

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# FULL COUNCIL

**Thursday, 19th March, 2020, 7.30 pm - Tottenham Town Hall  
Moselle Rooms Town Hall Approach Rd, Tottenham, London N15  
4RY**

**Members:** Councillors Sheila Peacock, Dana Carlin, Gina Adamou, Charles Adje, Peray Ahmet, Kaushika Amin, Dawn Barnes, Dhiren Basu, Patrick Berryman, John Bevan, Barbara Blake, Mark Blake, Zena Brabazon, Gideon Bull, Vincent Carroll, Nick da Costa, Luke Cawley-Harrison, Seema Chandwani, Sakina Chenot, James Chiriyankandath, Pippa Connor, Eldridge Culverwell, Julie Davies, Mahir Demir, Paul Dennison, Isidoros Diakides, Josh Dixon, Erdal Dogan, Joseph Ejiofor, Scott Emery, Ruth Gordon, Makbule Gunes, Mike Hakata, Bob Hare, Kirsten Hearn, Justin Hinchcliffe, Emine Ibrahim, Sarah James, Adam Jogee, Peter Mitchell, Liz Morris, Khaled Moyeed, Lucia das Neves, Julia Ogiehor, Felicia Opoku, Tammy Palmer, Reg Rice, Viv Ross, Alessandra Rossetti, Yvonne Say, Anne Stennett, Daniel Stone, Preston Tabois, Elin Weston, Noah Tucker, Sarah Williams and Matt White

Quorum: 15

### 1. **FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

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

### 2. **TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

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

**4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

**5. TO APPROVE AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 24 OF FEBRUARY 2020 (PAGES 1 - 8)**

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

**7. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE (PAGES 9 - 18)**

Council Committee Calendar 2020/21

**8. TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER AND HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES**

**9. 9TH ANNUAL CARBON REPORT (2019) (PAGES 19 - 74)**

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

**11. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING BODIES (PAGES 75 - 192)**

- a) Standards Committee
- b) Staffing and Remuneration Committee

**12. HARINGEY DEBATE: SUPPORTING THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN HARINGEY**

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

**1. From Cllr Dixon to Cllr M Blake**

How many anti-LGBT+ hate crimes have occurred in the borough in the past 12 months and what percentage have led to the offenders being convicted?

**2. From Cllr Stennett to Cllr Ejiofor**

What conversations are you having with Leaders of the Local Government Association and London Councils to ensure a united approach to challenge the government's current proposals for the future funding of local Councils.

**3. From Cllr Ogiehor to Cllr James**

Please can you provide an update on the progress of developing a Welcome Strategy for Haringey

**4. From Cllr Tabois to Cllr Chandwani**

Accessibility, mobility and inclusion are just three of the key challenges that the Council needs to address to make our borough a safer, friendlier and more accessible place for our mobility impaired residents to travel around. How does she feel the Council is doing?

**5. From Cllr Palmer to Cllr Ejiofor**

Does the Leader share my disappointment that the Mayor of London is refusing to meet with traders at Wards Corner?

**6. From Cllr Moyeed to Cllr M Blake**

How are we ensuring that stop and search is being used effectively and fairly in our borough?

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

**Motion E**

Proposed by Cllr Joseph Ejiofor  
Seconded by Cllr Zena Brabazon

Fair Funding

Haringey, like most urban boroughs in the UK, has suffered from the past 10 years of Tory Austerity.

Haringey Council's experienced a reduction to our resources of nearly 59% over the last decade, while shire areas have seen reductions averaging 13%.

Over the same period, Haringey's population grew by 12% (compared to just 7% across shire areas), 33% of Haringey residents live in relative poverty after housing costs and 12.6% of Haringey residents live in fuel poverty – which is the fourth highest in London.

The Government's review of relative needs and resources, previously referred to as the "Fair Funding Review", has been underway since 2016. It will establish new baseline funding levels for local authorities from April 2021 for the next few years.

This Council calls upon Boris Johnson's Government to put the "Fair" into the "Fair Funding Review".

We believe that the funding of local government, and with it the delivery of multiple services that our residents depend upon, should firstly be dictated by need.

This Council believes that:

- - **population growth** should be reflected through the use projections that reflect London's faster rate of population growth than other areas;
  - **deprivation should be accurately reflected** in the new formula including the higher cost of housing in London; and
  - the area cost adjustment should continue to reflect **London's unique property and labour markets** and the impact these have on costs for London boroughs
  - no council should be worse off as a result of the review – there should not be a transfer of resources from urban areas to the shires.

