years of the contract.
- 6.6 The service provides access to quality Information, Advice and Guidance for all Haringey residents, as well as ensuring that up to date, locally-relevant information is available about a range of community, voluntary and peer-led initiatives. The service is responsive to the needs of local communities across all four lots of the contract, for North East, South East, Central and West Haringey. This minimises the need for residents to travel to access support and ensures information and advice is locally-relevant and easily accessible.
- 6.7 The service provides multiple access points and channels including:

- Drop in services
 - Telephone support
 - An email service
 - Flexibility of times and access points; including pop-up provision
 - A range of signposting and referral systems for specialist needs
 - A network of venues taking into account public transport, opening hours and Equality Act (2010) compliance
 - IAG services from local community locations, including children's centres, GP surgeries, libraries and other settings
- 6.8 As well as employing a service delivery model based on easy access to effective information and advice, the service also aims to build capacity in individuals, families and communities to access their own information, advice and guidance in the future where appropriate, using a range of channels and approaches.
- 6.9 The service provides information, advice and guidance on issues including housing, social care, finance and debt, welfare and benefits, health related services including wellbeing and staying well and employment. This provision enables early intervention and frequently results in preventing the escalation of issues. For example, the service frequently supports clients in dealing with cases of rent or Council Tax arrears. Without the service's intervention, arrears could result in eviction and therefore homelessness. Clearly this is a highly negative situation for the client which may then require a statutory response from the Council as well as other negative outcomes, including an impact on the client's health.
- 6.10 The cases which the service handles most frequently relate to benefits and tax credits, accounting for 30% of advice cases according to the annual report for year 2 of delivery. 16% of advice cases relate to debt and 17% to housing. It is noted that this data only accounts for a client's main presenting issue, and case studies show that the service is often very effectively responding to multiple overlapping issues beyond the initial presentation.
- 6.11 Service level data shows that 39% of clients receiving advice are aged 50+, and 45% aged between 30 and 50. 60% of clients identify as female and 40% are living with either a disability or long-term health condition, of which 11% identify as disabled. 42% of clients describe themselves as White, 37% as Black and 7% as Asian.
- 6.12 The provider has consistently delivered against all its targets throughout the contract period. The contract provided for a 'payment by results' component of up to 5% of the contract value to be determined at the end of each 12-month period, based on overall satisfaction with the service. The provider has successfully secured this element of the contract value every year during delivery.
- 6.13 In 2013, NHS Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group (HCCG) entered into a contract with Haringey Citizens Advice Bureau for Welfare Hubs, which

provided similar welfare and debt advice services to the IAG contract, but from GP surgeries. The contract value was £78,000 per year.

- 6.14 In January 2018, the Council varied the IAG contract by means of a delegated authority decision to include these Welfare Hub services, which the Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group funds entirely under the partners' joint commissioning arrangements. This variation is for the full value of the Welfare Hubs service, of £78,000 and took effect retrospectively from 1st July 2017.
- 6.15 This portion of the IAG service will continue during the one-year extension.
- 6.16 The contract has included a £55,000 contribution from the Better Care Fund (BCF), from within the Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group's budget, since its inception. This contribution was offered in recognition of the significant health and wellbeing outcomes that can be achieved through high quality, prevention focussed information, advice and guidance provision. In the final year this element of the service's potential will be the focus of service delivery.
- 6.17 As at February 2019, the continuation of the BCF contribution is unconfirmed. This is due to unforeseen delays in the administrative process beyond the Council's control, a result of a broader review and planning for the future of the Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group's budget, including the Better Care Fund. However there has been clear indication that the contribution will continue at the same value for the final year of the contract. In the interests of ensuring the contract extension is promptly completed, the Council has agreed to underwrite the risk that the BCF's £55,000 contribution will not materialise. If necessary, the contribution will be secured from within the Council's Housing Related Support budgets.
- 6.18 **Related previous decisions**
This decision to extend the Information, Advice and Guidance contract with Citizen's Advice Bureau is related to the Cabinet decision to award the original contract on 15th December 2015.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 The provision of Information, Advice and Guidance services contributes significantly to the Council's strategic outcomes under the draft Borough Plan 2019 – 2023:
- 7.2 Priority 1: Housing, outcome 2: *We will work together to prevent people from becoming homeless, and to reduce existing homelessness.*
The IAG service significantly contributes to delivery of this outcome by providing information which enables individuals to manage their housing and manage finances, to support their housing. The service also provides advice and tenancy sustainment, supporting clients to respond to issues which may threaten the stability of their housing situation.
- 7.3 Priority 2: People, outcome 9: *Strong communities where people look out for and care for one another.*
The Haringey Advice Partnership, led by the lead organisation is made up of organisations with strong foundations within communities in Haringey. Service

delivery frequently makes use of peer support in order to achieve positive outcomes. In addition, the services emphasise building capacity within clients, which can then contribute to clients going on to support others around them in responding to challenges they face.

