NOTICE OF MEETING

CABINET

Tuesday, 8th December, 2020, 6.30 pm - MS Teams meeting(view it Here) This web link will go live once the meeting starts.

Members: Councillors Joseph Ejiofor (Chair), Seema Chandwani, Charles Adje, Kaushika Amin (Deputy Chair), Mark Blake, Gideon Bull, Kirsten Hearn, Emine Ibrahim, Sarah James and Matt White

Quorum: 4

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note that this meeting will be 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. 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, you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

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 21 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at Item 25 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** *[22]* **: 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 - 30)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 10th of November as a correct record.

7. MATTERS REFERRED TO CABINET BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - NON KEY (PAGES 31 - 34)

Note from the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered an update on the implementation of the recommendations of its review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks at its meeting on 15 October 2020. It resolved to recommend to Cabinet that at least two apprentice Building Control Officers be recruited to the Council's Building Control team.

8. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

9. RECOVERY AND RENEWAL: OUR FRAMEWORK FOR REFRESHING THE BOROUGH PLAN - NON KEY (PAGES 35 - 220)

[Report of the Chief Executive. To be introduced by the Leader of the Council]

This report provides an overview of the outcomes of the Council's Recovery and Renewal process and is intended to inform the refresh of Haringey's Borough Plan, 2019-23, in light of the impact of Covid-19 on both the borough's residents and on the council, including the impact on council finances.

10. 2020/21 FINANCE UPDATE QUARTER 2 (PAGES 221 - 254)

[Report of the Director of Finance. To be introduced by Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration]

The report will provide an update on the Quarter 2 budget monitoring and will seek approval for any revenue or capital budget changes required to respond to the changing financial scenario and the delivery of the MTFS.

11. 2021-22 BUDGET AND 2021-2026 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY REPORT (PAGES 255 - 336)

[Report of the Director of Finance. To be introduced by Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration]

The report sets out details of proposed budget for 2021/22 and MTFS to 2025/26, including savings, growth and capital proposals. The report will also set out details of provisional funding for 2021/22 and if available the remainder of the planning period and highlight areas of risk. The report recommends that the budget proposals be released for public consultation and Scrutiny consideration.

12. AUTHORITY TO COMMENCE CONSULTATION ON AN ENHANCED PAYMENT OPTIONS POLICY FOR LEASEHOLDERS (PAGES 337 - 354)

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

There is a need to introduce an enhanced payment options policy for leaseholders. Authority is being sought for consultation to be carried out with leaseholders on the policy and for delegated authority to the Director of Housing Regeneration and Planning to approve the consultation materials. Following conclusion of the consultation, a further report will be presented to Cabinet to approve the enhanced payment options policy for leaseholders.

13. FEES & CHARGES 2021-22 (PAGES 355 - 432)

[Report of the Director of Finance. To be introduced by Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration]

The Council's income policy requires an annual review of the level of the fees and charges levied upon service users .This report considers the relevant factors affecting the review of fees and charges, identifies those services where an increase is being proposed and seeks: Approval to increase the fee or charge rate to those services where an increase is proposed in line with inflation. Member's agreement where an alternative approach is being proposed.

14. COUNCIL HOUSING PARKING ESTATE CHANGES (PAGES 433 - 512)

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

This report describes the issues with the current out-sourced Estate Controlled Parking Scheme and seeks permission to replace the scheme with a new more effective in-sourced solution based on consultation with affected residents.

15. STRATEGIC CIL (SCIL) SPENDING (PAGES 513 - 526)

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

Cabinet approval to spend Strategic CIL (SCIL) monies on certain infrastructure projects.

16. PERMISSION TO CONSULT ON NEW WAY OF DELIVERING LEARNING DISABILITIES DAY OPPORTUNITIES (PAGES 527 - 550)

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

The proposal to change the model of delivering day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities requires a formal public consultation process before consideration by Cabinet as to whether the Council will adopt the new model.

17. GLA GOOD GROWTH ACCELERATOR FUND (PAGES 551 - 558)

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

Cabinet are being asked to approve receipt of funding from MHCLG. Haringey has been shortlisted to receive circa £850,000, as a 'Good Growth 3 Accelerator fund' from the MHCLG. This will be awarded in addition to the £972,500 granted by the GLA in March. The accelerator funding will support the GGF3 funding to unlock much-needed town centre and public realm improvement projects for Wood Green.

18. UPDATE ON CAPITAL LETTERS TO AGREE FUNDING PROCESSES (PAGES 559 - 564)

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

To seek delegation for the Assistant Director of Housing & S151 officer to sign off and agree payments to Capital Letters, a pan-London scheme to procure temporary accommodation.

19. CIVIC CENTRE FUTURE USE AND CAPITAL WORKS (PAGES 565 - 574)

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

The Civic Centre has substantial investment needs but also offers an opportunity to meet some of the councils medium and long term accommodation needs. This report sets out options and a recommendation for investment.

20. EXTENSION AND VARIATION OF HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT CONTRACTS - MENTAL HEALTH PATHWAY- SHORT TERM SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION (PAGES 575 - 584)

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

The Housing Related Support contracts for supported accommodation services for homeless adults with mental health needs are due to end on 31/3/2021. An extension is being sought until 31/9/2021 to enable redesign and sourcing to take place.

21. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

22. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Note from the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

Items 23 to 25 allow for consideration of exempt information in relation to items 18 and 6 .

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:

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).
- Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings

23. EXEMPT - UPDATE ON CAPITAL LETTERS TO AGREE FUNDING PROCESSES (PAGES 585 - 588)

As per item 18.

24. EXEMPT MINUTES (PAGES 589 - 592)

To agree the exempt minutes from the meeting held on the 10 November 2020.

25. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services & Scrutiny Manager
Tel – 020 8489 2929
Fax – 020 8881 5218
Email: ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk

John Jones
Monitoring Officer(Interim)
River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8HQ

Monday, 30 November 2020

Agenda Item 6

MINUTES OF MEETING Cabinet HELD ON Tuesday, 10th November, 2020,6.30pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Joseph Ejiofor (Chair), Seema Chandwani, Charles Adje, Mark Blake, Kirsten Hearn, Emine Ibrahim, Sarah James and Matt White

ALSO ATTENDING: Cllr Cawley – Harrison, and Cllr Morris

340. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Leader referred to the notice of filming at meetings and the meeting noted this information.

341. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Amin and Cllr Bull.

Cllr Hearn joined the meeting at 6.35pm

342. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of urgent business.

343. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr Blake declared a personal, non – prejudicial interest in items 21 and 31, by virtue of being a parent of children at Fortismere school.

Following advice from the Deputy Monitoring officer, the Leader declared a personal interest in item 21 and 31.

Councillor Chandwani declared a prejudicial interest in item 9, by virtue of being a leaseholder in the borough. She would be leaving the meeting for this item as well as for the deputation at item 8.

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

There were no representations received.

345. MINUTES

RESOLVED

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th of October 2020.

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

None

347. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

[Cllr Chandwani left the meeting at 6.42pm]

Deputation in relation to item 9

Mr Michael Hardy and Ms Gaby Vandanberg, Haringey Leaseholders Association, addressed the Committee in relation to item 9 – Alterations Policy for Leaseholders.

Mr Michael Hardy noted that leaseholders cared a lot about their properties and that they sought high standards for works carried out. In relation to consultation, he stated that he would like the policy to be reconsidered as he was not convinced that councillors had been provided with an accurate reflection of leaseholder views. He commented that there should have been more consultation and noted that, in considering the revision to this policy, there had not been a leaseholder panel or a comparison of the policies in other London Boroughs.

Mr Michael Hardy stated that the consultation letter to leaseholders, which implied that there was an inherent risk from windows in relation to fire safety, was misleading as windows did not have fire ratings and there were no fire safety regulations for windows, except for fixed panels. It was noted that there had been no indication to leaseholders that the ability to undertake their own works could result in cost savings and higher quality works. Mr Michael Hardy commented that leaseholders understood concerns about fire safety but considered that protection from fire could be retained based on the existing policy for alterations. He stated that the regulations on fire safety had not changed since 2018 and there was no evidence that doors or windows fitted by leaseholders had a role in causing or exacerbating fires.

Ms Gaby Van Den Bergh noted that the front door to her property was not secure and she did not feel safe in her home. She had applied to have her front door re-fitted in 2017 but had been directed to an incorrect form and then the policy had come under review. She outlined that locksmiths had looked at the door and it was not considered to be secure but she had been unable to obtain a replacement and had reached an impasse. Ms Gaby Vandanberg explained that her shed had been broken into and, as she did not feel that the property was secure, had lived with others. She urged the Cabinet to reconsider the policy and explained that, if leaseholders could afford to install doors and windows in accordance with the fire safety regulations, they should have the choice to do so.

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal thanked leaseholders for attending the meeting and for their deputation. She noted that it was important that issues could be raised and urged residents to contact her where they felt that there had been inadequate performance or responsiveness and she would raise it directly with Homes for Haringey. In particular, she urged Ms Gaby Vandanberg to contact her so that this issue could be resolved as soon as possible.

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal explained that the Council's primary concern was the safety of residents and that the decision to change the Alterations Policy for Leaseholders was not taken lightly. It was the Council's view that allowing leaseholders and their contractors to install their own windows and doors presented an increased fire risk and the Council had an overwhelming duty as a freeholder to keep all buildings and all residents safe. In relation to windows, the Cabinet Member stated that windows could make a significant contribution to the spread of fire and therefore did pose a concern in relation to fire safety.

The Cabinet Member noted that there had been a suggestion that the Council could allow leaseholders to fit their own windows and doors but could sue leaseholders where fitted items presented a risk to the building. She acknowledged that this was possible but highlighted that, following the Grenfell fire, the Council could not take risks that could lead to fire and physical harm to residents. It was added that the ability to sue would not provide any comfort and that ensuring safety was part of the Council's responsibility as the freeholder.

It was stated that, regardless of a change in policy, the Council was still responsible for the maintenance of buildings, including the windows and doors of each flat. It was noted that, if leaseholders believed that the Council was in breach of its maintenance obligations, they could make a claim of disrepair against the Council. The Cabinet Member encouraged use of this right if it was applicable. In addition, if leaseholders believed that the quality of works carried out was insufficient or that the costs were not reasonable, they could apply to the First Tier Tribunal to seek redress.

In relation to consultation, the Cabinet Member noted that all leaseholders were written to and asked to submit their views on the proposed change to the policy. It was explained that residents' views had been summarised and included in the Cabinet report. She commented that it was unclear how these views had been misrepresented but the Cabinet Member noted that residents were welcome to contact her about this. It was explained that there was not a clear majority of leaseholders in favour of the proposals and that this may not be a very popular decision but it was noted that views were fairly evenly divided between those in support, those against, and those who did not know. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that there was some opposition to this policy and stated that Homes for Haringey had not sought to avoid presenting these views.

The Cabinet Member noted that the previous policy, 'Service Improvements Initiatives for Leaseholders', had been introduced in 2008. She stated that she had not been a councillor at this point but highlighted that the current position was difficult as the risks attached to the previous policy were significant. The Cabinet Member noted that she had gauged views from other boroughs and found that they were taking a similar approach to that set out in the proposed policy; she considered that this was a more

appropriate course of action. It was added that it would still be possible to have conversations about how the policy could be implemented with some options for manoeuvre and choice.

The Leader noted that deputations were not normally permitted to ask additional questions but stated that, without setting a precedent, the deputation could ask an additional question. Ms Gaby Vandanberg noted that, during the past two years, she had been unable to have a secure door fitted. She accepted the fire safety issues in principle but explained that, if she purchased a door, she could be assured that it was secure and fire safe. She stated that her front door was not safe against burglary and she did not believe it was safe against fire. Ms Gaby Van Den Bergh noted that it was possible to get repairs but that, as the door had been replaced within the last 10 years, she was not permitted to have or to purchase a replacement. She enquired what would be done about people in her position who felt unsafe, particularly vulnerable people.

The Cabinet Member noted that these were legitimate questions about Homes for Haringey's responsiveness and ability to resolve situations and she asked Sean McLaughlin, Managing Director Homes for Haringey, to respond. The Managing Director for Homes for Haringey stated that he was not familiar with this individual case but would be happy to investigate the details. In relation to doors in general, he noted that this was one of the reasons for the change in the policy. It was explained that front doors needed to be fire resistant and that it was very difficult to obtain certifications, across the industry, that new doors met the required standards. It was added that the industry was not regulating to a sufficiently high standard and that Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey had commissioned their own tests to ensure that doors were acceptable.

The Leader thanked the deputation for attending and presenting their views.

348. ALTERATIONS POLICY FOR LEASEHOLDERS

[Cllr Chandwani remained absent for the duration of this item.]

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal introduced the report which sought to ensure that the Council fulfilled its obligations as a 'responsible landlord' in accordance with current legislation and, by removing the permission that allowed leaseholders to procure and install their own windows and doors, sought to take the necessary fire precautions to ensure safety was not compromised. It was noted that some of the information had been covered in the deputation under item 8.

The Cabinet Member outlined that the alterations policy for leaseholders would provide clear guidance on the different categories of work within and outside their homes for which the Council's consent would be required. The implementation of the policy would ensure that external installations adhered to the current regulatory standards and did not compromise fire safety. This would ensure that leaseholders and other residents would be safe in their homes. It was noted that the policy would also provide clear guidance on fees for leaseholders so that they could make fully informed decisions before deciding to undertake alterations to their homes.

The Leader enquired whether this change in policy would mean that Haringey was taking a different approach to other councils or whether this would bring Haringey in line with other councils. The Cabinet Member explained that, where a policy allowed leaseholders to replace windows and doors, it was difficult to understand and regulate works. The Cabinet Member clarified that there was no suggestion that leaseholders were more likely to undertake non-compliant work but highlighted that it would only take one piece of non-compliant work to cause harm. She added that she had spoken to some other London Boroughs and that their policies were broadly similar to the current proposal.

Sean McLaughlin, Managing Director (Homes for Haringey), noted that there was a range of policies across London Boroughs but that, on issues such as alterations and use of communal areas, many authorities were seeking increased restrictions and enforcement. It was explained that the new policy was not just based on comparing practice between boroughs but on advice from the London Fire Brigade and feedback from fires. In relation to front doors, practice could depend on the status of an individual Council's replacement and fitting programme and which doors they were permitted to fit. It was explained that, under Building Regulations, existing doors were held to the standard that applied when they were fitted but newly fitted doors were required to comply with new standards. So, although there were some differences between councils, most councils were seeking higher standards and a tougher enforcement approach.

The Cabinet Member noted that there were some variations between boroughs; she had spoken to one borough which had never permitted leaseholders to fit their own windows but did permit leaseholders to test a door and ask the council to fit it. However, she highlighted that some installations, including safety grilles on windows and security doors, could put residents at risk as they made it difficult or impossible for the London Fire Brigade to enter properties in emergencies. It was noted that there was a broad approach across London to prevent these types of installations. The Cabinet Member stated that it was the Council's responsibility to recognise if residents did not feel safe and to increase assurance and other work to ensure that the doors fitted were safe and that there were other, broader safety measures in place.

Cllr Cawley-Harrison highlighted two cases in his ward where works by Homes for Haringey had been poor quality or had never been undertaken. He enquired how residents could be assured that the standard of works was sufficient and that they were receiving a fair price when there was one provider for works. The Cabinet Member noted that it was important to receive feedback on works and for councillors to raise these issues; she stated that she raised constant challenges on these types of issues and she was sure that other councillors did the same, particularly councillors who sat on the Homes for Haringey Board. It was commented that, when issues arose, there were avenues to provide constant challenge on quality. The Cabinet Member acknowledged the merits of the open market but stated that this did not always ensure the highest quality of materials or works.

The Managing Director (Homes for Haringey) noted that he would not comment on the individual cases mentioned as he would need to look into the issues but he acknowledged some deficiencies in works and standards over time and that the levels of complaints were higher than he would like. It was explained that a number of

actions were underway to make improvements and from the Council side there had been support to do this. The Council was strengthening the team that oversaw the relationship between the Council and Homes for Haringey with increased expertise in buildings and in property services to provide appropriate challenge and support. It was stated that on the Homes for Haringey Board there was an independent board member who had responsibility for building safety for large housing associations and was chairing a group on compliance with safety standards in homes.

In addition, Homes for Haringey had their own health and safety board and on membership there was representation from the British Safety Council to ensure a level of independent assurance.

The Council were funding growth in the management of property services and this week there would be recruitment to a new Executive Director for Property Service's for Homes for Haringey. Also, later in the month, there would a new post of Director of Building Compliance . There had already been recruitment to a building safety manager position that will enable Homes for 'Haringey to meet the incoming regulations for high rise blocks.

With regards to costs, the Managing Director (Homes for Haringey) stated that he was not convinced that it was possible to get the very high safety and quality standards applied by Homes for Haringey elsewhere. He added that leaseholders could apply to the First Tier Tribunal for redress if costs were not felt reasonable. Homes for Haringey would always need to demonstrate that their costs were reasonable.

In relation to front doors, it was noted that weaknesses had been identified in the self-regulation of the industry and there had been some delays in replacement works as it had been difficult to find doors that were completely satisfactory and met the 30 minutes burns test that should be applied. It was explained that the Council were supporting Homes for Haringey to commission their own burn tests on doors and the Director was awaiting the results of this.

The Managing Director for Homes for Haringey outlined that, legally or ethically, they could not proceed with replacement works on the basis of assurance from the industry when there was reason to believe that this should be doubted.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the revised 'Alterations Policy for Leaseholders' regarding the improvement works that leaseholders are permitted to make to their property as set out in appendix 1 of the policy.

2. To approve the introduction of a requirement that, where a leaseholder's external windows and doors need to be changed, all such installations are to be carried out by the Council and its approved contractors.

3. To approve the fee structure detailed in paragraphs 6.13, 6.16 and appendix 1 of the policy which will be subject to an annual review.

4. To note the process for deciding whether landlord consent can be granted as detailed in paragraphs 6.6 to 6.12 and appendix 1 of the policy.

Reason for decision

The recommendations in section 3 are being proposed to ensure there is a clear and transparent process in place for allowing leaseholders to improve their properties. In providing consent, the Council will give consideration to the effect works may have on the structural integrity of Council owned buildings and the possible impact of these works on other tenants and leaseholders.

The recommendations also seek to ensure that all external installations have been manufactured and fitted correctly, in accordance with current regulatory standards and do not compromise fire safety. This is because the Council, as landlord, is ultimately responsible for the health and safety of all residents within Council owned buildings.

The recommendation also seeks to provide leaseholders with clarity on the fees payable for obtaining landlord's permission for alterations to their home.

Alternative options considered

The only alternative option was to continue with the existing 'Alterations Policy for Leaseholders' which was not feasible due to the Housing Health and Safety Rating System Regulations 2005 conferring powers on local authorities to ensure fire safety in occupied buildings. It is ultimately the Council's responsibility to have robust processes in place to ensure doors and windows are installed to current regulatory standards in the event of a fire.

349. SCHOOL STREETS PLAN

[The meeting paused for Cllr Chandwani to re-enter at 7.17pm]

The Cabinet Member for Climate Change, Equalities and Leisure introduced the report which sought approval for the School Streets Plan policy framework, and how School Streets would be implemented outside the schools across the borough. The report further set out the schools that the Council would focus on with its capital and match funding to deliver this over the next 4 years.

The Cabinet Member highlighted that London's air pollution was particularly harmful to children and young people in Haringey. Poor air quality was also an issue of inequality, with those in the east of Haringey suffering the worst effects of poor air quality. As well as this, children were more likely to be the pedestrian casualties in traffic accidents and were put at more risk by cars than other groups.

The Cabinet Member noted that some parents were weary of using public transport during the pandemic which was understood. However, it was hoped that this situation would change. People would be encouraging to walk, cycle or take the bus to school. This action would hugely benefit children's health and wellbeing, and peace of mind.

At the start of the COVID pandemic, it was quickly realised that air quality and health levels played a part in the ability to fight the virus. There was also a need to create space, where people could socially distance safely while dropping off and picking up children. As a result of COVID, many measures were put in place to assist students and their parents to socially distance.

The Council considered 20 streets to designate as school streets before the end of the financial year and another 10 in the next few years after that. That was half the total number of primary schools in the borough.

The Council were actively engaged in looking at sources of funding so that it could continue to do more School Streets. As there was a move towards low traffic neighbourhoods there would also be an opportunity for schools, in these streets, to become School Streets.

The administration would endeavour to explore very possible opportunity to fund School Streets as it believed this was extremely important for children in the borough.

The Cabinet Member set out the reasons for prioritising junior schools which was because young lungs were more damaged by terrible air and it was hoped that one day all the borough's schools would have School Streets.

In response to questions from Cllr Cawley - Harrison and Cllr Morris, the following was noted:

- The first 20 School Streets would aim to be completed by the end of the financial year, March 2021.

- The report set out the criteria considered when prioritising the School Streets.

- In relation to the proposed number of School Streets in 5 years, it was acknowledged that this was not high enough but, as set in the report, the Council would be pursuing as many funding sources as available to increase this number. Some funding had been created out of the capital programme and the Cabinet Member was constantly pursuing additional funding. As set out above, School Streets could be delivered through low traffic neighbourhood schemes which the Council would hopefully be developing.

- It was noted that high car usage, outside schools, indicated that the school may not be engaged in the active travel programme. The Council would want the school to have completed all that was within its powers to support active travel and education for parents before a School Street was taken forward.

- With regards to the one-way traffic increasing road speeds outside specific schools and enforcement. The ambition is to close streets and this would be enforced through ANPR (automatic number plate recognition) cameras. These cameras would support taking forward enforcement action and help in reducing speeds in the area. In noting the wider traffic management systems around Schools Streets, which may propose one way roads. The individual designs for each of the schools in the Project Centre Report is a recommendation. Before

final design is confirmed there would be wider community engagement undertaken to ensure local objectives were achieved. With the aim of final measures being supported by the schools and the local community.

Cllr Morris highlighted some discrepancies in the data contained in the appendix concerning school numbers:

- The number of pupils at Highgate primary school which was listed as 1724 pupils, but this number was 420 pupils
- The number of Bounds Green Primary school students was noted in the report as 268 but this number just seemed to only indicate the infant school and not the junior school numbers
- The DFE website indicated that there were a third more pupils at Stroud Green school than the figures indicated in the report.

Agreed this information would be considered and rectified.

- With regards to vulnerable residents that live in a School Street and that need to be visited by carers, there was a query of whether they would receive an exemption to park in the street at the time the street was closed. It was noted that in the first School Street implemented, there was work completed to understand the residents living in the street that might need some support and how to put these actions in place. There were exemptions offered in relation to who can come in and out of the School Street. This did include blue badge registered holders and it could also be explored, adding in to the ANPR vehicle registration system, the number plates of carers that need to come in and out of the School Street. But the ambition is to stop all traffic around the school at opening and closing.

- There was a query on how the estimates on children being driven to schools were arrived at. In response it was noted that all schools, that were engaged in active travel, did hands up surveys on how they got to school so this was a reliable source of information and the survey was undertaken at least once a year and provided to the Council. This also fed into the Transport for London funding package applications. Schools were encouraged by the Council to undertake active travel behaviour and awareness raising.

In relation to the timing of bringing this report forward in November instead of March 2020, there were some issues that could not be resolved in time for the March meeting and this report was then planned for the June Cabinet meeting, after the Mayoral elections. However, at that time the pandemic response was prioritised.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the policy, management, and delivery approach to school streets as laid out in this report.

2. To adopt the recommendations as set out in the plan and agree to deliver the School Streets programme over the next 4 years, based around designs within the School Streets Report (appendix 1).

3. To agree to fund these measures on the schools listed in Section 7.12.2 and 7.12.3, from the Councils Capital Programme, and secure external funding sources to compliment this funding. If external funding cannot be secured, then the project will be scaled back to fit within the available funding envelope.

4. To give the Director for Environment and Neighbourhoods, authorisation to sign off the final designs of the school streets and the associated Traffic Management Orders, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member.

Reasons for decision

Delivering the School Streets Plan will contribute to outcome 9, objective c of the borough plan – specifically the commitment to improve air quality around schools. It will also contribute to outcome 10, objective an of the borough plan, which aims to make Haringey a more attractive place for active travel.

The School Streets Plan was created in response to a motion passed by Full Council in March 2019.

The plan has been created so that Haringey Council can target school streets at those schools most in need.

The plan sets out a standard framework to understand Haringey's school streets programme, allowing for consistent, successful and efficient delivery of these measures.

Alternative options considered

Do Nothing

Not approving the school streets plan.

This was rejected as it would mean the Council failed to deliver on the motion passed by Full Council in March 2019. And failure to deliver school streets would not achieve the objectives in the Borough Plan.

Implement school streets without a plan in place

This was rejected as school streets are targeted measures aimed at improving specific issues. To do this would mean that resources were not targeted in the most effective ways and that schools could receive school streets on an unfair basis.

This would mean that the Council was not doing everything it can to improve air quality at schools, improve road safety and increase levels of active travel.

350. ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS – PROPOSED ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2022/23

The Leader introduced the report which set out the proposed admission arrangements for entry to school in the academic year 2022/23 for Haringey's community (A community school in England and Wales is a type of state-funded school in which the local education authority (LEA) employs the school's staff, is responsible for the school's admissions and owns the school's estate.) and voluntary controlled (VC), nursery, infant, junior, primary, secondary and sixth form settings.

It was noted that every local authority must also publish a co-ordinated scheme which sets out the procedures all schools and academies must follow to co-ordinate the admission process for the reception and secondary transfer admissions round to ensure that all residents are offered a school place.

Approval was sought to commence a six-week period of statutory consultation. The details of the proposed consultation was set out in paragraph 3 of the attached report.

RESOLVED

1. To agree to commence consultation on the proposed admission arrangements, including the proposed in-year admissions scheme for the academic year 2022/23;

2. To agree to commence consultation on the proposed In-Year Fair Access Protocol which will be referred to as IYFAP in this report which, if agreed by Cabinet on 10 November 2020, will come into force on 1 March 2021;

3. To agree that the co-ordinated scheme for the admission of children to maintained primary and secondary schools as set out in Appendix 8 of this report can be published on the Haringey website on 1 January 2021;

4. To note that the proposed consultation on the proposed admission arrangements is proposed to take place between 24 November 2020 and 5 January 2021 as scheduled;

5. To note that following the consultation, a report will be prepared summarising the representations received from the consultation and a decision on the final admission arrangements and the In-Year Fair Access Protocol will be taken by Cabinet in February 2021.

Reasons for decision

The purpose of the proposed consultation is as follows To ensure that our proposed admission arrangements for 2022/23 are consulted upon and the co-ordinated scheme is set in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code 2014.

The School Admissions Code (2014) requires all admission authorities to publicly consult on their admission arrangements where changes are being proposed. The Code stipulates that if no changes are made to admission arrangements, they must be consulted on at least once every 7 years.

We consult on our admission arrangements annually irrespective of whether or not there is a proposed change to the arrangements (The Schools Admission Code 2014 (para 1.42) sets out that when changes are proposed to admission arrangements, all admission authorities must consult on their admission arrangements (including any supplementary information form) that will apply for admission applications the following school year. Where the admission arrangements have not changed from the previous year there is no requirement to consult, subject to the requirement that admission authorities must consult on their admission arrangements at least once every 7 years, even if there have been no changes during that period.). This is to ensure transparency and openness on the contents of our arrangements and to allow parents, carers and other stakeholders who might not have previously been interested in admission arrangements (perhaps because they has no children of school age) to make a representation which can then be considered as part of the determination of the arrangements.

Alternative options considered

We are required by the School Admissions Code 2014 (para 1.42 – 1.45 of the Code) to carry out any consultation on our admission arrangements between 1 October and 31 January each year for a minimum period of six weeks. We are not proposing any changes to the proposed admission arrangements for the year 2022/23. As set out in para 4.3 above, we consult annually on our arrangements irrespective of whether we are proposing any changes, to allow transparency and openness in the process.

This year we are not proposing a change to the oversubscription criteria for community and VC schools. While there are other ways admission arrangements can influence the allocation of school places set out in the Schools Admissions Code 2014 (e.g. designated catchment areas, identified feeder schools or giving priority in our oversubscription criteria to children eligible for the early years premium/ pupil premium) no alternative option is being considered at the time of writing this report.

351. DETAILS OF THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The Leader introduced the report which set out the further details on the delivery of the Haringey Fairer Education Fund to young people in the borough for 2021. The scheme existed to open up more opportunities, for the borough's young people, and give them more choice on their future.

There were a number of interventions outlined to support children from some of the most deprived families in Haringey, including the creation of a bursary grant that Haringey's young people can apply for. It was noted that the deadline for applying to the bursary for the 2021 cohort was today [10th of November]

The policy was about fairness and the fund aimed to provide young people from financially disadvantaged backgrounds additional support to go on to university and more financial security once they get there.

The Leader believed that the Council can make a contribution to make university more affordable for low income families and this decision enabled this.

RESOLVED

To agree the detail of the scheme as set out in paragraph 6 of this report, including the funding associated with the scheme and the panel structure for the decision making on those students who will receive the bursary.

Alternative options considered

Several other options were considered:

A scheme covering the full cost of tuition fees – rejected as it did not support the young person's month to month living expenses and because the scheme proposed has a broader reach in terms of young people.

A Haringey student loan was rejected because it would not reduce debt for the students which is already a perceived barrier to accessing higher education.

Reasons for decision

Haringey is committed to creating greater equality, including in education and opportunities for access to higher education.

The interventions in this Haringey Fairer Education Funding scheme are designed in the context of wider inequalities. They aim not just to support young people who are considering the affordability of university, but also to support them as they carry out their studies and with their entry into the job market afterwards, through the use of mentoring and work experience. Fuller details of how young people would be supported as part of the scheme is set out in the July 2020 Cabinet report.

352. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT - PARKING PERMITS AND CHARGES - ULEZ READINESS

The Cabinet Member for Transformation and the Public Realm introduced the report which clarified that an increase of £10 would apply to all annual parking permit charge bands following the review of parking charges and in line with the associated statutory consultation.

RESOLVED

1. To agree a flat rate £10 increase to all annual parking permit charges. That this increase and surcharges agreed by Cabinet in September will apply pro rata to the six monthly parking permits. Those charges were set out in appendix 1.

2. To authorise officers to make the necessary changes to the Traffic Management Orders.

3. To agree that those changes and the changes agreed by Cabinet in September become effective at the point of the new Parking IT system becoming live.

Reasons for decision

This decision is required in order to clarify the parking charges to be implemented following statutory consultation undertaken in June 2020.

Alternative options considered

The alternative option of doing nothing would leave an inconsistency in the Cabinet's decision and the parking charges that were intended to be implemented following statutory consultation.

353. BROADWATER FARM DESIGN CONTRACT VARIATION

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal introduced the report which sought approval to vary the existing contract with KCA who were the Design Team leading design proposals for the Broadwater Farm Estate. The variation would cover the costs of surveys required to support detailed design proposals and future additional costs, including those associated with the impact of COVID-19 on the programme.

It was noted that delivering high quality replacement and new homes alongside wider improvements to Broadwater Farm, was a priority for the Council. This is why it had commissioned KCA to work with the community to develop design proposals.

The Cabinet Member outlined that the initial design work had shown that the Moselle School site offered an exciting opportunity to deliver new council owned homes on this large, vacant site. As such, the Council were seeking to accelerate the design process for this site to secure new homes for residents at a quicker pace.

It was further noted that the acute need to deliver new social rented homes, was very much more apparent in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 had a devasting impact on communities, with the impact and burden falling heaviest on those who were already most in need. By seeking to bring forward design proposals for new housing, the Council were accelerating the: delivery of new homes for and training opportunities, which would be secured through the delivery of these new homes.

Following a question from Cllr Cawley- Harrison it was noted that the Council were aware of the public realm challenges faced as a result of the overall design of the estate and the historic issues concerning the connectivity between blocks and on the

ground. The Council were aware of the improvements needed to the environment and were working with residents on the urban design framework proposals. This included:

- considering how to make improvements that residents can actively see in the public realm,
- looking at the open spaces across the estate,
- considering movement across the estate,
- how to tackle crime and ASB,
- providing welcoming entrances at ground floors.

The service had started engagement in August and had positive feedback on the changes that they wanted to see.

In addition, it was noted that the wider work on decent homes would now include considering improvements to communal areas.

Further to considering exempt information at item 26,

RESOLVED

1. To agree to vary the existing contract with the KCA to include the following:

    a) Extend the scope of their current commission to include developing detailed design proposals for the Moselle School site to RIBA stage 3;
    b) Cover the costs of additional surveys

2. To approve the contingency amount set out in the exempt part of the report and to delegate to the Director of Housing, Regeneration & Panning, authority to approve the use of the contingency.

3. To approve the variation sum of £439,174 (excluding contingency), bringing the total contract value to £1,835,531.60.

Reasons for decision

The reasons for seeking to vary the existing KCA contract are set out below:
Moselle School Site.

The original commission required KCA to develop design proposals to RIBA stage 1 for three opportunity sites, which had been identified on the periphery of the Broadwater Farm Estate. One of these sites included the vacant Moselle School site. Since initiating work on the site, it is clear that designs for this site should be expedited as it offers substantial opportunity to deliver new homes (c.60-70 unit), including new council owned social rented homes for our residents at a quicker pace. By varying the existing KCA contract to include RIBA stage 2 and 3, the detailed design proposals can be developed at the same time as the detailed design proposals for the Tangmere and Northolt sites, allowing for design efficiencies and a holistic approach to development.
Varying the contract sum

The contract sum needs to be varied, to not only allow for the costs of the detailed design proposals for the Moselle School site, but to also ensure that the costs associated with surveys and delays due to COVID-19 19 can be accounted for.

A number of surveys are required to ensure that the detailed design proposals can be bought forward for new homes and improvements across the Broadwater Farm Estate. Three quotes have been obtained by KCA for each survey required to ensure value for money, however the quotes have come in higher than originally forecast and a number of additional surveys need to be undertaken, particularly in relation to the Moselle River and to facilitate conversations with the Environment Agency. As such the contract sum for the KCA contract needs to be amended accordingly.

The programme for the design work has been impacted by COVID-19 19. This is primarily due to the fact that engagement with the community was put on hold whilst the country entered into lockdown. Whilst Officers and the Design Team have worked hard to minimise the impact of pandemic on the programme, it is the case that the design programme has been extended. The current extension of the programme has been contained within the existing fee schedule, but any further delay to the programme, which is likely given recent government announcements, will result in increased expenditure to the Design Team and increased costs to the Council.

Alternative options considered

Undertaking a procurement exercise to secure detailed design proposals for the Moselle School Site

Officers considered undertaking a new procurement exercise to secure architects to take the Moselle School site through to detailed planning. However, following consideration this option is not being taken forward as KCA are best placed to progress the detailed design proposals. This is because KCA have already undertaken a substantial amount of work on the site, including undertaking detailed site analysis, developing emerging design proposals through the RIBA stage 1 process (RIBA stage 1 to complete in November) and ensuring these designs link and conform to the emerging wider Urban Design Framework being developed for the Broadwater Farm Estate. It is also the case that undertaking a procurement process would risk losing design efficiencies and would cause substantial delay, including up to 3 months for the procurement process and up to 2 months for project initiation and site analysis.

Not increasing the contract sum

The Council will not be able to progress the designs for new homes and the Urban Design Framework if the contract sum is not increased to reflect the cost of the surveys required.

354. FUTURE APPROACH TO COUNCIL RECRUITMENT

The Leader introduced the report which set out the future approach to Council recruitment following the end of the current contract with Hays in 2021. The new

approach would focus on providing more employment opportunities for Haringey residents, reducing reliance on recruitment agencies to source staff and achieving value for money.

The Leader outlined that the Hays contract for recruitment to permanent and temporary worker roles ends on 21 July 2021. Permanent recruitment was being brought in-house and would be delivered by the Council's enhanced Human Resources team in April 2021.

The Council has three key objectives that it aimed to achieve when considering future options for recruiting temporary staff going forward. These were:

- Increasing the number of Haringey residents able to benefit from employment opportunities at the Council – in line with our approach to Community Wealth Building.
- Reducing the amount public money spent via recruitment agencies by building our own capacity to recruit temporary staff directly including via Haringey Works.
- Ensure value for money for the Council in all Council recruitment activity.

It was considered that moving to a 'Neutral Vendor' supplier contract would support the delivery of these policy objectives.

In response to questions from Cllr Cawley- Harrison, the following was noted:

With regards to the changes in place to take forward withdrawal from the Hays contract, the Council were now in a position to procure a better contract and put in place an alternative which was better , costly more effective, and delivered to more Haringey residents.

In relation to the cost of the contract , it was set out in the report that the majority of the cost was salaries as the company that completes the recruitment of temporary workers also pays the salaries of workers. Therefore, this was not profit for the contractor. The Council would be saving £800k from this new process and this will bring £3.2m savings over 4 years and enable more of this spend to remain local.

When exploring the type of staff recruited temporarily, there were a lot of social workers and this was a fluid market for recruitment . However, it was important to ensure access to vital staff to look after residents.

The ultimate objective was to recruit more Haringey residents and make working for the Council a viable and achievable objective. This also helped save money for the council and enabled spend to remain local.

The benchmarking of the success of this policy could be taken forward by scrutiny. However, the Leader outlined that the more local people that are recruited the more successful the policy would be. This decision would involve engaging more with local recruitment agents and the council were also seeking to create a route into permanent recruitment and permanent employment by building a talent pool. This would further enable more local working and more local spending.

After considering exempt information at item 27,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the strategy to build the capability of Haringey Works to become a major supplier of candidates for temporary and permanent roles at the Council, through the creation of a talent pool, as set out in paragraphs 6.4 to 6.6.

2. To approve that the Council works with the Haringey Employment Forum and local employment agencies to bring them into the supply chain of the new contract as set out in paragraph 6.7.

3. To approve, in accordance with Contract Standing Orders 7.01 (b) (selecting one or more contractors from a Framework) and 9.07.1(d), the award of a contract for the provision of Temporary Agency Workers for a period of 4 years up to a contract value of £108,000,000 to the organisation identified as Option 1 in the exempt part of this report. This sum is inclusive of all salaries paid to Council temporary staff and fees.

Reasons for decision

The Council's current contract expires in July 2021 and a procurement process has been undertaken to ensure a new contract can be placed that meets the Council's current requirements

The new contract will allow the Council to realise savings estimated at around £3,200,000 over the 4-year period of the contact based on current agency worker usage.

The new contract will enable the Council to build in-house temporary recruitment capability in a manageable way, focused on recruitment of local people and giving them priority access to opportunities.

Alternative Options Considered.

Do Nothing

This option was discounted as it would result in the Council having to go to the open market on each requirement to fill temporary positions with the risk of incurring higher fees and greater risk of the position not being filled.

355. VARIATION OF CONTRACT TO KIND DIAMOND BUILD CONSORTIUM ON THE LINDEN HOUSE PROJECT

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health introduced the report which sought agreement to vary an award of contract to Kind Diamond Build Consortium to

complete the refurbishment of Linden House which now offered high quality, flexible and bespoke accommodation to four local residents.

The Cabinet Member was proud of the work being completed to enable people with a range of complex needs to live in the borough as a welcome part of their local community and in accommodation which had been developed to meet their requirements.

Further to considering exempt information at item 28,

RESOLVED

To approve a variation of contract to Kind Diamond Build Consortium to increase their contract value to £1,098,872.

Reasons for Decision

During the course of construction there have been instructions issued by the Contract Administrator to address issues discovered on site, consequently the construction value has increased from that of tender award. All instructions have been approved under strict change control procedures.

The key instructions involve structural works to the roof, removal of the chimney stack, rebuilding the bay at the front of the property, provision of structural uPVC windows in lieu of timber windows and the supply of alternative fire doors.

Alternative Options Considered

The option of doing nothing would mean that future invoices received for work already carried out would not be able to be paid.

Initiating a new procurement activity to undertake the varied works would not have been cost efficient for the Council having a well-established contractor on site and would have severely impacted on the completion of this project which was considered a particular priority project during the current Covid-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, to have seen two contractors on site would have created risks around co-ordination and safety and likely have invalidated certain warranties.

356. VARIATION OF CONTRACT AWARD AND ASSOCIATED PURCHASE ORDER ON HORNSEY LIBRARY REFURBISHMENT PROJECT

The Cabinet Member for Communities introduced the report which set out a way forward with regards to the completion of the main refurbishment works at Hornsey Library. Completion of the additional scope of works allowed the Library to be re-opened to the wider community with the new facilities and refurbished interior spaces available for use by November 2020.

The Cabinet Member was pleased to present this report, which signaled the Council's continued commitment not only to retaining, but to enhancing and maintaining Council

libraries. Through this refurbishment project, which had continued throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, the Council had been able to bring back a Grade 2 listed building to its former glory and to modernise its interior for 21st century users.

The report detailed the reasons for this request for a variation to the existing contract and for extra funding to complete the necessary works. A number of these works only became evident during the construction period and it was felt it was sensible to progress them now rather than coming back to them later, which could have necessitated a further period of library closure.

In response to questions from Cllr Cawley – Harrison, the following information was noted:

- The Cabinet Member agreed to provide a response in writing concerning the potential availability of funding to improve the exterior areas of the library.

- There was a lessons learned review being embarked on to review the progress of this library and this information would be considered in the refurbishment of the other borough libraries. This was a grade two listed building, and it was a complex process to undertake the condition survey and to process the works. However, officers were keen to learn the lessons and this would include considering the level of contingency and spend as well on this project.

Further to considering exempt information 29,

RESOLVED

1. To approve a variation of contract to T&B Contractors Ltd for the external envelope repairs/enhancement, internal remodelling, refurbishment and fit out of Hornsey Library to the value of £310,284.43 (excluding contingency) thus increasing their original Contract value from £2,300,369.42 to £2,610,653.85 (excluding contingency).

2. To approve the contingency sum set out in Part B (Exempt Report) to this paper.

3. To delegate the authority to approve the use of the remaining contingency sum to the Assistant Director for Commissioning.

Reasons for decision

The significant number of unexpected building fabric and infrastructure issues, additional compliance works, and client requested changes have all resulted in an increase to the original tender award value.

The key variations comprise of:
- Internal floor screed replacement
- Replacement of incoming water mains supply pipework

- Services riser containment and internal fall protection
- Adaptation of the building structural frame to enable new glazing installation
- Removal of redundant services
- Installation of a new mains power distribution board and additional earthing capacity
- Reconfiguration of internal layouts,

The additional variations were implemented during this contract as it was deemed less disruptive to the Library Service and more cost effective as specialist contractors are currently on site, thus resulting in economies of scale and savings in contractor preliminary costs. Furthermore, it negated the need to postpone some elements of the works and for these works be procured separately.

Alternative options considered

A do-nothing option would mean that the Council would be unable to make payment for future invoices received and would run the risk of the Council being in breach of its contractual obligations.

The incorporation of the compliance variations into this project will enable the building to be handed back to the library service and will enable Building Regulation approval and the discharge of planning conditions.

Initiating a new procurement activity to undertake the varied works would not have been cost efficient for the Council whilst having a well-established contractor on site. This approach would have severely impacted on the completion of this project during the current Covid-19 pandemic and would have resulted in a greater disruption to the library service.

Furthermore, the presence of two contractors on site would have created risks around co-ordination and Health and Safety responsibilities and likely have invalidated certain warranties.

357. THE NOVATION OF THE REMAINING PART OF THE SAP CONTRACT FOR SCANNING SERVICES

The Cabinet Member for Corporate Services and Planning introduced the report which sought to novate the contract for the SAP managed service to replace the company serving as the Council's main contractor by another company within the HCL group. This would allow for a continuation of the service for scanning services only until 31/5/21 when the contract expired.

In response to a question from Cllr Cawley – Harrison,

- Assurance was provided that the costs of the scanning services was less than £20k a year and it was due to this service being part of a larger contract of over £500k, that this required Cabinet approval. The Council were moving away from the contract with HCL and would be making a saving on scanning services going forward.

- It was clarified that the scanning services were needed to process invoices received by the Council and these can come in many formats and through email or by post. There can be thousands of records received which need to be electronically recorded and passed through the SAP finance system.

RESOLVED

1. To grant fresh approval for the novation of the SAP Managed Service Contract from Axon Solutions Ltd T/A HCL Axon to HCL Technologies UK Ltd under Contract Standing Orders 10.03 and 9.07.1(d).

2. To note that the contract value over the life of the contract, from the contract start on 16/9/13 until the contract's current scanning service expires on 31/5/21, is £4,321,781.00.

Reasons for decision

Cabinet was informed in Nov. 2019 that Axon Solutions T/A HCL Axon was being wound up as part of a restructure to reduce a complicated structure of the European companies within the HCL group and it would no longer exist. Axon Solutions T/A HCL Axon was proposing to novate the contract from them to another company within the HCL group, HCL Technologies UK Ltd, to allow for a continuation of the service provided. HCL's parent company in India, HCL Technologies Ltd was, and would remain after the proposed contract novation, a co-contractor with the relevant HCL subsidiary. Cabinet was asked to approve the novation and did. However, the restructure was delayed and in the meanwhile the contract was extended, varied and the value increased by £197,334.00. The HCL group now wish to proceed. However, because of the change in the scope and value of the contract it is thought that fresh approval should be submitted as they will remain a supplier until May 2021.

Alternative options considered

Axon Solutions Ltd said that we are required to novate the contract as they are winding down the company due to a restructure.

Contract termination was considered but were unable to terminate all services as we require their scanning services until the contract end.

358. EXTENSION AND VARIATION OF THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTEGRATED HEALTH IMPROVEMENT/WELLNESS SERVICE

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health introduced the report which sought Cabinet approval for an extension and variation of the existing contract for the integrated health improvement/wellness service, named One You Haringey, in accordance with Contract Standing Order 10.02.1 b.

The Cabinet Member outlined that the 'One You' Haringey service assists residents to achieve this by supporting them to make healthier behaviour choices. The current

Covid-19 pandemic had highlighted the impact of behavioural choices on health. Reducing alcohol intake, being physically active, maintaining a healthy weight and quitting smoking are associated with reductions in complications from Covid-19. For example, a Public Health England (PHE) report in 2020, found that there is potentially a higher risk of COVID-19 related death with increasing BMI and even where studies have adjusted for confounding factors such as age, sex, measures of socio-economic status (SES), ethnicity and co-morbidities, the relationship between excess weight and COVID-19 risk has persisted . Smokers in addition, had an increased risk of contracting respiratory infections (such as Covid-19) and due to an increased likelihood of underlying smoking conditions, can experience more severe outcomes from Covid-19.

RESOLVED

To approve the implementation of Contract Standing Order 10.02.1 (b) and authorise the variation and extension of contract for the provision of an integrated health improvement/wellness service (One You Haringey) to Reed Wellbeing Ltd for a period of 18 months from 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2022.

The contract value over the 18-month extension of the contract is £750, 000 (The total value over the life of the contract is therefore £3,250,000)

Reasons for decision

The existing service, which was awarded by Cabinet in 2015, following an open tender process will expire in March 2021. The Contractor Reed Wellbeing Ltd is fully meeting the expectations of the contract. During the pandemic, the provider has worked with the council to find new ways to deliver services to ensure that residents continue to access health improvement services despite lockdown and with social distancing.

The procurement process for this contract was due to commence during the financial year of 2020-21 but due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the market is currently unstable and arguably if a new provider were appointed they would face barriers to establishing a new service, potentially jeopardising work being undertaken to improve the health of our most vulnerable residents.

Alternative options considered

Do Nothing - The Council could choose to no longer commission this service. This is seen to be damaging to residents especially those from economically disadvantaged groups, for the following reasons: this is an extensive, specialist programme which reaches inactive residents living in the most deprived areas of the borough. This includes people whose proclivity to develop a range of long-term conditions is exacerbated by their smoking, weight, and inactivity patterns. There is a particular risk to the Council's delivery of the Borough Plan, in regard to achieving its desired outcome of increasing the healthy life expectancy of residents, enabling them to live healthy and fulfilling lives, and staying active. To achieve the Borough Plan objectives, we need to ensure that those most in need of prevention services are able to access help to reduce alcohol consumption, quit smoking, manage their weight, and increase their physical activity levels. Reduction in the risk of development of long-term

conditions by increasing exercise and reducing smoking and obesity levels are key components of keeping residents healthy and connected to their community. There is a reputational risk as GPs are the major referrers to this service and are likely to raise its loss with our partners, North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group (NCL CCG).

The Council could recommission this service – going to market for the current service was explored and rejected. Being aware of the critical nature of the work that One You Haringey have been commissioned to deliver they have invested significant time in establishing strong working relationships with various departments in the local NHS Trusts, GP surgeries – where they use surgery facilities to deliver clinics and are working with other local delivery partners such as physical activity session providers, the Bridge Renewal Trust and the Tottenham Hotspur Foundation. One You Haringey have improved the diversity of clients who use the service with forty seven percent of clients identifying their ethnicity as Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) and non-white. Moreover, attempting to go out to tender during the pandemic would not be the Councils interest as many suppliers are already facing difficulties surviving in the market, and the ability to respond successfully to a tender would be impaired, as well as, trying to establish a new service in a socially distanced market means it would more highly unlikely they would be able to meet service targets in the contract time frame given the period it would take to mobilise and establish service provision. Further, disrupting progress at this point to start again with a provider with no knowledge, skills or history of working within the borough could have an extremely detrimental impact on both progress and the reach of the service to engage with diverse communities in Haringey.

359. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR HOMES FOR HARINGEY STOCK SURVEY

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal introduced the Cabinet report which requested approval to award a contract to undertake a 100% condition survey of the Council's housing stock. In line with good practice, a new survey was needed, and five years since the previous survey was undertaken. There were also a number of additional data requirements in respect of building safety and energy efficiency which the new survey would address. The survey would provide accurate and comprehensive data; enabling Homes for Haringey to effectively maintain and improve the housing stock; inform decisions about investment priorities, as well ensure that the Council meets all of its statutory landlord obligations.

Further to considering exempt information at item 30,

RESOLVED

1. Pursuant to the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d), to approve the award of a contract to the successful tenderer identified in exempt Appendix A to carry out a comprehensive stock condition survey of the Councils housing assets. This will be for the sum of £539,860.

2. To approve the issue of a letter of intent for an amount of up to, but not exceeding £53,986, which represented a 10% of the contract sum.

3. To approve the delegation recommended in section 4 of the exempt information.

Reasons for decision

Homes for Haringey requires Cabinet approval to award a contract to undertake a stock condition survey of all the Council's housing stock. The objective of the stock condition survey is to provide comprehensive and accurate stock condition data that will enable Homes for Haringey to effectively manage the Council's housing stock. At the end of the survey programme, together with the full dataset and photographs, the surveying company will also provide a report setting out the key information from the surveys.

At the end of the survey programme an updated 30-year asset investment plan will enable Homes for Haringey to effectively plan long term investment in Haringey Council's housing stock.

The tender process was carried out in accordance with the London Borough of Haringey's London Construction Programme (LCP) Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) that incorporate price and quality. The successful compliant bidder scored the highest in relation to these criteria and this is outlined in Appendix A.

Alternative options considered

An alternative option would be for Homes for Haringey to use third party industry frameworks or an OJEU compliant tender process to deliver the surveys. Homes for Haringey sought support and advice from Haringey Council's Strategic Procurement and determined the London Construction Programme Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) as being the optimum route to the market. This was due to the speed of access to quality checked contractors and focus on companies that concentrate their resources in the local area.

A do-nothing option would mean the Council is not able to effectively plan its future capital investment in the housing stock, in accordance with the Asset Management Strategy 2018-23.

360. FORTISMERE SCHOOL – WAIVER TO CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS TO VARIATION A CONTRACT FOR PHASE 3 FIRE PRECAUTION AND EXTERNAL FABRIC HEALTH AND SAFETY WORKS - CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration introduced the report which sought approval for a variation of award to Diamond Build Plc to undertake Phase 3 Fire Precaution and External Fabric Health and Safety Works pursuant to Contract Standing Order 10.02.1 (d) at Fortismere school.

The Cabinet Member outlined that Haringey's Major Projects were commissioned in July 2020 to deliver urgent compliance and condition work to Fortismere's sixth form accommodation (windows, fire compartmentation/fire doors, emergency lighting etc). The driver for the work had been Health and Safety inspection which determined the building unsuitable with the potential for not being available for the start of the Autumn Term.

To accommodate this need, officers procured a local contractor to mobilise under a waiver of contract standing orders as there was insufficient time to detail the scope, undertake a mini competition and complete. Diamond Build were duly appointed.

It was noted that Phase 1 was to erect and hire scaffolding – this enabled council to make safe and to provide a platform to inspections and fully scope the works.

It was further noted that Phase 2 consisted of the most urgent items which supported occupation for September. This was achieved with works continuing on site whilst in occupation until the end of November 2020.

Phase 1 and 2 were awarded as a waiver under delegated powers.

Phase 3 was a continuation of this work. Based on total project value of all 3 phases, a Cabinet report was needed as the total sum exceeds officer delegation.

For phase 3 (December 2020 to April 2021), officers' recommendation is to continue with the initial contractor, Diamond Build, as it created a smooth transition of the programme to minimise operational impact on the school and any potential clash of warranties/defect liabilities. Phases 1 and 2 have also proceeded positively to date.

In response to questions from Cllr Cawley- Harrison,

The Council had the responsibility to inspect all schools for safety concerning building and maintenance. The AD for Schools and Learning advised that the service were not aware of other schools which had similar health and safety works to be completed . There was an ongoing health and safety inspection process for schools in the borough. If issues were identified they would be dealt with and the cost determined at the point when the works for school were scoped and assessed.

Further to considering exempt information, in which the withdrawal of recommendation 3.4 was agreed,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the variation of an existing award of contact to Diamond Build Plc to undertake Phase 3 fire precaution and external fabric health and safety works to the 6th Form Buildings at Fortismere secondary school as a main contractor for the fixed price sum of £372,336.78.

2. To note Phases 1 & 2 previously awarded to Diamond Build Plc as a waiver of contract standing orders under delegated powers.

3. To approve a total award for all 3 phases of £815,922.7

Reasons for decision

A recent Health and Safety inspection of the school's 6th form accommodation identified significant condition and compliance issues relating to fire precaution and external fabric health and safety works. This work was assessed by Haringey's Health and Safety officers as being required prior to the school returning to the buildings for the autumn term in September 2020.

There remains health and safety issues relating to fabric repairs that need to be addressed and the appointment of Diamond Build Plc to complete this work is considered the most economically advantaged approach which will limit the disruption to the school.

Alternative options considered

Use of the LCP Major Works Framework; Education Lot was discounted as this framework is not available for works below £1m.The Dynamic Purchasing System does not permit a direct award. A mini competition was discounted for Phase 1 & 2 as it was considered that negotiating with a contractor would be most efficient in terms of time due to the urgent health and safety nature of the work and economic benefits detailed above.

Competitively tendering the works was discounted as this would create a delay to the overall programme and prolong disruption to the school. This was not considered to offer the Council best value in terms of cost due to need to remove and re-erect scaffolding between phases. Benefits in contractor preliminary costs are also more likely due to a smooth continuation of works. As outlined in section 6 of this report, with Phase 1 & 2 previously awarded and continuing on site until November 2020, it is considered that the most expedient and cost effective procurement method for Phase 3 would be to award a waiver of contract standing orders (as set out in 3.1) to Diamond Build Plc.

361. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES

RESOLVED

To note the minutes of the urgent decision held on the 19th of October.

362. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS

RESOLVED

To note the significant and Delegated actions taken in October.

363. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None

364. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED

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

365. EXEMPT - BROADWATER FARM DESIGN CONTRACT VARIATION

As per item 353 and the exempt minutes.

366. EXEMPT - FUTURE APPROACH TO COUNCIL RECRUITMENT

As per item 354 and the exempt minutes.

367. EXEMPT - VARIATION OF CONTRACT TO KIND DIAMOND BUILD CONSORTIUM ON THE LINDEN HOUSE PROJECT

As per item 355 and the exempt minutes.

368. EXEMPT - VARIATION OF CONTRACT AWARD AND ASSOCIATED PURCHASE ORDER ON HORNSEY LIBRARY REFURBISHMENT PROJECT

As per item 356 and the exempt minutes.

369. EXEMPT - AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR HOMES FOR HARINGEY STOCK SURVEY

As per item 359 and the exempt minutes.

370. EXEMPT - FORTISMERE SCHOOL – WAIVER TO CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS TO VARIATION A CONTRACT FOR PHASE 3 FIRE PRECAUTION AND EXTERNAL FABRIC HEALTH AND SAFETY WORKS - CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AWARD

As per item 360 and the exempt minutes.

371. EXEMPT MINUTES

RESOLVED

To approve the exempt minutes of the meeting held on the 13th of October 2020.

372. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

None

CHAIR: Councillor Joseph Ejiofor

Signed by Chair ……..

Date ……

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: Cabinet – 8 December 2020

Title: Scrutiny Review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks; Building Control Services

Report Author: Councillor Peray Ahmet, Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Ward(s) affected N/A

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered an update on the implementation of the recommendations of its review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks at its meeting on 15 October 2020. It resolved to recommend to Cabinet that at least two apprentice Building Control Officers be recruited to the Council's Building Control team.

2. Report

2.1 In the aftermath of the Grenfell Tower fire in 2017, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee undertook a review on Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks. Amongst other issues, the review looked at the response that was made to the fire in Haringey as well as how other London boroughs had responded. The final report of the review was approved by Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 25 March 2019. Cabinet responded to the recommendations at its meeting on 9 July 2019.

2.2 At its meeting on 15 October 2020, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered an update on the implementation of the recommendations.

2.1 When undertaking the review, the Committee heard that the Councill's Building Control Service faced strong competition from Approved Inspectors when trying to recruit as they are able to offer considerably higher salaries. Local authorities, including Haringey, have trained inspectors in the past. The service was down to its bare bones though and it was therefore not possible to offer training to new staff any more. It also had an ageing workforce. In some cases, it had been necessary to use agency staff or staff from other authorities.

2.2 The Committee noted that there were six surveyors in the Building Control team and five of these trained at Haringey. There was already co-operation between boroughs and Haringey undertakes some work on behalf of others. If the recommendations of the Hackitt review were implemented, additional resources might be required for the service.

2.3 The Committee heard that Tower Hamlets also have an ageing building control workforce. They had been forced, on occasion, to bring inspectors out of

retirement to fulfil their duties. Apprenticeships have been considered by them as one way of refreshing the workforce and bringing in younger people.

2.4 The Committee noted that there are a range of areas besides Building Control where it is also difficult to recruit appropriately qualified and experienced staff and which have an ageing workforce. Examples of such roles are environmental health, planning policy and legal officers. The Council currently takes part in the national local government graduate development programme but those who come through this scheme are focussed on strategic management roles rather than technical and professional ones.

2.5 The Committee was of the view that training and professional development programmes needed to be reinstated so that the Council was better able to develop its own staff rather than just relying on recruiting staff that are already qualified and experienced. It felt that there was always the danger that such staff would be enticed away by other employers but those who benefit from technical and professional training and development can be tied to the Council for a period of time. It recommended that a working group be set up to consider how to address the shortage of professional and technical staff in many areas through developing pathways to train and develop new staff as well as incentives to attract suitable individuals.

2.6 The recommendation was agreed by Cabinet. It was stated that a working group would be established which would comprise officers from the Council's Health & Safety team, Building Control, Learning and Development and Homes for Haringey (HfH). It also stated that when training and developing staff for these roles, the Council would look to support care leavers.

2.7 The update that the Committee received on 15 October Council's Building Control stated that the team had upskilled their existing surveying staff, who are all now qualified as Level 6 Fire Safety Surveyors. This is the highest competency that Building Control Surveyors can attain and will be a requirement to carry out future works on 'in-scope' buildings.

2.8 The report stated that recruitment and retention was critical, given the shortage of staff with the appropriate specialist knowledge and experience. The new duties for local authority Building Control teams set out in the Building Safety Bill will also require additional staff resources.

2.9 At meeting, the Committee noted efforts that had been made to recruit additional Building Control officers but these had not been very successful so action had instead been taken to upskill current staff. Consideration was being given to recruiting apprentices but it was not easy to deliver training at the moment though, due to the team not currently being in the office due to the pandemic. In addition, funding was a big issue.

2.10 The Committee expressed concern that little progress had been achieved in recruiting additional Building Control officers. It felt that if additional officers were recruited, they could potentially generate income for the Council. It was agreed to recommend to Cabinet that action be taken to recruit at least two apprentice Building Control Officers.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That action be taken to recruit at least two apprentice Building Control Officers.

4. Background

4.1 A link to the papers considered by the Overview and Scrutiny is below:
Agenda item - Fire Safety - Update on Implementation of Recommendations from Scrutiny Review | Haringey Council

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: Cabinet, 8 December 2020

Title: **Recovery and Renewal: report to inform the refresh of the Borough Plan**

Report authorised by : Zina Etheridge, Chief Executive

Lead Officer: **Jean Taylor, Head of Policy and Strategy, 020 8489 1383, Jean.Taylor@haringey.gov.uk**

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report provides an overview of the outcomes of the Council's Recovery and Renewal process and is intended to inform the refresh of Haringey's Borough Plan, 2019-23, in light of the impact of Covid-19 on both the borough's residents and on the council, including the impact on council finances.

1.2 This report '**Recovery and Renewal: report to inform the refresh of the Borough Plan'** is included at Appendix A, alongside the Community Impact Assessment at Appendix B.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 I have always believed the Borough Plan is a key public document: it sets out the framework for the elected administration of the Council to deliver its ambitious agenda for the borough with its partners.

2.2 We always acknowledged that we could not deliver the programme set out in the Borough Plan alone. The structures of poverty and injustice are complex and interwoven – and take a collaborative cross-cutting response to overcome. The council has to act in partnership with communities and community groups, with partners and business, for genuinely transformative change to happen.

2.3 In the first two years of the Borough Plan, the council has put its commitment to reducing inequality and building community into action through the following:

- Community wealth-building: we are using all our available levers to make sure every public pound delivers maximum public good and wherever possible builds the prosperity of local people and businesses
- London Living Wage: we have raised the wages of the people who staff our services (especially our care workers)
- Council housing: we are working to deliver the first 1,000 new council homes at council rents in Haringey is well underway
- Council Tax Reduction: we have introduced one of the most expansive council tax relief programmes or our lowest-income residents

- Haringey Works: our local employment service is growing – with a key objective of raising the number of local residents hired by the council.
- In-house services: repair work for council properties is now provided by council staff, not outsourced to a private firm
- Youth Services: we have expanded the number of youth outreach workers and created the Haringey Fairer Education Fund to offer young people on low-incomes bursaries for higher education, work placements and continuous mentoring.
- Climate emergency: we have committed to retrofit council homes to reduce energy use and cut bills for council tenants. Planting hundreds of new trees – targeted at the most deprived areas of the borough with the highest levels of air pollution.

2.4 The impact of Covid-19 on our residents, communities and businesses has been profound. At time of writing, Haringey has seen more than 4,033 recorded cases of Covid-19, and tragically, has seen over 183 deaths, causing pround grief to families and communities in the borough. And of course, the impact of the pandemic has been wider, disrupting children's education, impacting people's health and wellbeing, seriously damaging the local and London economies and pushing large numbers of our residents and into unemployment and poverty.

2.5 But we know whilst no resident will have been left unaffected by the pandemic, the impact will not have been evenly felt across our communities and will have a disproportionate impact on our most vulnerable residents and those who already experience inequality and disadvantage.

2.6 We have done everything we can, with our partners, to support people in Haringey during the first wave of Covid-19, and are proud of what we have achieved. We have spent millions to make sure residents and businesses remained safe and well and were able to cope with one of the greatest challenges of our generation.

2.7 The pandemic has had a profound impact on all areas of the Council's finances and will have a legacy impact on the Council's finances. The larger implications relate to growth pressures, income collection and the Council's savings programme, and need to be considered alongsise the potential of EU transition to further exacerbate the pressures on budget plans and available resources.

2.8 We set a clear vision and ambition in our 2019 Borough Plan – to make Haringey a fairer and more equal borough. And one of our earliest commitments was to set up a Fairness Commission talking to our residents and communities about what they think needs to change in Haringey.

2.9 It's why we started this term by setting up the Fairness Commission, talking to our residents and communities about what they think needs to change in Haringey.

2.10 We remain committed to the key priorities set out in it, but the impact of Covid-19 on our residents, our organisation and its finances, means that we need to reassess how we go about delivering on these high level priorities. Where we

need to make choices, we need to do this in a way that is both informed by what is most important to our residents now, but which also to helps to give them confidence in the future; and by what needs to be prioritised for us as an organisation and as a system leader, both now and to ensure our long term sustainability.

2.11 This pandemic has shown us that now more than ever, we need to prioritise equality and fairness. The way we approach this needs to be informed by the findings and recommendations of the Haringey Fairness Commission, which published its final report shortly before the pandemic. But it also needs to urgently address the inequalities which pre-existed the pandemic and have been further exacerbated by it.

2.12 We also need to recognise that the next few years may be difficult for many of our residents, and that we need as an organisation and with partners, to pull together to use all of the levers available to us to support our residents and communities earlier, to equip them to withstand future shockwaves with confidence and to take actions which help build hope and optimism about our shared future.

2.13 All of this means we need to make difficult choices about the best ways to spend the money we have. The principles set out in this Recovery and Renewal report in Appendix A are intended to help in making these decisions, ensuring that we focus resources so they have the greatest impact where there is the greatest need. They also remind us that as well as addressing immediate need, we need to focus on what we can do now to help mitigate the worst long term impacts of this pandemic.

2.14 Our draft 2021-22 Budget and 2021-2026 MTFS reports, published alongside this report, include budget proposals informed by the Recovery and Renewal approach set out in this document.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Cabinet is asked to agree:

(1) the Recovery and Renewal report which is attached as Appendix 1;

(2) that the context and principles set out in the report be used as the basis for the refresh of the Borough Plan 2019 – 2023;

(3) that stakeholders including residents, businesses, partner organisations and voluntary sector are consulted on the refreshed Borough Plan; and

(4) that officer prepare a report on the outcome of the consultation and the refreshed Borough Plan for a decision by Cabinet.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 The Borough Plan is the overarching strategic plan for the Council and partners. It sets out the partnership vision for the borough and how it will be delivered, including what will be prioritised and why, and how the council will deliver the political priorities of the administration.

4.2 The Borough Plan for 2019 – 2023 was published in October 2018. At the time of publication, the council proposed that the Plan should be treated as a living

document, and it was anticipated that the plan would be refreshed during the time period covered, including to respond to the recommendations of the Haringey Fairness Commission.

4.3 The impact of Covid-19 is such that it is especially important to refresh the Borough Plan so that it reflects a number of different things including: the impact of the pandemic on our residents, communities and businesses; the changed context in which we are operating; and, the impact on the council and its finances.

4.4 The council led a programme of Recovery and Renewal work between April and October 2020 which sought to support a process of reflection on the part of the council and partners about what has changed for our residents, what had changed for the council and its partners and what this means for priorities and ways of working going forward.

4.5 The Recovery and Renewal work has included a strong emphasis on hearing from residents about their experiences and about the impact the pandemic has had on them, and the outcomes of these conversations are reflected in the appended report. Going forward, the council is committed to ensuring that resident participation and co-production is central to the next phase of this work.

4.6 The council has a statutory duty to publish equalities objectives. The Borough Plan is the core document through which the council identifies and agrees where to tackle inequality in the borough, and this is reflected in the prominence given to equality issues in this document.

4.7 The report in Appendix A sets out some of the key learning from Recovery and Renewal process and provides the context for the Borough Plan refresh, including the principles and approach for how we will undertake the work to ensure that we are being consistent in reviewing our priority areas (Housing; People; Place; Economy; Your council).

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Two alternative options were considered, which is:
a) Do not use the outcomes of the Recovery and Renewal process to refresh the Borough Plan for the period 2019-23; and,
b) Do not refresh the Borough Plan for the period 2019-23.

5.2 It is not considered desirable to pursue option A if we are going to refresh the Borough Plan. The outcomes of the Recovery and Renewal process are informed by a robust process of data analysis, resident insight and engagement, partner conversation and reflection within the council.

5.3 It is not considered either desirable or feasible to pursue option B. This is not just because a reviewing and refreshing the Borough Plan, as our key strategic document, represents good practice, but also because it is assessed that the scale and nature of the impact of the pandemic on our residents and organisation is such that it is important to critically assess the impact on our priorities and how they should be delivered within the new operating context (including a significantly reduced budget envelope and a reduced income stream).

6. Background information

6.1 We are doing everything we can to support people in Haringey through COVID-19 and to make sure residents remain safe and well and are able to cope with one of the greatest challenges of our time. As we find ourselves in the midst of a second wave in the autumn of 2020, we face a period of prolonged uncertainty but we do know that things might get more difficult before they become easier.

6.2 The pandemic has had a profound impact on all areas of the Council's finances. In the 2020/21 financial year the gross variation from budget is anticipated to be around £40m in the general fund alone. Whilst at the current time of writing not all of this is covered by confirmed government funding, the Council's Q2 budget monitoring reporting shows that the net pressure arising from Covid-19, taking into account government funding announced to date is around £4m (over and above other base budget pressures that need to be managed). This of course remains under constant review, as there are a large number of uncertainties around how the pandemic will impact the Council's finances going through the winter of 2020/21. Whilst the 2020/21 position is being managed by the Council, the pandemic will have a legacy impact on the Council's finances. The larger implications relating to growth pressures, income collection and the Council's savings programme.

6.3 While the budgetary impact of the pandemic is significant, the organisation cannot lose sight of the UK's impending exit from the EU (Brexit) and the potential and significant impact this may on budget plans and available resources. It is not easy to quantify such impact, which is more reason for the Council to maintain sufficient financial resilience as well as highlighting Brexit as one of the Council's biggest risks.

6.4 The impact on the Council operations has also been significant. Almost overnight, we moved to a position where most of our staff are working from home, including those who are shielding or vulnerable, and for whom managing Covid-19 exposure will be particularly important. Our staff have done an extraordinary job of rising to the challenge, and adapting to find new ways to support the people who we work for. And as a result, we have also changed the way we deliver many of our services, ceasing face-to-face service delivery and support during the pandemic, and finding ways of doing this remotely. So, for example:

- the Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS) has moved entirely on-line, and is providing its courses for free;
- we have implemented new models of care at Osborne Grove & Protheroe House assisted living facility;
- we have offered video contact to families who use the Maya Angelou contact centre;
- we have reconfigured mental health day services to an outreach model;
- provided more than 200 devices to vulnerable residents, families, young people and carers to help them get online;
- our social workers have seen or virtually contacted 1,000 vulnerable children every two weeks.

6.5 These positive changes in how we deliver services to respond flexibly, effectively and affordably to needs, provide the seeds of the transformation we need to undertake if we are to deliver on our priorities and ensure that changes are made in ways that keeps residents and businesses at the heart of decision

making, are future-facing and in step with our strategic vision as described in the Borough Plan.

6.6 Throughout this period we have maintained a focus on developing work across the Council to transform what we do and to respond to the short, medium and longer term impacts and risks set out here. This approach, articulated in different ways, is aimed at transforming the way that we work so that we use our assets and organise our services to meet identified resident and business needs. Our budget reflects transformation work which seeks to automate and simplify how we work behind the scenes to free up resources and to use our assets to deliver those things that can make the biggest difference. For instance, we have become used to accessing more services and information online and for many of us this has proven convenient and user-friendly. Going forward, we will increasingly ask those that can, to interact with us digitally to enable us to invest face-to-face time with those who don't have access to digital technology or who have the greatest needs. We are committed to use our property assets to help us to do this across the borough and in places that are accessible to residents.

6.7 During the Covid-19 pandemic, as set out here, we have learned more about the day to day impacts of inequalities and about how we need to change as an organisation. We know we need to connect with local residents to support them with the wide range of issues they may be facing at the very earliest opportunity, using a range of methods including access to digital From our work with resident and communities, our focus will be on:

- Being close to residents – by working out in localities and improving our digital offer, ensuring that we can shape what best suits local neighbourhoods, making use of local strengths
- Intervening earlier – proactively building residents' confidence and skills and not waiting until a crisis point is reached before we and partners step in
- Extending our reach – building trust by working in partnership with local community organisations

6.8 We will also need all our residents and businesses to play their part and to work with us and with each other to strengthen our potential to address these challenges. We are currently spending millions of pounds each year cleaning up litter from our streets and parks, and in cleaning up fly-tips. If we all take responsibility for keeping our borough clean, not only is it better for all residents using our parks, shoppers buying locally or parents walking their children to school but we will also be able to allocate more resources to making a difference positively by supporting older people or tackling the housing crisis.

6.9 We have seen the power of community through this pandemic with neighbours pulling together to help and support one another. However, in future there may be some services that the Council has traditionally provided but which we may no longer have the resources to continue. Where this is the case, we will work with our communities and local voluntary sector to find new ways of doing things.

6.10 What has not changed
The Borough Plan 2019-23 sets out five priorities areas. Our commitment to delivering on these high level priorities has not changed, even if we may need to pursue and deliver them differently:

- **Housing:** A safe, secure and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances;
- **People:** Strong families, strong networks and strong communities which nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential;
- **Place:** Stronger, connected communities where together we improve our environment by making it safer, cleaner and greener;
- **Economy:** A growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive
- **Your Council:** the way the council works.

6.11 What has also not changed is our commitment to meeting the needs of our residents and our ambitions for the borough. We believe by focusing on the most significant risk and challenges, fostering resilience, and capturing the opportunities this crisis offers us, we can create hope and a build a stronger borough.

6.12 The need to refresh the Borough Plan
The Borough Plan is the overarching strategic plan for the Council and partners. It sets out our vision for the borough and how we plan to get there, including what we will prioritise and why. The three key purposes of the Borough Plan are to:

1) Direct Council resources;
2) Galvanise ownership of outcomes and objectives with partners; and
3) Communicate the Council's priorities to residents.

6.13 The Borough Plan for 2019 – 2023 was published October 2018. This plan was developed with partners and sought to build on the successes of the Corporate Plan, 2015-18, and reflect the political priorities of the current administration.

6.14 At the time of publishing the Plan, the council committed to treating it as a living document, and it was anticipated that the plan would be refreshed during the time period covered, including to respond to the recommendations of the Haringey Fairness Commission.

6.15 The impact of Covid-19 is such that it is especially important to refresh the Borough Plan so that it reflects a number of different things including: the impact of the pandemic on our residents, communities and businesses; the changed context in which we are operating; and, the impact on the council and its finances. It also needs to reflect what has been learnt during the pandemic, particularly about what is most important to our residents, how we can work differently with our communities and partners and new ways of delivering services.

6.16 Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on Haringey residents and listening to residents about their experience and the impact of the pandemic, has been central to the approach and underpins the Recovery and Renewal framework. Detailed analysis is captured in the Community Impact Assessment (Appendix B). The Community Impact Assessment captures impacts for March-September 2020, but we recognise that we will need to track impacts on an ongoing basis, and plan to publish a refreshed Community Impact Assessment in Spring 2021.

6.17 The Recovery and Renewal work was initiated following first lockdown to help us reflect, as an organisation, on what has changed and think about how move forward, including in context of dramatically reduced budget. This work included a range of activities:

(1) Looking again at our Borough Plan and reflecting on the areas in which the impact of COVID-19 will require us to adapt our priorities and approach to still achieve the vision set out in the Plan
(2) Reviewing our service delivery, to meet the challenge of delivering services in a new world of living with COVID-19 and doing so in a smaller budget envelope.
(3) Working with partners to understand the systems-wide impact and what this means for our shared priorities

6.18 The outcomes of the Recovery and Renewal process have provided an important role in helping the council to navigate and manage the uncertainty posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, articulating both key challenges it poses for the organisation, the learning that has happened as part of the response, and the principles which need to guide what we prioritise going forward. The outcomes of this work are expected to continue to guide the council in responding to ongoing uncertainty, including as a result of the EU transition process.

6.19 The specific outcomes of this process are reflected in:

(1) The Recovery and Renewal report set out in Appendix A.
(2) The service level and transformation proposals set out in the draft 2021-22 Budget report.

6.20 The report in Appendix A sets out some of the key learning from Recovery and Renewal that provides the context for the Borough Plan refresh, and the principles and approach for we will undertake the ensure that we are being systematic and consistent in reviewing our priority areas (Housing; People; Place; Economy; Your Council).

6.21 It is anticipated that context set out in the report in Appendix A should be used to support the refreshing of the Borough Plan. This process will involve using the learning set out in this report to assess:
a) The priority attached to the detailed outcomes and objectives set out in the existing plan, with reference to the new context in which we are working
b) Any necessary modifications to the outcomes and objectives
c) Any changes to how these outcomes or objectives should be delivered
d) The timescales on which the programmes of work underpinning different outcomes and objectives need to be delivered

6.22 It is also anticipated that this process is used as an opportunity to refresh the Borough Plan in light of the findings and recommendations set out in the Fairness Commission, reflecting the commitments set out in the March 2020 Cabinet Report.

6.23 Detailed plans for this process will be developed in December 2020. It is anticipated that it will share with the Recovery and Renewal work a strong focus on resident insight and engagement (including via the recently launched Citizen's Panel); partner and systems focused conversations (including via the Borough Partnership, in reflection on the prominence of health and wellbeing concerns); and, cross cutting organisational work.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

The Borough Plan creates the new strategic outcomes for the Council.

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

Finance

8.1 The report clearly emphasises the critical importance of the Borough Plan to Council an it's partners. One of the key purposes, as outlined in paragraph 6.12, is to be clear about where Council resources are directed. The planned application of the Council's financial resources for the 2021/26 period are outlined in the draft 2021/22 Budget & 2021/26 MTFS report also on this agenda.

Procurement

8.2 Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this reports and will provide the necessary support to the Council in achieving its priorities.

8.3 The 2020 – 2025 Procurement Strategy remains aligned to the Council priorities and is agile enough to facilitate a refreshed Borough Plan. The key principles of the Procurement Strategy revolve around Community Wealth Building , promoting sustainability and social value throughout our procurement activity. These key principles will remain; however, we may place more emphasis on some of these principles to aid the recovery of the local economy and local employment.

Legal

8.4 The Borough Plan 2019-23 is a key policy document that sets out the council's strategic vision and priorities for its area. Residents, businesses, partner organisations, the voluntary and community sector and staff were consulted in formulating the Plan. In line with previous practice, a refresh of the Plan requires consultation with stakeholders, in particular, where there is likely to be an impact. The consultation must take place at a time when the proposed changes are still at their formative stages. The Council must provide the consultees with sufficient information to enable them properly to understand the proposed changes and to express a view in relation to it. The information must be clear, concise, accurate and must not be misleading. The consultees must be given adequate time to consider the proposed changes and to respond. The Council must give genuine and conscientious consideration to the responses received from the consultees before making its final decision on the refreshed Borough Plan.

8.5 As part of its decision making process, the Council must have "due regard" to its equalities duties. Under Section 149 Equality Act 2010, the Council in exercise of its functions, must have "due regard" to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it in order to tackle prejudice and promote understanding. The protected characteristics are age, gender reassignment, disability, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. In line with its

equalities duties, the Council must undertake an Equality Impact Assessments (EIA) of the proposed changes on the protected groups. The Council is required to give serious, substantive and advance consideration of the what (if any) the proposed changes would have on the protected group and what mitigating factors can be put in place. This exercise must be carried out with rigour and an open mind and should not be a mere form of box ticking. These are mandatory consideration. The outcome of the consultation on the proposed changes together with the analysis of the EIA must be considered before reaching a final decision on the refresh Borough Plan.

Equality

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

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

8.7 The Borough Plan sets the strategic direction for the Council's commitment to reduce inequality in the borough. The attached report includes equality and fairness as a central principle, and this includes, but is not limited to, discharging the Council's duties under the Equality Act.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix A – Recovery and Renewal: report to inform the refresh of the Borough Plan
Appendix B – Community Impact Assessment

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

a. Haringey Borough Plan 2019
Haringey Borough Plan 2019 EQIA
Economic Development Strategy 2020 – 2035: Consultation

External links – Haringey Council is not responsible for the contents or reliability of linked web sites and does not necessarily endorse any views expressed within them. Listing should not be taken as endorsement of any kind. It is your responsibility to check the terms and conditions of any other web sites you may visit. We cannot guarantee that these links will work all of the time and we have no control over the availability of the linked pages.

Recovery and Renewal: report to inform the refresh of the Borough Plan

1. Introduction

We set a clear vision and ambition in our 2019 Borough Plan – to make Haringey a fairer and more equal borough.

That's not something we can do alone. The structures of poverty and injustice are complex and interwoven – and take a collaborative cross-cutting response to overcome. The council has to act in partnership with communities and community groups, with partners and business, for genuinely transformative change to happen.

It's why we started this term by setting up the Fairness Commission, talking to our residents and communities about what they think needs to change in Haringey.

In the first two years of the Borough Plan, the council has put its commitment to reducing inequality and building community into action:

Community wealth-building: we are using all our available levers to make sure every public pound delivers maximum public good and wherever possible builds the prosperity of local people and businesses

- London Living Wage: we have raised the wages of the people who staff our services (especially our care workers)
- Council housing: work to deliver the first 1,000 new council homes at council rents in Haringey is well underway
- Council Tax Reduction Scheme: we have introduced one of the most expansive council tax relief programmes to support our residents with the lowest-incomes
- Haringey Works: our local employment service is growing – with a key objective of raising the number of local residents hired by the council.
- In-house services: repair work for council properties is now provided by council staff, not outsourced to a private firm
- Youth Services: we have expanded the number of youth outreach workers and created the Haringey Fairer Education Fund to offer young people on low-incomes bursaries for higher education, work placements and continuous mentoring.
- Climate emergency: we have committed to retrofit council homes to reduce energy use and cut bills for council tenants. Planting hundreds of new trees – targeted at the most deprived areas of the borough with the highest levels of air pollution.

Our experience of dealing with COVID-19 has only reinforced what was set out in the Borough Plan. As we have mobilised to respond to the challenges posed by COVID-19, we have seen what we can achieve when, as a set of partners, we work together with our communities.

During the last eight months those who live and work in Haringey, our public services, our voluntary and community organisations, and local businesses, have all pulled together to support the community at a time of unprecedented and unpredictable change.

We have mobilised around the most urgent issues presented by this crisis – poverty and food security, social isolation and mental health – and this has made us closer as a result.

In responding to COVID-19, we have often worked differently, responding with agility to meet emerging needs and finding better ways to provide services and communicate with our residents and businesses.

We are proud of our shared partnership response to the challenge, but we know that there are still significant challenges ahead. The impact of the pandemic on all of our residents, communities and businesses has been profound, and will have a long tail into the weeks, months and years ahead. Alongside this there are other significant societal events on the near horizon, most notably the EU Transition (Brexit), all of which contribute to a dramatically changed and changing context in which the council operates.

There is an enormous amount to learn from the tumultuous experiences of 2020 – it has showed what can be done differently and reminded us of what we treasure. That's why we're now embarking on a refresh of our 2019 Borough Plan two years in. We need to ensure that, across everything we do, we recognise and address the disruption that the pandemic has caused and grasp the opportunities it has created.

At the end of April of this year, we began an in-depth Recovery and Renewal exercise aimed at understanding the impacts of covid-19 in order to put us in the best possible position to be able to respond to the challenges that Haringey is now facing. We have worked closely with residents, businesses and partners as part of Recovery and Renewal, and through this work have built stronger relationships; gained important insights into the experiences and priorities for our communities; and identified the key themes that we now need to focus on to be able to plan well for a period ahead that is characterised by uncertainty.

This document sets out some of the key learning from Recovery and Renewal that provides the background context for the Borough Plan refresh and the principles and approach for how the work will be done to ensure that we are being systematic and consistent in reviewing each of our priority areas (Housing; People; Place; Economy; Your Council).

2. What we have learned and what we have heard

We have undertaken a range of activities as part of a wider Recovery and Renewal process to help us make sense of the new context in which we are operating. These include:

i. Looking again at our Borough Plan and reflecting on the areas in which the impact of COVID-19 will require us to adapt our priorities and approach to still achieve the vision set out in the Plan
ii. Reviewing our service delivery, to meet the challenge of delivering services in a new world of living with COVID-19 and doing so in a smaller budget envelope
iii. Working with partners to understand the systems-wide impact and what this means for our shared priorities

Rather than being a great leveller, Covid-19 has disproportionately hit those who already experience inequalities and exacerbated these. As a result, many residents, and communities, who already experienced challenge before the pandemics, will be under even more pressure than they were

before. So that even as the 'Black Lives Matter' movement has brought increased attention to the racial inequality and injustice in our society, we know that there is potential for the impact of Covid-19 to increase inequalities affecting black (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) Haringey residents, as well as other groups experiencing inequality, including residents living in poverty, disabled people and women.

What this means is that going forward, tackling inequalities needs to be even more front and centre to our strategy as an organisation. This is about justice and fairness for those affected by inequality – but it is also about recognising that inequality is bad for us all and that we need to come together to tackle it if we are to build a stronger borough going forward.

We need to connect with local residents to support them with the wide range of issues they may be facing at the very earliest opportunity, using a range of methods to: bring our services closer to residents and neighbourhoods, making use of local strengths; proactively building residents' confidence and skills and not waiting until a crisis point is reached before we and partners step in; and, extending our reach, including by building trust in the Council through voluntary and community partners who will help to advocate and reach all residents and households in the borough.

But as well as responding to the immediate challenge presented by the pandemic, we need to recognise that the foreseeable future will be characterised by great uncertainty. As a society we will need to manage the ongoing risk presented by the virus while an effective vaccine is produced and rolled out, freeing us again to resume stalled activities. And this will happen at a time when our residents are less trusting of central government and so the success with which we are able to do this is particularly dependent at local level – and the leadership role of local government.

We also recognise that the post-pandemic world will take a different shape to the world we knew before, and there may be no return to 'normal.' It will take time for the economy to recover and potentially to reshape itself, and the impact of the pandemic is likely to persist for our residents and communities and be reflected in fundamental things like mental and physical health issues and longer- term health inequalities. This uncertainty is compounded by other national and global challenges, including potential impacts from EU Transition ('Brexit'), emerging climate change impacts and fast emerging changes to the nature of work, like automation, the outcomes of which are unknown.

This uncertainty is already affecting our residents, influencing their sense of security and optimism about the future. And we also know that this uncertainty places an unequal burden on those within our communities are less able to weather further shocks to their household finances or manage new pressures that may exacerbate poor health or wellbeing.

We know that periods of hardship and instability can be unifying, but they can also exacerbate existing tensions. So, whilst many in our communities pulled together to support each other early in the pandemic, and continue to do so, we also need to prepare for the risk of increased community tensions and social unrest. For example, in response to greater disquiet in relation to Covid-19 restriction measures, or the challenges that Brexit will pose for some of our residents and businesses. As such, the refreshed Borough Plan will have an even greater focus on how we can help our residents respond to, and navigate adversity – working closely with them, our communities and partners to co-design and produce our services, policies and interventions.

2.1 What has changed for our residents?

Our Community Impact Assessment, included as an appendix to this report, details the impact of Covid-19 on our residents up to September 2020. We all recognise that we are in a rapidly changing environment which needs to be reflected in how we respond. As such we will continue to actively seek ways to monitor impact on an ongoing basis.

Whilst there will be very few of our residents whose lives have been untouched by this pandemic, we know that impacts have not been evenly felt across our communities. COVID-19 has exposed the vulnerability of the worst off and has had a disproportionate impact on those residents and communities already experiencing inequality and disadvantage. Haringey was an unequal borough prior to COVID-19 with one-third[1] of the borough's areas in the top fifth most deprived areas nationally, and we know the pandemic will have exacerbated deprivation and wider inequality.

From early in the pandemic, there was clear evidence that older people and people with specific underlying health conditions and disabilities were at greater risk of dying from Covid-19, and central government early advice to these groups reflected this. These illnesses are equally distributed across the population and in some cases appear to be linked to risk factors associated with deprivation (including issues like poor air quality as a risk in respiratory illness).

However, it also soon became clear that Black, Asian and minority ethnic (often referred to as 'BAME') people were also at greater risk of dying from the virus[2], and that these differences could not be explained either by pre-existing health conditions or genetic factors, but most strongly associated with demographic and socio-economic factors, such as place of residence and occupational exposures[3] . More widely, there is some evidence that people in insecure, low paid jobs, and overcrowded housing appear to have been particularly exposed to contracting the virus.

Key facts to highlight:

- Nationally, people in the most deprived areas are 110% more likely to be die from COVID-19 than the people in the least deprived areas
- Mortality rates are over three times as high among people with disabilities compared to people without disabilities
  Nationally, Black/Black British, Asian/Asian British, and people of mixed ethnicity are more likely to be diagnosed with and/or die from COVID-19

The highly varying sectoral impacts of the economic crisis has disproportionately impacted some residents more than others. Low paid and insecure workers, younger and older workers have experienced loss of employment at disproportionately high rates.[4]

The social impacts have also been unevenly distributed. We know that lockdown, and for some, the need to 'shield' at home, has had a disproportionate impact on elderly and disabled people, and people with long-term conditions, who are often more isolated and have suffered from loneliness and reduced support from informal networks. We also know it has a profound impact on our children and

[1] 'People and places in London most vulnerable to COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences'. New Policy Institute. October 2020.
[2] In a diverse borough like Haringey this was an urgent concern and was reflected in work led by the Bridge Renewal Trust to highlight this impact and identify ways to address the inequalities which cause it.
[3] ONS
[4] https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/app/uploads/2020/10/Jobs-jobs-jobs.pdf

young people – not only disrupting their educations – but also the social contact and development that is so important from early years through to the transition to adulthood, and that these impacts are not evenly distributed, but instead disproportionately affect those already experiencing disadvantage and inequality.

This pandemic has exposed inadequacies of the nation's social safety net, an issue previously highlighted by Haringey's Fairness Commission. We have seen our residents struggle to feed their families as they wait for universal credit payments, and despite the £20 per week temporary uplift, we have still seen some households struggle financially. We have also seen the impact on those without access to support, namely those residents with no recourse to public funds (NRPF).

The pandemic has also highlighted issues with, and in some instances damaged, trust in public authorities, institutions and organisations and inequalities in access to public services and support. Some people in our community have not had confidence in seeking help for a range of reasons, including a fear of contracting COVID-19 in healthcare settings and concerns around seeking help with insecure immigration status.

We have already seen how the impacts of the pandemic have affected our residents in the short term: they are reflected in the sharp rise in claims for universal credit and in the increase in our unemployment rate; in requests for assistance with emergency food and fuel; and, in the dramatic increase in domestic abuse.

Going forward, the impacts of the pandemic are likely to express themselves in a range of medium to long term impacts which will be unevenly distributed across our population. Finding ways to mitigate these is important for the wellbeing of our communities, whilst ensuring we intervene early to prevent negative COVID-19 impacts from becoming chronic crises that impact community cohesion and demand for services.

It is also important to recognise that whilst the impact of Covid-19 have largely been very negative, there have been some positive impacts. So, for example, during the first lockdown we saw improvements in air quality and an increase in active travel; more use of parks and green spaces; and communities mobilising spontaneously in their neighbourhoods and online to respond to local need and issues. Building on and seeking to sustain what is positive, will make an important contribution to people's sense of optimism about the future.

2.2 What has changed for the council?

We are doing everything we can to support people in Haringey through COVID-19 and to make sure residents and businesses remain safe and well and are able to cope with one of the greatest challenges of our generation. As we find ourselves amid a second wave in the autumn of 2020, we face a period of prolonged uncertainty; but we do know that things might get more difficult before they become easier.

The action we have taken to respond to Covid-19 work has seriously affected our budget, and we have also lost vital income from sources like parking charges, rent and council tax. Where possible, we have taken steps to alleviate the financial impact on more vulnerable residents. As a result, just as for many local authorities, we now face a challenging financial period ahead.

The impact on the Council operations has also been significant. Almost overnight, we moved to a position where most of our staff are working from home, including those staff who are shielding or vulnerable, and for whom managing Covid-19 exposure will be particularly important. Our staff have done an extraordinary job of rising to the challenge, adapting to find new ways to support our

residents And as a result, we have also temporarily changed the way we deliver many of our services, ceasing face-to-face service delivery and support during the pandemic and finding ways of doing this remotely, and will be assessing and consulting on what changes to retain going forward. So, for example:

- the Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS) has moved entirely on-line, and is providing its courses for free;
- we have implemented new models of care at Osborne Grove & Protheroe House assisted living facility;
- we have offered video contact to families who use the Maya Angelou contact centre;
- we have reconfigured mental health day services to an outreach model;
- provided more than 200 devices to vulnerable residents, families, young people and carers to help them get online;
- our social workers have seen or virtually contacted 1,000 vulnerable children every two weeks.

Where possible we have worked with residents and stakeholders to make these changes. For the future, we want to explore further how we can co-produce shared solutions to challenges by engaging with our diverse residents and wider stakeholders including Members, voluntary and community organisations and statutory partners including the NHS. This will make best use of the specialist skills and interventions of statutory partners whilst building a stronger and more sustainable network of community-based support.

As well as changing the way they deliver council services, our staff have also looked outwards, working more collaboratively with the residents, voluntary sector organisations and businesses who have mobilised to support their communities.

These positive changes in how we deliver services provide the seeds of the transformation we need to undertake if we are to deliver on our priorities and respond to our budget challenge. Throughout this period, we have maintained focus on developing work across the Council to transform what we do and to respond to the short, medium- and longer-term impacts and risks set out here. This approach, articulated in different ways, is aimed at transforming the way that we work so that we use our assets and organise our services to meet identified resident and business needs. Our budget reflects transformation work which seeks to automate and simplify how we work behind the scenes to free up resources and to use our assets to deliver those things that can make the biggest difference. For instance, we have become used to accessing more services and information online and for many of us this has proven convenient and user-friendly. Going forward, we will increasingly ask those that can, to interact with us digitally to enable us to invest face-to-face time with those who don't have access to digital technology or who have the greatest needs. We are committed to use our property assets to help us to do this across the borough and in places that are accessible to residents.

The pandemic has also highlighted the day to day impacts of inequalities and has shown us how we could change as an organisation to better respond to the needs of our residents. We need to connect with residents to support them with the wide range of issues they may be facing at the very earliest opportunity, using a range of methods including access to digital.

We will start to focus on three areas of activity:

- Being close to residents – by working out in localities and improving our digital offer, ensuring that we can shape what best suits local neighbourhoods, making use of local strengths

- Intervening earlier – proactively building confidence and skills and not waiting until a crisis point is reached before we and partners step in

- Extending our reach – building trust by working in partnership with local community organisations

In practice what this also means is that we will seek to automate and simplify how we work behind the scenes to free up resources to spend on things that can make the biggest difference. For instance, we have become used to accessing more services and information online and for many of us this has proven convenient and user-friendly. Going forward, we will increasingly ask those that can, to interact with us digitally, through our website, social media, apps and My Account. This will enable us to invest face-to-face time with those who do not have access to digital technology or who have the greatest needs.

We will also need all our residents and businesses to play their part and to work with us and with each other to strengthen our potential to address these challenges. We are currently spending millions of pounds each year cleaning up litter from our streets and parks, and in cleaning up fly-tips. If we all take responsibility for keeping our borough clean, not only is it better for all residents using our parks, shoppers buying locally or parents walking their children to school but we will also be able to allocate more resources to making a difference positively by supporting older people or tackling the housing crisis.

We have seen the power of community through this pandemic with neighbours pulling together to help and support one another. However, in future there may be some services that the Council has traditionally provided but which we may no longer have the resources to continue. Where this is the case, we will work with our communities and local voluntary sector to find new ways of doing things.

2.3 What has not changed

We are still ambitious about Haringey's future. The Borough Plan 2019-23 sets out five priorities areas. Our commitment to delivering on these high-level priorities has not changed, even if we may need to pursue and deliver them differently:

- **Housing:** A safe, secure and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances;
- **People:** Strong families, strong networks and strong communities which nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential;
- **Place:** Stronger, connected communities where together we improve our environment by making it safer, cleaner and greener;
- **Economy:** A growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive
- **Your Council:** the way the council works.

What has also not changed is our commitment to meeting the needs of our residents and our ambitions for the borough. We believe by focusing on the most significant risk and challenges, supporting our residents, businesses and communities to steer through adversity, and capturing the opportunities this crisis offers us, build a stronger borough and create a greater sense of hope about the future.

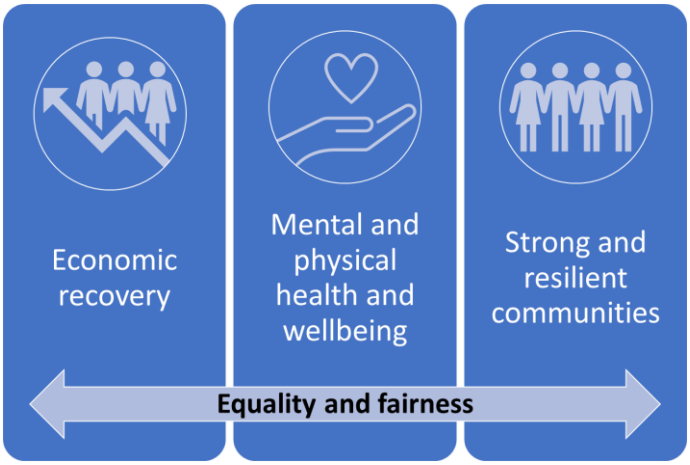
3. What does this mean for our priorities?

How we work and deliver services differently is most important. We have seen and understood more about the inequality and unfairness that already exists in our borough during the pandemic. We also know that while people who live and work in Haringey have grappled with the physical and mental

health impacts of COVID-19, many have also lost their jobs, their homes, and their education. This means that we will need to support some people more than ever.

Our 2019 Borough Plan already focuses on tackling many of these issues, but we know some aspects of the plan need more urgent focus in the short to medium term if we are to mitigate the worst impacts of Covid-19 and deliver on the priorities set out in it. So, based on the recovery and renewal conversations that took place within the council and with partners over the summer, we think that there are three key issues that we need to prioritise over the next 12-18 months, and which are the lens through which we should assess our existing priorities. These are:

i. economic recovery
ii. health and wellbeing
iii. strong and resilient communities



These are not new priority areas in themselves. Instead they represent areas of focus which we believe will help us to refresh the Borough Plan in way that helps us to deliver on our existing priorities, taking into account the new content in which we are working. The outcomes of this review will the flow into re-prioritised year 3 delivery plans and will of course reflect the progress already made since the Borough Plan was developed.

The language used to describe the three themes set out in this report is intended to align with a strength-based approach. It is important that the refresh of the Borough Plan is not only described in the language of loss and the damage that Covid-19 as caused. Outcome eight of the Borough Plan, for example, is focused on *'strong communities where people look out for and care for one another'*. Whilst not universally achieved, we have seen the huge contribution that our local voluntary sector makes and the power of communities coming together to support each other. The report is intended to support a robust and reflective process for reviewing all of the priority areas including identifying the areas for which the experiences of the last year have either accelerated progress against key outcomes, or provided us with the learning to be able to harness the more positive aspects of the last year so that they can continue to be built on.

3.1 A cross cutting focus on equality and fairness

We have considered carefully whether there should be a fourth theme within our model that looks at equality and fairness. However, we have taken the view that it is the golden thread that must flow through everything we do.

A focus on equality and fairness will cut across all these priority issues. As we set out above, and in the Community Impact Assessment (CIA), we know that the impact of Covid-19 on our residents has been uneven and, in many cases, has exacerbated existing inequality.

Equality and fairness therefore needs to be an especially strong focus as part of what we do going forward, cutting across our the three key issues set out above, and influencing how we work with all our communities, target our resources, design our services, and mobilise around key issues.

We will play a leading role in working with partners across the borough, including health, police, and the voluntary sector to tackle inequality, whatever form it takes. At the centre of this is a need to deepen and accelerate our work to address racial injustice, as part of a shared response to Black Lives Matter.

We will continue to take a long-term perspective, establishing the foundations of a more equal community rooted in resident voice, a deep understanding of how inequalities hold some residents back from the life they would like to lead, and a focus on increasing trust in public institutions. The Borough Plan framework by which we make decisions about priorities and resources now, will determine our success in shaping fairer outcomes for residents, sometimes years from now. Yet there is also important action which we can take now which will have a more immediate impact, such as focusing on creating more opportunities for local people in our organisation and addressing under-representation in leadership positions.

In addition to equality and fairness, we will continue to focus on intervening early and preventing issues from escalating, building wealth in Haringey's communities, sustaining the environmentally positive behavioural changes that increased during lockdown, and helping people to use digital methods of communication to interact with us and each other.

3.2 Rationale for the themes of the review

3.2.1 Economic recovery

In the spring of 2020, we set out our vision of what a good economy looks like for Haringey: this was an economy where growth was not valued as an end in itself, but because of the role it can play in helping our residents to realise their potential and live good lives, strengthening local communities and growing a resilient business base[5]. We proposed that going forward, we would seek to assess successful growth on the basis of whether it delivered a set of important outcomes for residents and businesses: fairness and equality; good work; health and wellbeing; environmental sustainability; and, a resilient business base.

Yet since then, COVID-19 and the resulting lockdown measures have had a dramatic impact on the global, national, and local economy. If we're not able to set Haringey back on a path to economic recovery, then it is unlikely that we will be able to achieve the vision that we describe in the Borough Plan. Businesses have suffered negative demand and supply shocks; workers have been furloughed or seen their hours reduced; consumers have adjusted spending in line with changing incomes. The impact on employment in Haringey has been severe, with the borough experiencing the highest rate of Universal Credit claimants[6] and furloughed residents[7] in London. With job losses and falls in

[5] Economic Development Strategy 2020 – 2035: Consultation

[6] https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/claimantcountbyunitaryandlocalauthorityexperimental

[7] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/coronavirus-job-retention-scheme-statistics-october-2020

earnings being more common among the low paid and workers on insecure contracts nationally, Haringey's economically marginalised residents will have been hardest hit.

Key risks/impacts

- 10.9% of residents are claiming Universal Credit – the highest rate in London[8]
- 16% of residents were still furloughed as of 31 August – the highest rate in London[9]
- Over 3,000 16-24 year olds started claiming Universal Credit between March and September[10]
- Negative employment impacts are more concentrated amongst low earners, women and BAME workers
- Over 3/4 of Haringey businesses needed to close during lockdown according to our business survey
- 99% of respondents to our local business impact survey needed support with short-term cashflow]

We are yet to know what the economic impact of Brexit will be for Haringey businesses and residents, or partners who may have previously depended on EU funding and/or supply chains. Our refreshed plans will need to acknowledge that there are known unknowns and put us in the best possible position to respond any future financial shocks.

As we look to navigate a course to recovery in the coming 12 to 18 months, we will use our vision of a Good Economy as a guiding light. Our Good Economy Recovery Plan sets out our approach, with a focus on re-opening high streets; supporting businesses; getting residents into employment and training; securing social and economic value through investment. Central to our purpose will be on increasing access to 'Good Work'. This means a job that pays a living wage, provides security of good terms and safe working conditions that promotes working wellbeing. Our Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan describes our plan to grow employment and training opportunities for our residents in the months ahead, with an eye on the quality jobs of the future. Our support will be tailored to the individual's needs, acknowledging some may move quickly back into work after focussed training or job search support where others will need a more gradual, holistic approach. We will work with partners to realise new opportunities and to promote Good Work in the business community. We will continue to use all the levers available to us to retain and grow wealth in the local economy, maximising the value of every public pound we spend to residents and local businesses, namely through insourcing, procurement and local recruitment.

Haringey's diverse, creative and energetic SME base is one of our greatest strengths. Unfortunately, many of these businesses operate in sectors that have been forced to limit operations due to public health restrictions. We are determined to support these businesses through the difficult times ahead, whilst looking to realise opportunities in growth sectors like Green, Health and Social Care, STEM and

[8] https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/datasets/claimantcountbyunitaryandlocalauthorityexperimental
[9] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/coronavirus-job-retention-scheme-statistics-october-2020
[10] https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-8748/CBP-8748.pdf

Construction. Through our Community Wealth Building approach, we are using the tools and levers we have at our disposal, namely insourcing, procurement and recruitment, to bring value and opportunities to local businesses and residents.

3.2.2 Health and wellbeing

We are currently renewing our Health and Wellbeing Strategy. This will set out the health and wellbeing priorities for Haringey over the next four years. The draft new Health and Wellbeing strategy for 2020-24 was organised into five key themes: Creating a healthy place, Start well, Live well, Age well, and Violence prevention. The principles of working together identified were: partnership working, community-focused, long-term impact, an informed approach, equity, and quality. However, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, and its impact on Haringey residents, we will need to review and edit the strategy before we go out for consultation with residents.

The COVID-19 pandemic has thrown the importance of good physical and mental health into acute focus. The pandemic has also highlighted the extent to which economic and social inequalities impact on health, for example through the increased exposure to the virus of people working in lower paid frontline jobs such as security guards. We now know that specific health conditions, many of which are socially patterned, put people at greater risk of severe health impact or death from COVID-19. Existing health inequalities have played a role in the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on residents from deprived backgrounds and in black, Asian and minority ethnic groups.

However, at a time when the importance of good health and wellbeing is more prominent than ever, our Community Impact Assessment and COVID-19 Impact Survey show there is concerning evidence of negative impacts on physical health, health and wellbeing behaviours and people's willingness to seek medical advice and treatment for non-COVID conditions. We also see, in a reflection of the national picture, that people's mental health and wellbeing has suffered during the pandemic, exacerbating pre-existing conditions for some, and resulting in the development of new issues for others.