This Council resolves to:

- Work with like-minded authorities, London Councils, and the Local Government Association to secure a funding settlement for Local Government that truly addresses the pressures that Councils have been under these past 10 years
- Engage with Members of Parliament with whom we are associated to ensure that the Chancellor understands that "levelling up" means that resources should be distributed according to need.
- Support a broader local campaign that ensures that the specific local challenges that Haringey faces can be addressed by fair funding from national government

## **Motion F**

**Proposed by Cllr Rossetti**

**Seconded by Cllr Ogiehor**

Declaring a moratorium on live facial recognition surveillance

This Council notes:

1. That Haringey Council currently operates 75 CCTV cameras and this number is estimated to rise to 150 in the near future
2. The Biometrics and Forensics Ethics Group defines Live Facial Recognition as *“the automated one-to-many ‘matching’ of near real-time video images of individuals with a curated ‘watchlist’ of facial images.”*
3. That the use of live facial recognition surveillance in public places by both public and private sectors is expanding
4. That for the purposes of the General Data Protection Regulation and the Data Protection Act 2018 taking a photo of someone’s face and processing their facial biometrics constitutes sensitive personal data
5. That privacy is a human right and is protected as such under the Human Rights Act 1998
6. That police forces in the UK, including the Metropolitan Police, have deployed facial recognition surveillance on members of the public at shopping centres, festivals, sports events, concerts, community events and a demonstration, including deploying live facial recognition surveillance to monitor and identify innocent protestors and people with mental health problems, none of whom were wanted by the police
7. On the 24<sup>th</sup> January 2020, the Metropolitan Police announced it would *“begin the operational use of Live Facial Recognition (LFR) technology.”*
8. The cost to the Metropolitan Police of facial recognition surveillance software and hardware, excluding the operational costs of deployments, currently stands at [£240,000](#)
9. That facial recognition technology is often unreliable especially when trying to identify women, people of colour, transgender people and young people. The Metropolitan Police’s internal testing of facial recognition surveillance technology found demographic bias amongst the results
10. That live facial recognition is inaccurate. For example, a report by the Human Rights, Big Data & Technology Project at Essex University found that during a trial of a facial recognition system by the Metropolitan Police conducted between June 2018 and February 2019 81% of those flagged as suspects were wrongly identified

11. That during another deployment of live facial recognition technology by the Metropolitan Police in Romford, an individual was fined £90 after electing to cover his face rather than be scanned
12. That in an answer to a written parliamentary question, the Minister for Policing stated that: *“There is no legislation regulating the use of CCTV cameras with facial recognition and biometric tracking capabilities.”*
13. That the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee has called for a moratorium on uses of live facial recognition,<sup>1</sup> in addition to 25 rights and equality groups in the UK
14. That the justice sub-committee on policing of the Scottish Parliament has concluded that *“the use of live facial recognition technology would be a radical departure from Police Scotland's fundamental principle of policing by consent.”* Police Scotland have abandoned plans to deploy live facial recognition surveillance.
15. That on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors voted to ban the city's public agencies from using facial recognition systems. A number of other American cities have followed suit.

This Council believes:

1. That live facial recognition is liable to abuse and has potentially enormous consequences for civil liberties and our human rights. That in particular, the use of live facial recognition for surveillance engages citizens' rights to privacy and freedom of expression free association, as well as their protection from discrimination
2. That the potential for serious adverse consequences to arise from the deployment of live facial recognition is increased by the fact that the technology itself is still unreliable and, given its power and potential ramifications, the legal and regulatory framework surrounding it is underdeveloped
3. That the operational deployment of Facial Recognition by the Metropolitan Police will likely adversely affect Haringey Residents
4. In light of the above points, a precautionary approach should be taken to deploying Live Facial Recognition

This Council resolves:

1. To declare a moratorium on the use of facial recognition technology in Haringey

This Council, therefore, agrees:

1. That it will take no steps to acquire live facial recognition surveillance technology

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/science-and-technology-committee/news-parliament-2017/biometrics-commissioner-forensic-science-regulator-report-publication-17-19/>

2. That it will not allow live facial recognition systems to be applied to any personal data for which Haringey Council is the data controller
3. That it will only share personal data for which it is the data controller with third parties if the Council is satisfied that either the data cannot be used for live facial recognition or that the third-party has undertaken not to use it for that purpose
4. To ask the Leader of the Council to write to the Mayor of London to ask that the Metropolitan Police, Transport for London and the other agencies he is responsible for refrain from using live facial recognition technology within Haringey's boundaries
5. To ask the Leader of the Council to convey the same request to the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police
6. To ask regulatory committee to conduct an investigation into how the Council can discourage the use by private entities of live facial recognition in a way that adversely affects civil liberties, especially with regards to public spaces, hybrid public/private spaces and large events
7. To ask the Leader of the Council to write to the Home Secretary to ask them to consider a nationwide moratorium on the deployment of live facial recognition surveillance

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Wednesday, 11 March 2020