- 7.4 Extending this contract with an annual value of £816,000 represents a £50,000 saving against the original contract value. This saving will make an important contribution to the requirements of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy, whilst also ensuring the quality of service delivery is maintained.

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

8. Finance

- 8.1 The £816,000 cost of the contract extension in the period from 3rd April 2019 to 2nd April 2020 will be met from existing resources within the Commissioning department.
- 8.2 The contract extension has been agreed at a cost which is £50,000 lower than the existing annual contract value. This £50,000 will either be a saving to the department or will offset the potential loss of income in the event that £55,000 BCF funding is not secured.

9. Procurement

- 9.1 The provision comes under schedule 3 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015. This requested contract modification would usually necessitate a further competitive process unless it meets one of the several requirements under s72 9.2. The inclusion of the extension or 'review clause' was provided for in the tender documents; the contract extension may therefore be granted without a further competitive process.
- 9.3 This request also meets the requirements of CSO 10.02 and the Procurement Code of Practice. The Contractor is providing a good, responsive, accessible service which demonstrates it meets set targets in a payment by results contract model. Almost 40% of service provision is utilised by older residents who are disabled or who have long term health related issues and require advice to help them stay out of debt and importantly continue to live in their own homes.
- 9.4 During the contract extension service will continue to monitor the contract to ensure it continues to meet service outcomes/targets and mitigate against any service delivery or performance risks.

10. Legal

- 10.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance notes the contents of the report.

- 10.2 Pursuant to CSO 10.02.1(b), Cabinet may authorise the extension of a contract if the value of the contract is £500,000 or more and as such Cabinet has power to authorise the extension of the Contract in this Report.
- 10.3 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance sees no legal reasons preventing the approval of the recommendations in the report.

11. Equality

- 11.1 The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 11.2 The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.
- 11.3 The decision is to extend the existing contracts for the provision of Information, Advice and Guidance services. Extension of the contract is necessary to allow for review and recommissioning of services in the longer term.
- 11.4 Those most likely to be affected by the decision are service users and potential service users of information, advice and guidance services. The nature of the broad range of service delivery methods of these services means that the range of service users is also broad, with service engagement ranging from accessing information on a service website to longer term casework, for example appealing a disability benefit decision.
- 11.5 Information, Advice and Guidance services provide support to ensure that individuals are able to make informed choices on decisions that affect their lives and build resilience to prevent issues from deteriorating or reoccurring. Service level data from the existing service shows that service users reflect the demographic makeup of the borough of Haringey.
- 11.6 This decision to extend this contract will help ensure that the Council continues to address known inequalities that affect individuals with protected characteristics relating to age, sex, race, and disability. Accordingly, the decision represents progress to eliminate discrimination and advance equality of opportunity.

12. Use of Appendices

Not applicable.

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

13.1 Background papers:

Haringey Homelessness Strategy (2018)

<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s100152/Appendix1HomelessnessStrategyv24.pdf>

Award of contract for Information, Advice and Guidance, December 2015

<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s82604/Cabinet%20Report%20-%20IAG%20-%20Open.pdf>

13.2 This report contains no exempt information.

Report for: **Cabinet 12 February 2019**

Title: Delegated Decisions and Significant Actions

Report

authorised by : Zina Etheridge, Chief Executive

Bernie Ryan AD Corporate Governance

Lead Officer: **Ayshe Simsek**

Ward(s) affected: **Non applicable**

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision: Information**

1. Describe the issue under consideration

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Not applicable

3. Recommendations

That the report be noted.

4. Reasons for decision

Part Three, Section E of the Constitution – Responsibility for Functions, Scheme of Delegations to Officers - contains an obligation on officers to keep Members properly informed of activity arising within the scope of these delegations, and to ensure a proper record of such activity is kept and available to Members and the public in accordance with legislation. Therefore, each Director must ensure that there is a system in place within his/her business unit which records any decisions made under delegated powers.