We know all too well, that living a healthy life isn't as straightforward getting a diagnosis and treatment for an identified health condition. Unemployment can have a significant and lasting impact on people's mental and physical health, and poor mental and physical health can become significant barriers to finding and retaining good employment. As well as the primary health and wellbeing impacts, COVID-19 has impacted key social determinants of health like income, employment, education, and family relationships. These impacts could lead to both an exacerbation of mental and physical health issues, and a widening of pre-existing health inequalities, further undermining the strength and resilience of our residents, their households and communities.

The pandemic has also impacted the vulnerability and safeguarding needs of residents. Instances of domestic abuse increased in Haringey during lockdown, highlighting the increased risk faced by vulnerable women and children. Public health restrictions have, at times, had implications for the delivery of key support services, including access to face-to-face support that some residents find provide them with security and stability.

So, for example:

- 56% of residents to our Covid-19 impacts survey reported a negative impact on their physical health
- 67% of residents reported a negative impact on their mental health
- 24% reported having a poorer diet because of Covid-19

Going forward, we need to retain the focus on health and wellbeing set out in the Borough Plan, but more immediately look at how we can bring our collective efforts to bear in addressing the primary health impacts of COVID-19. This will include increasing people's confidence in reengaging with primary and secondary health care and addressing inequalities in access to support; and, promoting healthy behaviours and recognising the role of local spaces and assets in this, including sustaining positive behaviours that emerged under COVID-19; investing in mental health support. But we will also need to ensure that we are fully recognising the extent to which good health and wellbeing becomes the enabler of a thriving borough, and by contrast poor health and wellbeing will become a barrier to achieving the vision of the Borough Plan.

3.2.3 Strong and resilient communities

Our existing borough plan recognises the role of strong families, strong networks and strong communities in nurturing all residents to live well and achieve their potential, and sets out a number of commitments that reflect the role the council can play in supporting residents and communities to be strong and resilient.

COVID-19 has illustrated the power of local residents, voluntary sector organisations, businesses, networks and communities to come together and respond to the needs of not just their friends and neighbours, but also fellow residents who they may not ever have met. They have done this in many ways: through mutual aid groups, community cook-ups, in the provision of online advice and support, and myriad other acts of initiative and kindness.

We know that for many, the help that they have received has been a lifeline at a time of crisis, and that in many cases, both individuals and community organisations have reached vulnerable people or communities that the council or other public sector organisations may have struggled to. During this time, the council and voluntary sector have also worked together even more closely and have started to cement these new ways of working, identifying areas where we can start to build our coproduction practice. However, we are also vitally aware of the impact the pandemic has had on the voluntary and community sector and its financial viability, and the risks to long term sustainability.

Key risks stats:

- 955 people who were managing to make ends meet before the crisis, were 'struggling' or 'in crisis' in August.
- 2,964 who were previously not in debt are now in either rent or council tax arrears
- 20,500 food parcels delivered to 3,300+ unique households in Haringey from March to July
- Over 700 street homeless people were moved into emergency accommodation in the months to August]

Going forward, we are clear that collaboration with our residents, businesses, communities, and voluntary sector will play an essential role in ensuring that we are supporting people to be as resilient as possible. This needs to involve a strong focus on coproducing our approach with residents with lived experience of the issues we are seeking to address.

We need to invest in the things that will help individuals, their families and communities navigate adversity and remain strong and connected in the face of the challenge ahead. Transformation will be a key driver of change in this area, helping us to connect with local residents to support them with the

wide range of issues they may be facing at the very earliest opportunity. We will start to focus on three areas of activity:

- Being close to residents – by working out in localities and improving our digital offer, ensuring that we can shape what best suits local neighbourhoods, making use of local strengths
- Intervening earlier – proactively building confidence and skills and not waiting until a crisis point is reached before we and partners step in
- Extending our reach – building trust in the Council through voluntary and community partners who will help to advocate and reach all residents and households in the borough

This also includes working to promote financial security and inclusion (including via the establishment of a local welfare assistance fund); digital inclusion; food security (including addressing gaps in support to prevent children going hungry at school because their parents cannot afford to feed them); help with skills and employment; and access to advice and support.

Steering through times of adversity is difficult to have without the security of appropriate and good quality housing. Our housebuilding programme is focussed on building council homes at council rents, so that residents have a real opportunity to put down roots in Haringey and, for those at the sharpest end of the housing crisis, we are taking early action to prevent homelessness. We are also taking critical action to help residents live well by prioritising good health and employment, as set out above.

Residents rarely experience only one challenge: they often many at the same time, which can lead to crisis. Early intervention is more effective than waiting for issues to escalate. Our planned transformation has the core aim of building a local system of advice and support that works with residents to build what is important to them (a good life), building on their strengths and foster people's ability to navigate adversity over the longer term. This is about accessible, and relationship based public services, but also about recognising the contribution of a much wider set of actors including the voluntary and community sector, people's networks and communities.

We also recognise that the high levels of community cohesion that Haringey has experienced in the past, and the very moving way in which our community has mobilised to help each other during Covid-19, should not be taken for granted. Over the past few months, we have seen an increase in community tensions, including hate crime and increased expressions of extremist views. Going into the new year, we know that we need to not only monitor this situation but work with our partners act to promote and support community cohesion, mobilising around our shared value and proactively addressing tackle hate crime and extremism.

4. Principles/ways of working

The three themes described above will form the basis of the review and refresh of the Borough Plan. The tables below outline the overarching principles that we will hold to, and tools that we will employ to complete the refresh and develop the year 3 delivery plans.

3.1 Principles which will inform our focus

Principle	Why this is important	What this might mean in practice
1. Equality and fairness (equity)	C-19 has both thrown into focus the significant inequalities experienced by our residents (in particular, health inequalities) but also risks exacerbating these inequalities and reducing the life chances for some.	➢ Developing a more thorough understanding of our communities and their needs, circumstances, and priorities, including through use of data from the next census. ➢ Addressing the barriers that reduce access to, and appropriateness of council and other public services, for some resident groups ➢ Targeting of support at those who need it most ➢ Monitoring the equality impact of our activity and investment ➢ Working with partners in health, police and the voluntary sector to tackle inequality together ➢ Greater investment in hearing from 'seldom heard' voices ➢ Strengthening our focus on equality and equity in all council decision making ➢ Celebrating our strengths, history and diversity
2. Early intervention, prevention, and helping people to navigate adversity	Many of the immediate impacts of C-19 (for example on income, employment, households and families) have potential to lead to secondary impacts and more serious problems if we do not intervene early, and use the levers available to us to prevent or mitigate harm.	➢ Taking action to mitigate the worst impacts of the crisis on residents' wellbeing and sense of security, including by focusing on food and fuel security, financial and digital inclusion ➢ Ongoing investment in data and insight to understand the nature and extent of C-19 impacts, and critically, who is affected. ➢ Greater collaboration and partnership working to ensure we are taking a joined-up approach to supporting residents and are not missing opportunities for early intervention and prevention ➢ Developing the monitoring tools that support an early intervention approach
3. Community Wealth Building	In the context of the significant economic impact, C-19 will have on our borough, ensuring that public spend has maximum public benefit will be especially important.	➢ Building a Good Economy in Haringey, with Good Work and equality at its heart ➢ Using our levers to retain and grow wealth in the local economy, maximising the value of every public pound we spend to residents and local businesses ➢ Working with residents, businesses and community groups to involve them in the design and delivery of services and social infrastructure ➢ Working with anchor institutions to ensure that public sector spend benefits local communities
4. Environmental sustainability	This is about recognising ongoing urgency of the climate emergency and	➢ Using behaviour change during C-19 as basis for promoting modal shift to forms of active travel

	continuing to pursue our carbon commitments as part of approach to recovery.	➢ Further embedding of carbon reduction into the New Local Plan ➢ Pursuing solutions to address fuel poverty, recognising the impact of this issue on both resident health and wellbeing and climate change. ➢ Continue leading on the delivery of an energy network
5. Digital inclusion	Digital communication and platforms have become even more important during C-19, facilitating access to public health information, public and commercial services, as well as social contact and leisure. This has meant that some residents who have not previously been confident using digital technologies have begun to use them out of necessity. It has also meant that some services which transformed to deliver online in response to C-19 have learned that this works well, and plan to continue post C-19. Against this backdrop, those residents who continue to be digitally excluded at greater risk of disadvantage.	➢ Understanding the ongoing nature and causes of digital exclusion in the borough, including access to devices, a secure internet connection, and digital skills ➢ Embedding digital literacy in wider services offers including employability support ➢ Consideration of digital access a universal basic service and plank of resident and community wellbeing and ability to navigate adversity ➢ Capitalising on advantages of digitalisation through greater inclusion of residents formerly excluded by previous service delivery models
6. Locality working	C-19 has impacted our communities unevenly and presents complex and significant challenges for them going forward. In this context, area based, integrated and multidisciplinary working will be needed if we are to both respond to resident need holistically, based on a sound understanding of local need and to draw on local strengths and assets.	➢ Recognition of the opportunities, through locality working, to address inequities in service access and experience of support. ➢ Recognition of the role local physical assets, including the public estate, can play in supporting social infrastructure in our communities. ➢ Identifying opportunities for area based resident participation and co-production.
7. Financial sustainability, and income	The scale of the financial challenge facing the council means that, if we are to discharge our obligation to ensure the financial	➢ Careful prioritisation based a strong understanding of resident need and priorities, robust analysis and a shared understanding of financial resources.

	sustainability of the organisation, we need to both ensure that all of our financial commitments are affordable, but also identify opportunities for income generation.	➢ A strategic and entrepreneurial approach to securing grant funding to sustain investment in our priorities. ➢ Finding new forms of income to offset a loss of income from services that were previously operating in a different way before C-19

3.2 Tools we will use to do this

Tool	Why this is important	What this might mean in practice
a. Resident insight and participation	The C-19 pandemic emergency response has in some ways brought public services closer to our communities and deepened our understanding of their perspectives, needs and circumstances. We need to build on this experience by developing the way we understand residents' lives and priorities. This will be particularly important given the evolving nature of the situation we find ourselves in, and the scale and complexity of the challenges we need to face together.	➢ Ongoing work to update and develop the Community Impact Assessment (CIA), including to support analysis of emerging secondary impacts from C-19, project effect on future outcomes, need and demand ➢ Using the Citizen's Panel to track impact of C-19 on our residents, and involve them in process of recovery and renewal, including as part of participatory and co-production activity with services. ➢ Working with residents and communities to understand need, design our services and develop solutions to the collective challenges facing us ➢ Increasing representation of views from 'seldom heard voices'
b. Data	Use of data has been critical in supporting our emergency response, but we also now know more about our residents and communities because of work we have done to support them. Going forward, we expect data collection and analysis to play a critical role in helping us to identify and target where intervention and support is needed, as well as positive opportunities for structural or behaviour change.	➢ Using data to better understand our communities, their needs, and access to services and support ➢ Using data to identify inequities in service access and experience. ➢ Using data on risk to identify opportunities for early intervention and prevention. ➢ Greater use of 'live' metrics to allow us to understand, track and respond to evolving/emerging C-19 impacts ➢ Use of data on resident behaviour to identify opportunities sustaining positive change.
c. Partnership and integration	The scale and complexity of the challenge facing us as we build back from COVID means that close partnership working, and in some cases integration, will be more important than ever.	➢ Working closely with residents and partners, building on good work already done before and during C-19 ➢ Working with partners to bring services together, based on what residents tell us is important to them ➢ Supporting the development of networks and alliances to strengthen our shared response to challenges like food insecurity

This page is intentionally left blank

COVID-19

Community Impact Assessment: March – September 2020

Contents

1. Introduction
    1. Executive Summary
    2. Key Points
2. Health Impact
    1. Morbidity and Mortality
    2. Shielding
3. Community Impact
    1. Social Determinants of Health
    2. Haringey Council Support
    3. Housing
        1. Executive Summary
        2. Tenure
        3. Living Conditions
        4. Homelessness
    4. People
        1. Executive Summary
        2. Strengths
        3. Access to Healthcare
        4. Mental Health
        5. Substance Use
        6. Food Security
        7. Education
        8. Domestic Abuse
        9. Safeguarding
        10. Relationships & Family Life
        11. Parenting
        12. Care
        13. Social Capital, Participation, and Community
        14. Loneliness
5. Place
    1. Executive Summary
    2. Green Space
    3. Transport
    4. Environment
    5. Physical Activity
    6. Community Safety
6. Economy
    1. Executive Summary
    2. Businesses
    3. Labour Market
    4. Jobs
    5. Job Retention
    6. Working Conditions
    7. Incomes
    8. Benefits
    9. Savings and Debt
4. Equalities Impact
    1. Purpose
    2. Age
    3. Sex
    4. Disability
    5. Race & Ethnicity
    6. Migration
    7. Religion and Belief
    8. Pregnancy and Maternity
    9. Sexual Orientation
    10. Gender Reassignment
    11. Socio-Economic Status
    12. Intersectionality
5. Covid-19 Impact Survey
6. Conclusion
    1. Key Points

1. Introduction

Executive Summary

The Covid-19 virus itself is primarily a **public health crisis**. However, the unprecedented responses it has necessitated mean that this is also an **economic and a social crisis**. Every area of community life, including health, housing, relationships, access to food, community safety, jobs, incomes, and education have been severely affected.

This multifaceted crisis has both **highlighted and exacerbated inequalities** that Haringey residents had experienced before the pandemic in areas such as overcrowded housing, precarious employment, and poor mental health. These will have been felt acutely by BAME communities, low-income households, people with disabilities, and children and young people.

The consequences of the policy response to the virus have **not been felt equally**. We know that those who have been most severely affected are those who were most exposed to the crisis due to health inequalities, economic inequalities, and systemic and structural forms of exclusion.

The crisis has had severe **short-term** impacts and will also have significant **long-term impacts**. The crisis will not only affect the health of Haringey residents, but also the **social determinants of health**, including mental health, income, employment, and relationships. This raises the likelihood of secondary effects in the future. These are most likely to be felt by those who have been marginalised and experience health and economic inequalities. Where we see impacts on the social determinants of health in the short-term, we can expect these to lead to health inequalities in the long-term.

The findings of this Community Impact Assessment will help to inform the focus of the **strategic response** to the Covid-19 crisis. Long-term impact can be mitigated by working in accordance with **principles** that reflect our values and our commitment to Haringey's communities:

- Addressing inequalities and increasing equity of access to opportunities and services
- Early intervention, prevention, and building resilience
- Community wealth building as a framework or our approach to economic recovery and building the strength and resilience of communities
- Prioritising environmental sustainability
- Designing inclusive services for and with communities

Purpose

There is evidence that Covid-19 and associated policy measures have affected Haringey's communities in profound ways. We are concerned that groups of people who are more vulnerable, who have been marginalised historically, and who share the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are being disproportionately impacted and that there is significant potential for long-term negative impacts on equality.

It is essential for strategies for recovery and renewal to be based on evidence of what changes the Covid-19 pandemic has brought about.

The purpose of this Community Impact Assessment is therefore to:

1. Establish a shared understanding of the ways in which Covid-19 has impacted and continues to impact Haringey, its residents, its communities, and its economy
2. Inform officers, Councillors, partners, and Haringey residents of the ways in which Covid-19 has impacted and continues to impact Haringey
3. Provide a robust quantitative and qualitative evidence base to inform the Council's response to Covid-19 over the short, medium and long term
4. Highlight disproportionate impacts on marginalised groups that may require specific, targeted action to address inequalities
5. Inform reorientation of strategic work to take account of the impacts of Covid-19 on Haringey's communities
6. Provide a resource to draw on for assessing the equalities implications of future decisions

Scope

Scope

The assessment considers the impact of Covid-19 on Haringey **between the beginning of March 2020 and the end of September 2020**. It draws in information on:

- The scale and nature of Covid-19 transmission in Haringey in terms of confirmed cases and Covid-19-related deaths, with particular reference to marginalised, vulnerable, and protected groups
- The direct and indirect impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on the lived experiences of Haringey's communities
- The direct and indirect impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on Haringey as a place
- The short, medium, and long-term impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on social determinants of health, with particular reference to marginalised, vulnerable, and protected groups

This assessment complements other pieces of work that have been undertaken by Haringey Council to gain an understanding of the impacts of the Covid-19 crisis on the borough. These include:

- In-depth interviews with local residents
- A survey of the Haringey Citizens' Panel
- Engagement with statutory and VCS partners

Gaps

What we still don't know

- The prevalence of asymptomatic Covid-19 cases
- The impact of the government's decision to end the Job Retention Scheme
- The extent of 'hidden' homelessness that has been or will be caused by the economic shock of Covid-19
- The long-term impacts of Covid-19 on people who have had the virus
- The long-term health impacts of reduced use of health services
- The medium to long-term impacts of school closures on educational attainment

Key Points

- The Covid-19 virus itself is primarily a public health issue. However, the unprecedented responses it has necessitated mean that this is also an economic and a social crisis.
- The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown have highlighted and exacerbated existing inequalities
- The pandemic has had a detrimental impact on the social determinants of health, raising the likelihood of long-term health inequalities among groups of people who are already vulnerable or marginalised
- Older people, Black people, migrants, people with disabilities, and people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds.0 have been more affected by the Covid-19 virus in terms of illness and deaths
- BAME communities have been relatively disadvantaged in terms of physical and mental health, housing, household incomes, employment, and food security
- Gender inequalities have deepened during the lockdown. While men have been more likely to die from Covid-19, women have been economically disadvantaged. Black women have been disadvantaged to a greater extent.
- The lockdown restricted access to services, including education, healthcare and social support. The impact of this has been particularly acute for children and people with disabilities and/or serious health conditions.
- There has been a significant negative impact on the mental health of residents, with more vulnerable and marginalised groups affected to a greater extent, including children and young people.
- School closures have exacerbated existing inequalities in children's access to, experience of, and attainment in education
- Unemployment and reliance on benefits has increased at an unprecedented rate
- The local economy will be severely impacted in terms of business viability, employment opportunities, and consumer demand
- Household incomes have been negatively affected, with people living on lower incomes experiencing the largest proportionate drop in income. Poverty will increase, though the extent of this increase is not yet known

Dashboard

	Indicator	Latest Data
1	Cases of Covid-19 (as of September 30th)	1,219
2	Deaths from Covid-19	274
3	People shielding	9,401
4	People placed in emergency accommodation	700+, to August 2020
5	A&E attendance in North London	-40% (January to May 2020)
6	Mental health	8.1% increase in mental distress (more for vulnerable and marginalised groups)
7	Households in receipt of emergency food	3,300+ (March to July)
8	Children attending Haringey schools	1-2%, April 2020; 10%, June 2020
9	Domestic Abuse	+24% year-on-year
10	Safeguarding concerns (vulnerable adults)	+27% year-on-year
11	Overall crime volume	-23% year-on-year during lockdown
12	Unemployment	Increase from 3.8% in February to 10.1% in July
13	Universal Credit	138% increase in claimants between March and August
14	Jobs at risk	35%
15	Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough)	54,000 employments
16	Small Business Grants Paid	2,001 (05.07)

2. Health Impact

2.1. Morbidity and Mortality

Morbidity and Mortality: Executive Summary

There have been 1,219 diagnosed cases of Covid-19 in Haringey and 274 Covid-19-related deaths. The Covid-19-related mortality rate in Haringey is higher than the London average and highest among neighbouring London boroughs.

Those most at risk of Covid-19 include:

- Older people
- Men
- People with disabilities
- People with pre-existing health conditions
- Black people, Asian people, people of mixed heritage, and non-UK nationals
- People in frontline or public-facing occupations
- People living in multi-generational or overcrowded housing

This pattern of morbidity and mortality is largely a consequence of socio-economic inequalities. Groups of people who have historically been disadvantaged in various ways are now disproportionately likely to experience worse health outcomes. It is clear that the Covid-19 virus is not affecting all sections of society equally.

COVID-19 in Haringey: Cases & deaths

- As of **30th September 2020**, there have been a total of **1,219** diagnosed cases of COVID-19 in Haringey and **274** COVID-19-related deaths.

- The **average number of new diagnosed cases over 5 days** peaked between 30th March – 3rd April (**23 cases per day**).

- After adjusting for age, the rate of COVID-19 related deaths in Haringey is **185 per 100,000 people.**

- Of the 10 local authorities in the UK with the highest age-standardised mortality rates for deaths involving COVID-19 over this period, nine were London Boroughs; Brent had the highest overall age-standardised rate with 216.6 deaths per 100,000 people, followed by Newham (201.6 deaths per 100,000 people) and **Haringey** (185.1 deaths per 100,000 people).

Based on deaths registered in NCL register offices between 20th March-20th April:

- **Age:** The proportion of people dying with COVID-19 in Haringey increases with age and is particularly high among people aged 80-89 years (30% of Covid-19 deaths). This is similar to the proportion of people dying from all causes.

- **Gender:** Two thirds of Haringey's COVID-19 related deaths were in men.

- **Place of death:** The majority of COVID-19 related deaths of Haringey residents were in hospital while 20% took place in the community and nursing and residential accommodation.

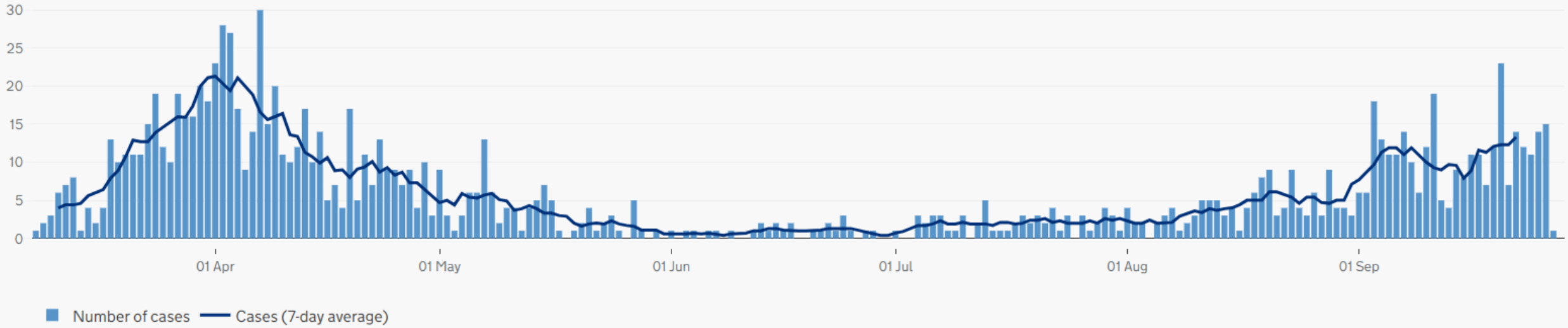
COVID-19 in Haringey: Cases

- As of **30th September 2020**, there have been a total of **1,219** diagnosed cases of COVID-19 in Haringey and **274** COVID-19-related deaths.

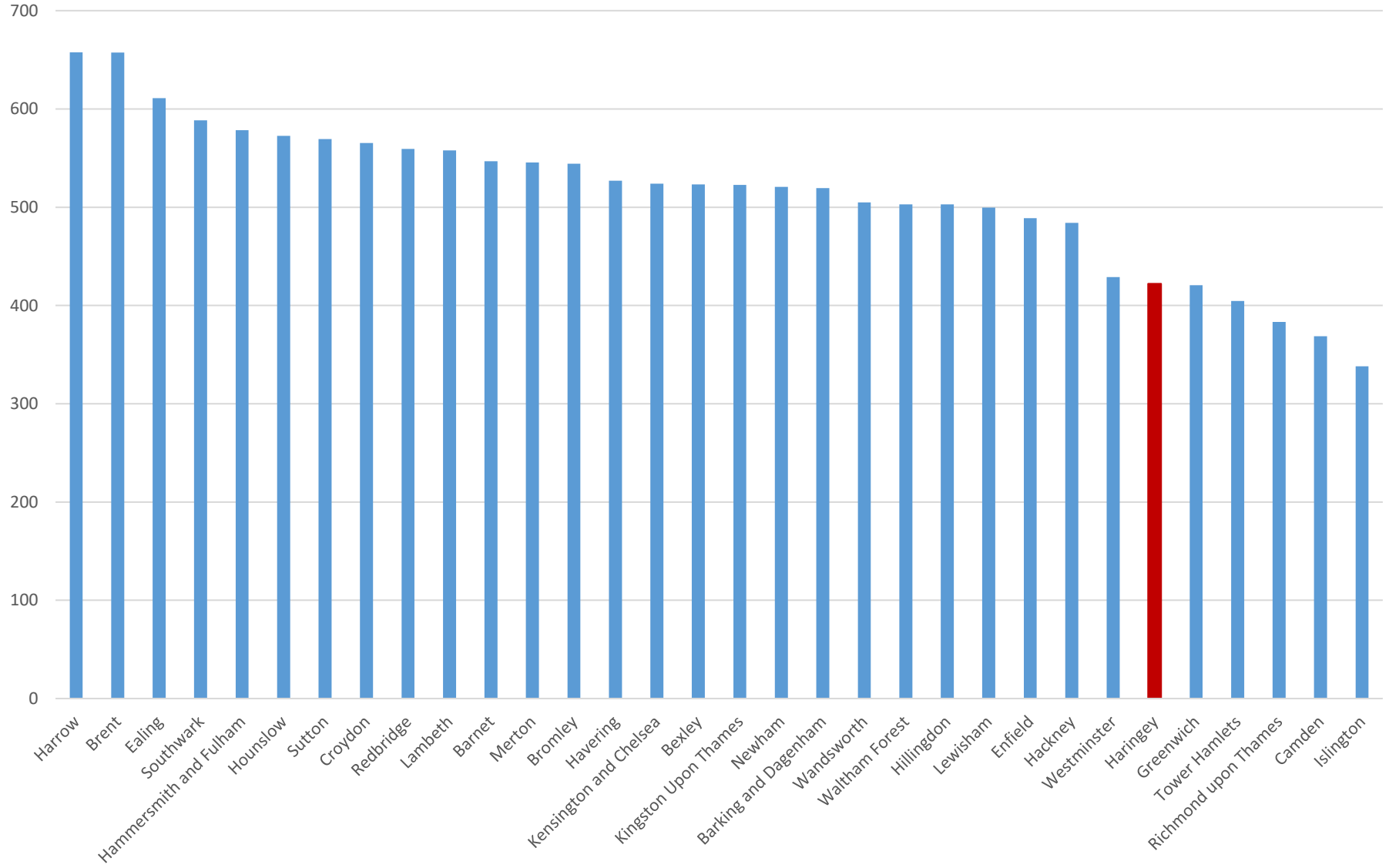
- The **average number of new diagnosed cases over 5 days** peaked between 30th March – 3rd April (**23 cases per day**).

- After adjusting for age, the rate of COVID-19 related deaths in Haringey is **185 per 100,000 people.**

- Of the 10 local authorities in the UK with the highest age-standardised mortality rates for deaths involving COVID-19 over this period, nine were London Boroughs; Brent had the highest overall age-standardised rate with 216.6 deaths per 100,000 people, followed by Newham (201.6 deaths per 100,000 people) and **Haringey** (185.1 deaths per 100,000 people).

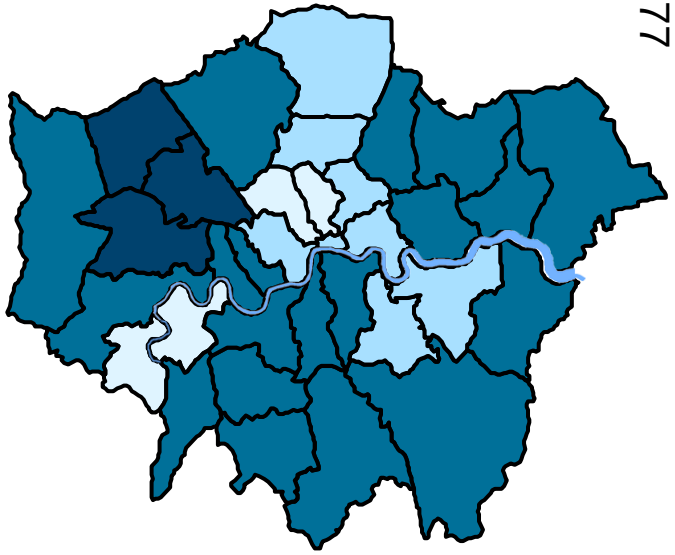


Rates of Covid-19 infection per 100,000 population by London boroughs (23rd June)



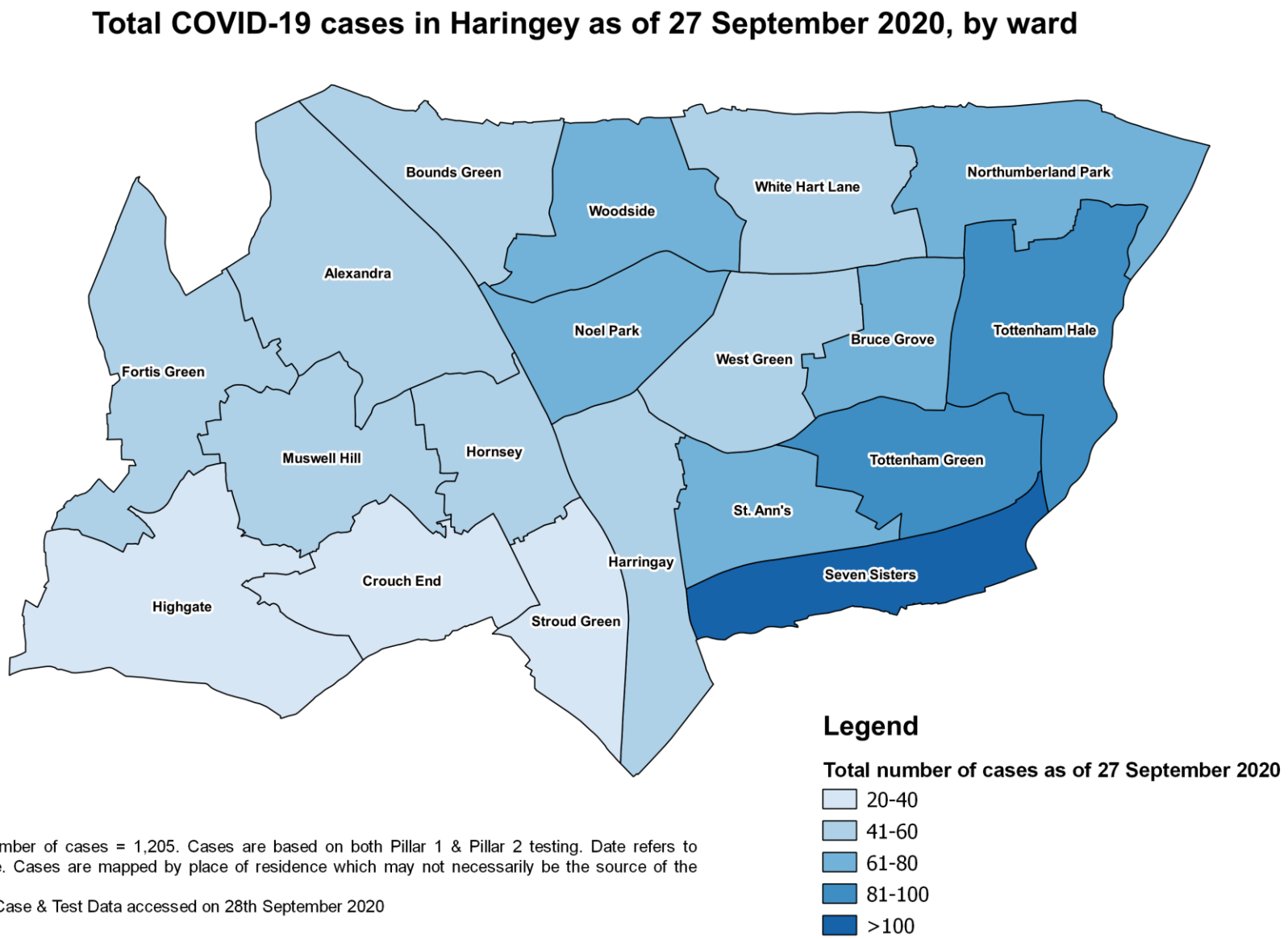
Haringey has the sixth lowest rate of infection per 100,000 population, in terms of lab-confirmed cases.

All neighbouring boroughs are below the London average



Source: Public Health England (Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK)

Numbers of Covid-19 infections by ward

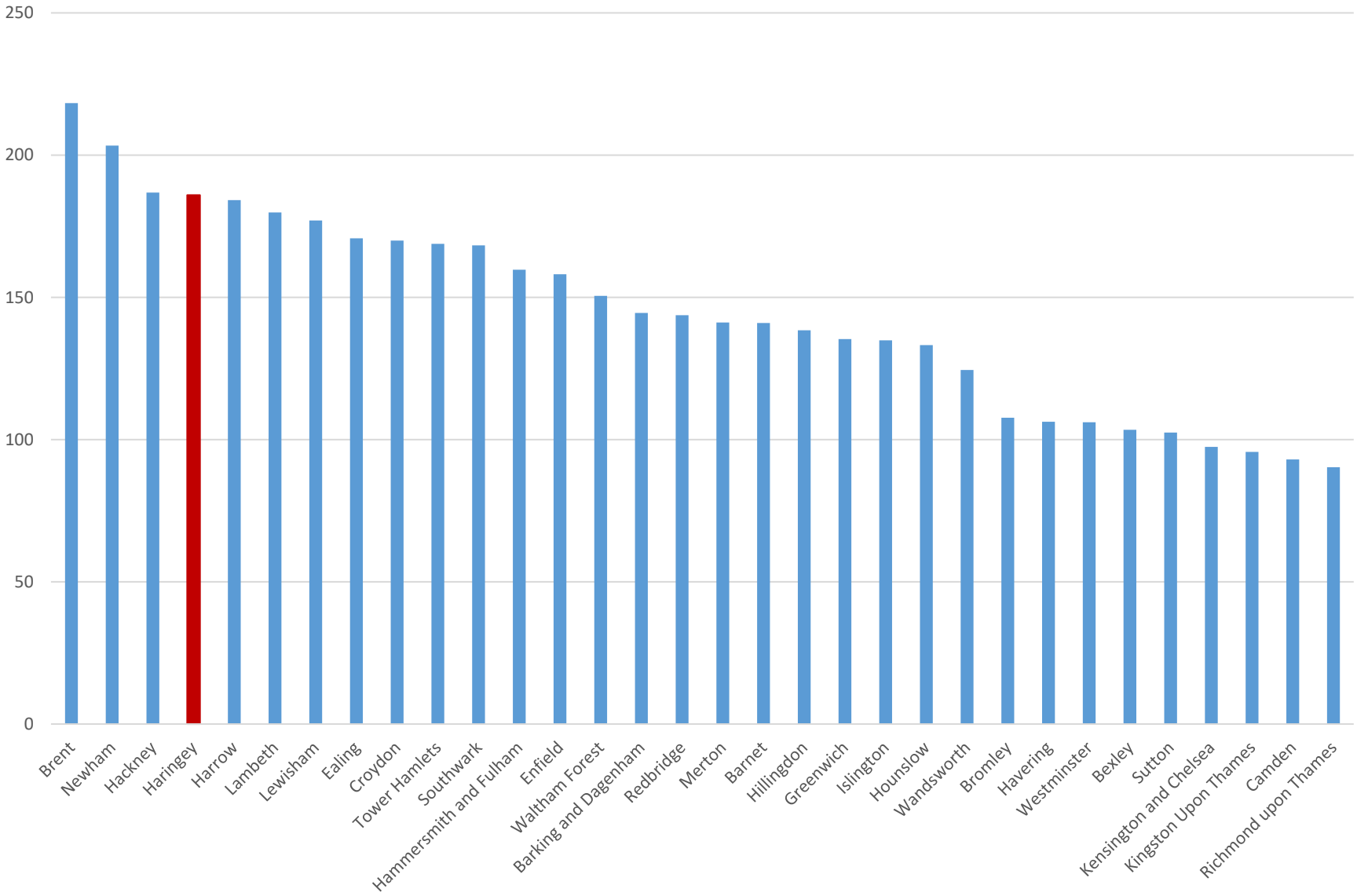


Note: Total number of cases = 1,205. Cases are based on both Pillar 1 & Pillar 2 testing. Date refers to specimen date. Cases are mapped by place of residence which may not necessarily be the source of the outbreak.
Source: PHE Case & Test Data accessed on 28th September 2020

Wards in the East of the borough tend to have a higher number of Covid-19 cases than wards in the Centre or West.

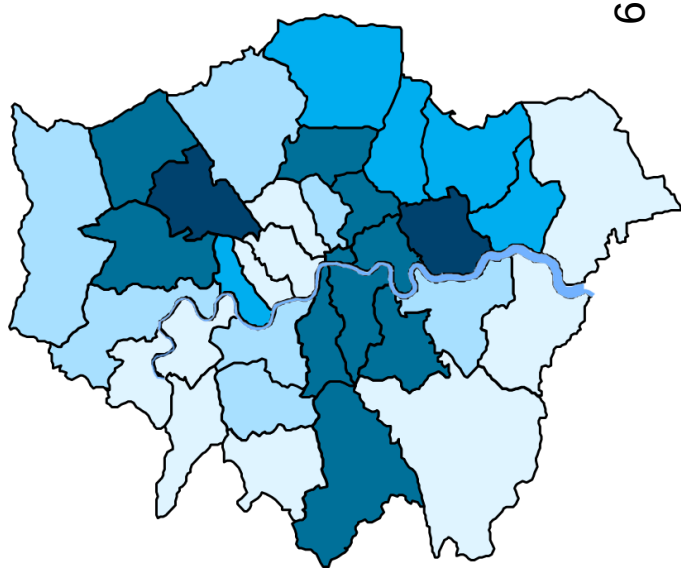
There appears to be an association between deprivation and the number of cases. However, this is not a linear relationship or the only factor, as some more deprived wards such as White Hart Lane and West Green have relatively low numbers of cases.

Age-standardised rates of Covid-19 related deaths per 100,000 population by London boroughs (01/03/20 to 31/05/20)



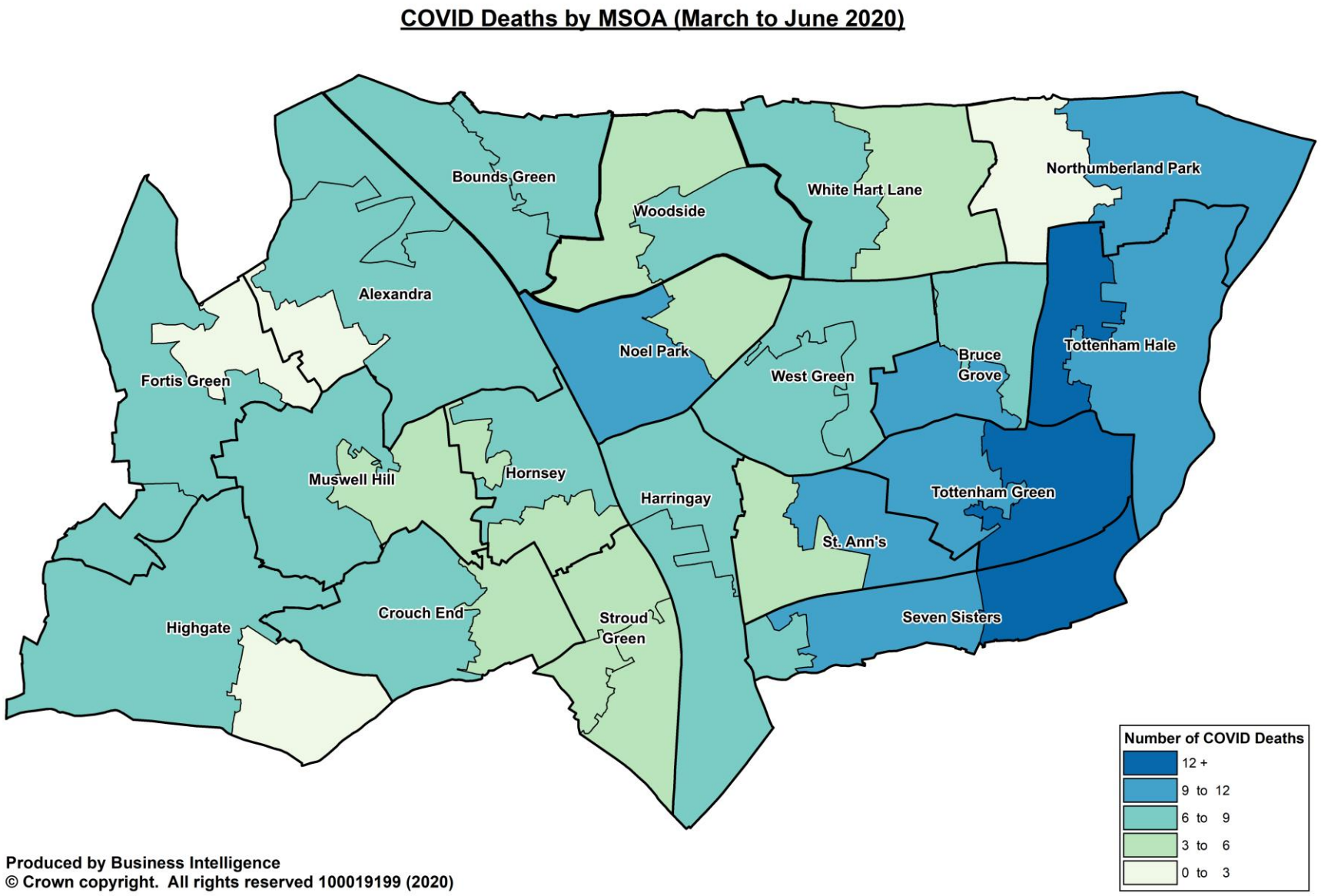
Haringey has the third highest rate of Covid-19 related deaths per 100,000 population.

Among neighbouring boroughs, three are above and three are below the London average



Source: Office for National Statistics (Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and deprivation)

Numbers of Covid-19 deaths by Medium Super Output Area (MSOA)



In absolute terms, there have been more Covid-19 deaths in the East of the borough than the Centre or West.

Tottenham Green East has the highest number of deaths in Haringey. This MSOA ranks no.20 in London.

Data analysis indicates that factors that may explain higher or lower numbers of deaths in different neighbourhoods are likely to include:

- Overall population health (including levels of obesity and heart disease)
- Deprivation levels
- Types of employment
- Housing tenure in the local area

Demographic factors including ethnicity and religion are also associated with varying levels of deaths. Higher representations of BAME and religious communities are associated with higher numbers of deaths.

Numbers of Covid-19 deaths by MSOA

The table on this slide looks at the extent to which deaths in Haringey MSOAs correlate with other factors. A coefficient of 1 or -1 would indicate perfect correlation, and so correlations of around 0.4 to 0.5 and -0.4 to -0.5 indicate a likely relationship.

This data tells us that:

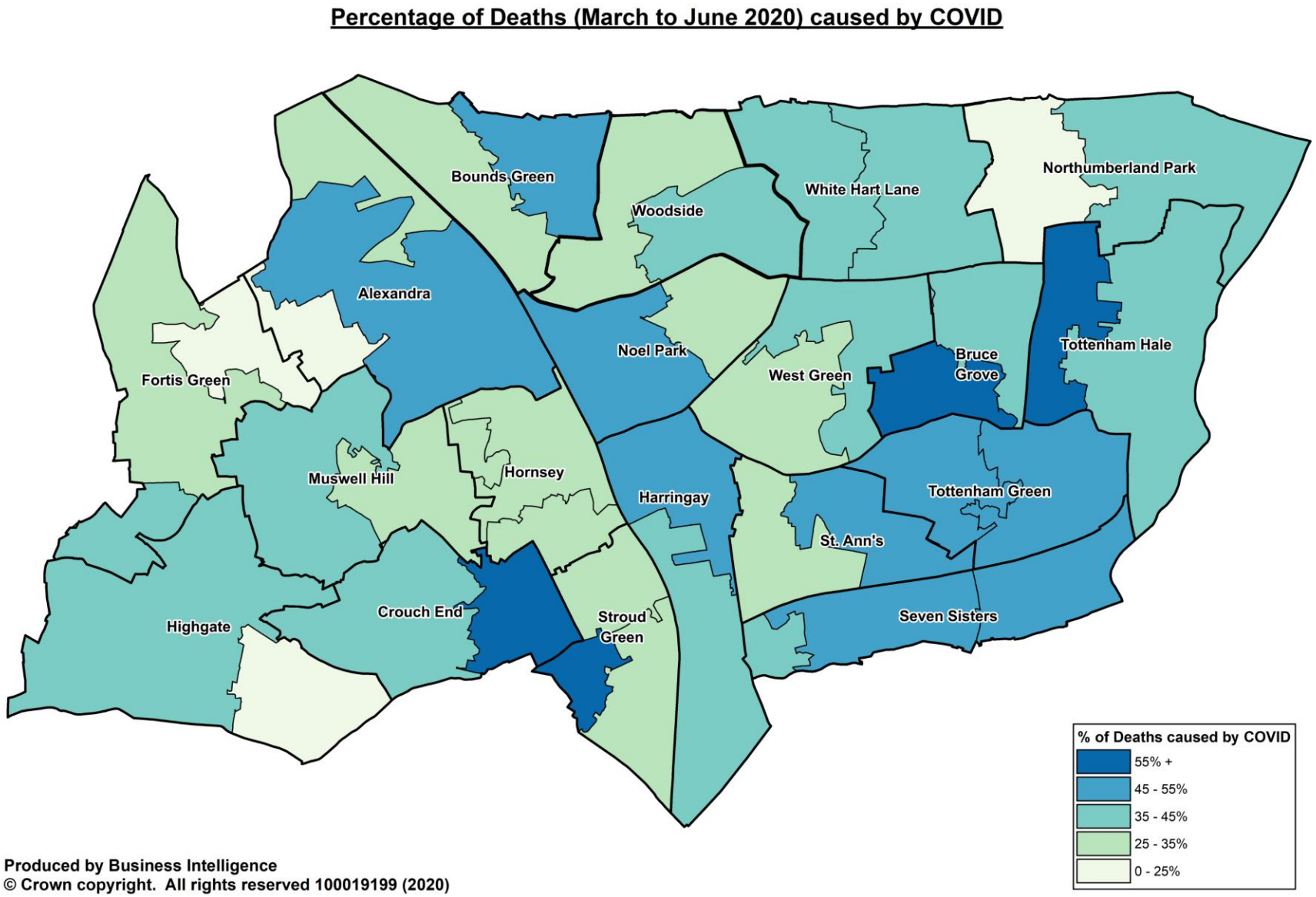
- Roughly 20-30% of the variation in the number of Covid-19 deaths across Haringey's neighbourhoods can be attributed to any of the factors listed in the table (apart from age)
- Deprivation and poor population health appear to be the factors that account for the most variation between neighbourhoods
- Deprivation disproportionately affects BAME communities in Haringey. This may explain why the neighbourhoods with higher BAME populations and more non-UK national residents have had more Covid-19 related deaths
- Although being older is a risk factor for individuals, at a neighbourhood level the areas with the most older people have had fewer Covid-19 deaths. This is probably because these areas are relatively affluent.

If Tottenham Green East is excluded from the dataset on account of its high number of care homes, the pattern across the rest of the Borough comes out stronger, with higher degrees of correlation of the above factors with Covid-19 deaths. Average household size also emerges as a factor with strong positive correlation.

Correlation analysis of number of Covid-19 deaths from March to June 2020 in Haringey's MSOAs

	Metric	Correlation coefficients (r)	Coefficients of determination (r^2)
Demographic	BME population (%)	0.52	0.27
	No religion (%)	-0.52	0.27
	% population aged 65+	-0.28	0.08
	Country of birth: Not United Kingdom (%)	0.46	0.21
	% of households where no people in household have English as a main language	0.45	0.21
Economy/deprivation	Couple household without dependent children	-0.56	0.32
	Higher managerial, administrative and professional (%)	-0.48	0.23
	Lower managerial, administrative and professional (%)	-0.50	0.25
	Never worked and long-term unemployed (%)	0.48	0.23
	Routine occupations (%)	0.44	0.19
	Semi-routine occupations (%)	0.43	0.18
	Economically inactive %	0.48	0.23
	IMD: Overall - score	0.48	0.23
	% living in income deprived households reliant on means tested benefit	0.46	0.21
	Unemployment Rate	0.45	0.20
	Total Mean Annual Household Income (£)	-0.45	0.20
	Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan (%)	-0.44	0.20
	Social rented (%)	0.41	0.17
	% of people aged over 60 who live in pension credit households	0.44	0.19
	% of households with no adults in employment: With dependent children	0.41	0.17
Health-related	Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (count)	0.63	0.40
	Adult obesity (3 year average, %)	0.53	0.28
	Very bad health (%)	0.52	0.27
	General health bad or very bad - %	0.45	0.20
	Number of care home beds	0.51	0.26
	Life expectancy, birth (males, 5 year)	-0.49	0.24

Rates of Covid-19 deaths by MSOA



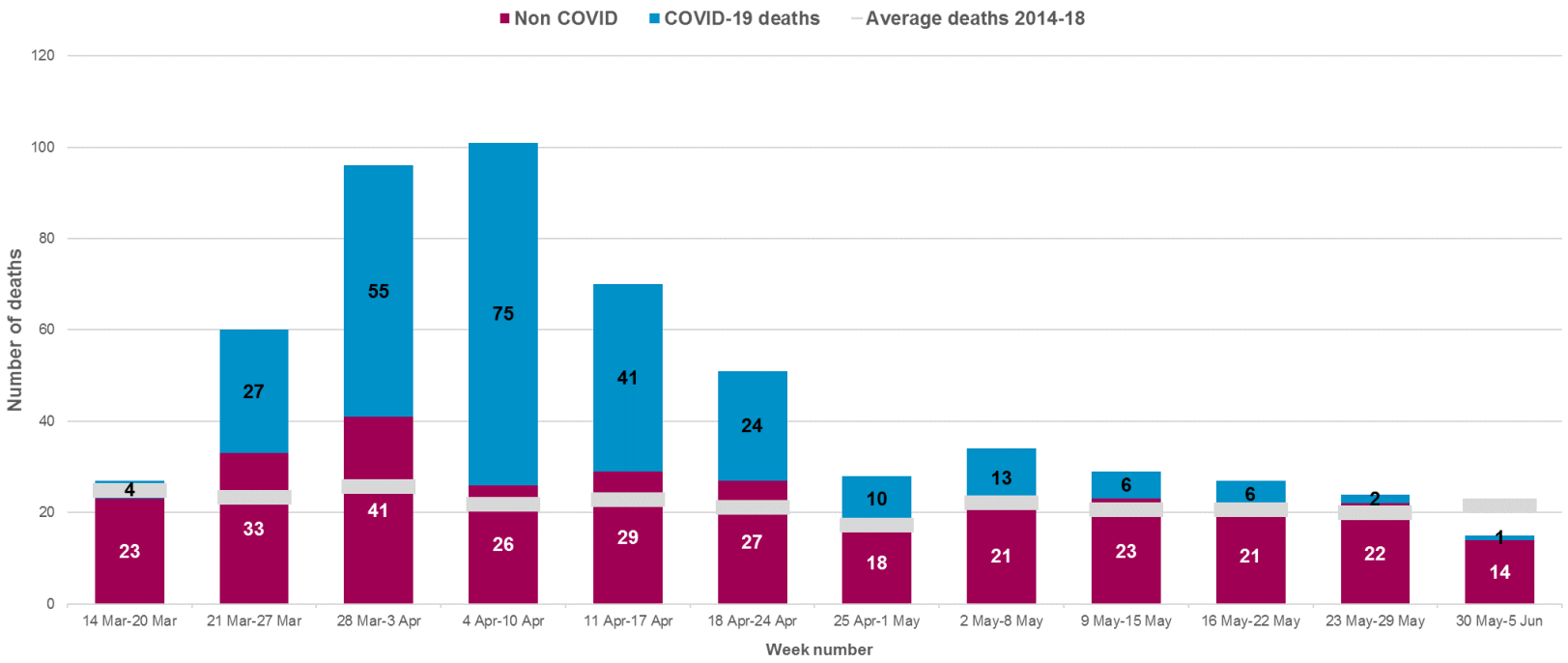
This map demonstrates what **proportion** of all deaths in Haringey MSOAs between March and June were due to Covid-19. There are high-proportion localities in the East of the borough, corresponding with the high number of cases and deaths in total.

However, there is a pocket of high concentration in the south-west of the Borough. The cause of this is as yet unknown, but may be due to a low overall number of deaths.

NORTH LONDON PARTNERS in health and care
North Central London's sustainability and transformation partnership

NHS

All deaths in 2020 by week, with proportion where COVID-19 is mentioned - Haringey



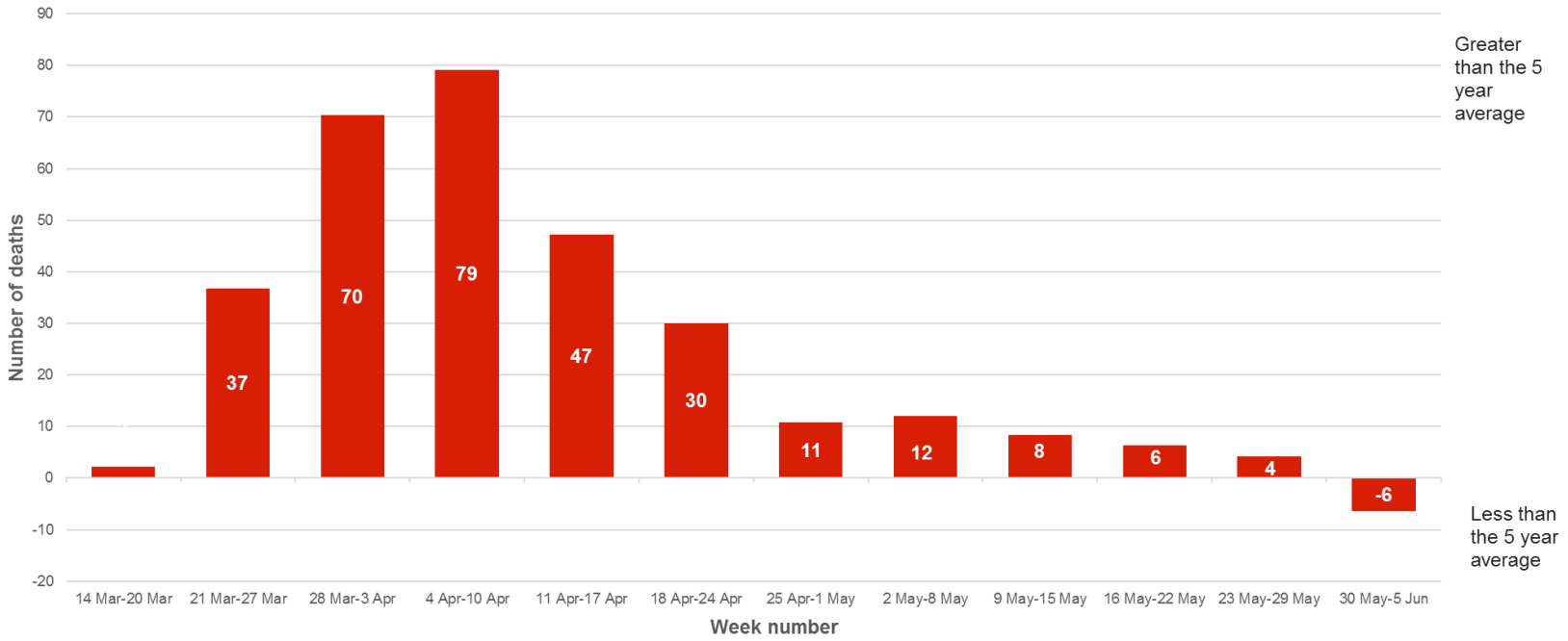
- No deaths related to COVID-19 took place prior to the start of lockdown in **Haringey** (week commencing 14th March).
- Since the week of lockdown, **274** deaths were related to COVID-19
- The highest number of deaths in a week took place in the week commencing 4th April.

Note: Week number refers to week that the death occurred. Excess number of deaths in Week 1 is currently being investigated by ONS as the 2014-2018 average number of deaths is lower than expected.
Source: ONS 2020

NORTH LONDON PARTNERS in health and care
North Central London's sustainability and transformation partnership

NHS

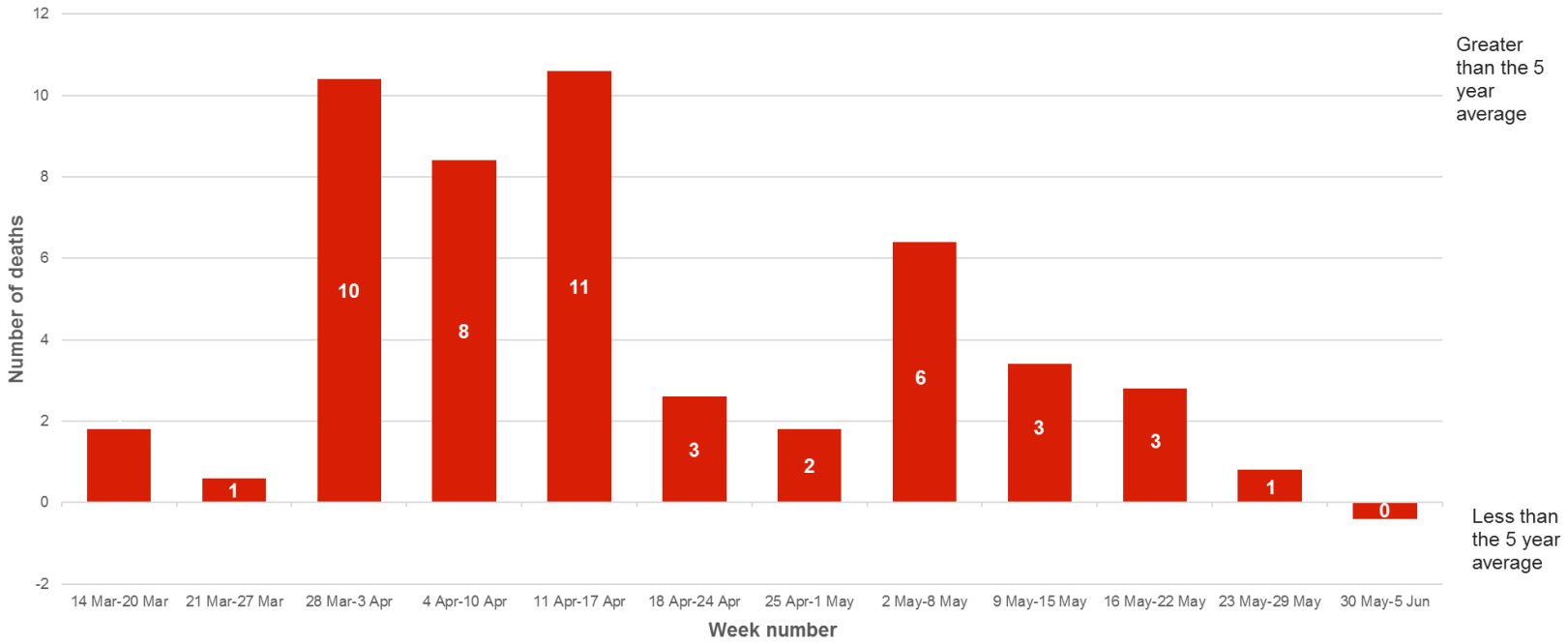
Excess deaths (2020 deaths minus 2014 to 2018 registered average) - Haringey



- Since the 14th March there has been a total number of **308 excess deaths** in **Haringey**, compared to the average number of deaths in 2014-2018.
- Of these excess deaths, 260 (84%) were related to COVID-19.

Note: Week number refers to week that the death occurred. Excess number of deaths in Week 1 is currently being investigated by ONS as the 2014-2018 average number of deaths is lower than expected.
Source: ONS 2020

Excess deaths in care homes (2020 deaths minus 2014 to 2018 registered average) - Haringey



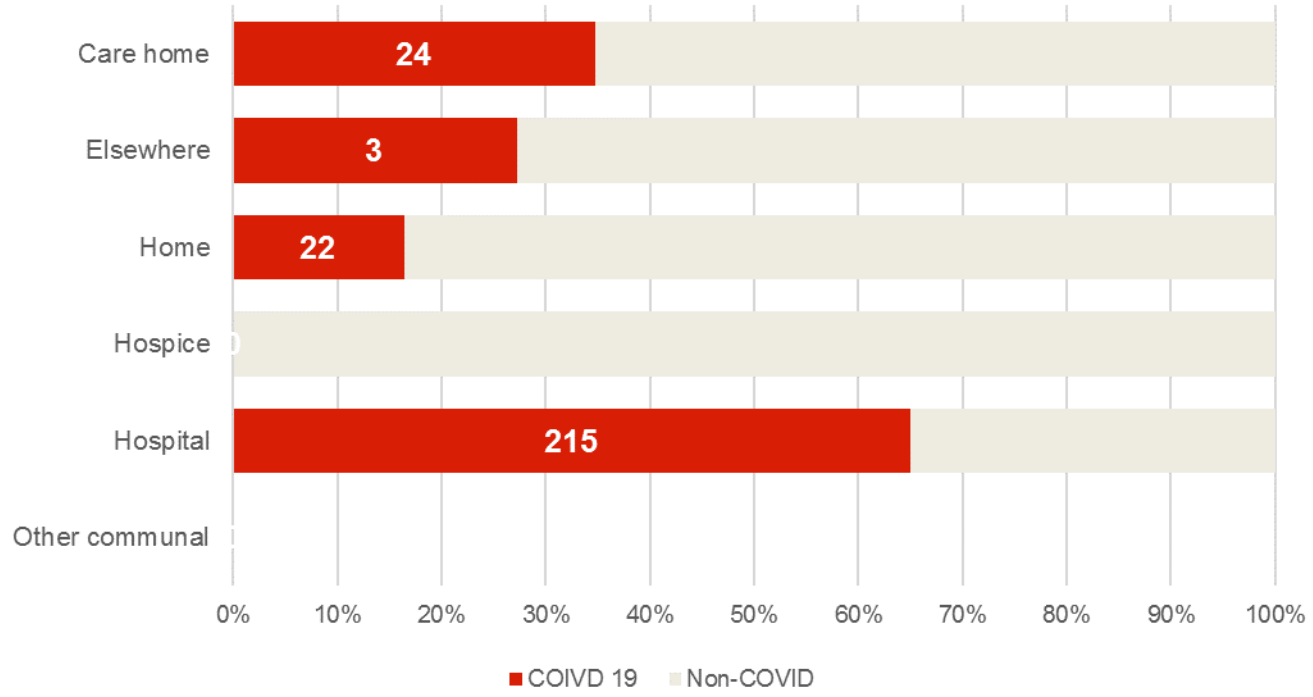
- Since March 14th there have been a total of 50 excess deaths in **Haringey** care homes compared to the average number of deaths in 2014-2018.
- Of these 22 (44%) were attributed to COVID-19.

Note: Week number refers to week that the death occurred. Excess number of deaths in Week 1 is currently being investigated by ONS as the 2014-2018 average number of deaths is lower than expected. Care home deaths include nursing and residential homes
Source: ONS 2020

NORTH LONDON PARTNERS in health and care
North Central London's sustainability and transformation partnership

NHS

Deaths by place of death (cumulative percentages), for deaths that occurred from 14 March to 05 June 2020 but were registered up to the 13 June 2020, by place of occurrence, Haringey



- **264** deaths in **Haringey** were COVID-19 related.
- Majority of COVID-19 related deaths of **Haringey** residents took place in a hospital **(81%).**
- **Just over 1/3** of all deaths in **Haringey** care homes were related to COVID-19.
- **65%** of all hospital deaths of **Haringey** residents were related to COVID-19.

Source: ONS Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board

Groups at higher risk from COVID-19

Those at moderate risk (PHE):

- those who are 70 or older
- are pregnant
- have a physical disability
- have a lung condition that's not severe (such as asthma, COPD, emphysema or bronchitis)
- have heart disease (such as heart failure)
- have diabetes (9.1% of Haringey residents)
- have chronic kidney disease
- have liver disease (such as hepatitis)
- have a condition affecting the brain or nerves (such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis or cerebral palsy)
- have a condition that means they have a high risk of getting infections
- are taking medicine that can affect the immune system (such as low doses of steroids)
- are overweight or obese (48.7% of Haringey adults)
- smokers (20.8% of Haringey residents)

Other groups with a higher risk:

- BAME groups
- Men
- Those experiencing greater levels of deprivation
- Certain occupations
- Adults with usually low/moderate physical & mental health needs but under acute financial strain
- Adults with learning disabilities and or complex mental health issues

Estimated numbers of population at risk: NCL

Borough	Estimated number of people aged 70+ years (with or without clinical risk factors)		Estimated number of people in clinical risk group (based on flu vaccine risk group data) age <70 years		Estimated number of women currently pregnant (and not incl. in clinical risk factor group)		Total number of people at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19		Total area all-age population (ONS mid-2018)
Haringey	18,573	7%	33,827	12%	3,842	1%	56,242	21%	270,624
Islington	14,613	6%	30,085	13%	3,352	1%	48,050	20%	239,142
Camden	22,127	8%	26,582	10%	2,851	1%	51,560	20%	262,226
Barnet	40,500	10%	44,945	11%	5,375	1%	90,820	23%	392,140
Enfield	31,689	9%	40,777	12%	4,266	1%	76,732	23%	333,869

Race & Ethnicity

Groups at additional risk: BAME Communities

- Black/Black British, Asian/Asian British, and people of mixed ethnicity are more likely to be diagnosed with and/or die from Covid-19
- People from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the Caribbean who are living in the UK are more likely to die from Covid-19 than people who were born in the UK or Europe

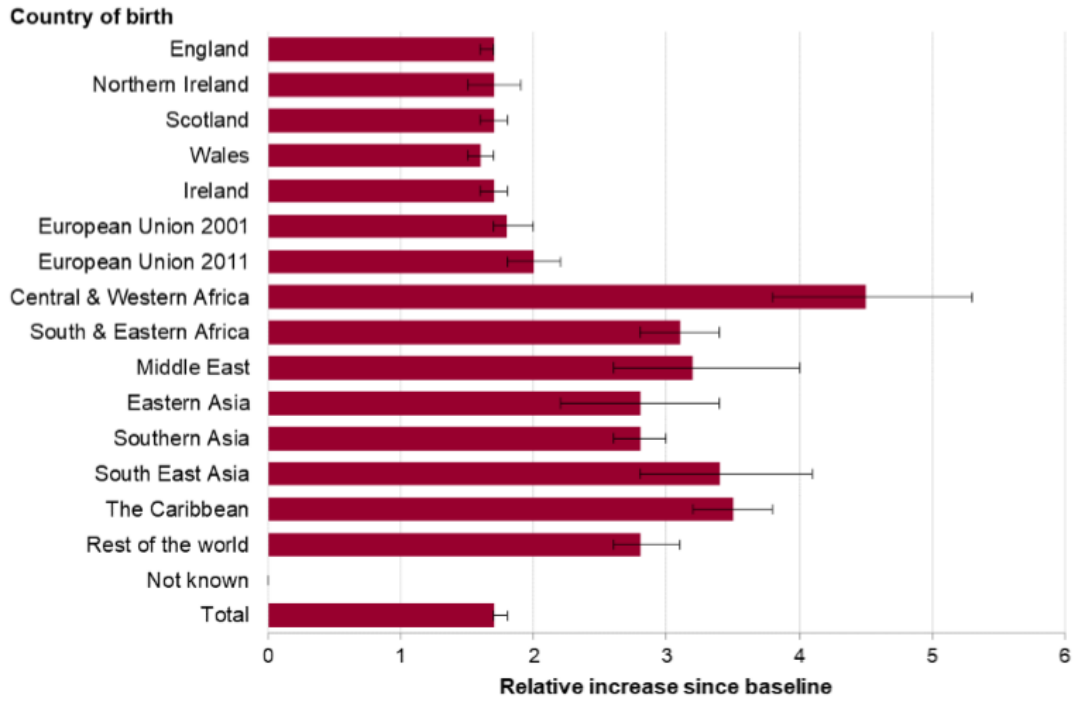


Figure 6.1. Relative increase in total deaths registered in England in 2020 compared to the average for 2014 to 2018, 21 March to 8 May, by country of birth.* Source: Public Health England analysis of ONS death registration data.

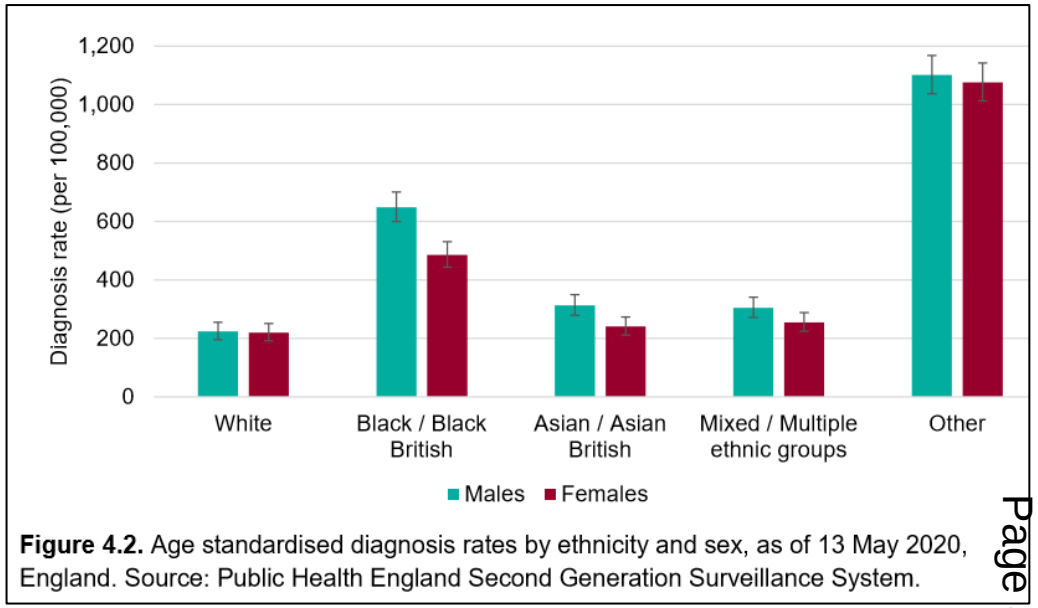


Figure 4.2. Age standardised diagnosis rates by ethnicity and sex, as of 13 May 2020, England. Source: Public Health England Second Generation Surveillance System.

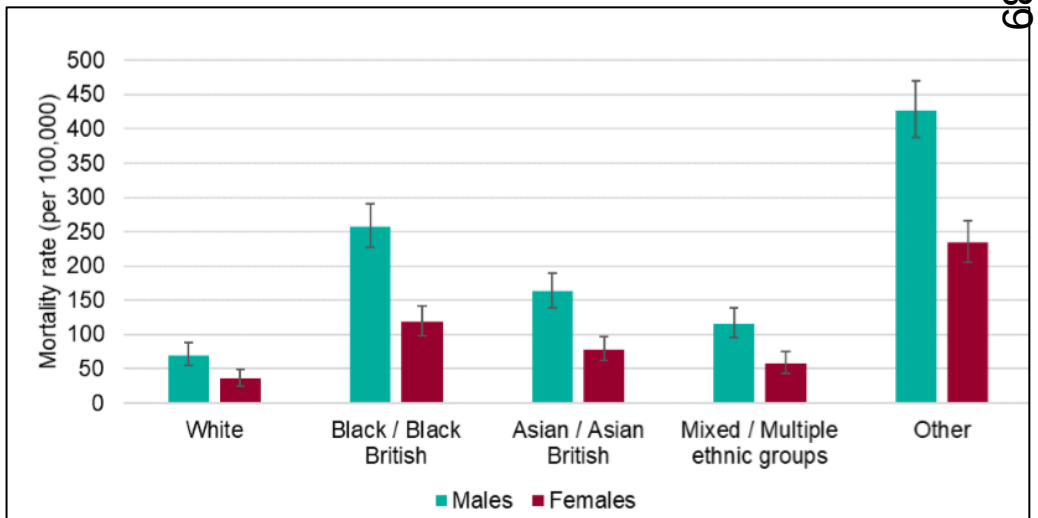
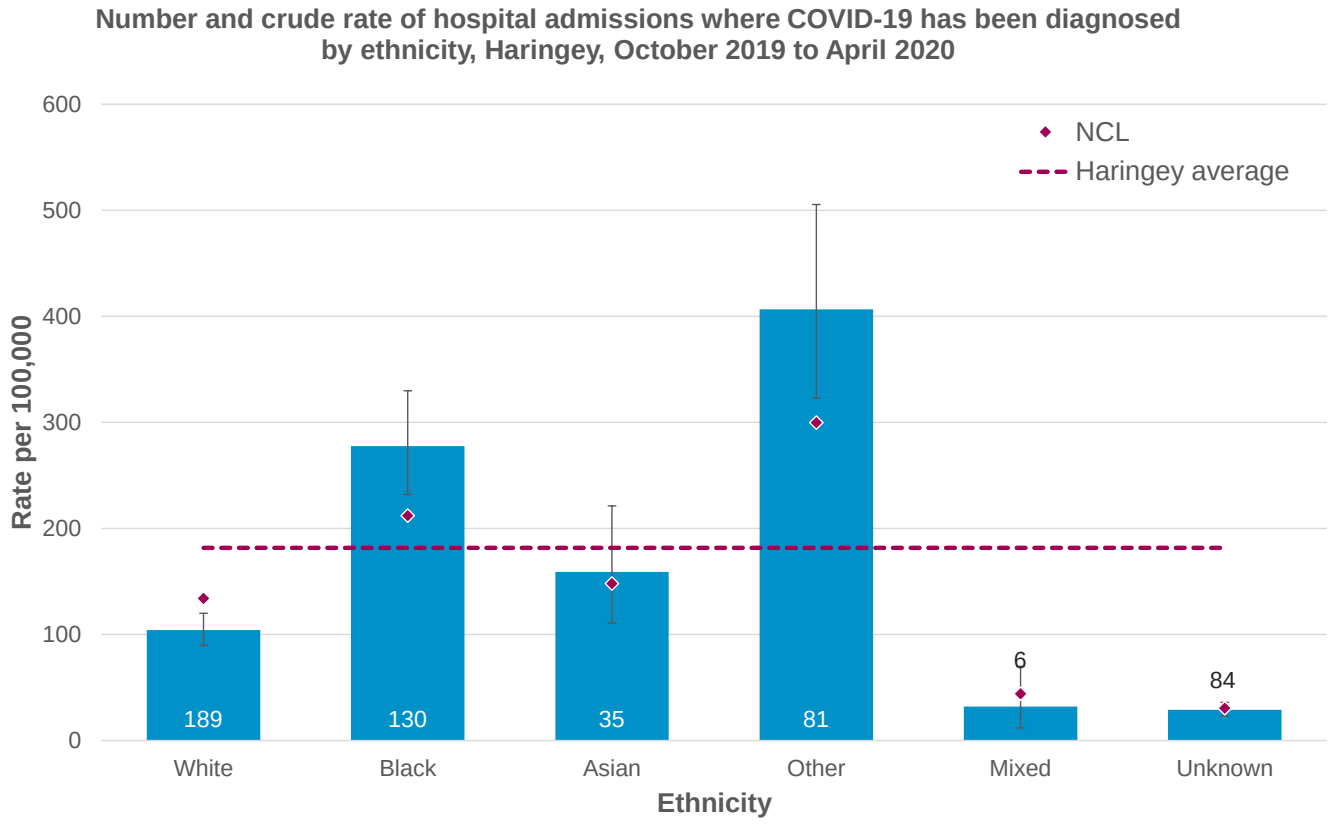


Figure 4.5. Age standardised mortality rates in laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by ethnicity and sex, as of 13 May, England. Source: Public Health England: COVID-19 Specific Mortality Surveillance System.

Rate of hospital admissions where COVID-19 has been diagnosed by ethnicity, Haringey



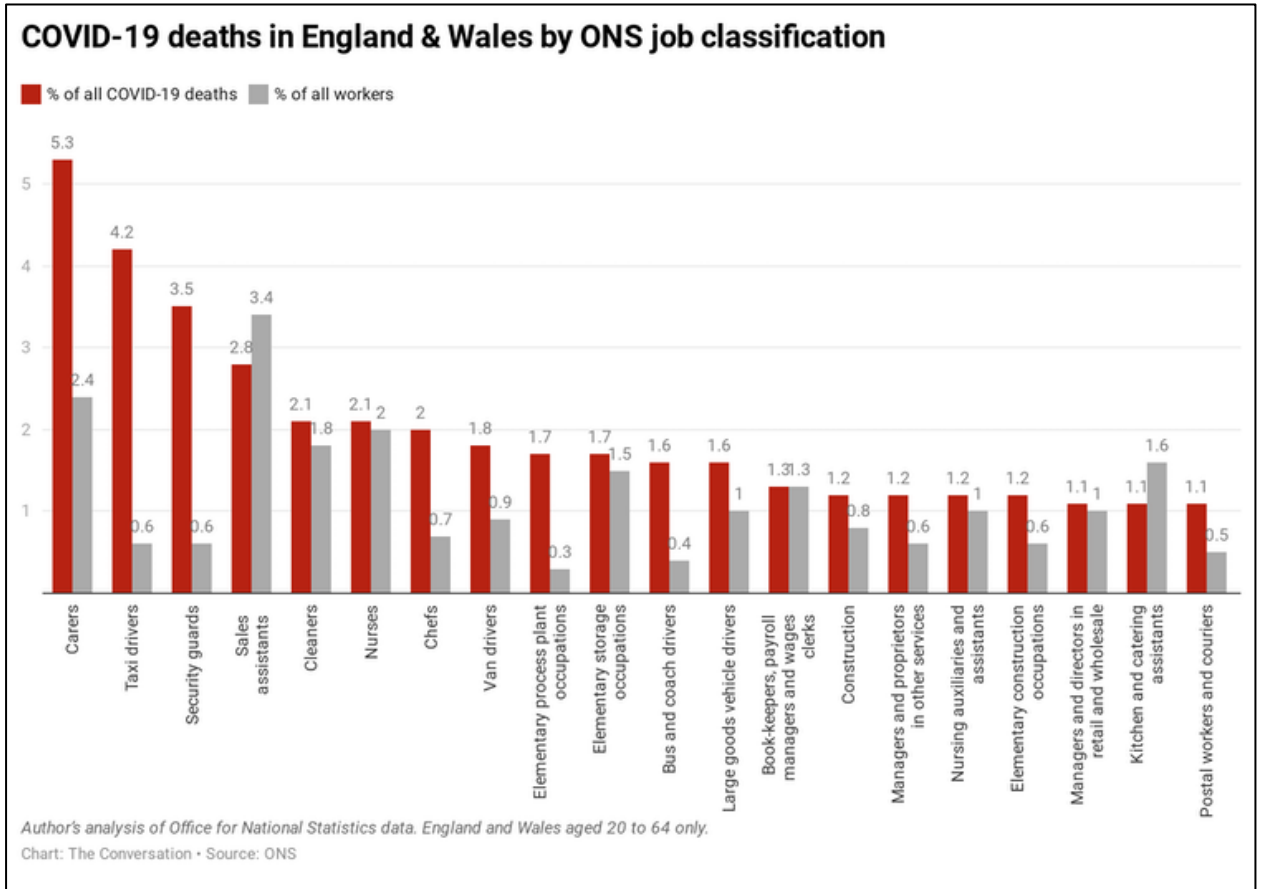
Note: The rate is calculated over the 2020 GLA 2016 housing led population estimates for each ethnic group. For the unknown category, the overall population in the borough is used as a denominator.
Source: CSU data warehouse, June 2020

- The highest rate of hospital admissions in Haringey was for people of other ethnic groups (407 per 100,000), followed by Black people (278 per 100,000). These rates are both higher than the Haringey average rate of 182 per 100,000.
- On the other hand, the admission rate for white people (104 per 100,000) is lower than the Haringey average rate.
- 16% of COVID-19 hospital admissions in Haringey did not have ethnicity recorded, similar to the NCL average (17%).

Socio-Economic Status

Groups at additional risk: Deprivation and Occupation

- People in public-facing occupations such as taxi drivers, security guards, and health and social care workers make up a disproportionate number of Covid-19 deaths
- People in the most deprived quintiles are disproportionately likely to be diagnosed with and/or die from Covid-19



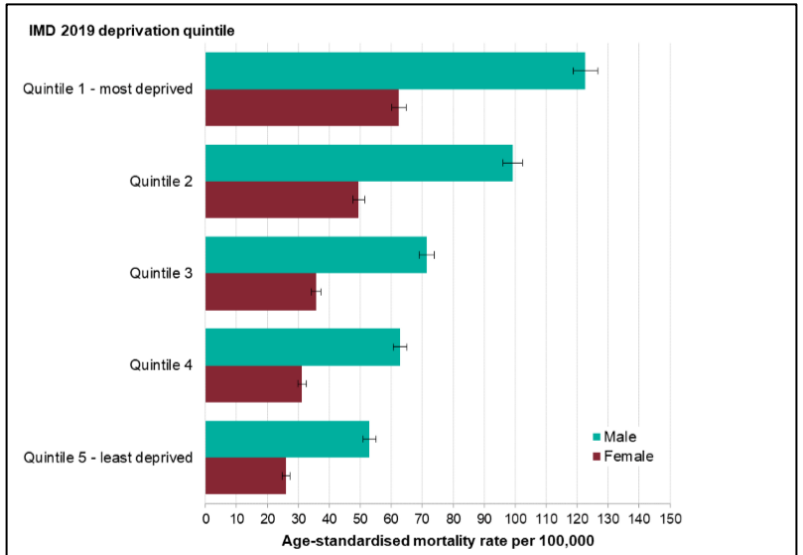


Figure 3.4. Age standardised death rates in laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by deprivation quintile and sex, as of 13 May 2020, England. Source: Public Health England COVID-19 Specific Mortality Surveillance System.

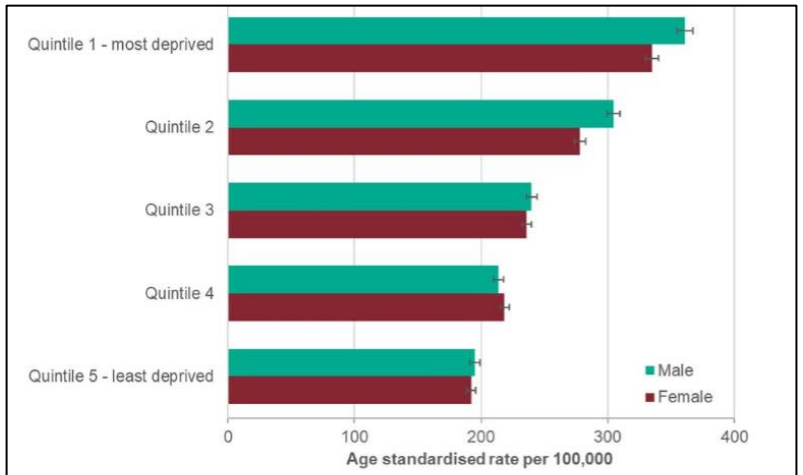
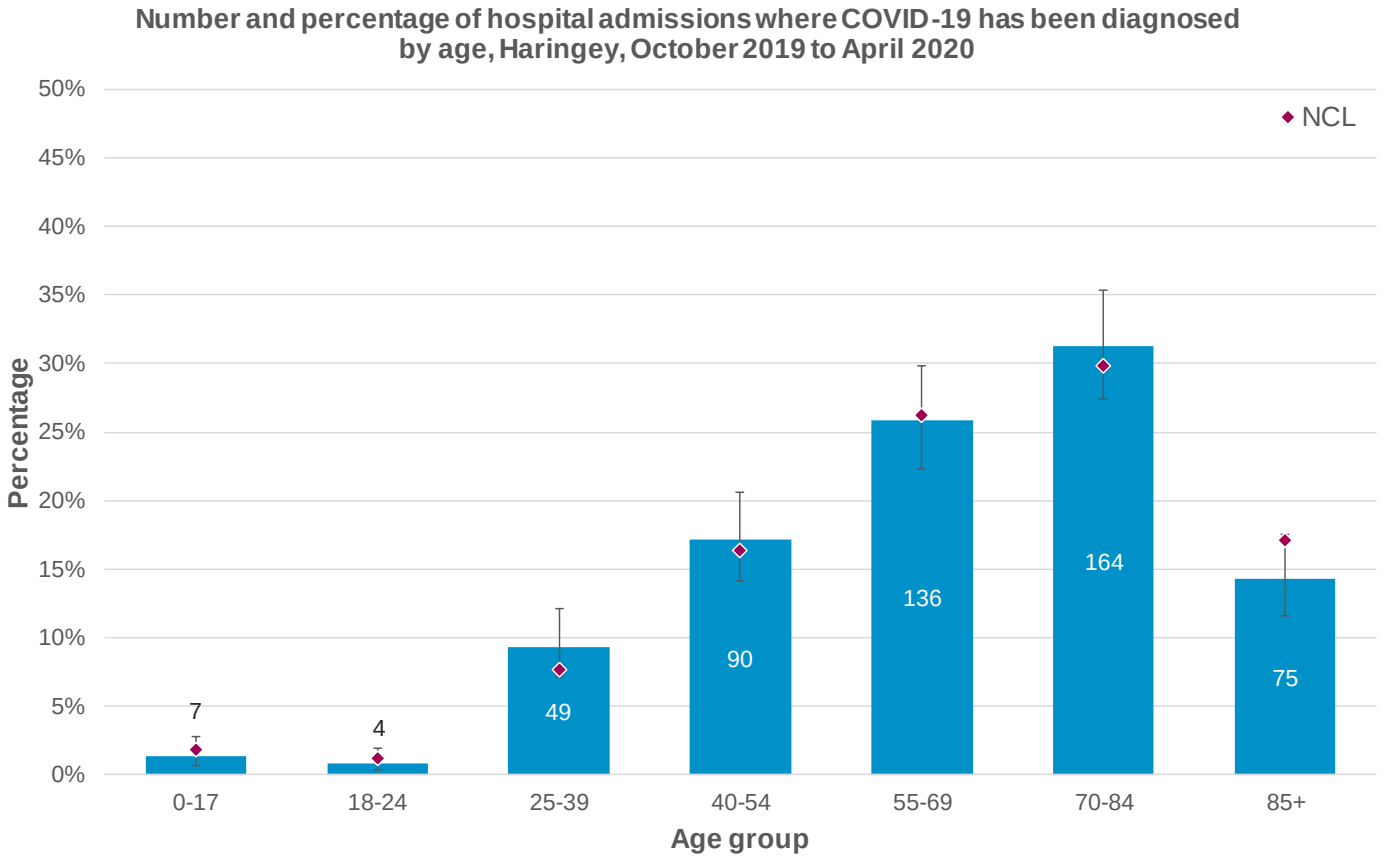


Figure 3.2. Age standardised diagnosis rates by deprivation quintile and sex, as of 13 May 2020, England. Source: Public Health England Second Generation Surveillance System.

Hospital admissions where COVID-19 has been diagnosed by age, Haringey



Note: Number indicates the number of admissions by age group.
Source: CSU data warehouse, June 2020

- The proportion of admissions by age group follows the same gradient as it does in all North Central London, increasing by age up to the 70-84 year age group (31%). However, there is no difference between the 55-69 age group and the 70-84 age group.
- The proportion of admissions by age group is similar to the NCL average for each group.

2.1. Shielding

Shielding: Executive Summary

Over 9,000 Haringey residents have been shielding from Covid-19. The majority of these people are aged 65+ and/or have serious health conditions that increase their vulnerability to Covid-19. There are more people shielding from Covid-19 in the more deprived areas of Haringey than in the less deprived areas.

People who have been shielding are likely to experience long-term consequences from the time they have spent shielding. These may manifest in terms of mental health, relationships with family and friends, and employment. This raises the prospect of long-term health inequalities and a likely rise in demand for local public services among people who have been shielding.

Those at high risk: Who is in the Shielded Cohort?

9,044 Individuals

On Mosaic

- 3,467 (39%) Matched to Mosaic ID
- 450 of these (13%) currently ASC, 20 (0.5%) currently CSC
- 104 with EHCP, 10 known to Early Help, 11 Parents of known Children

Self Referred

- 2,894 (33%) have Self referred to Haringey
- Of these 1,254 (43%) do not have essential supplies, 187 (6%) do not have their basic care needs met

Living Alone

- 1,669 (19%) have been identified as living alone
- Identified through either LIFT or Vulnerable Housing data

65+

- 3,626 (41%) are 65+
- Of these 846 (23%) are living alone

Self Employed/Low Earner

- 101 (1.1%) have been identified as self employed or a low earner
- Identified through LIFT data

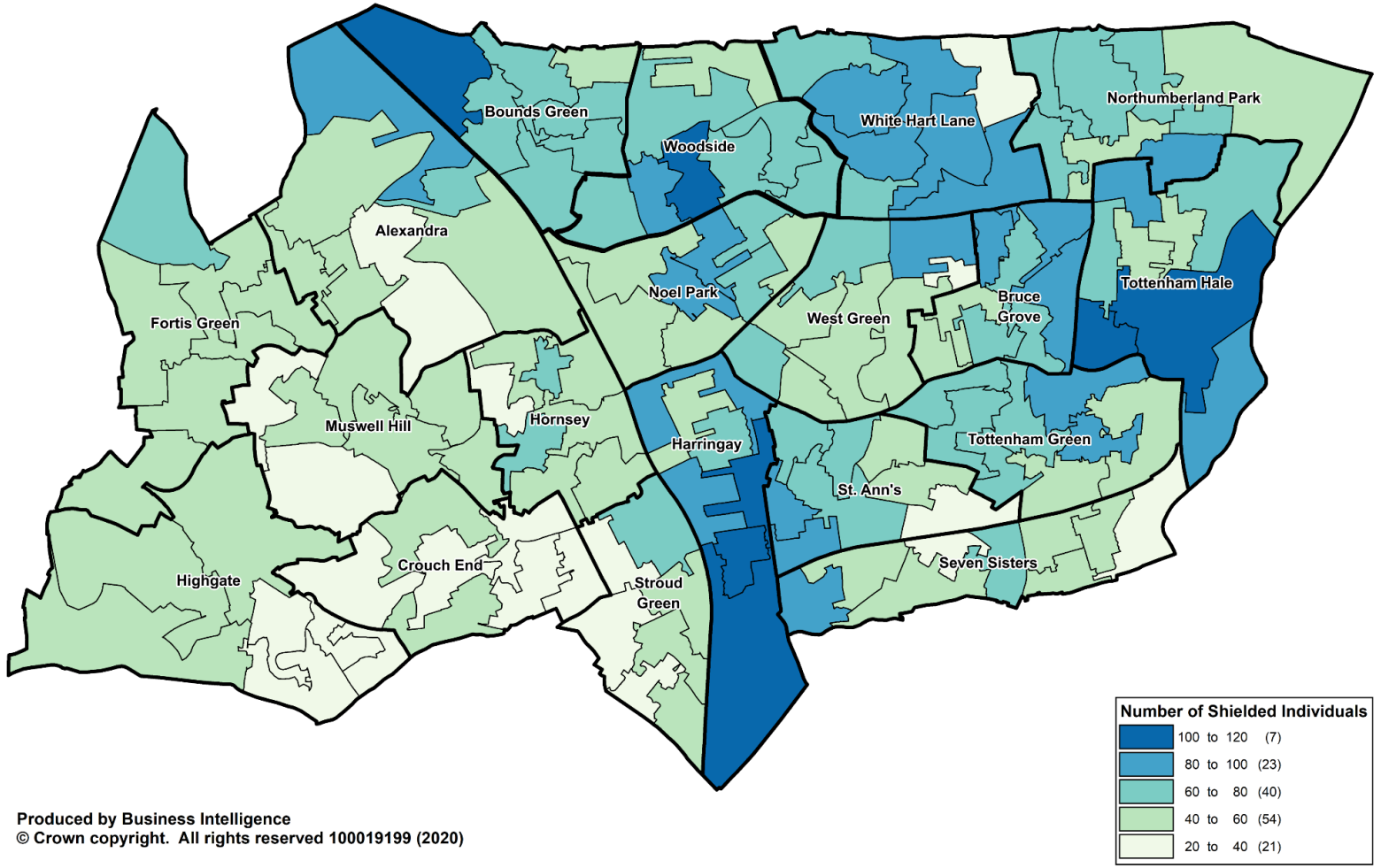
No Match

- 3,631 (41%) have not matched to other datasets (Mosaic, LIFT, Vulnerable Housing, Self referrals)

Overlap Between Groups

Map of the Shielded Cohort

NHS Shielded List (9,044 Individuals)

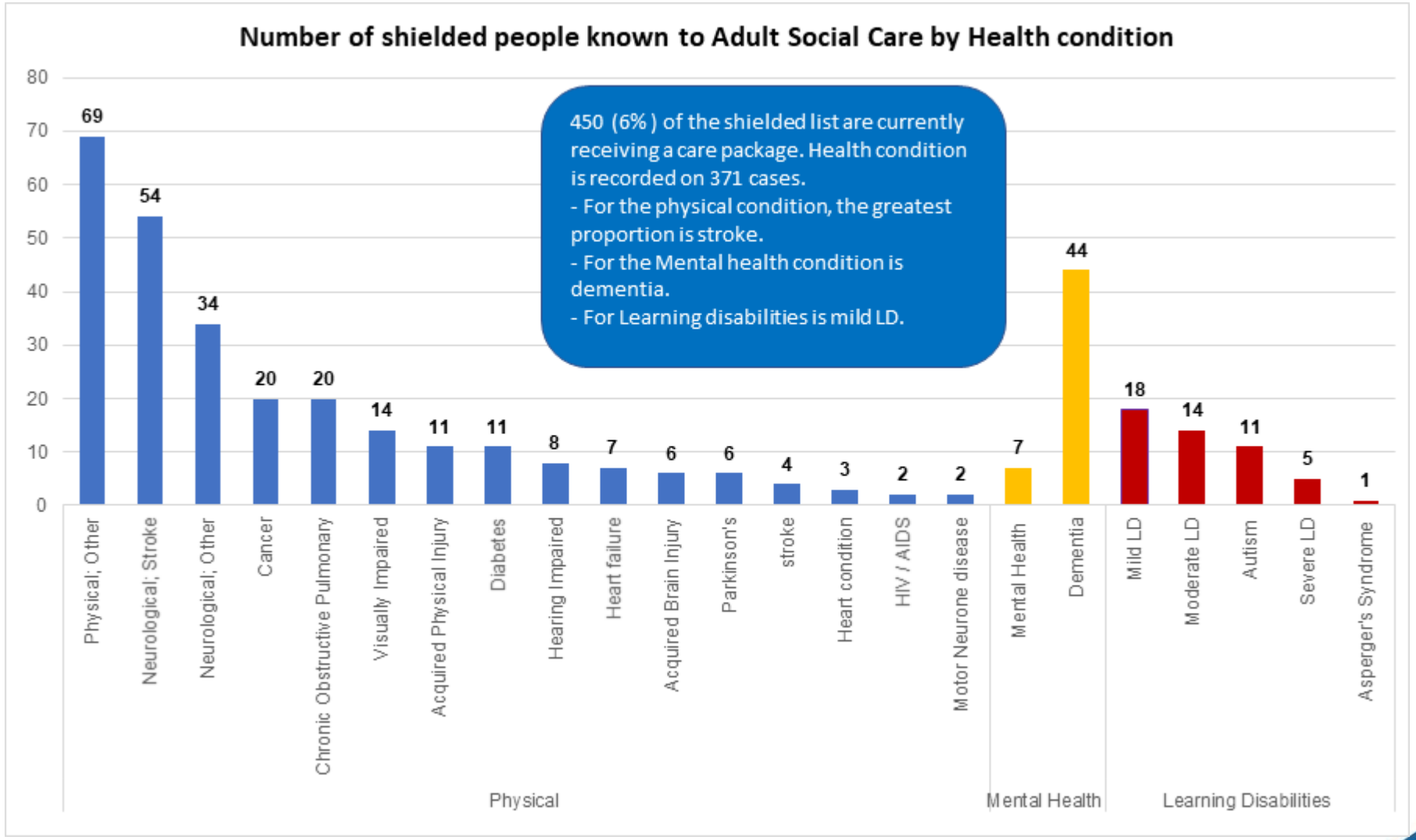


Produced by Business Intelligence

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100019199 (2020)

NORTH LONDON PARTNERS in health and care
North Central London's sustainability and transformation partnership

NHS



Shielding Experience

Survey data from the Office for National Statistics shows that:

- Of the 2.2m clinically extremely vulnerable people advised to shield, 63% reported completely following shielding guidance and 33% reported mostly following guidance
- 51% of people advised to shield had not left their home or garden by 3rd June since being advised to shield. Of those who had left their home/garden, the most common reasons were to attend a GP or hospital appointment (26%), collect prescriptions or have blood tests (23%), shop for essentials (24%), and exercise (53%).
- 5% reported having Covid-19 symptoms since being advised to shield
- 35% reported negative impact on their mental health since being advised to shield (40% of women, 30% of men)
- 28% of those advised to shield are in employment. Of these, 36% are working from home, 36% are furloughed, 6% are on the Self Employment Income Support scheme, 17% have stopped working, and 5% are working outside the home. Those who have stopped working report a more severe negative impact on their mental health

(ONS, 29th June)

3. Community Impact

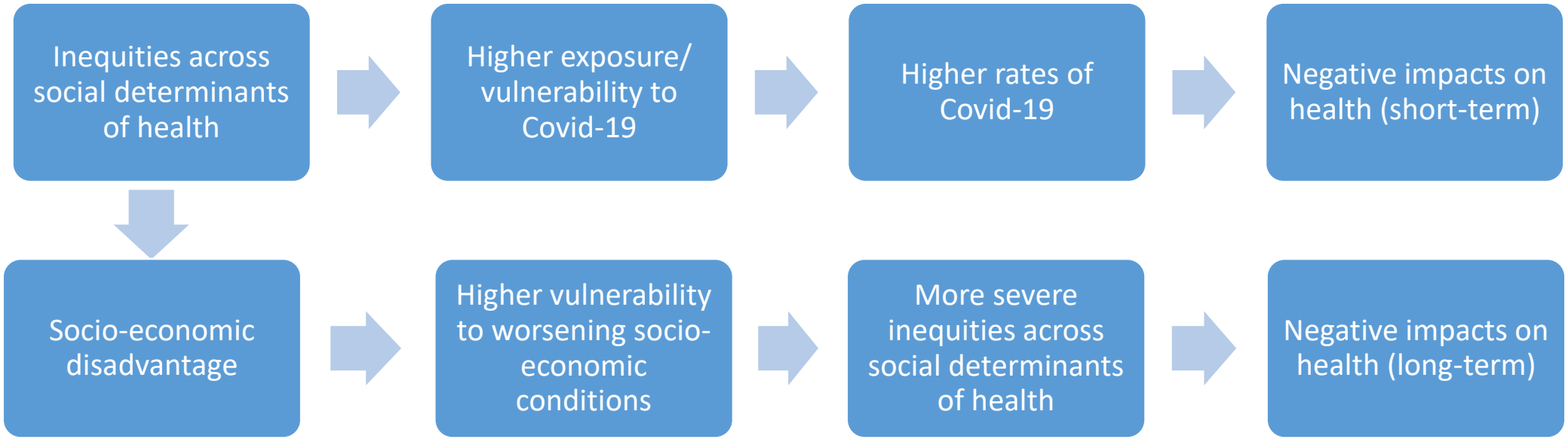
Social Determinants of Health

The topics that are outlined in the following slides are **social determinants of health**. The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age as well as the complex, interrelated social structures and economic systems that shape these conditions. Social determinants of health include aspects of the **social environment** (e.g., employment, food security, relationships), the **physical environment** (e.g., built environment, transportation system, housing), and **public services** (e.g., healthcare, benefits, pensions, education).

Social determinants of health are linked to opportunities and resources to protect, improve, and maintain health. Taken together, inequalities in these opportunities and resources are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between populations.

The social determinants of health are an important concept in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic for two key reasons:

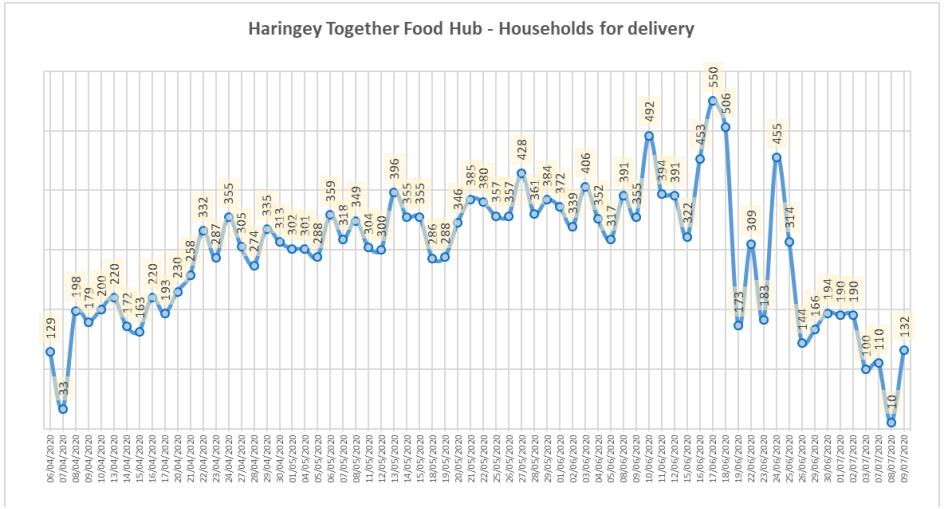
- Groups of people who have experienced inequalities across various social determinants of health are likely to experience worse health and therefore be more vulnerable to a pandemic
- To the extent that the Covid-19 pandemic affects those areas of life that are social determinants of health, it may cause long-term health inequalities



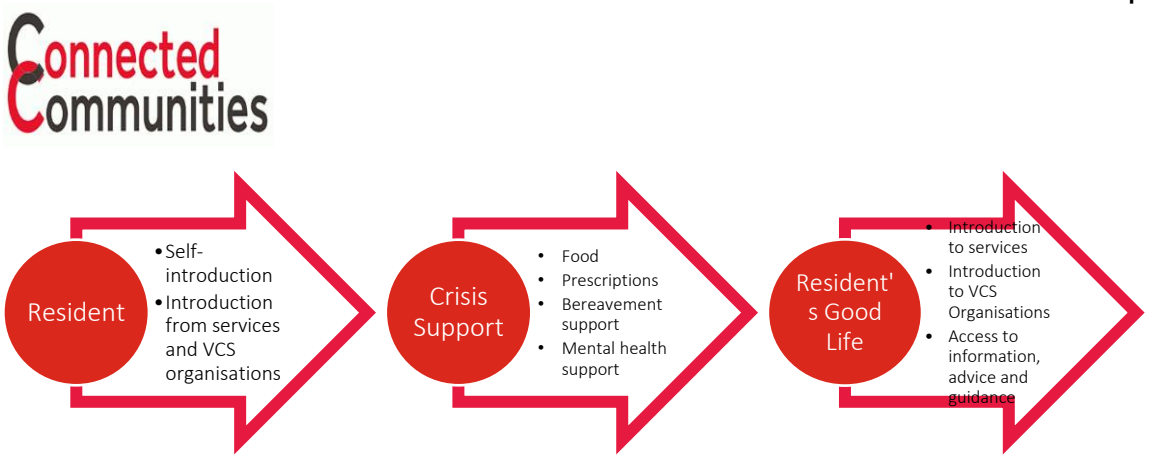
COVID-19: Haringey Council Support

Over 20,500 Food Parcels have been delivered to over 3,300 unique households by July 2020. These food parcels were in addition to weekly food supplies provided by the Government to those on the Shielded list

We are developing and implementing a sustainable model, with the voluntary and community sector and the London Food Alliance, to strengthen the network of food banks, developing a more co-ordinated approach across partners to support supply and to meet demand through the formation of the Haringey Food Alliance.



Connected Communities is a first point of contact via Phone, e-mail or Online. The Connected Communities Model is one of large-scale impact with a clear intent to build capability and to withdraw as systems become sustainable. Able to guide to who is best to support residents from all partners including local volunteers and organisations



COVID-19: Haringey Council Support (cont.)

New partnership VCS and Faith Communities Support Team established to support the sector with issues around lockdown, funding for crisis work, long term infrastructure funding support, applications to alternative funding, links to connectivity.

Nearly 700 offers of volunteering support being triaged with the support of our Volunteer Centre and Council resources.
Volunteer placements at Ally Pally and Spurs – Working closely with Mutual Aid and other VCS organisations such as Reach and Connect who signed up 120 telephone befrienders.

Devices purchased to support vulnerable residents, families, young people and carers with Connectivity and access to the internet

Reablement Service (CRS) led the way in supporting C19 patients back to their homes. The reablement service remodelled to increase capacity (**they doubled the number of hours from 600 to 1300**) by recruiting new carers and changing rotas

4,000 Free School meal and Healthy Start voucher applications have gone out to households

Supporting 1000+ Family Carers; A staff volunteer group supported by FRT, working in partnership with the CCG has contacted family carers to carry out welfare checks to over 600 households so far

23 projects have been funded so far totalling: Raised through Haringey Giving: £103,000

Mental Health Services are working in close partnership with the Trust, CCG and voluntary sector to offer people support. Wellbeing hub run by MIND offers more intense support to those who may be struggling on their own and feel very isolated .

COVID-19: Haringey Council Support (cont.)

Since March 23rd we have secured more than 12,000 nights of emergency accommodation for 420 single homeless adults.

As well as accommodation, the HRS Control Room are making around 100 daily welfare calls, 150 weekly welfare calls, delivering 300 hot meals per day, have supported 50 new GP registrations.

In our May street count, we recorded 8 people sleeping rough, our lowest ever recorded figure. All 8 people have an offer of accommodation waiting for them should they wish to accept it.

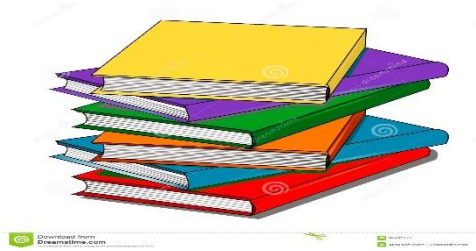
Council staff are delivering on-site support in all Haringey accommodation provision.

The Housing-Related Support Team has recruited 19 new frontline staff & now directly delivers 3 accommodation services for 156 people.

HALS: 529 learners including 324 ESOL learners and 178 Functional Skills learners enrolled
HALs is also working with:

- Health, third sector partners on additional activities to keep residents active, connected and well
- Haringey Works and skills partners to develop new upskilling opportunities
- Central London boroughs on a 'Keep London Learning' initiative to maintain existing & engage new residents

Even though Libraries have had to close, there is a lot on offer online which we have been signposting residents to via the Council's website and Social Media channels, as well as the Libraries App. We have e-books and audiobooks, as well as online newspapers and magazines available via the Press Reader website and App. all free to library members.



3.1. Housing

Housing: Executive Summary

The following slides set out how:

- People living in the private-rented sector (PRS) are more likely to have experienced housing insecurity, job insecurity, and financial pressure as a result of the Covid-19 crisis than people who own their homes
- People living in social housing are more likely to have experienced financial difficulties than people who own their homes and are more likely to subsequently have issues with debt
- People living in the PRS are more likely to live in poor quality housing, which will have made compliance with stay-at-home requirements more challenging and which may have increased risk of contracting Covid-19
- People living in overcrowded housing are more at-risk from Covid-19 and will have faced additional challenges complying with stay-at-home requirements. Overcrowded housing is more common in Tottenham than most places in the UK
- Despite the moratorium on evictions, there are signs that homelessness has increased among single adults
- People who sleep rough and those who are experiencing homelessness have been housed in emergency accommodation

The ways in which the Covid-19 crisis has interacted with the housing market and people's lived experiences of their housing is likely to have exacerbated existing inequalities. Haringey residents on lower incomes, young people, BAME communities, and lone parents are likely to have faced challenges associated with housing on a disproportionate scale. This will, in turn, increase the scale of the challenge of ensuring that all Haringey residents can have a safe, stable, and affordable home.

Good quality, affordable housing is a social determinant of health. To the extent that the Covid-19 crisis leads to reduced access to such housing, it can be expected to have a long-term negative impact on the health of residents who experience housing inequality.

Tenure

The Covid-19 pandemic has had different and disproportionate impacts on people in terms of their housing tenure. Increased housing insecurity associated with tenure is likely to negatively impact people's physical and mental health (Health Foundation, 7th May).

For **social tenants**, Covid-19 has had an impact in terms of residency and debt. In terms of residency, choice-based lettings were suspended, meaning only direct allocations were made to households in need of new accommodation, and construction of new homes in the Council's Housing Delivery Programme has been delayed, affecting supply of new homes locally and potentially lengthening the time that households living in temporary accommodation will have to spend before securing a social tenancy. In terms of debt, 805 Haringey social tenants entered rent arrears during the Covid-19 crisis, but for 534 of these their arrears remain low.

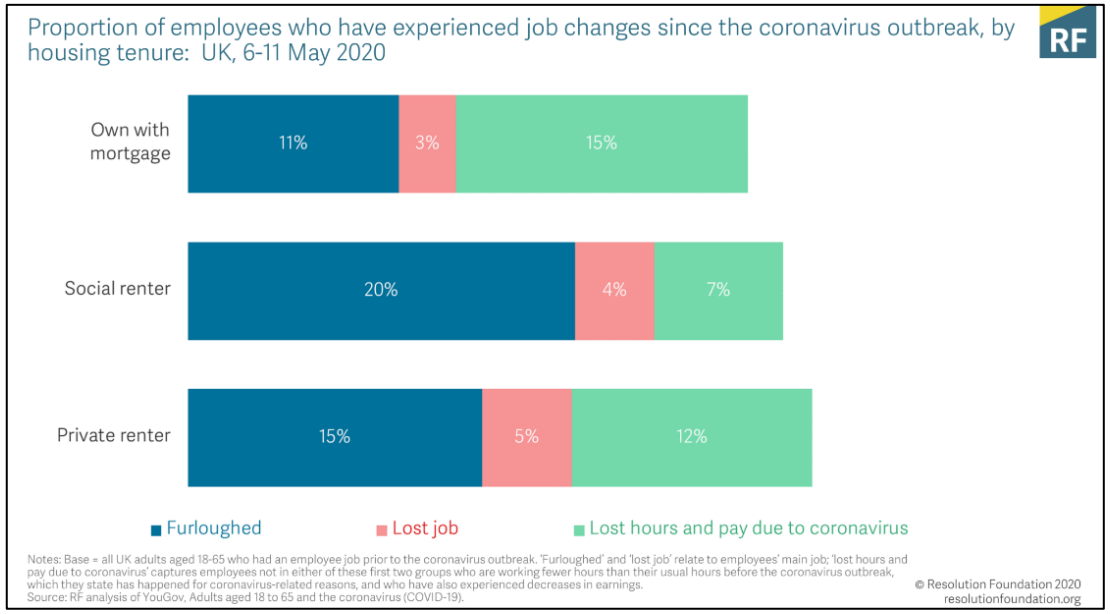
Compared to the same period in 2019, between March and August 2020 Haringey CAB saw the number of people needing advice related to accessing and provision of Council/Housing Association accommodation increase by more than over 300%, and a rise of over 200% related to suitability of Local Authority housing.

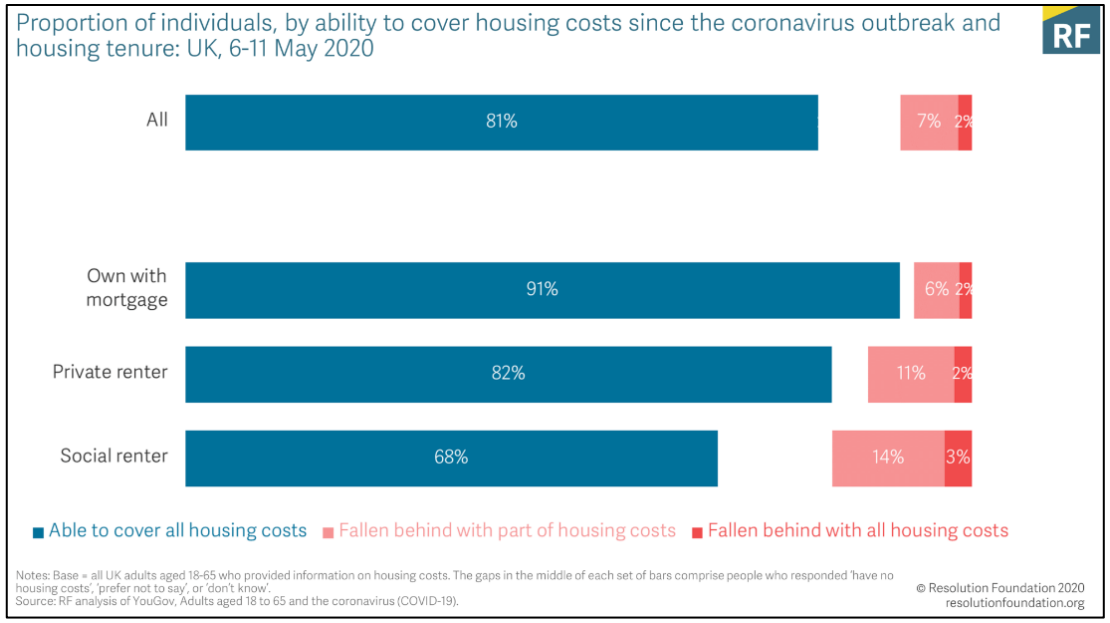
Private renters have been more exposed to the economic shock of Covid-19. People living in privately rented properties are 40% more likely to work in shutdown sectors than homeowners (Resolution Foundation, 28th April). This accounts for the fact that renters are more likely than homeowners to have been furloughed, made redundant or lost hours and pay (Resolution Foundation, 30th May). As the average renter spends a third of their income on housing – compared with 17% among homeowners – they are more likely to find themselves struggling to meet payments, increasing their risk of eviction if they are unable to address any arrears following the moratorium on evictions. This is borne out in the Resolution Foundation's finding that while 8% of homeowners with a mortgage have failed to cover their housing costs since the start of the pandemic, this rises to 13% of private renters. While the option of mortgage holidays has provided some short-term alleviation for those who own their homes, no such payment relief was afforded to renters. 12% of people with mortgages have secured a mortgage holiday, compared to 5% of renters who have negotiated a rent holiday or lower rent (Resolution Foundation, 30th May).

As renters spend proportionately more on housing costs and other essentials, they are less able to accommodate reductions in income (ONS, 11th June). The Resolution Foundation reports that 25% of private renters have cut back on other items in order to afford housing costs, compared to 19% of social renters and 16% of people with mortgages (Resolution Foundation, 30th May).

The disproportionate impact on private renters is validated by Shelter, who have seen an increase in people in the private rental sector in need of urgent support and housing advice. In April, advisers responded to 2,091 web chats, 48% of which were directly related to the impact of coronavirus, and received a total of 24,134 calls, an increase of 18% compared to the previous month. Of the calls answered, over half were directly related to the impact of coronavirus (Shelter, 1st May). Haringey CAB saw a rise of almost exactly 300% on case issues related to private sector rented properties.

The benefits system is likely to exacerbate vulnerabilities among private renters as local housing allowance is insufficient to cover average local rents, even accounting for the UC uplift. The median private rent in Haringey is £1,495 (£345 per week). LHA for a 2 bed flat is £246-£295 per week, leaving a potential shortfall of £50-£99 (Shelter, 7th May)


Proportion of employees who have experienced job changes since the coronavirus outbreak, by housing tenure: UK, 6-11 May 2020
RF
Own with mortgage
11%
3%
15%
Social renter
20%
4%
7%
Private renter
15%
5%
12%
Furloughed
Lost job
Lost hours and pay due to coronavirus
Notes: Base = all UK adults aged 18-65 who had an employee job prior to the coronavirus outbreak. 'Furloughed' and 'lost job' relate to employees' main job; 'lost hours and pay due to coronavirus' captures employees not in either of these first two groups who are working fewer hours than their usual hours before the coronavirus outbreak, which they state has happened for coronavirus-related reasons, and who have also experienced decreases in earnings.
Source: RF analysis of YouGov, Adults aged 18 to 65 and the coronavirus (COVID-19).
© Resolution Foundation 2020
resolutionfoundation.org


Proportion of individuals, by ability to cover housing costs since the coronavirus outbreak and housing tenure: UK, 6-11 May 2020
RF
All
81%
7%
2%
Own with mortgage
91%
6%
2%
Private renter
82%
11%
2%
Social renter
68%
14%
3%
Able to cover all housing costs
Fallen behind with part of housing costs
Fallen behind with all housing costs
Notes: Base = all UK adults aged 18-65 who provided information on housing costs. The gaps in the middle of each set of bars comprise people who responded 'have no housing costs', 'prefer not to say', or 'don't know'.
Source: RF analysis of YouGov, Adults aged 18 to 65 and the coronavirus (COVID-19).
© Resolution Foundation 2020
resolutionfoundation.org

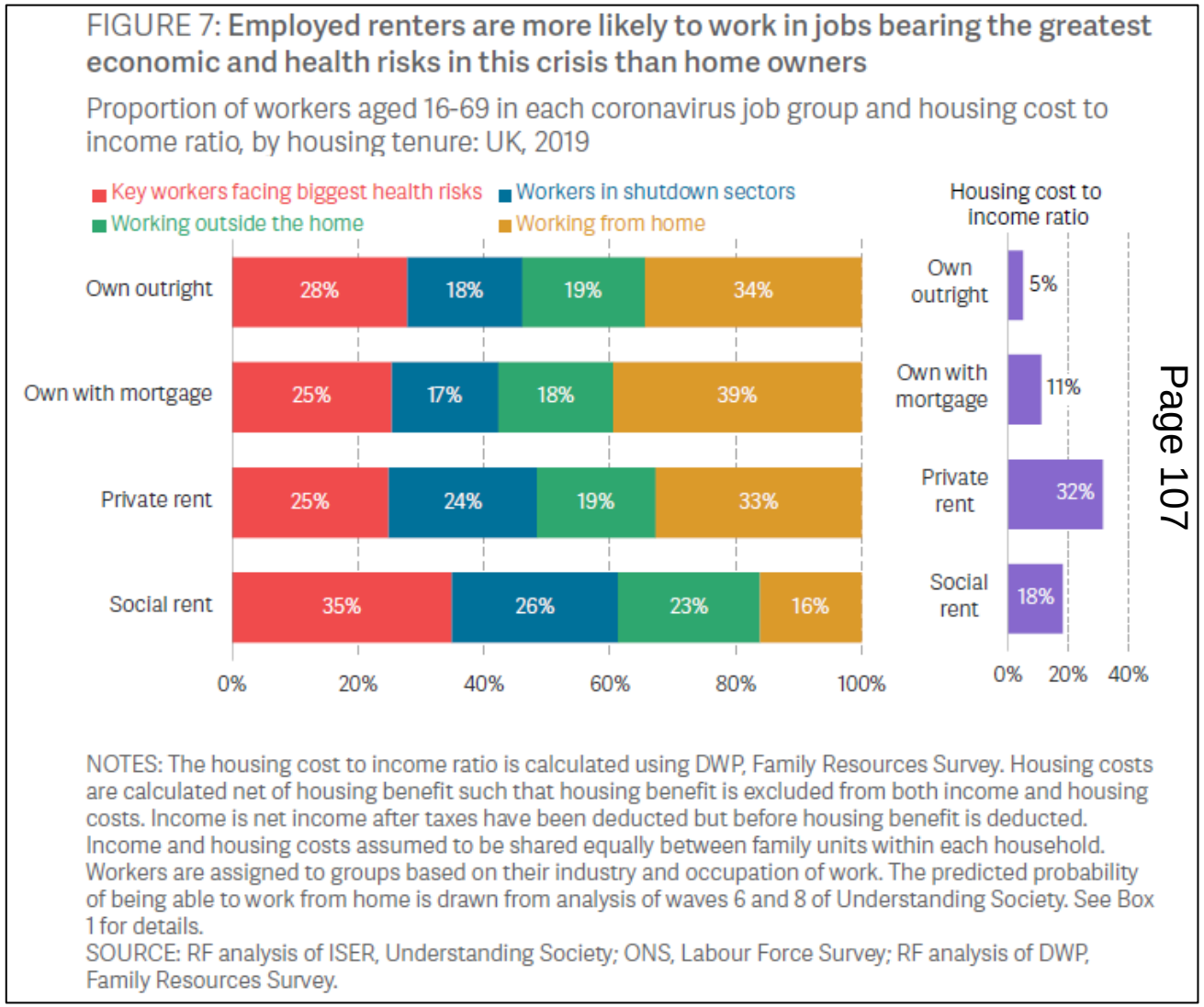


FIGURE 7: Employed renters are more likely to work in jobs bearing the greatest economic and health risks in this crisis than home owners
Proportion of workers aged 16-69 in each coronavirus job group and housing cost to income ratio, by housing tenure: UK, 2019
Key workers facing biggest health risks
Workers in shutdown sectors
Working outside the home
Working from home
Own outright
28%
18%
19%
34%
Own with mortgage
25%
17%
18%
39%
Private rent
25%
24%
19%
33%
Social rent
35%
26%
23%
16%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Housing cost to income ratio
Own outright
5%
Own with mortgage
11%
Private rent
32%
Social rent
18%
0%
20%
40%
NOTES: The housing cost to income ratio is calculated using DWP, Family Resources Survey. Housing costs are calculated net of housing benefit such that housing benefit is excluded from both income and housing costs. Income is net income after taxes have been deducted but before housing benefit is deducted. Income and housing costs assumed to be shared equally between family units within each household. Workers are assigned to groups based on their industry and occupation of work. The predicted probability of being able to work from home is drawn from analysis of waves 6 and 8 of Understanding Society. See Box 1 for details.
SOURCE: RF analysis of ISER, Understanding Society; ONS, Labour Force Survey; RF analysis of DWP, Family Resources Survey.

Living Conditions

Housing Quality

The 2017/18 English Housing Survey found private rental sector housing to be of lower quality on average than owner occupied and social rented housing across various measures. In the Covid-19 lockdown, staying at home – the message from government – is likely to have been harder for people in private rented housing compared to others for this reason.

It is likely that housing quality will have worsened during the pandemic. The number of gas safety certificates renewed before expiry dipped to 96.6% in April, compared with normal levels of 99.9%. The fall means an extra 10,000 homes were left without valid gas safety certificates across the UK, indicating that private renters will have been exposed to less safe living conditions during the pandemic (Inside Housing, 5th May). In addition, non-essential housing repairs were suspended by Homes for Haringey during lockdown due to difficulties associated with completing works while abiding by social distancing rules. This indicates that there will be latent demand for housing repairs and corrective works in Haringey's private and social rented sectors.

Young people and renters are least likely to be satisfied with their living conditions and therefore most likely to be negatively impacted by the requirement to stay at home. 84% of people aged 55 or over reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their homes, compared to just 56% of people between 18–24 years old. 23% of renters are dissatisfied with their living conditions compared to only 10% of those who own their homes (Quality of Life Foundation, 19th May).

There is a direct link between housing quality and health. Poor quality housing can cause physical and mental health problems. These will have been exacerbated during lockdown as more people will have spent more time in homes that are hazardous for their health. To the extent that poor quality housing will have increased the prevalence of physical or mental health conditions, Haringey residents will have experienced increased vulnerability to Covid-19. Groups in the population who are more likely to live in poor housing are often the same groups who are vulnerable to COVID-19 and other health conditions, including older people, people with existing health conditions, those with lower incomes and people from ethnic minority groups (Centre for Aging Better & Kings Fund, September)

Living Conditions

Overcrowding

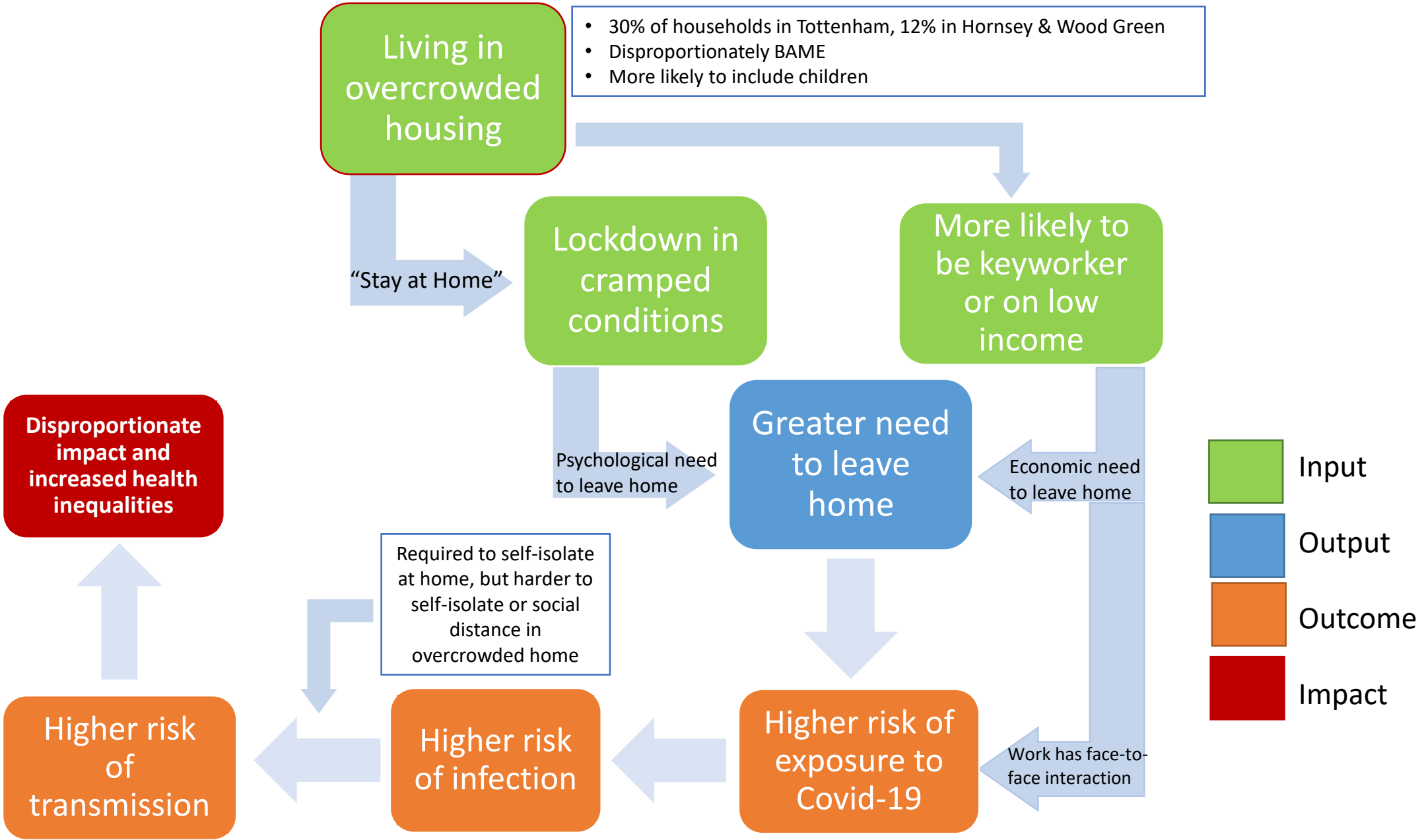
Contagious disease spreads more rapidly in overcrowded housing. The link between overcrowding and Covid-19 has been made both in relation to England and elsewhere. Overcrowded housing poses a significant health risk and is more common among ethnic minority groups including Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Black African households. People who live in homes where multiple generations are living together have been found to have poorer outcomes during the pandemic (Centre for Aging Better & Kings Fund, September)

In addition, mental health and wellbeing are linked to having sufficient space within dwellings to have a reasonable quality of life. In the Covid-19 lockdown, staying at home is likely to have been harder for people in overcrowded housing compared to others.

Tottenham is the third most overcrowded constituency in the UK, with 30.5% of households living in overcrowded accommodation (10,039 households). Hornsey and Wood Green is 35th, with 11.7% of households living in overcrowded accommodation (6,195 households) (House of Commons Library, 31st March). It is reasonable to suggest that households on lower incomes, Black people, younger people, and people living in the private rented sector are more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation. Public Health England have confirmed that “Covid-19 transmission, morbidity, and mortality can be exacerbated by the housing challenges faced by some members of BAME groups” (PHE, June). Overcrowding is also likely to have had a disproportionate impact on vulnerable children during lockdown, according to the Children's Commissioner (CYP Now, April 25th)

Experience of living in overcrowded accommodation during the Covid-19 crisis is likely to raise the risk of negative impacts on mental health, in addition to the risks to physical health. This is likely to be particularly acute among children and young people.

Living Conditions: Logic Model



Homelessness

Statutory Homelessness

Between March 23rd and September 10th Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey opened 2,285 cases under the provisions of the Homelessness Reduction Act. A greater proportion than normal were single people approaching the Council. Services prevented/relieved homelessness for 579 households in this period, using a variety of tools including mediation to resolve family breakdown, use of the Homelessness Prevention Fund and securing alternative accommodation.

The number of households in temporary accommodation (TA) in Haringey increased from 2,943 at the end of February to 3,246 in June. This figure has been reducing slowly, and stood at 3,121 at the end of August.

	Feb to Jul Net Difference in TA
1 beds	+322
2 beds	-43
3 beds	+11
4 beds	-4
5 beds	-3
6 beds	+1
7 beds	0

Rough Sleeping

Over 700 people experiencing street homelessness have been placed in emergency accommodation since the beginning of the pandemic:

- Haringey has the third highest rate of placements in London and the highest in North Central.
- Haringey is an outlier in the number of people placed who were previously not known to the local authority. This is due to significant hidden homelessness in the borough.

It is notable that Haringey's homeless population exceptionally vulnerable to Covid-19. Data from the March 2020 Homelessness Needs Assessment indicates a high prevalence of chronic health conditions and mental health conditions (35% were unable to work because of a LTC or disability) and all reported being smokers (54% smoked for more than 10 years). Pre-existing health conditions and smoking are both documented risk factors for more severe experiences of Covid-19. This is reflected in figures that suggest that Covid-19 cases and death rates are higher among homeless people than the general population. Up to the end of May there were 54 men and 13 women diagnosed with Covid-19 with no fixed abode, which represents between 1.5% and 2% of the known rough sleeper population, suggesting a higher diagnosis rate compared to the general population (PHE, June 2nd). People who are street homeless are also likely to have experienced a drop in income due to reduced footfall around town centres and transport hubs and corresponding reduced donations from members of the public. It is possible that this will have had negative impacts in terms of health, nutrition, and safety.

New placements into emergency accommodation		
	2019	**2020**
March	37	**114**
April	31	**199**
May	28	**167**
June	22	**134**
July	25	**83**
August	31	**43**
TOTAL	174	**740**

NORTH LONDON PARTNERS in health and care
North Central London's sustainability and transformation partnership

NHS

Homelessness

Note: These figures change on a weekly basis
Source: London Councils COVID-19 Accommodation survey, 12th of June 2020

- The number of people experiencing street homelessness has been increasing in London during the Covid-19 crisis
- Boroughs are reporting individuals still sleeping rough are either new cases (including drawn from the lower needs group), or individuals who left their offered place or refused a place.
- Haringey has identified the largest cohort of people experiencing street homelessness
- Note not all the identified cases will be eligible for housing in the area

3.2. People

People: Executive Summary

The following slides set out how:

- Access to healthcare has been disrupted during the Covid-19 crisis, disproportionately affecting people with disabilities and serious health conditions, older people, children, women, and trans people. Disrupted access is likely to have exacerbated existing health inequalities and caused opportunities for early intervention or prevention to be missed, raising the likelihood of increased levels of more severe ill health in future
- Covid-19 has had a severe impact on most people's mental health, with young people and women disproportionately affected
- Many isolated and/or low-income households have experienced increased food insecurity during the Covid-19 crisis. Causes include not being able to leave the home and not having enough money to buy food. The Council has delivered emergency food provisions to over 3,300 households. However, given the economic situation, it is likely that food insecurity will increase to some extent in the medium-term
- School closures from mid-March to June (for some children) or September (for most) had a severe impact on children across a number of areas in their lives, including educational attainment, mental health, socialisation, economic prospects, and exposure to harmful adult behaviours in the home. School closures will have exacerbated inequalities as children from higher-income households will have had more access to resources and support to continue learning at home and deal with any other adverse impacts
- Domestic abuse has increased during the lockdown period. The exact scale is not known, but data from the Metropolitan Police and VCS organisations indicate a very sharp increase
- There has been an increase in community activity during the Covid-19 crisis, with indications of increased levels of volunteering and participation
- Family dynamics have changed during the lockdown, with more families staying in touch at distance, women taking on more childcare and housework, and more people taking on caring roles for relatives. This is associated with an increase in reported loneliness during the lockdown, disproportionately affecting young people, lone parents, single people, and people on low incomes

These impacts, taken together, indicate that the Covid-19 crisis has had a detrimental effect on the social determinants of health in Haringey, particularly affecting children, young people, BAME communities, people with serious health conditions, and women. There is therefore a high risk that these groups will experience worse socio-economic and health outcomes in the long-term and be more vulnerable to any future shocks. If the Council and local partners are to enable all residents to live well and achieve their potential, these challenges will need to be addressed.

Mental health, education, food security, and relationships are social determinants of health. To the extent that the Covid-19 crisis leads to worse outcomes in these areas, it can be expected to have a long-term negative impact on local residents' health.

People: Strengths

While the following slides set out the scale and nature of serious impacts that Covid-19 has had on Haringey's communities, it is important to note that the strengths of Haringey's communities have helped to mitigate these impacts. A very high level of trust exists within Haringey's communities, and local residents tend to get on with each other to a greater extent than elsewhere in London or the UK. There is comparatively little racial or religious tension, and inclusion is highly valued. These strengths have manifested in a number of ways that have helped vulnerable residents navigate the crisis:

- A surge in community activism and mutual aid has helped to provide food and essentials to households that would have otherwise struggled to access them. Volunteers have worked in physical localities, such as the Council-run food hubs and food banks in Tottenham and Muswell Hill, to support operations that distributed food and essentials to vulnerable people. Local residents have also organised online to offer and coordinate support.
- Services that aim to tackle loneliness have seen an increase in volunteer support, with a high number of local residents signing up to take part in telephone befriending
- Local VCS organisations have benefitted from generous financial contributions from local residents and businesses, including over £100,000 to Haringey Giving
- Local VCS organisations have adapted their operations rapidly in order to continue to support and offer services to Haringey's communities

Surveys suggest that the UK public is optimistic about the extent to which the Covid-19 crisis may lead to more united, cohesive communities. Notwithstanding the challenges that the crisis has created and will continue to create, there is reason to believe that Haringey's communities will continue to be inclusive and supportive of one another.

Access to Health Services

Primary Health Services

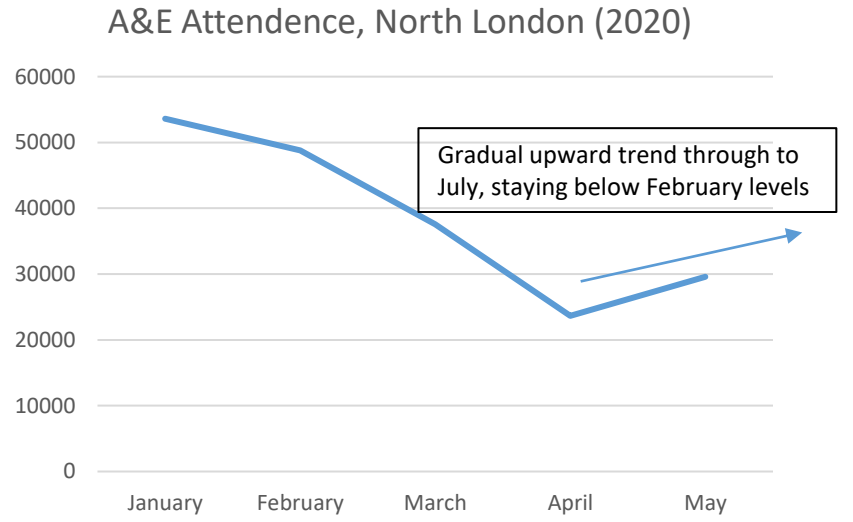
NHS England reported that 916,581 people in England attended any kind of accident & emergency unit in April 2020. That was the fewest since records began in 2010 and is 57% down on the April 2019 figure. The number of people admitted to hospital in April as an emergency after attending A&E was 326,581 – 39% down on April 2019. There was a moderate rise in attendance and admission figures for May, but these were similarly down on 2019 levels (NHS England, June). These figures indicate a reluctance among the public to access NHS services for non-Covid conditions.

This reluctance is verified by survey data. Among the 7% of surveyed people who developed new health conditions during one week in May, 48% did not seek professional health advice. Among these people, 25% said they wanted to avoid putting pressure on the NHS and 14% said that they were concerned about catching Covid-19 while receiving care. Women were less likely to seek professional medical advice for a new health condition (58% vs 40% of men) (ONS, 29th May). Moreover, survey data has found that 24% of those who were receiving medical care before the Covid-19 outbreak were unable to receive treatment at some point between March and September, and among these people 42% report worse health compared to before Covid-19 (ONS, 25th September). Less access health services is likely to lead to missed opportunities for early intervention. These figures therefore raise the prospect of increased health needs in the long-term.

Certain groups of people have been particularly excluded from accessing health services. Migrants have historically been deterred from accessing healthcare services and treatment for communicable diseases owing to fears that their immigration status may be reported to the Home Office, and it has been reported to Haringey Council anecdotally from VCS organisations that local migrant communities are particularly reticent to access primary care services and experience unjustified barriers when they do so (EHRC, 19th May; Haringey Welcome, 18th May). In addition, increased use of digital platforms to manage access to healthcare services during the pandemic has had both positive and negative impacts, with some people finding it less stressful to engage, and others experiencing challenges with digital exclusion and perceiving digital platforms to be inferior to face-to-face.

Secondary Health Services

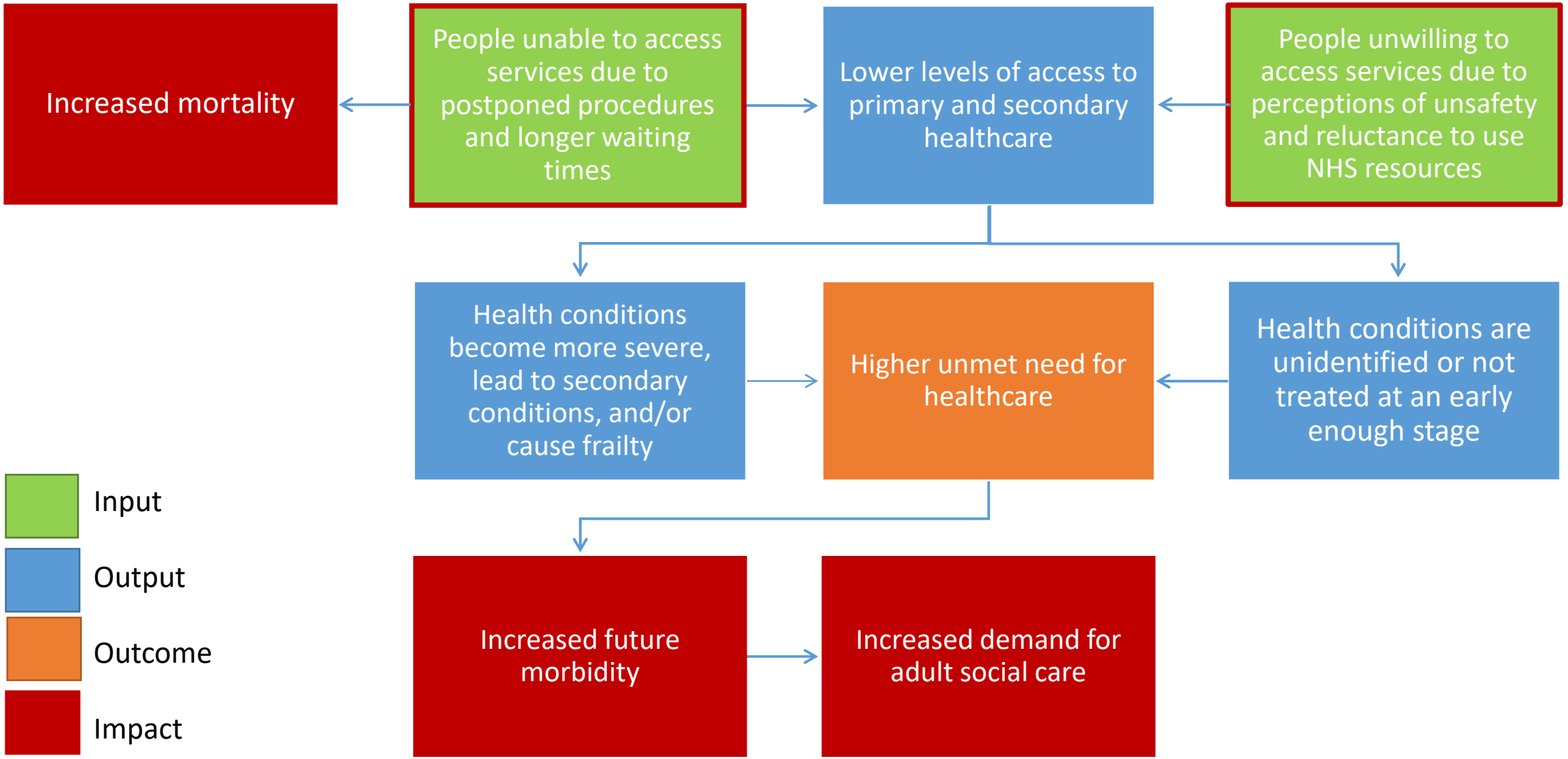
- The number of people in England having to wait more than 18 weeks to start hospital treatment rose to 1,448,357 million in May this year. This is more than double the number in May 2019 (576,237) and the highest number for any calendar month since December 2007. The number of people having to wait more than 52 weeks to start hospital treatment in England also rose to 26,029 in May 2020, up from 1,032 in May 2019 and the highest number for any calendar month since 2009 (NHS England, 9th July).
- Cancer Research UK has warned of severe disruption to cancer surgery, screening, and chemotherapy that could expose women in particular to higher risks of more severe cancers (Cancer Research UK, 21st April), and the Institute for Cancer Research has estimated that there could be 4,800 excess deaths in 2020 due to delays in accessing cancer treatment (Institute for Cancer Research, 20th May)
- Rates of referral to memory clinics for people with dementia have declined during the crisis, raising the risk of worse outcomes for this vulnerable group.
- Gender Identity Clinics and Sexual Health Clinics have closed until further notice and the NHS have de-prioritised gender-affirming surgeries, as they have been deemed non-essential.



Health Information

Public health communications have largely focussed on electronic means, which some people have found helpful and others excluding.

Access to Health Services: Logic Model



Mental Health

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on mental health across the UK. Common responses to Covid-19 and lockdown restrictions have included:

- Fear of falling ill and dying
- Avoiding health facilities due to fear of becoming infected
- Feelings of powerlessness to protect loved ones and fear of losing loved ones to the virus
- Fear of losing livelihoods, not being able to work during isolation, or being made redundant
- Fear of being socially excluded/ostracised because of being associated with the disease – for instance there have been reports of an increase in hate crime towards Chinese people since the start of the pandemic
- Fear of being separated from loved ones and care-givers due to lockdown restrictions
- Feelings of helplessness, boredom, loneliness and depression due to being isolated and normal social activities being suspended

Emergencies are by their nature stressful, but stress factors particular to the Covid-19 outbreak include:

- Risk of being infected and infecting others, especially if the transmission mode of Covid-19 is not clear, especially for frontline workers
- Care-givers may feel increasingly worried for their children being at home alone (due to school closures) without appropriate care and support
- School closures may have a differential effect on women, who provide most of the informal care within families, with the consequences of limiting their work and economic opportunities
- Risk of deterioration in physical and mental health of vulnerable individuals, for example older adults and disabled people, if caregivers are unable to visit and other care and support is not in place
- Uncertainty about how the pandemic will unfold and how long restrictions will be in place could feed anxiety and erode any sense of hope, especially for those who are very vulnerable
- The scale of Covid-19-related deaths means that many people have been bereaved, with the additional trauma of being separated from sick and dying loved ones (in many cases saying goodbye to dying relatives via digital technology) and enduring Covid-restricted funeral rites

The experience of the pandemic may have long term ramifications, such as:

- Deterioration of social networks, local dynamics and economies
- Possible anger and aggression against children, partners and family members (increase of domestic abuse)
- Possible mistrust of information provided by government and other authorities
- People developing dependence or addictions during the pandemic due to increased alcohol or substance consumption to alleviate feelings of isolation, loneliness or boredom

(LGIU, June)

Mental Health

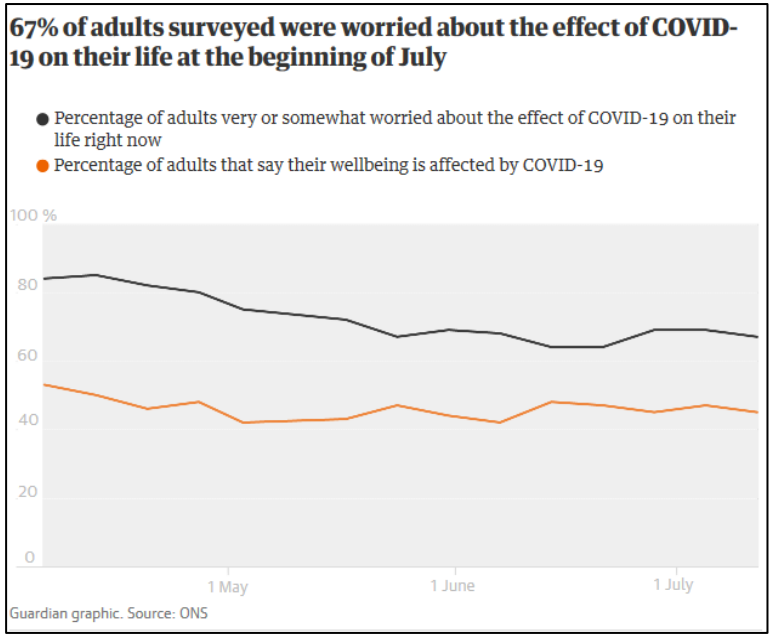
Scale of Impact

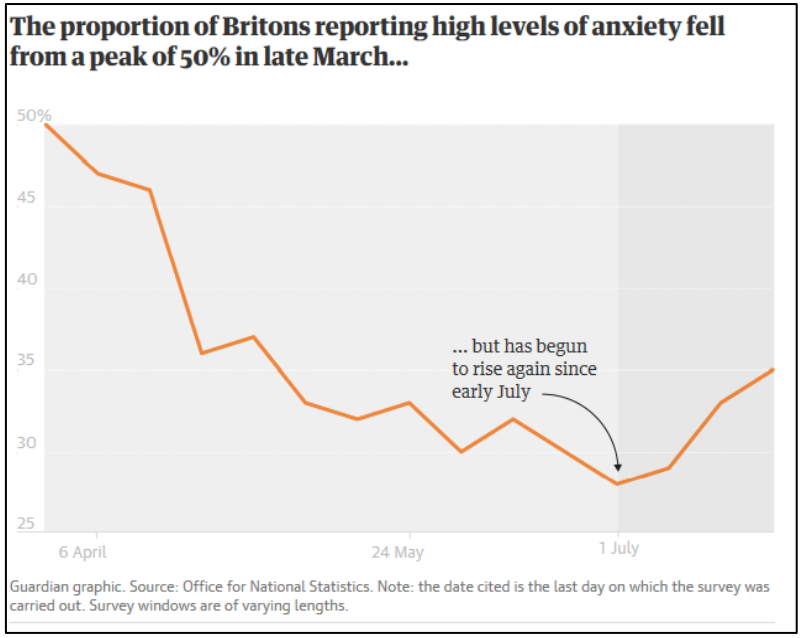
PHE have found that mental distress in the UK was 8.1% higher in April 2020 than it was between 2017 and 2019 (PHE, 8th September)

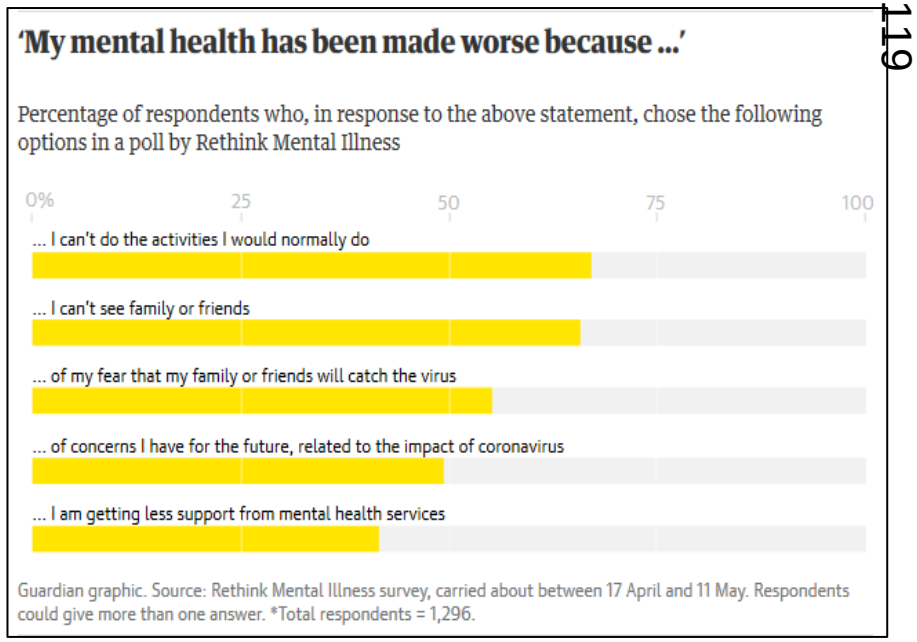
According to an ONS survey, 80% of all adults have been worried about the effect that the coronavirus was having on their life. 66% of Londoners have said that it had affected their wellbeing, and among these people 38% had felt more lonely or isolated, 43% had experienced strained relationships, and 87% had experienced stress or anxiety. Women in London were more likely to experience coronavirus-related anxiety than men (49% to 42%) (ONS, 26th May).

The ONS finding is validated by a survey conducted by King's College London, which found that half of people (49%) felt more anxious or depressed than normal as a result of coronavirus. 38% had slept less and 18% had drunk more alcohol. 57% of women said they were feeling more anxious and depressed, compared to 40% of men (KCL, 9th April). A longitudinal study conducted by UCL also describes the detrimental impact of Covid-19 on mental health, with depression levels above average for the whole population and acute loneliness among young adults, women, people with lower education or income, the economically inactive, people living alone, and urban residents (UCL, May 20th)

Levels of self-reported depression and anxiety have gone down to a moderate extent as lockdown restrictions have eased. However, they remain above pre-lockdown levels (UCL, June)







Impacted Groups

The pandemic and the lockdown have had more severe impacts for people with pre-existing mental health conditions. Notably, the pandemic itself may have aggravated symptoms of anxiety disorders, while compromised access to food and restrictions on exercise may have been challenges for people with eating disorders.

Several studies have found a particularly severe impact on the mental health of young people. Oxford University research found that 35% of young people were reporting high levels of loneliness as well as higher than average rates of anxiety (LGIU, June). A study undertaken by UCL, Imperial College London, and the University of Sussex found that:

- Six in 10 young people with pre-existing mental health issues and four in 10 without reported higher levels of stress,
- Almost half of 16- to 24-year-olds without previous mental health problems reported high levels of depressive symptoms (You-COPE, June 2020).

A survey for the Office for National Statistics found that incidence of depression among those aged 16 to 39 almost tripled during lockdown, from 11% in March 2020 to 31% in June. The same survey found that women were more likely than men to have experienced depression during the pandemic, with almost one in four (23.3%) reporting moderate to severe depressive symptoms, compared with one in eight beforehand (The Guardian, 18th August)

The impact on young people may have been aggravated by reduced access to in-person mental health services. The same study found that 58% of young people receiving mental health treatment had experienced some disruption to their service, with some reporting shifts to remote service models that are perceived to be less effective. Meanwhile, the number of people accessing online support via Kooth has increased, with BAME young people accessing it at disproportionately high rates, indicating greater levels of need (The Guardian, 21st June)

A PHE surveillance report found that young adults and women were more likely to report experiencing mental distress than older adults and men. Similarly, adults with pre-existing mental health conditions, adults with low household income or socioeconomic positions, and adults with physical health conditions were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic in terms of their mental health (PHE, 8th September)

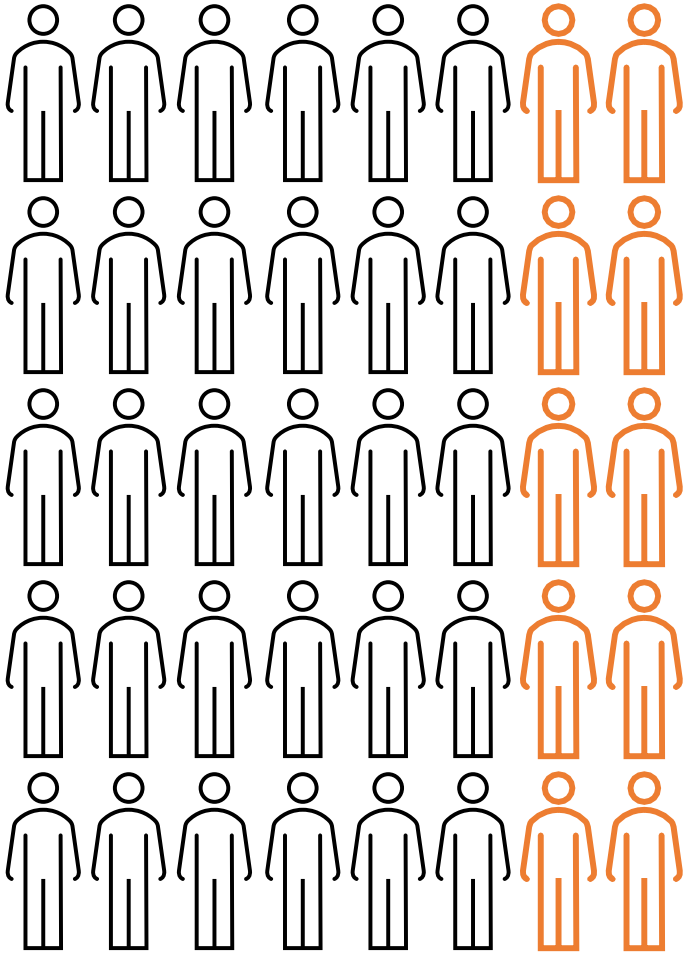
Surveys suggest that LGBT+ people, BAME people, and BAME women in particular are likely to have experienced worse mental health during the Covid-19 crisis than either heterosexual people or white British people (LGBT Foundation, May; Fawcett Society, June)

Survivors of Covid-19 are likely to experience psychological impacts as a result of their experience. These may include anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress (LGIU, June; The Guardian, 3rd August)

Mental Health

Pre-Covid

During Lockdown



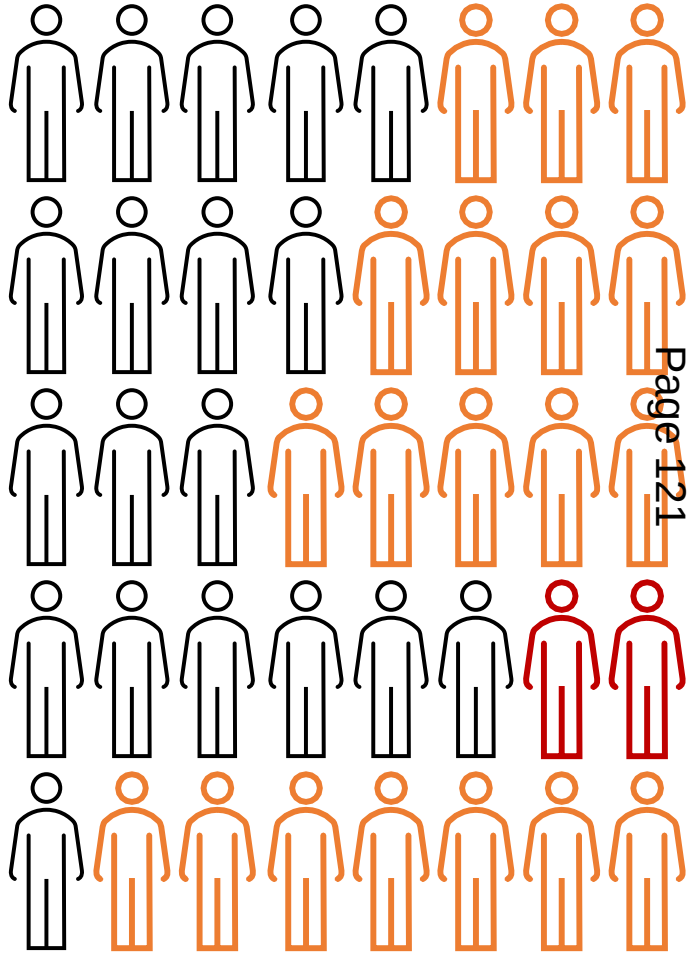
Experience of poor mental health has increased among the general population

Mental health has worsened to a greater extent among already marginalised groups (e.g. BAME and LGBT+ people)

Young people have experienced an even greater increase in mental health symptoms

People who already had mental health conditions have generally experienced more severe symptoms

Survivors of Covid-19 and bereaved family members have a high incidence of depression, anxiety, and PTSD



= person experiencing symptoms of a mental health condition

Substance Use

Alcohol

Survey data from a range of sources indicates that some adults have been drinking more alcohol and drinking alcohol more frequently during the Covid-19 crisis, while others have cut down.

Opinium/Alcohol Change UK have found that people are drinking differently as a result of Covid-19, with more than a third of people drinking less but a fifth drinking more. The survey found that people who are drinking more often are also drinking more on a typical drinking day, and vice versa. Nearly one in five (18%) daily drinkers have further increased the amount they drink since lockdown (Alcohol Change UK, June). This accounts for a rise in the prevalence of people drinking at higher risk - at almost a fifth (19%) in June, up from 10.8% in February (The Guardian, 15th September).

Similarly, a UCL study found that 17% of surveyed adults have reported drinking more than normal (UCL, June). Across the two studies, people of working age, men, and people from BAME groups were found to be more likely to have drunk more alcohol than usual.

Among surveyed people with family members who have issues with alcohol use, two-fifths said that their family member's alcohol use had increased during lockdown, nearly a third said their family member had relapsed, and a quarter said their family member was becoming more unwell. 85% said that it had become harder to cope, with half reporting negative impact on their mental health (Adfam, June)

Rising unemployment and reduced opportunities caused by the pandemic are likely to disproportionately affect the people most vulnerable to problematic alcohol use (BMJ, 30th June)

Tobacco

There are diametrically opposed findings on the effects of Covid-19 on tobacco use. On the one hand, UCL and YouGov have separately found that more people are smoking more than normal during lockdown, with use going up most among younger adults, women, and people from BAME groups (UCL, June; YouGov, May). On the other hand, ASH and YouGov have found increased numbers of people seeking help to quit or reduce their tobacco use (The Guardian, 4th May). It is possible that there has been a polarised response to Covid-19 among smokers, with some smoking more and some smoking less.

YouGov's COVID tracker shows that 12% of smokers who live with children say they are smoking indoors more than they did before lockdown, raising the risk of health conditions among children associated with second-hand smoke (YouGov)

Illicit Drugs

Demand for illicit drugs has not decreased. Supply of cannabis has remained stable and imports of illicit drugs from overseas (e.g. cocaine and heroin) have been more resilient than initially anticipated (The Conversation, 22nd May). It is likely that organised criminal gangs will have altered their operating models during the pandemic to accommodate this picture and to comply with social distancing guidelines, thereby avoiding law enforcement attention. This adaptation may have included more localised drug dealing in lieu of county lines, supply of counterfeit goods, and provision of essential goods to vulnerable people that may lead to future exploitation (The Conversation, 15th May).

Food Security

The extent of food insecurity increased as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

At a local level, over 3,300 households have been provided by the Council with emergency food parcels. A disproportionately high number of food hub deliveries have been to households in the East of the borough, indicating a higher degree of food insecurity. The most overrepresented wards for food hub deliveries, relative to population share, are Northumberland Park (+5.2%), Tottenham Green, (+3.7%), and White Hart Lane (+3.6%). The main reasons for needing food deliveries were financial (31% reported not being able to afford food) and restrictions on movement (64% reported not being able to leave their homes). Households who reported not being able to afford food were concentrated in the East of the borough. Where household size is known, 13.5% were households larger than four – in line with the disproportionate impact of welfare reforms on households with more than two children.

The degree of food insecurity, measured by new referrals to Connected Communities, appears to have lessened as lockdown restrictions have eased. New referrals peaked at 587 on w/c 5th April, but progressively declined from this point.

At a national level, the number of food insecure adults in the UK is estimated to have quadrupled in April and May due to social distancing measures, with 1.5m people having gone a day without eating (EHRC 19th May). In London, 41% of people had struggled to get groceries or toiletries during April and May (ONS, 26th May), 18% are estimated to have cut down their food intake because they could not afford food, 22% cut down their intake due to illness, and 34% cut down their intake due to inability to obtain food. Women, younger and larger households, and households on lower incomes and with fewer qualifications were disproportionately likely to report food insecurity (FSA, 24th June).

More vulnerable people have become more food insecure:

- People aged 16-24, those with disabilities, and those with children aged under 18 are reported to have accessed food banks during the crisis at disproportionately high rates (Centre for London, 24th June)
- School closures have placed children who are eligible for free school meals at increased risk of going hungry, among whom disabled children and BAME children are overrepresented (EHRC 19th May). This may account for a national increase in the number of children admitted to hospital for malnutrition (The Guardian, 12th July)
- Many disabled people have experienced difficulties in securing food deliveries, including people with sensory impairments who have been left off the database of eligible people and are therefore less able to get deliveries (EHRC, 19th May). A consequence of this has been that one in five people with visual impairments have rationed food during the pandemic (Sky News, 23rd May).
- It has been reported that households with no recourse to public funds have been less able to afford and access food (The Guardian, 7th June)
- Unpaid carers are twice as likely as the general public to have relied on a food bank. Younger carers were more likely to live in a household with someone who experienced hunger, according to Carers UK. This affected 55,153 (12.2%) of those aged 17-30, compared with 9,294 (0.7%) carers aged 66 or older (Carers UK, 17th June)

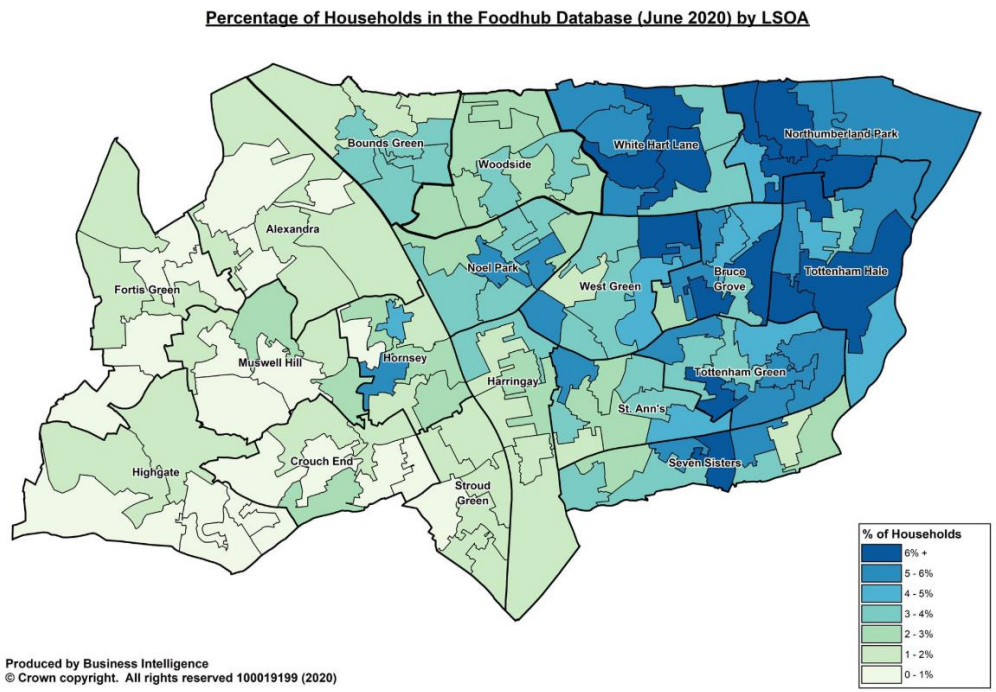
Experience of food insecurity is likely to have negative effects on physical and mental health. As Covid-19 appears to have increased food insecurity among vulnerable and marginalised people, it is likely that health inequalities will increase as a result.

Food Security

The highest numbers of deliveries from the Tottenham Hotspur and Alexandra Palace food hubs were to families living in the east of the borough, with Northumberland Park, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, and White Hart Lane overrepresented relative to shares of population.

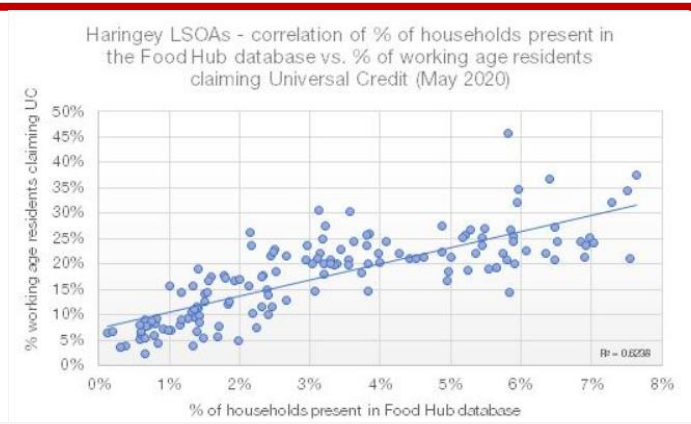
Between April 3rd and June 5th, 65% of households in receipt of emergency food provision lived in the Tottenham parliamentary constituency and 35% lived in the Hornsey and Wood Green parliamentary constituency. The seven wards west of the train line accounted for just 15% of households.

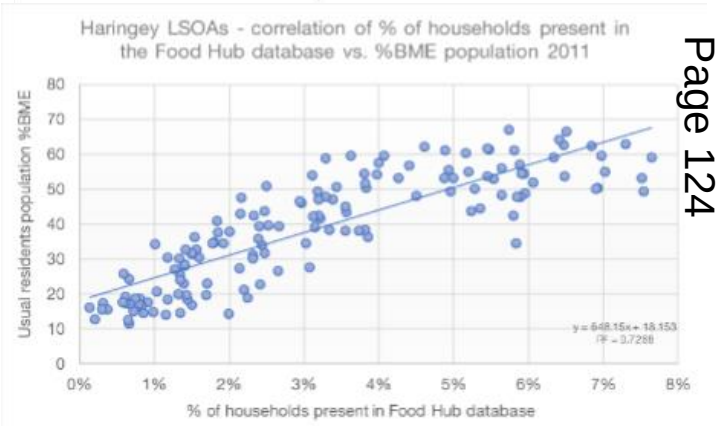
The reasons given for needing food packages indicate varying needs across the borough. Households in the east of the borough were more likely to cite financial reasons, whereas households in the west tended to cite lockdown measures restricting their abilities to leave the home. This indicates a higher level of financial precarity in the east of the borough and potentially a degree of social isolation in the west.

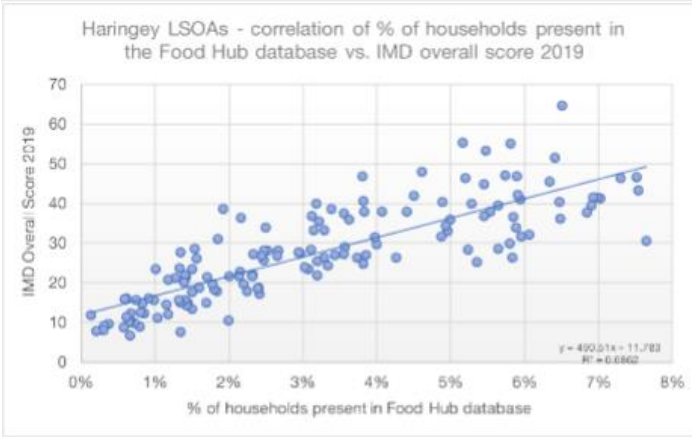


There is strong correlation between the percentage of households in a given area in receipt of emergency food and:

- Proportion of population that is BAME
- Index of Multiple Deprivation Score
- Percentage of working-age people claiming Universal Credit
- Percentage of children in low income families
- Percentage of children on free school meals



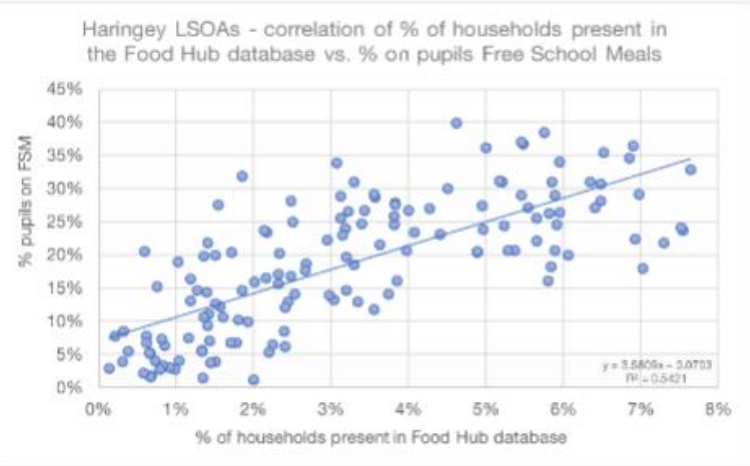




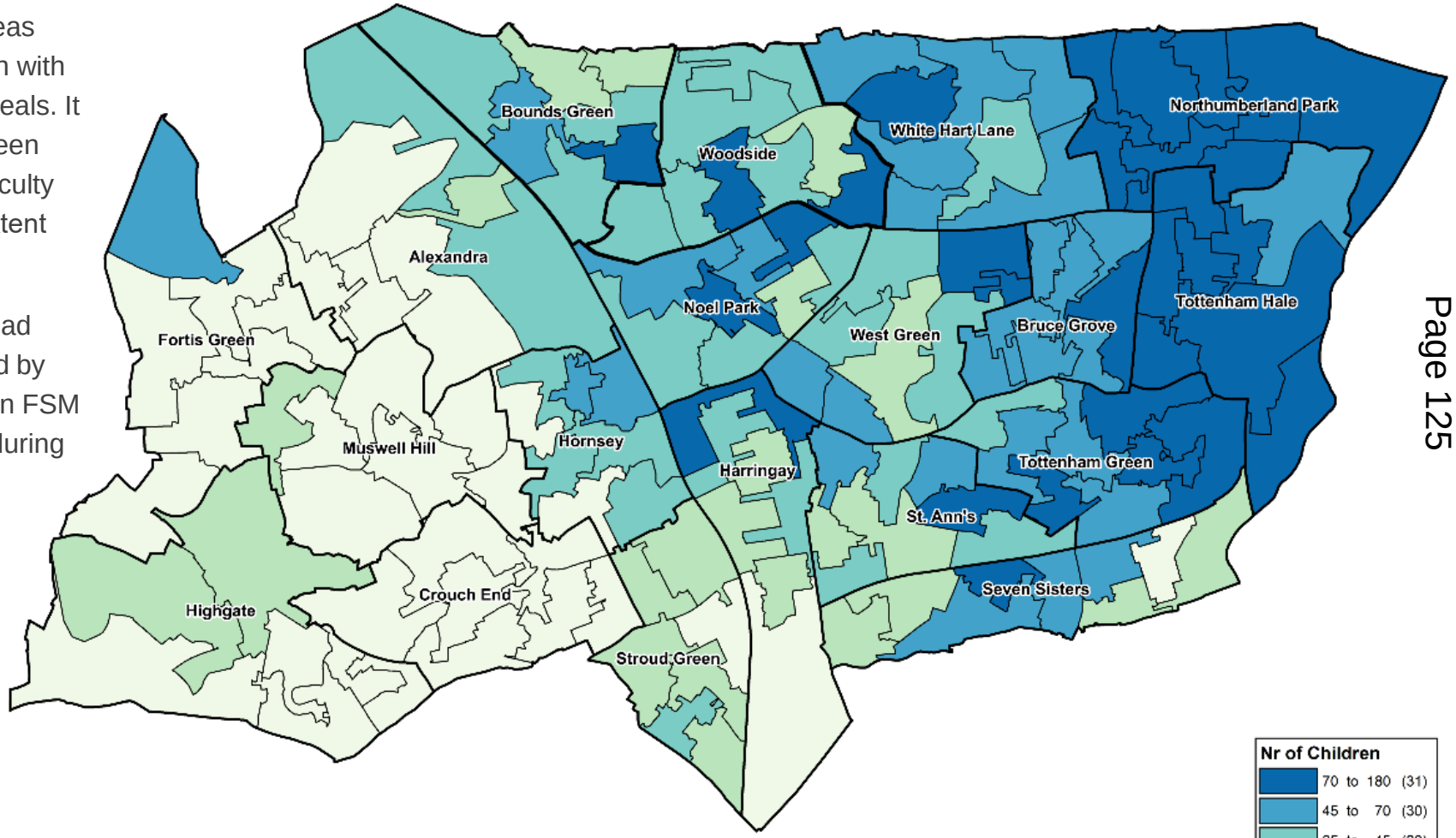
Food Security

Families with children who are entitled to free school meals are concentrated in the east of the borough, notably in Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, and Bruce Grove wards. In addition, there are small areas within other wards in the centre and east of the borough with high numbers of families with children on free school meals. It is reasonable to suggest that these families will have been more severely affected by school closures and any difficulty accessing the government's voucher scheme, to the extent that they may have disrupted children's access to food.

Children who normally receive FSM are likely to have had less nutritious diets during lockdown. A study conducted by Northumbria University suggested that fewer children on FSM had eaten vegetables during a given three-day period during lockdown and more children on FSM skipped meals (Northumbria University, 8th June)



FSM Children - January 2020



Produced by Business Intelligence

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100019199 (2020)

Education

Primary and secondary schools closed on 20th March, causing significant disruption to pupils' education. Schools only remained open between this date and 1st June for children of keyworkers and vulnerable children. Nationally, around 84,000 children attended school on Friday 17 April, representing 0.9% of pupils who normally attend. Locally, between 500 and 1,000 children were attending Haringey schools during lockdown, including between 180 and 350 vulnerable children. There are 41,000 children on roll in Haringey, and so these figures represent school attendance of between 1% and 2.5%. From the first measures to re-open schools on 1st June, numbers of children attending Haringey schools increased to the point where 4,144 children attended school on w/c 18/06/20, representing 10% of Haringey pupils.

Most Haringey children were able to return to school in September. On Thursday 24th September 82% of Haringey pupils attended school, below the national figure of 86%.

The Office for National Statistics has published UK-level data on home-schooling between April and June to illustrate the experiences of children and parents during this time. Findings include:

- 77% of parents home-schooled their children during the Covid-19 outbreak. The rate was higher for parents of younger children, parents of two or more children, households with two adults, women, people not working, non-disabled people, people with degrees, and people in the lowest and highest income bands
- 82% of 16-18 year-olds were continuing their studies at home during the Covid-19 outbreak, spending an average of 13.6 hours per week studying
- 43% of parents felt that home-schooling was negatively affecting the wellbeing of their children. 25% of parents felt that home-schooling negatively affected their job and 28% felt that it negatively affected their wellbeing. Men and people in higher-income households were more likely to say that it had negatively affected their job, while women and people in lower-income households were more likely to say that it had negatively affected their wellbeing
- Between 7th May and 7th June the average child spent 13 hours per week learning at home. The average time was higher for secondary school-aged children and children in higher-income households
- 52% of parents said that their child was struggling to continue their education at home. The rate was significantly higher for lone parents, disabled parents, and parents with few qualifications. The most common reasons cited were lack of motivation, lack of guidance and support, and lack of knowledge on the part of the parent. A quarter lacked appropriate resources, 18% lacked space, and 9% lacked devices
- Differential patterns in the ways in which Covid-19 is affecting parents indicates a higher degree of vulnerability among parents of children who are not being home-schooled (ONS, 22nd July)

Education is a social determinant of health. As Covid-19 appears to have disrupted disadvantaged pupils' learning to a greater extent, it is likely that it will widen health inequalities in the future.

Education: Inequalities

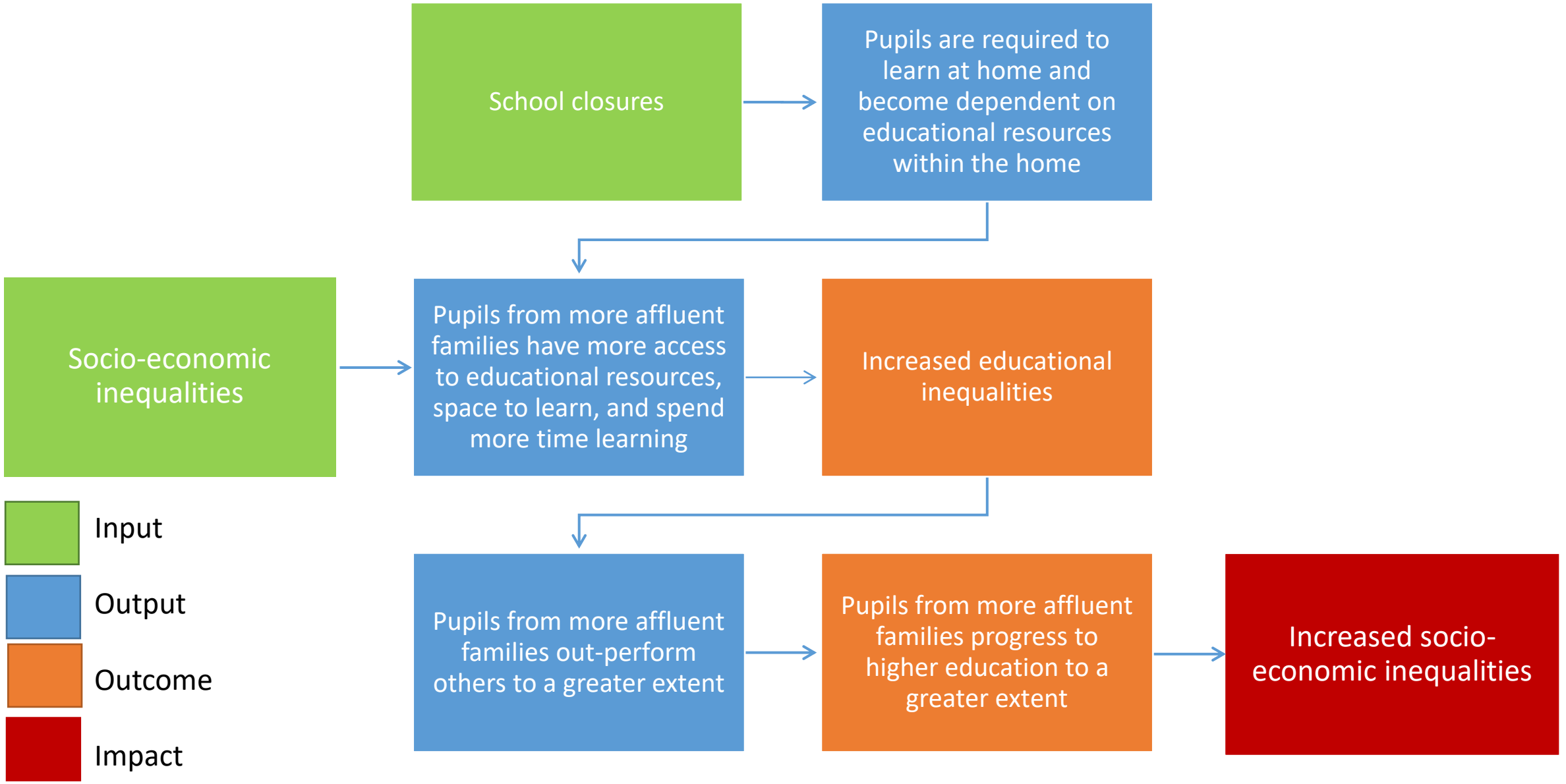
There is consensus that school closures have exacerbated inequalities:

- In the first six weeks of lockdown, children from better-off families spent 30% more time on home learning than those from poorer families. Children in the highest-income fifth of families spend 5.8 hours a day on educational activities, over 75 minutes more than their peers in the poorest fifth of households (4.5 hours). This could have substantial long-term consequences in light of evidence that even one extra hour a week of instructional time can significantly raise achievement (IFS, 16th May)
- Higher-income parents are much more likely than the less well-off to report that their child's school provides online classes and access to online videoconferencing with teachers. 64% of secondary pupils in state schools from the richest households are being offered active help from schools, such as online teaching, compared with 47% from the poorest fifth of families. 82% of secondary school pupils attending private school are offered active help, with 79% being provided with online classes (IFS, 16th May)
- Better-off students have access to more resources for home learning. More than half (58%) of children from the least well-off families don't have access to private study space (IFS, 16th May)
- Pupils with SEND and those from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities are likely to face additional barriers to online learning (EHRC 19th May)
- Children who are eligible for free school meals appear to be additionally disadvantaged during lockdown, with 15% receiving four or more pieces of offline schoolwork compared to 21% of children who are not eligible for support. This difference is reflected in the proportions spending more than four hours on schoolwork: 11% for those on free school meals, 19% among those not eligible. The disadvantage is compounded by digital exclusion, with one in five children on free school meals having no access to a computer at home (UCL IoE, 16th June)
- Inequalities in access to educational resources and time spent learning are likely to disproportionately affect those pupils who tend to attain at a lower rate. In Haringey, this means Black and mixed race boys (Department for Education, August 2019)
- Lack of motivation, lack of guidance and support, and limited parent or carer time to support have been the most common reasons for children to be struggling with education (ONS, 17th July)

Pupils who were due to sit exams in 2020 have been assigned grades based on previous performance and teacher assessment. The grade allocation process caused significant amounts of stress and upset for many pupils, particularly those who received A-level grades. Some students missed out on university places because their algorithm-determined grades were lower than the grades they were predicted to attain by their teachers. Concerns have been raised that patterns of conscious or unconscious bias may have unfairly affected BAME children and those with SEND (EHRC 19th May)

Education is a social determinant of health. As Covid-19 appears to have disrupted disadvantaged pupils' learning to a greater extent, it will widen health inequalities in the future.

Education: Logic Model



Domestic Abuse

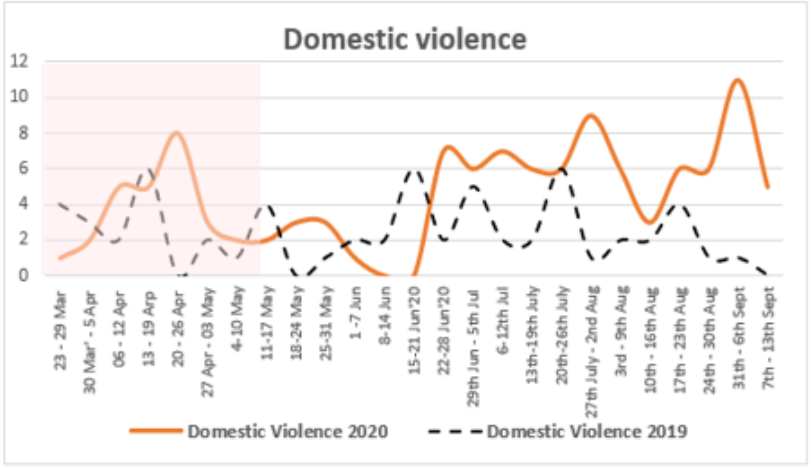
Violence against Women and Girls

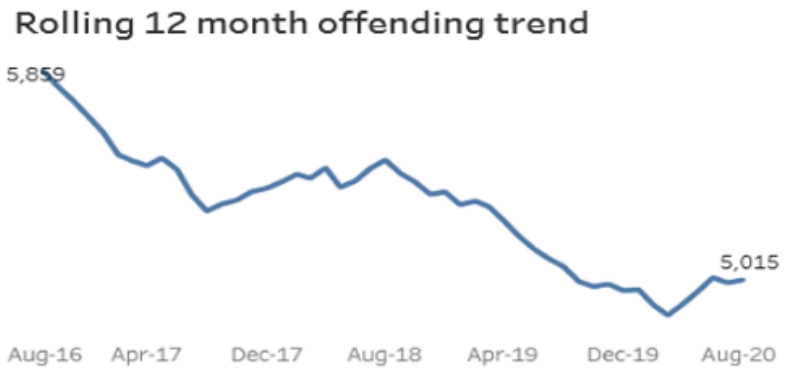
The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been detrimental to victims of VAWG, especially those who experience domestic abuse and coercive and controlling behaviours. Whilst services have still operated remotely, being in lockdown with perpetrators has meant limited or no access to any services. This has been a particular issue amongst those victims who have limited access to technology, victims who don't speak English, BAME groups, women with no recourse to public funds and those facing intersectional barriers. The domestic abuse refuges nationally have been fully occupied and finding a safe place to stay has been a concern for some victims. Staff within the VAWG service at LB Haringey have worked alongside providers and local communities to scope out plans to tackle these issues both now and in response to any expected surge in cases.

Data suggests that there was an increase in domestic abuse during the lockdown period. The Metropolitan Police have said charges and cautions for DVA were up 24% for the period 9th March to 24th April compared with the same period last year (The Guardian, 24th April). IDVA referrals have increased in Haringey from 20 in April 2019 to 32 in April 2020, and MARAC referrals have increased in Haringey from 51 in April 2019 to 58 in April 2020.

This data from statutory agencies is validated by reports from VCS organisation. For example, contact with emergency advice services run by Refuge, have increased by around 66% in calls and over 950% in visits to its website since lockdown measures began (Refuge, 28th May).

The increase in domestic abuse will have affected more vulnerable groups of women disproportionately. Homeless women, disabled women, women in BME communities who face greater barriers to protection and justice, migrant women, trafficked women and women in prostitution are all already disproportionately targeted for sexual violence by abusers who calculate that these women have less protection and are less likely to be believed if they report (EVAW Coalition, 19th May; EHRC 19th May). In addition, migrant survivors, especially those with insecure immigration status and NRPF face particular challenges to accessing support that will be exacerbated during the coronavirus crisis (EHRC 19th May)





Child Mistreatment

There is evidence that child mistreatment might have increased during the pandemic. Calls to the NSPCC helpline have increased by almost 20%, and calls to counselling provider Childline have increased five-fold. Some increase could be anticipated, given vulnerable children are now spending more time with their parents, and parents are responsible for a substantial proportion of child maltreatment. The risk may be greater still as parents are under additional stress, and those parents with their own issues may now not be receiving the specialist psychological or social support they need. Additionally, children will almost inevitably be spending more time on the internet, which may increase their risk of experiencing online bullying and sexual exploitation (The Conversation, 26th May)

Children's Safeguarding and Support were operating at excess capacity during lockdown, handling 50+ more cases than usual at any given time. The number of child protection plans in Haringey increased from 161 in March to 311 in September 2020. These figures indicate increased need to safeguard children caused by lockdown.

Vulnerable Adults

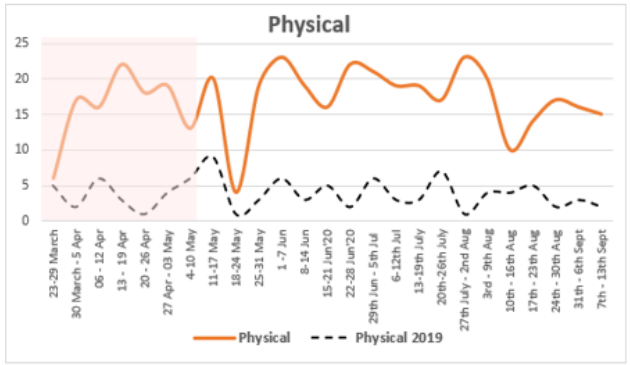
Safeguarding concerns during lockdown were 27% higher than the same period last year

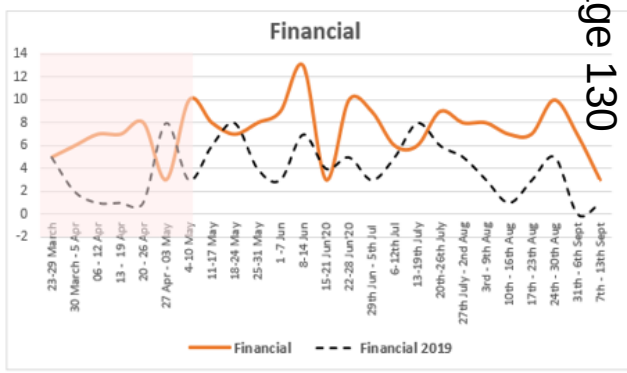
Emotional and psychological abuse accounts for 31% of all abuse followed by physical abuse (24%), neglect (17%), and financial abuse (10%).

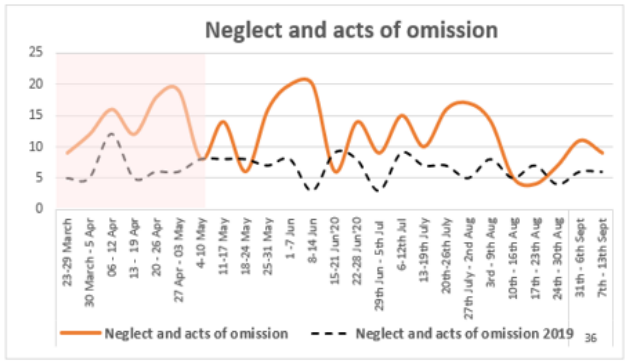
Levels of reporting of all abuse types were higher than the equivalent 2019 figures

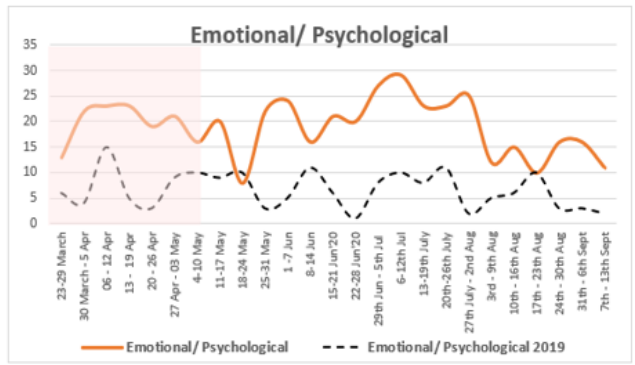
82% of victims experienced abuse in their own home, 18% in supported living (including sheltered, extra care housing)

70% of victims were people from white ethnic backgrounds and 19% were from Black ethnic backgrounds









Relationships and Family Life

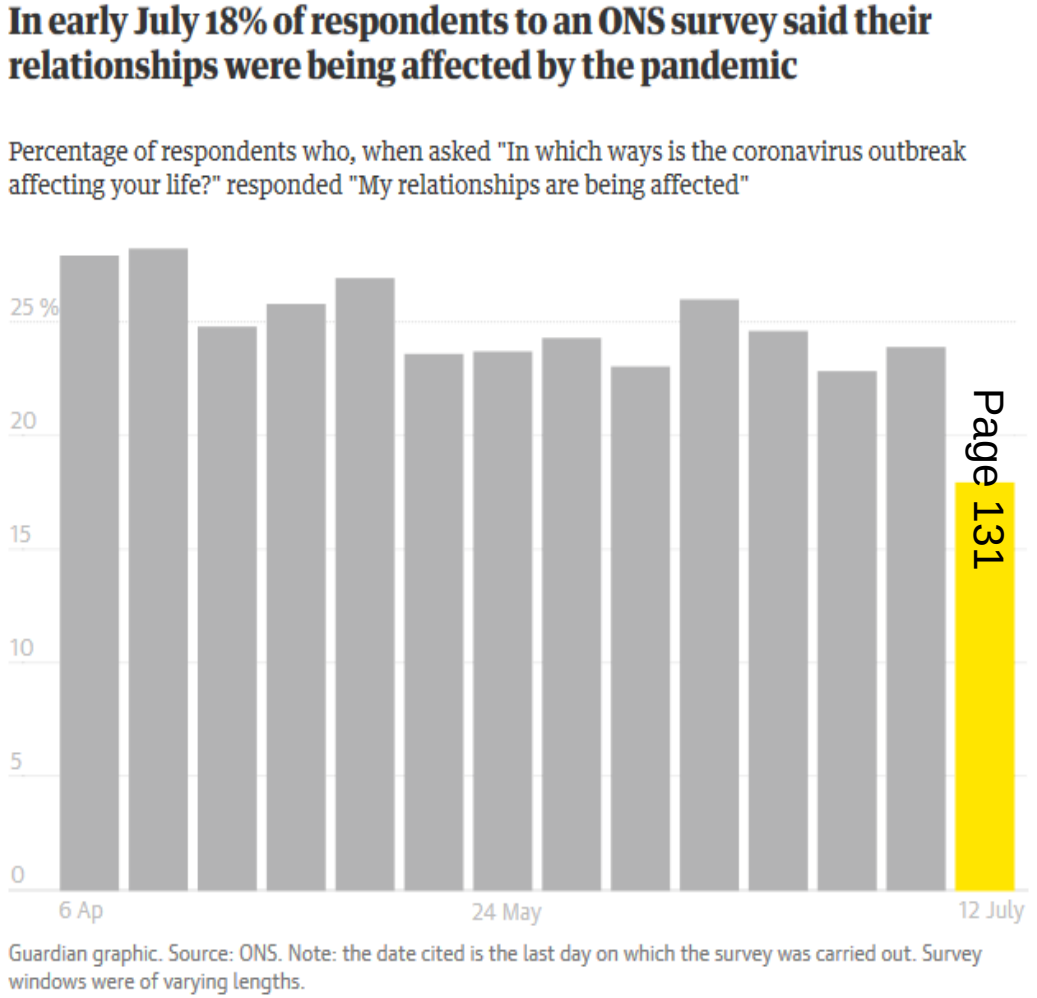
The Covid-19 pandemic has been documented to have caused strain on family relationships. Survey data suggests that 43% of Londoners have experienced strained relationships (ONS, 26th May). It is likely that any rise in unemployment will strain relationships further (The Conversation, May 21st).

However, this is not applicable across all families, as around a quarter of parents have reported improved relationships with their children (The Guardian, 5th July). More research is required that looks into which relationships are more likely to have been negatively affected by the lockdown and why. Research from France suggests a funnelling effect, whereby some contacts were prioritised and strengthened through care, support and increased communication, while other connections have fizzled out or been damaged, but it is not known how applicable this is in the UK (The Conversation, 3rd July)

Overall, it is likely that the Covid-19 pandemic has heightened the importance of family relationships. Survey data suggests that 80% of Londoners believe that "staying in touch with family and friends remotely" was helping them to cope whilst staying at home (ONS, 26th May). Women are more likely to report that remote contact with friends and family is helping them to cope whilst staying at home (85% to 74%). Moreover, 9.7% of Londoners care for someone who is sick, disabled, or over 70 years of age, demonstrating the importance of familial caring roles (ONS, 26th May).

Particular issues have been documented within households where some members are LGBT+. The Albert Kennedy Trust has advised young LGBT+ people to 'pause' coming out due to the risks associated with strained family relationships during the lockdown (Sky News, 9th April), and the LGBT Foundation has reported that LGBT parents are suffering homophobic and transphobic abuse from their own children during the lockdown, while young LGBT people are being thrown out by parents who discover their child's sexuality or gender identity (Buzzfeed News, 2nd May).

Positive relationships with family members is a social determinant of health. To the extent that Covid-19 has led to a deterioration in these relationships it can be expected to lead to wider health inequalities in the future.



Parenting

During the first weeks of lockdown (28 March to 26 April 2020), in households with children aged under 18 years, women were carrying out on average two-thirds more of the childcare duties per day than men. Women were delivering an average of 3 hours and 18 minutes of childcare, which includes time spent supervising children, while men contributed 2 hours.

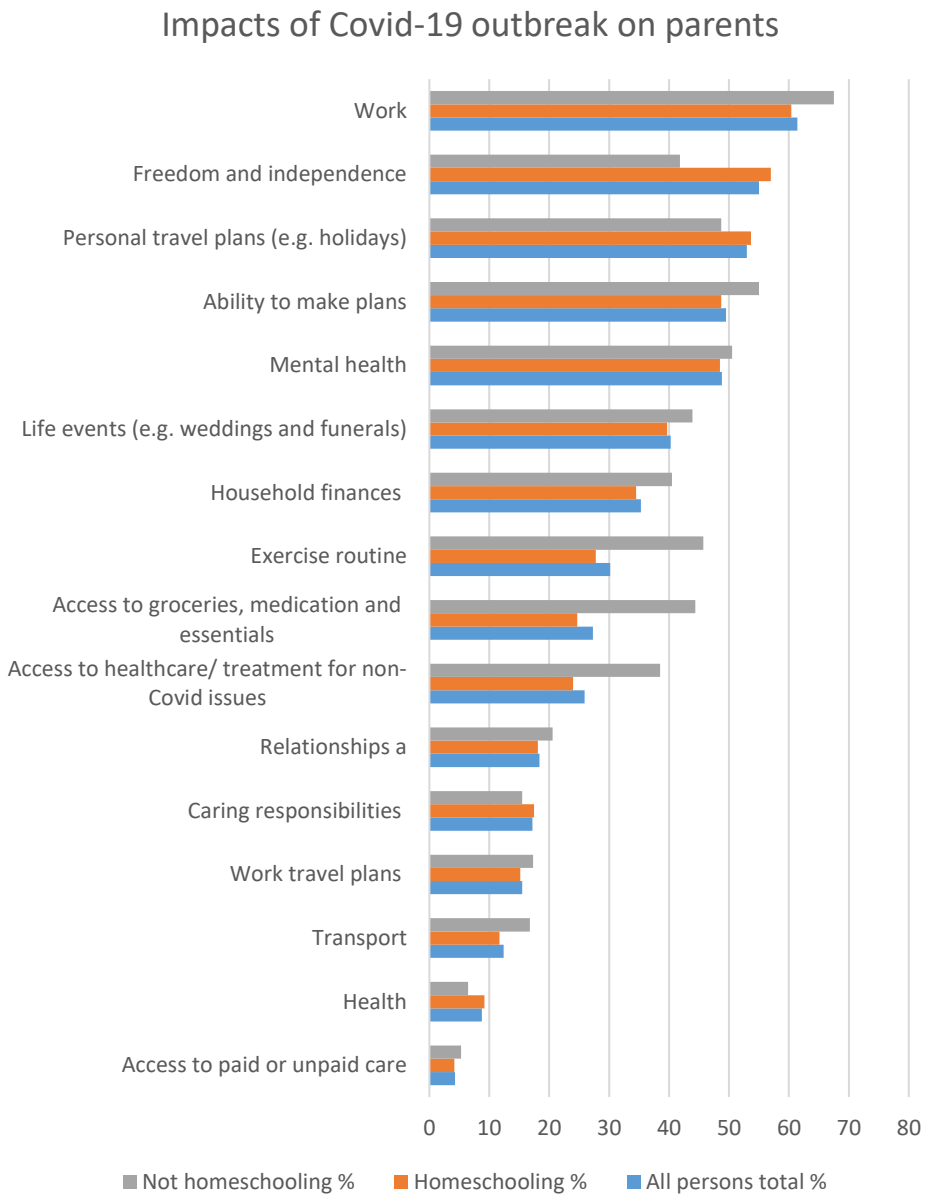
This gender difference in total provision of childcare was mostly driven by the extra time women spent in carrying out non-developmental childcare such as washing, feeding and dressing children and supervision of children. For those with a child aged under 18 years in the household, the time women spent on non-developmental childcare eclipsed that of men by 77%. Women carried out 53 minutes of non-developmental childcare per day whereas men contributed 30 minutes. The time men and women spent with their children on developmental childcare (such as reading to children) was more balanced.

The amount of childcare provided, and the extent to which women or men provided it, depended greatly on the age of the child. Generally, women supplied a larger part of the childcare time in households with younger children. (ONS, 22nd July)

Analysis of time use data has shown that many parents who were working changed their routines to accommodate their new childcare commitments (ONS, 22nd July)

During the lockdown, parents were nearly twice as likely to be furloughed (13.6%) as those without children (7.2%). For working parents with school-aged children that said their work had been affected by the coronavirus, 20% said this disruption was at least in part because of having to work around childcare responsibilities. (ONS, 22nd July)

Positive relationships with family members is a social determinant of health. To the extent that Covid-19 has led to a deterioration in these relationships it can be expected to lead to wider health inequalities in the future.



Care

Some people have reported that their caring responsibilities have been affected by COVID-19, with the majority spending more time caring for others. Carers UK estimate that there has been a 50% increase across the UK during the pandemic in the number of people who have become unpaid carers for sick, older, or disabled relatives. In Haringey this would mean an increase from 20,840 unpaid carers to 31,260. Approximately 600 of these will be under 18 (Carers UK, 8th June).

Since the beginning of the pandemic, 48% of the UK population said they provided support to someone outside of the household. Although not directly comparable, 11% of people reported caring for a non-resident, before the pandemic. (ONS, 9th July). One third (33%) of existing carers are giving more help during the pandemic than they had provided previously. Almost one third (32%) are also giving help to someone who they did not help previously (ONS, 9th July).

In some cases, carers have reported being unable to see someone they usually would provide support for or having to organise alternate care where paid care has been reduced. Over 80% of people said that they had avoided physical contact with older and vulnerable people due to COVID-19 and some have had to avoid physical contact with those they have care responsibilities for (ONS, 9th July).

The social distancing measures introduced to reduce COVID-19 transmission, whilst essential, may have adversely affected the well-being of care receivers and providers. A common concern throughout the pandemic was that people's access to paid or unpaid care was affected while others expressed concerns regarding their household finances due to care costs increasing. Unpaid carers, who provide support to someone they live with, are most likely to mention feeling worried about the future (36%), with 32% reporting feeling stressed and 16% concerned about the effect the pandemic has had on their personal relationships (ONS, 9th April). Surveyed by Carers UK, more than 70% of the new, unpaid carers, the majority of whom are women, many already living in poverty, said the responsibility was the source of significant stress and that they were deeply concerned about how they would cope as the lockdown eased (Carers UK, 8th June)

Social Capital, Participation & Community

In Haringey, 120 additional volunteers have signed up to Reach and Connect, 88 volunteers are supporting the Food Hubs at Alexandra Palace and Tottenham Hotspur, and four volunteers have begun supporting Markfield with painting and maintenance.

Donations from the public and corporate donors to Haringey Giving have totalled over £100,000, which has enabled distribution of grants to over 20 organisations, providing support with a range of needs including food, mental health, and housing (Haringey Giving, June)

Nationally, survey data indicates that there has been an increase in community-focused activity during the lockdown period (ONS, 26th May)

- 63% of Londoners agreed that if they needed help, other local community members would support them, roughly in line with the rest of the UK
- 47% of Londoners will have checked on a neighbour who might need help at least once a week
- 76% of Londoners think people are doing more things to help others than before the coronavirus outbreak

In addition, Council Leaders and Chief Executives have reported record-high levels of community cohesion and trust. 96% of survey respondents have characterised community groups' roles in responding to Covid-19 as either significant or very significant (New Local Government Network, 26th May)

Looking to the future, a plurality of respondents to an ONS survey think that the UK will become more united than it was before the pandemic. There is a minority belief that the UK will become more equal and a more prevalent belief that the UK as a whole will become more kind. Older people are more likely than younger people to be optimistic about the extent to which the UK will be a more equal, kinder, or more united country after the pandemic (ONS, 29th May)

Relationships within communities can act to foster good health. Community activity, regardless of type, is therefore likely have an impact on future levels of health inequalities.

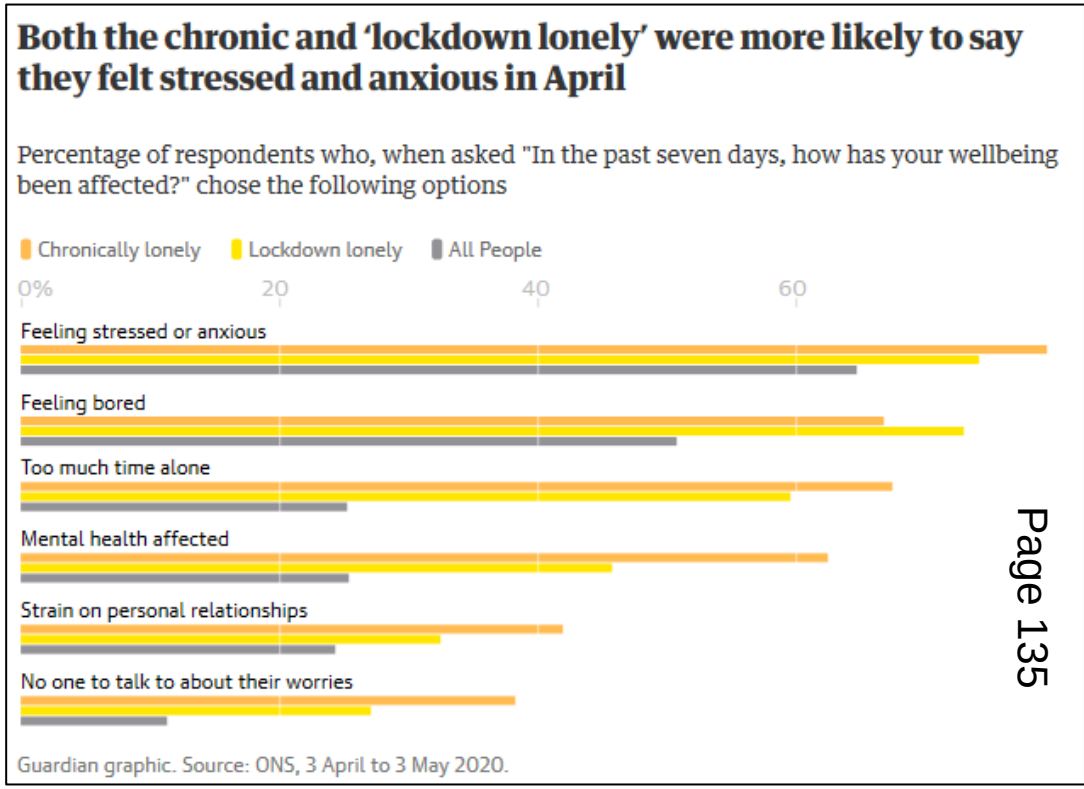
Loneliness

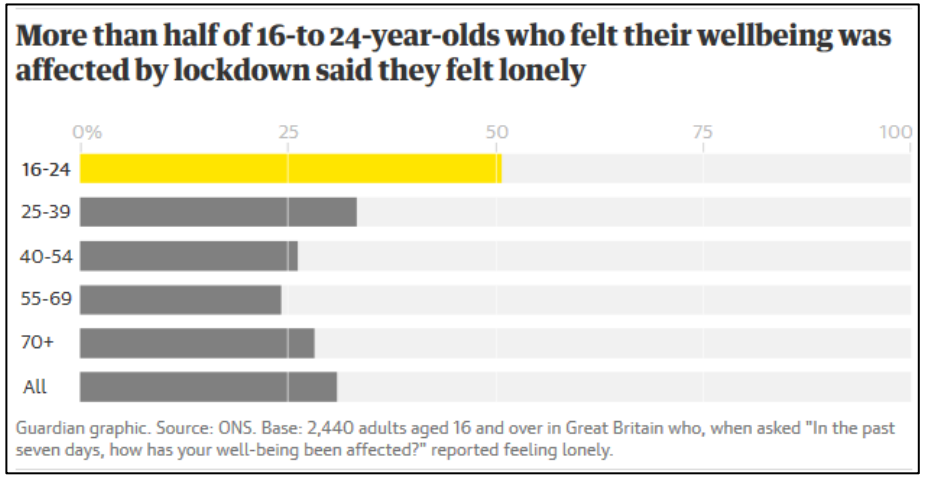
Across the UK, a survey conducted by the British Red Cross found that:

- 41% off adults have felt lonelier during the lockdown
- 28% worried that no-one would notice if something happened to them
- 37% said that they did not know their neighbours at all
- 31% said they had no-one to tun to when dealing with a problem
- 33% had not had a meaningful conversation in the last week
- 33% said they feared their feelings of loneliness would get worse
- People living in urban areas are more likely to feel lonely
- People from BAME backgrounds, parents, young people, people with long-term health problems and those on low incomes were more likely to feel lonely (British Red Cross, 19th June)

In London, single adults have been most likely to feel lonely at 75%, compared to 56% of cohabiting couples and 29% of adults with children (ONS, 26th May). A longitudinal study conducted by UCL has found that Covid-19 has induced loneliness particularly acutely among young adults, women, people with lower education or income, the economically inactive, people living alone, and people living in cities (UCL, May 20th). People with conditions that limit their independence have also been more affected by loneliness, for example 56% of those with dementia, and 80% of those who live alone with the condition have been completely isolated since the coronavirus lockdown began in March (The Guardian, 14th July).

People who report feeling lonely are more likely to also report lower personal wellbeing and more difficulty in coping during the lockdown period (ONS, 8th June). Loneliness is therefore detrimental to physical and mental health. To the extent that Covid-19 has caused more loneliness, particularly among vulnerable and marginalised groups, it can be expected to increase health inequalities.





3.3. Place

Place: Executive Summary

The following slides set out how:

- Unequal access to green space will have made experiences of government stay-at-home instructions more challenging for disadvantaged people
- Air pollution and carbon emissions are likely to have decreased to a small extent during the lockdown, but these decreases are likely to be unsustainable in the context of decreasing public transport use and increasing private car use
- Restrictions on public transport are likely to have affected residents living in Tottenham and Wood Green to a greater extent than others due to the configuration of TfL services, the higher representation in those areas of workers in essential occupations who will have continued to need to commute, and the pattern of private car ownership in Haringey
- Although local data is not available, it is very likely that levels of active travel (walking and cycling) have increased. However, these increases may fall back as private car use increases
- Recorded volumes of most crime types have fallen during the lockdown period, with the exceptions of domestic abuse. It is not yet known how sustainable these decreases will be, especially given the economic context
- The use of Stop and Search has increased during the pandemic and there are indications of disproportionate policing of Black communities

These findings indicate that the ways in which Haringey residents interact with their local areas and their experiences of those areas have been affected during the Covid-19 crisis. These will have been both positive and negative. The challenges for Haringey Council and local partners will be to ensure that the positive trends are sustained and address the inequalities we know exist in order to create environments in which all local people can live healthy lives.

A safe, clean, and green environment with a well functioning transportation system and opportunities to engage in physical activity is a social determinant of health. Such an environment can mitigate the extent to which the Covid-19 crisis leads to long-term negative impacts on local residents' health.

Google mobility data showing the change in the number of people frequenting different public settings in the UK, compared with a February base

Source: Google - COVID-19 Community Mobility Report

Lockdown measures introduced to slow the spread of Covid-19 precipitated a huge change in people's lifestyles, habits, and their experience of their local areas.