Paragraph 3.03 of the scheme requires that Regular reports (monthly or as near as possible) shall be presented to the Cabinet Meeting, in the case of executive functions, and to the responsible Member body, in the case of non executive functions, recording the number and type of all decisions taken under officers' delegated powers. Decisions of particular significance shall be reported individually.

Paragraph 3.04 of the scheme goes on to state that a decision of "particular significance", to be reported individually by officers, shall mean a matter not

within the scope of a decision previously agreed at Member level which falls within one or both of the following:

- (a) It is a spending or saving of £100,000 or more, or
- (b) It is significant or sensitive for any other reason and the Director and Cabinet Member have agreed to report it.

5. Alternative options considered

Not applicable

6. Background information

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions) decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

Officer Delegated decisions are published on the following web page <http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgDelegatedDecisions.aspx?bcr=1>

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Apart from being a constitutional requirement, the recording and publishing of executive and non executive officer delegated decisions is in line with the Council's transparency agenda.

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

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

9. Use of Appendices

The appendices to the report set out by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (Decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Background Papers

The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report;

Delegated Decisions and Significant Action Forms

Those marked with ♦ contain exempt information and are not available for public inspection.

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

To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Ayshe Simsek on 020 8489 2929.

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Housing, Regeneration & Planning

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on 2 April 2019

◆ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1. ◆	01/02/19	Change to contract	Additional cost within contract – installation of remote monitoring equipment for water tanks
2. ◆	11/02/19	Release of covenant – site N8	Release of covenant – site N8
3. ◆	11/02/19	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme – Site at N22
4. ◆	11/02/19	Disposal of unit – Housing Infill Site Programme	Disposal of unit – Housing Infill Site Programme – N17
5. ◆	11/02/19	Disposal of unit – Housing Infill Site Programme	Disposal of unit – Housing Infill Site Programme – N17
6. ◆	01/03/19	Acquisition of units as part of HRW Regeneration	Acquisition of units as part of HRW project – N17
7. ◆	01/03/19	Additional costs for internal/external works – Decent Homes	Additional costs for WG30 for internal/external works – Decent Homes
8. ◆	01/03/19	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme – Site at N22
9. ◆	01/03/19	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme – Site at N22
10. ◆	01/03/19	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme – Site at N17

Housing, Regeneration & Planning

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on 2 April 2019

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
11. ♦	15/03/19	Contract for Design & construction services related to project in N10	Contract for Design & construction services related to project in N10
12. ♦	08/03/19	Additional costs for Landlords electrical services replacement works	Additional costs for Landlords electrical services replacement works Package 16
13. ♦	08/03/19	Additional costs for Landlords electrical services replacement works	Additional costs for Landlords electrical services replacement works Package 17
14. ♦	15/03/19	Award of Contract for provision of relocation services	Award of Contract for provision of relocation services
15. ♦	18/03/19	Award of contract for Landlords electrical works	Award of contract for Landlords electrical works Package 18 Lowry House, Chesnut Grove and Rees House
16. ♦	18/03/19	Additional costs for Landlords electrical services replacement works	Additional costs for Landlords electrical services replacement works Package 19
17. ♦	19/03/19	Lift repairs capital costs	Lift repairs capital costs

Delegated Action

Type	Number

Corporate Board Officer/Assistant Director Signature  Date 25/3/19

DIRECTOR OF ADULTS AND HEALTH

Significant decisions - Delegated Action – March 2019 (up to and including 21.03.19)

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	-	-	
2.			

Delegated Action

	Number
190308 Purchase of Community Care Inform Platform. Contract value £15,000.00.	
190312 To award the contract for Me learning e-learning suite for Mosaic. Contract value £21,275 for 24 months with an option to extend for a further 12 months at a cost of £11,215.	
190314 Purchase a Magic Carpet from sensory gurus for use at Ermine Road. Contract value £10,283.00.	

Submission authorised by: *B. F. Tarka*
 Beverley Tarka – Director of Adults and Health

Date: 21st March 2019

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CYPS

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet in April 2019

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.			

Delegated Action		
Type		Number
10.01.2.1.d (i)	Training tool for Mosaic £21,275	1
8.03	Recruitment of agency outside of LGRP framework £64,800	1

Corporate Board Officer/ Signature

 Date 25.3.2019

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of the Local Government Act 1972.

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