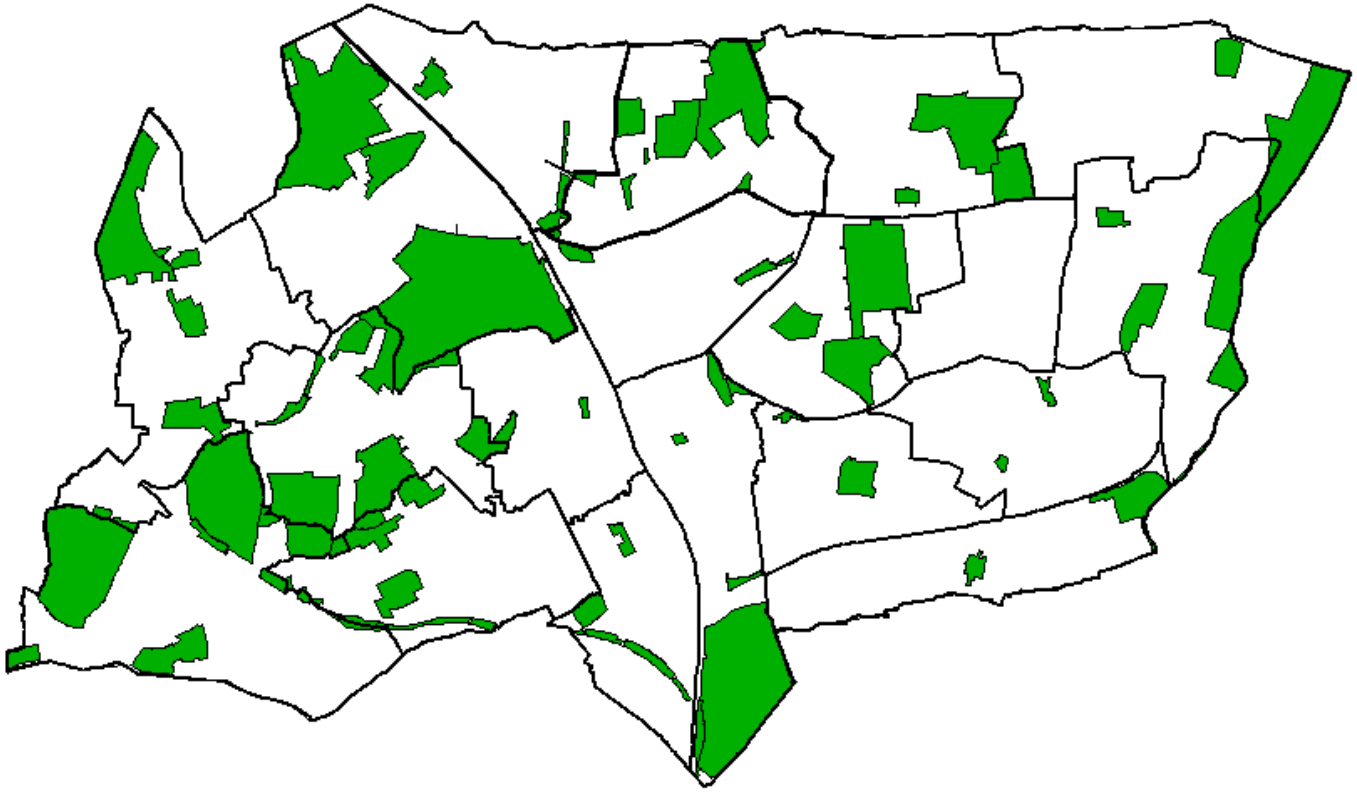
The number of people in the UK spending time at transport hubs, in workplaces and on high streets dropped precipitously in April and May but has since been on an upward trend, remaining below pre-pandemic levels, according to Google mobility data.

People are continuing to spend more time around their homes and in public parks. It is likely that Haringey residents will have been spending more time in the borough rather than commuting to jobs in Central London or leisure/recreation venues.

Green Space

ONS figures suggest that 21% of households in London have no access to a private or shared garden. In England, Black people are nearly four times as likely as White people to have no access to outdoor space at home, whether it be a private or shared garden, a patio or a balcony (37% compared with 10%). Even when we compare people of similar age, social grade and living situation (similar area, with or without children), those of Black ethnicity are 2.4 times less likely than those of White ethnicity to have a private garden. People in unskilled manual occupations, casual workers and those who are unemployed are almost three times as likely as those in managerial, administrative, professional occupations to be without a garden (20% compared with 7%) (ONS, 14th May)

The map of public green space in Haringey indicates that the residents of wards in the east of the borough such as Bruce Grove, Noel Park, Northumberland Park, and Tottenham Green are less likely to have accessible green space close to their homes that may alleviate issues associated with the requirements to only exercise once a day and socially distance while outdoors that were in place during lockdown



Public Transport

TfL services were suspended for all but essential journeys. However, following progressive easing of lockdown there has been an uplift in the number of people using TfL services. As of May 22nd, tube travel was down 92% year-on-year and bus travel in London was down 85% (The Guardian, 22nd May). Survey data suggests that there is widespread public reluctance to use public transport in the near future (BBC, 27th April).

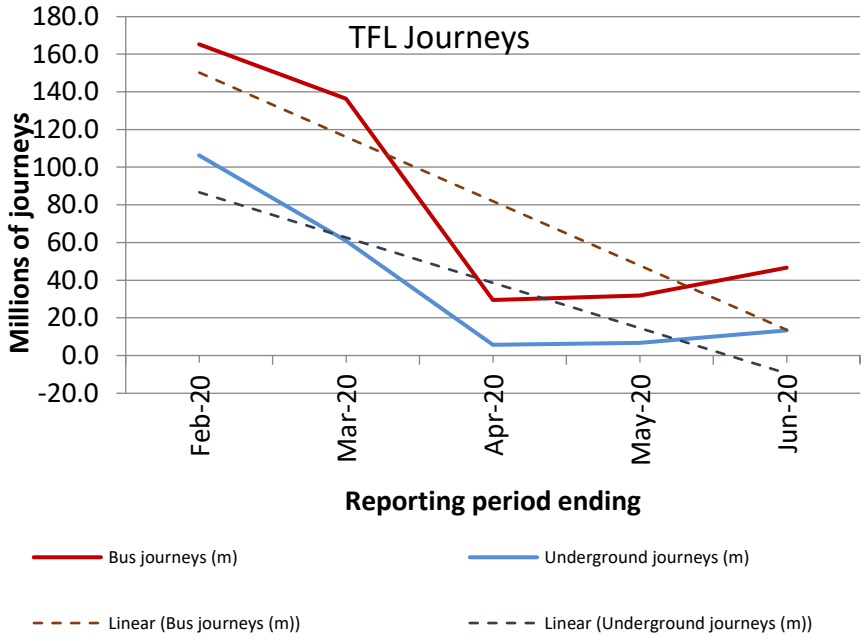
Transport for London has concluded that the tube will only be able to carry 13-15% of normal passenger numbers with social distancing. The challenge is likely to be felt most acutely by workers with the lowest household incomes. In London, 44% of workers in the poorest fifth of working households commute using public transport, while over 64% cannot work from home. In contrast, over half of workers in the richest fifth of working households commute on public transport, but only 20% cannot work from home (GLA, May)

Restrictions around public transport and the higher exposure of Covid-19 to passengers has affected certain groups more. Disabled people have experienced a lack of accurate and accessible information about operation of services and availability of passenger assistance (EHRC 19th May) and people who are continuing to go to work are more likely to travel by bus, among whom people with lower incomes, BAME communities, and women are overrepresented (The Guardian, 18th May)

Road Transport

Road traffic volumes have fallen by 60% across central London during the lockdown period (University of Reading, 19th May). However, car use has increased as lockdown restrictions have eased to the point of being only 22% lower than pre-lockdown levels nationally (The Conversation, 4th June).

20% of Londoners report using their car more, while 41% reported using their car less or not at all during the lockdown period (Centre for London, 4th June). If car use increases on pre-pandemic levels it will be reasonable to expect higher levels of air pollution and therefore worse health outcomes for residents.



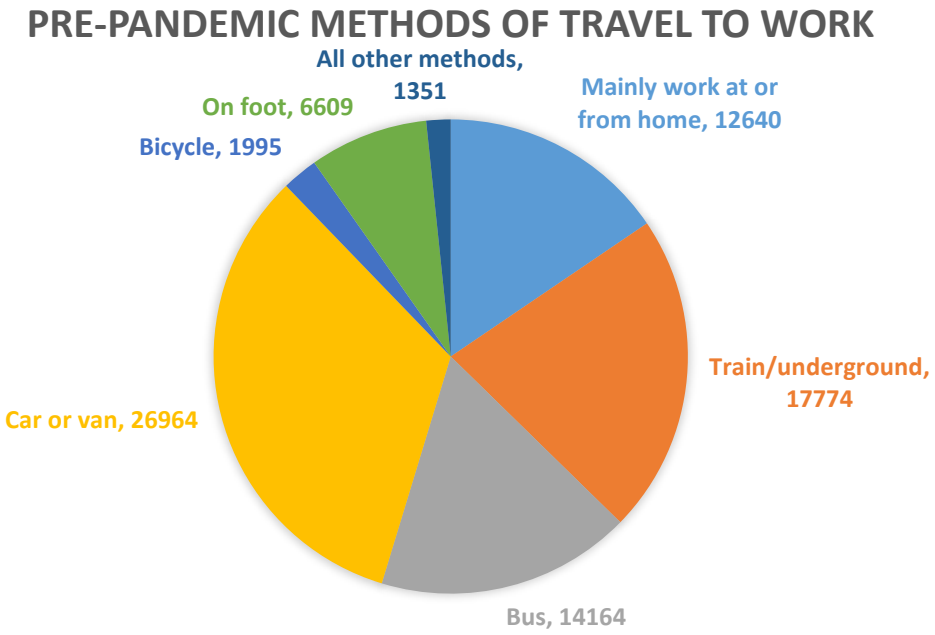
Transport

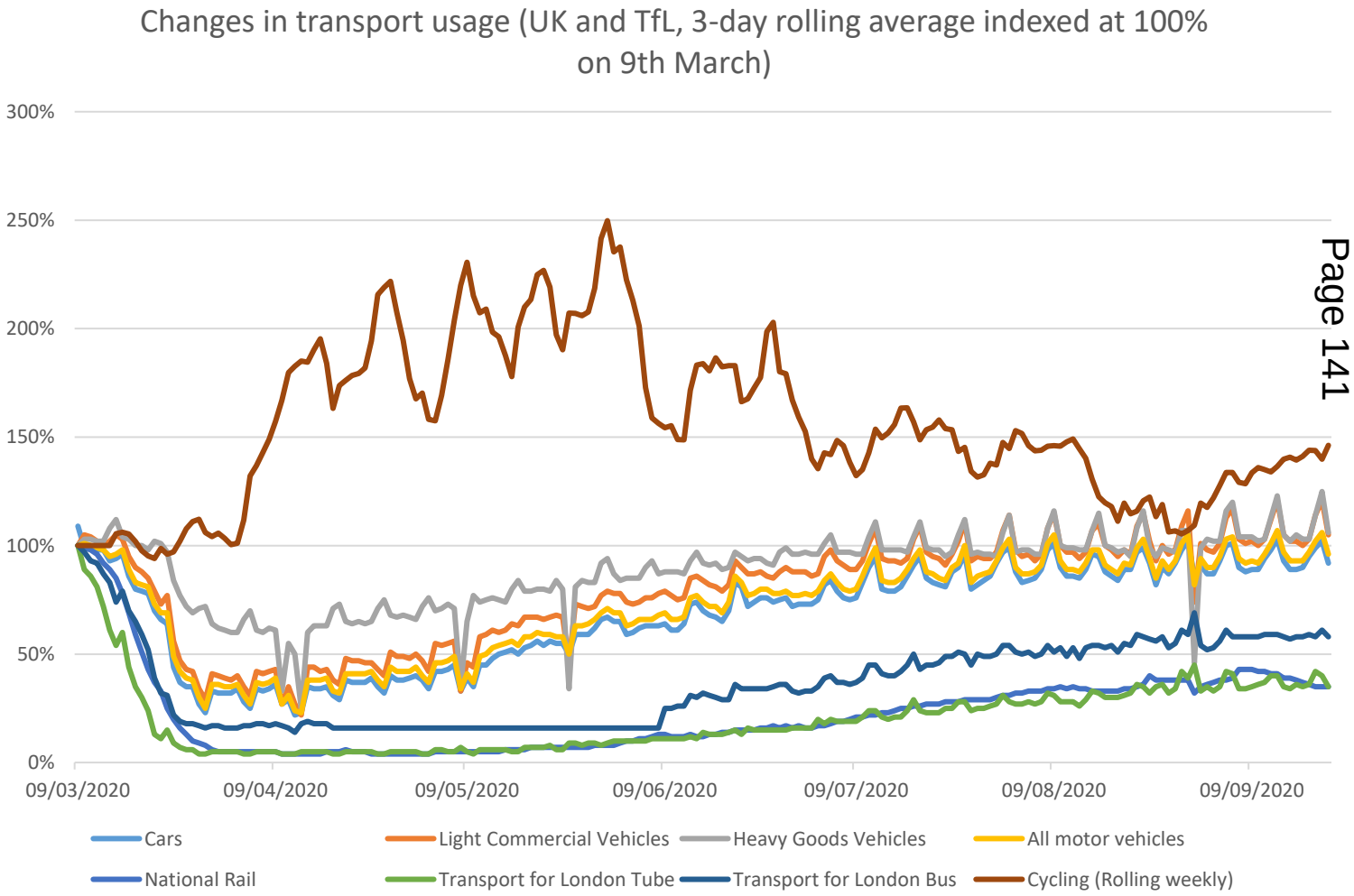
Methods of Transport

Data on methods of travel to work (ONS, 25th June) indicates that a large minority (39%) of workers living in Haringey travelled to work on public transport before the pandemic. These people are likely to have been impacted by disrupted public transport services to a greater extent than the 33% of workers who travelled by car or the 11% of workers who travelled on foot or by bike.

Levels of car use have remained at a proportionately higher level than public transport. This indicates that people with cars have been able to carry out normal day-to-day activities more than people who would have relied on public transport (DfT, 29th July).

Levels of cycling increased as use of public transport decreased, but decreased as motor vehicle use increased

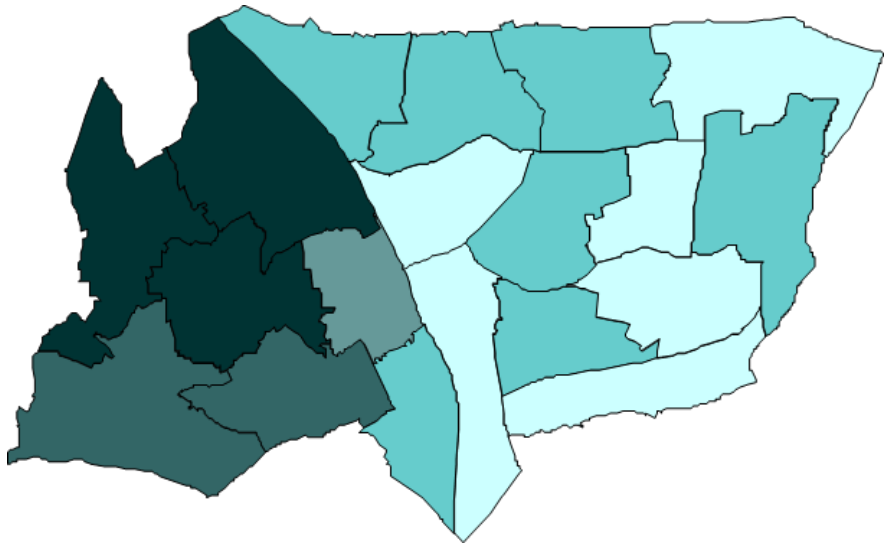




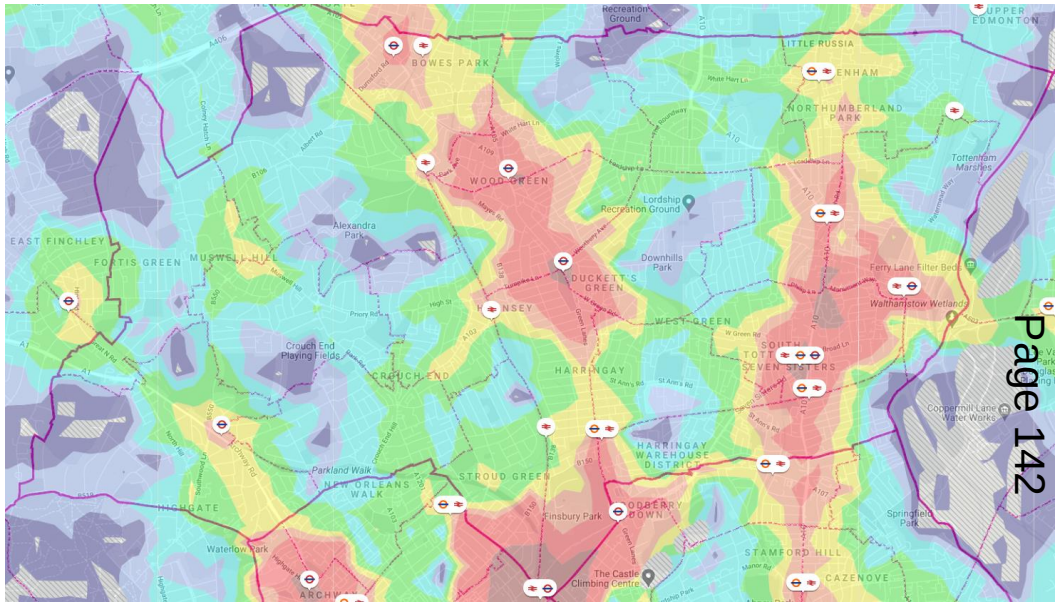
Transport

Car Ownership (% of households with one of more cars, Census 2011)

Alexandra	72.8
Bounds Green	47.8
Bruce Grove	41.4
Crouch End	60.3
Fortis Green	65.3
Harringay	38.2
Highgate	58.9
Hornsey	50.7
Muswell Hill	66.4
Noel Park	37.9
Northumberland Park	38.2
St. Ann's	42.5
Seven Sisters	40.4
Stroud Green	46.8
Tottenham Green	34.9
Tottenham Hale	43.0
West Green	43.4
White Hart Lane	49.9
Woodside	45.6

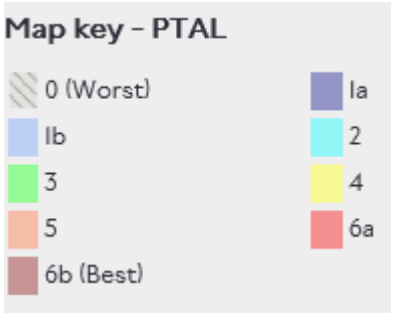


Public Transport Access Level



These maps demonstrate that car ownership tends to be lower in the Haringey wards with better levels of access to frequent public transport services, and vice versa. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, this dynamic is likely to have led to two differential impacts:

- Households who do not have access to a car because they live in areas that have had good levels of access to public transport are likely to have experienced restricted mobility. While this will have had a limited impact in the first phase of lockdown, this may have limited these households' abilities to commute, provide support to vulnerable family members, and/or form 'bubbles' from June onwards.
- Households who have access to a car are likely to have been more able to move around without the risk of exposure to the Covid-19 virus that may have otherwise been present on public transport and are likely to have had relatively uninterrupted abilities to commute and provide support to vulnerable family members



Air Quality

The requirement under the lockdown imposed by the government on 23rd March to only travel for essential purposes is likely to have had a positive effect on air quality in Haringey, associated with fewer journeys being made and therefore fewer vehicles on the roads. Air quality readings from Central London provide an indication: pollutant concentrations reduced significantly at busy roadside sites during the first four weeks of the lockdown period due to reductions in traffic flows. Overall, the mean reduction in NO2 concentrations was 21.5% across the London roads. (King's College London, 1st May). However, the level of improvement in air quality is likely to have been lower in Haringey and for a shorter time than Central London due to a higher concentration of residents as opposed to businesses and workspace.

The biggest reductions in exposure to pollutants were among children, tube users, professional drivers, and hospital staff (King's College London, 1st May). Given the nature of air pollution in Haringey, we can also expect BAME communities and households on lower incomes to have had a reduction in exposure to pollutants. This will have had a positive health impact due to the known links between air pollution and serious health conditions.

Reduced exposure to pollutants may have temporarily lowered risk of transmission of Covid-19. Initial research suggests that air pollution may act as a vehicle for viral transmission (i.e. the worse the air pollution the more Covid-19 can spread), making those communities who live in areas with higher levels of air pollution more vulnerable to Covid-19 (BBC 27th April). Lower levels of air pollution would mean lower vulnerability to Covid-19.

Air pollution also suppresses the immune system, which indicates that people living in neighbourhoods with higher levels of air pollution could be more susceptible and find it harder to recover regardless of any temporary decrease in pollutants (European Public Health Alliance, 20th April). Several studies have already suggested that poor air quality can leave people at greater risk of contracting the virus, and at greater risk of serious illness and death. A study of the US found that even a small increase in PM2.5 concentrations of 1 microgram per cubic metre is associated with an 8% increase in the COVID-19 death rate (The Conversation, 13th July). In Haringey, this means that residents living near major roads such as Wood Green High Road, Green Lanes, Seven Sisters Road, and Tottenham High Road, as well as wards in the centre and east of the borough, could be more susceptible to Covid-19 as a result of long-term exposure to air pollution.

Climate Change

Some early data suggests that carbon emissions in London reduced during the lockdown period due to lower volumes of car traffic and lower levels of emissions associated with businesses and workspace. While this may be positive in environmental terms, it is unlikely to be sustainable in the short-term as businesses re-open and car traffic increases (University of Reading, 19th May)

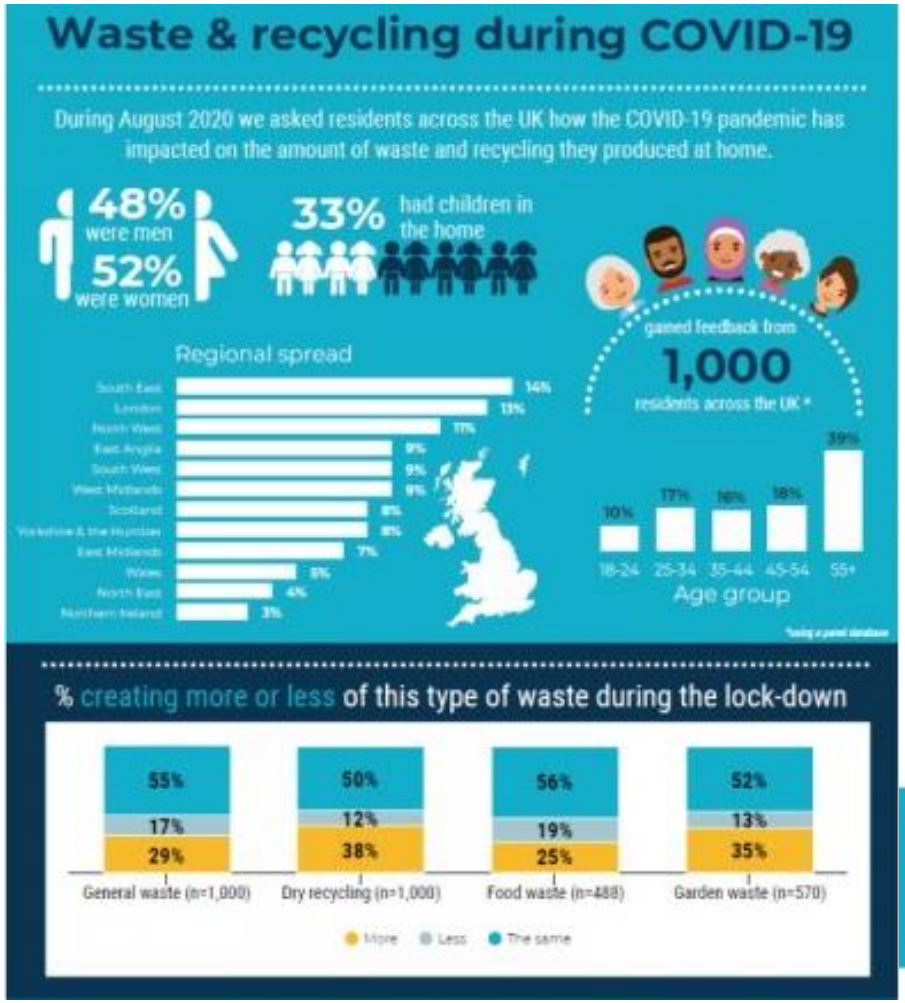
There are also indications that the Covid-19 pandemic has shifted attitudes towards climate change. 23% of UK adults are reported to feel more concerned about climate change as a result of the pandemic and there is majority (90%) support for embedding changes that have had a positive environmental impact (ONS, 29th May)

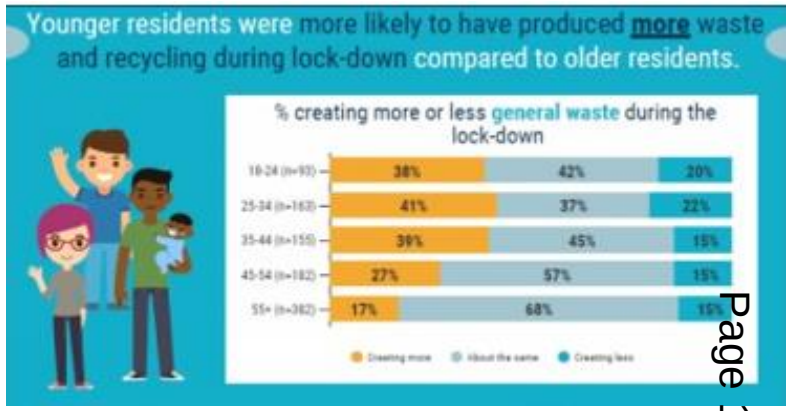
Waste

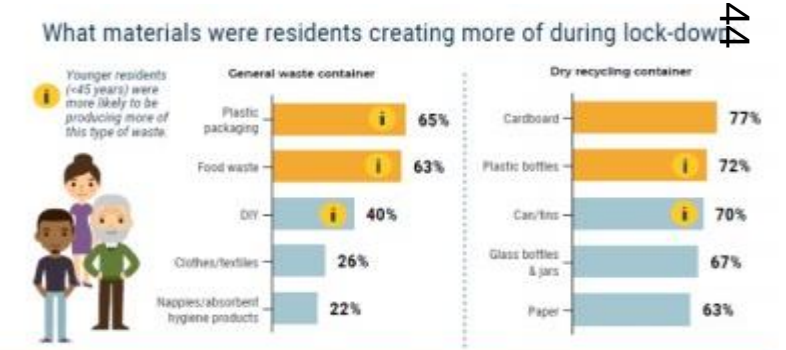
M·E·L Research Insights asked 1,000 people across the UK about how lockdown impacted them on the amount and types of waste and recycling they produced during the period of April, May and June 2020, compared to what they usually produce at home before lockdown.

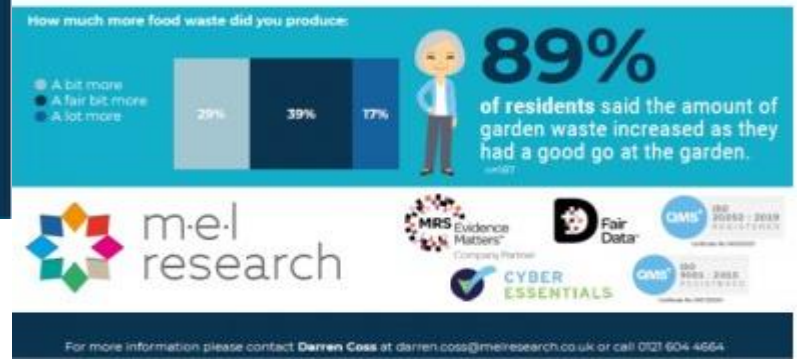
The survey was representative of the UK by region, age and gender and asked questions on overall waste and recycling streams as well individual materials, and highlighted the following results:

- 30% of residents claimed that their general waste increased, and 40% say their recycling waste increased during lockdown
- Due to more young people being at home and not at school, the amount of plastic bottles and food waste rose by 38%
- Thanks to an upsurge in the undertaking of DIY projects, residents indicated that their DIY waste increased by at least 40%
- With charity shops and re-use avenues temporarily unavailable, ‘clear-outs’ contributed to a huge increase in textile waste
- Cardboard waste increased due to a rise in online purchasing
- 89% of residents said their garden waste increased









Physical Activity

Active Travel

In a survey commissioned by Centre for London, 48% of Londoners reported walking more and 20% reported cycling more during lockdown than before. However, 42% of London adults have said they find it difficult to keep socially distant from other people when on a high street, and a quarter have said the same for parks and residential streets (26% for both). 46% believe that they will walk or cycle more after the pandemic than they did before (Centre for London, 4th June)

The Mayor of London has launched a Streetspace programme of pavement widening and cycling infrastructure to encourage active travel so that people don't have to take public transport. (Transport for London). The Department for Transport has also issued guidance for local authorities to give over more road space to walking and cycling (Department for Transport, 9th May). Accordingly, Haringey Council has planned and sought funding for a number of measures to facilitate walking and cycling, which can be viewed here: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/transport-strategy/haringey-s-streetspace-plans. It remains to be seen how much these measures will affect walking and cycling in Haringey.

Sport and Physical Activity

Gyms, leisure centres, and sports facilities in parks have been closed during the Covid-19 crisis, in accordance with government guidance. This, alongside government instructions to limit outdoor exercise during the first phase of the lockdown, can be expected to have caused a decrease in levels of outdoor physical activity. This may have compromised residents' abilities to manage their physical and mental health.

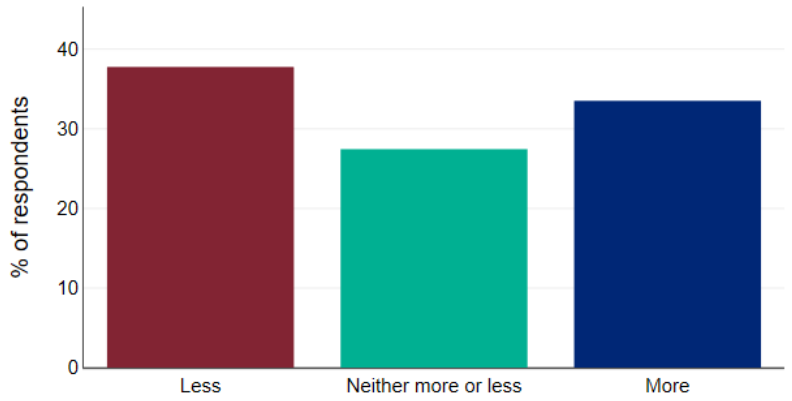
Haringey Council and Public Health England have disseminated guidance for staying active at home through its communications channels. The extent to which these resources have been used by local residents to stay physically active is not known.

Survey data suggests approximately 40% of UK residents have been less active during lockdown. Nevertheless, there are some positive trends emerging in relation to sport and physical activity:

- Survey data suggests that overall levels of physical activity have remained stable through the lockdown period, despite dipping at the beginning (Sport England)
- Sport England report that 59% of people have been walking for exercise, 13% have been cycling, and 45% have been active within their homes (Sport England, 22nd May)
- 40% of girls and young women are estimated to have increased their levels of physical activity during lockdown (The Conversation, 4th August)

However, those from disadvantaged socio-economic groups, older people, BAME groups, and women are all less likely to have been active during the Covid-19 crisis (Sport England, 22nd May). Any decrease in physical activity is likely to be detrimental for physical and mental health and therefore risk wider long-term health inequalities.

Percentage of adults doing more or less physical activity than usual in England - pooled survey wave from 03/04/2020 to 11/05/2020



Criminal Activity

Recorded volumes of most crime types have fallen during the lockdown period (see following slides).

Demand for illicit drugs has not decreased, while supply of cannabis has remained stable and imports of illicit drugs from overseas (e.g. cocaine and heroin) have been more resilient than initially anticipated (The Conversation, 22nd May). It is likely that organised criminal gangs will have altered their operating models during the pandemic to accommodate this picture and to comply with social distancing guidelines, thereby avoiding law enforcement attention. This adaptation may have included more localised drug dealing in lieu of county lines, supply of counterfeit goods, and provision of essential goods to vulnerable people that may lead to future exploitation (The Conversation, 15th May).

There have been reports of racist incidents and racially-aggravated offences targeting people perceived to be Chinese or East Asian, and incidents of violence and abuse against LGBT+ people in connection with the pandemic. There are also materials being circulated online falsely suggesting that Muslim communities are not following social distancing measures and various forms of antisemitism connected to the pandemic (EHRC 19th May). Locally, there has been a small increase in recorded hate crime.

Community Policing

The Metropolitan Police had issued 973 fixed penalty notices (FPNs) up to the end of May. This is the highest number among English police forces, but it indicates that proportionally fewer Londoners were fined than nationally (NPCC). Between 27 March and 14 May, 26% (253) of fixed penalty notices issued in London were issued to Black people, who make up 12% of the population. Asian people, who represent 18% of Londoners, were given 23% of fines (220) out of a total of 973 issued. 774 arrests have been made for breaches of Covid-19 legislation. Of those arrested, 31% were black and 14% were Asian (BBC, 3rd June). BAME people were 1.6 times more likely to be fined than white people, but young black and Asian men between 18 and 34 were over-represented by around twice the rate of young white men (The Guardian, 27th July)

The number of stop and searches in Haringey increased from 1,087 in February 2020 to 1,193 in March, then 1,424 in April and 1,950 in May, indicating increased use of the tactic during the lockdown period. This fell to 1,092 in June. The majority of stops and searches related to drugs. Between February and May 2020, the rate of Black people stopped and searched in Haringey increased from 9.5 to 17.2 per 100,000 while the rate of white people being stopped and searched increased from 2.8 to 4.8 per 100,000. The rate of Black people being stopped and searched increased marginally faster than for white people, and Black people were over three times more likely to be stopped and searched than white people in May 2020 (MPS, 7th July)

Since lockdown began, overall crime levels in Haringey have remained consistently below the same period in 2019.

Most non-domestic violent crime types have reduced since March 2020, with some reductions in Haringey exceeding 50%.

As lockdown measures have eased, violent crime and robbery have begun to increase.

The key hotspots for offending have largely remained the same as prior to lockdown, with some slight shifts based on changes to usage of urban amenities. For example, hotspots shifted away from schools and transport hubs toward retail areas during the period in which schools were closed and public transport was discouraged. This reversed at the beginning of September as schools re-opened.

3.4. Economy

Economy: Executive Summary

The following slides set out how:

- Unemployment in Haringey has increased dramatically. This partially accounts for a 138% increase in Haringey residents claiming Universal Credit. These figures are despite high levels of take-up of the Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) locally, with over 50,000 jobs being furloughed
- A third of all jobs in Haringey are estimated to be at risk
- The nature of Haringey's economy - with a high number of SMEs and large hospitality, arts, and retail sectors - means that it is very exposed to the negative economic shock associated with Covid-19
- Average household incomes will have reduced across Haringey. However, this will not have been felt equally. Drawing on data on unemployment, Universal Credit, the CJRS, and households affected by the benefit cap, it is clear that young adults, BAME communities, people with disabilities, and people who were already on lower incomes will experience more severe reductions in income than average

It is clear that Haringey will have experienced a very severe economic shock during the Covid-19 crisis. This will continue to unfold for the foreseeable future. This economic shock will increase levels of poverty locally and is therefore also likely to:

- Increase long-term health inequalities
- Increase all forms of insecurity, including in relation to housing, food, and incomes
- Lead to increased levels of crime
- Put more children's life chances at risk
- Increase reliance on local public services

Good work and sufficient income are social determinant of health. To the extent that the Covid-19 crisis leads to unemployment and lower household incomes, it can be expected to have a long-term negative impact on local residents' health.

Businesses

Business closures do not appear to have yet increased as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; this is because of the time it takes for a business to close, delays in the reporting process and government support for businesses (ONS, 6th August) In June and July this year there were 7 insolvencies/dissolutions in Haringey. In the same period for 2019 there were 622, and 590 in 2018.

Impact by Sector

87% of London businesses were continuing to trade at the end of May 2020, compared to a UK average of 84%. Arts, entertainment and recreation businesses were least likely to be trading (29%), followed by accommodation and food services (34%). 8.4% of London businesses had paused trading and did not intend to re-start in June. 40% of London businesses report that their turnover has reduced by more than 20% (ONS, 18th June)

The vast majority of businesses are expected to experience a reduction in turnover as a result of Covid-19. The following industries are expected to be significantly heavily hit: Accommodation and food services, Construction, Manufacturing, Education, Arts and recreational activities, and Wholesale and retail (GLA, 11th June). However, 17% of Wholesale and retail and 10% of Transportation and storage businesses have recorded an increase in turnover (ONS, 18th June)

Industrial estate businesses have experienced a significant drop in turnover, evidenced to be up to 60-70% for larger manufacturing businesses. Impact is higher for suppliers of retail, hospitality and arts sectors. Prior to covid Haringey had one of fastest industrial growth rates in London, but this has now halted.

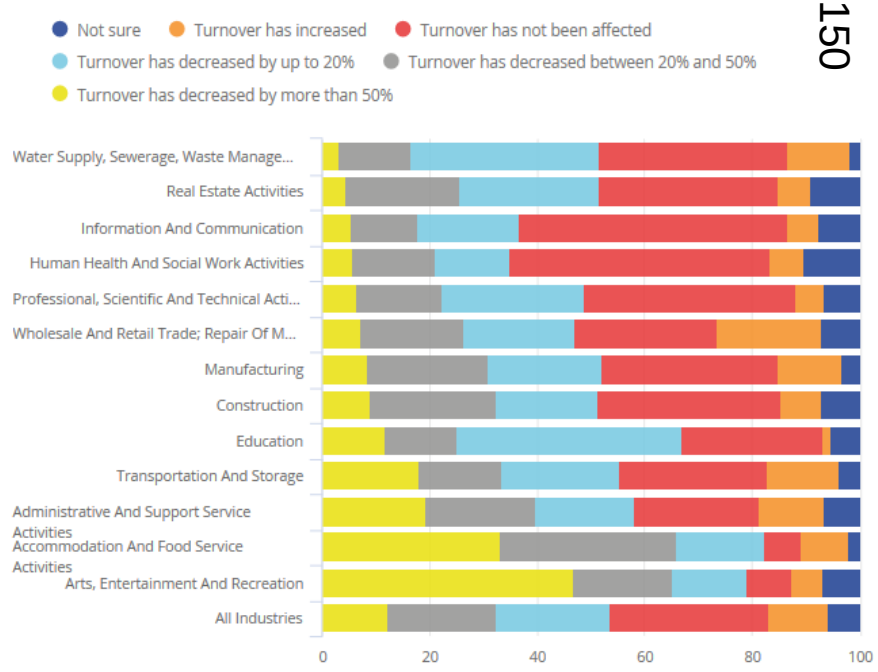
A DCMS/YouGov survey has found that 71% of creative industry businesses are 'at risk'. This figure is higher for tourism businesses (82%), performing arts businesses (81%), event and exhibition businesses (88%), and sport-based businesses (82%). Approximately two thirds of creative industry businesses estimate that they will be able to continue to trade or remain viable for a maximum of six months, compared to 40% of all businesses (DCMS, 17th June). In Haringey, 80% of local creatives have lost at least half of their income due to Covid-19, and 40% have lost 100% of their income. Only 20% are confident they will still be trading in 2021.

Impact by Size

Similar proportions of SMEs and large businesses have suffered negative impacts in terms of sales, revenue and cash flow (sometimes more so for large businesses), but what distinguishes SMEs is the degree of impact. For example, for businesses that had faced a negative impact on revenue the average fall for SMEs was 53%, and for large businesses 36% (comparing January-March 2020 with the previous quarter). 33% of SMEs have furloughed staff compared with 61% of large businesses, but where this has happened in SMEs 72% of staff have been furloughed compared with 45% for large businesses (GLA, May)

Figure 3: Of businesses that are continuing to trade, 54% reported a decrease in turnover outside of normal range while 11% reported that turnover had increased

Effect on turnover, businesses that are currently trading, broken down by industry, UK, 13 to 26 July 2020



Businesses: Impact Survey

The Haringey Business Impact Survey ran from 26 March to 24 April 2020. The purpose of the survey was to better understand the initial impact of the pandemic on businesses in the borough and inform our response to business support both in the immediate and longer term.

Respondents

- A total of 267 business owners responded to the survey.
- Most respondents were micro-businesses, with 80% of respondents having five or less employees. 57% of businesses stated that they were self-employed. Only one business with over 40 employees responded
- The highest proportion of respondents were in the retail sector (32%), followed by creatives (21%) and hospitality (20%).
- The town centres of Wood Green and Tottenham provided the highest number of responses, with high streets in the west of the borough (Crouch End / Muswell Hill / Highgate) also forming a significant proportion.
- Most respondents were leaseholders (61%) with a small proportion of freeholders (8%). The remainder were mainly made up of businesses in co-working space and licensees. 16 of the business owners (7%) were Council tenants

Key Findings

- The survey supports analysis that the local Haringey economy is highly exposed to the impact of COVID-19. Over three-quarters of respondents had closed or temporarily ceased operations, with 99% stating that they would need financial support between March and June.
- Over three quarters of businesses (79%) expected to need financial support over the summer months to remain viable, either through additional grant payments, an extension of the Job Retention Scheme and SEIS, or alternative measures. A further 8% expressed serious concerns around their survival regardless of further financial support.
- While most businesses stated that they were aware of the package of Government support measures (91%), only around three quarters of businesses expected to benefit from at least one of the supports.
- Just under half of respondents believed they were eligible for a grant scheme, with clear gaps in support evident for shared workspace occupiers, suppliers of the retail, hospitality and leisure sectors, and businesses operating from premises above the defined rateable value parameters.
- Around a tenth of suitable businesses intended to access the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan (CBIL) and the Self-Employed Income Support Scheme (SEIS), echoing wider feedback around the limitations of these schemes (e.g. for self-employed workers who have only recently started to earn an income).
- There is a clear demand for other forms of support and guidance as we move into the post-lockdown period, including adapting to social distancing measures and moving to digital platforms.

RAG	Assessment	Percentage
Green	Expect to be stable with the Government financial support currently in place	13%
Amber	Will require additional support, either through an extension of the current Government measures (e.g. an extended Job Retention Scheme and/or additional grant) or alternative measures	79%
Red	Serious impact on viability of business regardless of further financial support	8%

Businesses: Government Support

78% of surveyed London businesses reported applying for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, 13% for government-backed loans, and 10% for business grants. Of those businesses furloughed workers, 42% reported providing top-ups to furloughed workers' pay. 30% of London businesses have taken advantage of business rates holidays, 66% have deferred VAT payments, and 22% are using the HMRC Time to Pay scheme. 68% of businesses who used one or more of these initiatives reported that they helped them continue trading (ONS, 18th June) To date, 72 rent deferrals have been granted to a range of council tenants, primarily retail and hospitality businesses and suppliers to these sectors.

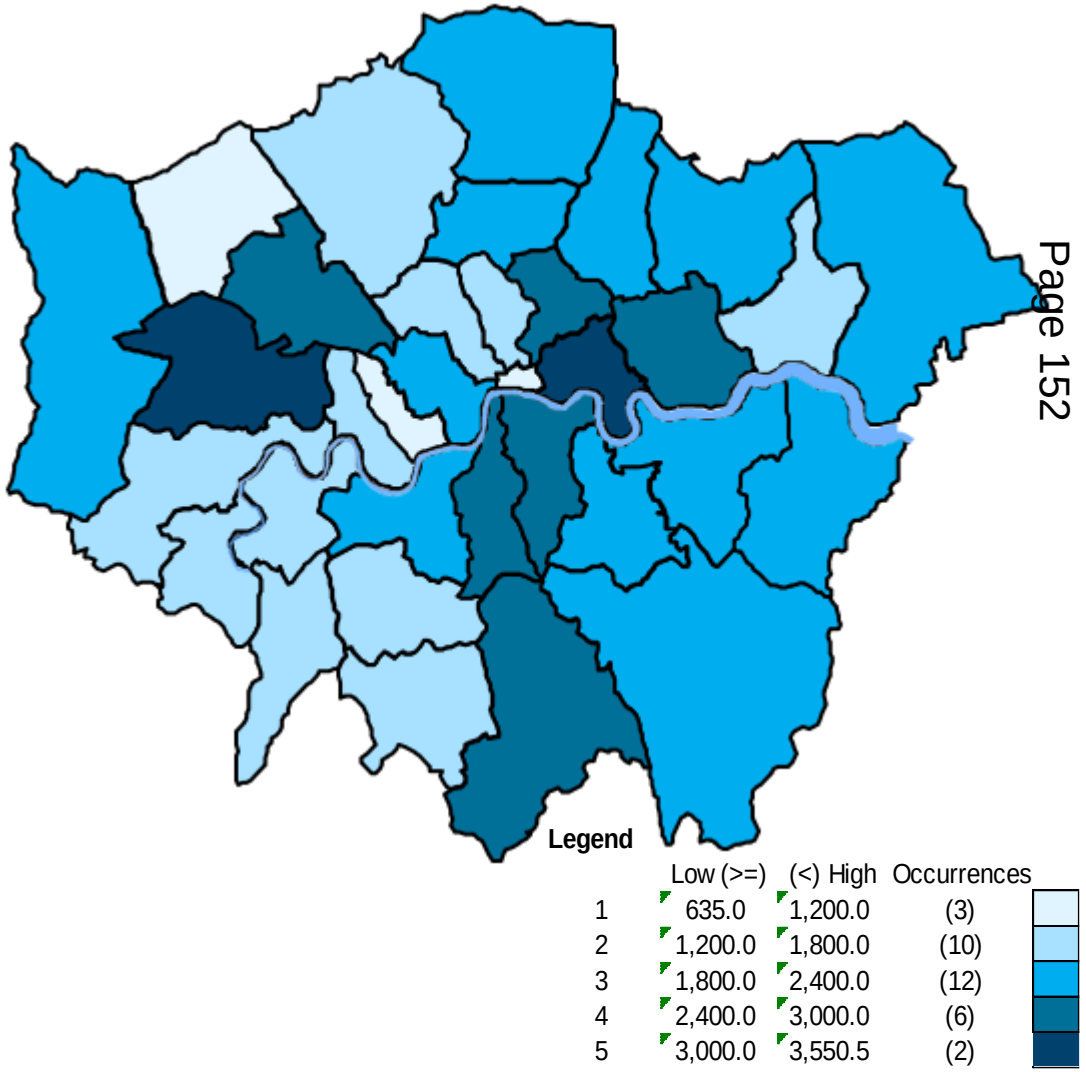
There is evidence of a disproportionate number of businesses in Haringey not benefiting sufficiently from government grant support due to the large local micro-business base, many ineligible for main two grant schemes. DGF grant payments are smaller than other schemes and will not reach all.

As of 5th July, Haringey Council had paid 2,001 small business grants of a value of £20,010,000, the 13th highest number of grants paid out by a London borough. 1,215 of these were paid out to businesses in Tottenham and 786 to businesses in Hornsey and Wood Green, meaning that Tottenham ranks 10th out of the 73 London parliamentary constituencies for the number of small business grants paid out (Gov.uk, 7th August)

The Council has paid out 1,219 retail, hospitality, and leisure business grants of a value of £27,655,000. The Council has agreed 72 rent deferrals/payment arrangements.

Arts Council England have awarded 201 grants to cultural organisations in Haringey, totalling £466,746. Haringey is in the top 5 of all London boroughs for the number of ACE grants, and the only borough of the top 5 to be mostly in zone 3.

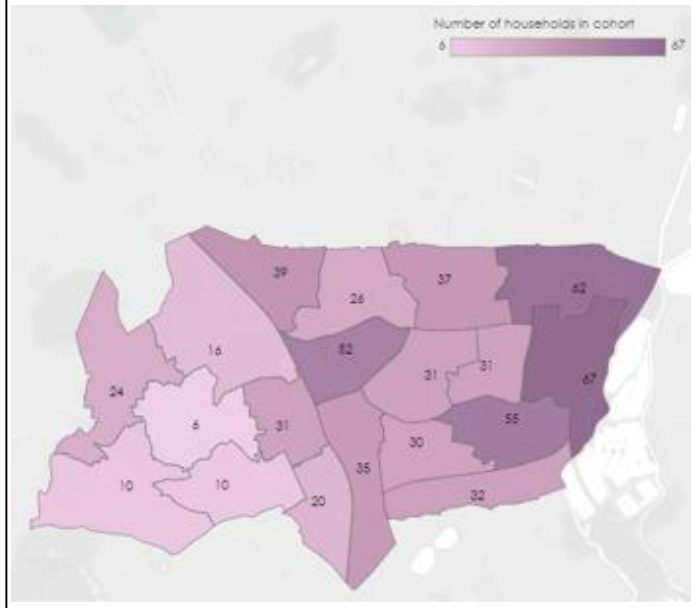
Number of Small Business Grants paid by London Boroughs as of 5th July



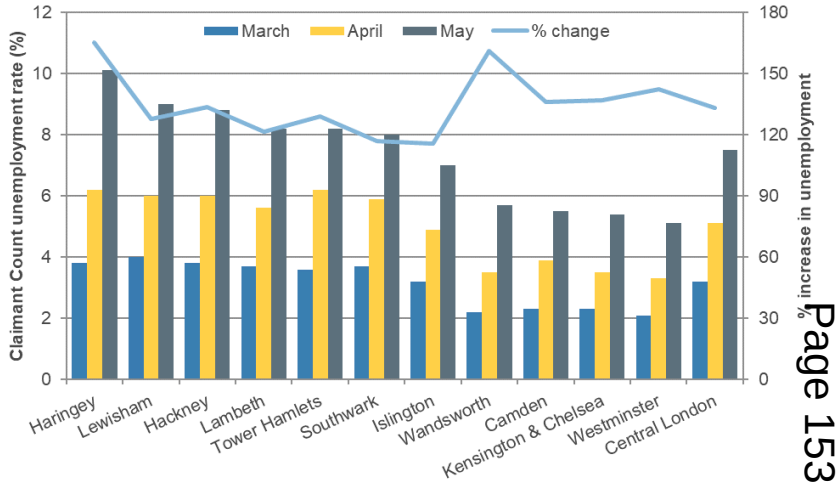
Labour Market

In terms of unemployed claimants for benefits, Haringey experienced the largest increase among the 11 Central London boroughs (members of Central London Forward). Within Central London, unemployment has risen fastest in Haringey. Haringey now has the highest rate of claimants in Central London and the sixth highest in the UK, having risen from 3.8% to 10.1%. This is demonstrated in the graph on the right-hand side of this page.

Of those who were in work in February, 6% (660 households) had lost their job by May. Tottenham Hale and Noel Park were particularly badly hit relative to the working age population of those wards. The map below shows where the households who lost their jobs are.



Research from the Institute for Fiscal Studies has shown that younger workers and women are more likely to have lost work. This accords with data showing that sectors which have been entirely shut down (such as hospitality) disproportionately employ those groups. Employment is a social determinant of health, and so periods of unemployment are likely to be detrimental to health and risk long-term health inequalities.



The Institute for Fiscal Studies has also noted the possibility of long-term scarring effects for young people entering the job market during a recession caused by the pandemic.

There is an income gradient to job losses, with the Resolution Foundation finding that close to one-third (30 per cent) of the lowest-earning fifth of employees have been furloughed or lost their job, compared to less than one-in-ten (8 per cent) of the top fifth of employee earners pre-coronavirus (Resolution Foundation, 28th April)

The number of vacancies in Haringey relative to the working age population reduced by 25% year-on-year by July (IES, July). Proportionally, the number of vacancies in the lower income brackets has fallen the most. ONS data demonstrates that vacancies have fallen across all industries (ONS, 3rd June). The Joseph Rowntree Foundation estimates that there are 72 people out of work per vacancy in Haringey (JRF, 7th August)

Labour Market: Sectors

COVID-19 has caused a sectoral crisis in the economy. Tactile services have been hardest hit. Hospitality, leisure and tourism rely on face-to-face transactions and profits depend on high frequency, low margin transactions. Public health restrictions that limit the number of covers in restaurants, for example, will mean some businesses cannot be profitable for as long as public health restrictions remain in place

Haringey's economy is highly exposed due to the high number of employees in sectors adversely affected by social distancing: arts and entertainment (7,500 people); accommodation and food (6,000); retail (9,500). As a share of employees in the borough, at-risk sectors are overrepresented in Haringey when compared to London.

- Retail (c.20% of Haringey employees vs. c.11% of London employees)
- Arts and Recreation (8% Haringey vs. 3% London)
- Creative industries: severely affected. Among employees in the creative industries in Haringey who responded to a business survey, 80% had lost at least half of their income

Sectors which have been spared the worst effects of the virus are underrepresented in Haringey as a share of employees per sector when compared to London.

- Professional, scientific, and technical (c.8% of Haringey employees vs. c.15% London)
- Information and communication (4% Haringey v. 9% London)
- Financial and insurance activities (1% Haringey v. 6% London)

In the period between February to April 2019 and February to April 2020 the largest percentage decrease in vacancies was recorded in the accommodation and food services industry (-41.5%). The next most affected sectors were construction, education, information/communication, and arts entertainment and recreation (ONS, 3rd June).

People who have been furloughed are most likely to have worked in the accommodation and food services industry (84%); arts, entertainment and recreation (74%); and construction (46%), compared to a UK average of 38%. Across all industries, 6% of employees have been furloughed and subsequently returned to work (ONS, 18th June)

Data for Haringey employment broken down by sector and ethnicity is not available. Using London-wide data , Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups are overrepresented in the two most impacted sectors, making up 45% of employees working in retail and 43% of employees working in accommodation and food services. The third most impacted sector, arts and recreation, has relatively fewer Black, Asian and minority ethnic employees than the average across all sectors.

Workers in shutdown sectors are likely to be disproportionately exposed to the economic shock of the lockdown. Typical pay for workers in shutdown sectors is less than half that of those able to work from home – £348 a week compared to £707 a week. Those in shutdown sectors are younger – their average age of 39 is four years below the average age of those who can work from home. Differences are even more pronounced at the very bottom of the age distribution: nearly two in five of every 16-24-year old who works are in these sectors and for those born after 2000 this figure is over than three-fifths (Resolution Foundation).

.

Labour Market: Sectors

Certain groups in society have been disproportionately impacted in comparison to others due to the closure of particular sectors

Young people

…under 25 are about two and a half times as likely to work in a sector that has been shut down vs. other age groups

Women

…are approximately one third more likely to work in a sector that has been shut down than men

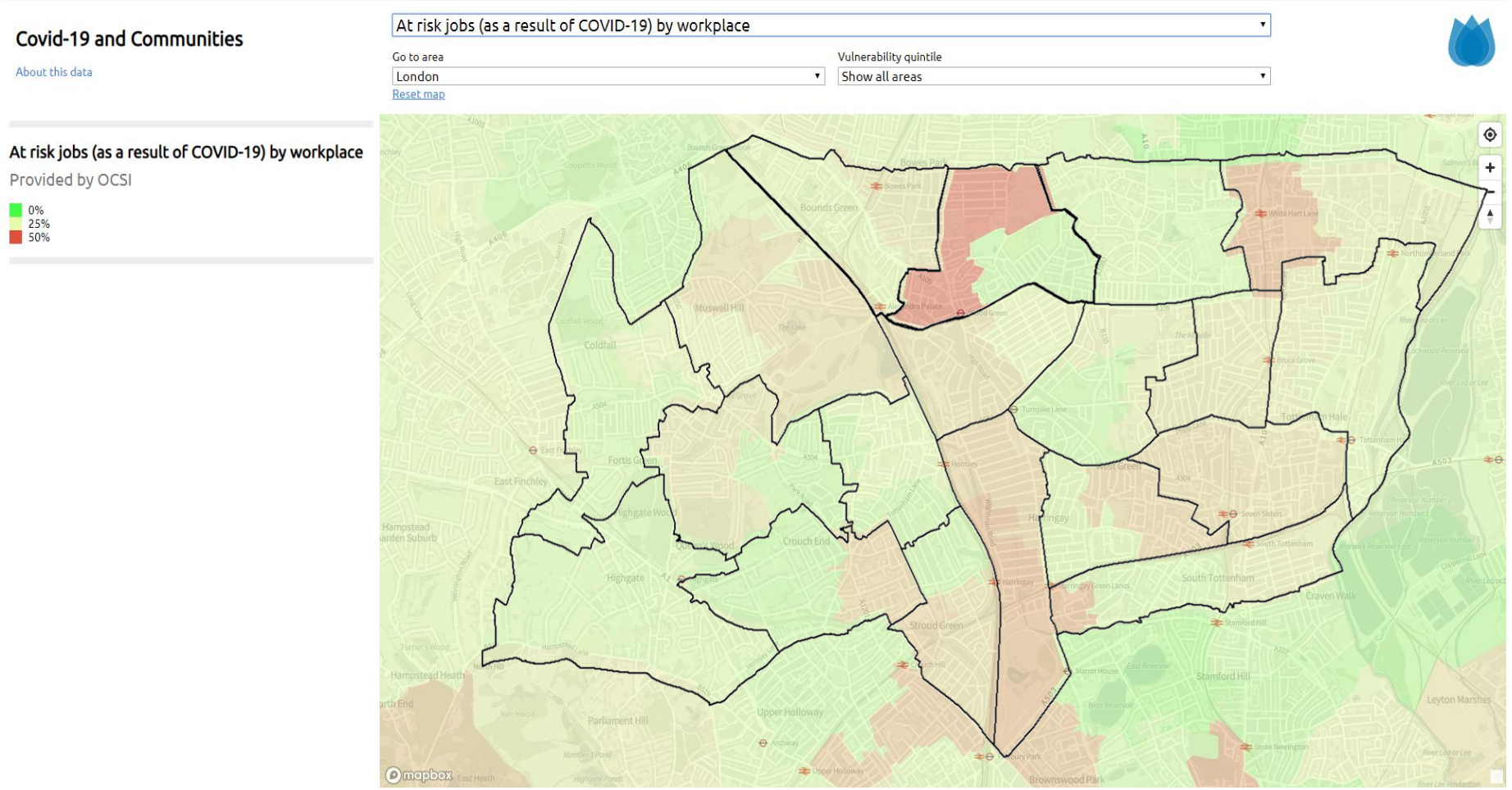
Low earners

…are seven times more likely than high earners to work in a sector that has been shut down

SMEs

Almost 2 in 10 SMEs have closed permanently or plan to do so in the next month

Jobs at Risk as a Result of COVID (by Workplace)



Analysis by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion concluded that up to 1/3 of all Jobs are at risk due to COVID-19, based on Furlough data published from the ONS at the end of April.

The map for Haringey shows the most at risk area being Wood Green North (45.3% of jobs at risk), White Hart Lane (36%), and Harringay Ladder South (35.7%).

All areas have at least 19% of jobs at risk.

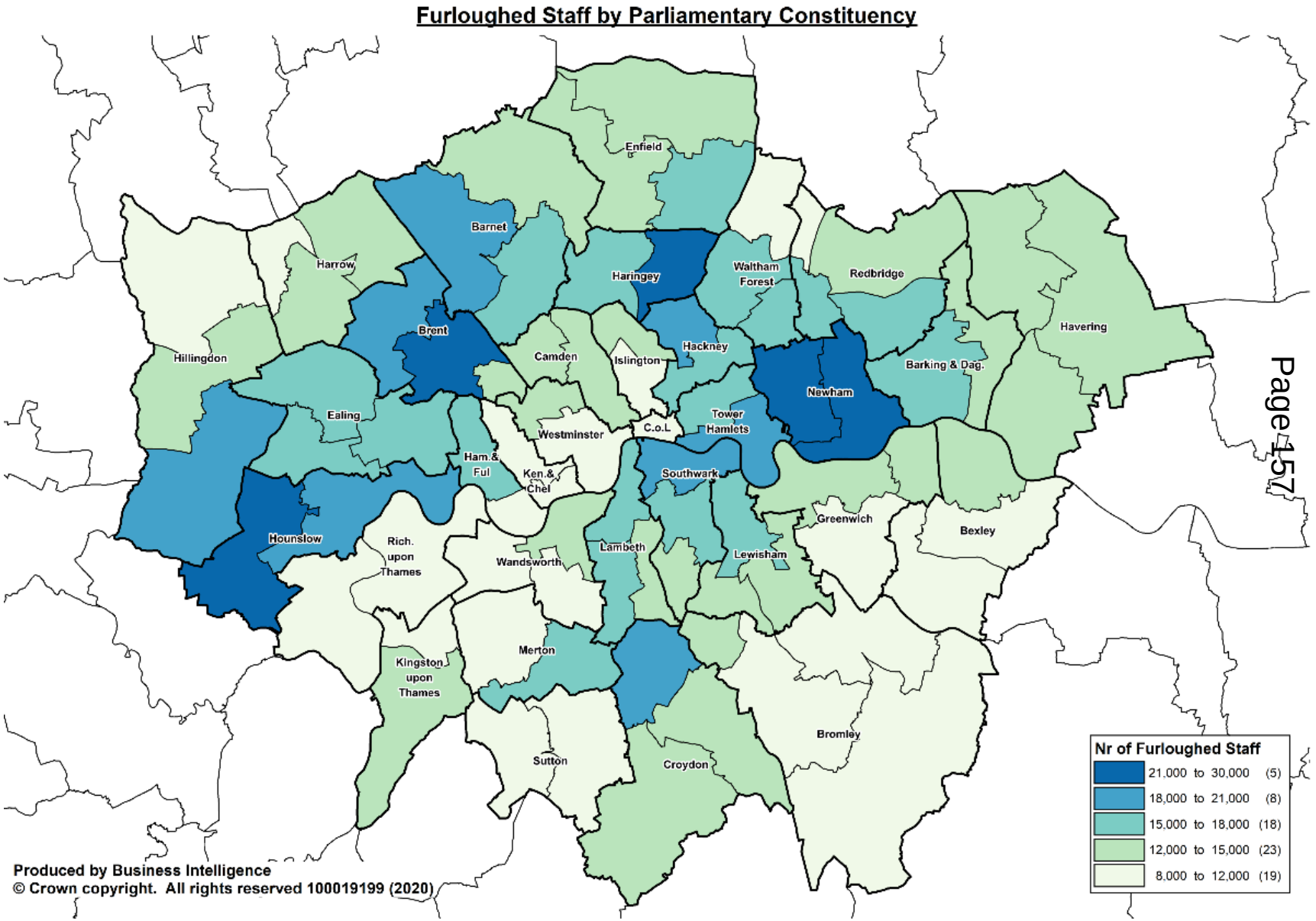
Job Retention

Furlough

By 11th August, 54,000 employees living in Haringey had been furloughed, a rate of 38% of all eligible employments. This puts Haringey 8th among London boroughs in absolute terms and 4th in percentage terms.

21,400 of furloughed employments were in Hornsey and Wood Green and 32,500 in Tottenham. The Tottenham figure is the second highest for any parliamentary constituency, and represents 42% of all jobs. Hornsey and Wood Green ranks 30th among parliamentary constituencies and has a rate of 33% of jobs (HMRC, 15th August)

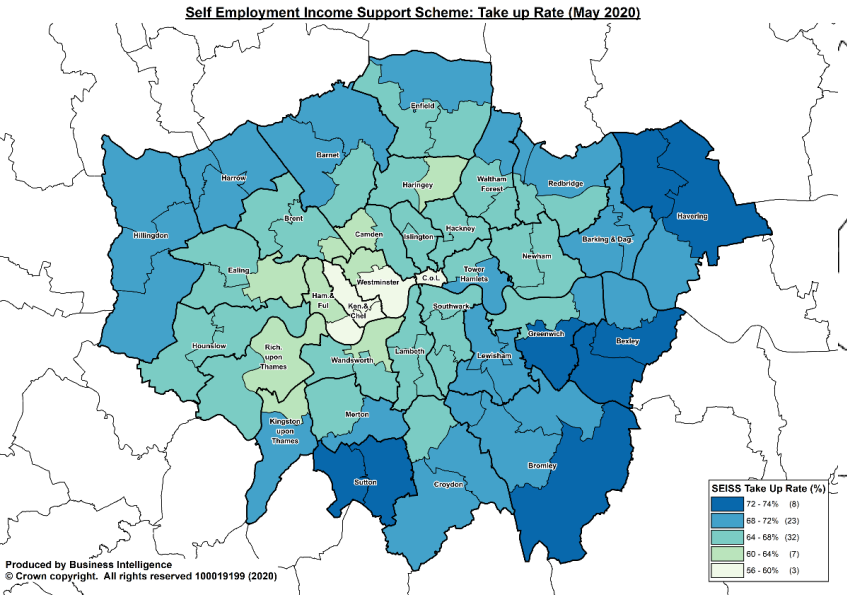
39% of businesses that had workers furloughed were providing top-ups to the CJRS payments (ONS, 7th August)

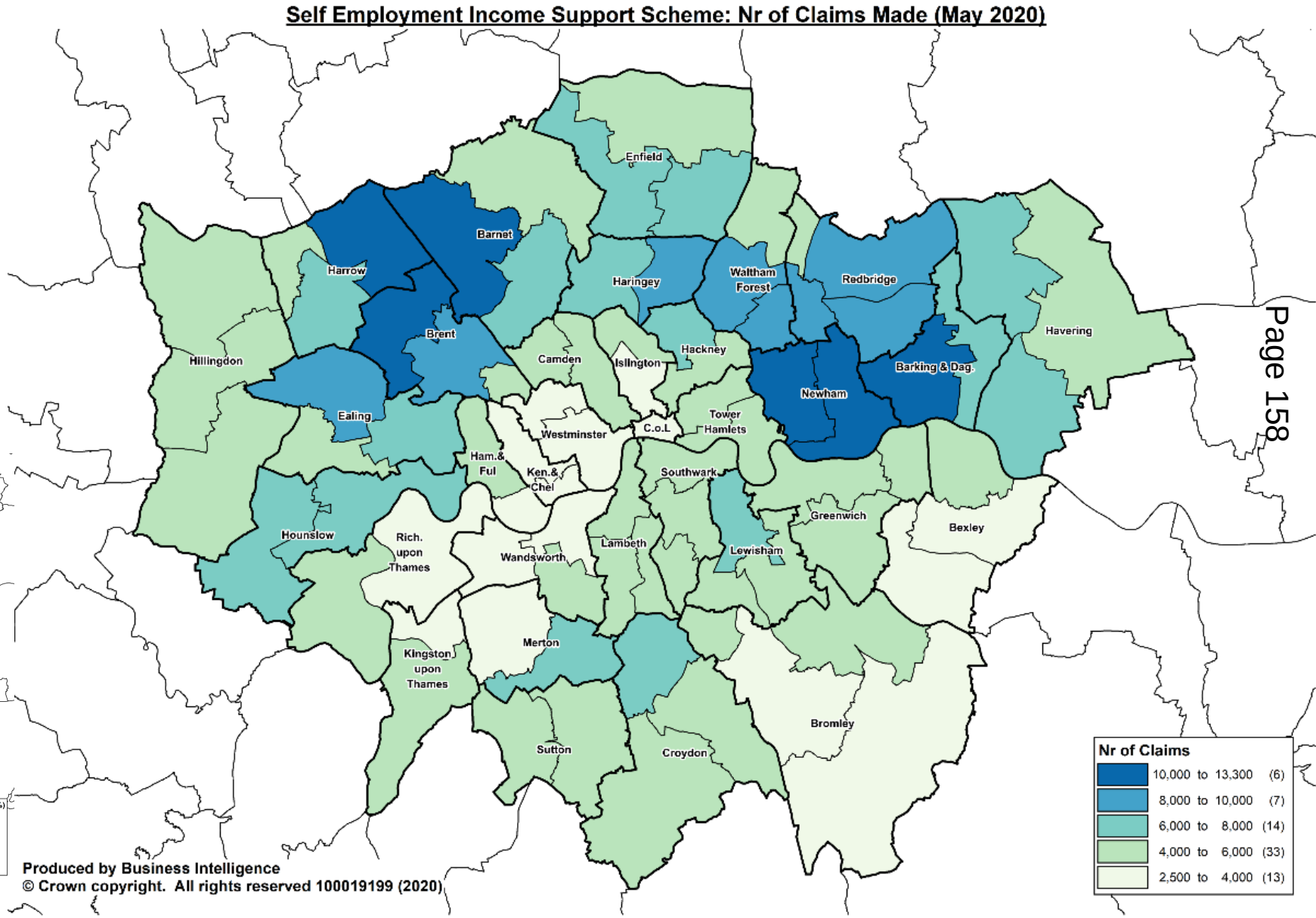


Job Retention

Self-Employment

By 1st June, 17,200 Haringey residents had made claims under the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (9th highest absolute number), a take-up rate of 63% of all eligible people (6th lowest rate compared to London average of 67%). 7,600 claims were in Hornsey and Wood Green and 9,600 were in Tottenham (9th highest among 72 London parliamentary constituencies but sixth lowest take-up rate at 62%) (HMRC, 11th June)





Working Conditions

People in certain jobs have ben more exposed to Covid-19 in the course of their work and have consequently been more likely to contract the virus. Jobs that have been found to have high death rates include security guards, health and care workers, construction workers, plant operatives, cleaners, taxi drivers, bus drivers, chefs and retail workers (ONS, 14th May). As an illustration, the rate of Covid-19 deaths among male social care workers was 23.4 deaths per 100,000 men, compared with 9.9 deaths per 100,000 for the male population. The respective rates for females were 9.6 and 5.2 deaths per 100,000 women. People working in patient-facing roles like NHS professionals and nursing home or care home workers had a higher positive COVID-19 test rate than those who work in non-patient facing roles (ONS, 9th July)

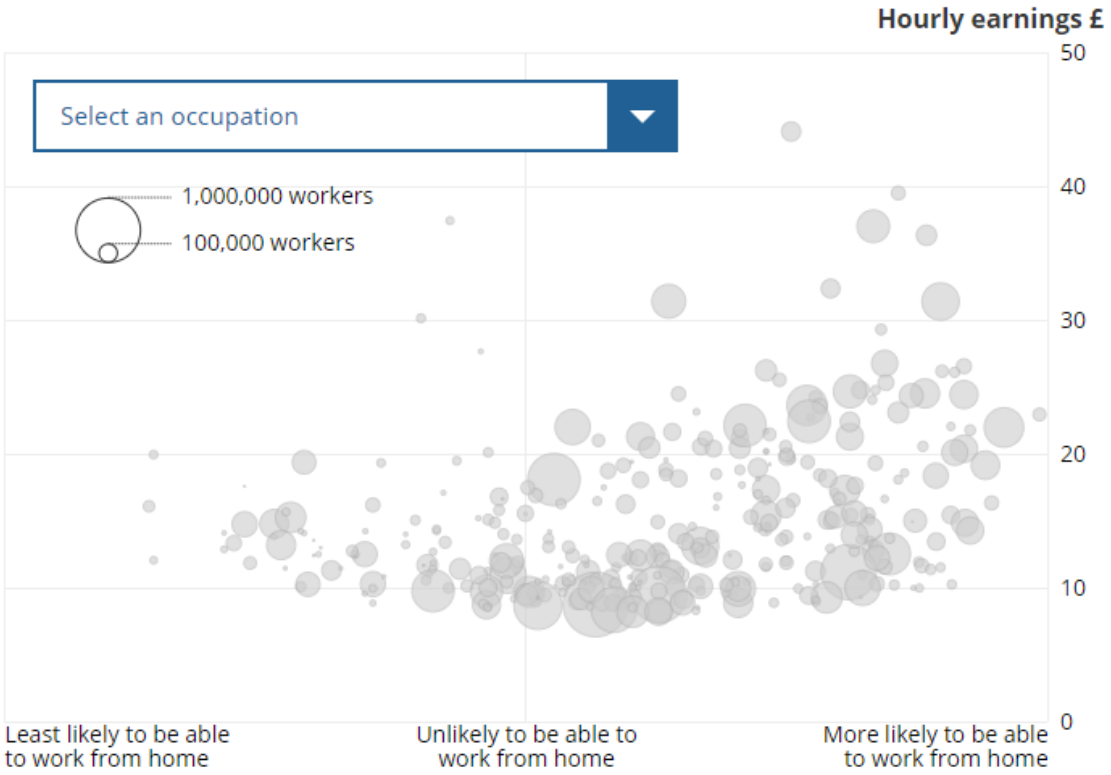
Certain groups of people are more exposed to Covid-19 than others through their work. 75% of workers in health and social care roles are female and 20% are BAME. In London 44.9% of all NHS trust staff are BAME, as are 67% of the adult social care workforce (ONS, 14th May). These figures indicate that women and BAME people have been more likely to contract Covid-19 while at work in health and care settings. Parents are also more likely to be key workers than non-parents, and mothers even more so; 39% of working mothers were key workers before the crisis began, compared to 27% of the working population as a whole (Resolution Foundation, 28th April).

Shortcomings in protective equipment for keyworkers who may be at risk of contracting the virus in the course of their employment have been well documented (Health Foundation, 7th May)

60% of Londoners have worked from home due to the coronavirus outbreak, a higher proportion than any other region of the UK. (ONS, 26th May). However, those in lower-paid jobs have been less likely to have been able to work from home (Institute for Fiscal Studies, May). In particular, workers in the gig economy have had relatively limited means of working in such a way as to avoid contact with other people (The Guardian, 12th May). Haringey has a higher proportion than London of workers in sectors unable to work from home. Inequalities in terms of ability to work from home are likely to contribute to health inequalities.

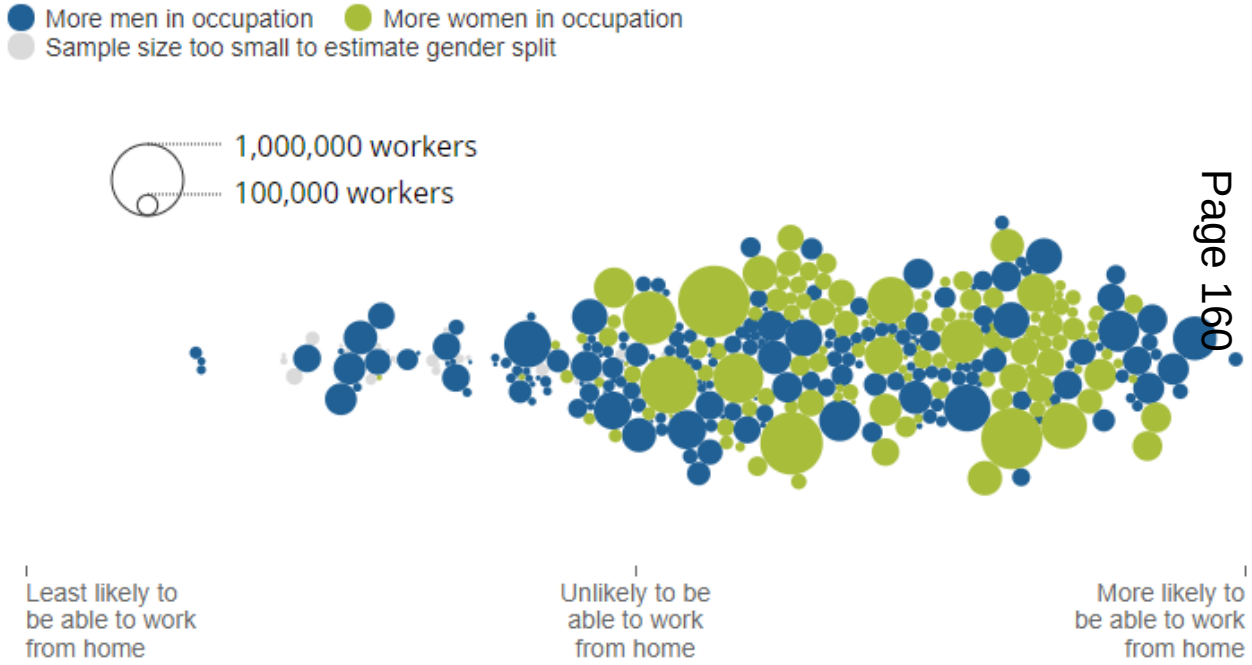
Working Conditions: Working From Home

Jobs that pay higher hourly wages are more likely to be adaptable to working from home



Source: ONET - US Department of Labor, Annual Population Survey and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Office for National Statistics

Workers least able to work from home are mostly men



Source: ONET - US Department of Labor, Annual Population Survey and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Office for National Statistics

Incomes

Pre-Covid

LIFT data suggests there were 3,413 households in Haringey who were financially struggling or in crisis before Covid-19. This is a conservative estimate as LIFT does not include non-housing benefit recipients, of whom a limited number will be in need. There is a high risk that more residents will fall into crisis as redundancies increase, people await UC payments, more people experience irregular/reduced hours and in-work poverty, the job retention scheme ends, and savings become exhausted.

Impact of Covid-19

Estimates of the proportion of Londoners who have experienced reduced household income during the Covid-19 crisis range from 45% (Centre for London, 24th June) to 72% (ONS, 26th May). Sufficient household income to provide for essentials is a social determinant of health, and these figures raise the prospect of income drops contributing to health inequalities.

Estimates of the proportion of Londoners struggling to pay bills range from 15% (ONS, 26th May) to 28% (Centre for London, 24th June). There is consistency in findings of the groups affected: these groups include people with a disability (45%), those who have children aged under 18 (38%), and those who are renting (36%) (Centre for London, 24th June) as well as BAME households (46% compared to 28% of white British families) (The Independent, 15th April) and people who have experienced a mental health problem (40%). To the extent that financial difficulties can damage mental health, these figures indicate potential widening of health inequalities.

Typical non-pensioner household incomes were 4.5% lower in May 2020 than in 2019-20. The labour market impact of this crisis has fallen most heavily on low earners, but the £9 billion boost to welfare announced in March 2020, combined with the fact that many adults in low-income households do not do paid work, means that incomes in the bottom 10 per cent of the non-pensioner distribution were slightly higher in lockdown than in 2019-20. However, for many low-income families – particularly those without children – the reduction in earnings from job losses, hours reductions and furlough will not be compensated by the boost to welfare payments. For example, the typical income for a couple without children in May 2020 was 6.7 per cent lower than in 2019-20 (Resolution Foundation, 21st July)

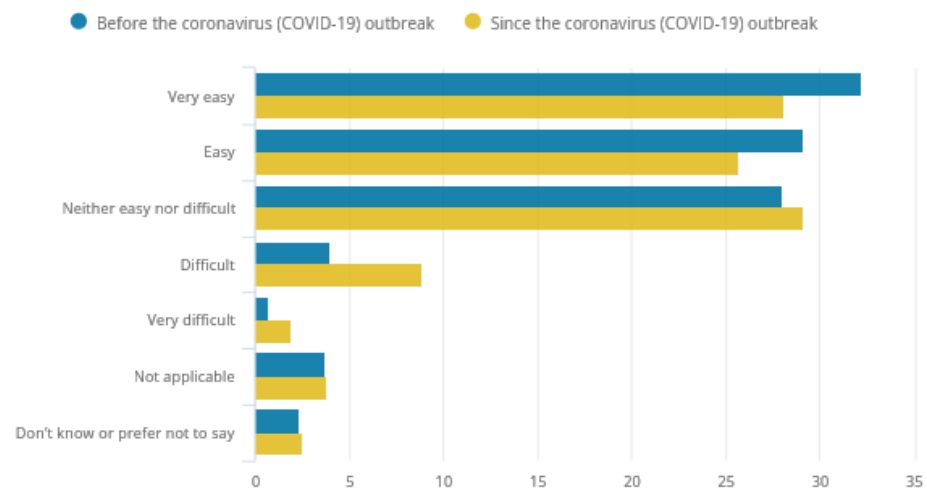
People who have been less able to benefit from the government's job retention and self-employment income support schemes include those newly in employment, those newly self-employed, and freelancers or those on short-term contracts (Treasury Select Committee, 15th June)

Post-Covid Expectations:

Survey data suggests that 48% of Londoners expect their household's financial position to get worse over the next 12 months (from May 2020). (ONS, 26th May)

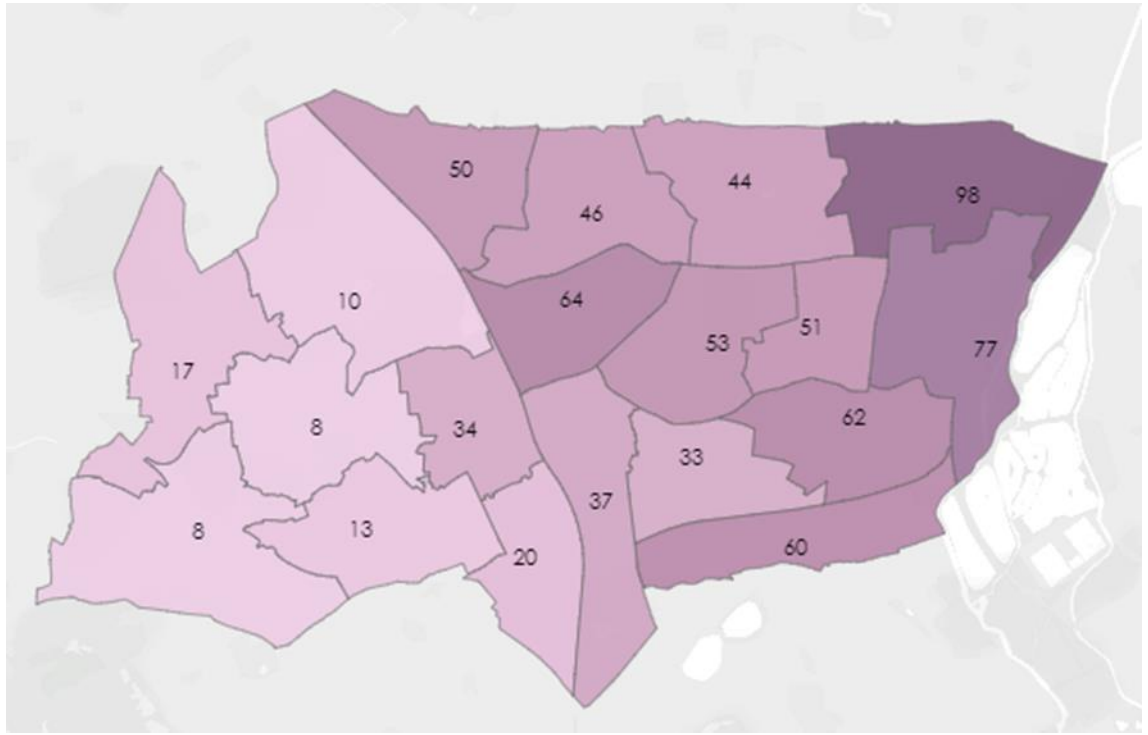
Figure 4: A larger proportion of adults are now finding it difficult or very difficult to pay usual household bills when compared with before the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak

Great Britain, 25 to 28 June 2020



Incomes

There are 854 residents who were managing to make ends meet before the crisis, but were facing a cash shortfall by May. You can see their geographical spread here:



Of these 854:

- 374 moved into a large cash shortfall of over £250
- 223 moved out of work recently
- 147 moved onto Universal Credit recently

Those in temporary accommodation are overrepresented within this group (123 households), while council tenants (122) are underrepresented.

1,680 who were previously not in debt are now in either rent or council tax arrears

79% of those who started claiming Housing Benefit or Council Tax Support for the first time since the crisis are out of work. This is a much higher proportion than those who have been claiming since before the crisis, where 66% are out of work.

Those claiming for the first time are much less likely to have children than those who already claimed prior to COVID-19 – 30% of the new claimants have children, compared to 38% of the pre-crisis claimants

New claimants tend to be worse off than existing claimants. One in four (24.5%) residents claiming for the first time is facing a cash shortfall. This is compared to 18.2% among those who claimed pre-crisis.

Benefits

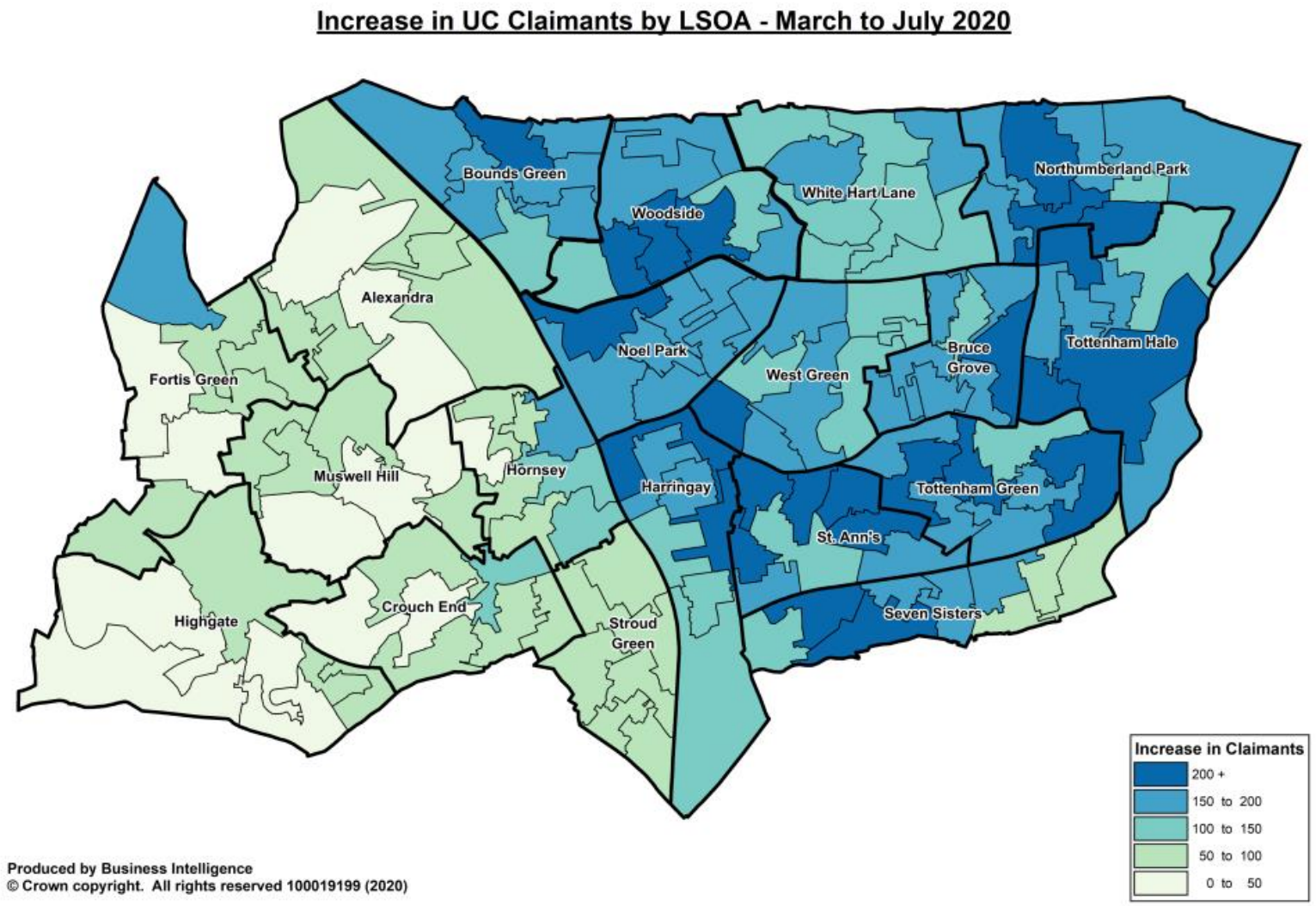
Those households in receipt of Universal Credit and not affected by the benefit cap will have experienced an uplift in their income. On average, this will have provided £95 per household per month after household costs. This has helped reduce debt severity for this group (Policy in Practice, 2nd July)

The benefit cap limits the maximum amount that an out of work household can receive, regardless of its size, to £23,000 in London (and slightly less for single people. Policy in Practice have been commissioned by the GLA to analyse the interaction between the benefit cap and the April 2020 COVID-19 increase in benefits. Their analysis found the following key London wide findings:

1. Approximately 11,700 households across London in receipt of Housing Benefit were affected by the benefit cap before April 2020, and so would see no increase in income as a result of April 2020 COVID-19 increases.
2. The number of households affected by the benefit cap increased by 94% as a result of the April 2020 COVID-19 increases. This represented an additional 11,000 households across London.
3. 10,500 additional children across London became affected by the benefit cap as a result of the April 2020 benefit changes (a 46% increase).
4. In Haringey, we expect 696 additional households (553 additional children) to become affected by the benefit cap as a result of the new COVID-19 measures. This represents an increase of 150.3% in the number of capped households
5. Large numbers of lone parents (7,000) and couples with children (1,700) were already capped prior to the implementation of COVID-19 measures and so saw lower increases in the proportion capped. The largest proportional increase in capped households was for single person households without children, which saw a 450% increase as a result of the new measures (5,800 additional households across London).
6. Benefit cap deductions more than tripled for households already capped before the April 2020 changes, rising from £101 to £320 on average across London. Households newly capped as a result of the April 2020 COVID-19 increases saw average deductions of £185 as a result of the benefit cap.

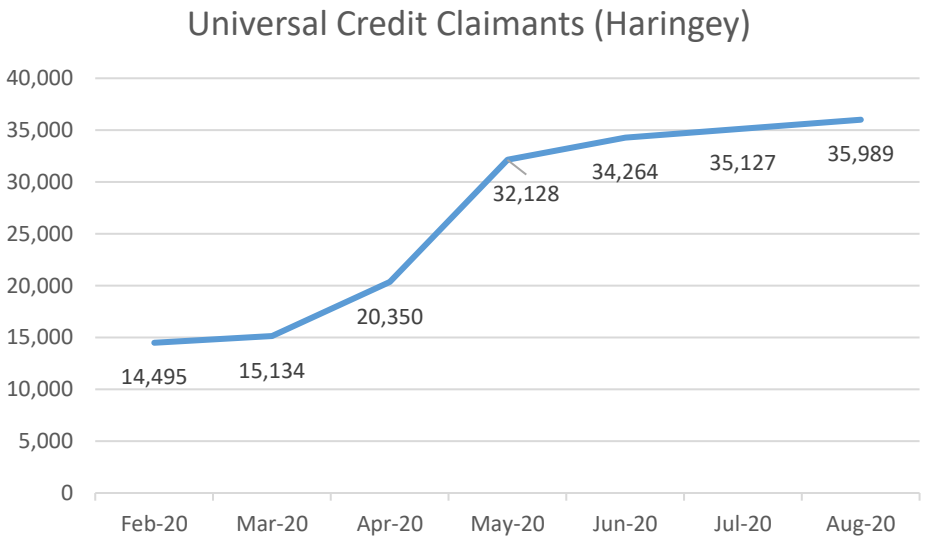
422 households in Haringey were impacted by the benefit cap before Covid-19, the majority of whom (282) are single parent households with dependents. This figure is likely to have doubled (Gov.uk, February 2020)

Benefits

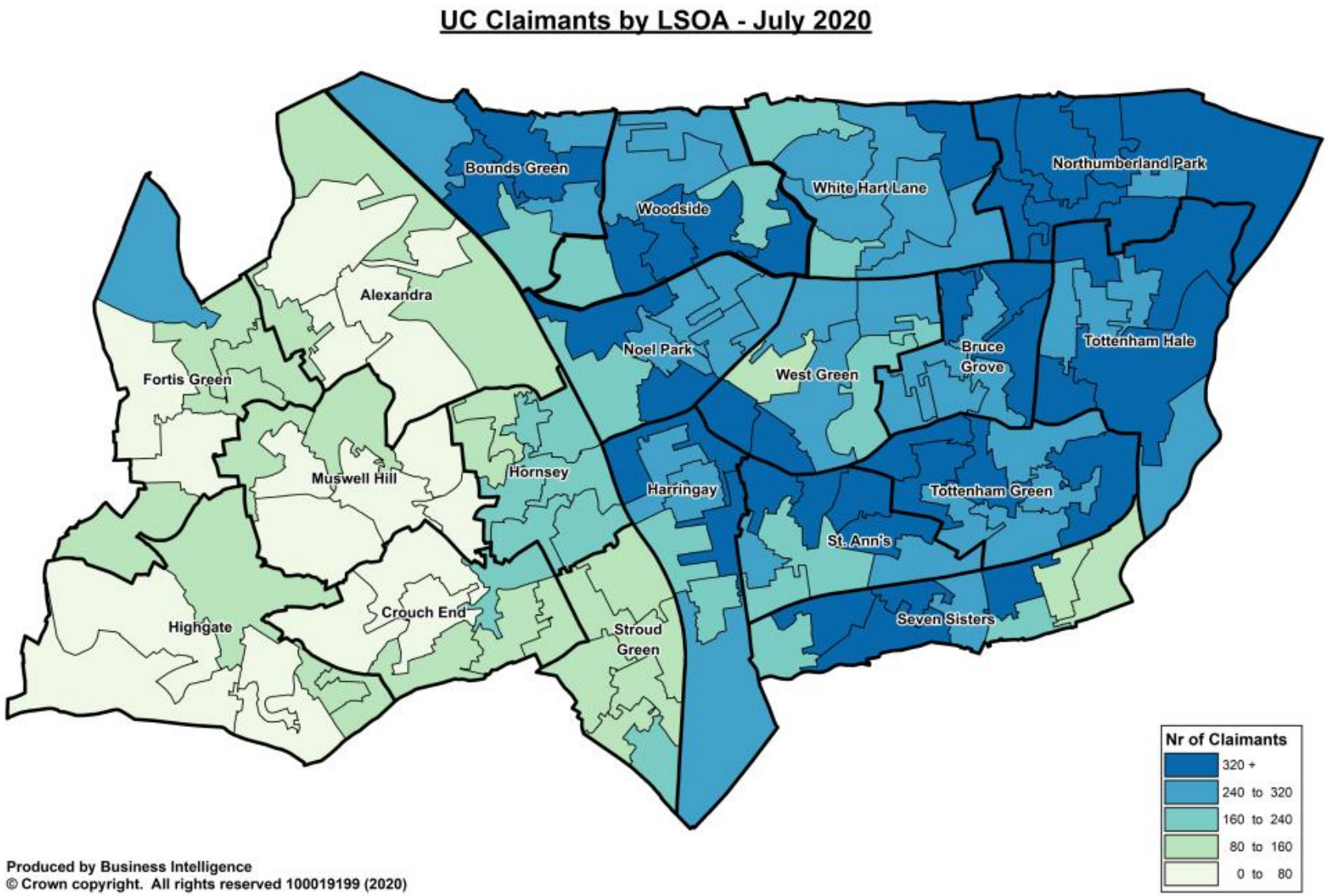


The number of individuals claiming Universal Credit has **increased by 20,249** from 15,134 in March 2020 to **35,989 in August 2020**. This represents an increase of **138%.**

The wards in Haringey with the largest increases in claims are Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Seven Sisters, St Anns, Bounds Green, Woodside, Northumberland Park, and Noel Park

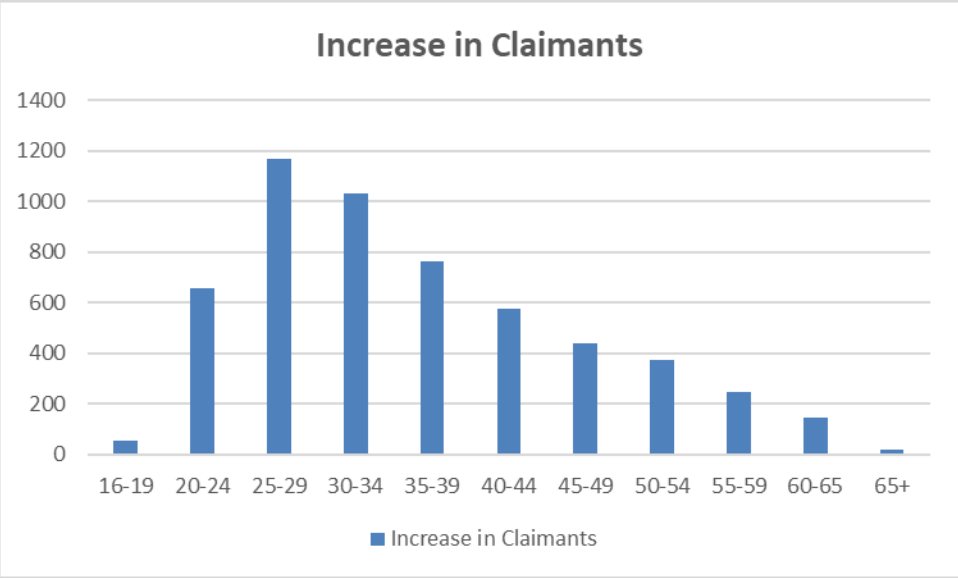


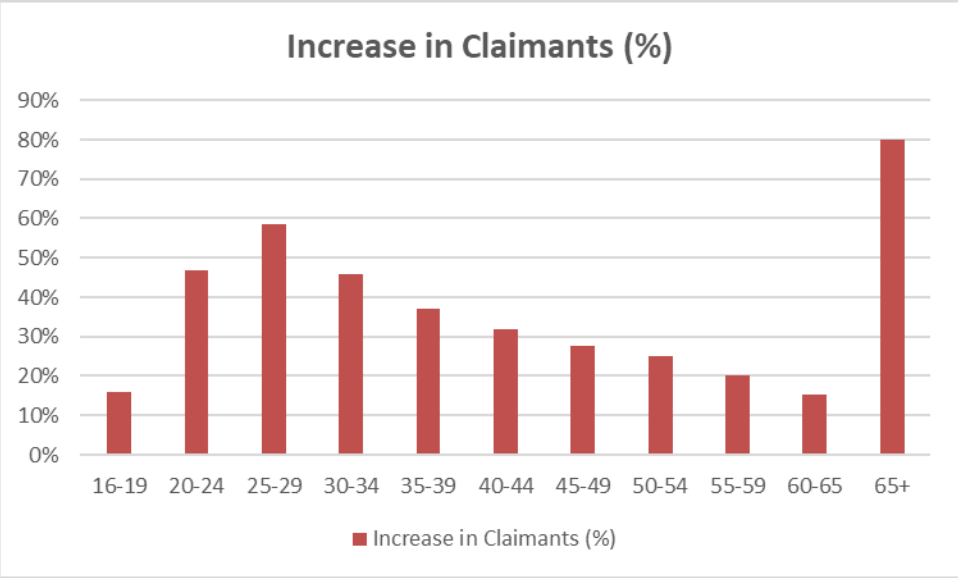
Benefits



Despite the significant increases in central locality, the majority of UC claimants are still in the East of the Borough with Northumberland Park, Tottenham Hale, Tottenham Green, Bruce Grove and St Anns recording the highest numbers of claimants

UC Claimants by Age and Gender





UC claimants have increased the most amongst 25-35 year olds, both in numbers and as a percentage (excluding 65+ which has a significant percentage due to low numbers of claimants). These age groups now account for 31% of all claimants (up from 28%).

By gender the percentage increase has been slightly higher in Females compared to Males, although this only makes a 1% difference in the overall proportion split between the two.

Citizens Advice Haringey have seen a 15% increase in under 30s accessing the service since the beginning of lockdown, primarily with Universal Credit claim queries and issues

Savings & Debt

Those households in receipt of Universal Credit before the pandemic and not affected by the benefit cap will have experienced an uplift in their income. On average, this will have provided £95 per household per month after household costs. This has helped reduce debt severity for this group (Policy in Practice, 2nd July)

Overall, the ONS estimates that 11% of UK adults have taken on additional debt during the coronavirus crisis. Of these, 30% took on debt in excess of £1,000 (ONS, 3rd July)

People on higher incomes have had limited opportunities to spend disposable income during the period in which much of the leisure, arts, culture, transport, and tourism sectors have been shut down. This has enabled more rapid accumulation of savings and paying down of debts than would otherwise be expected. However, lower income households who are more likely to have been made redundant or been furloughed have taken on increased levels of debt and have been less able to save on average. Lower income households have also reported drawing more on gifts and borrowing from friends and family, with those in the lowest income quintile being six times more likely to rely financially on friends and family than those in the highest income quintile (Resolution Foundation, 22nd June).

FIGURE 40: **During the lockdown, one-third of low-income households are saving less, while one-third of high-income households are saving more**

Proportion of people whose family saving rate have changed since the coronavirus outbreak, by family income quintile prior to the outbreak: UK, 6-11 May 2020

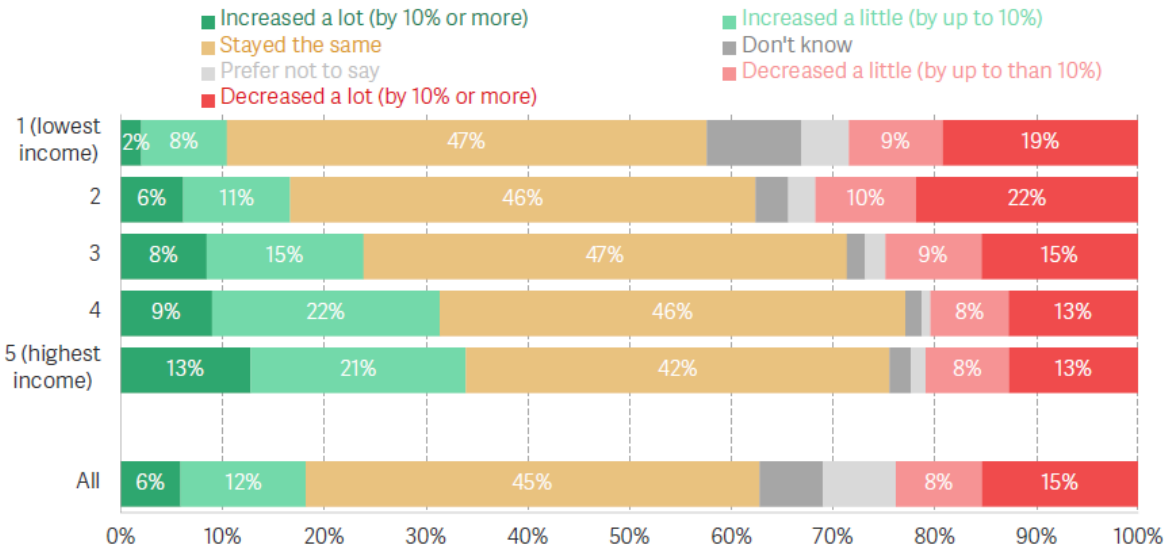
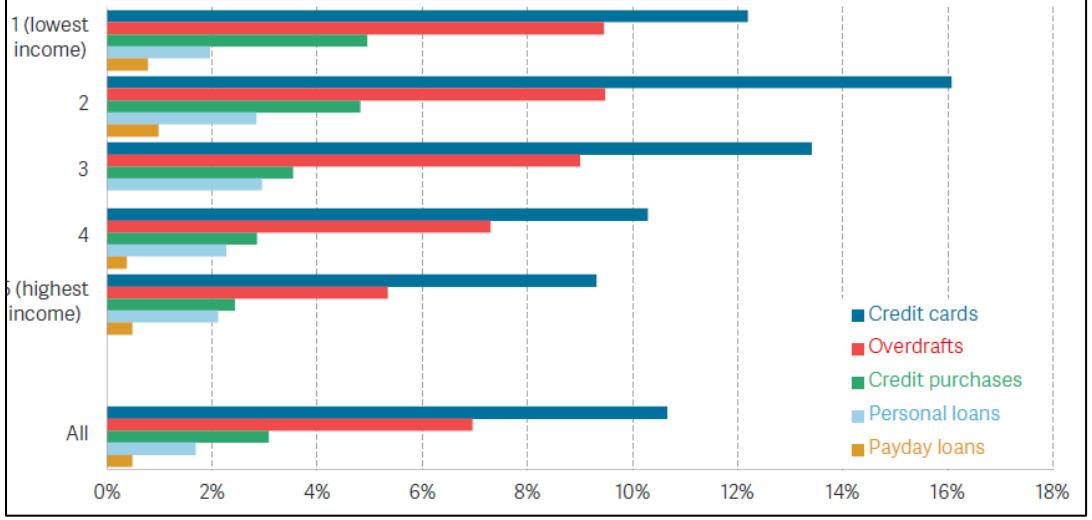


FIGURE 43: **Higher-cost consumer debt products (overdrafts and credit purchases) show a stronger concentration among low-income families**

Proportion of respondents increasing use of consumer debt products compared to before the coronavirus outbreak began, by type of consumer debt product and 18-65-year-old family income quintile before coronavirus (exc. retired and students): UK, 6-11 May 2020



4. Equalities Impact

Purpose

Haringey Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard for 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.

This duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex, and sexual orientation.

In all aspects of decision-making, engagement, and service delivery, Haringey Council is committed to reducing inequality. This involves working to address systemic and structural facets of society and the economy that cause differential outcomes for different groups of people. As a Council, we also seek to promote fairness and equity in our borough.

This section sets out how the Covid-19 crisis has had differential effects on different groups of people, including those protected by the Equality Act (2010) as well as different socio-economic groups. The information contained here should be used to inform the Council's strategic responses to Covid-19 as well as programmes and projects that may be implemented to address the issues highlighted in the previous sections. By doing this we can:

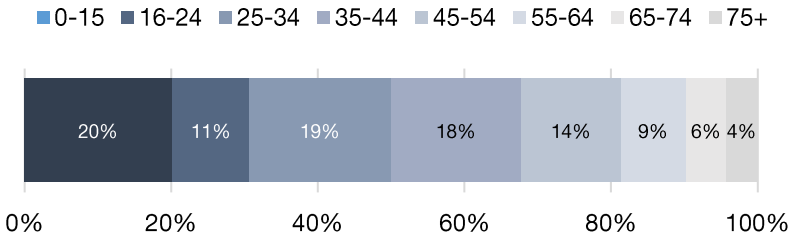
- Prevent harmful long-term inequalities
- Promote equality and equity more effectively, preventing harmful long-term inequalities
- Design and deliver better services

Training on the Public Sector Equality Duty and Equality Impact Assessments is available from the Policy Team. Please email equalities@haringey.gov.uk if you are interested.

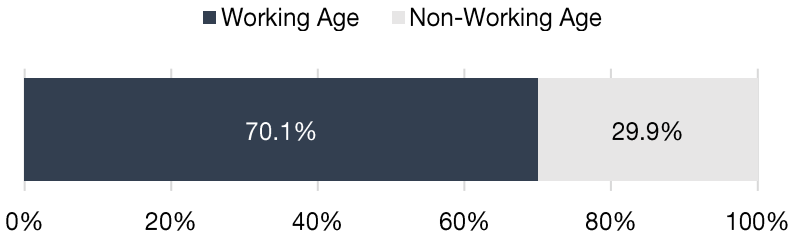
Profile of Haringey Residents: Age

- Overall Haringey has a relatively large child population with 20% of the population being under 16 years old.
- The age population of Haringey is similar in most wards. However, Seven Sisters and Northumberland Park wards have a larger than average proportion of under-16 year olds at 26% and 25%.
- These wards also have the 3rd (Seven Sisters) and 5th (Northumberland Park) smallest proportion of working age population.
- Over two thirds of the Haringey population are of working age (70.1%).

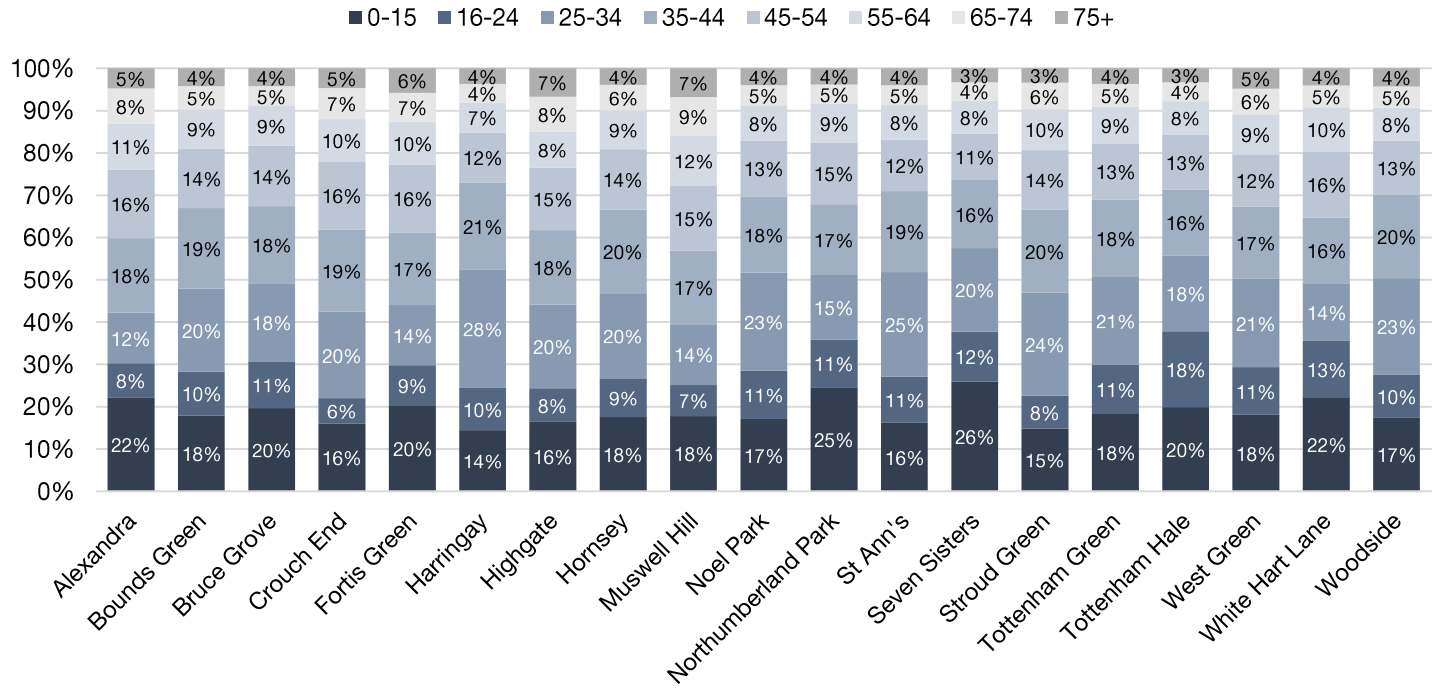
Total Haringey Population



Haringey Population, by working age



Haringey Population, by Age



Age: Young People

Key Impacts

Health

- The rate of Covid-19 cases and deaths increases with age and so children and young people appear to be the least directly impacted by the virus.
- YouGov's COVID tracker shows that 12% of smokers who live with children say they are smoking indoors more than they did before lockdown, raising the risk of health conditions among children associated with second-hand smoke (YouGov)

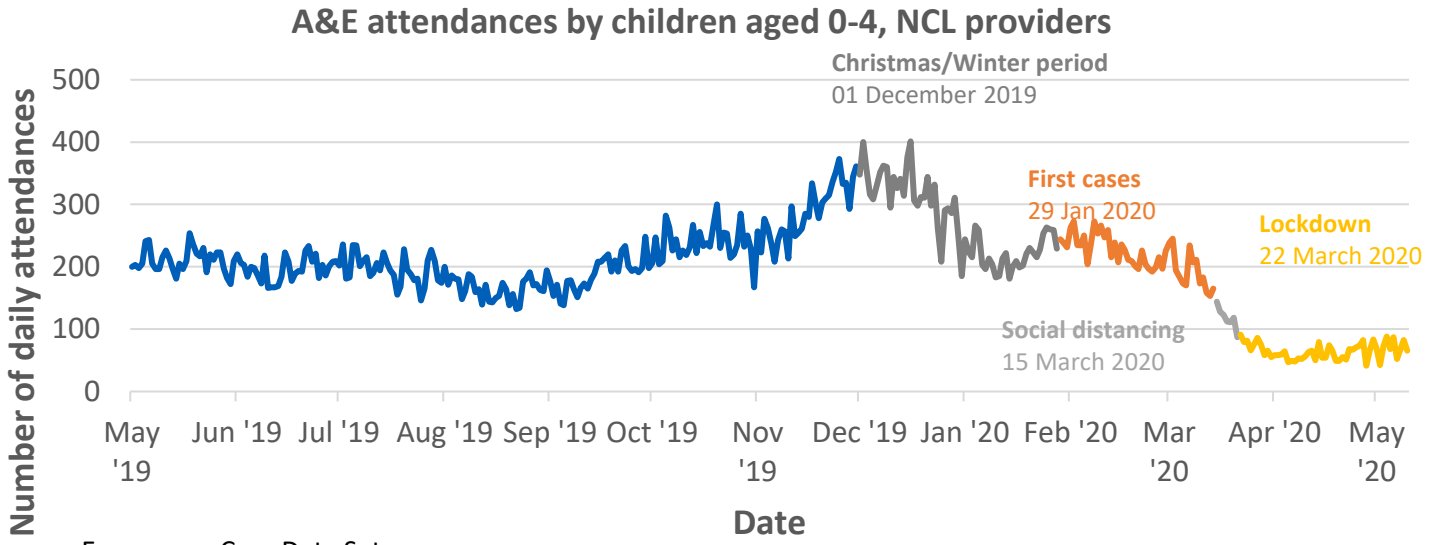
Housing

- Children living in temporary accommodation are likely to face additional challenges during the pandemic, including having insufficient space to play or study, having limited access to private hand-washing and hygiene facilities; and being more at risk of physical and mental health harms due to increased and prolonged proximity to harmful adult behaviours (Childhood Trust, 21st June)
- Young adults are more likely to live in the private rented sector and less likely to own their own homes, and are therefore more exposed to sub-standard housing and at risk of evictions due to loss of income.
- Young people and renters are least likely to be satisfied with their living conditions and to therefore be negatively impacted by the requirement to stay at home. 84% of people aged 55 or over reported that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their homes, compared to just 56% of young people between 18–24 years old. This fell to just 48% for 18–24 year olds living in towns. 23% of renters are dissatisfied with their living conditions compared to only 10% of those who own their homes (Quality of Life Foundation, 19th May)
- Young people aged 16-24 in England were locked down in homes with, on average, half the floor space of older people, and are more than one-and-a-half times as likely to have no garden. Nearly 40% of under-16s from black and minority ethnic households have no obvious garden, compared with 17% of white children (The Guardian, 3rd July)

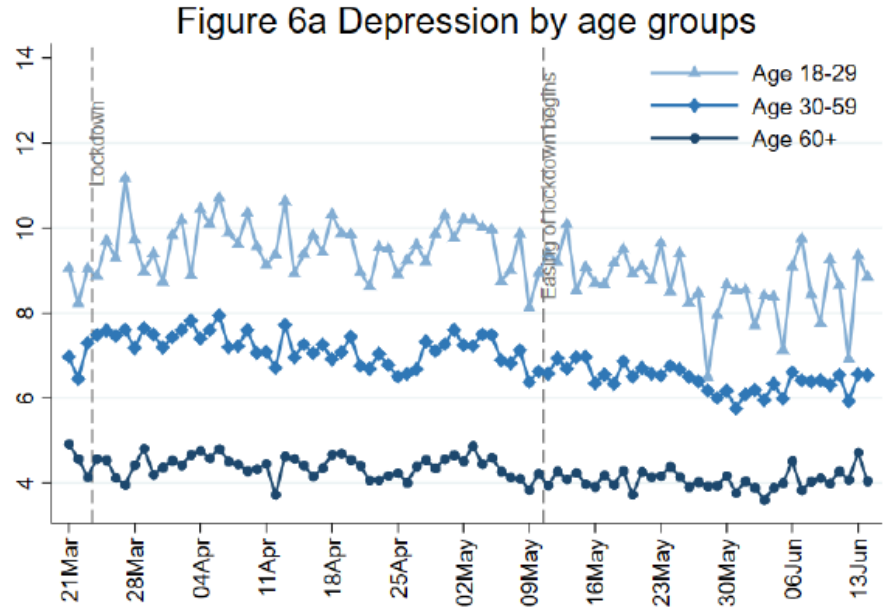
Age: Young People

People

- Several studies have found a particularly severe impact on the mental health of young people. Oxford University research found that 35% of young people were reporting high levels of loneliness as well as higher than average rates of anxiety (LGIU, June). A study undertaken by UCL, Imperial College London, and the University of Sussex found that six in 10 young people with pre-existing mental health issues and four in 10 without reported higher levels of stress, almost half of 16- to 24-year-olds without previous mental health problems reported high levels of depressive symptoms, and one in three saying they experienced moderate to severe levels of anxiety (You-COPE, June 2020). The impact on young people may have been aggravated by reduced access to in-person mental health services. The same study found that 58% of young people receiving mental health treatment had experienced disruption to their service, with some reporting shifts to remote service models that are perceived to be less effective. Meanwhile, the number of people accessing online support via Kooth has increased, with BAME young people accessing it at disproportionately high rates, indicating greater levels of need (The Guardian, 21st June)
- Among young people (aged 16 to 29 years) who were worried about the effect the coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their lives, their main concerns were the effects on schools or universities (24%), their well-being (22%), work (16%) and household finances (16%). Young people who reported that their well-being was being affected were much more likely than either those aged 30 to 59 years or those aged 60 years and over to report being bored (76%) and lonely (51%); they were also much more likely to say the lockdown was making their mental health worse (42%). (ONS, 22nd June).
- The number of emergency admissions, GP appointments, outpatient appointments, and 111 calls for 0-4 year-olds in North Central London has fallen faster and further than for other age groups



Source: Emergency Care Data Set



Age: Young People

People (cont.)

- School closures will have had a severe impact on children and young people. Between 500-850 children were attending Haringey schools during lockdown, between 1.2% and 2.1% of the usual school cohort. The loss of routine may be particularly challenging for some children with special educational needs as will the transition back into formal learning (ACDS, July)
- Disrupted access to early education may lead to developmental delays in the youngest children and impact on their readiness for school. The cancellation of formal exams may yet disrupt young people's further study or work plans, most notably for those already at risk of becoming 'NEET' (ACDS, July)
- School closures will increase educational inequalities. Pupils from better-off families are spending longer on home learning, they have access to more individualised resources such as private tutoring, they have better home set-ups for distance learning, and their parents report feeling more able to support them (IFS, 16th May). School closures are also likely to have exacerbated other risks to young people. This is illustrated by a drop in referrals to Children's Social Care during the lockdown period
- In June, the Prime Minister announced a £1 billion catch up plan to address the impacts of lost learning. However, this funding is not earmarked for use in further education or early years settings. The lack of access to provision during lockdown means a further widening of the attainment gap may be occurring and that children's development is being significantly compromised (ACDS, July)
- Young carers are missing out on the routine and respite that school provided, support groups have been disrupted during this period and friends, family and other key workers may not be able to make face-to-face visits due to shielding restrictions (ACDS, July)
- Young people who would have sat exams in summer 2020 may have been assigned grades that were lower than their performance or their teachers' assessments would have indicated they would achieve. Pupils from more deprived areas appear to have been marked down more than pupils from more affluent areas, and so there is a risk that high-performing pupils form the east of the borough are among those who have been assigned unduly low grades (Ofqual, 13th August)
- Children in care's face-to-face contact with birth families has been interrupted. Moving on placements may have been disrupted or delayed during this period and options severely limited. This is also the case for children being discharged from hospital placements (ACDS, July)
- Care leavers may feel more isolated during lockdown due to disruption to their work or studies and limited access to public transport and therefore their support networks (ACDS, July)

Age: Young People

Key Impacts

Place

- Children and young people are among the primary beneficiaries of reductions in air pollution associated with lower volumes of traffic during the lockdown period
- Serious youth violence decreased by 61% during March–April 2020

Economy

- The Covid-19 pandemic is likely to have had a disproportionately severe economic impact on young people. In terms of employment, employees working in shutdown sectors such as accommodation, leisure, and arts/culture are younger on average. Differences are pronounced at the very bottom of the age distribution: nearly two in five of every 16-24-year old who works are in these sectors and for those born after 2000 this figure is over than three-fifths (Resolution Foundation, 16th May). The consequence of this is that young workers aged 16 to 24 years experienced the largest fall in average actual hours (negative 5.9%) compared with other age groups (ONS, 3rd June). In addition, young people are more likely to be on zero-hours contracts, not on PAYE, and not entitled to government support (The Independent). Consequently, the IFS has noted the possibility of long-term scarring effects for young people entering the job market during a recession caused by the pandemic (Institute for Fiscal Studies)
- For those young people (aged 16 to 29 years) who reported that the coronavirus was affecting their work, the most commonly reported impacts were a reduction in hours worked (21%), concerns about health and safety at work (18%) and having been asked to work from home (19%) (ONS, 22nd June)
- Younger households are less likely to have savings to cover a loss of income and are less likely to be able to cut back on spending due to proportionately higher expenditure on housing, food, and other essentials (ONS, 11th June)

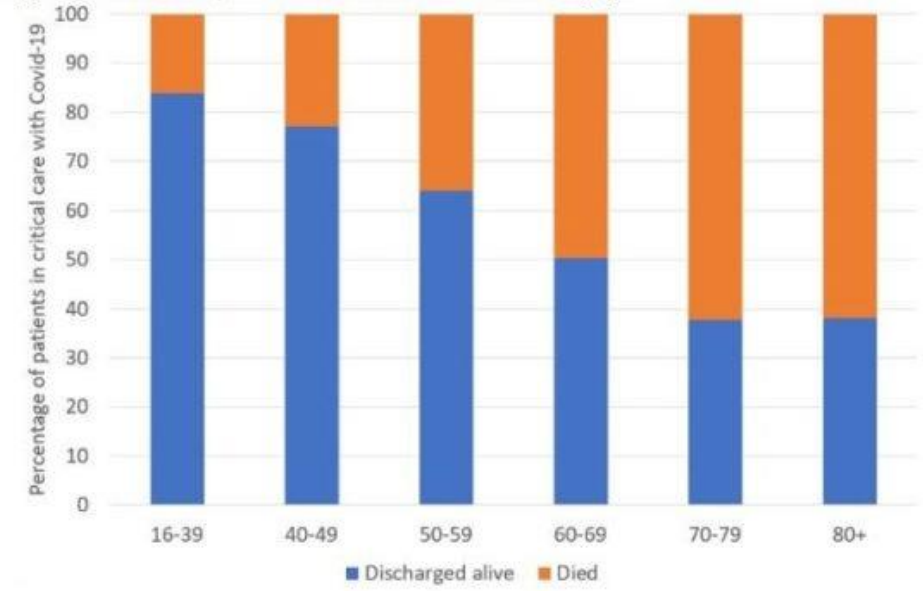
Age: Older People

Key Impacts

Health

- Risk of dying of Covid-19 increases with age. Among people diagnosed with Covid-19, over 65s are 34 times more likely to die than working-age people (ONS, May 14th) and people who were 80 or older were seventy times more likely to die than those under 40 (PHE, June 2nd). The proportion of people dying with COVID-19 in Haringey increases with age and is particularly high among people aged 80-89 years (30% of covid deaths). This is similar to the proportion of people dying from all causes as generally deaths under 40 is rare.
- About half the people admitted to intensive care were aged 60+, though this group make up only a quarter of the UK population. About two of every five patients who receive critical care for coronavirus die and the risks rise with age. While one out of five patients aged under 50 died, around two out of five patients in their 50s, half in their 60s and about three out of five patients aged 70+ died (LGIU, 14th July)

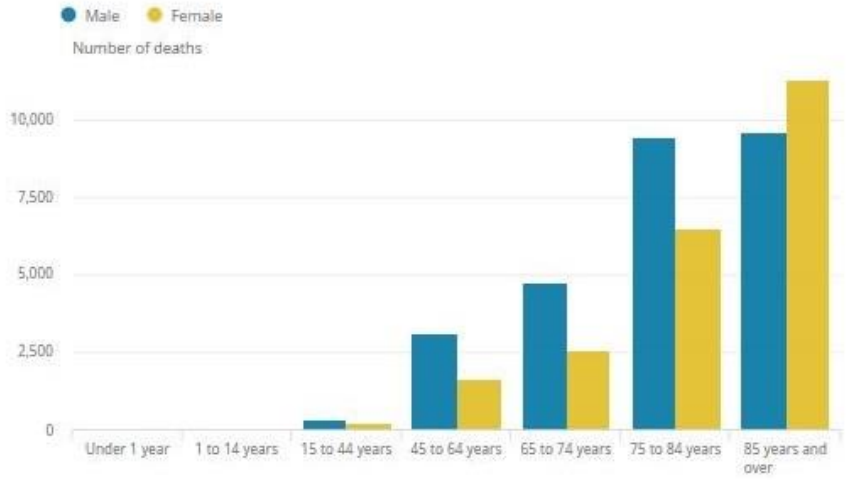
Figure 2 Outcomes for patients in critical care with Covid-19 by age



Source: Age UK Research, June 2020

Figure 1

Deaths involving COVID-19 registered between Week 1 and Week 25 of 2020 by sex and age group, England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

Age: Older People

Key Impacts

Housing

- 27% of deaths from COVID-19 up to May 8th were in care homes, disproportionately among older people. In care homes the number of COVID-19 deaths is equivalent to 46.4% of the excess. This is consistent with figures reported by ONS (39) and suggests that there has been an increase in deaths from other causes over this period in care homes or an underreporting of COVID-19 on death certificates. Deaths in care homes were around 2.3 times the number expected in this period (PHE, June 2nd).

People

- Among older people (aged 60 years and over) who were worried about the effect the coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their lives, their main concerns were being unable to make plans in general (64.5%), personal travel plans such as holidays (53.4%) and their own well-being (51.4%). Of those who said their well-being had been affected by the coronavirus, the most common ways older people said it had been affected were being worried about the future (70%), feeling stressed or anxious (54.1%) and being bored (43.3%) (ONS, 22nd June)
- There is evidence that socially isolated older people are at increased risk of physical and mental health problems, including cardiovascular disease, stroke, depression, anxiety, dementia and premature death, requiring additional health and social care support. Self-isolation and shielding will have prevented infections but at the cost of physical, mental and emotional wellbeing due to lack of exercise, limited access to the outdoors, reduced social interaction, and loss of personal autonomy (LGIU, 14th July)
- A large survey by the Alzheimer's Society found that about 56 per cent (510,000) of those with dementia, and 8o per cent (96,000) of those who live alone with the condition have been completely isolated since the coronavirus lockdown began (LGIU, 14th July)

Place

- No specific impacts recorded to date

Economy

- Older people are most likely to be digitally excluded. During this crisis older people risk being unable to tap into formal and informal support now delivered online. Those aged over 65 are least likely to be online, meaning they are more likely to encounter issues accessing information and support (Citizens Online)
- Those aged 60 years and over were most likely to say they expect the financial situation of their household to stay the same over the next 12 months and more likely to say this than younger age groups; this is probably because older people are less likely to be working and more likely to be on fixed pension incomes (ONS, 22nd June)

Age: Working Age

Key Impacts

Health

- Certain occupations are more exposed to Covid-19, including health and care workers, taxi drivers, public transport workers, security guards, retail workers, and people working in construction.

Housing

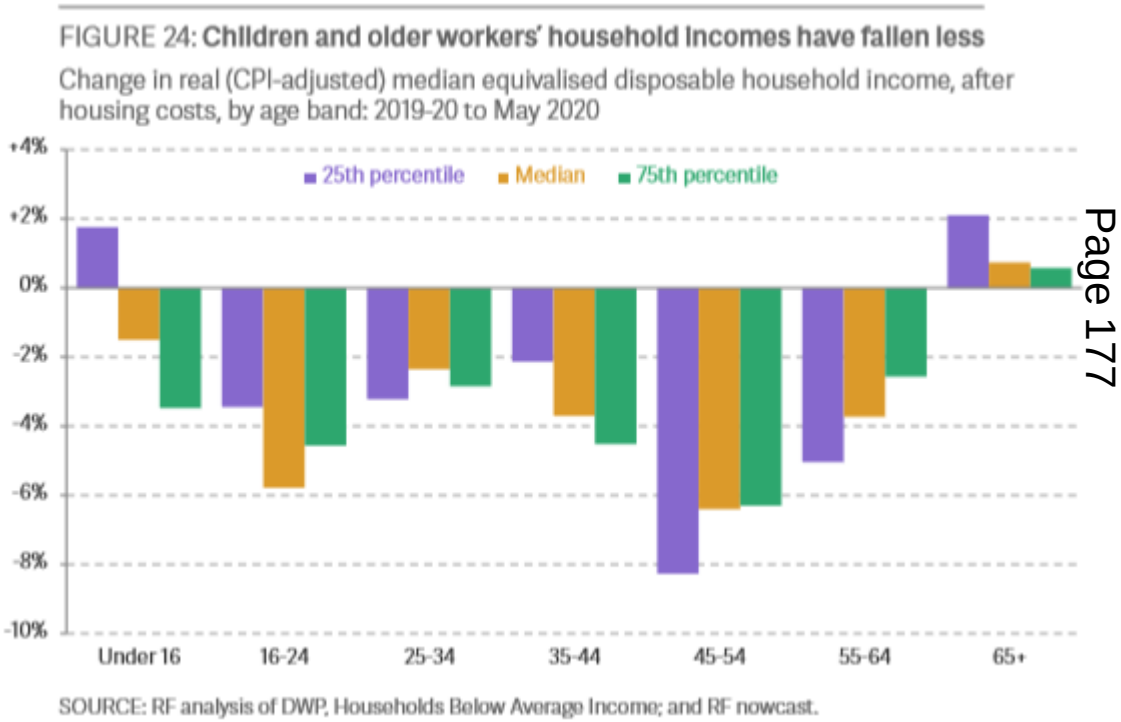
- People living in the private rented sector are more likely to be working age adults and are therefore more likely to be exposed to substandard housing and to be at risk of eviction and homelessness

People

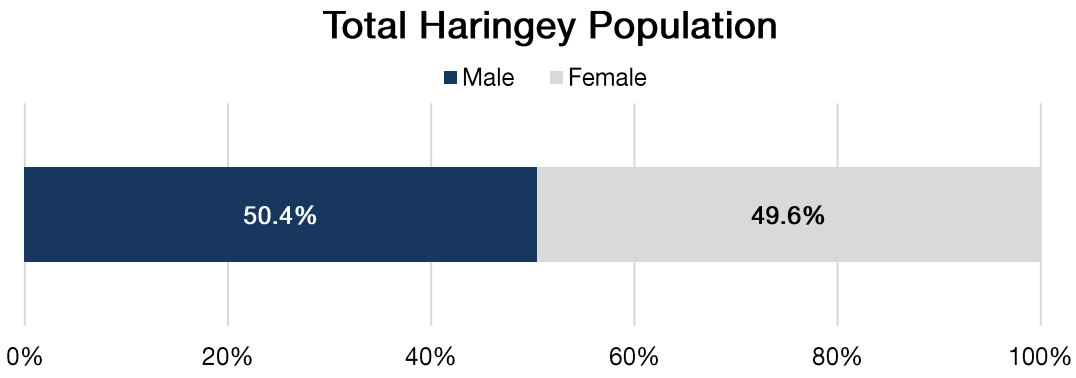
- First-time mothers in the UK are typically 29 years old, which means that working parents in their early- to mid-30s will, on average, be facing the biggest changes in their childcare responsibilities (Resolution Foundation, 28th April)
- Working-age adults living alone are the most likely cohort to report feeling lonely during the lockdown period (ONS, 8th June)

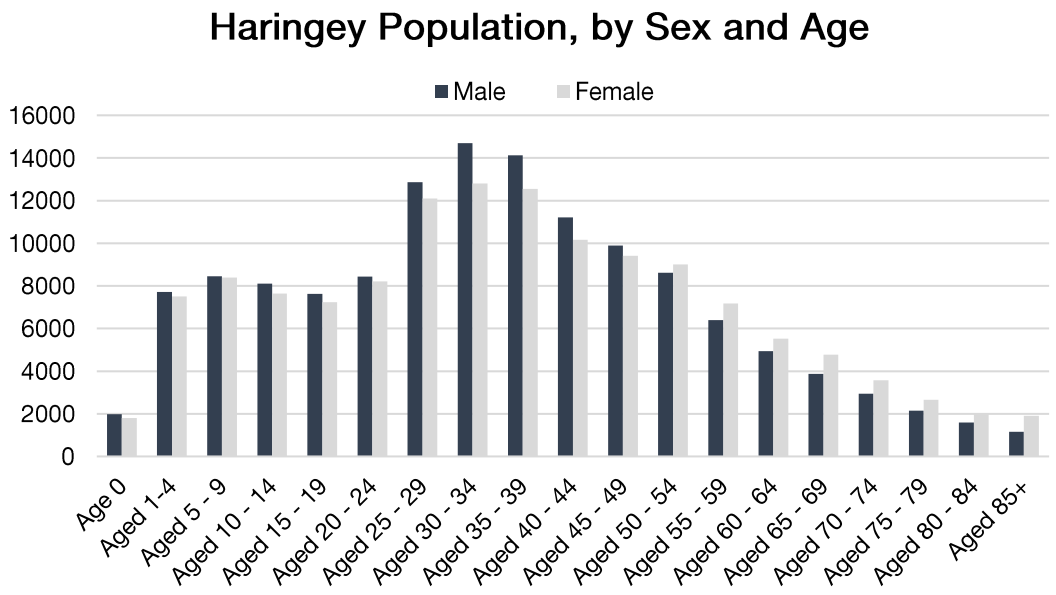
Economy

- The crisis has had a considerable economic impact on working-age people, illustrated by the number of employees who have been furloughed, the drop in working-age households' income, and the rise in the number of new UC claimants.
- Citizens Advice Haringey have seen a 15% increase in under 30s accessing the service since the beginning of lockdown, primarily with Universal Credit claim queries and issues

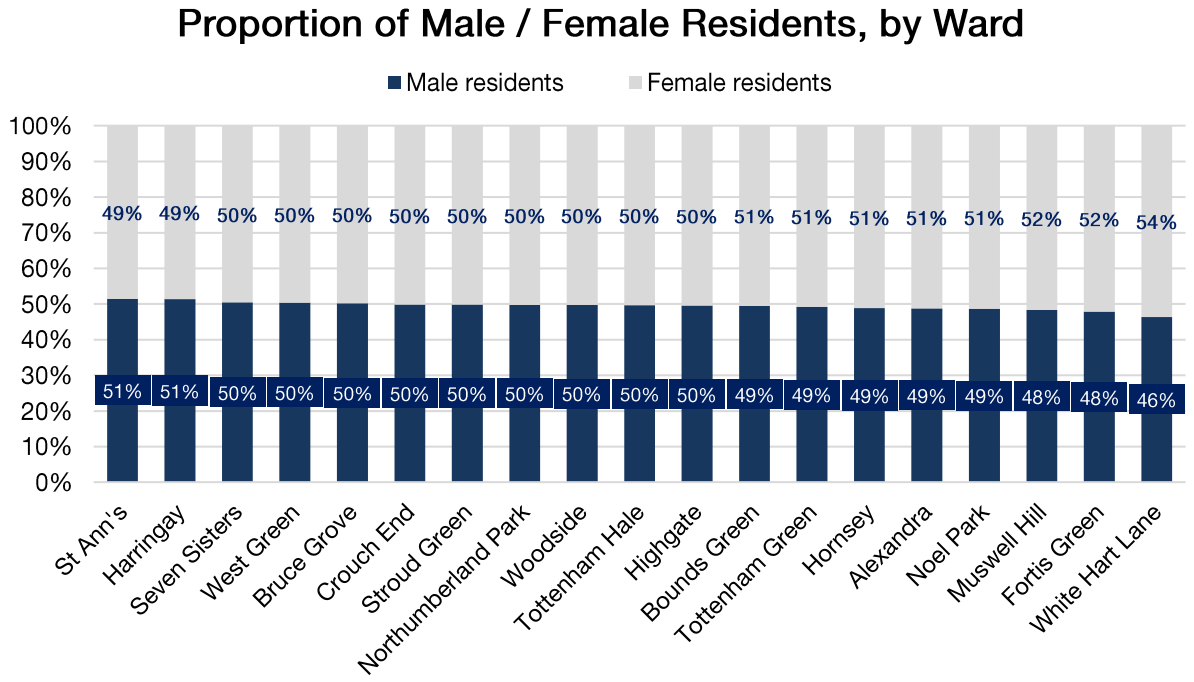


Profile of Haringey Residents: Sex





- Although there are slightly more male residents than female residents in Haringey, there is a roughly 50/50 split;
- In all age groups up to age 49, males outnumber females, however at aged 50+ this trend is reversed and females outnumber males in each bracket. This is particularly evident among those aged 85+, where 62% of residents are female and 38% of residents are male;
- In most wards the roughly 50/50 trend of males to females is repeated. White Hart Lane stands out as an exception, with 54% female residents and 46% male residents.



Key Impacts

Health

- In Haringey, there is a significantly higher proportion of females shielding from COVID-19 (54%) than there are females in the general population (49%).
- Analysis of ONS figures released on 1 May 2020 suggests the socioeconomic gradient of the COVID-19 death rate could be steeper for women than men. For men, the age-standardised rate in the least deprived decile was 35.9 deaths per 100,000 population and in the most deprived decile the rate was 114% higher at 76.7 per 100,000. For women, the age-adjusted rates were lower at 17.0 deaths per 100,000 population in the least deprived decile and 39.6 per 100,000 in the most deprived decile, but the percentage difference (133%) was larger. Whatever factors are contributing to the greater risk of dying with COVID-19 in more deprived areas could be operating more strongly for women (Health Foundation, 21st May)

Housing

- No specific impacts recorded to date

People

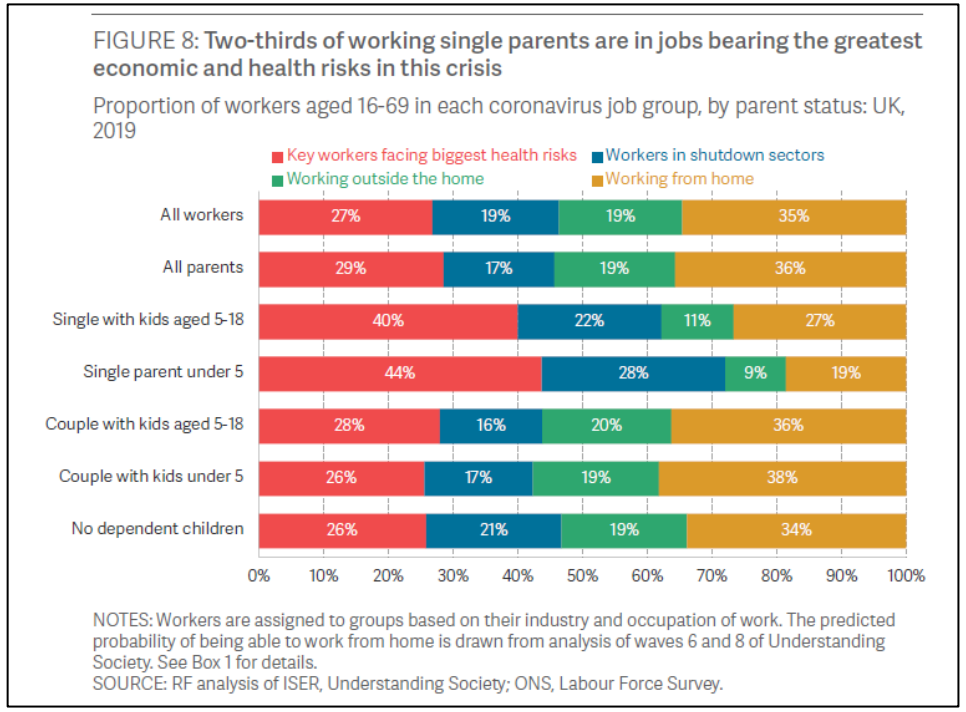
- In terms of non-Covid health impacts, women are likely to have been impacted in terms of reduced access to health services and impact on mental health. It is notable that NHS screening services have ceased, which may increase the likelihood of women suffering more severe forms of breast and cervical cancer. In addition, a survey conducted by King's College London showed that, since the lockdown began, 57% of women say they are feeling more anxious, compared to 40% of men (KCL, 9th April). Women were also more likely than men to have experienced depression during the pandemic, with almost one in four (23.3%) reporting moderate to severe depressive symptoms, compared with one in eight beforehand (The Guardian, 18th August)
- The World Economic Forum have noted that women still bear the majority of caring responsibilities for children and older relatives. Schools and nursery closures, caring for sick relatives, and upkeep of households under stay at home orders will disproportionately affect women (World Economic Forum, 12th March). Data from the ONS indicates that while men have taken up proportionately more housekeeping and childcare responsibilities, a significant gender gap still exists that sees women spend over an hour a day more on these tasks (ONS, 29th May). Caring responsibilities are likely to have increased during the period in which schools were closed.
- Domestic abuse has increased during the pandemic, disproportionately affecting women (EHRC 19th May). Haringey police have reported a 35% increase in domestic violence call outs and the Metropolitan Police have said charges and cautions for DVA were up 24% for the period 9th March to 24th April compared with the same period last year (The Guardian, 24th April). IDVA referrals have increased in Haringey from 20 in April 2019 to 32 in April 2020 and 18% across London, and MARAC referrals have increased in Haringey from 51 in April 2019 to 58 in April 2020 and 23.1% across London.

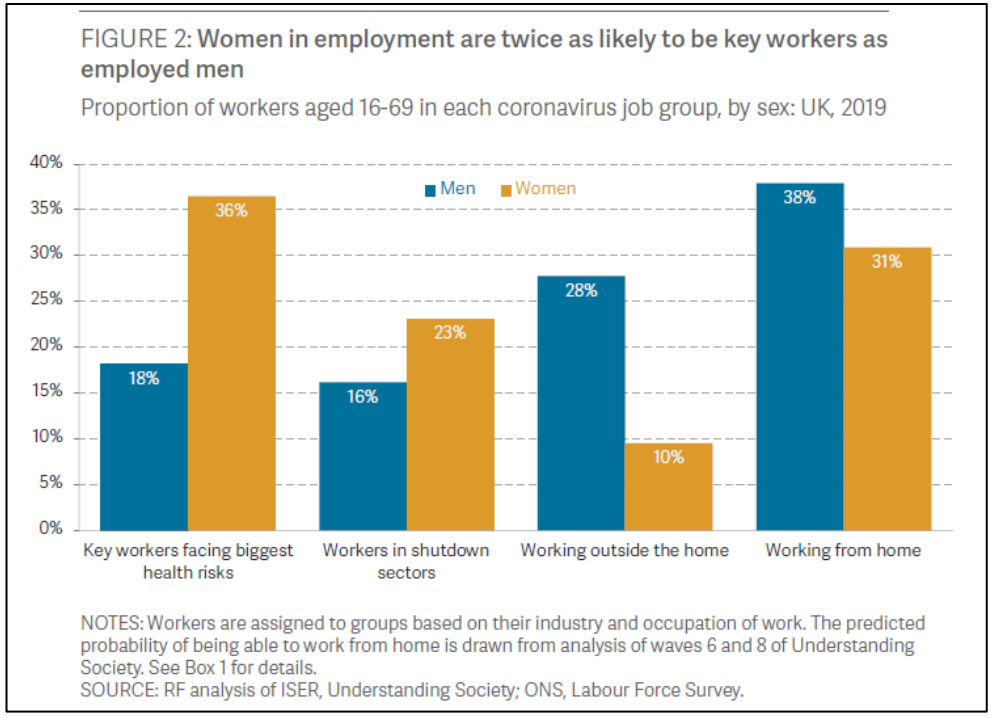
Place

- Women are more reliant on public transport, and therefore more likely to be affected by disrupted services (LGIU: The Gender Effect, 2nd June)

Economy

- Key workers are disproportionately likely to be female, with employed women more than twice as likely to be in this group as employed men. Women in these occupations are therefore more likely to be exposed to the virus in the course of their employment than most men. 39% of working mothers were key workers before this crisis began, compared to just 27 per cent of the working population as a whole.
- Women are more likely to have been furloughed, made redundant or have quit work than men. This is largely because women are overrepresented in shutdown sectors including retail and hospitality. Where women are working during the lockdown, they are spending fewer hours doing paid work than men and more hours on childcare and housework (LGIU: The Gender Effect, 2nd June)
- A larger proportion of coupled parents are able to work from home, whereas single parents, the vast majority of whom are women, are more likely to work in frontline or public-facing roles (Resolution Foundation, 28th April)
- The earnings of single parents fell by more than double the amount experienced by households with children and more than one adult (-£73 per week vs -£36 per week) between February and April (University of Essex, May)





Men

Health

- Men represent 2/3 of Haringey's COVID-19 related deaths
- Working age males diagnosed with Covid-19 were twice as likely to die as females. This does not take comorbidities or occupation into account, which may explain some of the differences (PHE, June 2nd).
- Men make up 46% of diagnosed Covid-19 cases but 60% of deaths and 70% of ICU admissions (PHE, June 2nd).

Housing

- No specific impacts recorded to date

People

- Some men may have been affected by disrupted healthcare and screening services
- Men are more likely to drink alcohol and smoke, and may therefore be more likely to have increased alcohol and/or tobacco use during lockdown

Place

- No specific impacts recorded to date

Economy

- Men are disproportionately represented in jobs that cannot be done from home, and are therefore more likely to be at risk of Covid-19 in the workplace

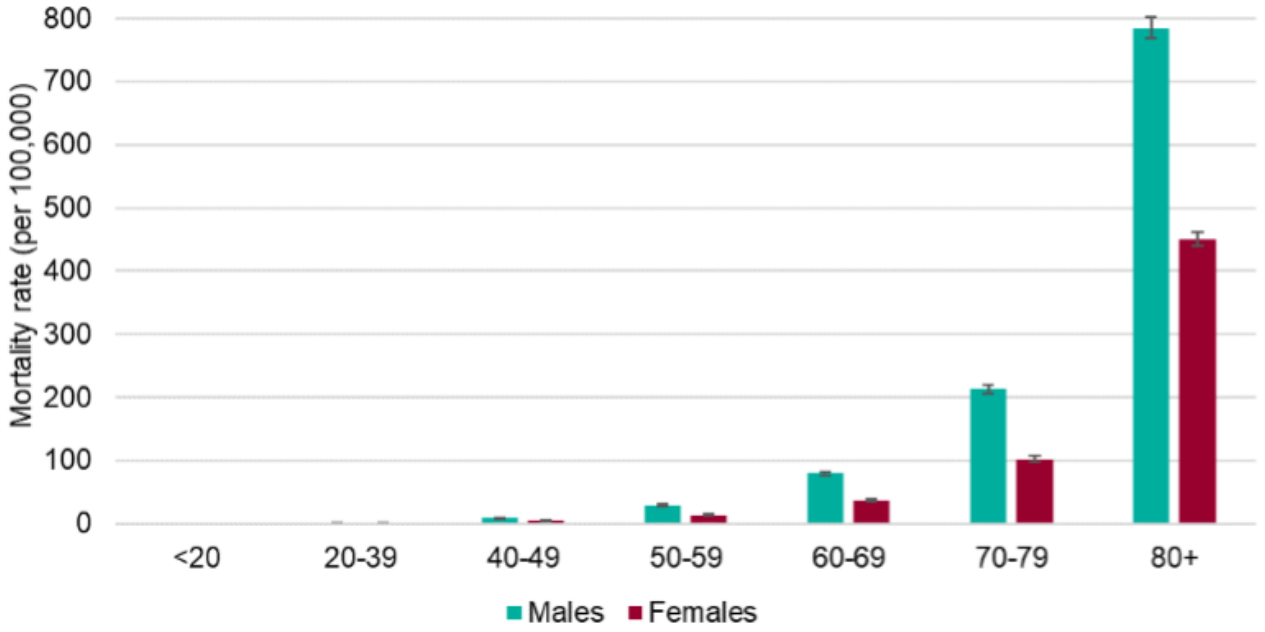
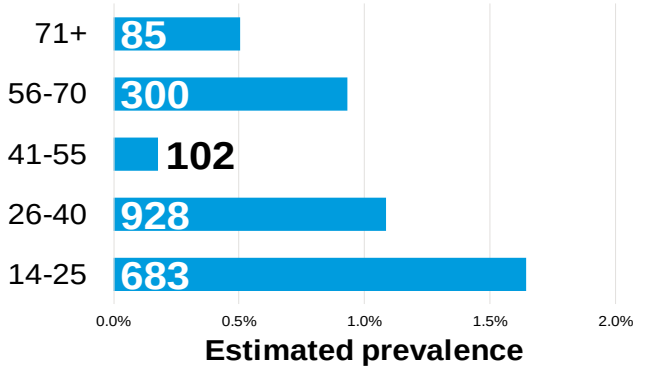


Figure 1.5. Crude mortality rates of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 population by age group and sex, as of 13 May 2020, England. Source: Public Health England COVID-19 Specific Mortality Surveillance System.

Profile of Haringey Residents: Disability

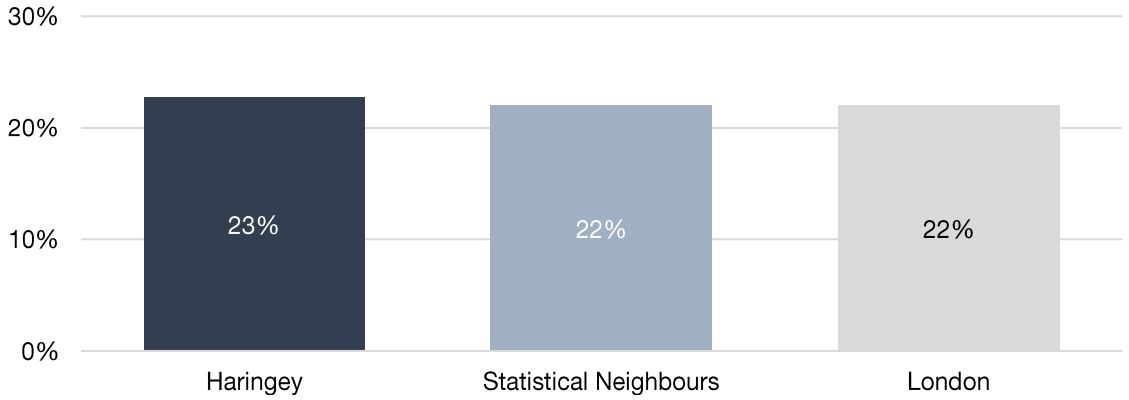
- Over 19,500 people aged 16 to 64 in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
- In Haringey 4,500 people have a serious physical disability; 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment; and almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts on daily life.
- An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

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



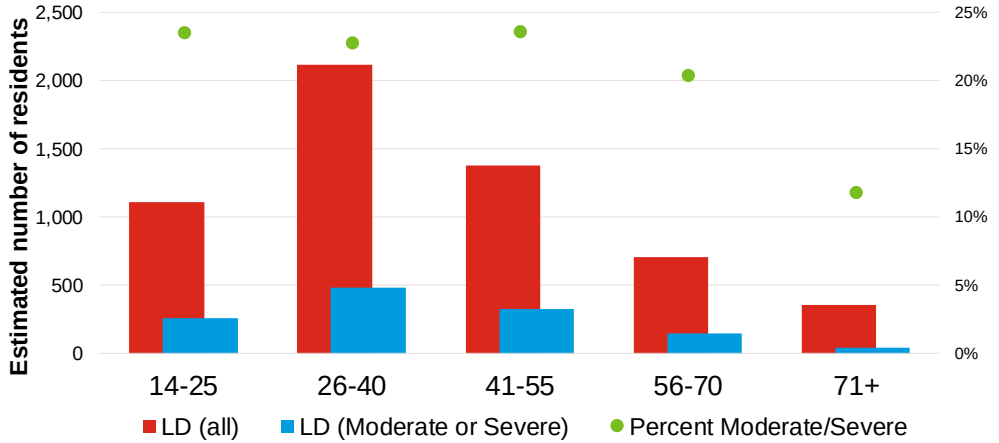
Source: Numbers and prevalence were calculated by Camden and Islington PH applying the age and gender specific estimated prevalence of autism for England from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) report (2007 and 2014 combined) to the 2016-based GLA population estimates for Haringey published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

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



Source: ONS Census 2011

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



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

Key Impacts

Health

- People with pre-existing health conditions and disabilities are more vulnerable to Covid-19 than the rest of the population.
- Males whose activities were “limited a lot” at the 2011 Census had an all ages standardised rate of death involving COVID-19 of 199.7 deaths per 100,000; for females, the rate was 141.1 deaths per 100,000. The equivalent rates for males and females who were not disabled in 2011 were 70.2 and 35.6 deaths per 100,000 respectively. After adjusting for region, population density, socio-demographic and household characteristics, the relative difference in mortality rates between those "limited a lot" and those not disabled was 2.4 times higher for females and 1.9 times higher for males (ONS, 19th June)
- More than one-third (35%) of deaths involving COVID-19 in England up to the end of June had a respiratory or cardiovascular disease as a pre-existing health condition (ONS, 13th August). Among deaths with COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate, a higher percentage mentioned diabetes, hypertensive diseases, chronic kidney disease, COPD, and dementia than all cause death certificates (PHE, June 2nd)
- A higher proportion of disabled people than non-disabled people were worried about the effect of the coronavirus pandemic on their well-being (62.4% for disabled people compared with 49.6% of non-disabled people); their access to groceries, medication and essentials (44.9% compared with 21.9%); their access to health care and treatment for non-coronavirus-related issues (40.6% compared with 21.2%); and their health (20.2% compared with 7.3%) in May 2020. Concerns about well-being tended to be most frequent among those with mental health and socio-behavioural-related impairments, whereas concerns about access to essentials tended to be most frequent among those with hearing- or dexterity-related impairments. (ONS, 11th June)
- Engagement with residents has highlighted that a minority of people with disabilities and long-term health conditions chose to shield during Covid-19 without being instructed to by the government due to a perception that they would be more vulnerable to it than most people. Without official status as a shielder, these people have faced barriers in accessing support
- Communications during the pandemic have not always been inclusive of people with disabilities. Inconsistent messaging and use of metaphors can be barriers to people with learning disabilities and autism in understanding and following government guidance. Moreover, communications with shielded people have not always had consideration for the needs of those with sensory impairments (RNIB, May)
- People with disabilities have experienced barriers complying with social distancing measures. For example, people with visual impairments have experienced challenges complying with the 2m guidance. Two-thirds (66%) of blind and partially sighted respondents to an RNIB survey report feeling less independent now compared to before lockdown. Many people depend on a guide to get out and about but one in four (25%) blind and partially sighted people said they don’t have someone in the same household as them who can guide. The close contact required when guiding means many people have lost this way of leaving the house, leaving people feeling less independent. (BBC, 1st April / RNIB).

Disability

Key Impacts

Housing

- About three-quarters of disabled people (73.4%) reported leaving their home for any reason during lockdown , compared with over 9 in 10 non-disabled people (92.5%). The range within this group is from 80% of people with mental health conditions to 54% of people with hearing impairments. This reluctance to leave the home may have made housing quality and space more important for people with disabilities than others. (ONS, 11th June)
- People with disabilities have reported delays in home adaptations being made, which have increased the length of time spent in sub-optimal housing conditions

People

- Disabled people are significantly more concerned than non-disabled people about the impact of the pandemic on their health and wellbeing; their access to groceries and essential services; and access to healthcare for non-Covid related conditions. They are more likely to feel lonely and to feel that the pandemic has put strain on their personal relationships (ONS, 11th June)
- About one in three (35%) disabled adults experienced moderate to severe depressive symptoms during the pandemic, up from 27.5% beforehand (The Guardian, 18th August)
- Use of face masks has presented challenges for deaf people who lip read (Action on Hearing Loss)
- Changes in routines that have occurred since the beginning of the pandemic can be challenging for people with learning disabilities and autism (Young Minds)

Place

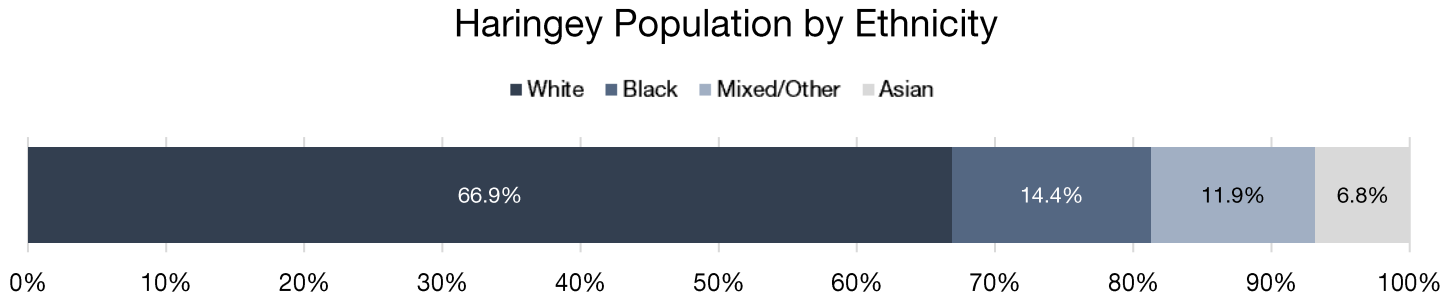
- In May 2020, around 1 in 10 disabled people (11.9%) indicated feeling very unsafe when outside their home because of the coronavirus outbreak, compared with fewer than 1 in 25 non-disabled people (3.8%). (ONS, 11th June)
- Disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to report that their transport had been affected by the pandemic (ONS, 11th June). This extends to use of public transport, with TfL withdrawing tactile assistance for people with visual impairments.

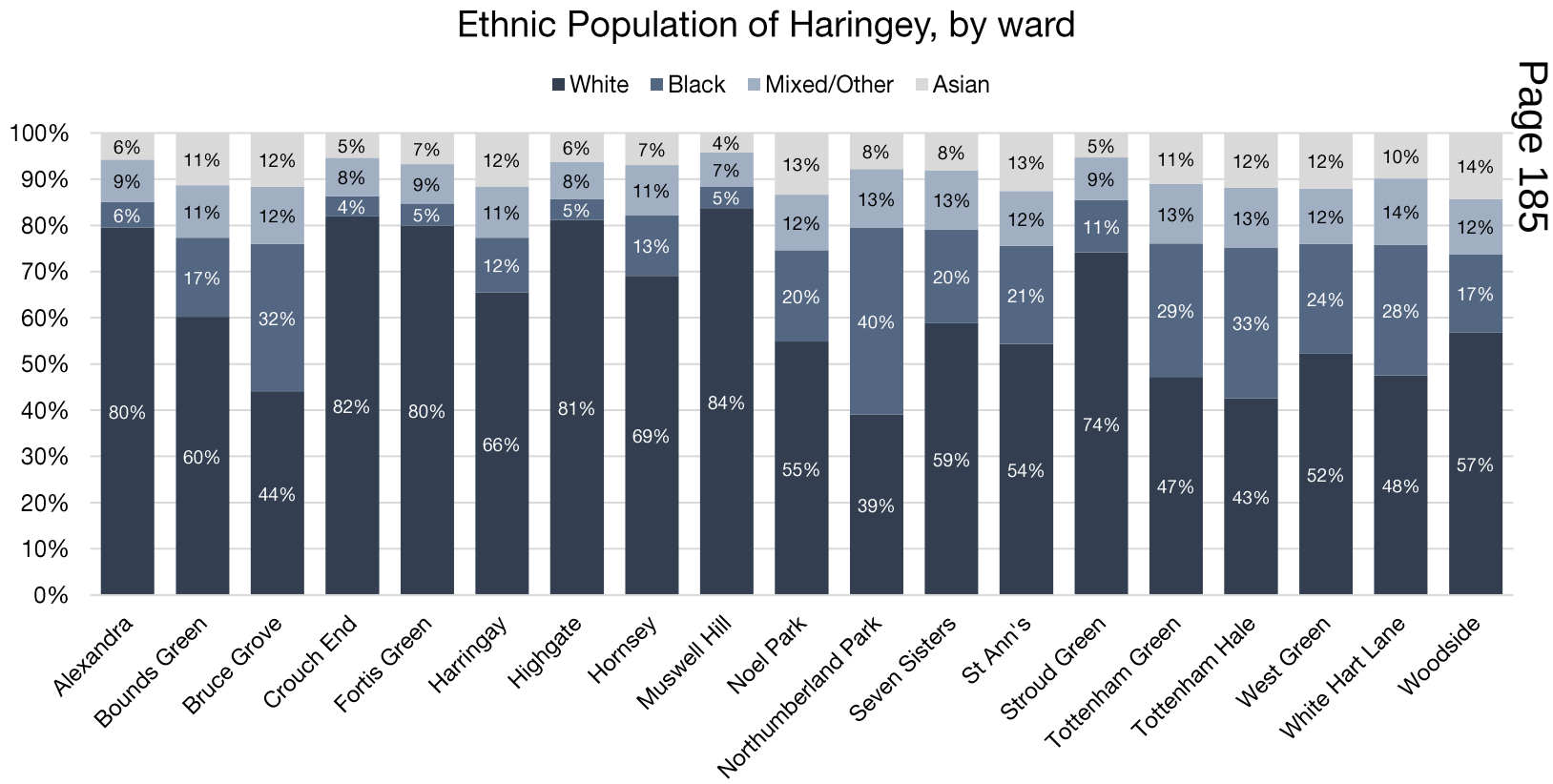
Economy

- Many people with disabilities and severe health conditions have been left off the shielded list. This has had consequences in terms of employment rights (The Guardian, 18th May).
- People with sensory impairments can face additional barriers to working from home (RNIB, May 2020)
- Disabled people are less likely to have left their home to go to work than non-disabled people (ONS, 11th June)
- As part of the government's package of support to those whose employment has been affected by Covid-19 and the lockdown, Universal Credit was uplifted by £20 a week, but the same uplift was not applied to Employment and Support Allowance, the benefit claimed by many disabled people (LGiU, 17th June)
- Almost 40% of people who have experienced a mental health problem have experienced a reduction in their household income. The cognitive and psychological effects of mental health problems can make it harder to respond effectively to changes in income or access support (Money and Mental Health, 16th June)

Profile of Haringey Residents: Race and Ethnicity

- People of White and White Other ethnicity make up the largest proportion of Haringey's population, followed by those of Black, Mixed/other and Asian ethnicity.
- This differs greatly by ward, for example in Northumberland Park where there is a slightly larger proportion of residents of Black ethnicity (40%) compared to people of White ethnicity (39%), as well as Tottenham Hale, Bruce Grove and Tottenham Green where more than half of the population is BAME.
- By contrast, Muswell Hill, Crouch End and Highgate have a substantially larger proportion of residents that are of White and White Other ethnicity.
- In all wards there is a relatively even spread of male to female population of each ethnic group.





Key Impacts

Health

- People from Black ethnic groups are most likely to be diagnosed with Covid-19. (PHE, 2nd June).
- Death rates from COVID-19 are highest among people of Black and Asian ethnic groups. The largest disparity is among people of Bangladeshi ethnicity, who had around twice the risk of death compared to White British people. This analysis does not account for occupation, comorbidity or obesity. Comparing to previous years, all cause mortality was almost 4 times higher than expected among Black males during the Covid-19 outbreak, almost 3 times higher in Asian males and almost 2 times higher in White males. Among females, deaths were almost 3 times higher in this period in Black, Mixed and Other females, and 2.4 times higher in Asian females compared with 1.6 times in White females. (PHE, 2nd June).
- Neighbourhoods with higher proportions of Black and Asian residents are more likely to have seen higher numbers of Covid-19-related deaths
- Pre-existing health inequalities within the BAME community are likely to cause increased risk from the virus. For instance, cardio-vascular conditions such as diabetes and hypertension increase vulnerability to Covid-19 and are higher among people from Black and Asian backgrounds (The Conversation, 15th April). Conditions associated with socio-economic status such obesity and mental illness are also risk factors for severe Covid-19 and more prevalent among BAME communities (PHE, June)
- Exposure to air pollution and overrepresentation in overcrowded housing have been found to be contributory factors to BAME overrepresentation among Covid-19 cases and deaths (The Guardian, 20th July)
- Healthwatch Haringey has found that barriers exist to people within Turkish/Kurdish communities accessing healthcare and information, including language barriers, digital exclusion, and lack of translations of government communications. This was found to affect older people and people who were shielding to a greater extent.
- Lupus and Sickle Cell Disease are medical conditions with higher prevalence among BAME groups. Both conditions compromise the body's immune systems, meaning that people with them face higher risk of contracting and suffering severe forms of Covid-19. All people known to have these conditions were advised by the government to shield. However, access to treatments has been compromised during the pandemic. Drugs that treat lupus have been in short supply, while blood transfusion appointments and bone marrow therapy that treat SCD have been delayed. These will have disproportionately affected BAME people, and Black people in particular (NHS, June; Anthony Nolan, June; British Society for Rheumatology; June).

Key Impacts

Housing

- Black and Asian people may face particular challenges in complying with Government guidelines as they are more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation and may be less able to self-isolate. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, who already experience persistent disadvantage, face particular challenges to self-isolation in encampments and traveller sites, exacerbated by limited access to water and sanitation, and the long-standing acute shortage of authorised sites (EHRC 19th May)
- Public Health England have confirmed that "Covid-19 transmission, morbidity, and mortality can be exacerbated by the housing challenges faced by some members of BAME groups" (PHE, June).

People

- Pupils who were due to sit exams in 2020 will be assigned grades based on previous performance and teacher assessment. Concerns have been raised about this decision in view of evidence that suggests patterns of conscious or unconscious bias when teachers predict grades for BAME children and those with SEND (EHRC 19th May). Pupils from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities may face additional barriers to online learning (EHRC 19th May)
- Haringey residents in the East of the borough are disproportionately represented among those receiving emergency food parcels from the food hubs. Given the demographic profile of the borough it is reasonable to suggest that BAME communities have been less food secure during the lockdown.
- Healthwatch Haringey has found that Turkish/Kurdish communities have experienced challenges in caring for family members, dealing with social isolation, recognising and acknowledging mental health issues, and observing religious practices.
- In terms of community and family relationships, many BAME people are likely to experience trauma associated with deaths of colleagues or family members (PHE, June).

Place

- Between 27 March and 14 May, 26% (253) of fixed penalty notices issued in London were issued to Black people, who make up 12% of the population. Asian people, who represent 18% of Londoners, were given 23% of fines (220) out of a total of 973 issued. 774 arrests have been made for breaches of Covid-19 legislation. Of those arrested, 31% were Black and 14% were Asian (BBC, 3rd June)
- BAME people were 1.6 times more likely to be fined than white people, but young black and Asian men between 18 and 34 were over-represented by around twice the rate of young white men (The Guardian, 27th July)
- The number of stop and searches in Haringey increased from 1,087 in February 2020 to 1,193 in March, then 1,424 in April and 1,950 in May, indicating increased use of the tactic during the lockdown period. This fell to 1,092 in June. Between February and May 2020, the rate of Black people stopped and searched in Haringey increased from 9.5 to 17.2 per 100,000 while the rate of white people being stopped and searched increased from 2.8 to 4.8 per 100,000. The rate of Black people being stopped and searched increased marginally faster than for white people, and Black people were over three times more likely to be stopped and searched than white people in May 2020 (MPS, 7th July)
- Public Health England note that BAME people are more likely to use public transportation to travel to essential work, increasing potential exposure to Covid-19 (PHE, June).

Race & Ethnicity

Economy

- BAME workers make up a disproportionately large share of key workers in London (Health Foundation; PHE, June), workers in the gig economy (Runnymede Trust) and people who cannot work from home (Huffington Post, 15th May). It is therefore likely that BAME workers will have been exposed to Covid-19 to a greater extent than White workers in the course of their work during the pandemic. However, this may not account for all of the disproportionality in BAME mortality among workers. Public Health England have noted that racial discrimination in workplaces is likely to have been a factor that has increased BAME people's exposure to Covid-19 (PHE, June).
- Data for Haringey employment broken down by sector and ethnicity is not available. Using London-wide data, Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups are overrepresented in the two most impacted sectors, making up 45% of employees working in retail and 43% of employees working in accommodation and food services. The third most impacted sector, arts and recreation, has relatively fewer Black, Asian and minority ethnic employees than the average across all sectors.
- BAME Britons have been 50% more likely to lose their jobs during the Covid-19 lockdown and 40% less likely than white Britons to benefit from employee protection such as furloughing. The latter were 5.7 times more likely to experience furlough than job loss, compared to 2.2 times for the former (The Conversation, 20th July)
- Research by the Institute for Social and Economic Research suggests that BAME workers have been put on reduced hours and furloughed at a disproportionate rate and that BAME household earnings have fallen from an average of £441 per week in February to £404 per week in April, compared to a drop of £547 to £503 for non-BAME households (University of Essex, May)
- 49% of BAME households have experienced income reduction, compared to 40% of white British households (The Conversation, 20th July)

Figure 2: Black and minority ethnic (BME) workers make up a disproportionately large share of key worker sectors in London

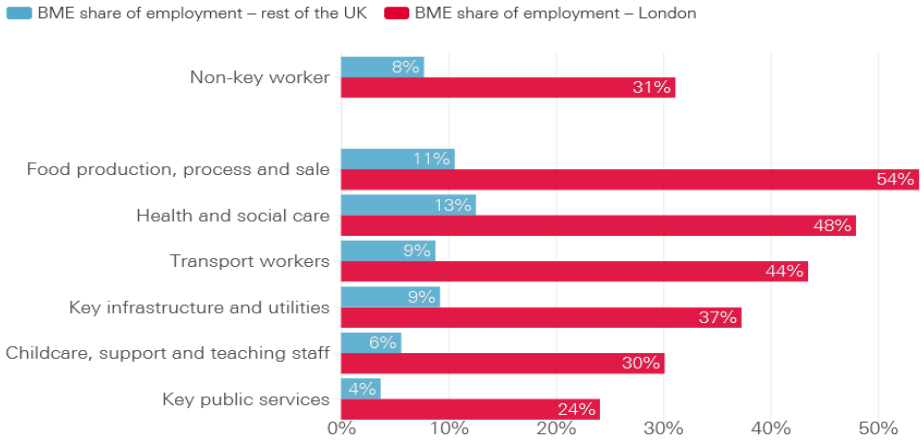
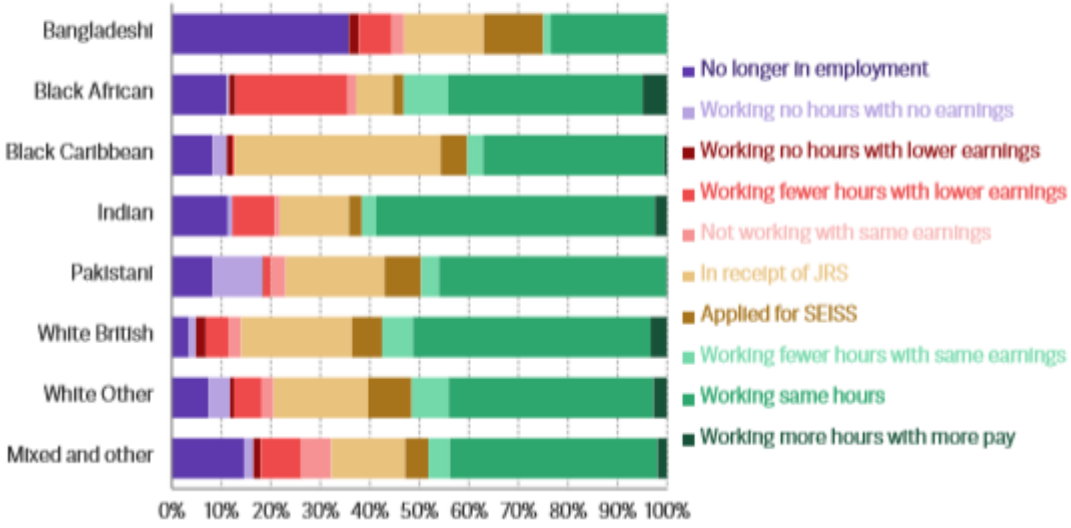


FIGURE 16: **Bangladeshis are disproportionately more likely to have stopped working or experienced an income fall during the crisis**

Employment status among those who were in work before the crisis, by ethnicity: May 2020



Migrant Residents

Health

- For people born outside of the UK and Ireland, the relative increase in deaths in 21 March to 8 May 2020 was higher than the average. The biggest relative increase was for people born in Central and Western Africa (which includes Nigeria, Ghana and Somalia), the Caribbean, South East Asia (which includes Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam), the Middle East and South and Eastern Africa (which includes South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya). (PHE, 2nd June)
- People with non-British nationality account for 26% of the NHS workforce in London. Higher rates of Covid-19 among healthcare workers indicate that non-British nationals are likely to have been disproportionately exposed to the virus in the course of their work in this sector (House of Commons Library, 29th May)
- People with non-British nationality account for around 40% of the social care workforce in London. Higher rates of Covid-19 among social care workers indicate that non-British nationals are likely to have been disproportionately exposed to the virus in the course of their work in this sector (Health Foundation, November 2019)
- Migrants have historically been deterred from accessing healthcare services and treatment for communicable diseases owing to fears that their immigration status may be reported to the Home Office (EHRC 19th May)
- Healthwatch Haringey has found that barriers exist to people within Turkish/Kurdish communities accessing healthcare and information, including language barriers, digital exclusion, and lack of translations of government communications. This was found to affect older people and people who were shielding to a greater extent.

Housing

- 19% of the people experiencing street homelessness housed in emergency accommodation in Haringey would ordinarily not have been eligible for assistance. The majority of this group are people from EU Nations (52%). The vast majority are men (85%) between the ages of 25-50 (65%). 54% have either no status, failed asylum or are undocumented
- It is likely that this group of people will have been overrepresented among those living in overcrowded housing.

People

- NRPF households have been less able to afford and access food during the Covid-19 outbreak (The Guardian, 7th June)
- Healthwatch Haringey has found that Turkish/Kurdish communities have experienced challenges in caring for family members, dealing with social isolation, recognising and acknowledging mental health issues, and observing religious practices.

Place

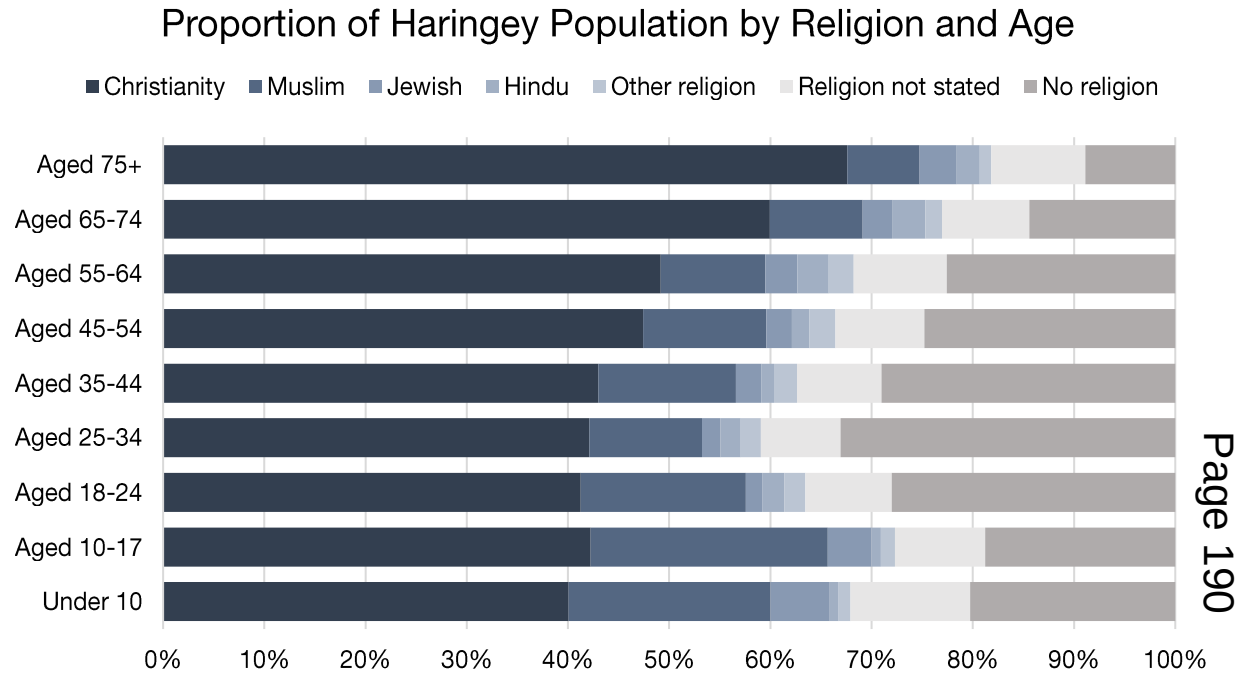
- Public Health England note that BAME people, including migrant residents, are more likely to use public transportation to travel to essential work, increasing potential exposure to Covid-19 (PHE, June).

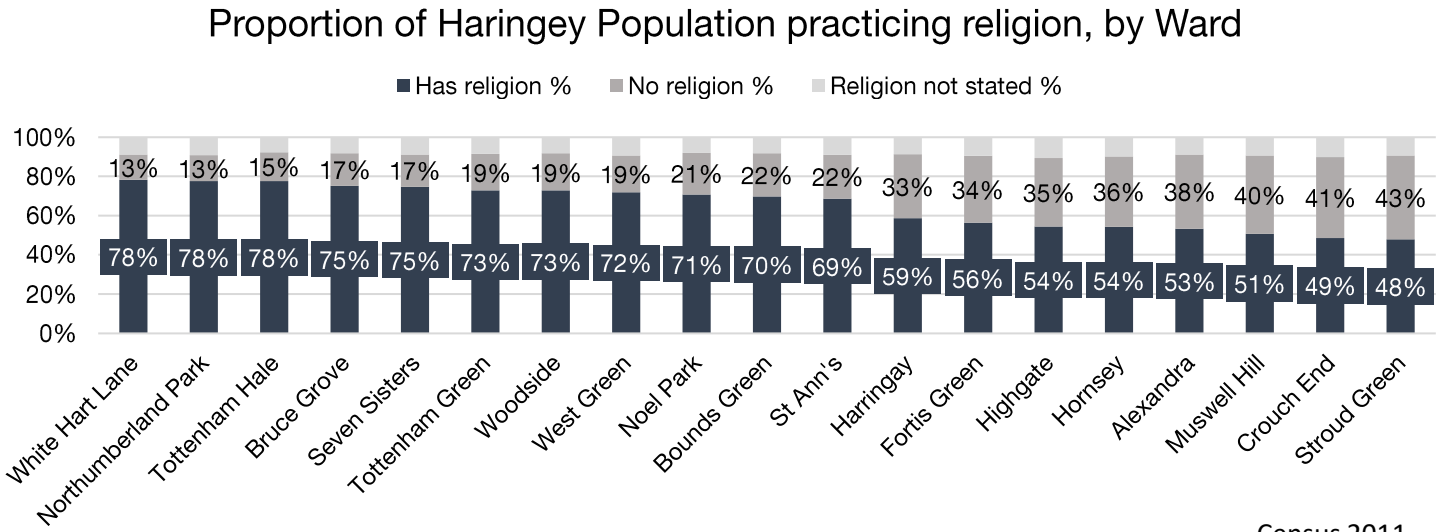
Economy

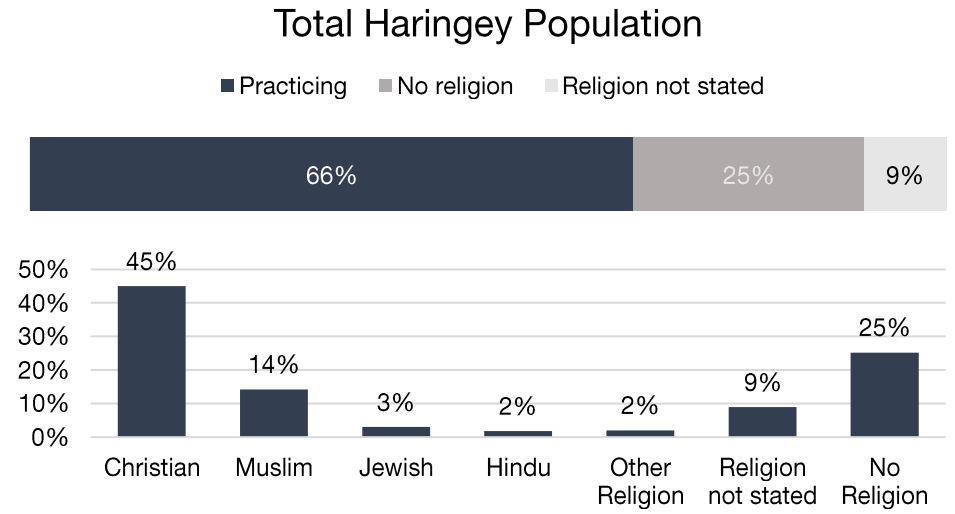
- People with NRPF will have been compelled to continue working during the pandemic in the absence of access to support from the benefits system. It is therefore likely that they will have been exposed to Covid-19 to a greater extent than white workers in the course of their work during the pandemic. Public Health England have noted that racial discrimination in workplaces is likely to have been a factor that has increased BAME people's exposure to Covid-19 (PHE, June).
- BAME migrants were over three times more likely (10.1%) than their white non-migrant counterparts (3.3%) to have lost their job during the COVID-19 lockdown (The Conversation, 20th July). Job losses can have serious consequences for individuals and families trying to meet minimum income visa requirements (LGiU, 2nd July)
- Survey data suggests that 32% of refugees and those from refugee backgrounds who were working in London before Covid-19 have lost their jobs (Breaking Barriers, May 2020). The same survey data highlights significant barriers to digital access among this group. 54% of respondents reported access to a laptop, compared to 88% of the UK population having a PC and 67% having a laptop. Only 43% of respondents had access to both a laptop and wi-fi in their home.
- BAME migrants were 2.3 times more likely to experience increased difficulty of keeping up to date with bills than white Britons. (The Conversation, 20th July)

Profile of Haringey Residents: Religion & Belief

- Two out of three residents in Haringey are practicing a religion with Christians (45%) and Muslims (14%) being the largest resident groups;
- The proportion of residents practicing a religion is highest among residents aged 75+, with 81.8% of this age group identifying as following a faith. Residents aged 25-34 report the highest proportion of no religion at 33.1%, compared to just 9% of residents aged 75+ with no religion;
- Wards in the East of Haringey have a higher proportion of residents with a religion than wards in the West, with those in the West having 34% or more residents reporting having no religion, compared to as little as 13% saying the same in some eastern wards.







Census 2011

Religion and Belief

Key Impacts

Health

- The highest age-standardised mortality rates of deaths involving COVID-19 across the UK were in the Muslim religious group with 198.9 deaths per 100,000 males and 98.2 deaths per 100,000 females; people who identified as Jewish, Hindu or Sikh also showed higher mortality rates than other groups. (ONS, 19th June)
- When taking account of region, population density, socio-demographic and household characteristics, and ethnic background, those who identified as Jewish at the time of the 2011 Census showed an increased risk of a death involving COVID-19 compared with the Christian population; Jewish males were at twice the risk of Christian males, with the difference in females being 1.2 times greater risk. (ONS, 19th June) This may be because a higher proportion of British Jews (21%) are aged 65 and above, and as Covid-19 disproportionately affects older people Jewish people may be more at risk than average (Jewish Chronicle)
- Those who reported having "No religion" in the 2011 Census had the lowest rate of death involving COVID-19 with 80.7 deaths per 100,000 males and 47.9 deaths per 100,000 females (ONS, 19th June)

Housing

- No specific impacts reported

People

- People of various religious faiths were unable to attend places of worship during lockdown, severely restricting abilities to engage in various religious practices or participate in faith-based community life. From Saturday 4th July, people were able to gather in places of worship but restrictions regarding capacity, use of shared items, singing, and food & drink are in place (Gov.uk, 4th July). These restrictions may have had adverse effects in terms of mental health and social relationships.
- People of various religious faiths have been unable to observe usual religious practices at end of life and funerals
- The Government parcels that have been delivered to the Extremely Clinically Vulnerable Group do not cater for any dietary requirements or religious restrictions. The Jewish community in particular has faced challenges providing Kosher food to those shielding or self-isolating
- People of various faiths have been unable to observe religious holidays or festivals in the usual way. These have included Passover and Ramadan.

Place

- There was an increase in recorded Islamophobic hate crime incidents between February and April 2020, but a decrease in May to pre-pandemic levels (Met Police, 19th June)
- There was a decrease in recorded Anti-Semitic hate crime incidents between February and April 2020, but an increase in May (Met Police, 19th June)

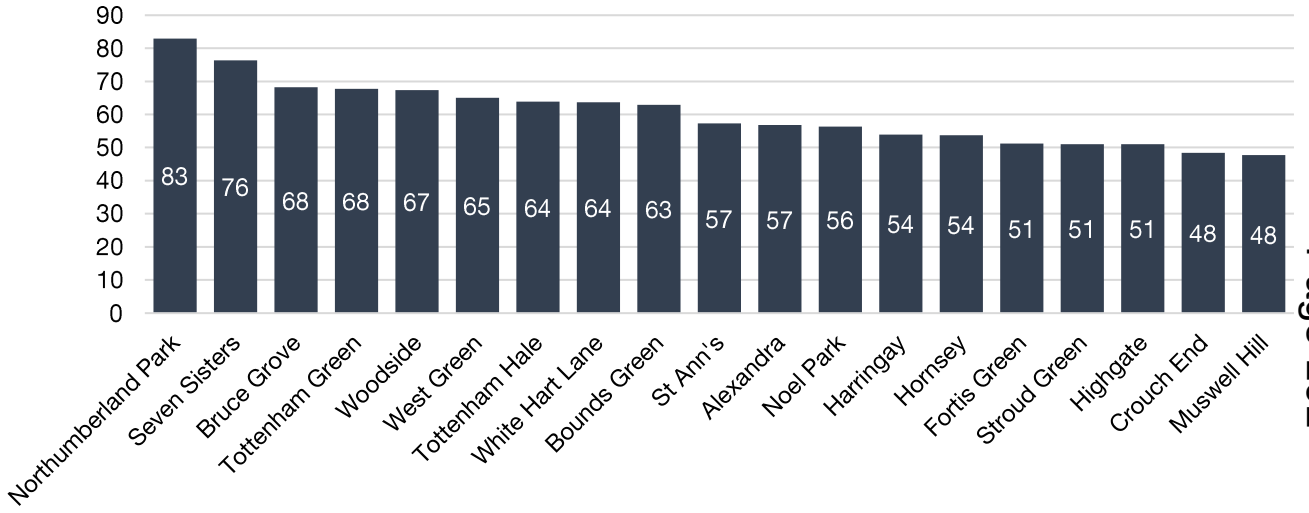
Economy

- Local faith groups have reported dramatic reductions in income due to reduced capacity to fundraise from congregations

Profile of Haringey Residents: Pregnancy and Maternity

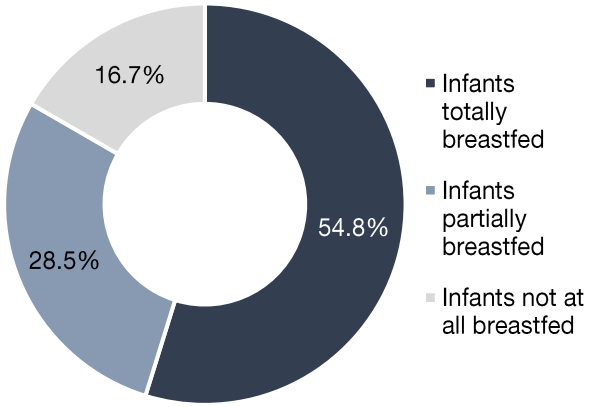
- Haringey's General Birth Rate (GBR) has generally decreased in line with London since 2001. The sharpest decrease was between 2010 and 2017 (26%).
- Northumberland Park has the highest birth rate, at 83 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. The lowest birth rate was in Muswell Hill.
- Over half the infants born in Haringey in 2017/18 were being breastfed at 6-8 weeks after birth.

Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, by ward

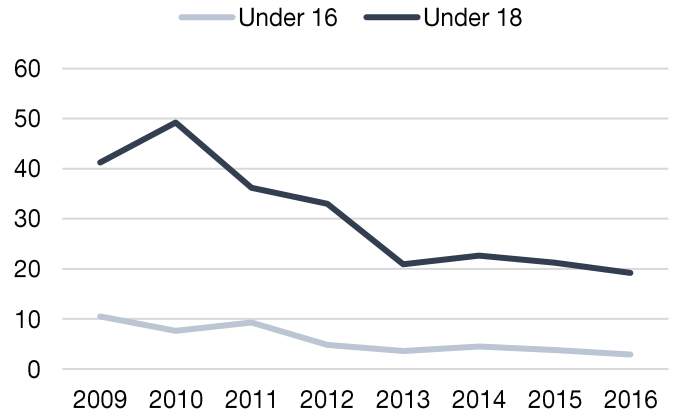


Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44

Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth in Haringey



Rate of Teenage Conceptions



Pregnancy / Maternity

Key Impacts

Health

- Pregnant woman were designated a vulnerable group on 16th March. This means that they were advised to reduce social contact as much as possible through social distancing measures
- New births are currently not being registered and health visiting reviews are being conducted over the telephone. There is a risk that families may miss out on adequate health checks. In Haringey in 2018/2019, 93% of families received a New Birth Visit.

Housing

- Lone parents with children are known to have proportionately higher housing costs and will be simultaneously more vulnerable to any reduction in income and disproportionately affected by the impact of school/childcare closure on ability to work

People

- The economic crisis is likely to cause some childcare providers to go out of business, which may in turn cause women to take on disproportionate extra childcare (The Guardian, 23rd June)
- Women may be less able to access sexual health clinics. Marie Stopes have reported that women have experienced delays in accessing abortion services. They estimate 9.5 million vulnerable women and girls around the world risk losing access to contraception and safe abortion services in 2020 (Marie Stopes, 3rd April)

Place

- Pregnant women and those with small children are known to be more reliant on public transport than other women and so may have been more affected by disruption to TfL services

Economy

- The Institute for Fiscal Studies and the UCL Institute of Education have found that mothers are 47% more likely to have permanently lost their job or quit, and 14% more likely to have been furloughed since the start of the crisis (The Guardian, 23rd June)
- When the lockdown was imposed in March, pregnant women were added to the list of people seen as clinically vulnerable. Where workplaces were unable to be made Covid-secure, pregnant staff unable or unwilling to work should have been sent home on full pay. However, many were instead put on statutory sick pay (SSP). To qualify for statutory maternity pay pregnant women must have earned at least £120 a week on average during an eight-week lead-up period. But SSP is just £95.85 a week, meaning women who have been shielding on that level of pay for eight weeks or more would miss out on SMP.
- Maternity Action have noted that women claiming Maternity Benefit (mainly lower paid, and self employed) will be worse off under Universal Credit rules than those claiming Statutory Maternity Pay from their employers, as Maternity Allowance is counted as earned income and deducted from Universal Credit, whereas Statutory Maternity Pay counts as unearned income and is not
- Self-employed women who have taken maternity leave in the last three years are not allowed to discount that maternity leave in their calculations of entitlement under the Self-Employed Support Scheme. Their eligible earnings are therefore lower and they are likely to receive less under the scheme than other women who had not taken maternity leave (Telegraph, 17th April)
- There have been reports of pregnant women and those on maternity leave being forced to take unpaid leave or refused furlough (EHRC 19th May)

Sexual Orientation

4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London.

4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is slightly above the **London average of 3.1%**

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

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

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15

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

Source: Galop Hate Crime Report 2016

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

Source: Haringey Council 2017

- Haringey has the sixth largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs (4%), and is above the London mean (3.1%).
- Based on 2016 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 8,900 gay and lesbian residents aged 16+, and over 4,400 bisexual residents aged 16+.
- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000.
- LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness.

Sexual Orientation

Key Impacts

Health

- The United Nations have advised that LGBTI groups living with compromised immune systems, including some people living with HIV/AIDS, face a greater risk from COVID-19 (UN) . Accordingly, people living with HIV/AIDS, a disproportionate number of whom are from LGBT+ communities, have been advised to follow more stringent social distancing practices (Terrence Higgins Trust)
- LGBT+ people face barriers accessing high-quality end-of-life care and may experience victimisation or discrimination in the course of their care (The Conversation, 21st May)

Housing

- Homeless people, a population that includes many LGTBI people, are less able to protect themselves through physical distancing and safe hygiene practices, potentially increasing their exposure to Covid-19
- 8% of LGBT+ people do not feel safe in their accommodation and may therefore have found stay at home requirements more challenging (LGBT Foundation, May)
- In the period of 23rd March to 12th April, the LGBT Foundation's helpline saw an 88% increase in calls about housing compared to the previous three weeks (LGBT Foundation, May)

People

- LGBT+ people have been impacted by Covid-19 in relation to family life and relationships. Firstly, there have been reports of young people who are not 'out' being unable to come out to family during the lockdown period due to the perceived inability to leave the family home if necessary and/or the risk of exclusion from the family home having a more severe impact than may usually be the case. Schools and youth groups that would otherwise provide a safe space for young people have been closed. Young LGBT people have reportedly been made homeless by parents who discover their child's sexuality or gender identity, according to the LGBT Foundation. Secondly, LGBT parents are suffering homophobic and transphobic abuse from their own children during the lockdown, (Buzzfeed News, 2nd May).
- LGBT+ VCS organisations are reporting high levels of adverse impact. 47% have reported an immediate financial impact, experienced through drops in donations, loss of earned income, and loss of grants (LGBT+ Consortium, May 2020)
- 42% of surveyed LGBT+ people have highlighted additional need for mental health support during the pandemic (LGBT Foundation, May)
- 30% of surveyed LGBT+ people are living on their own, raising the risk of this group being at greater risk of loneliness (LGBT Foundation, May)
- 16% of surveyed LGBT+ people have been unable to access healthcare for non-Covid issues and 34% have had a medical appointment cancelled (LGBT Foundation, May)
- The LGBT Foundation's Domestic Abuse Programme has seen a 38% increase in the number of people referred for domestic abuse support and a 340% increase in unique viewers to its domestic abuse webpages (LGBT Foundation, May)

Place

- There have been reports of violence and abuse against LGBT people in connection with the pandemic (EHRC 19th May)
- The LGBT Foundation's helpline has reported a 52% increase in calls about homophobia during the pandemic (LGBT Foundation, May)

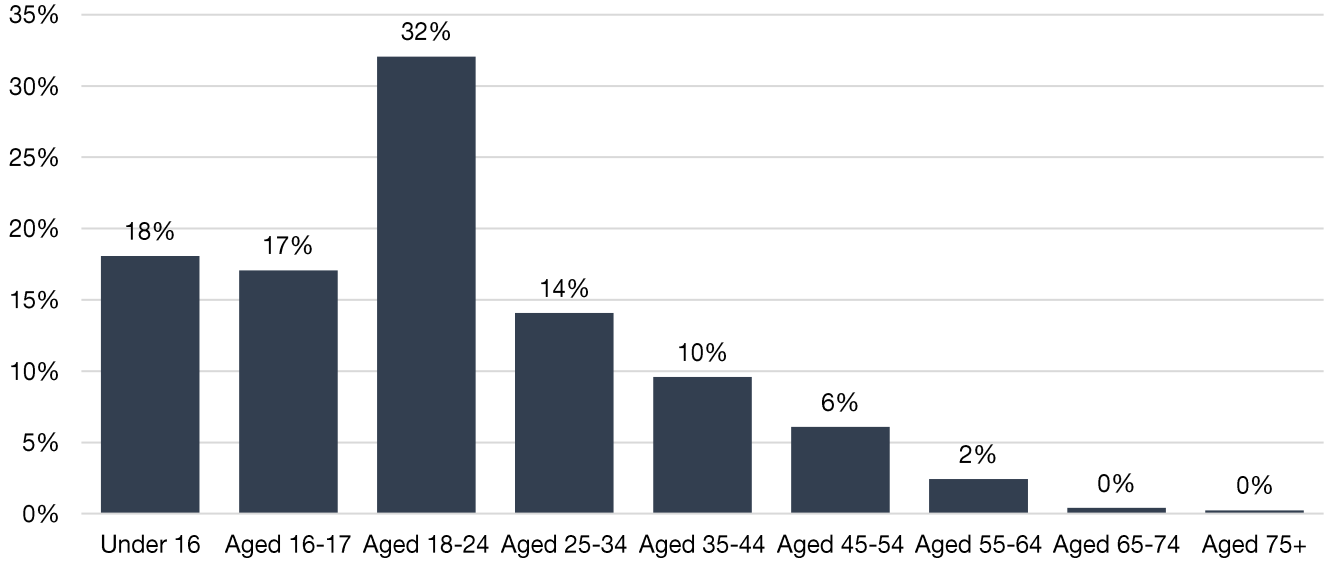
Economy

- No specific impacts recorded to date

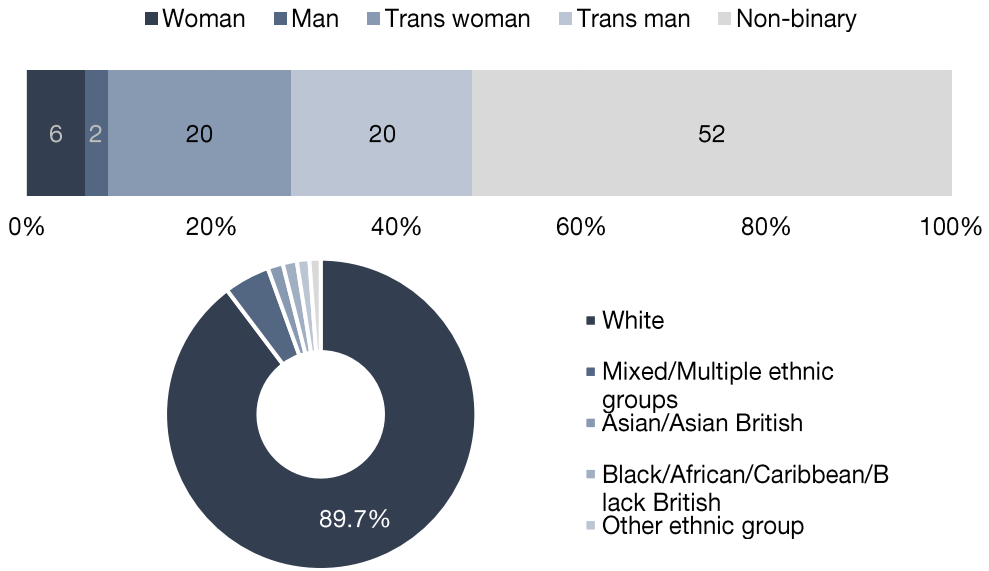
Profile of Haringey Residents: Gender Reassignment

- There is very little robust data on Haringey or the UK's trans population. However it is estimated that there are between 200,000 and 500,000 people who identify as trans in the UK.
- According to the LGBT Survey 2018, younger trans people are more likely to identify as non-binary, with 57% of all trans respondents aged under 35 identifying as non-binary.
- The age at which transitioning is started tends to be younger, with 81% of people starting transitioning at 34 or younger, compared to 19% transitioning at 35 and over.
- Of those who identify as trans in the UK the largest group are of White ethnicity, representing 90% of this group.
- The proportion of those who identify as a trans woman and trans man is even at 20%. However the majority of those identifying as trans consider their gender as non-binary (52%).

Transitioning starting age, UK



Trans gender identity, UK



Gender Reassignment

Key Impacts

Health

- Transgender men who bind their chests may not be able to do so if they develop respiratory symptoms associated with Covid-19.

Housing

- 17% of surveyed trans people do not feel safe in their accommodation, potentially making stay at home requirements more challenging (LGBT Foundation, May)

People

- Gender Identity Clinics and Sexual Health Clinics have closed until further notice
- The NHS have de-prioritised gender-affirming surgeries, as they have been deemed non-essential
- 57% of surveyed trans people report additional need for mental health support (LGBT Foundation, May)
- The LGBT Foundation's Domestic Abuse Programme has seen a 38% increase in the number of people referred for domestic abuse support and a 340% increase in unique viewers to its domestic abuse webpages (LGBT Foundation, May)

Place

- The United Nations has noted there will likely be an increase in stigmatization, discrimination, hate speech and attacks on the LGBT+ community
- The LGBT Foundation's helpline has reported a 100% increase in calls about transphobia during the pandemic (LGBT Foundation, May)

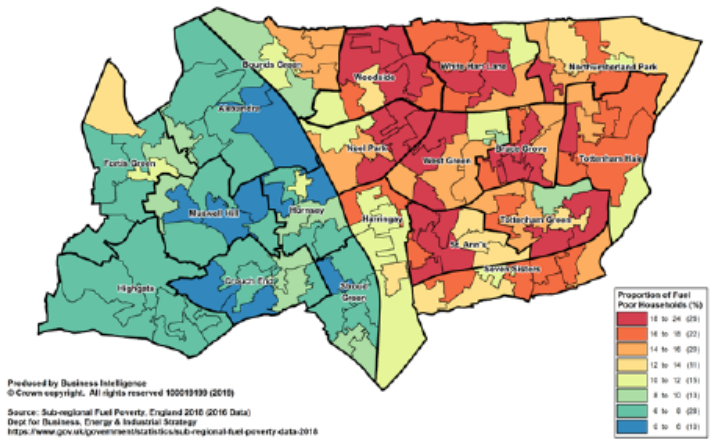
Economy

- No specific impacts recorded to date

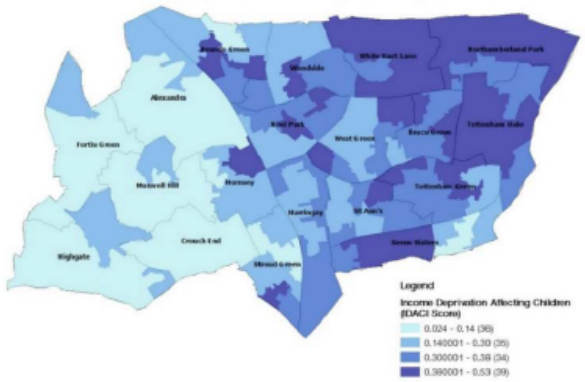
Profile of Haringey Residents: Socio-Economic Status

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

Fuel Poverty by LSOA (2016)

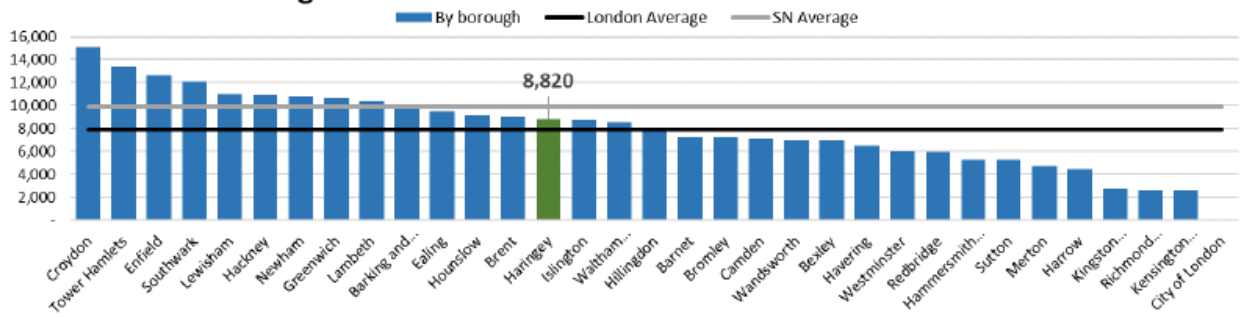


Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2015



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015

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



Source: DWP, 2017

14.3% of Haringey pupils are known to be eligible for and **claiming free school meals**. This is **in line with London** (14.9%), and **below the SN average** (17.2%)

Source: DfE Schools Census, 2018

- 12.6% of Haringey households (approx. 13,400) live in Fuel Poverty, the 4th highest percentage in London and substantially above the London average (10%). Fuel poverty is concentrated in the centre of the borough.
- In 2017 8,820 children in Haringey were living in all out-of-work benefit claimant households. This is a larger number than the London average (7,900), but is below the SN average (9,915).
- In Haringey this equates to 14.4% of all 0-18 year olds in the borough, and is the 10th highest rate of all London boroughs.
- Approximately one in seventh Haringey pupils are eligible for and claiming free school meals (14.3%). This is average for London.
- Neighbourhoods in the east of the borough rank much more highly on the index of income deprivation affecting children, compared to neighbourhoods in the west.

Socio-Economic Status

Key Impacts

Health

- More deprived areas in Haringey have higher Covid-19 diagnosis and death rates than less deprived areas in Haringey. High diagnosis rates may be due to worse overall population health before Covid-19, high proportions of workers in occupations that are more likely to be exposed, and/or more overcrowded housing
- Women living in the most deprived areas in England are 133% more likely to die from Covid-19 than women living in the least deprived areas, while men living in the most deprived areas are 114% more likely to die from Covid-19 than men living in the least deprived areas (Health Foundation, 21st May)
- Men in low-paid jobs were almost four times more likely to die from coronavirus than professionals, with 21.4 deaths per 100,000 people, compared with 5.6 among white-collar male workers (ONS, 14th May). While routine and manual occupations account for around 34% of jobs, those working in such jobs account for more than 43% of COVID-19 deaths among those of working age. Conversely, managerial and professional occupations account for 43% of all jobs but 28% of these deaths (up to April 20th) (The Conversation, 19th May)
- In Haringey, the highest proportion of residents shielding from COVID-19 live in the 2nd and 3rd IMD decile (27% and 18%, respectively). There are no persons shielding from COVID-19 in the 10th IMD decile (least deprived area).This indicates that there are more persons shielding from COVID-19 in the more deprived areas of Haringey than in the least deprived areas.

Housing

- People on lower incomes are more likely to live in overcrowded housing that limits their ability to social distance or self-isolate.
- People on lower incomes are more likely to live in poor quality housing that makes staying at home, as per government guidance, more challenging.

People

- Households on lower incomes are more likely to experience pressures resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic and the economic shock that may lead to worse mental health
- Key workers were more than three times more likely to report symptoms of depression during the pandemic than in the nine months to March 2020. More than a third of those living in households unable to afford an unexpected expense experienced depression during the pandemic, compared to an eighth of people able to afford an unexpected expense (The Guardian, 18th August)
- Children from lower income households are less likely than their peers to have access to learning resources during school closures
- People on lower incomes are more likely to report feeling lonely than other socio-economic groups
- Households with lower incomes have been more likely to rely on emergency food provision. Haringey Council has recorded a significant proportion of households in need citing inability to afford food as the key driver for requesting emergency help

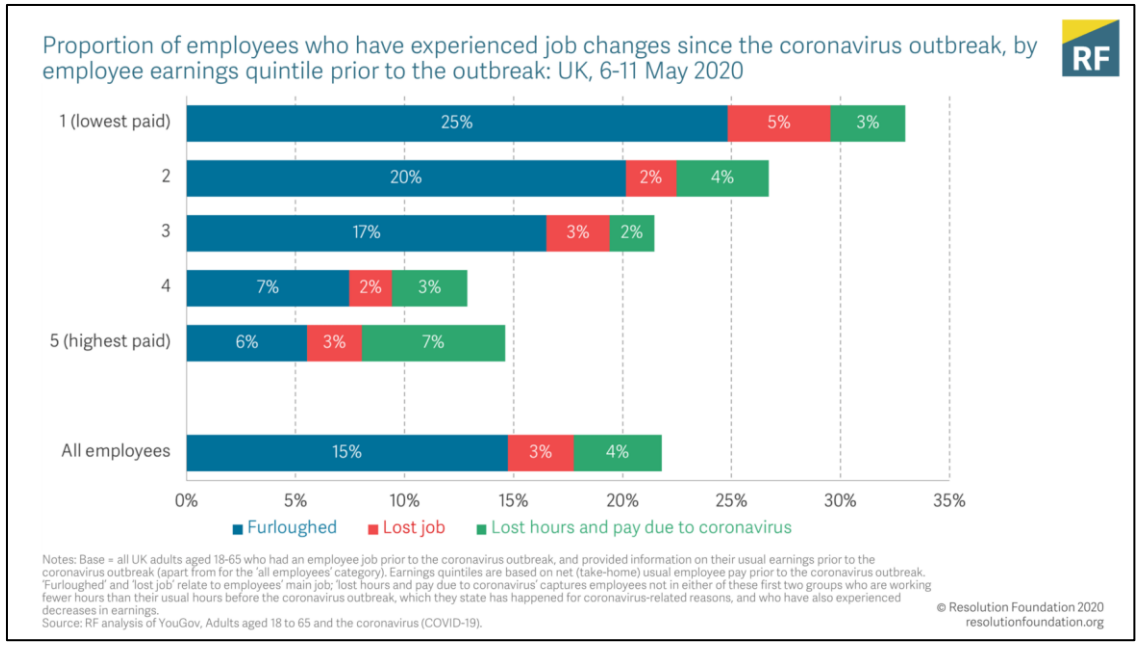
Place

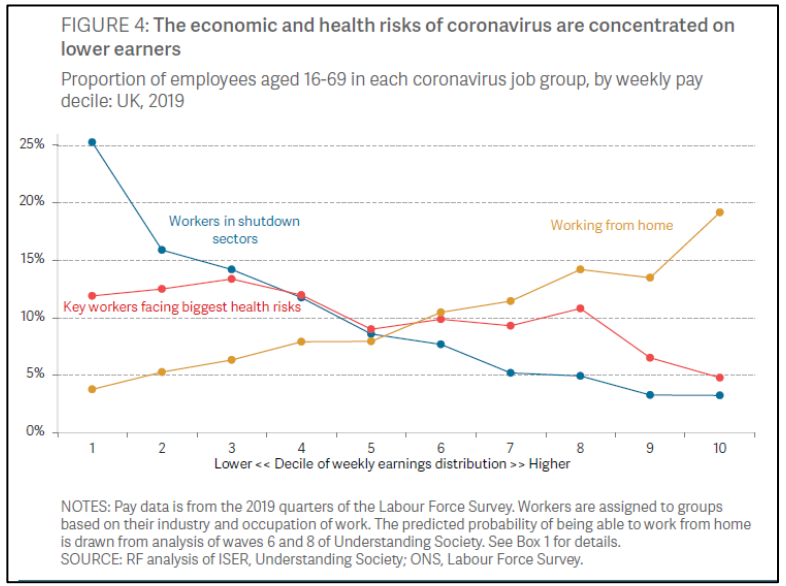
- People in deprived areas have less access to gardens and other green spaces. A third of all land in the wealthiest 10% of London wards was taken up by private gardens, while in the poorest 10%, just over a fifth was found to be taken up by garden space.

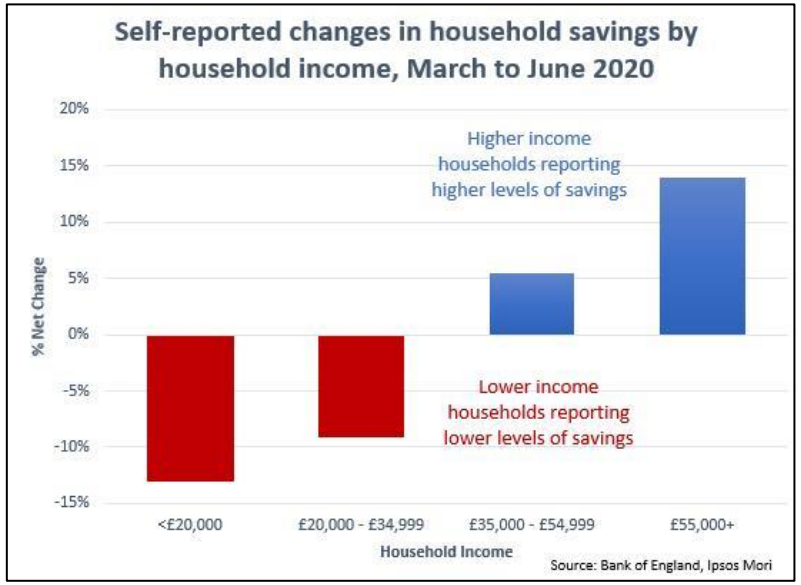
Socio-Economic Status

Economy

- The lowest paid workers are those least able to work from home. Workers in shutdown sectors are therefore the lowest paid across the workforce. Typical pay for workers in shutdown sectors is less than half that of those able to work from home – £348 a week compared to £707 a week. Close to one-third (30 per cent) of the lowest-earning fifth of employees have been furloughed or lost their job, compared to less than one-in-ten (8 per cent) of the top fifth of employee earners pre-coronavirus (Resolution Foundation, 28th April)
- People in certain jobs have ben more exposed to Covid-19 in the course of their work and have consequently been more likely to contract the virus. Jobs which have been found to have high death rates have included security guards, health and care workers, construction workers, plant operatives, cleaners, taxi drivers, bus drivers, chefs and retail workers (ONS, 14th May).
- Survey data suggests that 48% of Londoners expect their household's financial position to get worse over the next 12 months (from May 2020). Among the Londoners who said that coronavirus had affected their household finances, 72% had experienced reduced income, 39% had had to use savings to cover living costs, 18% had had to borrow money, 15% were struggling to pay bills, and 15% were providing financial support to friends or family members. (The Independent, 15th April).
- Bank of England data suggests that lower income households have been depleting any savings they have had during the Covid-19 crisis, while more affluent households have been accumulating savings







4.1. Intersectionality

Intersectionality

BAME Young People

- The number of BAME under-18s seeking help for anxiety or stress from the Kooth digital support service increased by 11.4% during March, April and May compared to the same period last year, while it rose by 3% among white children that age. Disproportionate numbers of BAME children reported difficulties with suicidal ideation, self-harm, depression, anxiety, difficulty sleeping, and issues involving family or relationships. This indicates that the pandemic has had a particularly severe impact on the mental health of BAME children (The Guardian, 21st June)
- BAME pupils may have been disadvantaged by the methodology of allocating exam grades due to known unconscious bias in grade predictions and the way in which the Ofqual algorithm appears to have disadvantaged pupils from more deprived neighbourhoods

BAME Women

- Women from a BAME background were four times more likely to be hospitalised with coronavirus than white women (Oxford University) Up to May 2020, all-cause deaths were almost 3 times higher among Black, Mixed and Other females, and 2.4 times higher in Asian females compared with 1.6 times in White females (PHE, June).
- BAME women who experience domestic abuse face additional barriers to justice – EVAW Coalition, 19th May
- Survey data from the Fawcett Society suggests that:
    - BAME women are the most likely group in society to have anxieties around poverty and debt (43%)
    - BAME women are more likely than white men or women to have anxieties about having to go out and work during the pandemic (65%)
    - BAME women who work from home are more likely than white people to report working more than before the pandemic (41% vs 29%)
    - Over twice as many BAME women and men reported that they had recently lost support from the government (42.5% and 48.3%) than white women and men (12.7% and 20.6%)
    - BAME respondents were also more likely to say they had lost support from other people (48.3% BAME women compared to 34.0% white women) and were less likely to say that there were people outside of their household who they could rely on for help (47.4% compared to 57.2%)
    - Over half of BAME women said that they were ‘not sure where to turn for help as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, compared to 18.7% of white respondents.
    - BAME women report struggling more to cope with different demands on their time (45% vs 35% of white women)
    - BAME women disproportionately report struggling to feed their children (24%) and report low life satisfaction and happiness (Fawcett Society, June)

BAME People with Disabilities

- BAME people are more likely to experience health conditions that elevate their risk of death from Covid-19, such as hypertension and diabetes. There is therefore increased vulnerability to Covid-19 among BAME communities and among BAME people with disabilities in particular

Intersectionality

Young Women

- Women, and especially women under the age of 34, are more likely to work in the sectors of the economy that have experienced the biggest downturn than any other group, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies. 36 per cent of young women, compared to 25 per cent of young men, work in sectors that were shut down, including restaurants, retail, leisure facilities and travel and tourism (IFS, 2020). Consequently, young women are more likely to lose their job. Almost twice the number of women reported that they have lost their job because of the Covid-19 pandemic (8.6%) compared to men (4.4%; IZA, 2020). Young women are therefore the most likely group to experience a drop in income and the negative health and wellbeing consequences associated with job loss.
- Young women are more likely to have experienced a decline in their mental wellbeing (The Conversation, 13th August)

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Women

- Socioeconomically disadvantaged women are also over-represented among key workers and unpaid carers and may face greater exposure to COVID-19 in these roles (Health Foundation, 21st May)
- Women on low incomes are more likely to have experienced a decline in their mental wellbeing (The Conversation, 13th August)

Women with Disabilities

- 6 in 10 disabled women have struggled to access necessities from the shops (63%), compared with 46% of non-disabled men and 52% of non-disabled women
- 6 in 10 disabled women fear missing out on medicines, compared with 43% of non-disabled women and 37% of non-disabled men
- Over half of disabled women (56%) reported that social isolation was difficult to cope with, compared with 42% of non-disabled women. A quarter (26%) of disabled women said that they had not left the home at all in the last week, compared with 17% of all respondents
- Disabled women who are working from home were more likely to report that they were spending extra time on paid work (58% vs 28% for non-disabled women and 30% for non-disabled men), and also that the work was more stressful (65% vs 40% for non-disabled women and 41% for non-disabled men) (Fawcett Society, 16th June)

Intersectionality

Older People with Disabilities

- Older people with disabilities will have accounted for a disproportionately high number of Covid-19 deaths
- Older people with disabilities may be particularly at risk from COVID-19 and face life-threatening concerns about access to appropriate medical treatment, including inappropriate DNAR notices – EHRC 19th May
- Older people with disabilities are disproportionately exposed to Covid-19 in care homes – EHRC

Children with Disabilities

- Haringey Council received 144 requests for EHCP plans in the first four months of 2020, compared to 172 in the first four months of 2019. This is likely due to school closures preventing identification of possible SEND and referral.

LGBT+ People with Disabilities

Among LGBT+ people with disabilities surveyed by the LGBT Foundation:

- 48% expressed a need for additional mental health support
- 23% had concerns about substance use or alcohol use during the pandemic
- 15% did not feel safe in their accommodation
- 26% had been unable to access healthcare and 39% had had a medical appointment cancelled (LGBT Foundation, May)

Intersectionality

BAME LGBT+ People

Among BAME LGBT+ people surveyed by the LGBT Foundation:

- 66% expressed a need for additional mental health support
- 20% had concerns about substance use or alcohol use during the pandemic
- 9% did not feel safe in their accommodation
- 22% had been unable to access healthcare and 39% had had a medical appointment cancelled (LGBT Foundation, May)

LGBT+ People from Religious or Faith Groups

- LGBT+ people from religious of faith groups have reported difficulties coping during the coronavirus pandemic where they are unable to come out or seek support from family members or communities (LGBT Foundation, May)

Older LGBT+ People

- LGBT+ people face barriers accessing high-quality end-of-life care and may experience victimisation or discrimination in the course of their care (The Conversation, 21st May)

Young LGBT+ People

- Young LGBT+ people have reported that lockdown meant being isolated with unsupportive or hostile family, leading to experiences of homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia and symptoms of poor mental health (The Guardian, 4th August)

5. Covid-19 Impact Survey

A summary of survey data from the Haringey Together Citizens' Panel and an open survey of Haringey residents

August 2020

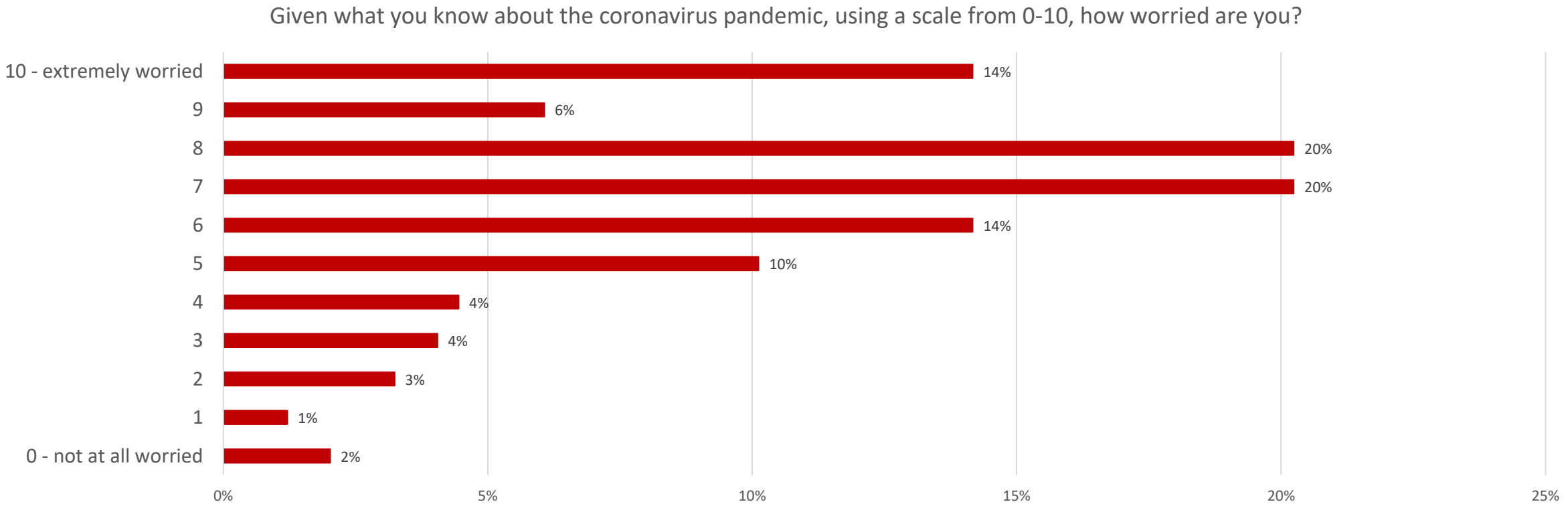
About the Data

- This report summarises the findings from our survey on the impact of Coronavirus on Haringey residents.
- This survey was carried out by members of the Haringey Together Citizens' Panel between 30th June and 13th July 2020, and then by Haringey residents using an open link publicised on online Haringey Council channels between 28th July and 11th August 2020.
- This report is a combination of those findings.
- All members of the Haringey Together Citizens' Panel were invited to participate in the survey and at the time of fieldwork, this amounted to 688 people, of whom 126 responded.
- An additional 121 members of the public completed the survey, taking the total number of respondents to 247.
- Please note that the sample of survey respondents is not statistically representative of the Haringey population. Therefore, these findings should be taken as indicative of opinions and experiences across the borough.
- Because on-street recruitment to the Citizens' Panel had to be paused in March 2020 as a result of Covid-19, the west of the borough is particularly under-represented currently. This will be rectified as soon as it is safe to begin on-street recruitment again.
- To find out more about who took part, demographic data on survey respondents can be found at the end of the report.

Impacts and Concerns

Level of worry about coronavirus

Levels of worry about the coronavirus pandemic appear to still be fairly high in Haringey, with 60% of participants expressing high levels of worry about it (scoring between 7 and 10 on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all worried and 10 means extremely worried). Only 10% score themselves between 0 and 3 on the scale, showing that a small minority are not worried.

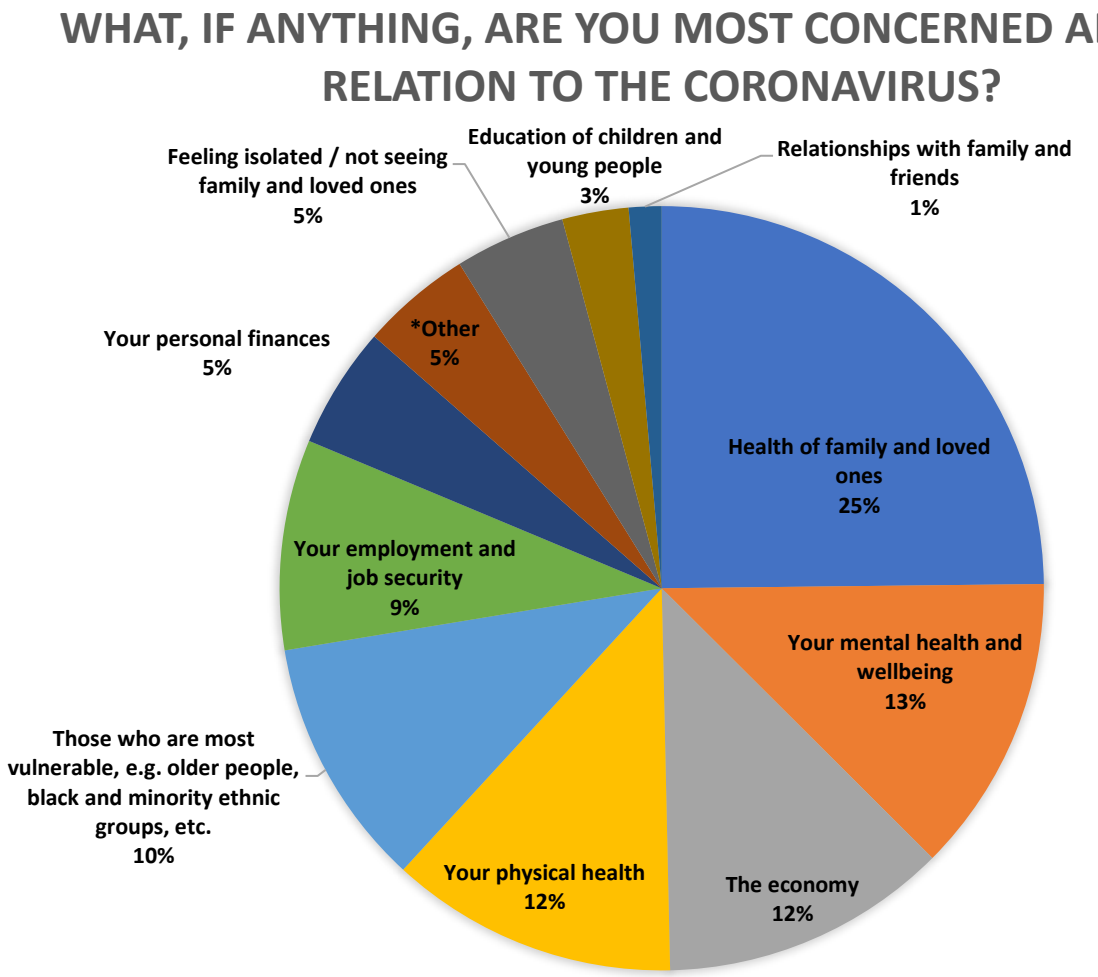


Q.1 Given what you know about the coronavirus pandemic, using a scale from 0-10, how worried are you (where 0 is not at all worried and 10 is extremely worried)? Base: 247

Main concern in relation to coronavirus

In response to a list of prompted options participants say they are most concerned about the following, in relation to the coronavirus:

1) The health of their families and loved ones (25%)
2) Their mental health and wellbeing (13%)
3) The economy (12%)



Q.2 What, if anything, are you most concerned about in relation to the coronavirus? Base: 214

Impact on key areas of residents' lives

The pandemic has had a largely negative impact on Haringey residents, in particular on areas that contribute to poor mental health such as overall quality of life, mental health and wellbeing, time spent outdoors and loneliness.

Mental health and wellbeing

72% negative impact

Quality of life / Lifestyle

69% negative impact

Loneliness

62% negative impact

Relationships with family and friends

57% negative impact

Time spent outdoors

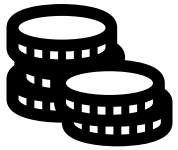
56% negative impact

Physical health

55% negative impact

Running costs of the home

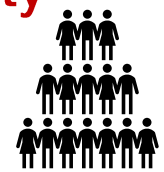
47% negative impact



Connections with your local community

46% negative impact

(27% positive impact)



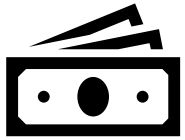
Q.3 Thinking about the last few months, has the coronavirus pandemic had a positive or negative impact on your… Base: 246
Key: Negative impact % = very negative impact + somewhat negative impact

Impact on key areas of residents' lives (cont'd)

The only area tested in which participants are more likely to think the pandemic has had a positive impact than a negative impact is on their local area and environment.

Income and household finances

43% negative impact



Work/Life balance

41% negative impact

(27% positive impact)

Job and/or employment status

37% negative impact

Ability to eat well

25% negative impact

Housing Situation

17% negative impact

(9% very negative impact)

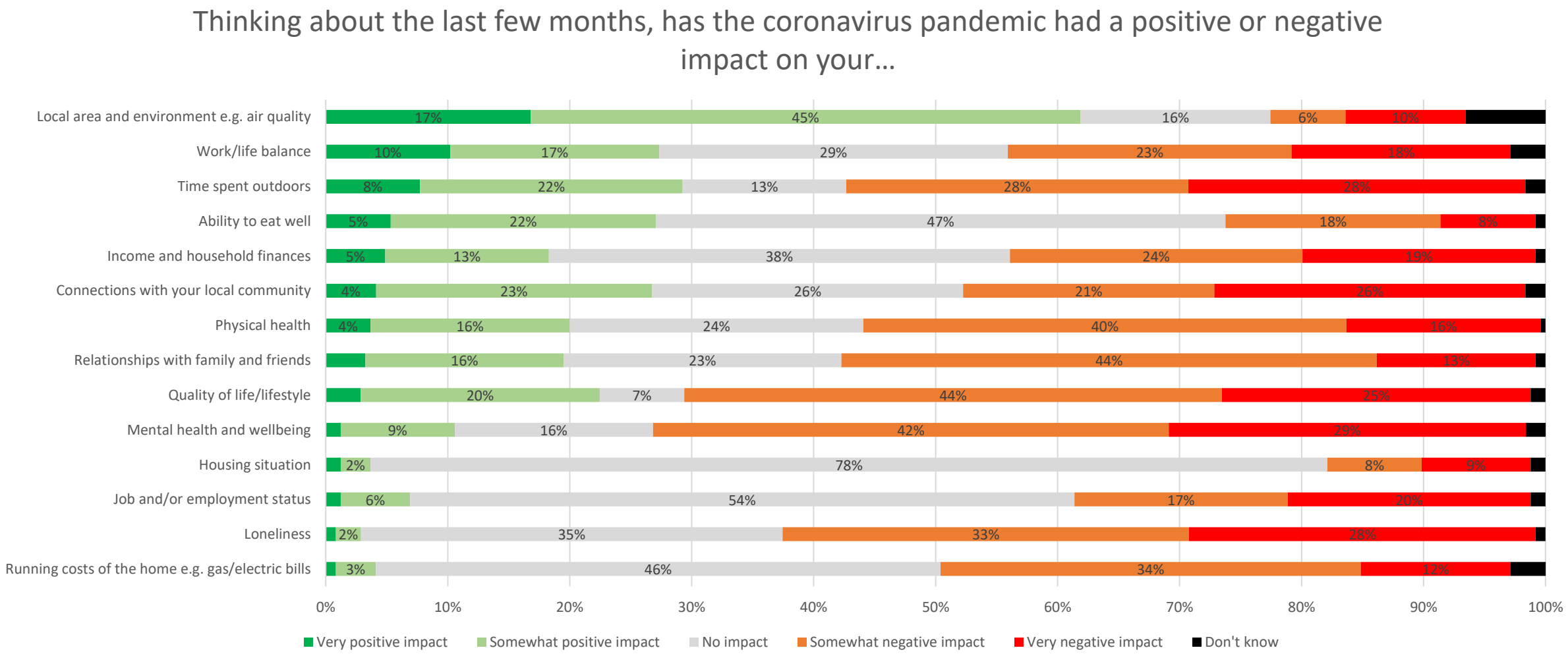
Local area and environment

62% positive impact

Q.3 Thinking about the last few months, has the coronavirus pandemic had a positive or negative impact on your… Base: 246
Key: Negative impact % = very negative impact + somewhat negative impact

Impact on key areas of residents' lives – showing all responses

Very few participants perceive the coronavirus as having had a positive impact on their loneliness (3%), their housing situation (3%) or running costs of the home (4%).



Q.3 Thinking about the last few months, has the coronavirus pandemic had a positive or negative impact on your… Base: 246

Impact on key factors of residents' community & local area

Participants perceive the pandemic to have had a largely negative impact on their communities, in particular on local businesses & high streets, unemployment, levels of poverty & inequality, and schools.

Local businesses and the high street 79% negative impact	**Unemployment and job availability** 72% negative impact
Levels of inequality 62% negative impact	**Levels of poverty** 61% negative impact
Schools 57% negative impact	**People's ability to eat well** 54% negative impact
Public transport and roads 49% negative impact	**Homelessness** 30% negative impact

Q.4 Thinking about your community and your local area, has the coronavirus had a positive or negative impact on… Base: 246
Key: Negative impact % = very negative impact + somewhat negative impact

Impact on key factors of residents' community & local area

Residents have mixed perceptions regarding the impact of the pandemic on their community regarding crime and community safety but many report a positive impact on their sense of community.

Your immediate area

29% positive / 34% negative impact

Crime and community safety

29% negative / 16% positive impact

Availability of housing

22% negative impact

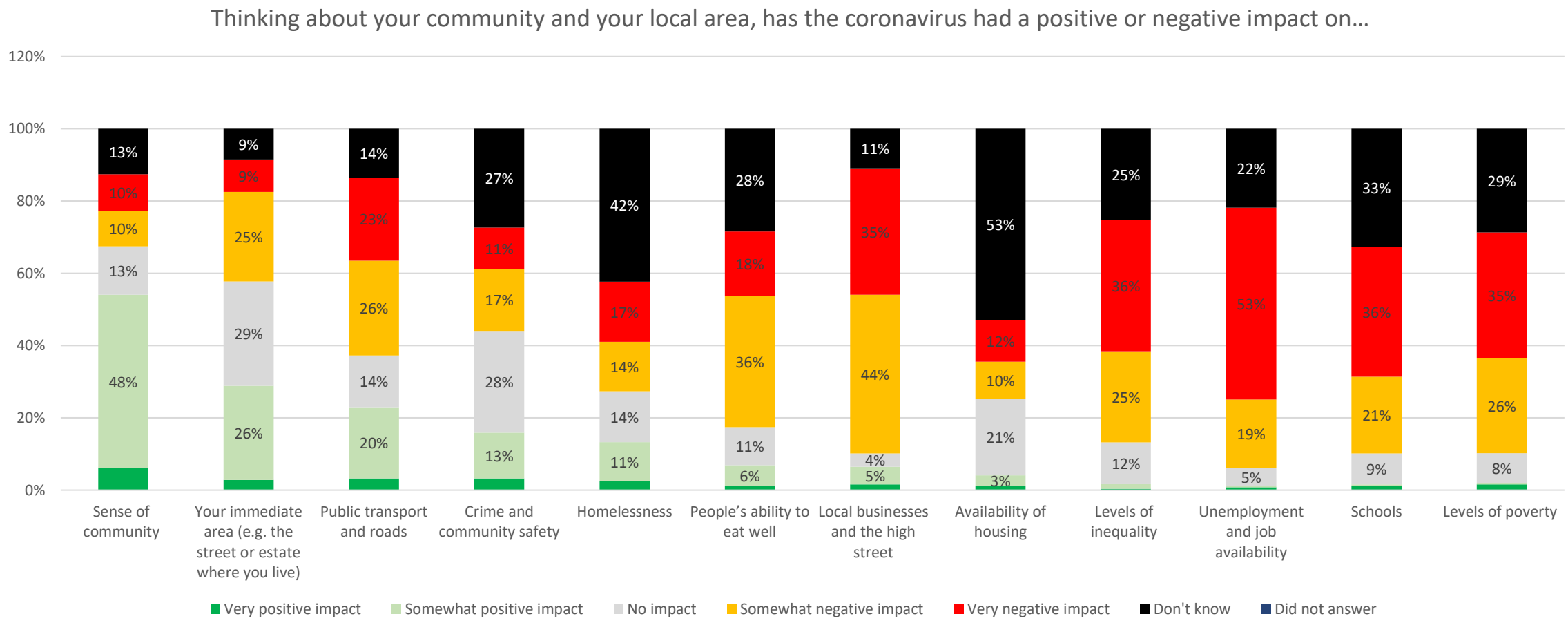
Sense of community

54% positive impact

Q.4. Thinking about your community and your local area, has the coronavirus had a positive or negative impact on… Base: 246
Key: Negative impact % = very negative impact + somewhat negative impact

Impact on key factors of residents' community & local area (all responses)

Participants are broadly split in terms of the perceived impact of the coronavirus on their immediate area. 29% think it has had no impact, while 34% think it has had a negative impact and 29% think it has had a positive impact.

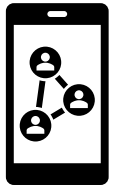


Q.4. Thinking about your community and your local area, has the coronavirus had a positive or negative impact on… Base: 246

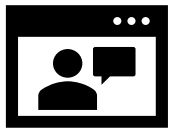
Lockdown Activities

During the pandemic participants say they have spent more time watching TV, on social media, keeping in touch with family and friends they don't live with and exercising at home.

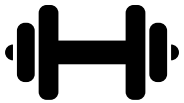
73% spent more time watching TV / using streaming services



73% spent more time on social media



61% spent more time keeping in touch with family and friends they don't live with



53% spent more time exercising at home

52% have spent more time gardening

47% spent more time doing home improvements / DIY

47% spent more time reading books

43% spent more time exercising outside – 26% spent less time

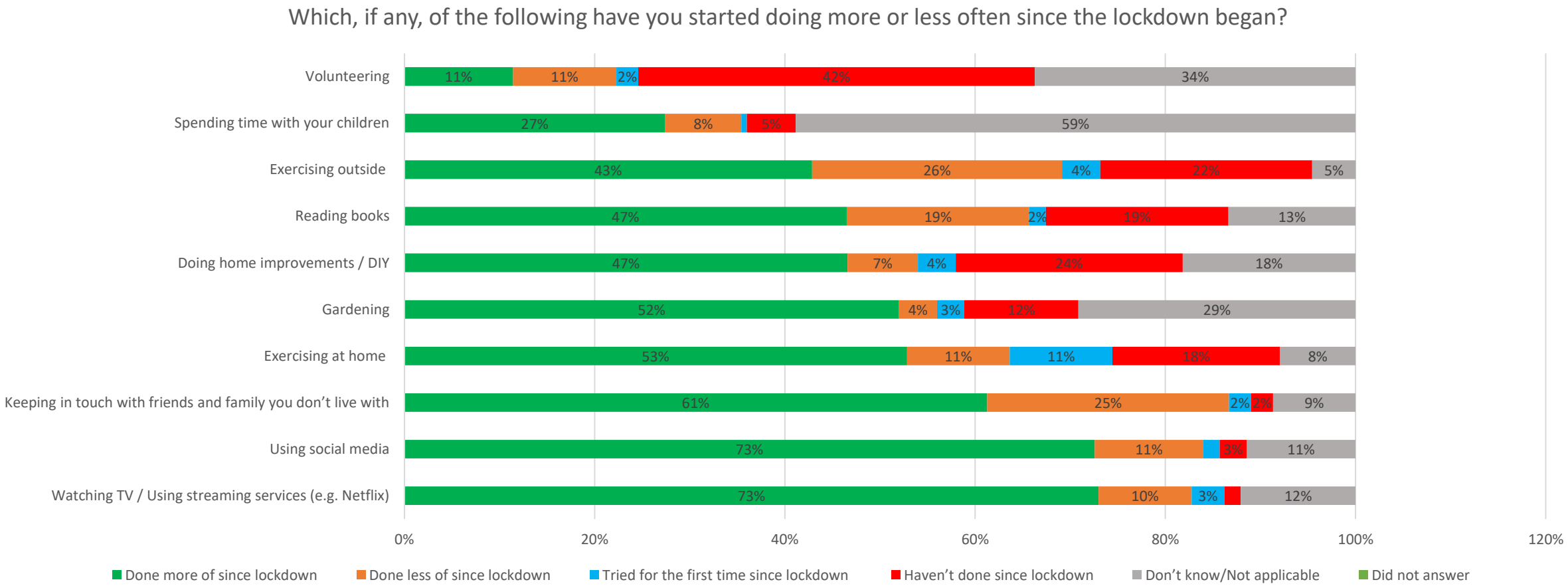
27% spent more time with their children

11% have spent more time volunteering whilst 11% have spent less

Q.5 Which, if any, of the following have you started doing more or less often since the lockdown began? Base: 175

Lockdown Activities

11% of participants say they tried exercising at home for the first time during lockdown, while 53% say this is something they have done more of. 22% say they haven't exercised outdoors since lockdown, and 18% say they haven't exercised at home during this time.



Q.5 Which, if any, of the following have you started doing more or less often since the lockdown began? Base: 175

6. Conclusion

Key Points

- The Covid-19 virus itself is primarily a public health issue. However, the unprecedented responses it has necessitated mean that this is also an economic and a social crisis.
- The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown have highlighted and exacerbated existing inequalities
- The pandemic has had a detrimental impact on the social determinants of health, raising the likelihood of long-term health inequalities among groups of people who are already vulnerable or marginalised
- Older people, BAME communities, people with disabilities, and people from disadvantaged socio-economic background have been more affected by the Covid-19 virus in terms of illness and deaths
- BAME communities have been relatively disadvantaged in terms of physical and mental health, housing, household incomes, employment, and food security
- Gender inequalities have deepened during the lockdown. While men have been more likely to die from Covid-19, women have been economically disadvantaged. Women from BAME communities have been disadvantaged to a greater extent.
- The lockdown has restricted access to services, including education, healthcare and social support. This has been particularly acute for children and people with disabilities/serious health conditions.
- There has been a significant negative impact on the mental health of residents, with more vulnerable and marginalised groups affected to a greater extent, including children and young people.
- School closures have exacerbated existing inequalities in children's access to, experience of, and attainment in education
- The local economy will be severely impacted in terms of employment and business viability
- Household incomes have been negatively affected, with people living on lower incomes experiencing the largest proportionate drop in income. Poverty will increase, though the extent of this increase is not yet known

Report for: **Cabinet – 8 December 2020**

Title: **2020/21 Finance Update Quarter 2 (Period 6)**

Report Authorised by: Jon Warlow – Chief Finance Officer & Section 151 Officer

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli – Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring

Ward(s) Affected: N/A

Report for Key/ Non-Key Decision Key

1. **Introduction**

1.1 This budget monitoring report covers the position at Quarter 2 (Period 6) of the 2020/21 financial year including General Fund (GF) Revenue, Capital, Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) budgets. The report focuses on significant budget variances including those arising as a result of the forecast non-achievement of Cabinet approved MTFS savings but more significantly, the impact that Covid-19 is forecast to have on the Council's financial plans.

1.2 The Budget/Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2020/21-2024/25 report agreed by Cabinet and subsequently Full Council in February 2020 took actions to de-risk the base budget position as far as possible within the agreed resources. This mainly focussed on addressing the on-going demand pressure in the Adults services but also agreed the writing out of a previously agreed saving associated with achieving income in the Corporate estate.

1.3 These actions were intended to provide greater confidence of managing within the agreed budget as well as delivering agreed budget reduction proposals. Since the budget was agreed, the lock-down and associated Government directed actions in response to the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted on the Council's agreed budget and Borough Plan delivery. The forecasts provided in this report are as up to date as possible and based on the most recent (31 October 2020) return to central government (i.e. at month 7 of the financial year). There remains great uncertainty, not least associated with a second wave of the virus and further local or national lockdowns. Beyond the current year, the speed of national economic recovery will be important on the emerging financial planning for 2021/22 and beyond.

1.4 The GF revenue forecast presented differentiates between the impact of Covid-19 on budgets and delivery of planned MTFS savings, and other base budget issues. The overall forecast year end position has improved by nearly £5m and now stands at £44.6m (Qtr1 £49.4m). The forecast impact of C19 has reduced by nearly £6m and, since last reported, the Council has received a fourth tranche of un-ringfenced emergency grant funding totalling £8.4m. When added to the previous grant and forecast government income loss compensation the unfunded forecast C19 impact is reduced to around £4m which the authority still expects to be met via further government support. The non-C19 base budget pressure has increased about £1m to almost £6m since the Qtr1 report. The current assumption is that Directors will identify measures to mitigate this as far as

possible before the end of the year with any residual pressure to be met from utilisation of the budget contingency.

1.5 The Council's expectation is that the forecast overspend due to Covid-19 will be covered by additional government support. Regarding the forecast £6m base budget pressure, the assumption is that Directors will identify measures to mitigate this as far as possible; any residual pressure will be met from utilisation of the budget contingency.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 The impact of Covid-19 on our communities and our agreed plans cannot be underestimated and the financial impact on the current year's agreed budget is set out very clearly in this report. It is critical that I keep Cabinet, all elected members and our residents and businesses informed of this impact but also our response to this pandemic.

2.2 Since my last report, the Council has received a fourth tranche of un-ringfenced grant from central government which is welcome but, as can be seen clearly from the tables at the start of this report, officers continue to forecast a gap between the estimated impact on our budgets and the government funding provided. We are currently in the middle of a second England wide lockdown, the impact of which may not yet have fully manifested and none of us can confidently forecast what further measures will be required over the coming months to combat the virus. I will therefore re-emphasise now that we fully expect ministers to stand by their statements that government stands ready to do whatever is necessary to support councils in their response to coronavirus.

2.3 The report also provides a forecast of non-Covid19 related pressures which have risen since the last quarter. This is worrying and I reiterate my expectation that Lead members will continue to work closely with officers to identify and implement strategies to mitigate against these as far as possible.

2.2 We have been through 10 years of financial austerity and now look set to face further significant turbulence as a result of the implications of the pandemic on world-wide economies, the impact of Brexit on the UK specifically and the uncertainty of the longevity of the virus. It therefore remains critical that we maintain our strong financial management at this time in order that we can continue to do the best for all who live and work in our Borough.

3. Recommendations

Cabinet is recommended to:

3.1. Note the forecast revenue outturn for the General Fund (GF), including the impact of Covid, and known and estimated levels of announced Covid funding, is a net overspend of £9.8m (Q1 £23.1m). This is before any further emergency grant support (Section 6, Tables 1a and 1b, and Appendix 1). This excludes the DSG forecast.

3.2. Note that Directors have been asked to focus on actions to bring the forecast overspend down before the end of the year.

3.3. Note the net Housing Revenue Account (HRA) forecast of £4.2m (Q1 £9.6m) overspend (Section 6, Table 2, and Appendix 2).

3.4. Note the net DSG forecast of £5.3m (Q1 £4.6m) overspend, the actions being taken to seek to address this and the potential implications for the GF (Section 7 and Table 3).

3.5. Note the forecast budget savings position in 2020/21 which indicates that £7.3m (45%) (Q1 £8.3m (50%)) may not be achieved. (Section 8, Table 4 and Appendix 3). This is incorporated in the GF budget pressures addressed in recommendation 3.1 above.

3.6. Approve the proposed budget adjustments and virements to the capital programme as set out in Table 5 and Appendix 5 and note the forecast expenditure of £218m (£251m Qtr1) in 2020/21 which equates to 40% (43% Qtr1) of the revised capital budget (Section 9, Table 5 and Appendix 4).

3.7. To approve the budget virements as set out in Appendix 5.

3.8. To note the debt write-offs approved in Quarter 2 2020/21 (Appendix 6).

4. Reason for Decision

4.1 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. This is made more critically important than ever as a result of the severe financial duress placed on the Council by the Covid-19 crisis.

COVID-19 affects everything local authorities do – as community leaders, public health authorities, education authorities, employers, partners and service deliverers. The Leader, Cabinet and its officers continue to need to focus on responding to the crisis while ensuring normal critical services are provided.

5. Alternative Options Considered

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

6. Revenue Outturn

6.1. Covid -19 Financial Impact: Key Elements to Date

6.1.1 As underlined in the last Finance Update report to Members in September, the pandemic has had a bigger impact on the Council's service delivery and therefore its in-year budget position than anything for decades. The Council has to date produced two reports focussing specifically on Covid-19, it's impact on services and the Council's financial plans in this year and beyond. These reports also set out the Government funding allocated to Haringey to date and officer's assumptions and forecasts of further support

at least to the end of this financial year. Further updates were included in the Finance Update/Qtr 1 report discussed at the Cabinet meeting in September.

6.2 **Updates since September Cabinet**

6.2.1 **Reporting to MHCLG:**

The Council has submitted a further two C-19 returns to MHCLG, the latest of which was submitted on 6 November (Round 7). These figures are reflected in the C-19 reported pressures contained in this report. The next formal report subject to Ministerial approval, is expected to be **in early December** followed by regular monthly returns from the second half of January.

6.2.2 The first claim to MHCLG under the Government's Sales, Fees & Charges (SFC) Compensation scheme was submitted on 30 Sept. The actual lost income for the months April -July 2020 were estimated at £9.2m. Claims are currently being reviewed with payment being expected early to mid-November. It should be noted that the scheme does not cover the full loss; Councils are expected to bear the first 5% with Government compensating Councils for 75% of the remainder. Based on this first return we are forecasting the receipt of c. £6.5m.

6.2.3 **Funding / Government Support for Haringey:**

A number of additional grants have been announced since the last report to Cabinet. Most notably, Haringey has received a 4th tranche of un-ringfenced emergency funding totalling £8.37m (£900m England total) as part of an announcement on 22 October.
The methodology for apportioning this tranche was based on the proposed methodology for the Foundation Formula in the Review of Relative Needs & Resources (part of the Fair Funding Review work) which uses a weighted combination of population and deprivation data. A further adjustment was made to take account of varying costs of delivering services across the country (Labour Costs, Premises Costs, Sparsity & Density). MHCLG then compared the total authority grant received in the first 3 tranches and compared this to the value an authority would have received if this latest methodology had been used for each allocation; the final 4th tranche grants were adjusted to recognise this.

6.2.4 On 19th October, the Government announced the '**Contain Outbreak Management Fund' (COMF)** – to support proactive containment and intervention measures under Medium, High & Very High Alert situations. Since the announcement, the Government moved the whole of England into a 4-week lockdown; this meant that all authorities will receive the maximum £8/head allocation. For Haringey this is estimated to total £2.1m.

6.2.5 As part of the 4-week lockdown, the Government also announced an additional allocation to support the clinically extremely vulnerable in the Borough as well two further grant pots to support businesses during this period of restricted operation. These grants will be administered by local government on behalf of the Government.

6.2.6 A full list of grants allocated to Haringey since the start of the pandemic can be found in Appendix 7. This includes un-ringfenced, specific, business rates relief (Section 31) and grant to be passported to local businesses which Haringey is administering.

6.3 **Corporate Financial Overview**

6.3.1 The value of un-ringfenced emergency grant funding received from Government to date, ostensibly to offset the additional expenditure incurred as a result of the pandemic, now stands at **£26.74m**. As outlined above, the first of three returns has been submitted to MHCLG in relation to the SFC compensation scheme. The more significant impact on income streams was felt during the national lockdown period and shortly afterwards which is why the first claim is expected to be the highest, with £6.5m forecast to be received. The final two claims are forecast to be for lower sums but the total estimated compensation is still estimated at around £8.0m. Other, more specific grants will also impact on the final outturn forecast in this report. The majority have been provided for specific purposes; others allow for local discretion such as the Hardship Fund and the new COMF.

6.3.2 While the monthly Covid financial implication returns made to the MHCLG by the Council nominally describe how this Emergency grant is being applied by the Council, it is being held centrally. Therefore, the level of overspends being reported at priority level are gross of any such funding, but net of the specific additional grants received.

6.3.3 As there is still uncertainty about Government support, the Council continues to assume that ministers stand by their statements that government stands ready to do whatever is necessary to support councils in their response to coronavirus.

6.3.4 As yet no government announcement has been made for grant support to local authorities HRAs, either in respect of any additional expenditure or, more importantly income loss.

6.3.5 Before taking into account the Emergency Grant, the Council's Quarter 2 finance position (including the HRA and DSG) is a projected gross overspend of £54.1m (Q1 £63.6m) for the year. The General Fund element (excluding DSG) is a gross £44.6m (Q1 £49.408m), which reduces to £9.8m (Q1 £23.1m) when taking into account known and estimated levels of announced Covid funding. The main drivers of the change are a reduction in forecast Covid impact and the receipt of a 4th tranche of un-ringfenced grant. This is highlighted in Table 1b below.

6.3.6 Table 1a below sets out full year projections at priority level. A detailed analysis at directorate level is attached in Appendix 1.

Table 1a – Revenue Budget Monitoring Forecast for Quarter 2 2020/21

Priority	Revised 2020/21 Budget	Non Covid Pressure/ (Reductions)	Base Covid Challenges	2020/21 MTFS Savings Pressures - Covid	Total Covid Pressures	Q2 Total Variance	Q1 Total Variance	Movement Q1 to Q2
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Housing	17,269	0	3,757	526	4,283	4,283	5,113	(830)
People - Children's	63,210	2,887	3,377	1,438	4,815	7,702	7,233	469
People - Adults	88,083	32	4,329	2,013	6,342	6,374	8,859	(2,485)
Place	32,643	1,232	10,923	1,558	12,481	13,713	15,944	(2,231)
Economy	4,871	2,011	4,605	525	5,130	7,141	5,271	1,870
Your Council	36,216	(239)	4,401	1,209	5,610	5,371	6,988	(1,617)
General Fund Total (befo	**242,292**	**5,923**	**31,392**	**7,269**	**38,661**	**44,584**	**49,408**	**(4,824)**
DSG	0	5,305	0	0	0	5,305	4,575	730
External Finance	(242,292)	32	0	0	0	32	0	32
General Fund Total	**0**	**11,260**	**31,392**	**7,269**	**38,661**	**49,921**	**53,983**	**(4,062)**
HRA	0	200	3,977	0	3,977	4,177	9,616	(5,439)
Haringey Total	**0**	**11,460**	**35,369**	**7,269**	**42,638**	**54,098**	**63,599**	**(9,501)**

6.3.7 Table 1b below summarises the current forecast impact on budgets for 2020/21 after taking into account un-ringfenced emergency grant allocated to date and estimated income loss compensation grant; the latter is still an estimate. The £3.92m unmet Covid-19 financial impact identified as (a) is still assumed to be covered by Government.

Table 1b – General Fund Forecast for Q2 2020/21

	Qtr2	Qtr1	Movement
General Fund	**2020/21**	**2020/21**	**2020/21**
	(£m)	**(£m)**	**(£m)**
Covid Pressure	38.66	44.44	5.78
Less: Un-ringfenced Emergency Grant received	(26.74)	(18.30)	8.44
Less: Income Loss Compensation Grant estimate	(8.00)	(8.00)	0.00
(a) Government Funding Assumed	**3.92**	**18.14**	**14.22**
(b) Residual Non-Covid Pressure / (Surplus)	**5.92**	**4.96**	**(0.96)**
TOTAL Covid (a) + Non-Covid (b)	**9.844**	**23.100**	**13.256**

6.3.8 It must be noted that the latest forecasts on parking income suggest that there could be a further £0.5m - £1.0m reduction in the current income assumptions as a result of the latest month lockdown. Should this materialise, the impact on the Council directly will be offset by the government's income loss compensation scheme which should cover circa 70%.

6.3.9 It must be stressed that these figures represent our current estimates and assumptions about Government support. Should the additional support not be forthcoming, the budgetary pressure will fall upon the Council and this will need to be addressed at year end and in our on-going financial planning. Equally, should the measures required to address the pandemic over the remaining months of the year exceed our current estimates, the forecast impact will worsen.

6.3.10 Regarding the forecast £5.92m residual base budget pressure identified as (b) in Table 1b, the current assumption is that Directors will identify measures to mitigate this as far as possible; any residual pressure will be met from utilisation of the budget contingency.

6.4 Priority Level Financial Position

Brief explanations of the forecast variances for each priority are outlined below. These variances include the impact of the forecast non-delivery of MTFS savings which are further discussed in section 8.

6.5 PEOPLE: CHILDREN'S & SCHOOLS Over budget £7.702m (Q1 £7.233m)

6.5.1 The budget for Children's and Schools is £63.210M and at the end of Quarter the service is forecast to spend £70.912M, indicating a pressure of £7.702M. This represents a £0.469M adverse movement against the forecast provided in Q1.

6.5.2 A large proportion (£4.815m) of this pressure is due to COVID-19 which has driven a significant increase in social care activity and loss of income across a number of services such as Pendarren and Children's Centres. The impact on children and the demand on our social care services has seen the need for child protection support for children continue to rise. The numbers of children on child protection plans has nearly doubled between February and September 2020 (from 161 -315) and this has required the service to put in place additional staff to manage the increased caseload.

6.5.3 The majority of the base budget pressure (£2.887m) is within the Prevention and Early Intervention service and relates to an inherent £1M pressure for SEND transport carried over from last year. There is a further £1.1m placement cost pressure due to an increase in the complexity and need of placements and £0.8m of unavoidable legal costs.

6.5.4 The quarter 1 report highlighted the forecast impact of the proposed removal of free travel provided by TfL for children. Since then, agreement has been reached between TfL and government on a new funding arrangement worth £1.8 billion to see TfL through to the end of March 2021. The proposed temporary removal of free travel for under 18s, which was a government condition of the initial bail-out deal, has been dropped. Young people in London will therefore be able to continue to enjoy free travel across the capital, providing TfL can find alternative funding for the scheme from April 2021.

6.6 PEOPLE : ADULTS & PUBLIC HEALTH Over budget £6.374m (Q1 £8.859m)

6.6.1 Adults and Public Health is forecasting an adverse variance of £6.374m (Qtr1 £8.859m) on a budget of £88.083m. This represents a reduction of £2.485m.

6.6.2 For Adult Social Care, the Q2 adverse variance is £4.741m (£8.324m at Q1). This is comprised of £3.113m of Covid related expenditure and £2.013m savings slippage. This is offset by a favourable variance of £0.385m due to a delayed transition to new homecare contracts.

6.6.3 Adults Commissioning overall variance at Q2 is £1.600m (£0.485m at Q1). This is comprised of £1.285m Covid related expenditure and additional support to voluntary and community sector (VCS) and £0.315m additional brokerage expenditure to deliver client contribution income.

6.6.4 Adults Public Health is projected to break even with additional Covid related expenditure being met by specific government grants.

6.6.5 The main drivers for the overall priority improvement of £2.485m is a £2.216m reduction in forecast care package costs and the fact that PPE is now fully funded from central government; there is a further reduction in estimated savings slippage of £0.301m (from £2.314m to £2.013m).

6.6.6 There is an additional Covid expenditure of £6.136m funded by specific Covid grants and recharges to CCG. Though there is a nil variance in budget forecast resulting from this £6.1m, there is a significant increase in the Council's activities relating to the Council's Covid response.

6.6.7 It should be noted that there is an additional risk of a further increase in demand due to Covid-19 for packages of care that we are unable to quantify at this point in time: pressures arising through additional clients, care complexity, increased hours and carer breakdown. The impact and pressure are likely to change over the financial year as we begin to understand long-term implications of Covid-19. It should also be noted that ASC are planning with health partners for the second wave towards the end of 2020. This poses additional risks to the budget position for 2020/21 and beyond.

6.7 PLACE **Over budget £13.713m (Q1 £15.944m)**

6.7.1 Place Priority is showing an improvement of £2.231m over the forecast presented in Qtr1. This is due to base budget pressure improvement of £0.709m, and the impact from COVID improvement of £1.522m.

6.7.2 Parking, & Highways position has significantly improved due to resumption of parking enforcement from 6th Jul and continued level staffing vacancies where appropriate.

6.7.3 Community Safety, Waste & Enforcement overspend position has worsened in Q2 to additional mortality planning costs for Wave 2, an historic single status settlement payment and contractual PPE costs; partly off-set by improved regulatory service and ASB income.

6.7.4 Parks & Leisure position has improved due to prospective settlement of WHL Fusion Loan Repayments & reduction in parks fencing and signage costs; offset by the cessation of revenue funding from TfL for the Smarter Travel Team, additional payments made to Fusion in relation to C-19 restriction costs and an increase in school swimming losses.

6.7.5 Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust forecasting a pressure of £0.9m. As agreed in the June Cabinet report, an additional grant award of £0.5m has been made by the Council to the Trust in recognition of the serious impact that Covid-19 has had on their business. In addition, a further £0.4m has been identified as being at risk in respect of loan repayments. Members should note that the Trust is actively looking to identify additional funding from other sources and has been successful in its application for £250k to the National Lottery Heritage Fund to help meet operational costs through the current situation.

6.8 ECONOMY Over budget £7.141m (Q1 £5.271m)

6.8.1 Economy is forecasting an adverse variance of £7.141m for Qtr 2 Budget Monitoring. The underlying key pressure remains the impact of Covid-19 which has added costs but, more significantly, has impacted key income streams such as planning and building control.

6.8.2 A stock condition survey on all our buildings is being completed which is identifying key works which need to be carried out. This is suggesting that there may be a necessity to spend circa £1.4m more in this year than is currently budgeted. Council and HfH officers are working to finalise this analysis and it is expected that more clarity will be available for the Qtr3 report. However, to be prudent this has been included as a base budget pressure in the Qtr2 figures now presented. This addition is the major component of the movement in forecast between Qtr1 and Qtr2.

6.9 HOUSING (General Fund) Over budget £4.283m (Q1 £5.113m)

6.9.1 Housing Priority forecasts a net adverse variance of £4.283m.

6.9.2 The net forecast £4.283m is predominately due to the additional homelessness and rough sleeping costs being incurred by the services during Covid-19 (£10.6m). The remainder is due to overspend in Temporary Accommodation (TA) provision of £3.6m. The entire TA overspend and part of the budget pressure due to COVID is offset by Flexible Homelessness Support Grant (FHSG) and Rough sleeping grant of £9.8m.

6.9.3 The improved forecast in Q2 compared to Q1 is due to a change in homelessness/rough sleeping policy from the initial “all in approach” adopted at the start of the pandemic.

6.9.4 There are initiatives in place to both reduce costs and TA demand. While these initiatives have commenced, some, such as CBS and Capital Letters have slowed down due to COVID.

6.10 HOUSING (Housing Revenue Account - HRA) Over budget £4.2m (Q1 £9.6m)

Table 2 – HRA Budget Forecast (Quarter 2)

HRA BUDGET 2020/21	2020/21 Revised Budget	Q2 2020/21 Forecast	HRA Projected Variance - directly related to Covid19	HRA Projected Variance - inherent base budget variance	Q2 2020/21 Forecast Variance	Q1 2020/21 Forecast Variance	Forecast Variance Movement Q2 v Q1
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
UE0721 Managed Services Income TOTAL	(105,513)	(105,146)	0	367	367	409	(42)
UE0722 Managed Services Expenditure TOTAL	11,023	14,633	3,817	(207)	3,610	9,207	(5,597)
UE0731 Retained Services Expenditure TOTAL	82,893	83,093	200		200	0	200
Surplus HRA Services (within Retained)	11,596	11,596			0	0	0
Balance of HRA Account (assumed Governmen	0	4,177	4,017	160	4,177	9,616	(5,439)

6.10.1 The HRA is forecasting an overspend of £4.177m (Q1 £9.6m) which is largely due to the impact of COVID-19 on income collection. The improvement since Qtr1 is due to a revision downwards in the forecast estimate of tenants unable to meet their rental payments as a consequence of the pandemic. To date the Council has not received notification of any support from Government to mitigate this estimated loss. Therefore, at this point it is assumed that the surplus planned at the start of the year (£11.596m) will not be achieved in full leaving less to support planned capital investment.

6.11 YOUR COUNCIL **Over budget £5.371m (Q1 £6.988m)**

6.11.1 The Qtr 2 forecast variance is caused by £1.209m delay in delivering agreed MTFS savings due to Covid-19, £4.401m direct additional costs or lost income arising from Covid-19 and a net £0.239m reduction in base budget spend. Overall, this is a reduction in budget pressure of £1.617m from the Q1 position

6.11.2 The movement of £1.6m vs Q1 is explained below.

6.11.3 The movement in Covid-19 pressure is -£0.7m (£5.6m in Q2 vs £6.3m in Q1) predominately due to the reclassification of Alexandra Park and Palace support from Your Council to Place Priority (-£0.9m) and the reclassification of Strategic Procurement's LCP income shortfall (-£0.2m) to Your Council. There have been some minor refinements in the projections to bring these in line with actual expenditure (net <£0.1m).

6.11.4 An improvement in the base budget position of £1.0m (moving from a base pressure of £0.7m to an underspend of £0.3m) due to the mitigation of previously highlighted pressures within Corporate Governance and Strategy and Communications and a series of small underspends emerging across the Your Council priority. The net underspend at Q2 comprises:

a. Finance overspend (£0.4m) – continued use of interim staff
b. Digital Services underspend (£0.3m) – delays in recruiting to structure
c. Underspends across Strategy and Communications, Corporate Governance and Corporate and Customer Services (£0.4m) - staffing and running cost savings

7 Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) **Over budget £5.304m (Q1 £4.575m)**

7.1 The DSG budget is forecasting an in year overspend of £5.304m and an adverse movement of £0.729m since quarter 1 as highlighted in the table below, showing the pressure within the High Needs Block (HNB).

Table 3 – DSG Position Quarter 2

Blocks	Opening DSG at 01/04/20	Schools Forum agreed trf between blocks	Revised Reserves at 01/04/20	P06 Forecast Outturn Variance	Closing DSG Reserves at P06 2020-21	Closing DSG Reserves at Q1 2020-21	Net movement in period
Schools Block	0	0	0	0	0	347,760	(347,760)
Central Block	10,260	0	10,260	34	10,294	10,260	34
High Needs Block	10,066,960	0	10,066,960	5,255,940	15,322,900	14,294,679	1,028,221
Early Years Block	107,530	0	107,530	48,857	156,387	107,530	48,857
Total	10,184,750	0	10,184,750	5,304,831	15,489,581	14,760,229	729,352

7.2 The pressure on the DSG budget is acknowledged by government as a national issue. The outcome of the Government's SEND Review will influence policy (and budgets) and will factor into any future deficit recovery plans. This still is awaiting publication. The School's Forum is aware of the need to produce a Deficit Recovery Plan as a matter of good financial practice and in preparation for the expected contact from the DfE.

7.3 Despite material increases in the Schools Block (£3.18m) and High Needs Block (£4.64m) budgets compared to 2019-20, as highlighted in the table above, there remains a significant pressure within the High Needs Block (HNB). The main cost driver for the HNB is the rising number of children whose special education needs have been assessed as needing support as set out in their education, health and care plans. As a result of this we have seen an increase in schools receiving additional top up funding to support children in their settings and this latest adverse movement reflects the changing numbers of children in the September cohort. The change to EHCP conditions where support is provided to a wider age group (0 – 25 years) mean the potential spend for individual cases could last 25 years.

7.4 The Covid factor should not be ignored as SEND have noticed Social, Emotional and Mental Health SEMH cases were already on the increase and now this maybe exacerbated further by the pandemic.

7.5 Although this is a national funding issue, the service is working with schools through the Schools Forum on a recovery plan to identify areas where costs could be reduced. There are complex system issues to address and these will need to be agreed with Schools Forum throughout the year for implementation in September 2021.

8 MTFS Savings Delivery

8.1 Officers continue to monitor delivery of all agreed MTFS savings as part of their monthly budget monitoring processes. The table below highlights the forecast delivery of the current year's (2020/21) savings.

Table 4 – Summary 2020/21 MTFS Savings Delivery by Priority

Priority	2020/21 Savings Target	Achieved to date, full year effect	Forecast savings	Covid Slippage	Other Slippage	Commentary
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
People : Childrens	2,261	823	0	1,438	0	£1,438m delay due to covid issues: Edge of Care 0.715m; Safeguarding 0.250m Fostering 0.144m; SEND transport 0.214m Pause Project 0.136m and Foster Carer Room 0.193m Savings over achieved (0.214m)
People : Adults*	5,969	2,142	1,814	2,013	0	Covid: Haringey Learning Partnership 0.835m; Mental Health saving 0.225m; transfer of High Cost Day Care 0.425m; In House Negotiator 0.200m; CCG Related savings 0.186m
Place	3,023	17	1,448	1,558	0	Covid: Parking Transformation 1.154m; Debt recovery 0.158m and Water Service 0.181
Economy	980	315	140	525	0	COVID: Largely from FM Transformation £0.15m, Strategic Property Unit – New Income Rent Reviews £0.10m, Property head lease acquisition £0.05m and various others £0.325m
Housing	1,176	382	268	526	0	COVID: Additional HMO Licensing Scheme £0.17m, Temporary accommodation reduction plan £0.33 and Transferring PSLs to the CBS £0.03
Your Council	2,934	1,648	77	1,209	0	Covid Slippage: FOBO 1.022m; Advertising Income 0.100m; CPMO /Comms Saff 0.087m
TOTAL	**16,343**	**5,327**	**3,747**	**7,269**	**0**	

Appendix 3 provides progress on savings 2020-21 delivery on a more detailed level.

2021/22 – 2024/25

8.2 Services also continue to monitor deliverability of agreed savings for 2021/22 and beyond. Particularly in the light of the significant impact of Covid-19 on delivery of the current years savings highlighted in the table above, services have reviewed both current years slipped savings and also savings starting from 2021/22 in order for this to be considered and where necessary addressed as part of the annual financial planning process. At this stage c.£2.9m is flagged as being delivered in full but beyond the original delivery date. £1.358m has been highlighted as no longer deliverable. The impact of both of these sums has been incorporated in the draft 2021/22 Budget/MTFS report. Progress across the remainder of the year will continue to be tracked carefully.

9 Capital Expenditure Forecast at Quarter 2

9.1 As reported in quarter one, the approved capital programme was £577.981m. Since then there has been re-profiling within the Economy priority, which has had the effect of future years budget being adjusted. At quarter two, the capital programme is forecasting an under spend of £324.082m (60%). In comparison to quarter one, the forecast outturn has reduced by £33.317m.

9.2 The table below compares the revised budget to the forecast outturn. It also shows the movement in budget and outturn from quarter one.

Table 5

Priority	2020/21 QTR.1 Budget £'000	Adj £'000	2020/21 QTR.2 Budget £'000	2020/21 Qtr. 2 Forecast Outturn £'000	2020/21 Qtr. 2 Outturn vs Budget Variance £'000	Movement in Variance from last Quarter £'000
People (Children's)	31,235	0	31,235	26,079	(5,156)	2,080
People (Adults)	17,863	0	17,863	3,963	(13,900)	(491)
Place	44,068	320	44,388	32,398	(11,990)	32
Economy	152,214	(35,678)	116,536	48,212	(68,324)	(5,293)
Housing (GF)	10,698	0	10,698	0	(10,698)	0
Your Council	34,767	(342)	34,425	19,386	(15,039)	755
General Fund Total	**290,845**	**(35,700)**	**255,145**	**130,038**	**(125,107)**	**(2,917)**
Housing (HRA)	287,136	0	287,136	88,161	(198,975)	(30,400)
Total	**577,981**	**(35,700)**	**542,281**	**218,199**	**(324,082)**	**(33,317)**

9.3 People (Children's Services)

The service is reporting an underspend of £5.156m, which is an improvement of £2.080m since Q1. The two most significant areas of improvement are in the school's landlord works (+£ 2.1m) where expenditure is focused on urgent projects to ensure the continued operation of schools and in the secondary improvements budget where urgent works to Fortismere have increased the forecast expenditure (+£1.4m). These improvements are offset by the reduction of £1m in anticipated spend on the Stamford Hill alternative provision project as different accommodation is being used. There are a range of offsetting movements that account for the improvement in the forecast outturn.

9.4 People (Adults)

The current projected outturn is £3.963m which leads to a variance of £13.900m. The projected outturn and variance are as reported in quarter 1. The reshaping of the Canning Crescent scheme has led to a delay in expenditure on the scheme, with an in-year variance of £4.9m. The spend profile is to be recast in the light of the revised capital scheme as it further developed. The Supported Living scheme budget is reporting a variance of £4.1m. This budget is in the capital programme to provide for resources to undertake works to properties as and when they become available. The use of buildings to provide for homeless people during the pandemic has reduced the availability of potential buildings for use as supported living, hence the reduced level of forecast expenditure. The suspension of the OGNH scheme has resulted in an in-year variance of £2.9m.

9.5 Place

There is a net adjustment in the Place budget of £0.320m which relates to additional allocations from the approved capital programme contingency. The first is to provide a budget of £0.270m to enable early works to commence on the Streetsplan scheme. The second is £0.050m to the Hornsey Library scheme. The current projected outturn is £32.398m, a variance of £11.990m. The significant variances relate to the delays to the Marsh Lane scheme, £3m, due to its alternative temporary use at the beginning of the year, the Libraries refurbishment programme, which relates to old buildings requiring a lot of early planning as well as stakeholder engagement, has a projected in year variance of £1.252m, the JLAC grant contribution is projecting a £1m in year variance but this may improve when the grant agreement between the council and JLAC is entered into. The Parkland walk Bridges scheme has been delayed due to the need resolve technical issues and generates an in-year variance of £1.72m. A range of smaller in-year variance make up the balance.

9.6 Economy

The budget has been increased by £0.250m to enable the Good Economy Recovery Plan to commence and a reprofiling exercise has reduced the 2020/21 by £35.700m. The reprofiling exercise has revised the cashflows for Tottenham Hale of £23.158m, Tottenham High Road Strategy of £6.042m and Wards Corner of £6.5m. This re-profiling is a result of an in-depth review of all the three schemes performance, in the light of delays due to Covid 19. In addition, the budget for the DEN has been reduced by £0.228m. The reprofiling of these schemes skews the comparison of the variance between quarter 1 and quarter 2. After adjusting for the reprofiling exercise, the variance between quarter 1 and quarter 2 shows and improvement of £4.8m.

The improvement in the forecast performance is generated by an upward revision to the outturn for Site Acquisitions of £11.2m and an improvement to the Head Lease Acquisition forecast of £5m. These improvements are offset by the reduction in forecast outturn on the HRW scheme of £10m and reduction in the forecast outturn for Pendarren of £1.4m. There are a range of other smaller movements that have a net contribution to the improved forecast outturn.

9.7 Housing General Fund

There are no budget adjustments for the Housing General Fund capital programme. There has been no spend and no spend is forecast for this financial year.

9.8 Housing HRA

There are no budget adjustments for the Housing Revenue Account capital programme. The cumulative, projected outturn for quarter two on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is currently forecast to be £88,161, with an adverse variance of £198,975m, which is a further increase in variance by £30.400m. This further reduction in forecast can be attributed to the anticipated impact of Covid 19 pandemic, which is anticipated to significantly hampered and delayed the planned acquisitions of New Homes.

9.9 Your Council

The overall budget has reduced by £0.342m, which relates to the net movement within the contingency budget. The projected outturn is £19.386m with an in-year variance of £15.039m, which is an improvement of £0.755m. The reason for the improvement in the forecast outturn is due to increased expenditure on the enhancement of the Councils ICT systems, to deliver the system improvement required to support the delivery of Council-wide savings.

10 Statutory Officers Comments

Finance

10.1 This is a report of the Director of Finance and therefore the financial implications have been highlighted in the body of the report. Further comment is necessary, however.

10.2 This report and the preceding finance reports to Cabinet since the pandemic began continue to make clear that it is expected that government will provide the required financial support to cover the impact it has had on the Council's budgets. Since the Qtr1 report, a fourth tranche of un-ringfenced grant has been received which is welcome however, a forecast gap still remains and there continues to be uncertainty over the final financial burden on the council this financial year. It must also be stressed that there have been no announcements about government support to the HRA which, as this report continues to highlight, is forecast to be impacted through lost rental income.

10.3 As well as its operating position, an important part of every local authority's ongoing assessment of its sustainability is the strength of its balance sheet. The Councils General Fund unearmarked balance is £15.8m for the start of 2020/21. In the regular returns made to MHCLG the Council continues to advise that none of this balance or any other earmarked reserve balances should be assumed to be available to part meet the costs associated with the Covid-19 crisis. This is because holding a reasonable un-earmarked balance is for "going concern" risk management and earmarked reserves are demarcated for a range of in year and future year purposes.

10.4 It is clearly also imperative that the Council focuses on minimising the currently forecast overspend from non-Covid related pressures of £5.9m otherwise this will add a further pressure on the overall resources available to the authority.

Strategic Procurement

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

Legal

10.6 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and makes the following comments.

10.7 The Council is under a duty to maintain a balanced budget. Section 28 of the Local Government Act 2003 imposes a statutory duty on the Council to monitor during the financial year its expenditure and income against the budget calculations. If the monitoring establishes that the budgetary situation has deteriorated, the Council must take such remedial action as it considers necessary to deal with any projected overspends. This could include action to reduce spending, income generation or other measures to bring budget pressures under control for the rest of the year.

10.8 The Council must act reasonably and in accordance with its statutory duties and responsibilities when taking the necessary action to reduce the overspend. The Council is facing an unprecedented situation due to the pandemic and there is a risk of the financial impact on the Council if the government does not provide the Council with sufficient funding in year to cover the Council's costs due to the pandemic.

10.9 The Cabinet is responsible for approving virements in excess of certain limits as laid down in the Financial Regulations at Part 4 Section I, and within the Executive's functions at Part 3 Section C, of the Constitution.

Equalities

10.10 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.

10.11 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.

10.12 The report provides an update on the Council's financial position at Q2 of the 2020/21 financial year. The report details budget variances, including those arising as a result of forecast non-achievement of Cabinet approved MTFS savings and the impact of COVID-19 on the Council's financial plans.

10.13 The proposed decision is to note and approve the budget adjustments and virements as described.

10.14 With a challenging financial environment and increasing demand for services, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is becoming more difficult to mitigate against negative equality impacts. Ensuring a fair and equal borough is a priority for the Council and this is reflected in the objectives and performance targets set out in the 2019-23 Borough Plan. This remains the ethos throughout the COVID-19 response.

10.15 Given the impact on services of savings targets, all MTFS savings were subject to equality impact assessments as part of the report to Full Council in February 2020.

10.16 Throughout the council's COVID-19 response the equality impacts of budget decision have been considered in line with the Equality Act 2010. The budget decisions made throughout COVID-19 response have acted to support and safeguard residents, examples of this include increased spending on homelessness and rough sleeping provision and the provision of emergency food parcels across the borough.

10.17 Upcoming MTFS proposals for 2021-2022 will be screened for equalities impacts with accompanying Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA) undertaken where required.

11 Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Directorate Level Forecast
Appendix 2 – HRA Forecast
Appendix 3 – MTFS Savings Delivery
Appendix 4 – Capital Programme Level Forecast
Appendix 5 – Virements (Revenue and Capital)
Appendix 6 – Debt Write Off
Appendix 7 – Covid-19 Related Grant Support

12 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

12.1 For access to the background papers or any further information, please contact Frances Palopoli – Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring extn 3896

Directorate Level Forecast Q2 (P6) **Appendix 1**

PRIORITY	2020/21 Revised Budget	Q2 (P6) Outturn Forecast	Q2 (P6) Outturn Variance	Q1 (P3) Outturn Variance	Movement Q1 (P3) to Q2 (P6)
PEOPLE : CHILDREN'S	**63,209,836**	**70,911,744**	**7,701,908**	**7,232,888**	**469,020**
PEO_CY_CH.PR Childrens	50,782,732	58,038,634	7,255,902	6,818,355	437,547
PEO_CY_COM.PR Children's Commissioning	3,133,600	3,269,851	136,251	100,000	36,251
PEO_CY_PH.PR Children's Public Health	6,004,400	6,003,500	-900	-900	0
PEO_CY_SL.PR Schools & Learning	3,289,104	3,599,759	310,655	315,433	-4,778
PEOPLE : ADULTS	**88,082,804**	**94,457,197**	**6,374,393**	**8,858,924**	**-2,484,531**
PEO_AS_ASC.PR Adults Social Care	71,857,069	76,598,090	4,741,021	8,324,445	-3,583,424
PEO_AS_COM.PR Adults Commissioning	4,666,460	6,266,349	1,599,889	485,438	1,114,451
PEO_AS_PH.PR Adults Public Health	11,559,275	11,592,758	33,483	49,041	-15,558
PLACE	**32,642,718**	**46,355,639**	**13,712,921**	**15,943,798**	**-2,230,877**
PLA_COM.PR Environment & Neighbourhooc	25,314,221	38,021,291	12,707,070	15,838,922	-3,131,852
PLA_COMSIN.PR Culture and Libraries	5,573,497	5,679,348	105,851	104,876	975
PLA_CFO.PR Chief Finance Officer (Alexandr	1,755,000	2,655,000	900,000	0	900,000
ECONOMY	**4,870,940**	**12,012,067**	**7,141,127**	**5,270,626**	**1,870,501**
ECO_PRD.PR Housing Regeneration & Planni	181,295	179,945	-1,350	-1,350	0
ECO_HSEGWT.PR Housing	153,700	153,700	0	0	0
ECO_PLAN.PR Planning Building Standards	2,492,705	4,594,726	2,102,021	2,000,322	101,699
ECO_PCP.PR Property & Capital Projects	-1,864,650	2,875,806	4,740,456	3,271,654	1,468,802
ECO_REGEN.PR Regeneration & Economic	3,907,890	4,207,890	300,000	0	300,000
HOUSING	**17,269,065**	**21,552,242**	**4,283,177**	**5,113,423**	**-830,246**
AH03.PR Housing Demand	9,159,203	13,498,740	4,339,537	3,700,277	639,260
AH05.PR Housing Commissioned Services	-937,704	-5,277,241	-4,339,537	-525,277	-3,814,260
HOU_COMSIN.PR Commissioning	8,585,374	12,909,490	4,324,116	1,938,423	2,385,693
HOU_DEN.PR Environment & Neighbourhoc	462,192	421,253	-40,939	0	-40,939
YOUR COUNCIL	**36,216,597**	**41,586,767**	**5,370,170**	**6,988,397**	**-1,618,227**
COU_CFO.PR Chief Finance Officer	27,781,284	29,735,570	1,954,286	2,862,297	-908,011
COU_CG.PR Corporate Governance	2,819,320	2,987,920	168,600	349,000	-180,400
COU_CCS.PR Corporate & Customer Services	5,482,456	8,257,340	2,774,884	3,080,100	-305,216
COU_CE.PR Chief Executive	296,050	296,050	0	0	0
COU_SCO.PR Strategy & Communication	154,845	322,255	167,410	324,000	-156,590
COU_HR.PR Human Resources	-281,089	-281,089	0	0	0
COU_IT.PR IT Digital Services	191,343	244,280	52,937	319,000	-266,063
COU_TR.PR Transformation & Resources	591,348	639,875	48,527	54,000	-5,473
COU_SP.PR Strategic Procurement	-818,960	-615,434	203,526	0	203,526
PRIORITY TOTAL	**242,291,960**	**286,875,656**	**44,583,696**	**49,408,056**	**-4,824,360**

2020/21 - Q2 (P6) **Appendix 2**

HRA BUDGET 2020/21	2020/21 Revised Budget	p.6 2020/21 Actual Spend	Q2 2020/21 Forecast	Q2 2020/21 Forecast Variance	Q1 2020/21 Forecast Variance	Forecast Variance Movement Q2 v Q1
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
UE0721 Managed Services Income						
H39404 Service Charge Income - Hostels	-320	-156	-320	0	0	0
H39002 Rent - Hostels	-1,815	-912	-1,715	100	277	-177
H39001 Rent - Dwellings	-82,992	-40,178	-81,323	1,669	8,477	-6,808
H39101 Rent - Garages	-857	-392	-809	48	20	28
H39102 Rent - Commercial	-753	-558	-778	-25	0	-25
H39103 CBS - Lease Rental Income	0	1	-1,434	-1,434	0	-1,434
H39201 Income - Heating	-615	-303	-610	5	28	-23
H39202 Income - Light and Power	-1,064	-528	-1,068	-4	35	-39
H39301 Service Charge Income - Leasehold	-7,378	-7,404	-7,370	8	646	-638
H39401 ServChgInc SuppHousg	-1,495	-736	-1,495	0	55	-55
H39402 Service Charge Income - Concierge	-1,540	-765	-1,551	-11	34	-45
H39405 Grounds Maintenance	-2,514	-1,236	-2,501	13	101	-88
H39406 Caretaking	-1,856	-918	-1,857	-1	66	-67
H39407 Street Sweeping	-2,313	-1,144	-2,313	0	85	-85
H40102 Water Rates Receivable	-1	0	-1	0	0	0
UE0721 Managed Services Income TOTAL	(105,513)	(55,229)	(105,146)	367	9,824	(9,457)
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
UE0722 Managed Services Expenditure						
H31300 Housing Management WG	23	35	48	25	25	0
H32300 Housing Management NT	28	27	38	10	2	8
H33300 Housing Management Hornsey	0	6	6	6	3	3
H33400 TA Hostels	251	170	376	125	125	0
H34000 ST Area Office Manager	10	11	14	5	0	5
H34100 Estate Services ST	0	0	0	0	0	0
H34300 Housing Management ST	0	0	0	0	-4	4
H35300 Housing Management BWF	12	1	4	-8	-10	2
H36300 Rent Accounts	0	2	0	0	0	0
H36400 Accountancy	0	4	0	0	0	0
H37210 Under Occupation	170	29	87	-83	-83	0
H40001 Repairs - Central Recharges	2	1	2	0	0	0
H40004 Responsive Repairs - Hostels	385	-2	669	284	284	0
H40101 Water Rates Payable	31	4	31	0	0	0
H40104 HousMgmntRechg Central	109	0	109	0	0	0
H40111 Other RentCollection	138	60	138	0	0	0
H40201 Management Special - BWF	0	0	0	0	0	0
H40202 Management Special - Nth Tott	0	0	0	0	0	0
H40203 Management Special - Sth Tott	0	0	0	0	0	0
H40204 Management Special - Wood Grn	0	0	0	0	0	0
H40205 Management Special - Hornsey	0	0	0	0	0	0
H40206 HousMgmntRechg Energ	1,123	511	1,123	0	0	0
H40208 Special Services Cleaning	3,173	1,346	3,302	129	200	-71
H40209 Special Services Ground Maint	2,065	62	2,065	0	0	0
H40212 HRA Pest Control	295	8	295	0	0	0
H40213 Estate Controlled Parking	145	11	83	-62	-22	-40
H40303 Supporting People Payments	1,852	505	1,000	-852	-852	0
H40401 Bad Debt Provision - Dwellings	768	0	4,431	3,663	2,140	1,523
H40404 Bad Debt Provision - Leaseholders	19	0	240	221	0	221
H40406 Bad Debt Provisions - Hostels	68	0	0	-68	0	-68
H40801 HRA- Council Tax	357	185	573	216	170	46
UE0722 Managed Services Expenditure TOTAL	11,023	2,975	14,633	3,610	1,978	1,632
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
UE0731 Retained Services Expenditure						
H25600 Housing Delivery Team	0	590	0	0	0	0
H38002 Anti Social Behaviour Service	608	11	608	0	0	0
H39601 Interest Receivable	-302	0	-302	0	0	0
H40112 Corporate democratic Core	598	0	598	0	0	0
H40301 Leasehold Payments	-142	58	-142	0	0	0
H40305 Landlords Insurance - Tenanted	324	0	324	0	0	0
H40306 Landlords - NNDR	137	0	137	0	0	0
H40308 Landlords Insurance - Leasehold	1,561	1,435	1,561	0	0	0
H40501 Capital Financing Costs	16,412	0	16,412	0	0	0
H40601 Depreciation - Dwellings	20,097	0	20,097	0	0	0
H40805 ALMO HRA Management Fee	39,076	19,561	39,276	200	0	200
H49000 Housing Revenue Account	11,596	0	11,596	0	-2,186	2,186
H60002 GF to HRA Recharges	3,233	1,879	3,233	0	0	0
H60003 Estate Renewal	0	109	0	0	0	0
H60004 HIERS/ Regeneration Team	1,002	0	1,002	0	0	0
H88888 Housing HRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
S14400 Supported Housing Central	289	69	289	0	0	0
UE0731 Retained Services Expenditure TOTAL	94,490	23,712	94,690	200	-2,186	2,386
Balance of HRA Account	0	-28,542	4,177	4,177	9,616	(5,439)

Appendix 3

MTFS Savings Tracker (2020/21 - 2024/25)

Priority: People (Childrens)

Period: Quarter 2 Period 6

Red
Amber
Green

MTFS Savings Ref	Saving proposal	Description	2020/21 £'000s	2020/21 Projected Full Year Savings £'000s	2020/21 Savings (surplus)/ shortfall £'000s	RAG Status (Delivery of 2020/21 Saving)
People (Childrens)						
PC1	Reduce the number of agency staff	Reduce the the number of agency staff through delivering an effective recruitment and retention strategy.	61	157	(96)	Green
PC4	Safeguarding and Social Care and Early intervention and preventing demand	Prevent demand and costs through an effective prevention and intervention approach that means children and families are supported to avoid the care system and that where children are in care (particularly young adolescents) they are supported to return home	250	0	250	Red
PC3	Reduce the costs of placements	Reduce the costs of placements through an effective inhouse foster carer recruitment and retention strategy and through effective brokerage and negotiation of	90	90	0	amber
20/25-PE03	Invest to Save - Edge of Care	Prevent demand and costs through an effective prevention and intervention approach that means children and families are supported to avoid the care system and that where children are in care (particularly young adolescents) they are supported to return home	857	142	715	red
20/25-PE04	Invest to Save proposal - In-House Fostering	Recruit and retain in-house foster carers and reduce the reliance on more expensive independent fostering agency foster carers.	282	322	(40)	amber
20/25-PE05	Invest to Save - SEND Transport	Transform the SEND transport service with a focus on reducing transport costs through increasing competition.	168	(46)	214	red
20/25-PE06	Invest to Save - Pause Project	Implement the national programme which is voluntary for women who have experienced, or are at risk of, repeat removals of children from their care.	(186)	(322)	136	amber
20/25-PE07	Invest to Save - Family Assessment Centre	Aims to bring in-house the parenting assessments where children are subject to Public Law Outline or are in care proceedings – currently these are commissioned through independent social workers and mother and baby assessment residential units.	321	399	(78)	Green
20/25-PE08	Invest to Save - Foster Carer Room Extension	Aims to increase fostering placement capacity through the funding of housing adaptations for existing in-house foster carers who have homes with Homes for Haringey.	193	0	193	amber
20/25-PE09	0-19 year old public health commissioned services - a new integrated commissioned service delivery model	Public Health is working with the commissioned service provider to change the current service provision of three separate services into one integrated service model. Currently three commissioned services are within the Council's Section 75 Agreement with the CCG. These are the Health Visiting Service (including the HENRY programme), the School Nursing Service and the Family Nurse Partnership programme. All services are provided by Whittington Health NHS Trust.	125	125	0	green
20/25-PE10	Reducing placement costs through effective management of the market	This proposal considers ways to shape the local residential care market for children by taking demand off the free market and creating some diversity in the care market. This will be done through reviewing the feasibility of a number of delivery approaches including opening	(100)	(100)	0	green
20/25-PE11	UASC Accommodation	Insourcing accommodation for unaccompanied asylum seekers from expensive private providers to local properties leased directly by Homes for Haringey.	150	6	144	amber
20/25-PE12	Reduce operational costs in Schools and Learning and Commissioning	Identify any residual discretionary spend in Schools and Learning and reduce to deliver savings. Identify and reduce operational costs in Commissioning.	50	50	0	green
20/25-PE13	Review of spend on transport and taxis	Review of existing transport policy applicable to staff and foster carers to ensure: -Consistent application of policy -Clear statement of eligibility -Improved value for money by considering both transport chosen and cost of time spent travelling by individual staff members	0	0	0	green
Total: People (Childrens)			**2,261**	**823**	**1,438**	

MTFS Savings Tracker (2020/21 - 2023/24)							
Adults	Month 6 - Quarter 2						
MTFS Savings Ref	Saving proposal	Description	2020/21 Target £'000s	2020/21 Saving achieved £'000s	2020/21 Variance £'000s	2020/21 Slippage £'000s	RAG Status (Delivery of 2020/21 Saving)
B2.7	Haringey Learning Disability Partnership	The Haringey Learning Disability Partnership, working jointly with Children's Services and with key partners such as the Clinical Commissioning Group and the London Borough of Islington, will implement a coherent strategy that aims to bring Haringey's demand and spending on adults with learning disabilities in line with our statistical neighbours and limit growth in spending in line with population growth.	1,490	358	297	835	Amber
B2.8	Mental Health	Working with our delivery partner, Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health Trust, the Clinical Commissioning Group and our communities to strengthen the prevention and 'enablement' pathways for mental health and to ensure the support we provide minimises the long-run dependency of adults with mental health issues. For those whose needs require a social care intervention, we will develop the market and look at new commissioning arrangements to improve value for money as well as promoting choice and control for the service user.	550	72	253	225	Red
B2.9	Adults OP / PS / SS	Working with the CCG, acute providers and primary care to extend independence, choice and control to those with physical support needs and further strengthen the pathways that prevent, reduce and delay the need for social care.	1,130	659	471	0	Green
PA4	Transfer of High Cost Day Opps	Lease three ex-day centre premises to a local provider to support 15-20 service users at reduced cost, and closer to their existing support networks (Ermine Road).	525	19	81	425	Amber
PA5	In-House Negotiator	Expand in house Care Negotiator capacity to work with providerson reducing the cost of care packages in relation to overcharging against service user needs.	344	0	144	200	Red
	Osbourne Grove	Closure of existing 30-bed nursing home. Re-development for 70-bed nursing home scheduled to open 2023-24.	1,034	1,034	0	0	Green
		Main Savings	5,073	2,142	1,246	1,685	
	Early Help and Prevention	Draft pro forma received. A final version required mid Sept	188	0	46	142	Red
	Carers Support Impact	Early identification of carers, invest in carer support and avoid breakdown of care	36	0	36	0	Green
	Early Intervention for Dementia	Outreach and extension of dementia testing and identifying early support: increased quality of life and avoiding crisis and more intensive care packages	97	0	97	0	Green
	Increase % of DPs - to 42%	The cost of Direct Payment is approx. £5p/h cheaper than direct provision. By offering more clients direct payments in total cost will be reduced	400	0	214	186	Red
	Outcomes and reablement	By targeting reablement to additional cohorts the outcomes would be improved and as a consequence reduced home care hours would be needed	175	0	175	0	Green
Total: People (Adults)		**Savings with Mitigations**	**5,969**	**2,142**	**1,814**	**2,013**	

MTFS Savings Tracker (2020/21 - 2024/25)								
Priority: Housing								Red
Period: Quarter 2 Period 6								Amber
								Green
MTFS Savings Ref	Cabinet Decision Date	Saving proposal	Description	2020/21 £'000s	2020/21 Saving achieved YTD £'000s	2020/21 Projected Full Year Savings £'000s	2020/21 Savings (surplus)/ shortfall £'000s	RAG Status (Delivery of 2020/21 Saving)
Housing								
PL1	43508	Additional HMO Licensing Scheme for HMO	Extend the current Additional Licensing scheme for HMOs not governed by Mandatory Licensing and introduce a Selective Licensing scheme to 20% of its geographical area for all other private sector dwellings covered by the Housing Act 2004. All licensing schemes are intended to address the impact of poor quality housing, rogue landlords and anti-social tenants.	400	0	232	168	Amber
HO1	12-Feb-19	Temporary accommodation reduction plan	Reduce TA costs, as detailed in the TA Reduction Plan. Proposals include initiatives to prevent homelessness, improve economic position of those in TA, and help support those in TA to move on. Revenue costs covered by the Flexible Homelessness Support Grant. Plan also includes proposals to increase supply of low cost TA through new purchase, repair and management joint venture partnership, and capital investment in new Community	708	382	0	326	Amber
20/25-HO01	11-Feb-20	Transferring PSLs to the CBS	Private Sector Leasing properties are leased by the Council from private landlords for between one and five years with a guaranteed rent for the term of the lease. Leases are mainly based on 90% of the 2011 LHA plus a £40 a week management fee (the latter being a transfer from FHSG). The CBS has been established to lease properties purchased by the Council to use them as TA or to discharge homelessness. Unlike the Council, the CBS can charge the current (2019) Local Housing Allowance (LHA) for the area the property is located in. Therefore moving these leases could mean total additonal rental income of £1.19m if all leases were transferred. This would require, in each	68	0	36	32	Amber
Total: Housing				1,176	382	268	526	

MTFS Savings Tracker (2020/21 - 2024/25)								
Priority: Place								Red
Period: Quarter 2 Period 6								Amber
								Green
MTFS Savings Ref	**Cabinet Decision Date**	**Saving proposal**	**Description**	**2020/21 £'000s**	**2020/21 Saving achieved YTD £'000s**	**2020/21 Projected Full Year Savings £'000s**	**2020/21 Savings (surplus)/ shortfall £'000s**	**RAG Status (Delivery of 2020/21 Saving)**
Place								
PL4	12-Feb-19	Increase in Moving Traffic Enforcement	The parking and traffic enforcement service enforces moving traffic contraventions at a number of locations. Moving traffic enforcement is undertaken by CCTV camera. Capital investment £40k - Infrastructure measures	40	10	30	**0**	Green
PL7	12-Feb-19	Litter Enforcement	The proposal is to consider the option for an in-house service provision based on a pilot with an external contractor, Kingdom, from November 2016 to September 2017. An in-house litter enforcement provision would enable the Council to retain 100% of all Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) income received.	100	0	35	**65**	Red
PL8	12-Feb-19	Soft FM Efficiency	Re-commissioning of soft FM services and services delivered through Amey contract (e.g. efficiencies in postage & franking, front of house, security).	25	0	25	**0**	Amber
PL12	12-Feb-19	Waste Service Programme	Review of all waste and street cleansing services to identify potential savings	500	0	344	**156**	Red
PL13	12-Feb-19	Parking Transformation Programme	Parking Transformation Programme to deliver significant improvements to this service over the coming three years. Includes a CPZ rollout programme taking the borough to 100% coverage, and extending parking permit charging models to tackle emissions from Diesel vehicles	500	0	125	**375**	Red
20/25-PL02	11-Feb-20	Debt Recovery	Dedicated team of officers to proactively chase payment of outstanding debts from unpaid PCN's. Use of new IT system, additional CEO's and nuisance vehicle contract to remove offending vehicles and encourage payment of outstanding debt and improve overall recovery rate percentage. PL09 is an invest to save proposal, there is a required £150k Service Revenue investment to generate £360k income, with a net savings of £210k	210	0	58	**152**	Red
20/25-PL03	11-Feb-20	CCTV enforcement of weight limits and emissions through ANPR/DVLA check	Use of new technology cameras to record vehicle reg plates and immediately look up DVLA database to establish vehicle weight and emissions. Will require significant investment in infrastructure and back office arrangements.	62	7	6	**49**	Red
20/25-PL04	11-Feb-20	Increase permit charges for highest emitting 'petrol' vehicles	A flat fee increase in Permit charge for the most polluting petrol emission band(s). Note a flat fee increase for diesel vehicles is already under consideration within Parking Action Plan and Parking Transformation. The new IT system would allow us to implement more dynamic permit and on street charges. The IT system will also allow us to determine the number of vehicles in each of the emissions band, so we will have accurate data to base decisions	75	0	75	**0**	Green
PL05	11-Feb-20	Increased trade waste	Invest to save model by increasing enforcement of trade waste to drive up compliance and income. Ensure time banding is adhered to and traders do not use residential collection services for their waste. Offending traders to be visited by Veolia-Haringey sales team. A three-month trial is recommended to quantify the overall benefits of this project to LBH . Traders who appear to be without contracts and traders who appear to have insufficient capacity will be visited.	25	0	0	**25**	Red
20/25-PL10	11-Feb-20	Crematorium Lease	The council's Parks Service manages the lease on the borough's crematorium operated by Dignity. There is a contractual inflation rise each year in the income on this lease, plus a general increased share of their profits.	20	0	20	**0**	Green
20/25-PL13	11-Feb-20	EV Charging	Lamp Column, Standard and Rapid - will increase this year. Income is based on medium or high uptake of EV charging. 38 CP' shave been installed and work is progressing on Phase 2. Work is also continuing on TfL funded (rapid) charging Points and GULC's funded charging points. However, progress for all EVCPs has stalled because of change in design specification (as per ULEV action plan) to prioritise installation on carriageway and not footways. Suppliers are resistant as this adds c£2000k to costs for a build-out. Carbon Management negotiating with suppliers to fund build-outs.	100	0	50	**50**	Red
20/25-PL14	11-Feb-20	Parking Transformation Programme	The Parking Transformation Programme (PTP) is a series of parking related projects and workstreams, which seeks to increase income and provide and more efficient and effective service.	1,360	0	680	**680**	Red
20/25-YC09	11-Feb-20	Maximising filiming income & venue management	To make Haringey more attractive to film companies by identifying vacant buildings for meanwhile use as production bases, and by making parking easier in order to generate income	6	0	0	**6**	
Total: Place				**3,023**	**17**	**1,448**	**1,558**	0

MTFS Savings Tracker (2020/21 - 2024/25)

Priority: Economy

Period: Quarter 2 Period 6

Red	
Amber	
Green	

MTFS Savings Ref	Cabinet Decision Date	Saving proposal	Description	2020/21 £'000s	2020/21 Saving achieved YTD £'000s	2020/21 Projected Full Year Savings £'000s	2020/21 Savings (surplus)/ shortfall £'000s	RAG Status (Delivery of 2020/21 Saving)
Economy								
20/25-EC03	11-Feb-20	Alternative funding model for sites delivery work	Regeneration officers are engaged in a significant amount of work on the delivery of sites which will result in new housing (including affordable housing). This proposal is to review that activity and identify where general fund revenue could be displaced by either S106 funding or new capital budgets.	100	50	30	20	Amber
EC5	12-Feb-19	Outdoor media adverstising	Proposal to generate new income from outdoor media, utilising the council's landholdings by identifying sites suitable for outdoor installations. It is estimated that net income in 2020/21 would be at least £100k, and increasing significantly over future years.	15	0	0	15	Red
20/25-EC02	11-Feb-20	Reduction of North Tottenham Regeneration revenue budgets	The proposal is to reduce general fund revenue costs in North Tottenham budgets (Northumberland Park and High Road West) by reducing expenditure on e.g. some community engamenent activities and events.	75	15	40	20	Amber
20/25-EC01	11-Feb-20	Head Lease Acquisition Programme	The proposal is to allocate capital budget to enable the acquisition by the Council of as many head-leases as possible on sites where the Council already owns the freehold, in order for the Council to stop paying rent to these landlords and to receive all of the passing rent from those properties which are tenanted by commercial or other tenants.	100	0	50	50	Red
20/25-EC04	11-Feb-20	Use of Strategic Acquisitions budget for sites delivery work	The Regeneration service has submitted a bid for new capital funding for Employment-Led sites delivery. This proposal would seek to offset the impact of these costs on revenue budgets. The proposal is to identify costs within the service that are eligible for this funding, and to apply LBH Capital to offset LBH revenue spend. Achieving these savings will require a corresponding capital allocation.	75	30	0	45	Amber
20/25-EC05	11-Feb-20	Increased capitalisation of staff time and project costs	As of 19/20, the Regeneration service has rapidly increased its capitalisation of costs, which is now high in all Area Regeneration budgets. The proposal is to capitalise further, using an increased capital budget for Tottenham Hale. A bid to increase the existing Streets & Spaces and Green & Open Spaces capital lines (Schemes 401 and 402) has been submitted, on the grounds of construction inflation and increased capitalisation requirements.	75	30	30	15	Amber
20/25-EC06	11-Feb-20	Increased recharge to HRA	The service is now engaged in a significant amount of work on estates and on the delivery of new affordable housing, which would be eligible for HRA spend. The proposal is to increase the amount of revenue funding provided from the HRA each year. A review of the HRA budget is underway, and it is proposed that this work accomodates an increased recharge from Regeneration on a yearly basis, reflecting new workstreams on estates and towards the delivery of affordable housing.	100	60	0	40	Amber
20/25-EC07	11-Feb-20	HRP Senior Restructure	In June 2019, the S&R commitee approved the senior managment restructure within Housing, Regeneration & Planning. With a number of changes taking place within the Directoraite, the restructure was an opportunity to streamline the structure, align responsibilities to achieve maximum efficiency and eliminate duplication while recognising the need to build a confident and stable approach to Housing, Regeneration and Planning.	30	30	0	0	Green
20/25-EC08	11-Feb-20	Strategic Property Unit – New Income Outdoor Media	This proposal comprises an opportunity to achieve new income potential by securing rental payments from outdoor media companies. This includes digital billboards and an innovative building wrap with a digital display for advertising purposes and council messages.	100	50	0	50	Amber
20/25-EC09	11-Feb-20	Strategic Property Unit – New Income Rent Reviews	The saving arises from rent reviews that have been identified as overdue. Two agency employees have achieved the target savings in the years 2018/2020 to date and further savings have been identified and agreed with tenants as rent increases.	100	0	0	100	Amber
20/25-EC10	11-Feb-20	Strategic Property Unit – New Income 5g	This proposal comprises an opportunity to achieve new income potential by securing rental payments from Mobile Operators and Infrastructure providers.	20	0	0	20	Red
20/25-HO02	11-Feb-20	HfH and Council Housing Programme-funding for Carbon Management team time	The Carbon Management Team undertakes a significant amount of work for Homes for Haringey and the Council housing delivery team. This proposal would make provision for the Carbon Management Team to recharge the Housing Revenue Account for this work. This work is undertaken by staff funded through general fund revenue budgets, and as such an equivalent saving can be made to the general fund revenue budget through recharge from the HRA.	40	0	40	0	Green
20/25-PL08	11-Feb-20	FM Transformation	Terminating the Amey contract for FM Services and bringing Soft FM back in-house, and transferring Hard FM to Homes for Haringey. Approximately 100 staff will be in scope for a TUPE transfer. The proposed saving will be achieved through improved efficiency and returning Amey overhead and profit to the council. The transformation will include purchase of a new Property IT system, and service improvements particularly relating to building repairs and maintenance.	150	0	0	150	Red
Total: Economy				**980**	**265**	**190**	**525**	0

MTFS Savings Tracker (2020/21 - 2024/25)

Priority: Your Council

Period: Quarter 2 Period 6

Red
Amber
Green

MTFS Savings Ref	Cabinet Decision Date	Saving proposal	Description	2020/21 £'000s	2020/21 Saving achieved YTD £'000s	2020/21 Projected Full Year Savings £'000s	2020/21 Savings (surplus)/ shortfall £'000s	RAG Status (Delivery of 2020/21 Saving)
Your Council (incl Council-Wide)								
A6.3 and A6.4	13-Feb-18	FOBO - SSC and Customer Services	A series of individual service improvement / efficiency opportunities within the SSC.	1,760	738	0	1,022	Amber
YC1	12-Feb-19	Out of home advertising income generation	The proposal is to recommission the street furnishing advertising contract. Moving to digital display to ensure communication messages can be updated quickly, and to remove printing costs.	5	0	0	5	Amber
20/25-YC01	11-Feb-20	The service will continue to reduce the amount of paper being used, stored and transported and this has lead to financial savings.	The service will continue to reduce the amount of paper being used, stored and transported and this has lead to financial savings.	13	13	0	0	Green
20/25-YC02	11-Feb-20	Income from joining the London Counter Fraud Hub	The London Counter Fraud Hub, managed by CIPFA, is a counter fraud service developed to supply data analytics, investigations and recoveries service for London local authorities and the City of London Corporation. Unlike traditional data matching hubs, this project is an end-to-end service providing expert advice and operational support around sophisticated analytics. The overarching objective for the service is to increase fraud and corruption detection, and improve fraud prevention, share common risks across London, minimise losses and maximise recovery, so that fraud and corruption does not pay. Three data sources (Council Tax - Single Person Discount, Housing Tenancy and Non Domestic Rate records are entered into the analytics part of the Hub through a secure transfer. Using sophisticated technology, the Hub will analyse the data to identify frauds against the 32 London local authorities and the City of London Corporation.	25	25	0	0	Green
20/25-YC03	11-Feb-20	The proposal is to increase the income target of providing legal services to Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) by £30K.	The proposal is to increase the income target of providing legal services to Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) by £30K. In December 2017, the Council's Legal Services entered into a Service Legal Agreement (SLA) with Haringey CCG to provide legal support with the CCG cases within the Haringey Learning Disability Partnership. These are cases relating to incapacitated patient that requires an application to the Court of Protection to safeguard their welfare. They include cases in the Transforming Care Programme.. Since the SLA, Haringey CCG has been referring cases to Legal Services and the feedback of the support has been positive. The arrangement has enabled the CCG to access the Council's in-house legal expertise which is more cost effective. The support and encouragement of Adult Social Care, Children Services, Commissioning and Public Health for the CCG to utilise our in-house provision is crucial. The proposal compliments the Borough Plan - Priority 2 - People The proposal is dependent on a slight increase in the level of new instructions from CCG to Legal Services.	30	30	0	0	Green
20/25-YC04	11-Feb-20	Finance Savings	The proposal seeks to make efficiency savings across the Finance function from a combination of: * Increased income - from providing services to external bodies and further revisions to recharging to non-GF heads * Reductions to the staff establishment enabled by the embedding of the Business Partner model * Longer term staff savings arising from the planned update or replacement of the Council's current finance system. These savings are not expected to be realised until 2022/23	340	340	0	0	Green
20/25-YC08	11-Feb-20	The proposal is to use Flexible Capital Receipts to fund ALL posts in the CPMO.	The proposal is to use Flexible Capital Receipts to fund some posts in the CPMO. The justficiation is that, while it is difficult to estimate the proportion of time that each 'delivery' staff member will spend on individual projects in a year, most will by definition be working on change projects for the majority of their time.	92	0	47	45	Amber
20/25-YC10	11-Feb-20	Additional sites for on street digital advertising	The proposal is to generate an income from the advertising opportunities in the borough. While we have recently awarded contract for our digital on street advertising, we are now looking at other forms of advertsing, which are sympathetic to the surroundings and maximise the councils commercial returns. This is in the form of street advertising, out of home advertising, and libraries/customer services advertising.	110	0	0	110	Red
20/25-YC11	11-Feb-20	Review of Corporate Centre	We are looking at ways to reconfigure the corporate centre in the light of the LGA Corporate Peer Review recommendations as set out in their final report published in February 2019. One aspect of this is the recommendation to bring together the teams with skills in policy and strategy, data analysis, and problem solving, which, the LGA peers argued, would in itself help to provide better support to the organisation. There are currently 5 senior posts leading these teams: Head of Policy and Cabinet Support at Head of Service level, and leads at PO7 and above in Policy, the Leader's office, the Corporate Delivery Unit (CDU), and Performance and Business Intelligence. The proposal is to reduce the number of senior posts to 4.	214	157	30	27	Amber
20/25-YC12	11-Feb-20	Digital Services - Proposed Contribution	The proposal is for the Capitalisation of infrastructure staff who support the delivery of programmes/projects. This will either be via Captial receipts used to pay for staff who work on tranformative initiatives or Capital funds where staff produce a tangible asset in relation to the work undertaken.	345	345	0	0	Green
Total: Your Council				**2,934**	**1,648**	**77**	**1,209**	

Appendix 4 Capital Programme Detail

SCHEME REF.	SCHEME NAME	20/21 Full year Revised Budget	2020/21 QTR. 2 Forecast	Budget Variance (Underspend) / Overspend	2020/21 QTR. 1 Forecast	Variance Btw. Forecasts
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	8,700	8,700	**0**	6,600	**2,100**
102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	12,402	8,386	**(4,016)**	8,885	**(499)**
103	Primary Sch - new places	379	1,144	**765**	2,173	**(1,029)**
104	Early years	205	0	**(205)**	0	**0**
109	Youth Services	650	0	**(650)**	0	**0**
110	Devolved Sch Capital	531	531	**0**	531	**0**
114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	7,650	6,703	**(947)**	5,345	**1,359**
117	Children Safeguarding & Social Care	495	0	**(495)**	0	**0**
199	P1 Other (inc Con't & Social care)	223	615	**392**	466	**149**
People - Children's		**31,235**	**26,079**	**(5,156)**	**23,999**	**2,080**
201	Aids, Adap's & Assistive Tech - Home Owners (DFG)	2,361	2,361	**(0)**	2,361	**(0)**
207	New Day Opp's Offer	547	123	**(424)**	547	**(425)**
208	Supported Living Schemes	4,059	0	**(4,059)**	0	**0**
209	Assistive Technology	1,508	820	**(688)**	938	**(117)**
211	Community Alarm Service	177	180	**3**	177	**3**
212	Linden House Adaptation	581	581	**(0)**	533	**48**
213	Canning Crescent Assisted Living	4,830	(112)	**(4,942)**	(112)	**0**
214	Osborne Grove Nursing Home	3,000	11	**(2,989)**	11	**0**
217	Burgoyne Road (Refuge Adaptations)	500	0	**(500)**	0	**0**
218	Social Emotional & Mental Health Provision	300	0	**(300)**	0	**0**
People - Adults		**17,863**	**3,963**	**(13,900)**	**4,454**	**(491)**
301	Street Lighting	1,300	1,300	**0**	1,050	**250**
302	Borough Roads	4,463	4,463	**0**	3,873	**591**
303	Structures (Highways)	1,490	1,490	**0**	1,490	**1**
304	Flood Water Management	620	620	**0**	520	**100**
305	Borough Parking Plan	624	260	**(364)**	383	**(123)**
307	CCTV	2,211	1,967	**(244)**	2,175	**(209)**
309	Local Implementation Plan(LIP)	1,744	1,127	**(617)**	1,744	**(617)**
310	Developer S106 / S278	750	209	**(541)**	750	**(541)**
311	Parks Asset Management:	247	309	**62**	309	**0**
313	Active Life in Parks:	982	485	**(496)**	485	**0**
314	Parkland Walk Bridges	2,620	900	**(1,720)**	900	**0**
317	Down Lane MUGA	413	413	**(0)**	413	**0**
321	MOPAC - Crime & Disorder Reduction	49	(38)	**(87)**	(38)	**0**
322	Finsbury Park	600	141	**(459)**	141	**0**
323	Parking Strategy	1,158	663	**(495)**	880	**(217)**
325	Parks Vehicles	720	0	**(720)**	0	**0**
328	Street & Greenspace Greening Programme	293	293	**0**	293	**0**
329	Park Building Carbon Reduction and Improvement Programme	350	250	**(100)**	250	**0**
331	Updating the boroughs street lighting with energy efficient Led light bulbs	3,500	3,500	**0**	3,500	**0**
332	Disabled Bay/Blue Badge	374	100	**(274)**	187	**(87)**
333	Waste Management	70	70	**0**	70	**0**
335	Streetsplan	270	270	**0**	0	**270**
419	NPD Phase 2 LBH Match Funding	3	(2)	**(5)**	(0)	**(2)**
399	P3 Other	110	(120)	**(230)**	110	**(229)**
119	School Streets	600	0	**(600)**	0	**0**
444	Marsh Lane	10,310	7,316	**(2,994)**	7,317	**(0)**
447	Alexandra Palace - Maintenance	470	470	**0**	125	**345**
451	Alexandra Palace -West Yard	1,430	1,930	**500**	1,430	**500**
472	JLAC Match Fund	1,000	0	**(1,000)**	0	**0**
606	Hornsey Library Refurbishment	2,216	2,512	**296**	2,512	**(0)**
621	Libraries IT and Buildings upgrade	2,751	1,498	**(1,253)**	1,499	**(0)**
652	Libraries - Re-imaging our Libraries offer for a better future	650	0	**(650)**	0	**0**
Place - Safe & Sustainable Places		**44,388**	**32,398**	**(11,990)**	**32,366**	**32**

SCHEME REF.	SCHEME NAME	20/21 Full year Revised Budget	2020/21 QTR. 2 Forecast	Budget Variance (Underspend) / Overspend	2020/21 QTR. 1 Forecast	Variance Btw. Forecasts
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	1,002	1,002	0	1,292	(290)
402	Tottenham Hale Streets	4,721	3,662	(1,059)	5,967	(2,306)
4003	Tottenham Hale Housing Zone Funding	2,332	1,332	(1,000)	2,332	(1,000)
404	Good Economy Recovery plan	250	250	0	0	250
405	Pendarren House	1,972	611	(1,361)	1,972	(1,361)
406	Opportunity Investment Fund	926	928	2	928	(0)
411	Tottenham Heritage Action Zone (HAZ)	314	484	170	88	396
415	North Tott Heritage Initiative	653	248	(405)	432	(184)
418	Heritage building improvements	2,500	2,500	(0)	2,500	0
421	HRW Acquisition	20,290	10,299	(9,991)	20,290	(9,991)
427	White Hart Lane Public Realm (LIP)	24	0	(24)	24	(24)
429	Site Acq (Tott & Wood Green)	50,267	11,244	(39,023)	47	11,196
430	Wards Corner CPO	0	0	0	6,500	(6,500)
434	Wood Green Regeneration	113	113	0	113	(0)
435	Wood Green Station Road	0	0	0	650	(650)
438	Vacant possession Civic Centre (Woodside House Refurbishment)	169	169	(0)	169	0
450	Winkfield Road (Maya Angelou Centre)	61	53	(8)	62	(9)
452	Low Carbon Zones	109	5	(104)	3	2
464	Bruce Castle	1,557	0	(1,557)	0	0
465	District Energy Network (DEN)	1,480	242	(1,238)	242	0
468	Keston Road (Community Centre Reprovision)	75	75	0	75	0
471	Tailoring Academy Project	20	20	0	20	0
473	Enterprising Tottenham High Road (ETHR)	500	401	(99)	51	351
474	Tottenham High Road Strategy	500	500	0	530	(30)
475	Heart of Tottenham (HOT)	160	814	654	167	647
478	Wood Green Good Growth Fund	121	220	99	121	98
479	54 Muswell Hill Health Centre	1,040	0	(1,040)	0	0
480	Wood Green Regen (2)	4,880	4,880	0	4,880	0
481	Strategic Investment Pot	850	852	2	852	0
482	Strategic Property	3,929	0	(3,929)	0	0
483	Production Valley Fund (SIP)	711	475	(236)	709	(234)
488	Liveable Seven Sisters (LSS)	477	30	(447)	460	(430)
493	Bruce Grove Yards (BGY)	30	0	(30)	30	(30)
4001	Maintenance of Tottenham Green Workshops	700	0	(700)	0	0
4002	Northumberland Park estate area public realm	500	500	0	0	500
4005	SME Workspace Intensification	320	320	0	320	0
4006	Acquisition of head leases	10,000	5,000	(5,000)	0	5,000
4007	Tottenham Hale Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	0	0	0	913	(913)
4008	Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	0	0	0	330	(330)
4009	Additonal Carbon Reduction Project	1,500	0	(1,500)	0	0
4010	Selby Urban Village Project	684	684	0	136	548
4011	Commercial Property Remediation	500	0	(500)	0	0
4993	Pride in the High Road (PITHR)	300	300	0	300	0
Economy - Growth & Employment		**116,536**	**48,212**	**(68,324)**	**53,505**	**(5,293)**

SCHEME REF.	SCHEME NAME	20/21 Full year Revised Budget	2020/21 QTR. 2 Forecast	Budget Variance (Underspend) / Overspend	2020/21 QTR. 1 Forecast	Variance Btw. Forecasts
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
509		2,050	0	(2,050)	0	0
512		5,000	0	(5,000)	0	0
513		678	0	(678)	0	0
514		2,970	0	(2,970)	0	0
Housing (GF) Homes & Communities		**10,698**	**0**	**(10,698)**	**0**	**0**
601	Business Imp Programme	122	60	(62)	45	15
602	Corporate IT Board	3,015	1,849	(1,166)	1,546	303
603	ICT Shared Service - Set Up / Seed Money	1,434	200	(1,234)	500	(300)
604	Continuous Improvement	2,676	654	(2,022)	1,018	(364)
605	Customer Services (Digital Transformation)	561	83	(478)	560	(477)
607	Financial Management System Replacement	1,100	1,600	500	0	1,600
622	Customer First	1,601	2,218	617	2,053	165
639	Ways of Working	330	0	(330)	260	(260)
640	Accommodation Move	92	12	(80)	(3)	16
650	Connected Communities	700	702	2	705	(3)
653	Capital Support for IT Projects	850	400	(450)	0	400
698	Responsiveness Fund	2,000	0	(2,000)	0	0
654	Covid 19 Contingency Budget	5,000	0	(5,000)	0	0
316	Asset Management of Council Buildings	7,571	7,571	0	7,570	2
330	Civic Centre Works	2,750	1,000	(1,750)	1,000	0
470	Wood Green HQ, Library & Customer Service Centre	3,107	1,519	(1,588)	1,519	0
699	P6 - Approved Capital Programme Contingency	1,516	1,516	0	1,808	(292)
Your Council		**34,425**	**19,386**	**(15,039)**	**18,581**	**805**
TOTAL GF CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**255,145**	**130,038**	**(125,107)**	**132,906**	**(2,868)**
Housing (HRA) Housing Revenue Account						
202	HRA - P2 Aids, Adap's & Assist Tech -Council	1,943	1,943	(0)	1,943	(0)
550	New Homes Acquisition	89,354	19,274	(70,080)	53,165	(33,891)
551	Exisiting Home Acquisitions - TA	41,001	15,055	(25,946)	14,694	361
552	HRA – P5 Carbon Reduction	1,000	250	(750)	1,000	(750)
553	HRA – P5 Fire Safety	17,513	3,867	(13,646)	9,000	(5,133)
554	Broadwater Farm Project	17,900	8,951	(8,949)	0	8,951
590	HRA - P5 Homes for Haringey (HFH)	72,802	29,332	(43,470)	34,510	(5,177)
594	HRA - P5 New Build	0	65	65	0	65
599	New Homes Build Programme	45,623	9,422	(36,201)	4,248	5,174
TOTAL HRA CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**287,136**	**88,160**	**(198,976)**	**118,560**	**(30,400)**
OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**542,281**	**218,198**	**(324,083)**	**251,466**	**(33,267)**

Virements for Cabinet Approval **Appendix 5**

Transfers from Reserves - for noting

Period	Priority	Service/AD Area	Rev/ Cap	In year	Next year	Reason for budget changes	Description
6	People	Adults	Revenue	740,048		Budget Funding Allocation	Drawdown from Transformation Reserve to fund the Adult and Social Care transformation programme

Virements for Approval (2020/21)

Period	Priority	Service/AD Area	Rev/ Cap	In year	Next year	Reason for budget changes	Description
5	People	Childrens	Revenue	2,841,151	2,696,251	Budget Realignment	Realignment of Early Help budgets to address service needs
6	Economy	Planning, Building Standards & Sustainability	Revenue	510,000	510,000	Budget Realignment	Re-alignment of Development Control budget to reflect actual performance
6	People	Adults	Revenue	819,200	819,200	Budget Realignment	Realignment of Osborne Grove Nursing Home income and expenditure budgets to reflect its closure
6	People	Childrens	Revenue	1,242,300	1,242,300	Budget Realignment	Realignment of Early Years budgets to better reflect DSG contribution for reporting purposes
6	People	Schools and Learning	Revenue	298,870	298,870	Budget Realignment	Realignment of Quality and Improvement budget to address service needs
6	All	Council-wide	Revenue	2,700,000	2,700,000	Budget Realignment	Allocation of budgeted pay inflation for 2020-21
7	Your Council	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	Revenue	2,399,782		Budget Adjustment	Adjustment to DSG blocks to reflect July funding allocations
7	Place	Environment and Neighbourhood	Revenue	291,500	291,500	Budget Realignment	Re-alignment of Parks Events and Parking Income budgets to reflect prior year's outurn
7	Place	Environment and Neighbourhood	Revenue	1,081,100	1,081,100	Budget Realignment	Realignment of Fixed Penalty Notice and HMO Income budgets to better serve reporting needs
8	Place	Environment and Neighbourhood	Revenue	2,476,000	2,476,000	Budget Realignment	Realignment of Soft Facilities Management Budget from Economy to Place

Total 2020/21	**15,399,952**	**12,115,221**

Proposed Capital Virements for Quarter Two

Appendix 5

Priority	Scheme Number	Scheme Description	Budget Adjustment (£)	Scheme Description
People - Adults	208	Supported Living Schemes	(48,000)	Budget realignment
People - Adults	212	Linden House Adaptation	48,000	Budget realignment
			0	
Place	301	Street Lighting	250,000	Budget realignment
Place	303	Structures(Highways)	(250,000)	Budget realignment
Place	302	Borough Roads	590,000	Budget realignment
Place	303	Structures(Highways)	(590,000)	Budget realignment
Place	304	Flood Water Management	100,000	Budget realignment
Place	303	Structures(Highways)	(100,000)	Budget realignment
Place	606	Hornsey Library Refurbishment	50,000	Budget transfer from Capital Contingency
Place	335	StreetsPlan	270,000	Budget transfer from Capital Contingency
			320,000	
Economy	465	District Energy Network (DEN)	(228,000)	Budget transfer to Capital Contingency
Economy	402	Tottenham Hale Green Space	(700,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	(7,658,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	402	Tottenham Hale Streets	(15,132,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	4003	The Tottenham Hale DCF schemes	332,000	Budget reprofiled
Economy	474	Tottenham High Road Strategy	(4,830,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	481	Strategic Investment Pot	(1,500,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	411	THRS - Tottenham High Road & Bruce Grove Station Forecourt	260,000	Budget reprofiled
Economy	473	THRS - ETHR Bruce Grove Public Convenience Scheme	(25,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	484	THRS - ETHR 551B & Morrison Yard	(136,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	485	THRS - ETHR The Trampery	(46,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	486	THRS - ETHR PitHR	(50,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	487	THRS - Enterprising Tottenham High Road (ETHR) (PM Cost)	10,000	Budget reprofiled
Economy	4992	THRS - (HOT) PM & Monitoring	(25,000)	Budget reprofiled
Economy	4993	THRS - Pride in the High Road (PITHR) Place Shaping	300,000	Budget reprofiled
Economy	404	Good Economy Recovery plan	250,000	Budget transfer from Capital Contingency
Economy	430	Wards Corner CPO	(6,500,000)	Budget reprofiled
			(35,678,000)	
Your Council	602	Corporate IT Board	(250,000)	Budget realignment
Your Council	603	ICT Shared Service - Set Up / Seed Money	(250,000)	Budget realignment
Your Council	604	Continuous Improvement	(250,000)	Budget realignment
Your Council	607	Financial Management System Replacement	750,000	Budget realignment
Your Council	699	Capital Contingency Budget	228,000	Budget transfer from District Energy Network (DEN) budget
Your Council	699	Capital Contingency Budget	(250,000)	Budget transfer to Good Economy Recovery plan
Your Council	699	Capital Contingency Budget	(50,000)	Budget transfer to Hornsey Library
Your Council	699	Capital Contingency Budget	(270,000)	Budget transfer to Streetsplan
			(342,000)	
		OVERALL TOTAL =	**(35,700,000)**	

Appendix 6 – Debt Write Offs

Write off Summary Report Quarter 2

All Council debt is considered recoverable; the Corporate Debt Recovery Team will make every necessary effort to collect charges due to the Council. However, there are some circumstances when it is appropriate to write off a debt, once all forms of recovery action have been exhausted.

Council Debt is written off in line with the instructions set out within the Financial Regulations, following Court instruction or in accordance with the Limitations Act 1980.

The quarterly summarised report is for information purposes only, the debts that have been written off for the Financial Period 1st July 2020 – 30th September 2020 relates to delinquent accounts, where all forms of recovery action have now been fully exhausted. The charges approved for write off by the Director of Finance under his delegated authority have been adequately provided for in the Council's Bad Debt Provision.

	Quarter 2 Write Off, Financial Period 1 July - 30th September 2020								
Service	**Council Tax**	**NNDR**	**HBOP**	**HRA Rent**	**Leaseholder**	**Commercial Rent**	**Sundry Debt**	**Parking**	**Total**
Under £25k	£62,452.69	£18,360.81	£277,208.38			£4,173.65	£34,940.82		£397,136.35
Volume	100	7	116			7	28		258
Over £25k							£35,179.98		£35,179.98
Volume							1		1
Total Value	£62,452.69	£18,360.81	£277,208.38	£0.00	£0.00	£4,173.65	£70,120.80	£0.00	£432,316.33
Total Volume	100	7	116	0	0	7	29	0	259

Quarter 2 Summary: -

The Council Wide write off for Quarter 2 relates to Council Tax, Business Rates, Housing Benefit Overpayments, Commercial Rents and Sundry Debts.

The Quarter 2 Council Tax Write off for this period comprises approximately 43% '*Absconded Charge Payers*', with the remaining 47% being made up of '*Petty Amounts'*, *'Insolvency', 'Deceased'* and *'Statute Barred'*. The majority of the sums submitted for this period are all for low value debt, where the debt recovery process has been exhausted.

The £18K of Business Rates write offs for Quarter 2 is considerably low, compromising of just 7 accounts relating to *'Insolvency'* and *'Absconded Charge Payers'*, this is mainly due to the arrears team working on the Business Grants.

The Quarter 2 Housing Benefit Overpayment write offs for £277k relate to areas of the debt which had previously not been reviewed e.g. *Deceased, DRO's, Bankruptcy/Liquidations*. This became practical due to the onset of COVID and the softer recovery approach the team had been taking.

Commercial Rents show a write off of £4k for Quarter 2, however the submitted amount was for £5,473.65, with a write back amount of £1,300.00. The write offs compromised of *'Uneconomic to Pursue'* and *'Recommended by Legal'.* The write back relates to a period where Commercial Rents previously wrote off a significant portion of debts and the debtors have continued to pay towards the total debt.

The Commercial Rent Team have indicated that they envisage submitting a larger volume of write offs during the current quarter; this is due to data cleansing prior to the new system being implemented (Technology Forge).

The under £25k worth of Sundry Debt Accounts were a mixture of *'Deceased', 'Recommended by Legal', 'Whereabouts Unknown' and 'Statute Barred'.* All the accounts had extensive reviews to ensure that methods of recovery had been exhausted.

The over £25k Sundry Debt Account relates to the insolvency of an Opportunity Investment Fund Loan. With no available assets to chase through the insolvency process, this left the council with no other option but to write off the debt.

Covid 19 Grants **APPENDIX 7**

Type of Grant	Total Received
Emergency Funding	26.74
Welfare	6.66
Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	6.35
Business Support	129.87

Date Announced	Grant	Grant Type	What for	£m
25/03/2020	Share of £1.6bn	Emergency	Support for Covid-19 issues	8.09
28/04/2020	Share of £1.6bn (2nd tranche)	Emergency	Support for Covid-19 issues	7.37
16/07/2020	Tranche 3 of COVID Funding announced:	Emergency	Support for Covid-19 issues	2.91
22/10/2020	Tranche 4 Emergency Funding (for Councils this winter) - share of £900m	Emergency	Support for Covid-19 issues	8.37
Total		**Emergency**		**26.74**
25/03/2020	Share of £500m	Welfare	Hardship Fund	3.66
10/07/2020	Local Authority Emergency Assistance Grant for Food and Essential Supplies	Welfare	This additional £63 million of funding is intended to help local authorities to continue to support those struggling to afford food and other essentials over the coming months due to COVID-19. This funding sits alongside, but is in addition to, the £6.5 billion of extra support the Government is providing through the welfare system to ensure the most vulnerable in our society are protected throughout this crisis.	0.37
14/08/2020	Wellbeing for Education Support Grant	Welfare	to support the Wellbeing for Education Return project which seeks to better equip education settings to support pupils and students' wellbeing and psychosocial recovery as they return to full-time education this autumn	0.03
17/09/2020	Next Steps Accommodation Prog	Welfare	Regional funding - London incl. CoL	0.26
17/03/2020	Rough Sleeping Fund	Welfare	emergency support for rough sleepers during coronavirus outbreak	0.03
21/10/2020	Rough Sleeping Fund	Welfare	Mayor's new Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (RSAP).	1.20
02/11/2020	Shielding - for clinically extremely vulnerable	Welfare	The funding will be an unringfenced section 31 grant to provide maximum flexibility, but we expect councils to use the funding to deliver the activities and outcomes outlined in the Shielding Framework.	0.13
10/11/2020	Covid Winter Grant Scheme	Welfare	The Winter Grant Scheme will enable LAs to provide support to families with children, other vulnerable households and individuals from early December 2020 and covers the period until the end of March 2021.	0.99
Total		**Welfare**		**6.66**

43,991.00	Infection Control Fund	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	The primary purpose of this fund is to support adult social care providers, including those with whom the local authority does not have a contract, to reduce the rate of COVID-19 transmission in and between care homes and support wider workforce resilience.	0.72
44,102.00	Infection Control - Additional Funding	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	The primary purpose of this fund is to support adult social care providers, including those with whom the local authority does not have a contract, to reduce the rate of COVID-19 transmission in and between care homes and support wider workforce resilience.	0.92
43,992.00	Test and Trace Grant	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	The purpose of the grant is to provide support to local authorities in England towards expenditure lawfully incurred or to be incurred in relation to the mitigation against and management of local outbreaks of COVID-19.	1.86
44,112.00	Covid enforcement funding	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	the purposes of compliance and enforcement of measures to control the spread of COVID-19	0.18
44,123.00	Contain Outbreak Mgt Fund (COMF)	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	To support proactive containment and intervention measures under Medium, High & Very High Alert	2.15
44,110.00	Test and Trace Support - Programme	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	Administration Costs	0.04
43,975.00	Reopening high streets fund - Support businesses to enable safer	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	Support for Covid-19 issues on our High Streets safety measures	0.24
	Test and Trace Support -	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	Mandatory (£500/person told to isolate within mandatory category)	0.15
	Test and Trace Support - Programme	Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt	Discretionary costs (£500/person told to isolate not in the mandatory scheme category)	0.09
Total		**Track & Trace / Outbreak Mgt**		**6.35**
25/03/2020	Share of £1.8bn	Business Support	S31 Grants (based on NNDR1) - normally paid in 12 instalments. Now to be paid in full 27 March	4.41
25/03/2020	Share of £1.8bn	Business Support	S31 Grants (based on NNDR1) - normally paid in 12 instalments. Now to be paid in full 27 March	2.34
25/03/2020	Expanded retail discount; nursery discount	Business Support	Expanded retail discount; nursery discount	46.15
	Business Support	Business Support	£10k & £25k grant schemes for business	63.00
15/07/2020	Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund (LADGF)	Business Support	5% of the value of your Small Business Grant Fund (SBGF) and Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant Fund (RHLGF) in scope hereditaments as at 3 May.	3.15
02/11/2020	Additional Restrictions Support Grant	Business Support	To enable Local Authorities to support businesses more broadly	5.37
02/11/2020	Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed)	Business Support	Business premises forced to close in England to receive grants worth up to £3k/month	5.13
02/11/2020	Local Restrictions Support Grant (Sector)	Business Support	Business premises forced to close in England which are nightclubs, hostess bars and sexual entertainment venues	
02/11/2020	Local Restrictions Support Grant (Open)	Business Support	Business premises forced to close in England to receive grants worth up to £3k/month	0.31
Total		**Business Support**		**129.87**

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: Cabinet 08 December 2020

Title: **2021-22 Budget and 2021-2026 Medium Term Financial Strategy**

Report authorised by : Jon Warlow, Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli, Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report sets out details of the draft Budget for 2021/22 and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2021/26, including budget reductions, growth and capital proposals. This includes details of estimated funding for 2021/22 and the remainder of the planning period and highlights areas of risk. The report recommends that budget proposals are released for public consultation and Scrutiny consideration. The report addresses the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the financial planning process this year and the steps that the Council has taken to respond to this challenge. It also incorporates the Council's present best estimate of the implications of the Spending Review 2020 (SR20). The implications of expected further details from Government yet to be received, including the Local Government Funding Settlement, will be taken into consideration before the Final Budget for 2021/22 and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2021/26 are considered by Cabinet – to include its response to the consultation - and Full Council for ratification in February 2021.

1.2 The current MTFS 2020/25 that Full Council approved in February this year assumed two years of relatively low budget gap (£1.9m & £3.1m) for 2021-2023, was before the pandemic. The pandemic continues to have a significant adverse effect on the wider economy and public finances, reducing demand and supply in the short and medium term, presenting individuals, businesses and organisations with unprecedented challenges. The medium to long-term impact is unknown, though the OBR has forecast a return to pre-pandemic levels will not take place until late 2022.

1.3 Covid-19 affects everything local authorities do – as community leaders, public health authorities, education authorities, employers, partners and service deliverers. The Council is continuing to focus on responding to the crisis while ensuring normal critical services are provided. The proposals within this report address the financial implications of the Council's response to its community's needs.

1.4 The pandemic has had a profound impact on all areas of the Council's finances. In the 2020/21 financial year the gross variation from budget is anticipated to be around £40m in the general fund alone. At the current time of writing not all of this is covered by confirmed government funding. The Council's Quarter 2 in-year budget monitoring reporting shows that the net pressure arising from Covid-19, taking into account government funding announced to date is around £4m (over and above other base budget pressures that need to be managed). This of course remains under constant review, as there are a large number of uncertainties around how the pandemic will impact the Council's finances going through the winter of 2020/21. The pandemic will also have a legacy impact on the Council's finances, the larger implications relating to growth pressures, income collection and the Council's savings programme.

1.5 While the budgetary impact of the pandemic is unprecedented, the Council also continues to focus on the implications of the UK's impending exit from the EU (Brexit) and its potential to significantly impact on budget plans and available resources. It is not possible to quantify the impact that this may have, which is further reason that the Council maintains sufficient financial resilience.

1.6 As is this Council's practice, it sets out here a budget which is intended to recognise and respond to forecast demands upon the Council and taking a realistic view of its circumstances. A detailed challenge to the growth and savings assumptions in the existing MTFS was undertaken alongside base budget pressures highlighted as part of the in year budget monitoring. As in previous years the Council's budget also reflects unavoidable demand led growth for services in its annual budgeting to ensure all budgets which are set are realistic and reflect the reality of demand that exists for certain services. As a consequence, the Council is proposing here to invest a further £8.6m, primarily into its Adults and Children's services to meet care needs (before savings).

1.7 The impact of Covid-19, has been such that the Council has fundamentally reconsidered its corporate planning including its change programmes and, reviewing the outputs and learning from the Recovery and Renewal work to understand the changed context in which it now works.

1.8 The Recovery and Renewal planning focussed on:

- Looking again at the Borough Plan priorities and principles and reflecting on what needs to change as a result of Covid-19, including as part of conversations with partners, to understand systems-wide perspective
- Reviewing our service delivery, to meet the challenge of delivering services in a new world of living with Covid-19 and doing so in a smaller budget envelope
- Working with partners to understand the systems-wide impact

1.9 The 2019 Borough Plan already focuses on tackling inequality and unfairness and the impact of Covid-19 has highlighted the increased urgency of some of

our priorities. The Council is now increasingly focussing on intervening early and preventing issues from escalating, building wealth back into Haringey communities, sustaining the positive impact that we have seen on the environment during the crisis period, and helping people to use digital methods of communication to interact with us and each other. Going forward, the refreshed Borough Plan will prioritise delivering **economic recovery, health and wellbeing and strengthening our communities** through the five Borough Plan priorities:-

- **Housing** - a safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances
- **People** - our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential
- **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
- **Economy** - a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive
- **Your Council** - the way the council works

1.10 This Draft 2021/22 Budget and 2021/26 MTFS has sought to respond to this shift in Borough Plan via its General Fund (GF) and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) financial strategies and capital investments, including a more holistic approach to achieving organisational transformation and associated revenue savings, via work that spans across the organisation's departments. It also incorporates our best understanding of the ongoing implications of the covid pandemic on our services and plans. It has been clear all the way through what have been many months of financial planning that this would be an extremely difficult budget for the Council. Before making any additional savings and the recent SR20 announcements, the Council's forecast budget gap for 21/22 had increased to £17m, an increase of £15m on the February forecast.

1.11 The recent SR 20 provides some level of financial improvement to this and other authorities for next year's budget, including additional social care grants. However, the main opportunity it provides for local authorities, including this council, is to generate funding to protect services at this key moment by increasing its council tax income. This draft budget therefore includes an assumption of additional income from a general council tax increase of 1.99% (the threshold set by government is 2%) and a further Adults Social Care Precept of 3% (the maximum allowed by Government), which give a total council tax charge increase of 4.99%. This proposed increase forms part of the budget consultation.

1.12 As it stands (and before any late adjustments), the Council is able set out here a balanced draft budget for 2021/22, but only with a significant one-off use of £5.4m of reserves. It has not been possible at this time to fully address the forecast financial impact of Covid on next year without such a use of reserves.

1.13 The Council always maintains a five year future forecast of its finances via its MTFS. After the above assumptions and taking account of planned greater future years savings, it is still forecasting a gap of circa £8m for 2022/23 and more in subsequent years. This points towards a difficult budget round again next year and this underlines the significance of the Council's proposal's for council tax increases this year.

1.14 How this gap will be closed will need to be addressed by this time next year. Given the extent of changes already factored into our plan, this will be very challenging to the Council.

1.15 Despite the financial pressure on the Council, it continues to look to respond in new ways to the most pressing demands upon it. The proposed budget for next year now includes additional funding for the following:

- Free Schools Meals - £0.300m funding in 2021/22 and 2022/23 (on top of the £0.050m pa put in place in 2019/20)
- Welfare Assistance Scheme - £0.3m funding in 2021/22 and 2022/23
- Voluntary and Community Sector – £0.25m in 2021/22
- Youth Services – £0.25m in 2021/22
- Haringey University Bursary Scheme - £0.12m over 3 years
- Recruit Local People - £0.10m over 2 years

1.16 While like all Councils our revenue budget remains tightly constrained, our capital programme also provides important opportunities to address our communities' needs. The report also sets out substantial proposed additions to the current General Fund Capital Programme including funding for:

- the creation on the Wood Green Youth Hub: £1m
- further school conditions work: £33m
- increased investment in our roads, pavements and other public realm: £18m
- expansion of the strategy to tackle empty homes: £5m
- the completion of the Pendarren refurbishment: £4.6m
- replacement of the Adults Social Care system: £2.5m
- the Good Economy Plan £2m, and a number of additional workspace creation schemes: £3.4m
- implementing the Alternative Provision Strategy: £12m
- the complete refurbishment of the Civic Centre £14.25m (additional to existing budget of £9.75m).

1.17 For schools, the indicative Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) funding, which is ring fenced for the delivery of education services, is also outlined. This includes the concerning implications of the on-going budget pressure on the High Needs

Block (HNB) from legislative changes to service provision responsibilities introduced in the 2014 Children and Families Act. While this is, to an extent, addressed by the increase in High Needs DSG grant announced for 2021/22 and onwards, the council has a significant annual deficit and a difficult legacy position to be addressed in the form of a negative carried forward DSG reserve. The Government is considering what if any additional assistance will be provided to local authorities to address this position.

1.18 The report includes the draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue budget and HRA Capital programme, incorporating the work on updating the HRA Business Plan. This is a complex plan and Members should be aware that there may be further changes before the final budget package is presented in February, though this will not affect the rent proposals for 2021/22 included here.

1.19 The 2021/22 Budget and 2021/26 MTFS will continue to be refined between now and mid-February when the final plans will be presented to Cabinet for consideration before presenting to Full Council on 22 February 2021 for ratification. This will include the detailed implications of SR20, the local government funding settlement figures and the Cabinet's response to consultation. As part of this further work, additional opportunities for reducing the reliance on reserves to balance the 2021/22 budget will continue to be explored.

1.20 The developments most likely to impact on the 2021/22 Budget plans presented in this report before February are:

- Further clarity on the funding announcements contained within SR20
- funding changes in the provisional & final Local Government Finance settlement
- the outcome of public consultation, equalities impact assessments and any recommendations from Overview and Scrutiny committee
- further refinement of the HRA business plan and consequent changes to the capital programme
- any further significant change in assumptions around Covid-19 or Brexit

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 This is a progressive budget at a time of hardship.

2.2 The last 6 months has been unprecedented. The impact of the global coronavirus pandemic has been felt in every home, business and community in our borough. What began as a public health crisis swiftly became a food crisis, a housing crisis, an education crisis and an economic crisis. This has demanded unprecedented action from Haringey Council. In particular we have had a relentless focus on the most vulnerable people in our community – taking action to protect and support our people.

2.3 This has taken a toll on our finances. In the current year the gross financial impact of the pandemic is around £40millon compared to our planned budget. Due to the sound management of our finances, the authority was able to do what was necessary knowing that we were not at risk as an organisation. This was particularly important given lack of clarity from central Government about whether they would fulfil their commitment to meet the costs of Covid.

2.4 The budget monitoring reports I have presented this year not only highlight the scale of the impact of Covid on the organisation's finances, but also highlight that progress that has been made on stabilising our business as usual budgets, and delivering on our planned MTFS savings programme. The budget reductions proposed in this report focus as much as possible on delivering efficiencies, service re-design, programmes which cut across departmental boundaries or increasing income instead of service level cuts.

2.5 The Council remains alive to reviewing all budget risks and savings programmes annually, and underlying pressures such as base budget issues which have arisen, demographic growth that is unavoidable and savings that will be delayed or no longer achievable, are all addressed as part of the 2021/22 Budget now proposed, though this report shows that it will not be possible to set a balanced budget for the 2021/22 financial year without utilising Council reserves of £5.4m. This budget has clearly been much more challenging when compared to the £0.6m gap presented at this time last year, however this reflects the effects of the pandemic on our organisational financial resilience.

2.6 The November Spending Review has made things clearer and we welcome the additional resources that have now been confirmed. However, Covid and the resulting recession will have a continuing impact on our finances, made worse by the chronic underfunding from 10 years of austerity. So, we will continue to call on Government to properly fund local councils so that we can serve our communities and build a fairer society.

2.7 Despite this hugely challenging situation we are proud that we have developed a budget in line with our values. It invests in young people, supports the most vulnerable and those impacted hardest by the pandemic, and seeks to build our local economy.

2.8 This budget includes real additional resources in 2021/22 for:

- Free Schools Meals: £300k
- A Welfare Assistance Scheme: £300k
- Our local Voluntary and Community Sector: £250k
- Youth Services: £250k
- Haringey Fairer Education Fund (University bursary scheme): £120k
- Recruitment of local people: £100k over the next two years

2.9 In addition, our capital programme will invest more than £90m of additional investment to address our communities' needs and invest for the long term. This includes:

- creation of the Wood Green Youth Hub: £1m
- further school building improvements work: £33m
- increased investment in our roads and pavements: £19m
- expansion of the strategy to tackle empty homes: £5m
- completion of the Pendarren refurbishment: £4.6m
- the Good Economy Recovery Plan: £2m. Additional workspace creation schemes: £3.4m
- implementing the Alternative (school) Provision Strategy: £12m
- the complete refurbishment of the Civic Centre £14.25m (additional to existing budget of £9.75m) creating a public building we can all be proud of.

2.10 This budget also maintains measures implemented in previous years such as the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS), and London Living Wage (LLW) rates. These vital commitments, alongside our continued investment in public services, are only possible through an increase in council tax income. This draft budget proposes a general council tax increase of 1.99% and a further Adults Social Care Precept of 3% (the maximum allowed by Government), which give a total council tax charge increase of 4.99%.

2.11 The increase for a Band D property (excluding GLA element) is £1.32 per household per week and we continue to have a comprehensive Council Tax Reduction Scheme that means that over 15,000 pay no Council Tax at all.

2.12 We recognise that raising council tax at this time will be an additional ask at a challenging time for some. However, without these resources we would have to cut back the support and services for the most vulnerable in our borough. We do not believe that this is the right thing to do.

2.13 The new 10 year HRA financial plan supports the delivery of increased number of new homes in the borough, with greater proportion of these new homes

being developed for social rents. The proposed increase in spend on existing homes further highlights the Councils commitment to improving the quality of life of residents, ensuring homeless households are provided a safe place to live, and maintaining the overall safety of our dwellings.

2.14 Haringey was characterised by unacceptable inequalities before this pandemic and it has got worse. The financial challenge we face does not diminish our commitment to build a more equal borough – as you can see from this budget.

2.15 Indeed, we will redouble our efforts to build the houses we need, create opportunities for our young people; and ensure a cleaner, greener Haringey.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

a) Note the initial General Fund revenue and capital budget proposals and financial planning assumptions set out in this report and note that they will be refined and updated after the final Local Government Finance Settlement is received in January 2021 and also to incorporate further budget changes as required;

b) Note the Draft General Fund 2021/22 Budget and MTFS (2021/22 to 2025/26) detailed in this report and Appendix 1;

c) Note the Draft budget reduction proposals summarised in Section 7 and Appendix 2;

d) Note the Draft General Fund Capital Programme for 2021/22 to 2025/26 as set out in Appendix 4;

e) Note the Draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue and Capital Programme proposals and HRA Business Plan as set out in Section 9;

f) Note the 2021/22 Draft Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) and update on the DSG reserve position set out in Section 10;

g) Note that the detailed proposals will be submitted to Overview and Scrutiny Committee / Panels in December 2020 and January 2021 for scrutiny and comments;

h) Agree to commence consultation with residents, businesses, partners, staff and other groups on the 2021/22 Budget and MTFS.

i) Note that an updated budget 2021/22 Budget and MTFS (2021/22 – 2025/26) will be put to Cabinet on 9th February 2021 to be recommended for approval to the Full Council meeting taking place on 22nd February 2021.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 The Council has a statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2021/22 and this report forms a key part of the budget setting process by setting out the forecast funding and expenditure for that year. Additionally, in order to ensure the Council's finances for the medium term are maintained on a sound basis, this report also sets out the funding and expenditure assumptions for the following four years in the form of a Medium Term Financial Strategy.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 The Cabinet must consider how to deliver a balanced 2021/22 Budget and sustainable MTFS over the five-year period 2021/26, to be reviewed and ultimately adopted at the meeting of Full Council on 22nd February 2021.

5.2 Clearly there are options available to achieve a balanced budget and the Council has developed the proposals contained in this report after determining levels of both income and service provision. These take account of the Council's priorities, the extent of the estimated funding shortfall, estimated impact of Covid-19, Brexit and the Council's overall financial position.

5.3 These proposals are subject to consultation both externally and through the Overview & Scrutiny process and the outcomes of these will inform the final budget proposals.

6. General Fund Revenue Funding Assumptions

6.1 The Council has access to five main sources of funding:

- Business Rates
- Grants
- Council Tax
- Fees & Charges
- Reserves

Business Rates and Grants are largely driven by the outcome of Spending Rounds and the Local Government Finance settlement.

The following paragraph provides an update on the Spending Round 2020 (SR20) and the Local Government Finance Settlement. This is then followed by a section on each of the main sources of funding and sets out the assumptions made in this draft 2021/22 Budget & MTFS 2021/2026 about each of them.

SR20 and Local Government Finance Settlement 2021/22

6.2 On 20 October 2020 government announced that, in order to prioritise the response to Covid-19, the Chancellor and the Prime Minister have decided to conduct a one-year Spending Review, setting department's resource and capital budgets for 2021-22, and Devolved Administration's block grants for the same period. This replaces the planned 3 year Spending Round.

6.3 The Spending Review 2020 (SR20) was announced on 25 November 2020 and comprised of three themes:-

- Tackling Covid-19 next year
- Stronger public services
- Capital spending, including infrastructure to drive UK's recovery and support jobs

6.4 The SR20 is set in the context of the OBR report that was also published on 25 November. This forecast a 11.3% fall in GDP in 2020 and, despite expected growth in 2021, it is unlikely that the economy will return to pre-C19 levels before the end of 2022.

6.5 The funding allocations to Local Government are summarised in the table below. This shows a 4.5% increase in Core Spending Power nationally. This includes core grants, business rate income and council tax.

Table 6.16: Local Government

	£ billion		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Resource DEL excluding depreciation[1]	7.5	8.6	9.1
Covid-19 resource DEL excluding depreciation	1.6	3.5[2]	3.0
Total DEL[3]	9.1	12.1	12.0
Core Spending Power (CSP)	**46.2**	**49.0**	**51.2**

6.6 The Government has announced funding of £1.55bn to support local authorities with Covid-19 pressures next year and it remains to be seen as to whether it is sufficient to cover the pressures faced by local authorities, including any further responsibilities they might be given. Government also confirmed the extension of the existing Covid-19 sales, fees and charges reimbursement scheme for a further 3 months until the end of June 2021.

6.7 Also announced was £670 million of additional grant funding nationally to help local authorities support the more than 4 million households that are least able to afford council tax payments – this points to an extension of the current Hardship Fund which is providing additional assistance of up to £150 for those on the CTRS scheme. It should be noted that the Council continues to maintain and budget for its comprehensive council tax reduction scheme, as amended in 2019/20.

6.8 The announcements in the SR20 which are more pertinent to setting the 2021/22 Budget are described in the following paragraphs along with the estimated impact for Haringey. Up to the point that the draft Local Government Finance Settlement is published, which is not expected before early-mid December, the final detail will not be known and the figures must be treated as best estimates.

6.9 There will be £300 million of <u>new</u> grant funding for adult and children's social care, in addition to the £1 billion announced at SR19 that is being maintained in 2021-22 in line with the government's previous commitment. Haringey's share of the new funding is estimated to be £1.25m and has now been built in.

6.10 The New Homes Bonus (NHB) scheme will continue in 2021/22, with no new legacy payments, but consultation will commence shortly on reforms to this scheme with effect from 2022/23. In the light of this uncertainty, the draft MTFS now removes any expectations for NHB funding beyond 2021/22.

6.11 The referendum threshold for increases in council tax will remain at 2% for 2021/22 which is in line with the existing MTFS. Additionally, the SR20 announced that local authorities will be able to levy a 3 per cent adult social care precept which can be the spread across two years. Given the forecast use of reserves to balance the 2021/22 budget coupled with the level of growth required in the Adult social care budget, this draft assumes the full 3% is levied from 2021/22; this is estimated to deliver £3.2m for Haringey next year with an ongoing benefit into subsequent years. MHCLG will set out full details of the council tax referendum principles and adult social care precept flexibility as part of the consultation on the detailed methodology for the Local Government Finance Settlement for 2021-22.

6.12 The SR20 announced an estimated £762 million to compensate local authorities for 75 per cent of irrecoverable loss of council tax and business rates revenues in 2020-21 that would otherwise need to be funded through local authority budgets in 2021-22 and later years. However, the lack of detail available at the present time doesn't allow any budget adjustments to be proposed.

6.13 The SR20 confirmed that government expects to publish a final report setting out the full conclusions of the review of the business rates system in Spring 2021. To support businesses in the near-term, the government has decided to freeze the business rates multiplier in 2021-22, saving businesses in England an estimated £575 million over the next five years. Local authorities will be fully compensated for this decision via Section 31 grants.

6.14 Earlier this year, the government announced that it would delay the move to 75 per cent Business Rates Retention and the implementation of the fair funding review. This decision allowed local authorities to focus on meeting the public health challenge posed by the pandemic.

6.15 In order to provide further stability to the sector, the SR20 confirmed that government has decided not to proceed with a reset of business rates baselines in 2021-22. The draft budget and MTFS have been amended to reflect this.

6.16 The SR20 also announced a reform to the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) lending terms, ending the use of the PWLB for investment property bought primarily for yield, which presents a risk for both national and local taxpayers. The government will cut PWLB lending rates to gilts + 100bps for Standard Rate and gilts + 80bps for Certainty Rate. It is unclear at this time what impact this will have for Haringey but it is not expected to be large and therefore the current budget assumptions have not been amended at this time.

6.17 The SR20 made announcements for all government departments and the following are those thought likely to have the greatest impact for local authorities. At this point, it is not possible to make any assumptions about the financial impact for Haringey and any changes arising from these will need to be reflected in the February 2021 report:

- £16m to support modernisation of local authorities' cyber security systems;
- £15bn for NHS test and Trace;
- £2.1bn for PPE next year;
- £254m of additional resource funding to support rough sleepers and those at risk of homelessness during COVID-19, including £103m announced earlier this year for accommodation and substance misuse support;
- £98m of additional resource funding, bringing total funding to £125m, to enable local authorities to deliver support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in safe accommodation in England;
- £165m for Troubled Families;
- Over £70m for additional school transport capacity;
- £24m in capital funding to start a new programme to maintain and expand provision in secure children's homes;
- £60m for Social Housing Decarbonisation;
- £1.7bn in 2021-22 for local roads maintenance and upgrades to tackle potholes, relieve congestion and boost connectivity. This includes £500m for the Potholes Fund and £310m for upgrades to larger local roads;
- £257m for cycling, which will fund thousands of miles of safe, continuous and direct cycling routes;
- £621m to regenerate high streets, town centres and communities through the Towns Fund; and
- The £4bn levelling up fund, which will invest in local infrastructure that has a visible impact on people and their communities and will support economic recovery.

Covid-19 Impact on the Collection Fund

6.18 As the Covid-19 Pandemic has had a negative impact on the collection of local taxation, authorities due to record deficits on their Council Tax and NNDR collections for 2020/21 will be able to spread these evenly over the next three financial years in order to smooth out the impact. There will not be discretion for authorities to opt out of spreading and the rules apply exclusively to deficits occurring in 2020/21.

6.19 At the moment, Haringey is forecasting a general fund impact of £2.7m due to the reduction in NNDR collection for 2020/21. This is included in the new budget assumptions. In line with government guidance, a deficit of £0.9m is estimated for the first three years of the MTFS period.

6.20 The Authority has received £46.2m in additional funding in order to accommodate a 100 per cent business rates discount for eligible hereditaments occupied by businesses that are classified as in retail, leisure and hospitality sectors, regardless of rateable value and which are subject to business rates in the year 2020-21. This funding has been applied to the collection fund and has been taken into account when calculating the estimated deficit.

6.21 Council Tax Collection has not been impacted to the same extent as NNDR and the Authority is still forecasting a surplus for each year of the MTFS period. Part of the reason for this is due to the broad CTRS scheme in place in Haringey coupled with the Hardship funding which has enabled us to support taxpayers

through this difficult time. However, for the first three years, this is expected to reduce by £0.5m pa which is the spreading of the estimated 2020/21 collection shortfall over the next three years, in line with government guidance.

6.22 The number of working age claimants on the authority's Council Tax Reduction scheme has increased by 1122 since March 2020, when the first Lockdown was announced. This currently impacts on the expected receipts for 2020/21 and on the budgeted figure for 2021/22. Additional support for residents on the Authority's Council Tax Reduction Scheme is being provided via the Council's £3.7m share of a £500m Covid-19 Hardship Fund.

Business Rates

6.23 A number of changes were introduced to business rates in April 2017 including a revaluation of the business rates base. Although, the revaluation was revenue neutral nationally, some businesses in Haringey would have seen increases in their business rates charges. For small businesses in this position, relief was provided in the form of a three-year transitional grant that is administered and distributed to affected businesses in each year during the transition period.

6.24 When the new localised business rates system was introduced in 2013, it set a 'baseline' for each local authority against which growth could be measured. It was recognised that the baseline would need to be re-visited after a number of years to ensure that the incentive to grow businesses in local areas was maintained.

6.25 The intention was for Business Rates Baselines to be reset from April 2020, however in SR19 Government announced that this would be delayed until April 2021. The recent SR20 has confirmed a further delay to April 2022 and the impact of this on 2021/22 has been modelled into this draft budget. This provides a benefit to the council in 2021/22 as the reliefs described above, paid to the Council as Section 31 grants, will continue for a further year.

6.26 The Council has been part of the London Pool since 2018/19. In that year, London retained 100% of business rates locally, generating a significant additional benefit to the Council (£6.4m). The estimated financial benefit to Haringey in 2020/21 pre-pandemic was £2.7m - £3m due to a lower percentage (75%) being retained in London. The latest in-year monitoring exercise suggests that, despite the impact of the pandemic, there will still be a net financial benefit from pooling in 2020-21, totalling approximately £30 million across the Capital.

6.27 Haringey, along with the rest of the existing members of the London Pool, has provisionally expressed an interest to MHCLG in continuing the arrangement in 2021/22 not least because of the operational, administrative and strategic benefits. As with last year, each authority will have until 28 days after the provisional settlement (i.e. likely by mid-January) to decide formally whether it wishes to continue to pool. By that time, the Government will have confirmed the position on the reset and the level of any extension to emergency reliefs and grants to businesses as a response to the pandemic. Because of the uncertainty around financial benefits of pooling, no share of pool growth has been assumed in next year's budget or any future years of the current MTFS.

This position will be kept under review and any required update included in the next report.

6.28 A decrease in the collection rate for 2020/21 is forecast, due to the impact of the pandemic and this will impact on the General Fund in 2021/22. The Government has announced that collection fund deficits which arise due to reduced collections and 2020/21 and would normally hit general fund budgets in 2021/22 will be spread across a 3 year period. The SR20 announced an estimated £762 million to compensate local authorities for 75 per cent of irrecoverable loss of council tax and business rates revenues in 2020-21 that would otherwise need to be funded through local authority budgets in 2021-22 and later years. However, the lack of detail available at the present time doesn't allow any budget adjustments to be proposed.

6.29 Currently, the MTFS assumes a 0.9% increase in business rates income in 2021/22 and a 1.5% increase in 2022/23 – both are lower than the 2% yearly increase previously assumed, reflecting the current inflation environment.

6.30 The planning assumption across the MTFS period is that there will be no net growth in the business rates taxbase / hereditaments. This is in line with previous assumptions.

6.31 In terms of Revenue Support Grant (RSG), current estimates are that approximately £22.1m will be paid in 2021/22 with this grant increasing in line with CPI across the remainder of the MTFS period.

6.32 The estimated mandatory reliefs applied to Haringey businesses are £6.7m in 2021/22. These reliefs cover, among others, discounts for small businesses and will be fully reimbursed via Section 31 Grants by Central Government. From 2022/23, it is expected that the Section 31 Grants will be rolled into the SFA and the Council's Top Up grant will be increased partially but not fully compensating the loss in Section 31 Grant on the back of the expected Reset. The impact of the Reset can be seen in the estimated dip in business rates related income overall in 2022/23.

6.33 SR20 announced a freeze to the business rates multiplier in 2021/22. The Council will be fully reimbursed for this via a Section 31 grant. The impact will be reflected in the February report.

6.34 The forecast income across the MTFS period from business rates related income, including revenue support grant is shown in table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 – Business Rates Related Income Forecast

Business Rates Related income Forecast	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Revenue Support Grant	21,993	22,169	22,502	22,952	23,411	23,645
Business Rates Top Up	58,412	58,880	62,305	63,524	64,743	65,391
Retained Business Rates	22,100	20,642	21,656	22,080	22,504	22,729
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,654)	(900)	(900)	(900)	0	0
S31 Grants	6,019	6,675	-	-	-	-
Share of Pool Growth	400	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**107,270**	**107,467**	**105,563**	**107,656**	**110,658**	**111,765**

6.35 There are considerable planned and potential changes to the business rates regime beyond 2021/22. These are set out below:

- Business rate baselines are expected to be reset in 2022/23.
- The Government have been consulting on a simplification of the Business Rates Retention scheme including how growth can be incentivised and how it can be measured. SR20 confirmed government intention to publish a final report in Spring 2021

- The outcome of the Fair Funding Review is still awaited. This will impact on business rates as it derives each authority's baseline funding against which growth is measured.

6.36 Because of the uncertainty beyond 2021/22, the assumptions in Table 6.1 and their impact on the MTFS are open to significant risk.

Council Tax

6.37 The following assumptions have been made about Council Tax:-

- A 1.99% increase in Council Tax in 2021/22 and for each subsequent year is assumed (subject to the referendum limits set by Government)
- A 3% increase in ASC Precept for 2021/22 only, as announced in the SR20
- The tax base is forecast to grow by 1% per annum throughout the MTFS planning period
- The collection rate will be at least 95.50% throughout the planning period. This has been reduced by 1% compared to the previous year for 2021/22 and 2022/23 and is projected to increase to 96% in 2023/24, before reverting back to the pre-Covid 19 level of 96.5% in the subsequent years.
- The Council Tax Collection Fund account has had surpluses over the past few years. The forecasting has been refined in order to include the impact of Covid-19 and is reflected in a reduced forecast surplus across the MTFS period (£1.68m for the first three years, increasing to £2.15m for each subsequent year).

6.38 The resulting projections for Council Tax income and Band D Rates are set out below. These figures are subject to confirmation of the council tax base, which

is due to be finalised in January 2021 and formal Council ratification of Council Tax Rates in February 2021.

Table 6.2 Council Tax Assumptions

COUNCIL TAX ASSUMPTIONS						
	2020/21	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**
Taxbase before collection rate	80,067	81,392	82,206	83,028	83,858	84,697
Taxbase change	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Taxbase for year	81,392	82,206	83,028	83,858	84,697	85,544
Collection Rate	96.50%	95.50%	95.50%	96.00%	96.50%	96.50%
Taxbase after collection rate	**78,543**	**78,507**	**79,292**	**80,504**	**81,732**	**82,550**
Council Tax increase	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Social Care precept	2.00%	3.00%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Band D rate	£1,372.55	£1,441.04	£1,469.72	£1,498.97	£1,528.80	£1,559.22
Council Tax Before Surplus (£000)	**£107,805**	**£113,131**	**£116,537**	**£120,673**	**£124,952**	**£128,713**
Previous Year (Estimated) Surplus	£2,175	£1,675	£1,675	£1,675	£2,175	£2,175
CIPFA Counter Fraud Income	£0	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25
Council Tax Yield (£000)	**£109,980**	**£114,831**	**£118,237**	**£122,373**	**£127,152**	**£130,913**

Grants

6.39 The Council receives a number of grants in addition to its main funding allocation. The Council is mostly allowed to use these grants to fund any council services, but some are ring-fenced, which means they can only be spent on specific services.

Social Care Grants

6.40 Estimated inflationary increases of 0.9% in 2021/22, 1.5% in 2022/23 and 2% in 2023/24 are applied to the values in Table 6.3 below, however the SR 20 announced that specific grants would remain ‘cash flat’ for 2021/22; this is subject to confirmation at the Draft Local Government Finance Settlement in December. This will need to be kept under review and the February 21 MTFS will be updated when further details emerge. Forecast figures for 2022/23 onwards remain uncertain and should these assumptions not materialise, it could have a significant impact on the current forecast gap across those years.

6.41 It should also be noted that all these social care grants have been netted against the service budget expenditure heads rather than being shown separately.

Table 6.3 – Social Care Grants

Grant Name	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
Better Care Fund (BCF) - (CCG Contribution)	6,017	6,047	6,077	6,108	6,108	6,108
Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF)	9,518	9,566	9,613	9,661	9,661	9,661
Social Care Support Grant	6,960	6,995	7,030	7,065	7,065	7,065
Additional Social Care Funding *	0	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total	**22,495**	**23,857**	**23,971**	**24,084**	**24,084**	**24,084**

* Announced at SR20. Estimated amount based on previous allocations, actual amount to be confirmed

Core Grants

6.42 Following the outcome of the SR20, the current MTFS assumptions for the Core Grants received by Haringey are as follows:

- Public Health Grant will continue to be received by Haringey. The MTFS prudently assumes no increases to the amount over the five year period.
- New Homes Bonus – SR20 confirmed that the New Homes Bonus (NHB) scheme will continue in 2021/22, with no new legacy payments, but consultation will commence shortly on reforms to this scheme with effect from 2022/23. In the light of this uncertainty, the draft MTFS now removes any expectations for NHB funding beyond 2021/22.
- The Council Tax Support and Housing Benefit Admin Grants are expected to continue at 2020/21 levels in 2021/22 (£2m) and remain at this level across the remainder of the MTFS.
- Section 31 (S31) grants in relation to mandatory business rate reliefs are expected to continue for 2021/22 but beyond that it is expected that these will be rolled in to the baseline figures and come through as part of the SFA (as outlined in the Business Rates section above).
- The Flexible Housing Support Grant (FHSG) was originally established in 2017 for three years but was extended by one year again in 2020/21. As a consequence of its renewal, the current 2020/21 budget and 2020/25 MTFS built this grant into base budgets. With an annual value of £7.7m it poses a significant risk to the authority if it is withdrawn or reduced. The draft plan therefore now assumes a £1m reduction in funding. This grant has been allocated directly to the Housing service so is not included in Table 6.4 below.

6.43 The table below shows assumptions about these grants over the 5-year MTFS period.

Table 6.4 – Core Grants

Grant Name	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
Council Tax Support Grant	457	457	457	457	457	457
Housing Benefit Admin Grant	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,491
Public Health Grant	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228
New Homes Bonus	2,199	2,089	- 0	0	0	0
Business Rates - Section 31 Grants	6,019	6,678	-	-	-	-
Total	**30,393**	**30,942**	**22,175**	**22,176**	**22,176**	**22,176**

Fees and Charges

6.44 The Council's policy in relation to varying external income requires service managers to review the level of fees and charges annually as part of budget setting and that charges should generally increase by the rate of inflation to maximise allowable income.

6.45 The setting of fees and charges, along with raising essential financial resources, can contribute to meeting the Council's objectives. Through the pricing mechanism and wider market forces, outcomes can be achieved, and services can be promoted through variable charging policies and proactive use of fees to promote or dissuade certain behaviours.

6.46 In the main, fees and charges are set at a level where the full cost of provision is recovered through the price structure. However, in many circumstances those charges are reduced through subsidy to meet broader Council priorities.

6.47 Each year the Council reviews the level of its fees and charges through consideration of a report by the Cabinet and its Regulatory Committee where it is a requirement that they are considered and approved outside of the Executive.

6.48 The impact of fees and charges increases have been included in the revenue income projections in the MTFS.

Use of Reserves

6.49 The Council's (Non-Earmarked) General Fund Balance is held to cover the net impact of risks and opportunities and other unforeseen emergencies. The funds held in the General Fund Reserve can only be used once and therefore are not a recurring source of income that can meet permanent budget gaps.

6.50 As it stands the Council is able to set a balanced budget, only with a significant one-off use of £5.4m of reserves in 2021/22.

6.51 The February 2021 Cabinet and Full Council reports will provide a more comprehensive review of the overall sufficiency of Council reserves as part of the S151 statement. However, it should be recognised here that the need to maintain sufficient levels of reserves to help the authority cope with unforeseen changes in circumstances must be more important now than ever before.

Summary of Corporate General Funding Assumptions

6.52 A summary of the of the funding assumptions and breakdown of funding sources is set out in the table.

Table 6.5 – Funding Assumptions

	Source of Funding	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Table 6.1	Revenue Support Grant	21,993	22,169	22,502	22,952	23,411	23,645
	Top up Business Rates	58,412	58,880	62,305	63,524	64,743	65,391
	Retained Business Rates	22,100	20,642	21,656	22,080	22,504	22,729
	NNDR Growth	400	-	-	-	-	-
	NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,654)	(900)	(900)	(900)	0	0
Table 6.2	Council Tax	107,805	113,132	116,536	120,673	124,952	128,713
	Council Tax Surplus	2,175	1,700	1,675	1,675	2,175	2,175
Tables 6.3 and 6.4	New Homes Bonus	2,199	2,089	- 0	0	0	0
	Public Health	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228
	Other Core Grants	8,634	8,626	1,951	1,951	1,951	1,951
	Total (External) Funding	**242,292**	**246,566**	**245,953**	**252,183**	**259,964**	**264,832**
	Contribution from Reserves	-	5,440	-	-	-	-

7. General Fund Revenue Assumptions

7.1 2020/21 Financial Performance – General Fund Revenue

7.1.1 The 2020/21 Budget Update report, also part of this Cabinet agenda, provides an update on the Quarter 2 budget position. Since the budget was agreed, the lock-down and associated Government directed actions in response to the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted on the Council's agreed budget and Borough Plan delivery. The forecasts provided in that report are as up to date as possible and based on the most recent return to central government (i.e. at month 7 of the financial year). However, there remains great uncertainty, not least associated with the impact of the second wave of the virus and the current and further local or national lockdowns.

7.1.2 The Budget Update report separates the General Fund (GF) impact of Covid-19 and base budget related pressures. Some of the latter can be mitigated however, some will need to be resolved by permanent budget adjustments and as such are now built into the draft 2021/22 Budget as growth items. In any large organisations it must be accepted that some plans will require change as the result of internal and/or external factors, and the growth built into the draft budget is a reflection of both of these.

7.1.3 At this stage, the biggest impact of Covid-19 on future budgets is slippage in delivery of some planned MTFS savings which has been built into the Budget and MTFS now presented.

7.1.4 Covid-19 is also expected to impact significantly on Business Rates and Council Tax (Collection Fund) income and the forecast impact has been built into the draft proposals presented in this report. The latest guidance from Government is that any Collection Fund deficits must be spread over three years, which is how it has been modelled. SR20 announced an estimated £762 million to compensate local authorities for 75 per cent of irrecoverable loss of council tax and business rates revenues in 2020-21 that would otherwise need to be funded through local authority budgets in 2021-22 and later years. However, the lack of detail available at the present time doesn't allow any budget adjustments to be proposed.

7.1.5 The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) year-end forecast has worsened this quarter and now stands at £5.3m (£4.6m Qtr1). This is due to the on-going pressures in the High Needs Block (HNB) which Members will be aware is a national issue facing the entire local government sector mainly as a consequence of the expansion of age ranges for EHCP eligibility. Over the course of the year more clarity has been received over the ultimate responsibility for this overspend and the brought forward balances from prior years, and authorities may not now use general fund balances to contribute to DSG deficits without approval from the government. The Government is considering what if any additional assistance will be provided to local authorities to address this position.

7.1.6 In summary, the key underlying budget pressures that have manifested during this financial year which services cannot mitigate will be resolved as part of the 2021/22 budget setting process. In terms of the in year GF forecast of non-

Covid 19 related overspend (£5.9m) officers will continue to work on reducing this to bring it to a balanced position by March 2021 to avoid having to draw on reserves which will be much needed in 2021/22 to offset on-going pandemic pressures and any wider economic impacts.

7.2 Budget Growth / Pressures

7.2.1 As clearly outlined above, the 2021/22 financial planning process has sought to identify, and where possible address, budget pressures and necessary growth in order that the 2021/22 Budget in particular, but also the MTFS 2021-2026, are set are realistically as possible – matching forecast expenditure against forecast income and deliverability of newly proposed savings.

7.2.2 Some growth for the period to 2025 was already built into last year's MTFS and the financial planning work undertaken this year has reviewed the assumptions driving those figures, updated them where appropriate and has also assessed new pressures or identified growth.

7.2.3 The main corporate assumptions across the forthcoming 2021-2026 period are outlined below followed by a paragraph which focusses on the policy priorities and service specific items.

7.3 Pay Inflation

7.3.1 The pay deal for 2020/21, was agreed at 2.75%. Negotiations are underway over the next agreement and firmer information might be available for the February report but the current planning assumptions are c. 3% increase for the next 2 years. Beyond that, it reduces to around 2.5% for the remainder of the MTFS period.

7.4 Non-Pay Inflation

7.4.1 The assumption continues that the services will broadly have to manage within existing budgets, thus absorbing any inflationary pressures. However, in recognition that (a) some contracts include inflation-linked increases (b) utility costs continue to be volatile and difficult to predict and (c) legislative changes can impact on cost of services. An increase of £2m pa has been built into the following two years to recognise potential volatility from Brexit and Covid legacy. Thereafter it returns to £1m pa.

7.5 Employer Pension Contributions

7.5.1 The outcome of the last triennial valuation, which covered the period 2021/22 – 2022/23, confirmed that the Pension Fund performance allowed for a decrease in the Council's contribution rate of 0.5% each year for three years, equating to a saving of c. £0.5m per annum each year. No assumptions have been made about the next triennial valuation.

7.6 Treasury & Capital Financing

7.6.1 The MTFS has been updated to reflect the capital financing costs associated with the new capital schemes that are proposed. These are reflected in the Capital Strategy at section 8 of this report.

7.6.2 These figures may require revision depending on the outcome of consultation and scrutiny of the capital investment proposals between now and the final Cabinet report in February 2021 & the final Treasury Management Strategy Statement presented to Full Council later that month.

7.7 Levies

7.7.1 The current assumption is that all Levy costs except the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) levy will remain broadly in line with the 2020/21 figures across the period.

7.7.2 The NLWA's North London Heat and Power Project will replace the existing Energy from Waste plant at the Edmonton EcoPark with an Energy Recovery Facility and includes a new Resource Recovery Facility. This major project will have financial implications for each of the 7 London boroughs involved, representing 2 million people. The existing MTFS assumed a £0.5m p.a. levy increase to commence from 2021/22, due the impact of increased borrowing costs which must be met by the levy.

7.7.3 The 2020/21 Levy was lower than the budgeted figure and, as this increase was no longer applicable, it was agreed for this amount to be transferred to a reserve in order to smooth the future financial pressure. This will be drawn on when required. The budget assumptions across the MTFS period will be revisited before February, when the intended Levy levels will be announced for 2021/22.

7.8 Policy Priorities

7.8.1 Since the start of this Administration, the following policy priorities have received additional funding through the annual budget setting cycles:

- Council Tax Reduction Scheme - £1.6m
- Youth Services programme - £0.25m
- Apprenticeship support - £0.134m
- School meals pilot - £0.05m
- London Living Wage – pump priming to deliver

7.8.2 Despite the significant challenges to set a legal, balanced budget for 2021/22, a number of policy growth proposals have been incorporated into the draft budget and MTFS. These are set out in the table below:-

- Free Schools Meals £0.3m funding in 2021/22 and 2022/23
- Welfare Assistance Scheme £0.3m funding in 2021/22 and 2022/23

- Voluntary and Community Sector – £0.25m in 2021/22 only
- Youth Services – £0.25m in 2021/22 only
- Haringey University Bursary Scheme - £0.12m over 3 years
- Recruit Local People - £0.10m over 2 years

7.9 Service Budget Adjustments Required

Service Growth Budget Adjustments

7.9.1 The table below shows the service specific growth proposals made necessary by base budget or demand pressures and built into the draft MTFS.

Table 7.1 – Service Growth Budget Adjustment Proposals

Priority	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total £'000
People - Adults	2,300	0	0	0	0	2,300
People - Children's	3,046	(459)	(264)	0	0	2,323
Your Council	367	66	(300)	0	0	133
Place	2,721	(355)	0	0	0	2,366
Economy	175	0	0	0	0	175
Total	**8,609**	**(748)**	**(564)**	**0**	**0**	**7,297**

7.9.2 The biggest service areas requiring growth in this budget continue to be in the *People* Priorities. As in the last couple of years, the Council has recognised the growing pressure in these critical services which cannot be fully contained through service transformation alone. Clear action has therefore been taken once again to address these forecast budget issues in order that the Services are provided with realistic budgets to work within. This has been a key feature of recent years' budget process where robust action is taken to address clearly evidenced budget pressures.

7.9.3 It is forecast that the Adults service will need to address both demographic and inflationary pressures coupled with an expected growth in Mental Health and Learning Disabilities support required as a legacy of the Covid-19 pandemic. The figures have been generated by detailed modelling and trend analysis.

7.9.4 Children's services are now seeing growth above that provided in the last MTFS (£0.5m) and therefore £2.2m has been built into the relevant budgets for next year. The key pressure points are SEND, both service demand and transport pressure but more significantly placement costs due to an increase in children with more complex needs.

7.9.5 The growth provided in the *Place* priority is required to address a recognised shortfall in the facilities management budgets, for both soft and hard services, as well as to resolve a number of areas where budgeted and actual income have become mis-aligned over time including CCTV, Pay by Phone, Residential Permit Parking income, plus reactive maintenance and the clamping contract.

7.9.6 The remaining growth proposals look to address historic or forecast base budget pressures across a number of service heads.

Impact of Delayed and Undeliverable Savings Proposals

7.9.7 The table below shows the delayed and undeliverable savings proposals now built into the draft MTFS.

Table 7.2 – Delayed and Undeliverable Savings

Priority	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		Total	
	Delayed Savings	Undeliverable Savings	Delayed Savings	Undeliverable Savings	Delayed Savings	Undeliverable Savings	Delayed Savings	Undeliverable Savings	Delayed Savings	Undeliverable Savings	Delayed Savings	Undeliverable Savings
	£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000	
Adults	1,621	0	(710)	0	(911)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children	1,066	390	(1,066)	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515
Place	0	200	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
Economy	120	100	30	0	20	0	(100)	0	(70)	0	0	100
Housing	(136)	0	(136)	0	136	0	136	0	0	0	0	0
Your Council	252	318	(252)	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568
Total	**2,923**	**1,008**	**(2,134)**	**425**	**(755)**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**(70)**	**0**	**0**	**1,433**

7.9.8 The majority of the delayed savings have occurred as a consequence of the Covid-19 Pandemic and are forecast to be realised in future years, after rigorous review and challenge.

7.10 Budget Reduction Proposals / Savings

Pre-Agreed Budget Reduction Proposals

7.10.1 The 2020 Budget and MTFS 2020/2025 agreed a total of £29.4m budget reductions to be delivered across that period. Whilst the Council was able to set a balanced budget for 2020/21, the MTFS acknowledged that a forecast of £15.6m as at yet unidentified additional savings would be required over the years from 2021/22 to match the assumed funding and expenditure plans at that point.

7.10.2 The table below summarises the position included in the February 2020 Budget/MTFS report.

Table 7.3 – Agreed Savings and Forecast Unidentified Savings at February 2020

Priority	Total					
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total Savings
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Housing	1,176	709	136	136	136	2,293
People - Adults	5,073	3,245	3,270	(376)	-	11,212
People - Children	2,261	909	419	100	200	3,889
Place	3,368	2,073	1,162	70	-	6,673
Economy	830	120	130	120	-	1,200
Your Council	2,934	536	687	6	-	4,163
Total Savings	**15,642**	**7,592**	**5,804**	**56**	**336**	**29,430**
Unidentified Savings	0	1,954	3,178	6,684	3,743	15,559
Total Savings Requirement	**15,642**	**9,546**	**8,982**	**6,740**	**4,079**	**44,989**

Approach to Budget Reduction Proposals / Savings 2021-2026

7.10.3 The financial planning process this year had looked to build on the progress made last year where the budgets adjustments agreed were more realistic and understood and owned by the wider organisation; the forecast budget gap for 2021/22 in last year's MTFS was £1.954m and this would have allowed the organisation to develop larger scale, transformational programmes to address the widening gap beyond 2021/22.

7.10.4 The subsequent impact of the global pandemic (Covid-19) has led to a significant shift in the MTFS assumptions in place when the last budget and MTFS were agreed. This, in particular, led to a downwards assessment of local tax revenues as set out in more detail in Section 6 of this report. It also impacted on the ability for the Council to deliver agreed savings to the set timeframes. A detailed challenge to the growth assumptions in the existing MTFS was also undertaken alongside base budget pressures highlighted as part of the in year budget monitoring. The impact on the revised forecast gap for 2021/22 was significant with an estimated shortfall of £17m, an increase of £15m to the forecast in February.

7.10.5 This highlighted the need for change to take place at a faster pace. Furthermore, with the forecast level of budget reductions required for 2021/22, it became apparent that a focus purely on a directorate led basis would be unable to achieve the magnitude required. This would also have been a barrier to progressing the more transformational, council-wide changes which emerged as a key output from the Recovery and Renewal activity which:-

- Looked at our borough plan priorities and principles and reflected on what needed to change as a result of Covid-19, including as part of conversations with partners, to understand systems-wide perspective

- Reviewed our service delivery, to meet the challenge of delivering services in a new world of living with Covid-19 and doing so in a smaller budget envelope

- Worked with partners to understand the systems-wide impact

7.10.6 This led to the formulation of cross-cutting programmes described briefly below which have identified forecast budget reductions albeit requiring a longer lead in time, so not delivering fully until 2022/23+:-

- **Digital Together** - An empowered, energised and enabled resident community engaging with us through increased digital channels that quickly direct them to the right resources through anticipation of their needs.
  A more digitally aware and confident council, embracing digital technologies to maximise our opportunities
  These actions will enable the removal of duplication and non-standard processes and consolidation of activities and processes delivering a reduced cost base.

- **Property –** initial focus on the generation of capital receipts for 2021/22 to provide investment to support transformational activity. Longer term,

opportunities are being pursued for the Council's property portfolio to enable and deliver general fund revenue savings e.g. Savings from operational property / progress with the Accommodation Strategy; support for the Localities strategy; asset rationalisation and the commercial portfolio.

7.10.7 Through the Covid-19 pandemic, we have learned more about the day to day impacts of inequalities and about how we could change as an organisation. We need to connect with local residents to support them with the wide range of issues they may be facing at the very earliest opportunity, using a range of methods including access to digital.

7.10.8 In addition to the above cross-cutting programmes we will focus more on three areas of activity:

- Being close to residents – by working out in localities and improving our digital offer, ensuring that we can shape what best suits local neighbourhoods, making use of local strengths
- Intervening earlier – proactively building confidence and skills and not waiting until a crisis point is reached before we and partners step in
- Extending our reach – building trust by working in partnership with local community organisations

7.10.9 The total new budget reduction proposals arising from both the Directorate led and cross-cutting programmes are set out in Table 7.4 below.

Table 7.4 – New Budget Reduction Proposals by Priority

Priority	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total Proposals
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Housing	483	68	51	12	1	615
People - Adults	1,537	0	0	0	0	1,537
People - Children	321	319	30	30	0	700
Place	2,361	1,575	(1,380)	1,300	160	4,016
Economy	550	0	0	0	0	250
Your Council	846	138	0	0	0	984
Subtotal	**6,098**	**2,100**	**(1,299)**	**1,342**	**161**	**8,102**
Cross-Cutting Proposals	750	2,250	0	0	0	3,000
Total	**6,848**	**4,350**	**(1,299)**	**1,342**	**161**	**11,102**

7.10.10 When added to the pre-agreed reductions for next year (£7.6m initially – revised down to £3.7m largely as a consequence of the Covid-19 Pandemic – as presented in Table 7.2), the total to be delivered is £10.5m in 2021/22. A summary of the future years' total savings position across the MTFS, including those agreed in previous budget rounds, is provided in Appendix 3.

7.10.11 To help de-risk the budget in future years, officers have assessed delivery confidence of all the new proposals and have re-profiled agreed savings that have been impacted by the pandemic. Whilst the new proposals have yet to be agreed, as they are subject to scrutiny and consultation, work will

continue by officers to look to identifying means of amending the status of risk and a final update will be provided in the February report. All proposals have been reviewed by the Policy and Equalities team and have been subject to initial equalities screening. Where these have indicated that full EqIA's will or might be required, work is progressing on completing these.

7.10.12 The monitoring of savings delivery in 2020/21 has, notwithstanding the impact of Covid-19 on plans, provided a growing assurance that services have a greater understanding of, and capacity to deliver, budget reduction proposals.

7.11 Summary Revenue Budget Position 2021/22 – 2025/26

The summary revenue budget position, including current projected gaps is identified below.

Table 7.5 – Summary Revenue Budget Position

	2020/21 Budget	2021/22 Draft Budget	2022/23 Projected	2023/24 Projected	2024/25 Projected	2025/26 Projected
Priority Area	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Housing	16,382	16,102	15,762	15,711	15,699	15,698
People - Children	55,189	58,721	57,083	57,189	57,459	57,459
People - Adults	83,784	83,375	80,827	82,977	86,079	86,079
Place	24,915	22,372	19,255	20,571	19,277	19,117
Economy	1,006	7,642	7,542	7,442	7,342	7,272
Your Council	35,999	32,893	30,063	29,757	29,757	29,757
Non-Service Revenue	25,017	30,902	45,487	56,687	62,953	66,153
Council Cash Limit	**242,292**	**252,006**	**256,019**	**270,333**	**278,565**	**281,534**
Planned Contributions from Reserves	-	(5,440)	-	-	-	-
Further Savings to be Identified	-	-	(10,041)	(18,125)	(18,576)	(16,677)
Total General Fund Budget	**242,292**	**246,566**	**245,978**	**252,208**	**259,989**	**264,857**
Council Tax	107,805	113,132	116,536	120,673	124,952	128,713
Council Tax Surplus	2,175	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,200	2,200
RSG	21,993	22,169	22,502	22,952	23,411	23,645
Top up Business Rates	58,412	58,880	62,305	63,524	64,743	65,391
Retained Business Rates	22,100	20,642	21,656	22,080	22,504	22,729
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,654)	(900)	(900)	(900)	0	0
NNDR Growth	400	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Main Funding)	**211,231**	**215,623**	**223,799**	**230,029**	**237,810**	**242,678**
Core/Other External Grants						
New Homes Bonus	2,199	2,089	0	0	0	0
Public Health	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228	20,228
Other core grants	8,634	8,626	1,951	1,951	1,951	1,951
TOTAL (Core/Other External Grants)	**31,061**	**30,943**	**22,178**	**22,179**	**22,179**	**22,179**
Total Income	**242,292**	**246,566**	**245,978**	**252,208**	**259,989**	**264,857**

7.11.1 The draft General Fund Budget 2021/22 presently has a budget gap of £5.4m, which is expected to be covered from reserves.

7.11.2 In undertaking this multi-year financial planning, the levels of uncertainty and risk increase substantially beyond the immediate budget for next year. Reference has been made above to the scale of the assumption made in regard to current and future years grants. This report elsewhere highlights the many other risks that may impact and increase the size of the gaps forecasted above for years 2 and beyond. This authority, like all other social care councils, must be particularly concerned about the risks regarding its care services finances. While the year-on-year cash limit profiles for our care services detailed above have been prepared with reference to best intelligence on future years grants, demographics, savings and other pressures, these need to be kept under closest review.

7.12 Review of assumptions and risks 2021/22 – 2025/26

7.12.1 The Council's Section 151 Officer has a statutory responsibility to assess the robustness of the Council's budget and to ensure that the Council has sufficient contingency/reserves to provide against known risks in respect of both expenditure and income. This formal assessment will be made as part of the final report on the Council's budget in February 2021 and will draw on independent assessments of the Council's financial resilience where available however, it is critical that this report outlines the assumptions and approach to risk taken when arriving at the budget proposals included in the draft Budget & MTFS.

7.12.2 Given the increased financial pressure that is falling upon this council's budget and the uncertain national political picture, this statutory role is acquiring more and more significance. The number and breadth of potential risks and level of uncertainty, particularly around the Covid-19 pandemic and Government funding, underlines the need to maintain both a budgeted resilience contingency and keep general and earmarked reserves at current levels.

7.12.3 The main uncertainties and risks identified to date which my impact on the Council's budget for 2021/22 and over the period of the MTFS are:

- Funding assumptions for 2021/22 are subject to the final local government settlement expected in January 2021 and therefore there may be changes; at this point we have yet to receive the provisional figures which places more risk on the assumptions.
- On-going uncertainty about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on 2020/21 budget and also future years. It is likely that Covid-19 will also impact on the level of Government resources for future years of the MTFS
- Brexit, with or without a trade deal with the EU, could put pressure on costs and increase inflation; staffing in critical social care & health services, on local tax income levels and potentially numbers presenting as No Recourse To Public Funds (NRPF)
- The shift to a one-year spending review with no announcements about funding beyond 2021/22. Therefore, professional judgement has had to be used in forecasting funding for the later years of the MTFS. These assume that Government funding generally increases at an inflationary level, and

that specific grants are not discontinued by the government. Should this assumed funding not be realised it will have a significant impact on the current forecast gap across those years. This will be kept under close review.

- The implications arising from the next Spending Round and the period that will be covered are not known
- Uncertainty over whether the London business rates pool will continue into 2021/22 and lack of clarity of the financial implications if it does
- The continued pressure on High Needs Block Dedicated Schools Block (DSG) resources, lack of a clear strategy for resolution from the DfE, although it is now confirmed that deficits are not currently to be funded by general fund resources
- The expected Fair Funding Review and redesign of the Business Rates Retention scheme did not complete during 2020/21 as expected. The impact on funding for the Council on the eventual outcomes of both are not known at this time
- Increases in London Living Wage in future years.
- The impact of pay and general inflation pressures above current assumptions
- General population increases that are expected over the next 5 years and any associated growth in demand - other than specifically allowed for – may lead to financial pressure.
- Planned actions to increase Council managed temporary accommodation options do not progress at the pace expected and/or are potentially exacerbated by Covid-19
- The Council's Transformational Programmes do not deliver the required savings, do not deliver savings quickly enough, or are impacted by demographic trends particularly in critical areas such as Children's and Adults Social Care and Temporary Accommodation.
- Any further deterioration in the forecast 2020/21 position including non-delivery of in year savings
- Business rates base negatively impacted by the impact of Covid-19, permanent shifts to on-line services and any economic slowdown

8. Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2021/22 – 2025/26

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This is the third capital strategy report that has been prepared since it became a mandatory requirement of local authorities to produce one. It gives a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing, and treasury management activities contribute to the provision of public services. It also provides an overview of how the risks of the capital programme are managed and the implications for future financial sustainability.

8.1.2 The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the Council's capital strategy as it responds to the ravages wrought by Covid-19. In particular the capital programme for 2020/21 has been redirected to provide for an acceleration of the school streets programme, revisions to the public realm works to create Covid-19 safe public spaces through widening pavements, works around school streets to make them safe and an early start to the capital works required for the Good Economy Recovery Plan. In addition, resources have been directed to providing emergency temporary accommodation for rough sleepers.

8.1.3 Looking forward, the Council's capital proposals include provision for a new youth hub in Wood Green £1m, a significant increase in investment in education with a further £33m allocated for condition works in schools, £12m into the Alternative Provision strategy and an £4.6m additional funding for Pendarren.

8.1.4 The proposals also include for overall investment of £5.5m in the Good Economy Recovery Plan, further investment in the economic future of the borough through its workspace creation programme and investment in Haringey Adults Learning Service (HALS).

8.1.5 The Council is also investing in the public realm through the Streetsplan scheme as well as further investment in pavements and the wider public realm all of which link to the Good Economy Recovery Plan through making high streets safe and welcoming places.

8.1.6 The Council continues to invest in housing through its new homes programme. This expenditure is contained within the housing revenue account (HRA) and is reported here in summary form and elsewhere on the agenda in detail.

8.1.7 There is additional investment in the empty homes scheme of £5m. This scheme aims to bring back into use homes that have been left empty for various reasons. Ultimately this may require the Council to exercise its compulsory purchase order powers (CPO) but to do so the Council must show that it has the resources available to complete the purchase. This budget supplies that evidence.

8.1.8 Finally, the proposals provide for significant investment in the Civic Centre to provide a place of civic pride for the borough.

8.1.9 **Background**

8.1.10 Capital expenditure in local government is defined in statute and accounting practices/codes and as such must be complied with. Within these rules, capital budgets and capital expenditure decisions offer the opportunity for the Council to profoundly affect the lives of its residents, businesses, and visitors in both the immediate and the longer term.

8.1.11 Capital programmes can shape the local environment (e.g. through the provision of new housing, traffic schemes or regeneration schemes); positively impact people's lives (e.g. through creating appropriate housing for adults with learning difficulties or investment in parks and open spaces); transform the way the Council interacts with local residents (e.g. through the libraries investment programme or proposals for a new customer service centre); and deliver fit for purpose schools. The advent of Covid-19 has highlighted how capital expenditure can be used to positively impact people's lives.

8.1.12 The key objectives for the Council's capital programme are to deliver the borough plan and assist the Council in meeting the financial challenges that it continues to face.

8.2 Capital expenditure and financing

8.2.1 Capital expenditure is where the Council spends money on a project, with the view to derive economic benefit from the outcome of the expenditure, for a period longer than twelve months. This also includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.

8.2.2 The table below shows a high-level summary of the Council's outline capital spending in the medium-term i.e. for the financial years 2021/22-205/26 which shows the continued and growing capital investment that is being undertaken to support the achievement of the borough plan objectives.

Table 8.1: Capital expenditure plans overview 2021/22 - 2025/26

	2020/21 Budget (£'000)	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Previously Agreed							
General Fund Account (GF)	217,762	213,535	170,420	139,435	96,888		**838,040**
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	236,331	214,146	204,392	165,200	194,501		**1,014,570**
Total =	**454,093**	**427,681**	**374,812**	**304,635**	**291,389**		**1,852,610**
Proposed							
General Fund Account (GF)		287,504	188,713	150,613	120,687	62,869	**810,385**
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		246,071	307,941	303,515	198,722	159,846	**1,216,095**
Total =		**533,575**	**496,654**	**454,128**	**319,409**	**222,715**	**2,026,480**

8.2.3 The capital programme is composed of individual priority programmes. Within these priority totals there are schemes and within most schemes there are individual projects. For instance, Scheme 302, Borough Roads, will contain individual projects on individual roads.

8.2.4 Where additional funding is proposed for an existing scheme this has been added to the project rather than creating a new scheme.

8.2.5 About a third of the capital programme is composed of schemes that are wholly funded by Council borrowing and that are *not* self-financing. These schemes largely reflect the statutory duties of the council. In large part these schemes are not able to garner external resources to either supplement or supplant Council borrowing.

8.2.6 The Children's Services capital programme is largely reliant on Council borrowing. For the period 2021/22-2025/26 the Council is planning to spend £105m on schools, of which approximately £27m is funded through government grant leaving a borrowing requirement of £78m. The majority of the cost of the increased investment in schools falls on the Council through increased borrowing costs.

8.2.7 Within the Place priority the proposed capital programme for the period 2021/22-2025/26 is broadly estimated at £74.8m of which approximately £14.6m is externally funded, leaving a borrowing requirement of £60.2m.

8.2.8 The Economy capital programme has an estimated value of £433m. The majority of the programme is either funded through contributions from

developers or are self-financing. The level of Council borrowing in this part of the capital programme is proportionately lower than in others at £55m. The majority of this borrowing is to match fund to the Tottenham Hale Regeneration project, the Tottenham High Road Strategy and the Wood Green Regeneration Strategy.

8.2.9 The basic premise for the economy programme is to provide a funding envelope within the budget and policy framework which enables the council to respond to opportunities in a timely way. This means that this capital programme is both front loaded and prone to reporting slippage.

8.2.10 The General Fund housing programme has no schemes that rely on borrowing as they are all self-financing.

8.2.11 The Your Council capital programme is estimated at £83.6m with the majority, £53.8m funded through borrowing. £40m of this borrowing relates to the asset management function of the Council and to the Civic Centre refurbishment. The balance of the investment relates to the Responsiveness Fund, £2m and the approved capital programme contingency, £6m.

8.2.12 The inclusion of a scheme within the capital programme is not necessarily permission to spend. Most schemes will be subject to the completion of an approved business case that validates the high-level cost and time estimates contained within the programme. An integral part of the business case will be an assessment of the risks that a project faces and once a project is agreed, the review of the risk register is a standing item on the agenda for the project's governance arrangements.

8.2.13 There are a range of schemes within the General Fund capital programme that will only proceed, if they are estimated to result in a net reduction in expenditure. That reduction will include the cost of financing the capital expenditure and contribute to the MTFS through making savings or increasing income. These schemes are known as self-financing schemes. The decision to proceed with these schemes will follow the production of a detailed business that supports the investment and identifies reductions in expenditure.

8.2.14 Service managers bid annually as part of the Council's budget setting process. The bids are assessed against their "fit" in relation to the Borough Plan, the asset management plan and meeting the objectives of the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS). In addition, schemes have been considered for their contribution to economic recovery, to growth, to jobs, and to creating a Covid-19 safe public realm.

8.2.15 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account, which ensures that the Council's housing activities are not subsidised by the Council's non-housing activities. It also ensures that the Council's non-housing activities are not subsidised by its HRA. HRA capital expenditure is recorded separately.

The table below details the proposed capital expenditure plans by priority.

Table 8.2: Capital expenditure plans by priority

	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)
People - Children's	26,471	23,909	24,006	20,101	10,731	**105,218**
People - Adults	26,220	26,970	12,400	4,470	2,377	**72,437**
Place	25,809	13,382	13,360	11,495	10,795	**74,841**
Economy	177,498	105,171	84,316	66,971	32,316	**466,271**
Housing (GF)	6,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	**8,000**
Your Council	25,506	18,281	15,531	17,650	6,650	**83,618**
Total General Fund (GF)	**287,504**	**188,713**	**150,613**	**120,687**	**62,869**	**810,385**
Housing (HRA)	**246,071**	**307,941**	**303,515**	**198,722**	**159,846**	**1,216,095**
Overall Total	**533,575**	**496,654**	**454,128**	**319,409**	**222,715**	**2,026,480**

8.2.16 Appendix 4 includes the previously agreed schemes plus any changes since the last budget (up to and including the December 2020 Cabinet), plus the new schemes proposed. Additionally, Appendix 5 provides details of the new schemes. The following paragraphs provide a high-level description of each priority's new capital proposals.

8.2.17 **Children's Services**

Extensive work has been undertaken during 2019/20 and 2020/21 to understand the extent of the investment required in the Children's Services estate. This work has provided comprehensive information on the condition of the estate and has provided the foundation of the Children's Services asset management plan. The asset management plan provides a framework for the decisions on where and when the investment in the estate best serves the needs of our young people so that they are educated in facilities that are fit for today and the future.

The proposed capital programme has further, significant investment in the school estate. An additional £33m is proposed over the next five years. This additional funding will bring the Council's investment in the condition of the Children's Services to £105.5m over the period 2021/22-2025/26.

In addition, the proposed capital programme has provision for the delivery of a new Youth Hub in Wood Green as well as investment in the Alternative Provision Strategy and Pendarren.

8.2.18 **Adult Services**

The continued focus of the Adults Services capital programme is to enhance the lives of disabled and older adults. The 2020/21 capital programme delivery has been severely affected by Covid-19 and is therefore delayed. Accordingly, the aim for the coming period is to deliver those schemes that are delayed There is one new proposal for capital expenditure, the renewal of the Mosaic ICT system, which is the Adult social care case work system. Currently a procurement exercise is underway which could result in the upgrading of the current system or its total replacement. The proposed bid is based on the complete replacement of the current system. Should the procurement exercise result in an upgrade to the existing system then there will be an overall cost which will result in a lower level of capital spend.

8.2.19 **Place**

The existing Place priority capital programme is designed to make the borough a cleaner and safer place where residents can lead active and healthy lives. The proposed new capital schemes build on these priorities with additional investment.

A previously significant source of funding for the borough's infrastructure were grants received from Transport for London (TfL). Due to the financial situation of TfL these grants have largely ceased. Even though these grants have ceased the works still need to be undertaken.

Part of the new investment is to offset the TfL reductions but there is additional investment in the borough's pavements, and additional funding for the Parkland Walk Bridges programme as well as investment in our depots to provide greener and more comfortable spaces. The programme also allows for the continuation of investment in street lighting and borough roads.

8.2.20 **Economy**

The existing Economy capital programme directly supports wealth creation, regeneration and community aspirations in the borough. The considerable investment in the Council's own commercial property, along with the potential acquisition of other properties, will allow for the expansion of industrial, commercial and office space. Once invested in or acquired, these can be used to expand existing businesses or to attract new businesses.

The new proposals build on this existing programme through the funding of the Good Economy Recovery Plan, further investment in creating workspaces and investment in HALS.

8.2.21 **Your Council**

The Communities First initiative will help transform the way in which the Council engages with its residents. The investment in the library stock sits beside the Connected Communities initiative and will improve the accessibility of libraries and the range of services that they offer.

There are three new capital proposals. The first relates to the approved capital programme contingency that is being replenished with £4m. The second is the

responsiveness fund which is being topped up with £2m and the third is for additional funding for the Civic Centre works.

8.2.22 **Financing**

All capital expenditure must be financed from either external sources (government grant and other contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves or capital receipts) of debt (borrowing, leasing, Private Finance Initiative). The Council's capital programme has moved to a financing strategy that seeks to ensure that investment via the capital programme is self-financing or funded from external resources. The new schemes proposed to be added to the programme for 2020/21-2024/25 are analysed in the table below and show that the majority of schemes being proposed (77%) are either self-financing or funded via external resources:

Table 8.3: Financing Strategy

	General Fund Borrowing		External	Total
	Met from General Fund	Self Financing met from Savings		
	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
People - Children's	77,259	0	27,959	**105,218**
People - Adults	3,785	54,170	14,482	**72,437**
Place	55,863	4,400	14,578	**74,841**
Economy	73,225	143,916	249,131	**466,272**
Housing - GF	0	8,000	0	**8,000**
Your Council	52,863	30,755	0	**83,618**
Total	**262,994**	**241,241**	**306,150**	**810,385**

8.2.23 The self-financing schemes will normally only proceed if they produce a reduction in expenditure that includes reductions enough to cover the cost of financing the investment. This is necessary to ensure that the investment contributes to meeting the financial challenges that the Council faces. It is noted however, that in some limited circumstances, that schemes may proceed even if they do not produce a reduction in expenditure enough to cover the cost of financing the investment.

8.2.24 As debt needs to be repaid the Council is required by statute to set aside from its revenue account an annual amount sufficient to repay borrowings. This is known as the minimum revenue provision (MRP). The MRP for the period is set out below:

Table 8.4: Estimated MRP

	2020/21 Budget (£'000)	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)
MRP	5,533	8,734	16,438	22,455	25,807	29,043

8.3.16 The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases when new debt financed expenditure is incurred and reduces when MRP is made. The increase in MRP in 2022/23 is due to the end of the MRP holiday and will be addressed in detail in the Treasury Management Strategy to be considered by Council in February 2021.

Table 8.5: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2020/21 Budget (£'000)	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)
CFR	1,073,041	1,300,885	1,590,485	1,836,902	1,999,393	2,016,930

Asset Management

8.3.17 The Asset Management Plan is the subject of a separate report due to be considered by Cabinet in February 2021.

Asset Disposals

8.3.18 When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold and the proceeds (known as capital receipts) can be spent on new assets or can be used to repay debt. Repayments of grants, loans and non-treasury investments also generate capital receipts. The Council is currently permitted by legislation to spend capital receipts to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation until 2021/22. This is known as the flexible use of capital receipts and this flexibility is currently due to expire on the 31st March 2022.

8.3.19 As stated above, capital receipts can be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt. The budget assumption is that capital receipts will not fund capital expenditure or debt repayment. It is anticipated that the capital receipts received in the MTFS period covered by the flexibility (up to 31st March 2022) will be used to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation. There is a separate policy statement and schedule of proposed initiatives to utilise capital receipts flexibly.

Treasury Management

8.3.20 The Council has a separate Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) that deals in detail with treasury management matters. The Capital Strategy document repeats some of the information contained within the TMSS but places the information in the context of the capital programme and Borough Plan.

8.3.21 Treasury management is concerned with keeping enough but not excessive cash balances available to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing

the risks involved. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing. This is to avoid excess credit balances or overdrafts at the bank. The Council is typically cash rich in the short term as cash revenue income is received before it is spent but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before it is financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce borrowing.

Borrowing Strategy

8.3.22 The council's main objectives when borrowing is to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should its plans change in the future. These objectives are often in conflict as the Council seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans and long-term fixed loans where the future cost is known, but higher.

8.3.23 Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, PFI liabilities and leasing) are shown below and compared to the capital financing requirement.

Table 8.6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

	31/3/20 Actual (£'000)	31/3/21 Budget (£'000)	31/3/22 Budget (£'000)	31/3/23 Budget (£'000)	31/3/24 Budget (£'000)	31/3/25 Budget (£'000)	31/3/26 Budget (£'000)
Borrowing Debt	531,693	811,902	1,076,962	1,370,737	1,621,512	1,786,520	1,804,057
PFI & Lease Debt	31,800	27,932	24,099	20,100	15,926	11,567	9,050
Total Debt	**563,493**	**839,834**	**1,101,061**	**1,390,837**	**1,637,438**	**1,798,088**	**1,813,108**
Capital Financing Requirement	**723,447**	**1,073,041**	**1,300,885**	**1,590,485**	**1,836,902**	**1,999,393**	**2,016,930**

8.3.24 Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from the above, the Council expects to comply with this requirement.

Affordable Borrowing Limit

8.3.25 The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower operational boundary is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

Table 8.7: Prudential Indicator: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt

	2020/21 limit (£'000)	2021/22 limit (£'000)	2022/23 limit (£'000)	2023/24 limit (£'000)	2024/25 limit (£'000)	2025/26 limit (£'000)
Authorised limit – borrowing	979,646	1,206,785	1,500,385	1,750,976	1,917,826	1,937,880
Authorised limit – PFI & leases	30,882	31,811	26,532	21,022	15,269	11,946
Authorised limit – total external debt	1,010,528	1,238,596	1,526,917	1,771,998	1,933,095	1,949,826
Operational boundary - borrowing	929,646	1,156,785	1,450,385	1,700,976	1,867,826	1,887,880
Operational boundary – PFI & leases	28,075	28,919	24,120	19,111	13,881	10,860
Operational boundary – total external debt	957,720	1,185,704	1,474,505	1,720,087	1,881,707	1,898,740

8.3.26 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue account, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs. This is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

Table 8.8: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2020/21 Budget (£'000)	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)
Financing Costs General Fund	9,343	12,653	16,677	20,076	22,343	27,299
Proportion of net revenue stream	3.87%	5.16%	6.65%	7.82%	8.51%	10.40%
Financing Costs HRA	16,426	18,591	23,287	28,823	33,001	35,825
Proportion of net revenue stream	15.44%	17.08%	20.60%	24.37%	26.39%	27.44%

8.3.27 It can be seen that over the MTFS period that the General Fund ratio increases. However, whilst costs of financing investment increases there will be offsetting revenue savings from those schemes which are self-financing, and these

savings will be reflected in reduced service area budgets. It is also possible that once business cases are prepared that some of the schemes within the capital programme may well not proceed. The ratio also increases for the HRA. This level of ratio has been modelled into the current version of the evolving HRA business plan and capital programme and is affordable.

Governance

8.3.28 Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made on a daily basis and are delegated to the Director of Finance. There is a further sub-delegation to members of the Director of Finance's staff to facilitate day-to-day operations. Whoever is making the decision(s) will need to act in line with the treasury management strategy as approved by full Council.

Flexible use of capital receipts

8.3.29 This strategy sets out the Council's approach to the flexibility afforded by the government's change to the rules surrounding the use of capital receipts. Capital receipts can only be used for specified purposes and these are set out in Regulation 23 of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003, which is made under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 2003. The main permitted use of capital receipts is to fund capital expenditure and the use of capital receipts to support revenue expenditure is not permitted by the regulations.

8.3.30 The Secretary of State is empowered to issue directions allowing expenditure incurred by local authorities to be treated as capital expenditure. Were such a direction is made, the specified expenditure can be then be funded by utilising capital receipts.

8.3.31 The then Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government issued guidance in March 2016, giving local authorities greater freedoms over how capital receipts can be used to finance expenditure. The direction allows for the following expenditure to be financed by utilising capital receipts:

"Expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners."

8.3.32 In order to comply with this direction, the Council must consider the Statutory Guidance issued by the Secretary of State. The guidance requires authorities to prepare, publish and maintain a flexible use of capital receipts strategy with the initial strategy being effective from the 1st April 2016 with future strategies being included within future annual budget document.

8.3.33 The Statutory Guidance for the flexible use of capital receipts strategy states that the strategy should include a list of each project that is intended to be funded via this flexibility, together with the expected savings that the projects

will realise. The strategy should also include the impact that the flexibility has on the affordability of borrowing by including updated prudential indicators.

8.3.34 The Secretary of State for Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government issued revised directions for the flexible use of capital receipts which extended the period of the flexibility to the financial year 2021/22.

8.3.35 The Council's strategy for capital receipts will be focused on transformation of services and will be presented to Cabinet in early February 2021 and for decision by Council later that month.

9. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

9.1 The HRA is the Council's record of the income and revenue expenditure relating to council housing and related services. Under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the HRA is ring-fenced and cannot be subsidised by increases in council tax. Equally, any surplus in the HRA or balances held in reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund. Since April 2012, the HRA has been self-financing. Under self-financing Councils retain all the money they receive from rent and use it to manage and maintain their homes.

HRA 10 Year Financial Plan Overview

9.1.1. The HRA is made up of the Revenue account (Income and Expenditure) and Capital account (Investments and Financing). Following the abolition of HRA borrowing cap in October 2018, the Council embarked on expansion of its investment in its existing and new housing stock. This is laid out in its HRA Business Plan and HRA 10 Year Financial Plan, which is now in its third year.

9.1.2. In this revised plan, a more granular approach was taken in the costing of our new homes and acquisition programmes, drawing upon our increased knowledge from the first two years. The change in the PWLB borrowing rate and updated inflation (CPI) which informs the rent charges and affects cost have been incorporated.

9.1.3. This revised 10 Year Financial Plan, compared to the current one, supports the delivery of increased number of new homes in the borough, with greater proportion of these new homes being developed for social rents.

9.1.4. The proposed increase in spends on Major works (existing homes), Temporary accommodation and Fire Safety further highlights the Councils commitment to improving the quality of life of residents, ensuring homeless households are provided a safe place to live, and maintaining the overall safety of our dwellings.

9.1.5. These all-encompassing delivery and financial plans address the affordability of the entire HRA capital programmes, which includes the new homes build and homes acquisition programmes, and existing stock maintenance, carbon reduction programmes for both existing stocks and new stocks, fire safety programmes and the BWF estate renewal programme.

9.1.6. It includes a long-term assessment of maintenance, improvement, and management requirements, as well as forecasts on income streams such as rents, in line with rent standards, and other future developments. The impact of

the current pandemic on rent collection and delay in capital programmes informed the update of the HRA financial plan.

9.1.7. The Revised Financial plan has highlighted a weakened revenue position in the early years of the plan because of the reduction in CPI from 1.7% to 0.5% and the impact of COVID 19 on rent collection. Alongside these, some heavy capital investment in the early years of the plan added to the pressures. It is expected that these pressures can be dealt with through better than expected rent collection and further Efficiencies through HfH Transformation programme, as built into the plan.

The main sources of income to the HRA: Rents and Service Charges.

9.2 Housing rents

9.2.1. Rent limits for council-owned housing are set by the government through the Rent Standard which prescribes the formula for calculating social housing rents. These rents are also called formula rents and excludes service charges.

9.2.2. The formula for setting social housing rents is complex but involves the value of the property and average regional earnings compared to the national averages for these and is increased/decreased according to the number of bedrooms.

9.2.3. From 2020/21, at least until 2024/25, the government has permitted Local Authorities in England to increase rents every year by no more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at September of the previous year plus 1%.

9.2.4. The current rent for 2020/21, approved by Cabinet on 11 February 2020, was set at the 2019/20 rent uplifted by 2.7%. The rent increase is due to the CPI inflation rate in September 2019 of 1.7% plus 1% allowed by the government.

9.2.5. Haringey Council must set the rents for 2021/22 using the formula set out in the Rent Standard. Given that the CPI at September 2020 was 0.5%, rents in council-owned housing will increase by no more than 1.5% (CPI plus 1%) from 5 April 2021 (the first Monday in April).

9.2.6. Applying the maximum rent increase of 1.5% will give £1.08m of additional rental income to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) from tenants. However, the HRA business plan had assumed annual rent increases of 3% (CPI of 2% plus 1%) which was expected to produce additional rental income of £3.78m in 2021/22 (a reduction of £2.7m).

9.2.7. The 10-year HRA financial plan has been revised to reflect the lower rent increase in 2021/22. An assumed annual rent increases of current CPI plus 1% in 2022/23 and reversion to CPI of 2% plus 1% for the remaining 2 years of this current rent regime (2024/25) has been built in. It also assumed annual rent increases of CPI only, for the remaining five years of the HRA financial plan.

General needs and sheltered / supported housing

9.2.8. Provisional rents for general needs and sheltered / supported housing for 2021/22 have been calculated so that the weekly rents paid by tenants increase

by no more than 1.5% from 5 April 2021. On this basis, the average weekly rent will increase by £1.57 from £104.57 to £106.14.

9.2.9. There is a range of rents across different sizes of properties. Table 1 sets out the provisional average weekly rents for 2021/22 and the proposed rent increase by property size.

Table 9.1 - Average General needs and sheltered / supported housing rent

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Properties	Current average weekly rent 2020/21	New average weekly rent 2021/22	Proposed average rent increase	Percentage increase
Bedsit	130	£84.84	£86.11	£1.27	1.5%
1	5,236	£89.85	£91.20	£1.35	1.5%
2	5,129	£104.72	£106.29	£1.57	1.5%
3	3,663	£119.91	£121.71	£1.80	1.5%
4	597	£136.52	£138.57	£2.05	1.5%
5	105	£159.71	£162.10	£2.40	1.5%
6	15	£165.96	£168.45	£2.49	1.5%
7	2	£157.04	£159.39	£2.36	1.5%
8	1	£177.77	£180.44	£2.67	1.5%
All dwellings	**14,878**	**£104.57**	**£106.14**	**£1.57**	**1.5%**

9.2.10. As some properties have not reached the formula rent, the current policy of increasing rents to the formula rents on re-let to new secure tenants will continue.

Affordable rent housing

9.2.11. There are eighteen properties, built under the New Homes Infill Programme, currently let at affordable rents.

9.2.12. It is **proposed** that the rent on these properties will be changed to **social rents** from 5 April 2021. This is to bring these rents in line with the Council's new homes rent. On this basis, the current average weekly affordable rent of £253.31 will decrease by 34.3% to social rent levels at an average of £166.38 per week. There is a range of rents across different sizes of properties. Table 2 sets out the proposed average weekly social rents for 2021/22 by property size.

Table 9.2

Conversion of affordable rents to social rents

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Properties	Current average weekly affordable rent 2020/21	Proposed average weekly social rent 2021/22	Proposed average rent increase	Percentage increase
1	1	£210.79	£148.88	-£61.91	-29.4%
2	5	£234.29	£157.62	-£76.67	-32.7%
3	7	£235.00	£166.38	-£68.62	-29.2%
4	3	£294.78	£175.12	-£119.66	-40.6%
5	2	£324.03	£183.89	-£140.14	-43.2%
All dwellings	**18**	**£253.31**	**£166.38**	**-£86.94**	**-34.3%**

Temporary accommodation

9.2.13. All properties acquired since 1 April 2020 for housing homeless households held in the HRA are leased to Haringey Community Benefit Society (HCBS) and let by HCBS at Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rent levels.

9.2.14. The HRA financial plan includes these rental incomes from 2021/22 to 2027/28. From year eight, it recognises incomes from these properties at formula rent plus CPI as these properties will revert to the HRA.

9.2.15. From 5 April 2021, all other council-owned properties used as temporary accommodation but not leased to HCBS will have their rents increased by 1.5% from their current levels.

9.3 Tenants' service charges

9.3.1. In addition to rents, tenants pay charges for services they receive which are not covered by the rent. The Council's policy has been to set tenants' service charges at the start of each financial year to match budgeted expenditure.

9.3.2. Service charges must be set at a level that recovers the cost of the service, and no more than this. Charges are calculated by dividing the budgeted cost of providing the service to tenants by the number of tenants receiving the service.

9.3.3. Therefore, a flat rate is charged to tenants receiving each service and the weekly amount is fixed. The amount tenants pay increases where the cost of providing the service is anticipated to increase. Equally, charges are reduced when the cost of providing the service reduces or where there has been an over-recovery in the previous year.

9.3.4. Tenants currently **pay for the following services:**

- Concierge
- Grounds maintenance
- Caretaking
- Street sweeping (Waste collection)
- Light and power (Communal lighting)
- Heating
- Integrated reception service (Digital TV)
- Estates road maintenance
- Door entry system maintenance
- Sheltered housing cleaning service
- Good neighbour cleaning service
- Converted properties cleaning
- Window cleaning service.
- TV aerial maintenance

Tenants living in sheltered and supported housing also pay the following additional support charges:

- Sheltered Housing Charge
- Good Neighbour Charge
- Additional Good Neighbour Charge

The applicable charges for 2021/22 will be calculated and presented to Cabinet and Full Council for approval in February 2021.

Rent and Service charge consultation

9.3.5. There is no requirement for tenant consultation as Haringey council's rents are set in accordance with government rent standard and no new charges are being introduced for the tenants' service charges.

9.3.6. However, a four weeks' written notice will be served on all tenants prior to April 5, 2021. The Council must give written notice to tenants at least four weeks before the new rents for 2021/22 start on 5 April 2021. This will follow the consideration by Cabinet in February 2021 and will include:

- Council housing rent charges for 2021/22
- Proposed weekly tenants service charges for 2021/22
- HRA hostel rent charges for 2021/22

9.4 HRA Expenditure

9.4.1. The Council's Arms' Length Management Company (ALMO), Homes for Haringey (HfH) manages the dwellings stock and garages on behalf of the Council. The management fee the council pays for these services is budgeted at £41.2m for 2021/22. This includes £19.4m for repairs and about £1.9m for housing demand.

9.4.2. Other significant items of expenditure include the capital financing charge and depreciation. The capital financing charge is the interest on HRA loans and internal funding and is budgeted at a higher level than 2020/21 due to increase in the level of capital works programme and New build programme.

Draft Update of HRA 10 Year Financial Plan – Capital Programmes

9.4.3. The HRA long term financial plan has been updated in order to determine how the council might best use the new HRA borrowing capability (still of course constrained by the prudential borrowing code) to both fulfil its responsibilities in respect of its existing stock and deliver the council's objectives for its provision of additional housing.

9.4.4. The HRA financial plan recognises certain risks such as the impact of the current pandemic, COVID-19 on collection of rent, the impact of government policy changes in respect of types of tenancy, rent levels, right to buy, and treatment of voids.

9.4.5. The plan assumes a revenue contribution to capital outlay (RCCO) minimum of £8m. This means that the surplus after expenditure should not be below £8m. It also assumes a working balance of £14.2m.

9.4.6. The draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue budget and HRA Capital programme incorporates the work to date on updating the HRA Business Plan. This is a complex plan and Members should be aware that further changes are anticipated before the final budget package is presented in February, though this will not affect the rent proposals for 2021/22 included here.

9.4.7. A finalised version will be presented to Cabinet and Full Council for approval in February 2021. It should be noted that any changes in the final version will not affect the rent proposal contained in this draft report.

Draft HRA 5 Years MTFS (2021/22-2025/26)

9.4.8. The HRA budget for 2021/22 is a balanced budget maintaining a reasonable revenue contribution to capital of £8.1m. This report sets out the proposed HRA 5 years Budget/MTFS in the Table below. It accommodates the scale of development presently assumed within the business and financial planning in terms of its impact of the future years HRA revenue position. It also takes into consideration further cost savings measures in years 2 & 3, to ensure that the RCCO is kept at above £8m year on year.

Table 9.3 - Draft HRA 5-Year Revenue Budget (2021/22 – 2025/26)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	**Total**
Income & Expenditure	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**5 Years**
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	**£'000**
Income						
Dwellings Rent Income	(85,647)	(89,630)	(95,213)	(102,374)	(108,166)	**(481,030)**
Void Loss	856	896	952	1,024	1,082	**4,810**
Hostel Rent Income	(2,263)	(2,292)	(2,331)	(2,371)	(2,412)	**(11,669)**
Service Charge Income	(11,539)	(11,808)	(12,237)	(12,801)	(13,363)	**(61,748)**
Leaseholder Income	(7,374)	(7,475)	(7,614)	(7,756)	(7,978)	**(38,197)**
Other Income (Garages /Aerials/Interest)	(2,255)	(2,266)	(2,289)	(2,312)	(2,358)	**(11,480)**
Total Income	**(108,222)**	**(112,575)**	**(118,732)**	**(126,590)**	**(133,195)**	**(599,314)**
Expenditure						
Repairs	19,410	19,507	19,702	20,610	21,515	**100,744**
Housing Management	19,861	19,960	20,160	20,362	21,256	**101,599**
Housing Demand	1,879	1,888	1,907	1,926	1,965	**9,565**
Management Fee (HfH)	**41,150**	**41,355**	**41,769**	**42,898**	**44,736**	**211,908**
Further Cost Reduction Measures in year 2 & 3	0	(1,150)	(1,450)	0	0	**(2,600)**
Estates Costs (Managed)	10,219	10,270	10,373	10,851	11,328	**53,041**
Provision for Bad Debts (Tenants)	2,625	1,948	1,220	927	956	**7,676**
Provision for Bad Debts (Leaseholders)	88	90	91	93	96	**458**
Total Managed Expenditure	**12,932**	**12,308**	**11,684**	**11,871**	**12,380**	**61,175**
Other Costs (GF Services)	4,357	4,379	4,423	4,467	4,556	**22,182**
Other Costs (Property/Insurance)	2,224	2,235	2,257	2,280	2,326	**11,322**
Capital Financing Costs	19,285	25,096	31,463	35,884	37,875	**149,603**
Contribution to Major Repairs (Depreciation)	20,197	20,298	20,501	20,706	21,120	**102,822**
Revenue Contributions to Capital	**8,077**	**8,054**	**8,085**	**8,484**	**10,202**	**42,902**
Total Expenditure	**108,222**	**112,575**	**118,732**	**126,590**	**133,195**	**599,314**
HRA (Surplus) / Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0

Draft HRA 5 Years Capital Programme (2021/22 – 2025/26)

9.4.9. This represents the capital implications of the new HRA financial plan where the current pandemic has placed a strong emphasis on meeting the needs of homeless households while ensuring that the needs of the existing stock are met. It also focuses on the delivery of new homes, renewal of BWF estate, carbon reduction in existing stock, and fire safety of the entire stock.

9.4.10. The HRA MTFS is geared towards maximising the use of other available resources and use borrowing as last resort. The MTFS capital programme funding assumes a mix of grant funding, S106 monies, revenue contribution and prudential borrowing. The total capital investment in 2021/22 is £246.1m fully funded from revenue contribution, grants, RTB retained receipt, Major Repairs Reserve and borrowing.

Table 9.4 - Draft HRA 5 Year Capital Programme (2021/22 – 2025/26)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	**Total**
Investment & Financing	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**5 Years**
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	**£'000**
Capital Investment						
Existing Stock Investment (Haringey Standard)	65,278	56,835	69,868	53,412	25,348	**270,741**
New Homes Build Programme	70,080	174,669	154,594	48,319	23,156	**470,818**
New Homes Acquisitions	41,760	6,337	15,405	27,705	44,202	**135,409**
TA Acquisitions	33,877	34,216	34,558	34,904	35,951	**173,506**
New Homes Zero Carbon	76	151	605	1,183	140	**2,155**
Existing Stock Carbon Reduction (Affordable Energy)	5,142	5,142	6,285	17,597	17,597	**51,763**
Fire Safety	15,329	13,771	11,000	4,400	4,500	**49,000**
Broadwater Farm	14,529	16,820	11,200	11,202	8,952	**62,703**
Total Capital Investment	**246,071**	**307,941**	**303,515**	**198,722**	**159,846**	**1,216,095**
Capital Investment Financing						
Grants (GLA Allocation)	35,124	1,204	0	0	0	**36,328**
Grants (Additional Bid)	0	26,896	55,524	22,510	7,600	**112,530**
Major Repairs Reserves	20,197	20,298	20,501	20,706	21,120	**102,822**
Revenue Contributions	8,077	8,054	8,085	8,484	10,202	**42,902**
RTB Capital Receipts	10,163	10,265	10,367	10,088	10,655	**51,538**
Leaseholder Contributions to Major Works	10,134	9,883	9,746	8,139	7,256	**45,158**
S.106 Contributions	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	**3,000**
Market Sales Receipts (at cost)	1,898	0	1,661	23,362	57,104	**84,025**
Market Sales Contributions	360	0	332	4,672	11,421	**16,785**
Borrowing	159,118	230,341	196,299	100,761	34,488	**721,007**
Total Capital Financing	**246,071**	**307,941**	**303,515**	**198,722**	**159,846**	**1,216,095**

The current business and financial plan highlight an improvement, over a 10-year period, in the number of new homes planned to be delivered and the ratio of social rent homes to market sales homes.

10 Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB)

10.1 The Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) is substantially funded from the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant and two other funding streams (Pupil Premium and Post 16 Grant) which are, in effect, passported to schools. Spending must be consistent with the requirements of the prevailing Schools and Early Years Funding Regulations. There are requirements for Schools Forum to act as a decision-making and/or a consultative role in determining budget levels for each year.

10.2 The financial position reported at Quarter 2 2020-21 set out the forecast year end position. This highlighted the budget pressures in the High Needs Block which is estimated to add an additional £5.3m to the existing deficit of £10.2m.

10.3 Table 10.1 below sets out Haringey's Dedicated Schools Grant allocations for 2019-20, the minimum rebased DSG baseline allocation for 2020-21 and Provisional National Funding Formula (NFF) allocation for 2021-22.

Table 10.1 Haringey's Dedicated Schools Grant Allocation Dedicated Schools Grant

Dedicated Schools Grant	2019-20 NFF £m	2020-21 NFF £m	2021-22 Provisional NFF £m
Schools Block	196.97	200.15	211.98**
Central School Services Block	3.02	2.95	2.87
Early Years Block	20.09	20.83	20.36
High Needs Block	36.14	40.99	44.46
Total DSG	256.22	264.91	279.67

****** Includes £6.193m Teachers Pay Grant and Teachers Pension and Employer Contribution Grant, both previously paid separately.

10.4 Overall, Haringey's provisional NFF allocation for 2021/22 is an increase of 3.23% equivalent to £8.57m and a further £6.19m teacher's pay and pension grants. This is based on 2019 October pupil census numbers and the final allocation will be based on the October 2020 pupil census numbers. Bearing in mind the pupil numbers will change from year to year, the cash impact of this provisional funding by block is:

- Schools Block - uplift of 2.82% equivalent to £5.64m.
- Central School Services Block - has lost 2.7% equivalent to £0.08m.
- Early Years Block – has lost 1.34% equivalent to £0.47m
- High Needs Block – uplift of 8.47% equivalent to £3.47m.

10.4 The actual financial position for the Dedicated Schools Grant is dependent on the final school's finance settlement for 2021-22, which is due in December 2020.

10.5 The Schools Forum will consider these figures at their December 2020 and January 2021 meetings.

DSG Reserves

10.6 As at Quarter 2, the DSG Reserves is expected to close with a cumulative deficit of £15.49m at the end of 2020-21. The pressure is mainly in the High Needs Block and is mainly due to the general increase in pupil numbers with special educational needs within the borough.

Table 10.2 2020/21 Year End DSG reserves forecast

Blocks	Opening DSG at 01/04/2020	P06 Forecast Outturn Variance	Forecast Closing DSG Reserves Quarter 2 2020-21
Schools Block	0	0	0
Central Block	10,260	34	10,294
Early Years Block	107,530	48,857	156,387
High Needs Block	10,066,960	5,255,940	15,322,900
Total	£ 10,184,750	£ 5,304,830	£ 15,489,580

10.7 The pressure on the DSG budget is acknowledged by government as a national issue. The outcome of the Government's SEND Review will influence policy (and budgets) and will factor into any future deficit recovery plans. This still is awaiting publication. The School's Forum is aware of the need to produce a Deficit Recovery Plan as a matter of good financial practice and in preparation for the expected contact from the DfE.

11 Consultation & Scrutiny

11.1 The Council, as part of the process by which it sets its budget, seeks the views and opinions of residents and service users which is used to inform the final decision of the Council when setting the budget.

11.2 As such a formal consultation is being planned, the result of which is expected in January, and will be shared with Cabinet to enable them to consider and reflect any amendments in the final February report.

11.3 Statutory consultation with businesses will also take place during this period and any feedback will be considered and, where agreed, incorporated into the final February report. A detailed consultation plan is attached at Appendix 6.

11.4 Additionally, the Council's budget proposals will be subject to a rigorous scrutiny review process which will be undertaken by the Overview and Scrutiny Panels and Committee during December/January on a priority themed basis. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will then meet in January 2021 to finalise its recommendations on the budget package. These will be reported to Cabinet for their consideration. Both the recommendations and Cabinet's response will be included in the final Budget report recommended to Full Council in February.

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

Finance

12.1 As the MTFS report is primarily financial in its nature, comments of the Chief Financial Officer are essentially contained throughout the report.

12.2 Ensuring the robustness of the Council's 2021/22 budget and its MTFS 2021/22 – 2025/26 is a key function for the Council's Section 151 Officer. This includes ensuring that the budget proposals are realistic and deliverable and that they will be achieved in a number of ways including consideration of the budget setting process itself, the quality and extent of both statutory and non-statutory consultation, the assessment and management of risks, feedback and challenge via scrutiny processes, and the coherence of the working papers supporting budget proposals. The process this year has been made more challenging and complex due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

12.3 The draft General Fund Budget 2021/22 requires the one-off draw down from reserves and this position will be reviewed and addressed in the February report.

12.4 The formal Section 151 Officer assessment of the robustness of the council's budget, including sufficiency of contingency and reserves to provide against future risks will be made as part of the final budget report to Council in February and will draw on independent assessments of the Council's financial resilience if available. This statutory role is acquiring more and more significance given the increased pressure falling upon this council's budget as a result of the C19 pandemic following years of austerity and the uncertainty surrounding the implications of Brexit.

Procurement

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

Assistant Director of Corporate Governance

12.6 The Assistant Director, Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and makes the following comments.

12.7 The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Regulations) 2001 and the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules at Part 4 Section E of the Constitution, set out the process that must be followed when the Council sets its budget. It is for the Cabinet to approve the proposals and submit the same to the Full Council for adoption in order to set the budget. However, the setting of rents and service charges for Council properties is an Executive function to be determined by the Cabinet.

12.8 The Council must ensure that it has due regard to its public Sector Equalities Duty under the Equalities Act 2010 in considering whether to adopt the recommendations set out in this report.

12.9 Where detailed savings proposals are yet to be developed, the Cabinet will need to ensure that where necessary, consultation is carried out and equalities impact assessments are undertaken, and the outcomes of these exercises inform any final decisions.

12.10 In view of the conclusion reached by the Director of Finance at paragraph 1.12 above on the ability to set a balanced budget for 2021/22, coupled with the assurance provided at paragraph 7.12.1 above, and the Equalities comments below in relation to the proposed use of EqIAs as appropriate, there is no reason why Cabinet cannot adopt the Recommendations in this report.

Equality

12.1 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.

12.2 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.

12.3 This report sets out details of the draft Budget for 2021/22 and MTFS to 2025/26, including budget reductions, growth and capital proposals. The details the impact of COVID-19 on the financial planning process and the Council's response. COVID-19 affects everything local authorities do. The Council is continuing to focus on responding to the pandemic and its concomitant impacts while ensuring normal critical services are resumed. As the virus remains prevalent in the community and public health restrictions remain in place, the future financial impacts of the virus in the short, medium and long-term remain uncertain. Further risks include the end of the transition period as the UK exits the European Union.

12.4 The proposed decision is for Cabinet note the budget proposals detailed and agree to commence consultation with residents, businesses, partners, staff and other groups on the 2021/22 Budget and MTFS. The decision is recommended in order to comply with the statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2021/22 and to ensure the Council's finances on a medium-term basis are secured through the four-year Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

12.5 The impact of COVID-19, along with budget pressures, has led the Council to reconsider its corporate planning through a 'Recovery and Renewal' process. Undertaken alongside key partners, this process surfaced renewed priorities, with impacts across the Council's functions. Three key themes emerged from the work: economic recovery; health and wellbeing; strengthening communities.

12.6 The Council's priorities are underpinned by a focus on tackling inequality. This was key principle emerging from the Recovery and Renewal work and aligns with the principles embedded within the Borough Plan equalities objectives. COVID-19 has served to widen existing inequalities with adverse impacts experienced by protected groups across a number of health and socioeconomic outcomes. The Council is committed to targeting its

interventions to reduce inequality despite the financial constraints detailed in this report. This is evident through ongoing investment in policies that seek to improve outcomes for individuals with protected characteristics, such as Free School Meals, Local Welfare Assistance, Youth Services, and the Haringey University Bursary Scheme, despite financial constraints.

12.7 During the proposed consultation on Budget and MTFS proposals, there will be a specific focus on considering the implications of the proposals on individuals with protected characteristics, including any potential cumulative impact of these decisions. Responses to the consultation will inform the final package of savings proposals presented in February 2021.

12.8 Additionally, budget savings proposals are undergoing an equalities screening process to identify where negative impacts to protected groups may arise. Where such impacts are identified, a full Equalities Impact Assessment will take place to understand the impacts in full and describe action to mitigate those impacts. Haringey Council believes the Equality Impact Assessment process is an important way of informing our decision-making process. At this stage, the assessment of potential impact of decisions is high level and, in the case of many individual proposals, has not been subjected to detailed analysis. This is a live process and, as plans are developed further, each service area will assess the equality impacts and potential mitigating actions of their proposals in more details. Final EQIAs will be published alongside decisions on specific proposals.

12.9 Initial Equality Impact Assessments for relevant savings proposals will be published in February 2021 and will reflect feedback regarding potential equality impacts gathered during the consultation period. If a risk of disproportionate adverse impact for any protected group is identified, consideration will be given to measures that would prevent or mitigate that impact. Where there are existing proposals on which decisions have been taken, existing Equalities Impacts Assessments will be signposted.

13. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of Draft Revenue 2021/22 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2020-2025
Appendix 2 – Summary of new budget reduction proposals
Appendix 3 – Summary of total budget reduction proposals by year
Appendix 4 – Draft General Fund Capital Programme 2021/22 – 2025/26
Appendix 5 – Summary of new proposed capital investment
Appendix 6 – Budget Consultation Plan

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

2020/21 Qtr 1 and Qtr 2 Budget Reports
2020/21 Budget & MTFS 2020-2025

Detailed pro-formas for individual budget reduction proposals are available online at the following location:

https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=118&MId=9452&Ver=4

Appendix 1 - Summary of General Fund Revenue 2021/22 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2021-2026

	2020/21 Budget	Movement	2021/22 (Draft) Budget	Movement	2022/23 Projected	Movement	2023/24 Projected	Movement	2024/25 Projected	Movement	2025/26 Prolected
Priority Area	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Housing	16,382	(280)	16,102	(340)	15,762	(51)	15,711	(12)	15,699	(1)	15,698
People - Children	55,189	3,532	58,721	(1,638)	57,083	106	57,189	270	57,459	0	57,459
People - Adults	83,784	(409)	83,375	(2,547)	80,827	2,149	82,977	3,102	86,079	0	86,079
Place	24,915	(2,543)	22,372	(3,117)	19,255	1,316	20,571	(1,294)	19,277	(160)	19,117
Economy	1,006	6,636	7,642	(100)	7,542	(100)	7,442	(100)	7,342	(70)	7,272
Your Council	35,999	(3,106)	32,893	(2,830)	30,063	(306)	29,757	0	29,757	0	29,757
Non-Service Revenue	25,017	5,885	30,902	14,585	45,487	11,200	56,687	6,266	62,953	3,200	66,153
Further Savings to be Identified	0	0	0	(10,041)	(10,041)	(8,084)	(18,125)	(451)	(18,576)	1,899	(16,677)
Council Cash Limit	**242,292**	**9,714**	**252,006**	**(6,028)**	**245,978**	**6,230**	**252,208**	**7,781**	**259,989**	**4,868**	**264,857**
Planned Contributions form Reserves	-	(5,440)	(5,440)	5,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Budget	**242,292**	**4,274**	**246,566**	**(589)**	**245,978**	**6,230**	**252,208**	**7,781**	**259,989**	**4,868**	**264,857**
Funding											
Council Tax	(107,805)	(5,327)	(113,132)	(3,405)	(116,536)	(4,136)	(120,673)	(4,279)	(124,952)	(3,762)	(128,713)
Council Tax Surplus	(2,175)	475	(1,700)	0	(1,700)	0	(1,700)	(500)	(2,200)	0	(2,200)
RSG	(21,993)	(176)	(22,169)	(333)	(22,502)	(450)	(22,952)	(459)	(23,411)	(234)	(23,645)
Retained Business Rates	(58,412)	(468)	(58,880)	(3,425)	(62,305)	(1,219)	(63,524)	(1,219)	(64,743)	(647)	(65,391)
Top up Business Rates	(22,100)	1,458	(20,642)	(1,014)	(21,656)	(424)	(22,080)	(424)	(22,504)	(225)	(22,729)
NNDR Growth	(400)	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit	1,654	(754)	900	0	900	0	900	(900)	(0)	0	(0)
Total (Main Funding)	**(211,231)**	**(4,392)**	**(215,623)**	**(8,176)**	**(223,799)**	**(6,230)**	**(230,029)**	**(7,781)**	**(237,810)**	**(4,868)**	**(242,678)**
New Homes Bonus	(2,199)	110	(2,089)	2,089	0	(1)	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Public Health	(20,228)	0	(20,228)	0	(20,228)	0	(20,228)	0	(20,228)	0	(20,228)
Other core grants	(8,634)	8	(8,626)	6,675	(1,951)	(0)	(1,951)	0	(1,951)	(0)	(1,951)
TOTAL (Core/Other External Grants)	**(31,061)**	**118**	**(30,943)**	**8,765**	**(22,178)**	**(1)**	**(22,179)**	**0**	**(22,179)**	**(0)**	**(22,179)**

This page is intentionally left blank

REF	Priority	Description	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	Savings Total - (£'000)	Capital Investment - (£'000)
HO101	Housing	Housing Team Salaries - increase HRA contribution	274	-	-	-	-	**274**	-
HO102	Housing	HfH taking over the lease of PSL properties on their expiry	209	68	51	12	1	**341**	-
		TOTAL - Housing	**483**	**68**	**51**	**12**	**1**	**615**	**-**
AS101	People - Adult Services	Fast Track Financial Assessments	1,050	-	-	-	-	**1,050**	-
AS102	People - Adult Services	Client Contributions	487	-	-	-	-	**487**	-
		TOTAL - Adults	**1,537**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,537**	**-**
CH102	People - Children's Services	Maya Angelou Assessment and Contact Centre Traded Service	82	50	-	-	-	**132**	-
CH103	People - Children's Services	Delivering residential mother and baby assessments	239	269	30	30	-	**568**	-
		TOTAL - Children's Services	**321**	**319**	**30**	**30**	**-**	**700**	**-**
PL20/1	Place	Remodelling of the proposed Selective Licensing Scheme	-	100	-	-	-	**100**	-
PL20/3	Place	Reduction in Management of ASB Enforcement	78	100	-	-	-	**178**	-
PL20/9	Place	Full Cost recovery of services	130	100	70	50	-	**350**	-
PL20/14	Place	Commercial Waste	-	30	35	35	10	**110**	400
PL20/15	Place	Fleet	-	-	50	50	-	**100**	-
PL20/17	Place	Increase green waste subscriptions	-	15	15	20	20	**70**	-
PL20/18	Place	Crematorium Lease and Parks Property	20	20	20	20	-	**80**	-
PL20/20	Place	PL12 (Stage 2) Fuel Savings from Electric Vehicles	-	-	-	25	-	**25**	-
PL20/21	Place	Reduction of Events team from three to two.	45	-	-	-	-	**45**	-

REF	Priority	Description	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	Savings Total - (£'000)	Capital Investment - (£'000)
PL20/22	Place	Visitors Vouchers Pricing Structure change	198	50	50	50	50	**398**	-
PL20/25	Place	Pay for Parking - Introduce a minimum 30 minute purchasable sessions, (currently 15 minutes)	250	-	-	-	-	**250**	-
PL20/26	Place	NSL contract negotiation	-	300	-	-	-	**300**	-
PL20/27	Place	Back office services efficiencies.	100	-	-	-	-	**100**	-
PL20/28	Place	Introduce Sunday charges - Car Park Pricing Structure	27	-	-	-	-	**27**	-
PL20/29	Place	Introduce Sunday charges - Pay for Parking Pricing Structure	73	-	-	-	-	**73**	-
PL20/30	Place	Targeted recovery of PCNs issued to persistent evaders. Dedicated resources introduced as part of new operational model and PMIS	80	80	80	80	80	**400**	-
PL20/31	Place	Concessionary Fares	1,200	600	(1,800)	-	-	**-**	-
PL20/32	Place	Visitors Vouchers Pricing Structure change -	-	180	-	-	-	**180**	-
PL20/33	Place	Residents Permits Pricing Structure	-	-	-	200	-	**200**	-
PL20/34	Place	Change 2 hour restrictions to full day	-	-	-	230	-	**230**	-
PL20/35	Place	Night Time Enforcement	-	-	-	80	-	**80**	-
PL20/36	Place	Pay for Parking - Introduce a minmum 1 hour purchaseable sessions,	-	-	-	100	-	**100**	-
PL20/38	Place	Moving Traffic PCN - expansion of moving traffic enforcment such as virtual road closures to support LTN	-	-	100	360	-	**460**	350
PL20/39	Place	Management and Support structure review	160	-	-	-	-	**160**	-
		TOTAL - Place	**2,361**	**1,575**	**(1,380)**	**1,300**	**160**	**4,091**	**750**

REF	Priority	Description	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	Savings Total - (£'000)	Capital Investment - (£'000)
EC101	Economy	Additional Recharge to Housing Services	300	-	-	-	-	**300**	-
EC102	Economy	Additional Planning income from introducing new charges	200	-	-	-	-	**200**	-
EC103	Economy	Reduction in Energy Consumption on corporate buildings	50	-	-	-	-	**50**	50
		TOTAL - Economy	**550**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**250**	50
YC101	Your Council	Finance Savings	202	-	-	-	-	**202**	-
YC104	Your Council	Highway Searches	24	-	-	-	-	**24**	-
YC105	Your Council	Digital Services - Establishment Savings	250	-	-	-	-	**250**	-
YC109	Your Council	HR Savings	207	138	-	-	-	**345**	-
YC106	Your Council	Reduction in Legal Services Support	163	-	-	-	-	**163**	-
		TOTAL - Your Council	**846**	**138**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**984**	**-**
		TOTAL - Savings Proposals	**6,098**	**2,100**	**(1,299)**	**1,342**	**161**	**8,177**	**800**

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 3 - Total Savings Proposals 2021-2026

Pre-Agreed Saving Proposals (a)						
Priority	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**Total Proposals**
Housing	709	136	136	136	0	1,117
People - Adults	3,245	3,270	(376)	0	0	6,139
People - Children's Services	909	419	100	200	0	1,628
Place	2,067	1,059	70	0	0	3,196
Economy	120	130	120	0	0	370
Your Council	542	790	6	0	0	1,338
Total	**7,592**	**5,804**	**56**	**336**	**-**	**13,788**
Pre-Agreed Saving Proposals - C19 Budget Adjustments (b)						
Housing	136	136	(136)	(136)	0	0
People - Adults	(1,621)	710	911	0	0	0
People - Children's Services	(1,455)	941	0	0	0	(515)
Place	(200)	(50)	0	0	0	(250)
Economy	(220)	(30)	(20)	100	70	(100)
Your Council	(570)	2	0	0	0	(568)
Total	**(3,930)**	**1,709**	**755**	**(36)**	**70**	**(1,433)**
New Saving Proposals (c)						
Housing	483	68	51	12	1	615
People - Adults	1,537	0	0	0	0	1,537
People - Children	321	319	30	30	0	700
Place	2,361	1,575	(1,380)	1,300	160	4,016
Economy	550	0	0	0	0	550
Your Council	846	138	0	0	0	984
Subtotal	**6,098**	**2,100**	**(1,299)**	**1,342**	**161**	**8,402**
Cross-Cutting Proposals	750	2,250	0	0	0	6,850
Total	**7,411**	**5,813**	**651**	**1,292**	**161**	**15,027**
Total Savings Proposals - 2021/2026 (a+b+c)						
Housing	1,328	340	51	12	1	1,732
People - Adults	3,161	3,980	535	0	0	7,676
People - Children	(225)	1,679	130	230	0	1,814
Place	4,228	2,584	(1,310)	1,300	160	6,962
Economy	450	100	100	100	70	820
Your Council	818	930	6	0	0	1,754
Subtotal	**9,760**	**9,613**	**(488)**	**1,642**	**231**	**20,758**
Cross-Cutting Proposals	750	2,250	0	0	0	6,850
Total	**10,510**	**11,863**	**(488)**	**1,642**	**231**	**27,608**

This page is intentionally left blank

PROPOSED CAPITAL PROGRAMME PLAN FOR 2021/22 - 25/26

SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2021/22 - 25/26 Total
		£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**5,000**
102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	21,355	17,525	17,480	15,000	8,000	**79,360**
110	Devolved Sch Capital	531	531	531	531	531	**2,655**
114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	750	110	0	0	0	**860**
121	Pendarren House	745	2,243	1,495	70	0	**4,553**
123	Wood Green Youth Hub	790	0	0	0	0	**790**
122	Alternative Provision Strategy	1,300	2,500	3,500	3,500	1,200	**12,000**
People - Children's		**26,471**	**23,909**	**24,006**	**20,101**	**10,731**	**105,218**
201	Aids, Adap's & Assistive Tech -Home Owners (DFG)	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,200	**10,972**
208	Supported Living Schemes	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000	0	**7,000**
209	Assistive Technology	500	500	0	0	0	**1,000**
211	Community Alarm Service	177	177	177	177	177	**885**
213	Canning Crescent Assisted Living	1,750	250	0	0	0	**2,000**
214	Osborne Grove Nursing Home	15,000	19,250	8,430	500	0	**43,180**
217	Burgoyne Road (Refuge Adaptations)	2,250	250	0	0	0	**2,500**
218	Social Emotional & Mental Health Provision	600	600	600	600	0	**2,400**
221	Mosaic System Implementation	1,250	1,250	0	0	0	**2,500**
People - Adults		**26,220**	**26,970**	**12,400**	**4,470**	**2,377**	**72,437**
301	Street Lighting	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	**6,500**
302	Borough Roads	4,373	4,769	6,044	6,924	6,924	**29,034**
304	Flood Water Management	650	680	710	0	0	**2,040**
305	Borough Parking Plan	321	321	321	321	321	**1,605**
307	CCTV	830	1,000	550	0	0	**2,380**
309	Local Implementation Plan(LIP)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**5,000**
310	Developer S106 / S278	250	250	250	250	250	**1,250**
311	Parks Asset Management:	300	300	300	300	300	**1,500**
313	Active Life in Parks:	230	230	230	230	230	**1,150**
314	Parkland Walk Bridges	0	496	85	0	0	**581**
322	Finsbury Park	600	600	600	0	0	**1,800**
328	Street & Greenspace Greening Programme	100	100	100	100	0	**400**
329	Park Building Carbon Reduction and Improvement Programme	800	800	800	0	0	**2,400**

		2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2021/22 - 25/26 Total
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
331	Updating the boroughs street lighting with energy efficient Led light bulbs	3,500	0	0	0	0	**3,500**
333	Waste Management	200	200	0	0	0	**400**
119	School Streets	600	600	600	600	0	**2,400**
444	Marsh Lane	4,700	266	0	0	0	**4,966**
447	Alexandra Palace - Maintenance	470	470	470	470	470	**2,350**
621	Libraries IT and Buildings upgrade	85	0	0	0	0	**85**
334	Parks Depot Reconfiguration	400	0	0	0	0	**400**
335	Streetsplan	5,100	0	0	0	0	**5,100**
Place - Safe & Sustainable Places		**25,809**	**13,382**	**13,360**	**11,495**	**10,795**	**74,841**
401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	810	2,961	5,096	3,794	0	**12,661**
402	Tottenham Hale Streets	7,930	850	600	350	0	**9,730**
4003	Tottenham Hale Housing Zone Funding	6,663	4,326	0	3,663	0	**14,652**
411	Tottenham Heritage Action Zone (HAZ)	1,007	2,000	1,200	0	0	**4,207**
421	HRW Acquisition	90,000	3,940	6,830	6,000	0	**106,770**
429	Site Acq (Tott & Wood Green)	14,750	14,000	10,000	12,000	0	**50,750**
430	Wards Corner CPO	10,000	0	0	0	0	**10,000**
464	Bruce Castle	4,000	6,000	8,500	0	0	**18,500**
465	District Energy Network (DEN)	1,500	6,500	3,500	0	0	**11,500**
480	Wood Green Regen (2)	4,900	8,000	7,750	8,664	0	**29,313**
481	Strategic Investment Pot	1,987	1,950	0	0	0	**3,937**
482	Strategic Property	1,273	254	3	0	0	**1,530**
4001	Maintenance of Tottenham Green Workshops	50	0	0	0	0	**50**
4002	Northumberland Park estate area public realm	500	0	0	0	0	**500**
4005	SME Workspace Intensification	2,000	3,500	4,000	0	0	**9,500**
4006	Acquisition of head leases	10,000	12,000	0	0	0	**22,000**
4007	Tottenham Hale Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	1,814	2,000	5,000	7,000	7,500	**23,314**
4008	Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	1,614	2,000	2,500	7,500	7,500	**21,114**
4009	Additonal Carbon Reduction Project	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	**12,000**
4010	Selby Urban Village Project	5,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	17,316	**87,316**
473	Enterprising Tottenham High Road (ETHR)	1,730	451	0	0	0	**2,181**
474	Tottenham High Road Strategy	600	587	0	0	0	**1,187**
475	Heart of Tottenham (HOT)	866	0	0	0	0	**866**
488	Liveable Seven Sisters (LSS)	1,227	2,250	1,019	0	0	**4,496**
493	Bruce Grove Yards (BGY)	1,300	1,670	218	0	0	**3,188**
4993	Pride in the High Road (PITHR)	400	432	0	0	0	**832**
404	Good Economy Recovery plan	1,400	500	100	0	0	**2,000**
453	New workspace scheme at Stoneleigh Road car park	400	1,000	0	0	0	**1,400**

SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	2021/22 Budget £,000	2022/23 Budget £,000	2023/24 Budget £,000	2024/25 Budget £,000	2025/26 Budget £,000	2021/22 - 25/26 Total £,000
454	HALS Improvement Programme	125	0	0	0	0	**125**
455	Replacement Cloud based IT solutions for Planning, Building Control & Land Charges	652	0	0	0	0	**652**
Economy - Growth & Employment		**177,498**	**105,171**	**84,316**	**66,971**	**32,316**	**466,271**
509	CPO - Empty Homes	6,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	**8,000**
Housing (GF) Homes & Communities		**6,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**8,000**
604	Continuous Improvement	950	950	950	950	950	**4,750**
607	Financial Management System Replacement	2,000	650	0	0	0	**2,650**
622	Customer First	500	0	0	0	0	**500**
639	Ways of Working	255	0	0	0	0	**255**
650	Connected Communities	700	0	0	0	0	**700**
653	Capital Support for IT Projects	450	450	450	450	450	**2,250**
698	Responsiveness Fund	2,000	0	0	0	0	**2,000**
316	Asset Management of Council Buildings	4,651	4,331	1,381	4,000	4,000	**18,363**
330	Civic Centre Works	5,000	5,500	4,500	5,000	1,250	**21,250**
470	Wood Green HQ, Library & Customer Service Centre	5,000	6,400	7,000	6,000	0	**24,400**
699	P6 - Approved Capital Programme Contingency	4,000	0	1,250	1,250	0	**6,500**
Your Council		**25,506**	**18,281**	**15,531**	**17,650**	**6,650**	**83,618**
TOTAL GF CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**287,504**	**188,713**	**150,613**	**120,687**	**62,869**	**810,385**
Housing (HRA) Housing Revenue Account							
	Existing Stock Investment (Haringey Standard)	65,278	56,835	69,868	53,412	25,348	**270,741**
	New Homes Build Programme	70,080	174,669	154,594	48,319	23,156	**470,818**
	New Homes Acquisitions	41,760	6,337	15,405	27,705	44,202	**135,409**
	TA Acquisitions	33,877	34,216	34,558	34,904	35,951	**173,506**
	New Homes Zero Carbon	76	151	605	1,183	140	**2,155**
	Existing Stock Carbon Reduction (Affordable Energy)	5,142	5,142	6,285	17,597	17,597	**51,763**
	Fire Safety	15,329	13,771	11,000	4,400	4,500	**49,000**
	Broadwater Farm	14,529	16,820	11,200	11,202	8,952	**62,703**
TOTAL HRA CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**246,071**	**307,941**	**303,515**	**198,722**	**159,846**	**1,216,095**
OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**533,575**	**496,654**	**454,128**	**319,409**	**222,715**	**2,026,480**

This page is intentionally left blank

Adults

Mosaic System Implementation. This bid is to upgrade the current adult social care system to enhance its functionality and to future proof the system either through enhancing the existing system or implementing a new one. This will enable clients and providers of care to engage with each other directly through the system cutting down on manual processes. It will also enable mobile working by providing an interface between care providers and the system thus having real time access to information and real time updating. Currently the council is in a procurement process for a new system. If the current supplier is chosen, then it is estimated that the upgrade cost will be c£650k. However, if a new supplier is chosen then it is estimated that a budget of £2.5m will be required to implement the new system. The budget profile is £650k in 2021/22 should the current supplier be chosen. If a new supplier is chosen, then the budget profile would be £1.25m in 2021/22 and £1.25m in 2022/23.

Children's Services

Schools Capital Estate Maintenance. This bid has been developed after extensive surveys have been undertaken to determine the condition of the estate. These reviews have identified a works requirement of £227m. The majority of costs are in envelope (roof, windows), mechanical and electrical services, and fire related works and if not done could pose health and safety or closure risks at schools or education facilities. The surveys undertaken, on which the data above is based, were non-invasive for structural elements. There is a risk that structural work could add to project costs. Some allowance is included in the £227m above for intrusive surveys and associated works including structural surveys, damp surveys, roof surveys. A budget of £227m would resolve all the condition and suitability issues in the school estate (note, this sum excludes Pendarren and the Alternative Provision Strategy funding request). Based on the data received to date, we have the following condition backlog costs:

- Primary estate condition backlog cost: £146m
- Secondary estate condition backlog cost: £76m
- Children's Centres & Other condition backlog cost: £4.9m

The bid is for £33m and profiled as £6m in each of the years 2021/22 to 2024/25 and £9m in 2025/26.

The programme proposed would allocate a further £33m to the programme which, when combined with existing allocations, provides a budget of over £119m.

Alternative Provision Strategy. The option being proposed is for the establishment of an Alternative Provision Capital Programme within the MTFS. The programme will support the delivery of a comprehensive transformation plan for alternative provision and SEND in Haringey and contribute to the achievement of a deficit recovery plan for the Dedicated Schools Grant. It is suggested that a robust capital investment plan for alternative education provision, over a programme number of years, will deliver significant cost benefits and realise more sustainable, long term savings. In March 2020, Cabinet agreed to the implementation of a strategic change plan, Model for Change, 2020-2023 for the delivery of alternative provision in Haringey. Alternative Provision is 'Education arranged by Local Authorities for pupils who, because of exclusion, illness or other reasons would not otherwise receive suitable education: education arranged by schools for pupils on a fixed term exclusion and pupils being directed by schools to offer off-site provision to improve their behaviour'.

Local authorities are responsible for arranging suitable full-time education for permanently excluded pupils, and for other pupils who, because of illness or other reasons, would not receive suitable education without such provision. This applies to all children of compulsory school age resident in the local authority's area whether they are on the roll of a school or not, and whatever type of school they attend. The Model for Change, 2020-2023 document sets out key areas for transformational change with a view to reshaping how schools, partner organisations, parents, young people and the Council work together to deliver positive changes in the outcomes for some of our most vulnerable, and at risk, children and young people.

Our strategy for alternative provision aligns with the ambitions set out in the Borough Plan, 2019-2023, to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families. Our aims and objectives for the future of alternative provision delivery in the borough, also contribute to achieving the outcomes set out in the Council's Young People at Risk Strategy, 2019 – 2029, the emerging Early Help Strategy, BAME Attainment Strategy and the refreshed SEND Strategy. The case for change in alternative provision, is not only located in the substantial evidence pointing to poor, lifelong outcomes for children excluded from school and the significant number of young people excluded from school becoming vulnerable to, or involved, in the criminal justice system. We are also clear about the prevalence of children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) facing barriers within mainstream education, ending up at risk of exclusion or being excluded requires some targeted attention.

Our strategy for alternative provision is located within a local and national context of increasing numbers of children and young people with identified SEND and also significant pressures on Council budgets to meet these needs. As is the case for local authorities across the country, in Haringey, Alternative Provision and the wider education offer for SEND is funded, in the main, through the High Needs Block (HNB) within the wider Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Projections indicate the numbers of pupils with additional needs are on an upward trajectory and becoming increasingly complex, particularly in respect of Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH). For Haringey, we face challenges from: rising demand, lack of a strong early intervention tier of support, lack of appropriate targeted and specialist provision in the borough.

The overall strategic drive is to slow, and where possible, reverse the upward trajectory in demand and costs. In addition to this, a major strategic drive on inclusion is likely to be shaped around three broad tenets: Inclusive Practice, Inclusive Schools and Inclusive Neighbourhoods. The Inclusive Schools element considers how school buildings and environment can contribute to how we are able to tackle current challenges and those we anticipate arising in future years.

Proposals within the alternative provision strategy recognise these issues and set out plans that seek to address:

- Prevention and Early Intervention - creating the culture and environment within Haringey's mainstream education landscape to reduce school exclusions and the risk of school exclusion.

- Increase and improve local access - develop more local, targeted and specialist provision to improve access to support. Contribute to MTFS and DSG long term savings.

- Develop and increase in borough place capacity to reduce demand for high cost, out of borough placements and transport.

The bid is for £12m and is profiled as £1.3m 2021/22, £2.5m 2022/23, £3.5m, 2023/24, £3.5m 2024/25 and £1.2m for 2025/26.

Pendarren Outdoor Centre. A Condition and Suitability Survey was undertaken at the Pendarren Outdoor Education Centre in May 2019, which identified approximately £5.6 million of remedial works to bring the Centre back to fit for purpose condition. A budget allocation of £2m was made to address urgent condition and compliance issues in the main house as well as works to the Annexe to facilitate two schools using the Centre simultaneously. Based on the original condition survey and taking into account H&S items already being addressed (£1.7m) and adding inflation, fees and on costs, there are remaining condition costs from 2021/22 to 24/25 of £4.56m which would address residual fabric mechanical electrical and external condition issues. The surveys undertaken, on which the data above is based, were non-invasive for structural elements. There is a risk that structural work could add to project costs.

The budgeted profile of the additional budget is £0.745m in 2021/22, £2.243m in 2022/23, £1.495m in 2023/24 and £0.07m in 2024/25.

Economy

The Good Economy Recovery Plan. The plan was published in August 2020 and includes a set of subsidiary strategies. The High Streets Recovery Action Plan was published alongside and includes a list of both funded and unfunded projects. Of the unfunded projects, some can be capitalised. Officers have produced outline costings for these activities, which this bid seeks to cover. Costs that can be capitalised include:

- Making High Streets Fit for purpose - £500k (building on short-term Reopening High Streets Safely interventions and targeting high streets not covered by that grant)
- Meanwhile...in Haringey - £400k (capital works to bring vacant shops into use, new signage treatment, fit out and occupation with Haringey SMEs/creatives/producers - focus on Council premises but with investigations for private vacant buildings, to be match funded in return)
- Shutter Gallery - £250k build on pilot project, circa £30k per parade for 10 creative murals/treatments
- Market trading investment - £30k capital investment for TGM, £30k for Crouch End / other Town Centres
- 'Welcome Back' to town centres - signage/commissions at key gateways
- Shopfront improvement schemes - £550k for schemes in 4 town centres, circa 20 businesses
- Unallocated - £240k

It is intended that this is a borough-wide allocation, which would concentrate activities on areas with highest concentrations of businesses to maximise impact. This would address existing area gaps (no capital funding currently for Crouch End or any other businesses outside Wood Green and Tottenham) and gaps in uncommitted spend (existing allocations of capital for Tottenham and Wood Green are project-specific and do not include allocations for the above projects). This allocation would deliver against the Place and Economy priorities of the Borough Plan and would be pivotal in allowing the Council to meaningfully respond to the pressures created by the Covid-19 pandemic.

An allocation from the approved capital programme contingency has been made for 2020/21 of £0.25m. The balance of funding for the scheme is £1.4m in 2021/22, £0.5m in 2022/23 and £0.1m in 2023/24.

The 551b High Road. This bid is to expand the existing proposal for a mixed-use development. The current scheme at the site is not viable and initial studies indicate that a larger project would be viable. The project sits within the 'Enterprising Tottenham High Road' scheme. The bid is seeking to cover the costs of delivering a larger building, with increased outputs. The project has been included as part of the Council's Future High Streets Fund bid which seeks a contribution of £2m of grant funding from MHCLG, with the result announced in the Autumn. As it is unclear whether the bid will be successful, this new Capital Bid is intended to allow the larger project to continue if the MHCLG funding is not secured. The project is high priority within the repair and renewal plans for the following reasons:

- A viability appraisal has concluded that the larger option is viable if let at market rents
- The project is supported by contractually committed external match funding
- It is part of a wider programme (Enterprising Tottenham High Road) and forms evidence to support a current bid to Future High Streets Fund
- The building is a Council owned asset, and so further investment will allow the Council to extract social value through new employment opportunities
- The project delivery is in line with Community Wealth Building principles, targeting a locally orientated multi-disciplinary design team and maximising opportunities for paid local commissioning
- The project's ambitious sustainability targets align with the Council's target to become a Carbon Neutral Borough by 2041
- The project supports the GERP's top priorities, including helping businesses into work/training through offering work experience/apprenticeships and delivering new, high quality workspace
- The project represents significant investment into the physical environment of the High Street (Tottenham High Road) through delivery of publicly accessible yard space and a new F&B facility. If the Council is successful with FHSF in the autumn the capital bid would be reviewed in consultation with lead and ward members.

The funding for the scheme is £0.750m in 2021/22, £1.250m in 2022/23.

Stoneleigh Walk Car Park. This project covers a range of schemes to develop mixed use housing and employment space on several council owned car parks. The car parks involved are:

Stoneleigh Rd Car Park C:
Stoneleigh Rd Car Park B
Stoneleigh Rd Car Park A
Tottenham Green Workshop Car Park
Somerset Rd Car Park

The scheme is part of the Future High Streets Fund bid. Should the bid be successful then this bid will not be required. Should it not be successful then it will be funded through existing resources. This is

a new bid for a capital scheme covering the mixed use development of 7 Council owned car park sites supporting employment uses, housing delivery (c. 82 homes) and placemaking. This bid is for the non housing costs only. The housing related costs will be contained within the HRA capital programme.

The project is included as part of the Council's Future High Streets Fund bid which seeks a contribution of £2.39m of grant funding from MHCLG, with the result announced in the Autumn. As it is unclear whether the bid will be successful, this new Capital Bid is intended to allow the project to continue if the MHCLG funding is not secured.

The bid cost includes:

Design team fees for masterplanning and development of the employment elements of the scheme to RIBA 4 (tender). The housing elements of the project will be separated at the commencement of RIBA Stage 2 and will be delivered and funded by the Housing Delivery Team.

- Masterplanning design fees to assist with early viability appraisals and brief development - £100k
- Design fees for employment uses from RIBA 0-4 - £450k
- Surveys and due diligence - £100k
- QS fees - £50k
- Planning fees (Pre app and QRP) - £20k
- Legal fees - £15k
- Procurement/DPS fees - £15k
- Delivery costs for 1 workspace element - £1m
- Total - £1.75m

Currently the early stages of the project are being funded through the existing capital programme. The proposed allocation for future years is £0.4m in 2021/22, £1.0m in 2022/23.

HALS Improvement. The HALS bid is to remodel their existing accommodation to facilitate new models of service delivery as well as investment in ICT to improve the online learning experience for learners and the wider Haringey workforce. This bid provides for deploying a multi-modal learning solution, that will allow HALS to offer a hybrid approach to delivering courses, supporting learners at its Wood Green Facility, online in their homes, and out in the community. It includes a project to procure and deploy a corporate Learning Management Solution, taking advantage of an opportunity to combine the requirements of HR Workforce to replace the Fuse Learning Solution, with HALS need for a VLE and learning delivery needs from services across the council. The proposal will increase HALS capacity and reach, improve the quality of their facilities and online delivery, increasing their engagement with the community and opportunities to secure future funding. While the corporate LMS solution will provide a more compliant workforce, delivering better knowledge retention, and improved rates of training completion, while streamlining administration and course management contributing to improved opportunities and outcomes for learners. The risks in not progressing with this piece of work are, a severely degraded learner experience, an inability to meet the learning needs of our community in light of the Coivd-19 restriction to the operating model, and an increasing risk of critical failure of HALS infrastructure. The Fuse contract would also have to be extended beyond Aug-21, and/or alternative service specific LMS solutions procured, at greater council wide expense. The combined cost of these solutions is £300k over the next two financial years (through to Dec-21). The 2020/21 cost of £175k will be met from the existing IT Capital Budget and this bid is to fund the additional expenditure of £125k.

Cloud Based ICT for planning and building control. The planning and building control service have identified a need to move to a cloud based online system that will reduce risks and costs and improve the service offer. The project will commence and complete in 2021 so the spend profile will be £652k in 2021/22

Housing

Expansion of CPO budget. In response to the growing number of empty homes in the borough, Cabinet agreed a refreshed version of the Council's existing empty homes policy in July 2020 - the Policy's overarching aim is to bring all empty homes back into use. Building on the work already carried out to manage empty homes, the refreshed Policy offers a variety of tools and balances support and advice for landlords and an enforcement approach when efforts to work with the owner fails. The strengthened enforcement approach requires an increase in capital funding and Cabinet agreed at its meeting in July to - Note that a capital bid of £5m will be made to increase the CPO budget to £6m as part of the 2021/22 budget setting process. The increase in capital will meet the increase in CPO action and the introduction of Empty Dwelling Management Orders.

Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPO). Where it can be proven that no other means is available to the Council which will result in the property being returned to use, the Council can seek to use Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPO). The Council's CPO powers are used as a final option and are governed by legislation and must be in accordance with Government guidance. In pursuing a CPO the Council must show that all necessary funding is likely to be available to bring this property back into use as housing accommodation, failure to do so is likely to result in the Secretary of State refusing the application. Capital funding is currently available for the purchase of empty homes, however the current market value of homes in the borough often allows for only one or two purchases to be made at any one time.

Empty Dwelling Management Orders (EDMOs). Cabinet agreed to extend enforcement powers to include EDMOs. EDMOs bridge the gap between voluntary measures and CPOs. The process is complex, resource-intensive, and requires two stages, an interim and final stage, at the end of which the council can let and renovate the property and then recover the costs of that process through rental income.

The bid is for £5m in 2021/22.

Place

The Parkland Walks Bridges. This scheme is already within the approved capital programme. This bid is to seek additional funding to complete works to three of the seven Parkland Walk Bridges that the Parks Service is responsible for. Of the agreed 2020/21 capital budget, £300k was redirected to the Covid reserve. Further review has identified additional scheme costs of a further £280k. Therefore, the total additional bid is for £0.581, which is profiled £0.496m in 2022/23 and £0.085m in 0223/24. The additional £280k costs relate work required to investigate and prepare design solutions for the three additional bridges (St James Lane Viaduct, MP Villas and Northwood Road). The additional cost also includes an allowance for temporary works in the period between now and when the full works can take place. At the end of this phase works will have been completed on the bridges at Upper Tollington, Vicarage Road and Stanhope Road. Design solutions and tender packages will have been prepared for Stapleton Hall Road, St James Lane, MP Villas and Northwood Road. The works on these bridges will be subject to a separate capital bid which is expected to be made in 2023/24.

Principal Road Maintenance. This bid covers the planned maintenance for the Principal Road Network (PRN). These roads are the most important borough managed transport routes and carry the highest volumes of vehicles including buses, cyclists, and pedestrians. Funding for maintenance of the PRN has historically come from Transport for London via an annual settlement as part of the Annual Spending Submission (ASS) through the Local Implementation Plan process. TfL initially suspended funding for maintenance of the PRN for 2 years in 2018/19 due to financial difficulties. This has now extended into a 3rd year. In 2019/20 and 2020/21 due to the deteriorating network and level of member and public concern a one-off allocation has been made to undertake essential maintenance of the PRN. With the full suspension of all TfL ASS programmes due to financial difficulties and a redirection of emergency DfT funding for TfL to social distancing, it is unclear whether any principal road maintenance (PRM) funding will be made available in 2021/22. We are unclear when TfL will be able to provide further clarify on the matter which is likely to be dependent on future DfT funding. This bid level takes into account the continued deterioration of the highways network represents the minimum level required to be able to be able to maintain the operation of PRN during 2021/22 at which point it is hoped that TfL will reinitiate funding of the programme, or at least provided clarity for future arrangements. Failure to secure this level of funding is likely to result in the need to divert essential funding from other programmes and may well impact on the ability to meet walking and cycling aspirations. Should TfL decide to restart mainstream funding for PRM within 2021/22 via the ASS, or alternative mechanisms, then that funding will replace this requirement through the council's capital programme. The budget is proposed for 2021/22 and is for £0.5.

Investing In Pavements. There is the legal obligation on any authority to maintain its highways and they must provide for a safe and expedient movement to, from and around our borough. Decisions on the way the Council manages its highways have economic, social, and environmental impacts and need to be made carefully. Like many other boroughs in London and across the country, Haringey has historically underinvested in its highway maintenance, and the condition of the highway network in Haringey has been declining. This underinvestment was confirmed in recent condition surveys indicating that the borough's highway assets were in a relatively poor condition. Assessments forming part of a recent review of the Council's Highway Asset Management Strategy established that some 16% of the Council's unclassified roads (carriageway) network was in need of maintenance and that some 59% of footways required treatment. Having regard for the generally poor condition of the highway infrastructure, the review also sought to establish the level of funding needed for a combination of reactive and planned maintenance using benchmarking across London. It was concluded that reactive maintenance funding needed to be increased by £1.1m per annum, and that funding for planned footway maintenance would need to be increased from £1.9m to £3.5m per annum. The budget proposal is for £0.896m in 2022/23, £2.171m 2023/24, £3.051m 2024/25 and £3.051m in 2025/26.

Borough Parking Plan. The funding requested here is to be able to respond to requests for new CPZ's and any changes to existing CPZ's arising from consultation. The new Tottenham Hotspur Stadium has prompted an increase in parking complaints. The stadium complex hosts many more events and employs many more staff; thereby adding to parking congestion in the area. The wider area development plan includes high-density housing, much of which may be designated car free. It also includes a hotel, a museum, a community health centre and other sports and leisure facilities. All of these will result in increased activity in the area with even greater parking pressure on local roads. Other developments, including increased rail services and several railway station upgrades in the local area together with a major new housing regeneration to be located at the northern boundary of the borough, are likely to see a marked increase in demand for parking by commuters

using the improved transport connections. The regeneration project will also see a significant increase in the population of the local area, again adding to parking demand. Our current and future programmes will prioritise CPZ areas that have not been recently reviewed providing an opportunity for the council to establish how effective the operational times and days are and if they continue to provide a good use of kerb space. The planned schemes listed in the table are to address the following issues:

- Parking in Finsbury Park during events that has been addressed using temporary measures, however this is proving to be unnecessarily costly and it is the Councils intention to consider a more permanent solution.
- Parking changes in the areas around the Tottenham Hotspur Stadium (Tottenham North) are now out of date with the new stadium and its changes in use. As these zones have not been reviewed it is necessary that a more tailored approach is needed to ensure that events are properly catered for in the interests of resident, businesses and visitors.
- Interzonal commuting have been reported between Wood Green inner and Wood Green outer zones. As with the Tottenham North zone these zones are overdue for a review and issues of congestion and intra zonal parking have been raised by residents. The need to address vehicle displacement is a regular theme and is the case for Hornsey North and Bruce Castle, with Hornsey North being the result of a successful smaller zone and Bruce Castle being a consequence of new neighbouring zones. Following an agreed review of feedback from residents White Hart Lane will be assessed to see if changes to the operational days and hours best meet the needs of residents and businesses.

The profile of investment is £0.321m in each of the years 2021/22 through to and including 2025/26.

CCTV Monitoring. This is a new capital scheme to purchase 14 mobile cameras to further enhance and expand the moving traffic enforcement initiative. These cameras will support virtual road closures and the low traffic neighbourhood initiative. They will also support the delivery of MTFS savings of £500k and will contribute towards the transport strategy and clean air policy. CCTV. A complete desktop survey is required to identify correct camera location, lamp column and commardo socket. Surveys will need to be commissioned from contractors to ensure sites are sound and suitable for installation. Further surveys will need to be commissioned to identify contravention captured for new potential sites. Order, complete structural testing, install and configure cameras. Full implementation is expected to be complete by 31st March 2024. Following implementation there will be on-going revenue costs estimated at £50k to support back office activities; software licence charges, warranty (after one year) maintenance & repair, and processing costs. Successful implementation will be measured by capturing contraventions. Likely Performance Indicator will be how many contraventions captured. The cost of this bid is estimated £0.35m in 2023/24.

Parks Depot Reconfiguration. There is an opportunity to dispose of the Parks Depot at Keston road for sale as a development site. However, in order to release the site other parks depots will have to be improved to accommodate the staff welfare facilities, materials and equipment storage and secure vehicle parking that will be displaced. The capital funding will be used to reconfigure other parks depots as part of a wider Building Asset Management plan and carbon reduction programme already agreed in parks. The sale is expected generate a further £0.4k in a capital receipt for the council as part of the councils cross cutting property workstream and the achievement of the MTFS.

The reconfiguration will also support the provision of improved welfare conditions for Parks staff. The profile of the spend is £0.4m in 2021/22.

Waste Containment. This proposal is to enable delivery of proposed MTFS saving PL20-14 on Commercial Waste. PL20-14 seeks to deliver net savings of £0.110m by increasing income from commercial waste. Delivery of the saving will be achieved by investing in waste containment infrastructure and bin storage capacity in areas of time banded collections. The profile of expenditure is £0.2m in 2021/22 and £0.2m in 2022/23.

Streetspace Plan. Projects to support active travel and reducing carbon emissions in line with the Borough Plan, Transport Strategy, Climate Change Action Plan and Air Quality Action Plan. The interventions also support social distancing during Covid19, the local economy, employment, businesses, and high streets, and are referenced in the Good Economy Recovery Plan. A range of projects were submitted to TfL/DfT for funding bids totalling around £7m. £1.1m was secured in Summer 2020. The remaining bids not yet funded externally are around £5.7m. We expect up to approximately £0.6m to be confirmed by TfL/DfT in December 2020 but this is not guaranteed. If confirmed, this would leave around £5.1m to be funded. There may be future TfL/DfT funding tranches announced but this is not confirmed and highly unlikely to cover the whole cost of the projects. These walking and cycling projects are eligible for funding from Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL). The budget proposed is £5.1m for 2021/22.

Your Council

Civic Centre Refurbishment. Additional funding to enable the refurbishment and improvement works at the Civic Centre. The project will provide modern, fit-for-purpose Civic and office accommodation, supporting a variety of strategic aims in the Borough Plan objective Your Council. It will renew a Listed Building in a Conservation Area, providing improved amenity value for the community. The project will address environmental issues with the existing building, supporting the Council's Zero Carbon objectives, reducing energy costs, and improving liveability for building users. The project will deal with a variety of H&S compliance issues. The effect of not proceeding would be to have a significant heritage building remaining vacant. The budget profile for the additional expenditure is £4m in 2022/23, £4m in 2023/24, £5m in 2024/25, and £1.25m in 2025/26.

Approved Capital Programme Contingency. It is prudent for a capital programme of Haringey's size that a contingency is included. The contingency will enable the Council to respond to pressures that the capital programme may experience. The budget allowance is £4.0m in 2021/22.

Responsiveness Fund. The proposed budget will enable the Council to respond to in year requests for match funding from external bodies. It is anticipated that the Government will respond to the Covid-19 pandemic with economic stimulus. An effective route is through capital spending. This budget would enable the Council to respond to such requests. Failure to have such a budget may risk opportunities for inward investment in the borough. The proposed budget is £2m in 2021/22.

This page is intentionally left blank

Engagement & Consultation Plan

BUDGET CONSULTATION 2021

Contents

Statutory Consultation 3
Proposed Activity for Statutory Consultation 3
Who will we engage with? 4

Statutory Consultation

The plan for the statutory consultation on the 2021/22 draft Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) for 2021/22-2025/26 is aligned to the council's priorities.

The council consults local people and businesses on its budget proposals every year before they are approved at Full Council in February.

The process starts with the publication of the December budget report and will end in time for the consultation results to inform the February report. As such, the consultation will begin on 9th December 2020 and will end on 13th January 2021 .

A budget booklet will outline our current financial position, our long-term financial strategy, and budget proposals for 2021 and beyond, linked to the council's priorities, and previous findings from engagement with residents.

Proposed Activity for Statutory Consultation

Consultation activity will be carried out very differently due to COVID-19 and the current restrictions in place.

During this consultation exercise, there will be specific focus on considering the implications of the proposals for groups with protected characteristics, including any potential cumulative impact of these decisions.

Consultation Materials	• Budget booklet – print and online. Printed version will be available at local libraries and upon request • Videos for our website and for social media
Questionnaire	• Accompanying questionnaire – print and online • Questionnaire will seek general views on the budget proposals
Publicity and press	We will publicise the consultation and promote participation through: • Press release • Haringey People • Haringey People Extra (4000 subscribers) • Social media platforms – Twitter and Facebook • In Haringey (newsletter for internal staff; will be aimed at those staff who are residents) • Feature on external website carousel on homepage
Dedicated webpage	• Consultation booklet • Online questionnaire • Homepage feature on our external site • Section alerts across related webpages
Email consultation	Consultation will be sent directly to key stakeholders: • Resident groups

	• Traders / business alliances
Citizens' Panel	We will use the Citizens' Panel to increase awareness and build collaboration on the delivery of this consultation. The Citizens' Panel includes over 1000 local residents and we will leverage this to increase responses to the consultation.
People registered to My Account	We will send the link to the online consultation direct to those residents who have a My Account and have agreed to receive information from the council. Again to build awareness and increase response rates – My Account currently has over 4000 residents agreed to receive further information.
Businesses	Our consultation with businesses will be done through business-specific questionnaires and/or surveys. These will be publicised through the Business Bulletin. There is also the opportunity to utilise the business breakfast if appropriate.
VCS and communities	Disseminating the consultation collateral, and any other links, to specific groups through group-specific publications including translating materials where needed. Also liaising with the Bridge Renewal Trust to send through their channels.

Who will we engage with?

- Residents
- Businesses (through our business breakfast and bulletin)
- Partners (through our partners)
- Voluntary Sector

Report for:	Cabinet 8 December 2020
Title:	Enhancements to leaseholder payment options for major repair works
Report authorised by:	David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning
Lead Officer:	Tracey Downie, Executive Director of Housing Management, Homes for Haringey
Ward(s) affected:	ALL
Report for:	Key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report contains recommendations to improve the leaseholders' payment options for major works previously approved by Cabinet on 12 November 2013.

1.2. The current options were adopted with the expectation of major works invoices within the region of £25k to £40k. Whilst most works are within or less than these limits, a relatively small number of leaseholders may be presented with much larger bills in the near future.

1.3. This report seeks to update the Council's payment terms to ensure that any major work bills in excess of £39.99k can be paid through an enhanced range of flexible options, minimising the financial stress on these households and limiting the risk of leaseholders being unable to pay.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1. The current investment programme will deliver significant improvements to thousands of residents across the borough. Whilst this programme is welcomed by most residents, it is recognised that some leaseholders will be faced with significant debts. In particular, during the current financial circumstances because of Covid-19, more leaseholders may find it very difficult to pay.

2.2. Recent section 20 notices[1] outlining major works with a potential cost to 76 leaseholders of £60-£117k, has resulted in them raising concerns about their ability to pay. Officers have recognised that leaseholders will need more support to pay these invoices. By introducing more flexible options we will provide this support and minimise the risk of leaseholders defaulting on their payments.

[1] See glossary

2.3. Benchmarking with other Councils has demonstrated that other boroughs have improved the payment options since the current arrangements were approved in 2013. The changes outlined in this report will ensure that the Council's payment terms are brought up to date and reflect the best payment options available across all Council housing providers.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet approves consultation on the following payment terms for new major works invoices as follows: -

3.1. For leaseholders living in their property (resident leaseholders):-

3.1.1. The payment period for invoices between £30k and up to £40k is set at 15 years, with the first 10 years being interest free and the remaining 5 years charged at the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) rate.

3.1.2. The payment period for invoices between £40k and £60k is set at 20 years, with the first 12 years being interest-free and the remaining 8 years charged at the PWLB rate.

3.1.3. The payment period available for invoices above £60k is set at 25 years with the first 15 years being interest-free and the remaining 10 years charged at the PWLB rate.

3.2. For resident leaseholders that are facing severe hardship, are unable to secure funding from a High Street Bank/Building Society, the Council will offer them an interest-only payment option. This will be secured by a charge on the property, for the actual amount of the invoice.

3.3. For leaseholders who are not living in their leasehold property (non-resident leaseholders):-

3.3.1. The payment period available for invoices between £30k and £60k is set at 10 years with interest charged at the PWLB rate with the Assistant Director for Housing in consultation with the Council's Finance Service, having discretion to approve an offer for the first 5 years to be interest-free, following a recommendation from Homes for Haringey. (That is, if the non-resident landlord has no other tenanted properties and an illness/disability or caring responsibility that is preventing their occupation of their Haringey Council home).

3.3.2. The payment period available for invoices above £60k is set at 15 years with the first 5 years being interest-free and the remaining 10 years charged at the PWLB rate.

3.3.3. An extended interest free period to be approved by the Assistant Director for Housing in consultation with the Council's Finance Service, following a recommendation from Homes for Haringey, if there will be a benefit to the Council's homelessness prevention strategy.

3.4. That for all leaseholders:-

3.4.1. The Council offers a discount of 5% for full payments made within 60 days of the invoice being issued.

3.4.2. The Council offers an equity share scheme under section 308 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.

3.5. To note the intention to consult and the outcome from this will be considered by Cabinet in February 2021, to enable them to formally approve and adopt the payment terms for leaseholders.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. It is important that that the Council offers fair and considerate terms that recognise the needs of residents and any debts incurred are recovered in an ethical, reasonable and just manner.

4.2. Approving the enhanced payment options will mean that the Council's new terms reflect some of the best options offered by other London Councils and will give leaseholders greater flexibility to choose a payment option that meets their financial circumstances. It also reduces the risk of the Council incurring debts that remain unpaid as well as the risk of lengthy and costly court proceedings to recover the debt.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. A do-nothing option could mean that some leaseholders will struggle to pay the monthly payments associated with bills in excess of £30k. This is not in the Council's interest since this could result in lengthy court action to recover the debt.

5.2. The alternative of not introducing this scheme would mean the Council could run the risk of not providing sufficient options for leaseholders, to enable them to agree repayment terms that are affordable and reflect the full range of financial and other circumstances which households may find themselves in.

6. Background information

6.1. Under the terms of their lease, leaseholders are required to pay towards the costs of major works to the common parts of their building and to the external fabric – the roof, windows, doors, foundations etc. They are also required to pay a proportion of the provision of day to day services, such as repairs to common parts. These charges are billed annually as service charges.

6.2. Major works are funded through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). Leaseholders are charged the full amount of the costs of services (including major works) so that the HRA does not provide any subsidy to them and HRA funding is available to invest in improving Council housing. Any costs

of services must be reasonable and reasonably incurred. Therefore, any payment terms offered, must consider the affordability to the leaseholder and help minimise the risk of leaseholders accruing debts that they are unable to pay.

6.3. Flats occupied by leaseholders co-exist in blocks and on estates with flats let on secure tenancies. When steps are taken to improve Council housing through significant levels of investment, it results in some leaseholders receiving high bills in excess of £30k.

6.4. Whilst care is taken to consult with leaseholders as early as possible and before the section 20 notice is issued, the actual estimated amount of the cost to individual leaseholders is often not known until shortly before the leaseholder is given formal notice of the costs. This means that leaseholders can receive very little advance notice before they are able to consider how they will pay for the potential major works.

6.5. There are three major works proposals currently being considered where the potential costs to leaseholders are already expected to be in excess of £30k:-

- At Noel Park, some leaseholders have received estimates as high as £110k and have expressed concerns that the current payment options do not offer a reasonable period to pay bills of this amount.

- At Turner Avenue and Imperial Wharf, some of the estimates are in the region of £30k - £60k.

6.6. As the landlord, it is in the Council's interest to consider residents' needs and offer a reasonable period for leaseholders to pay these estimates. Although the estimates are unlikely to become demands for payment for another 18 months or more; flexible options now, will provide reassurance to leaseholders. These will enable most leaseholders to work with officers to develop payment plans, in advance of the first payments becoming due.

6.7. The current payment options were last reviewed in 2013 in recognition of the Decent Homes investments proposed at that time. The charges then were expected to be in the region of £5k - £35k. The current payment options have worked reasonably well, ensuring that income collection across leasehold services is maintained at 99-100% for major works' bills. Although most major works in the current investment plans will result in invoices below £40k, it has been over 7 years since these payment options were last reviewed and given the current commitment to significant investment in Council homes, a review now is considered prudent.

6.8. The current payment terms include the following: -

- Options to pay in advance.
- Interest-free period terms of 8 years.

- Interest-bearing period terms of 10 years.
- A blended approach combining interest-free and interest-bearing period terms.
- Longer payment periods that support resident leaseholders with a limited income.

6.9. There are statutory options that leaseholders have access to, including enfranchisement[2] and access to financial aid from the Department of Works and Pensions, where appropriate.

6.10. Finally, there is an option for the leaseholder to offer the property for purchase by the Council.

6.11. The full list of current options for leaseholders is attached as appendix A.

6.12. The new payment terms propose the following:-

- Extending all the payment periods to enable a more affordable payment plan.
- Increasing the interest free periods.
- Reducing the interest rate for interest-bearing payment terms.
- Removing the means-tested approach for payments secured on a charge against the property (where interest payments are made annually).
- Introducing a new equity share scheme as an alternative payment option.
- The potential to extend the interest-free periods for non-resident leaseholders, where a direct benefit to the Council's homelessness prevention strategy would be realised.

6.13. The payment terms proposed continue to differentiate between resident leaseholders and non-resident leaseholders - offering better terms for resident leaseholders. This is a common approach reflected by landlord Councils and recognises that non-resident leaseholders often own the flat as a business proposition and are not at risk of losing their home.

6.14. The proposal that the Council offers an equity share scheme under section 308 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 is a new option that has not previously been offered. This legislation enables housing authority landlords to offer loans on equity share terms. The Council acquires an equitable interest in the flat so that on the sale of the property, the Council is entitled to a specific share of the value of the flat that reflects the amount of the loan for major repair works.

6.15. The scheme is available to give Councils discretionary powers to assist leaseholders in paying service charges.

6.16. The full list of proposed options is attached as appendix A.

Benchmarking

[2] See glossary

6.17. In August 2020, Homes for Haringey contacted other London Councils requesting the payment options available to their resident and non-resident leaseholders.

6.18. Comparison with the 12 Councils who provided responses revealed the following: -

6.19. All Councils had more favourable payment terms for resident leaseholders than those for non-resident leaseholders.

6.20. The Council is already offering longer interest-free periods for resident and non-resident leaseholders.

6.21. The terms offered for interest-bearing periods were less favourable, particularly when compared to those Councils carrying out significant investment within their stock. The Councils' terms tended to be either at higher interest rates or for shorter periods.

6.22. All Councils offered at least 10 years interest-bearing payment options, with Southwark and Camden Councils offering 25-year interest-bearing options.

6.23. The interest rates offered for interest bearing payments in Haringey Council were generally higher than for most other Councils.

6.24. The Council currently offers a rate of 5.19% for residents. Two other boroughs had higher interest rates, with the remaining Councils offering variable interest rates equal to, or 1 – 3% above, the base rate.

6.25. Only two Councils offered less favourable rates for the discretionary loan scheme than Haringey Council currently offers. The rates offered by the remaining Councils equalled the base rate or between 0.25% and 1.5%, plus the base rate. The Council currently offers a rate of 2% above the base rate.

6.26. There are also a range of additional options offered by other Councils. These include the following: -

- Deferring payments where there is financial hardship or where the resident leaseholder has retired and has a limited income.
- Buy-backs for residents who will remain in the property as a secure tenant only or buy-back scheme for all leaseholders.
- A voluntary interest-bearing charge for up to 25 years.
- An equity share scheme.

6.27. A table setting out the results of the benchmarking exercise is attached at appendix B.

Consultation

6.28. The payment proposals are being brought to Cabinet ahead of the consultation. Once Cabinet has reviewed and approved the appropriate

payment options, a full consultation of all leaseholders will be carried out in line with the approved options.

6.29. Formal consultation will be carried out by Homes for Haringey. Their officers will provide the background to these proposals and an explanation for all resident and non-resident leaseholders. Consultation information is expected to be delivered electronically where possible or otherwise by post. Leaseholders will also be offered open virtual meetings or telephone contact so that the proposals can be explained in more detail. Residents will have six weeks to comment on the proposals. This will include an additional ten days to reflect the Christmas and holiday closures.

6.30. Officers will review the outcome of the consultation and recommend any appropriate changes for Cabinet to consider. If there are no recommended changes, Cabinet will be asked to formally approve and adopt the payment option terms for leaseholders.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. This project will help to achieve the Borough Plan Outcome 3: 'We will work together to drive up the quality of housing for everyone'. This will include contributing to delivering the following objectives: -

- 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.

- Improve residents' satisfaction with the service they receive from Homes for Haringey to be in the top quartile for London (78% by 2022).

- Ensure safety in housing of all tenures across the borough, responding to any new regulations as they emerge.

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

Finance

8.1. This report recommends that Cabinet approves consultation on the proposed amendments to the enhanced payment options available to leaseholders as detailed in appendix A.

8.2. The consultation will involve largely officers time and communication materials. The costs of these will be met from the existing leasehold services budget within the Housing Revenue Account.

8.3. Leaseholders are required to contribute towards the cost of major works undertaken by the Council. Considering the size of some of these payments, it is appropriate for the Council to review the payment options available to leaseholders.

8.4. Payment options allow leaseholders to pay their debt in a way that is manageable and reduces the risk of bad debt to the Council.

8.5. The risk of bad debt is to a small extent being managed through reserve/sinking fund for new leaseholders only. The payment options outlined within the report provide further mitigation of bad debt through spreading payment over several years.

8.6. Providing such payment options will ensure maximisation of income towards the cost of the improvement works and will also assist leaseholders in meeting their legal obligations.

8.7. The revision of interest rate for payment options that attract interest, ensures that interest rate compensates for the Council's borrowing cost and debt administration.

8.8. The prompt payment discount incentivises leaseholders to settle debt sooner, therefore, reducing the Council's borrowing need and associated cost of borrowing.

8.9. It is difficult at this stage to accurately assess the financial implication of the proposed payment option, but this will be reasonably estimated and factored into future HRA Business Plans.

8.10. It is however expected that this should lead to an improved recovery rate and an improved cashflow position for the Council.

8.11. There is a risk with forward funding of works accruing to leaseholders. Failure to collect major works cost could lead to the Council being left with unfunded liability.

Legal

8.12. The Assistant Director for Corporate Governance has been consulted in the drafting of this report.

8.13. Legal comment appears in the body of the report.

8.14. The Assistant Director confirms that there are no legal reasons preventing Cabinet from adopting the recommendations in this report.

Equality

8.15. 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.

8.16. 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 applies to the first part of the duty.

8.17. The proposed decision is to introduce additional payment options for leaseholders who receive invoices for major works. To the extent that the leaseholders share the protected characteristics and to the extent that the additional options make payment more manageable, the decision can be expected to have a positive effect on people who share the protected characteristics. It is likely to benefit socio-economically disadvantaged groups and people who are less likely to be in full-time employment to a greater extent and these groups include disabled people, pregnant women and people from BAME communities.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Appendix A: Table comparing current options to proposals

9.2. Appendix B: Outcome of the benchmarking exercise

9.3. Appendix C: Glossary of terms

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1 Not applicable.

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix A

Current and proposed major works payment options for leaseholders (proposed changes shaded)						
Interest free and interest-bearing options: resident leaseholders						
Amount of invoice	Monthly interest free instalments	Optional instalments with interest at 5.19%	Total monthly instalments	Monthly interest free instalments	Optional instalments with interest at PWLB rate	Total monthly instalments
£250 - £599	12 (1 year)	None	12 (1 year)	12 (1 year)	None	12 (1 year)
£600 - £1,799	24 (2 years)	None	24 (2 years)	24 (2 years)	None	24 (2 years)
£1,800 - £4,999	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)
£5,000 - £9,999	48 (4 years)	12 (1 year)	60 (5 years)	48 (4 years)	12 (1 year)	60 (5 years)
£10,000 - £14,999	60 (5 years)	24 (2 years)	84 (7 years)	60 (5 years)	24 (2 years)	84 (7 years)
£15,000 - £19,999	72 (6 years)	24 (2 years)	96 (8 years)	72 (6 years)	24 (2 years)	96 (8 years)
£20,000 - £29,999	84 (7 years)	24 (2 years)	108 (9 years)	84 (7 years)	24 (2 years)	108 (9 years)
£30,000 - £39,999	96 (8 years)	24 (2 years)	120 (10 years	120 (10 years)	60 (5 years)	180 (15 years)
£40,000 - £59,999				144 (12 years)	96 (8 years)	240 (20 years)
£60,000 and over				180 (15 years)	120 (10 years)	300 (25 years)
Interest free and interest-bearing options: non- resident leaseholders						
Amount of invoice	Monthly interest free instalments	Optional instalments with interest at 5.19%	Total monthly instalments	Monthly interest free instalments	Optional instalments with interest at PWLB rate	Total monthly instalments
£250 - £599	12 (1 year)	None	12 (1 year)	12 (1 year)	None	12 (1 year)
£600 - £1,799	24 (2 years)	None	24 (2 years)	24 (2 years)	None	24 (2 years)
£1,800 - £24,999	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)
£25,000 - £39,999	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)
£40,000 - £59,99	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)	60 (5 years)	60 (5 years)	120 (10 years)
£60,000 and over	36 (3 years)	None	36 (3 years)	60 (5 years)	120 (10 years)	180 (15 years)

Current and proposed major works payment schemes for leaseholders with bills over £30k (proposed changes shaded)		
Current scheme		Proposal
Discount of 5 % on full payment within 30 days		Discount of 5% on full payment within 60 days
Means tested interest-only loan secured by a charge on the property for resident leaseholders only. Leaseholder pays the interest		Interest-only loan secured by a charge on the property for resident leaseholders only. For resident leaseholders that are facing severe hardship and are unable to secure funding for a High Street Bank/Building Society, the Council offers an interest-only payment option secured by a charge on the property for the actual amount The interest on the loan is charged annually and the leaseholder pays just the interest on a monthly/quarterly basis. The loan is repaid on the sale of the property.)
Means tested interest-only loan secured by a charge on the property. No payments are made until the property is sold when the full amount of the bill and accrued interest is paid from the proceeds of the sale - for resident leaseholders		Means tested interest-only loan secured by a charge on the property. As above however in this case no payments are made until the property is sold, when the full amount of the bill and accrued interest is paid from the proceeds of the sale. This offer is only made to resident leaseholders with a very limited income and usually on benefits. NO CHANGE.
Discretionary decision to cap the bill at £10,000 for resident leaseholders in severe hardship — secured by a charge on the property		Discretionary decision to cap the bill at £10,000 for resident leaseholders in severe hardship — secured by a charge on the property. *(See glossary for further explanation).* NO CHANGE.

		Equity scheme. *(See glossary for further explanation).* NEW OPTION
Options for the Council to purchase the property determined on a scheme by scheme basis		Options for the Council to purchase the property determined on a scheme by scheme basis. *(See glossary for further explanation).* NO CHANGE
<u>Statutory Options (no change)</u>		<u>Statutory Options (no change)</u>
Leasehold enfranchisement		Leasehold enfranchisement. *(See glossary for further explanation).*

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX B

Borough	Maximum Interest Free (Resident)	Maximum Interest Free (Non-resident)	Interest Bearing (Resident) Maximum period	Interest Bearing (Resident) Rate	Discretionary loan rate	Interest Bearing (Non-resident)	Other Payment options	Discount % with payment in full
Homes for Haringey	**72 months (6yrs)**	**36 months (3 yrs)**	**120 months (10 yrs)**	**5.19%**	**2% above Base rate**	**N/A**	**In Exceptional circumstances Deferred payment loans with enough value in the property to cover the loan and compound interest**	**5% within 30 days**
Camden	60 months (5 yrs)	60 months (5 yrs)	300 months (25 yrs)	3.13%	3.13%	N/A	**1)**Leaseholders can Defer payments for up to a year where the bill is over £10k if there is financial hardship **2)** Buybacks are offered where the leaseholder becomes a secure tenant and remains in the flat **3)** Interest bearing voluntary charge for up to 25 years	5% within 6 weeks
Croydon	48 months (4 yrs)	48 months (4 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)			N/A	Deferred payment where leaseholders aged over 60 can place a legal charge interest free until the sale of the property	
Hounslow	36 months (3 yrs)	36 months (3 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)	1% above Base rate	2.5 % or Base rate plus 1 % whichever is the greater	N/A	Voluntary legal charge option for those in extreme financial hardship or vulnerable leaseholders with 2 options, interest bearing until the property is sold or no repayments until the property is sold (interest will be rolled up and recovered once the is property sold.	5% within 6 weeks
Southwark	48 months/72 months for £60k	36 months (3 yrs)	300 months (25 yrs)	2% above Base rate	1.5% above Base rate	N/A	**1)** Equity Share Scheme whereby they can off-set charges by taking an Equity Share in the property either by a Shared Ownership lease or a legal charge **2)** Buyback option including non-residents	N/A
Barnet	24 months (2 yrs)							2.5 % within 28 days
Westminister	24 months (2 yrs)	24 months (2 yrs)	60 months (5 yrs)	1% above Base rate	1% above Base rate	N/A	**1)** Buyback scheme **2)** Deferred payment scheme with Interest bearing for 25 years only in exceptional circumstances	N/A
Kensington and Chelsea	36 months (3 yrs)	24 months (2 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)	Varies in line with Base rate (exact rate is currently under review)	Varies in line with Base rate (exact rate is currently under review)	N/A	Place a Legal charge only in certain circumstances	2.5% within 12 months
Islington	36 months/60 months over £10k	24 months (2 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)	Varies in line with Base rate	1% above Base rate	N/A	Buybacks are offered	5% prompt payment discount if you pay 95% of the invoice
Waltham Forest	36 months (3 yrs)	36 months (3 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)	Bank of England Base rate	Bank of England Base rate	N/A		3% within 21 days
Tower Hamlets	24 months (2 yrs)	24 months (2 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)	5.35%		N/A	Voluntary charge for over 60's receiving full benefit at 0.5 % above council borrowing rate	5% within 28 days
Hackney	24 months (2 yrs)	12 months (1 yr)	120 months (10 yrs)			On a case by case basis	**1)** Invoices deferred for leaseholders aged over 60 secured by a charging order. **2)** Equity Share in the property. **3)** Buyback the property whereby the leaseholder becomes a sitting tenant	5% within 60 days
Hammersmith and Fulham	36 months (3 yrs)	36 months (3 yrs)	120 months (10 yrs)	5% above Base rate	0.25 % above the average council lending rate for the previous year	5% above Base rate	**1)** Delayed payments with interest payment only in certain circumstances. **2)** Delayed payment in exceptional circumstances whereby a charge is placed on the property and the balance is deferred until the sale.	2.5% within 30 days

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX C – Glossary of terms

Term	Explanation
Section 20 (s20) notices	Under section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985, if a landlord intends to undertake works where a leaseholder is required to contribute more than £250.00, the landlord is required to consult with those leaseholders and have regard for any observations that are received during the consultation period. If a landlord fails to meet all or some of the consultation requirements the leaseholder's contribution can be reduced or capped unless the landlord obtains dispensation from the First Tier Tribunal for the consultation failure.
Enfranchisement	This is where the leaseholders of a building exercise their right to buy the freehold interest from the current landlord (the Council). The Council would no longer be the landlord and all responsibilities and obligations under the leases would transfer to purchasers as the new landlord.
Housing Revenue Account	All costs associated with providing housing services to tenants and leaseholders are met by the Council's Housing Revenue Account. The Housing Revenue Account is ring-fenced from other budgets and funding across the Council. This means that it cannot support expenditure that does not relate to delivering services to tenants and leaseholders and it cannot be supported by other Council budgets.
Public Works Loan Board	The Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) is a statutory Government body that provides loans to public bodies from the National Loans Fund. The loans are offered on an interest rate that offers good value for money for public bodies.
Equity Share Scheme	This is where the Council purchases a share of the property which is equivalent to the major works debt. The lease is surrendered and then a new lease is granted indicating that the lease is shared between the Council and the leaseholder. Rent would be payable on the share that the Council owns. Service charges would continue to be due in the same way as the standard lease.
Capping Bills	The Council may consider capping the amount it charges a resident leaseholder where it is clear that the resident may suffer extreme hardship otherwise. Homes for Haringey would normally submit recommendations to the Assistant Director for Housing, setting out why the resident is unable to pay and other payment options are not appropriate.
Buy-back options	The Council can consider buying-back a leasehold property. The leaseholder would need to move out, and the flat would then be let out as part of the Council's social housing stock.

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: Cabinet 08 December 2020

Item number:

Title: Review of Fees and Charges 2021-22

Report authorised by: Jon Warlow – Director of Finance and Chief Finance Officer

Lead Officer: Andrei Moclinda, Principal Accountant - Corporate Financial Strategy and Monitoring

Ward(s) affected: ALL

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key.

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. The Council's income policy requires as a minimum an annual review of the level of the fees and charges levied upon service users with a view to ensuring that income is maximised commensurate with the full recovery of costs.

1.2. This report sets out the Fees & Charges that are proposed to be applied to services from the start of 2021/22. This report considers the relevant factors affecting the review of fees and charges, identifies those services where an increase is being proposed and seeks:

- Approval to increase the fee or charge rate to those services where an increase is proposed in line with inflation.
- Member's agreement where an alternative approach is being proposed.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

2.1. It is important that, as part of our on-going financial planning, we comply with the Council's policy to review our fees and charges, as a minimum annually, taking account of issues such as the general economic climate, the Council's overall financial position and delivery of the objectives of the Borough Plan.

2.2. Taking all relevant factors into account I believe that the increases in fees and charges proposed in this report are appropriate. I therefore commend this report to the Cabinet.

3. Recommendations

3.1. The Cabinet is asked:

a) To **agree** the proposed non-statutory fees and charges to be levied by the Council with effect from 1 April 2021, unless otherwise stated, and as detailed in

Section 8 and Appendices I – XIII taking into account the findings of equalities assessments as set out in section 10 of the report.

b) To **note** the statutory fees and charges to be levied by the Council with effect from 1 April 2021.

c) To **note** that the Council's draft 2021/22 Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2021/22-2025/26 assumes that the changes to Fees & Charges set out in this report are agreed.

4. Reasons for Decision

4.1. It is a requirement to review fees and charges as a minimum annually. The financial position of the Council supports the view that levels of fees and charges should be maximised where possible, taking into account all relevant factors including the effect on service users and any consequent demand for services.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. This report summarises the conclusions after consideration of a range of alternative approaches dependent on particular services and relevant factors. As such a range of alternative options ranging from no increase to differentiated rates of increases or decreases have been considered and reflected in this report.

6. Background information

6.1. The Council's External Income Policy in relation to varying external income rates reflects that:

- Service managers should review the level of fees and charges, as a minimum annually, usually as part of the budget setting process;
- Charges should generally increase by the Retail Price Index (RPI) as a minimum where permissible and also seek to maximise allowable income;
- A full list of proposed charges should be presented to Cabinet by the end of March each year.

n.b. the impact of Covid-19 has led to increased volatility in monthly inflation rates particularly with the Eat Out to Help Out campaign in August. Figures in the first quarter of 2020 were over 2.5%, they dipped during the lockdown period but in July the figure was 1.6%. It was therefore decided to set a rate of 2% for this year.

6.2. The setting of fees and charges, along with raising essential financial resources, can contribute to meeting the Council's objectives. Through the pricing mechanism and wider market forces, outcomes can be achieved, and services can be promoted through variable charging policies and proactive use of fees to promote or dissuade certain behaviours. In the main, fees and charges should be set at a level where the full cost of provision is recovered through the price structure. However, in many circumstances those charges are reduced through subsidy to meet broader Council priorities.

6.3. This report meets the requirements of the Council's external income policy for the 2021-22 financial year and as such contains details of the current and proposed levels of fees and charges to take effect as set out during 2021-22.

7. Review of Fees & Charges

7.1. Some fees and charges are set by statute and cannot be changed, such as the amount charged for a Marriage or Civil Partnership ceremony or for a Birth Certificate. Many fees and charges, for example residential care or Building Control, can only recover relevant costs. The level of other fees and charges are at the discretion of the Council or are restricted to cost recovery.

7.2. The Council also has a set of strategic and policy objectives, and fees and charges should be set in accordance with such objectives.

7.3. The general principles underpinning the Council's external income policy are that all fees and charges are reviewed as a minimum annually and that income is maximised within current service and policy objectives. The competitiveness of the market in which the service operates and the effect of price on demand and overall income yield should be considered.

7.4. The draft 2021/22 Budget and MTFS 2021/22-2025/26 assumes that fees and charges increase by a minimum of 2% in 2021/22 unless there is good reason not to, which should be explained.

7.5. In some cases, where a 2% increase would give a very small cost increase and/ or result in a charging rate that would be difficult to administer e.g. a resultant 36p charge might require disproportionate effort of maintaining change floats etc. Services have been asked to take account of factors such as the last time a rise was approved (i.e. an assessment of the compounded inflationary rate) and make appropriate proposals; the proposed rate can be seen in the appendices.

7.6. A number of fees and charges cannot be set by the Cabinet. Regulation 2(6) of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 provides that charges for certain approvals, consents, permits and licenses (e.g. licensing/planning/consent under the Highways Act 1980) may not be made by the Executive (Cabinet). These fees are set by the Council's Regulatory Committee and a separate report will be considered by that committee before the end of the financial year.

7.7. The Council set a number of guiding principles as part of last year's budget process which included identifying commercial and income-generating options. This principal has continued as a key driver of opportunities identified in this year's budget process. These proposals are included in the Budget/MTFS paper being considered as part of tonight's agenda.

8. Service Specific information

8.1. The Appendices I – XIII detail the services' fees and charges, showing the 2019-20 rate, 2020/21 rate and the proposed 2021-22 rate with the uplift, if any, applied. Each service proposal is also summarised below. Policy or equalities impact of any proposal are covered in Section 10.

Adult Services (See Appendix I) -

8.2. Under Section 14 of the Care Act 2014, the Council has the power to charge for meeting care and support needs for adults and carers. The charges are means tested and take into account both income and assets possessed by the individual. This may or may not include an individual's residential home depending on whether the individual is receiving residential or community care. Charges are limited to cost recovery only. The principle of full cost recovery for all care and support services is set out in the Council's Fairer Contributions Policy and should be applied to all services.

8.3. No increase is proposed for the 2021/22 Emergency Responses charge. This is due to the current service charge being more than other similar services which is impacting on the service user take up.

8.4. Osbourne Grove Nursing home closed at the end of 2019/20, with any potential fees and charges attached to this no longer being applicable going forward.

8.5. Charges for Sessional Drop-ins and Day Care at Winkfield Resource and Haynes Day Centres were not increased in 2020/21 and have increased by £2 per day in line with inflation.

8.6. The Clarendon Centre provides courses and sessions for individuals as part of their service offer. The charge of £25 per half day would be chargeable to out of borough clients.

Traffic Management (Operations) (See Appendix II)

8.7. These are charges relating to in the main borough wide parking permits, parking suspensions, highways licences and Traffic management orders. The parking permit charges are made in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. The Secretary of State recommends that authorities set charges at levels which are consistent with the aims of the authority's transport strategy, including its road safety and traffic management strategies. The highway licences charges are set in accordance of the provisions in the Highways Act.

8.8. The service is proposing to increase charges by 2% but due to rounding some increases will be higher. There has also been an introduction of £20 Refund Administration fees due to the need to contribute to the cost of processing refunds.

8.9. The Period of hire for skips or combined skip/materials licence will change from 1 month to 2 weeks, to match the model operated by other Local Authorities and improve the management of the network.

8.10. No increases have been applied for Pay and Display parking charges, a review of these is pending.

8.11. Proposed increases in parking charges have been put forward for Cabinet Approval in separate reports in September and November 2020 and as such are not included in this report.

Libraries (See Appendix IIIa)

8.12. The Library Charges (England and Wales) Regulations 1991 stipulate the items and services that may be charged for. Charges are at the discretion of the authority, and

the authority may make different provision for different cases including different provision in relation to different persons, circumstances or localities. There can be no charge for the loan of written material (section 8 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964).

8.13. Library Service fees and charges fall into two categories:

1: An incentive to return items promptly, to take care of them and return them in good condition for the next Library member to borrow. This ensures that value for money is achieved for monies spent on library resources as they are available for loan for the majority of their lifetime. The charges that fall into this category are fines and charges for lost or damaged items. Although these charges have an income target due to their nature they cannot be marketed to increase income.

2: Income generation charges which includes loan fees for audio visual materials, printing and room hire.

8.14. In previous years all library fees and charges have been increased in line with inflation, however due to the low denominations involved this is difficult to apply evenly and practically across the suite of charges.

8.15. This year the proposal looks at the charges in the round to create an overall increase in line with inflation and introduces new ways of generating income to incentivise use while ensuring that those in most need are not disadvantaged or prevented from using the service. Where it is possible to do so the changes have been benchmarked with other London Boroughs. A full EqIA has been carried out and is attached as Appendix XIV. The implications have been highlighted in the Equalities comments in Section 10.

Cultural Services (See Appendix IIIb)

8.16. Existing Charges to Bruce Castle Museum & Archive Services will not increase in 2021/22 due to the impact of COVID-19. The Service is looking to repackage its offer in a way that is as attractive, Covid-safe and supportive as possible to enable people to return to their bookings and to help attract new bookings and new ways of working.

8.17. The service proposes the introduction of an Archive Research Fee for remote enquiries. This will be set at two rates: a Commercial rate at £40 per hour and a Community rate at £25 per hour.

8.18. All other services and access to the museum remain free. The service will continue to collect feedback from service users and monitor any barriers to use.

Garage Rents (See Appendix IV)

8.19. The level of garage rent is based on demand, location and size and the income contributes to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) rather than the General Fund (GF).

8.20. To ensure the garage rents do not impact disproportionately on vulnerable customers a specific concessionary rate is in place for elderly and disabled Haringey residents to ensure they can access the service (see 8.15(a)).

8.21. A specific pricing structure is in place for Tenants and Leaseholders of Haringey Council which is below market rate in recognition of the financial constraints on this group and to ensure they can take advantage of the facilities on their estates (see 8.15(b)).

8.22. The service has reviewed its pricing strategy for 2021/22 and is proposing the following;

a) The Concessionary discount for Haringey residents who are either over state pension age or have a disability (Group 1) will be retained at 2020/21 levels, with a 0% increase.

b) Garage rent restructuring was due to continue this year for Tenants and Leaseholders of Haringey Council renting their first garage (Group 2), however due to the possible impact of the pandemic on the population a decision has been taken to delay this process. There is a 2.5% increase on rent roll for Category A Tenants and Leaseholders as the garages in this category are far below market rate and are amongst the most in demand in the borough, while Categories B-E have increased at an average of 2.2% rounded up to the nearest 0.05p.

c) The flat rate for private renters, businesses and those Tenants and Leaseholders of Haringey Council renting their second or subsequent garage (Group 3) in 2021/22 will increase by 2.3%.

Corporate Landlord (Asset Management) (See Appendix V)

8.23. Most rents for commercial properties are set through commercial negotiations with the tenant as part of the initial lease and subsequent rent reviews. The rents are set using nationally agreed RICS formulae taking into account variables such as location, size and condition of the property. The rent payable at the time of entering into a lease is very much dependent on market forces driving best consideration and once agreed is usually fixed for periods of up to 5 years before review. Commercial rent amounts are therefore not included for approval in this report.

8.24. Staff car parking Charges will not change in 21-22 and will be pending review due to COVID-19 usage and demand.

8.25. Room Hire Charges in the Civic Centre, River Park House and Neighbourhood Resource Centre are proposed to increase by 2%.

Court Costs (See Appendix VI)

8.26. Legislation under the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 and the Non-Domestic Rating (Collection and Enforcement) Regulations 1989 defines that the cost of summons and a liability order is reasonably incurred. The cost of summons and liability orders is reviewed annually to ensure it remains fair and reasonable. Following a challenge in the High Court, the costs of Council Tax summons in Haringey were reviewed by Grant Thornton and the recommendations from that review were built into the charges levied at that time.

8.27. The current charges are broadly in line with other London Boroughs and it remains prudent to keep them at the same level for 2021/22.

8.28. The Authority's court costs are audited and are deemed to reflect the true cost in pursuing non-payers and defaulters.

Waste (See Appendix VII)

8.29. For household waste new bulk bin hire and other chargeable waste services were introduced in 2017/18. No increases are proposed at this time, pending the outcome of a comprehensive review of domestic charges.

8.30. The commercial market continues to be very competitive and therefore a further inflation increase of 2% is proposed for 21/22. However, a review of all commercial waste prices will be undertaken by Veolia and the council in the next 6 months.

Parks Services (See Appendix VIII a)

8.31. Allotment rents were increased by 75% in 2018. It was subsequently agreed with the Allotment Forum that the rent would not be subject to a further increase for three years, but it would be reviewed in 2021.

8.32. Woodfurn Oak Benches and Parklane seats will no longer be offered to the public to sponsor as a memorial. These will be replaced with the councils preferred bench, which is an Eastgate Anti-vandal bench, and now includes a hard surface base supplied under the bench to improve use 12 months of the year.

8.33. An Adult and Junior Changing room fee will be introduced for Matches & Training sessions up to 2 hours. Prior to this introduction it was an anomaly that there was no price for the usage of changing rooms, the prices now introduced are still half the cost of equivalent facilities outside Haringey.

8.34. The fees charged for use of sports pitches and organised exercise/personal training in parks has mostly been increased in line with inflation. Fees have been rounded up where small amounts are involved, and this may sometimes result in above inflation increases. New charges have been set for Markfield all weather facilities, based at Market Rate for Adults and Partial recovery costs for Juniors. A charge for the use of Baseball Diamond pitches has been introduced, with the new prices in line with equivalent football pitch prices within the borough.

Parks Events (See Appendix VIII b)

8.35. The Council operates in a competitive market, particularly for major events that take place in Finsbury Park. With prices having been increased by inflation since 2016/17 market testing now demonstrates that our prices are at the right sort of level compared to nearby boroughs and to attract sufficient business to maximise the income potential. Consequently, most charges will increase in line with inflation, allowing the service to remain competitive.

8.36. Community and Charity related fees will remain the same for 2021/22 with the aim to encourage community activity post COVID.

Registrars (See Appendix IX)

8.37. Most fees in the Registrar's office are set by the General Register Office and were last revised in October 2017 – these cannot be changed by the Council.

8.38. The Council can however set fees for discretionary services. The Registrars service is proposing to make a number of changes to their charges to better recover costs in light of the overall market, as they are in competition with other boroughs / providers, and to stimulate demand. The proposed fee levels aim, as a minimum, to enable current income requirements to be achieved whilst providing a comprehensive service. The increases to these have been adjusted in line with inflation.

Regulatory Services (See Appendix Xa)

8.39. These charges relate to Pest Control, Environmental Health Mortuary, Environmental permits and Local Authority Pollution Prevention Control (LAPPC) mobile plant charges. Fees are permissible by Acts of parliament. Environmental Permit fees are set by statute.

8.40. Where fee increases have been proposed these are broadly in line with inflation. In a number of cases no increase is proposed in order to remain competitive with the market. As a way of attracting an increase in demand there is a 20% reduction proposed for Licenced Landlords that are compliant. There is an established 40% discount for concessions for pest control fees. This discount remains the same as last year.

8.41. For fixed penalty notices, the allowable range for charges is set by statute and no increase applies in 2021/22 except for littering where the Council will continue to levy a penalty of £150, which is the maximum the statute allows.

HMO (See Appendix Xb)

8.42. Mandatory HMO Licensing is a non-discretionary scheme introduced by Government which came into effect in 2006. The fee for a Mandatory Licence was set at £208.00 per habitable unit with discounts attached for certain aspects of the licensing process. It applies to all HMO occupied by 5 or more persons across the whole borough.

8.43. Current Additional HMO Licensing in Tottenham is a discretionary scheme adopted by Haringey in December 2013. It came into effect in 1st May 2014 and ended 30th April 2019. The fee for Additional HMO Licensing was £208 per habitable unit with the same discount applicable to Mandatory HMO Licencing. It applied to HMO occupied by three or more persons within designated area.

8.44. A proposal for a borough wide additional HMO Licensing scheme which will compliment borough wide Mandatory Licensing was implemented in 2019/20. The fee was set at £1100 per unit based on an average 5 bed let. There was no price increase in 2020/21 and a 2% increase is proposed for 2021/22, in line with inflation, bringing the fee to £1112.

8.45. A £50 discount off the licencing fee is offered as a concession to landlords who have received training and are accredited to a landlord association.

8.46. All licensing fee money is ring fenced to be used for the purposes of operating a scheme.

Building Control and Local Land Charges (See Appendix XIa)

8.47. Charges are required to be set so that the Building Regulations service breaks even over a 3-year period.

8.48. Most building control charges are statutory, and the Council has no control over setting these; these are expected to increase above inflation for 2021/22. Additional charges within the Council's remit, are set to increase above inflation, bringing them in line with existing market rates.

8.49. Following investigation of the position by the Land Registry (HMLR), and a consultation exercise which ended on 9 March 2014, the Government has decided that responsibility for the administration of Land Charges should be transferred from the local authorities in England and Wales to the Land Registry from Q2 2021.

8.50. Local Authorities will still be responsible for maintaining the Local Land Charges (LLC) Register, but will need to provide the information to HMLR. The council will receive a small migration fee for the first 3 years, however all LLC1 Income will be lost.

8.51. To offset this loss, it is proposed that charges for CON29R will increase by over 20%.

8.52. The majority of existing Local Land Charges have increased by inflation and then have been rounded up to the nearest £1.

8.53. Local Land Charges are set so that the service breaks even over a three-year period and also so that we, as a Local Authority, do not set our fees so low as to impact the other private search companies, in accordance with the guidance on fees setting under the Local Land Charges Act 1975.

Development Management (Planning / Development Control Services) (see Appendix XIb)

8.54. Charges have been proposed to increase by 5%, with the exception of Quality Review Panels and Air Quality/Energy meeting for a major (plus VAT). This is due to an increase in staff resources, hence why the proposals are above inflation. The proposed 5% increase on all non-statutory fees is, in the main levied on developers and those carrying out development which is profit driven. Only the charges for Householder advice affect residents per se.

8.55. The Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Regulations 2016 allow the Council to set local eligibility requirements (in addition to the general national requirements) for inclusion on Haringey's Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Registers. On 31 October 2019 following a Cabinet decision, the Council introduced two local eligibility criteria for registration on the Haringey's Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Register: a Financial Resources Test and a Local Connection Test. This fee is set at a rate that reflects the staff time that needs to go into the assessment of applications. The fee has to be calculated on the basis of cost recovery.

8.56. It should also be noted that these charges would only apply to those that are carrying out development and these fees would be a very small proportion of the overall cost of a development project.

8.57. It is not anticipated that this will increase the income of the Planning Service, rather it is likely that it will offset an expected reduction in planning applications and pre-applications in the current years.

Childcare (see Appendix XII)

8.58. Centres are in a challenging childcare market. Other nurseries are offering childcare at lower rates enabling parents to have more choice which makes it difficult for our centres to attract fee payers. With fewer fee payers this will lead to an increase to the current overspend.

8.59. Childcare place costs are proposed to increase by 2%, in line with inflation. Contact planning and room hire charges are also proposed to increase by 2% in line with inflation.

Legal External Fees (see Appendix XIII)

8.60. The legal charges are set to secure that, taking one financial year with another, the income from the charges achieves full cost recovery for provision of the legal service. In relation to commercial property charges the client department (Property Services) has the ability to waive some or all the fees if they wish to cover some or all these fees from their legal budget. The same principle applies to the Planning Services department in respect of section 106 agreements.

8.61. Charges to Homes for Haringey and Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) are set out in separate Service Level Agreements between Homes for Haringey and Haringey's Legal Services and CCG and Haringey's Legal Services. The rates are set to be beneficial to both Homes for Haringey and the CCG whilst recovering the cost of provision of the Legal support. They are currently set at a level to be competitive and maximise the use of the services provided.

8.62. Due to a significant increase in fees last year, the fees will stay the same for 2021/22.

9. Contribution to strategic outcomes

9.1. Maximising the Council's resources, in particular in the current financial climate, is a key part of the Councils Medium Term Financial Strategy. In addition, the review of fees and charges has taken into account the Council's strategy and policies regarding that particular service.

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

Finance Comments

10.1. The proposed changes to Fees & Charges outlined in this report and appendices have been taken into account in the Council's proposed 2021/22 budget.

Strategic Procurement Comments

10.2. Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report.

Legal Comments

10.3. The Head of Legal Services has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and makes the following comments**.**

10.4. Confirmation is given of the Cabinet's remit as set out at paragraph 7.6 above.

10.5. Certain fees for services provided by the Council are prescribed in statute. Accordingly, confirmation is given that in such instances the Council has no discretion as to the level of the charge. However, there are a further range of services where specific legislative provisions allow the Council to decide whether to charge and how much. One such service area is leisure and recreational facilities, where section 19(2) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 permits the Council to charge for these facilities beyond cost recovery limitations.

10.6. In addition, section 93 of the Local Government Act 2003 (the Act) - and guidance issued in 2003 pursuant to section 96(3) of the Act - empowers the Council to charge for discretionary services. A discretionary service is defined in the guidance as being one where the Council has the power to provide it, but is not obliged to do so. However, this power cannot be used where the Council is under a duty to provide the service, or where charging is prohibited or where a specific legislative charging regime applies.

10.7. The Council must have regard to the guidance when charging for discretionary services under the Act. Accordingly, for each discretionary service which a charge is made, there is duty to secure that, taking one year with another, the income from charges for that service does not exceed the costs of provision. Any over or under recovery that results in a surplus or deficit of income in relation to costs in one period should be addressed by the Council when setting its charges for future periods so that over time income equates to costs.

10.8. In addition, Section 93 of the Act permits the Council to charge only some persons for providing a discretionary service and to charge different persons different amounts for providing a service.

10.9. The Council also has power under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 to do anything that individuals generally may do, subject to specified restrictions and limitations imposed by other statutes. The general power of competence extends to charging for a discretionary service where there is no other power to charge for the service, including the power in section 93 of the Act. Similarly, under this provision, the Council may not recover more than the cost of providing that service.

10.10. In reviewing fees and charges, the Council need to have due regard to the overarching Public Sector Equality Duty as set out in the Equality Act 2010.

Equalities Comments

10.11. 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.

10.12. 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 applies to the first part of the duty.

10.13. The Council's savings programmes are all subject to a separate assessment to ensure they do not impact negatively on any protected groups.

10.14. The proposed fee changes set out within this report have all been subject to equalities screening. Where the screening process has identified a potential disproportionate impact for protected groups, or see a fee increase above inflation (2%) for the resident a full EqIA has been completed. This has resulted in one full EqiA's being completed for Libraries.

10.15. For an increase of fees above inflation (2%) experiences by commercial organisation such as developers and business and EqIA has not been completed. EqIA have not been completed where an increase of above 2% is imposed in real terms and this is a small increase. This has been capped at an increase up to £2.00.

10.16. The results of the EqIA process have been highlighted below for Libraries, where the fees are being increased slightly above inflation. Due to the users of the service, this will disproportionately impact those who share protected characteristics of age and disability, alongside those on low incomes among whom Black and Asian minority ethnic groups are overrepresented. It is recognised that the new proposal will negatively impact those over 60 as they will no longer be exempt from library fees and charges. The increase of the age of automatic concessions from 60 to 65 is in line with the state pension age, and those who are under 65 and claim income support will still be eligible for concessions. The increase is therefore considered necessary to cover the costs of running the service and to achieve income targets.

10.17. We know that older people, families with young children, people with disabilities, and those on low incomes are overrepresented among service users. Therefore the introduction of new concessions for service users aged between 18 and 25, and exemptions for socioeconomically disadvantaged service users who receive job seekers allowance or Universal Credit; employment and support allowance, income support and pension credit, and those receiving disability living allowance, personal independence payment or with other verification of long-standing disability, represents a measure to address a known inequality that disproportionately affects these groups. It is expected that the measure will improve access to the service for those groups and the proposed decision, therefore, represents a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

10.18. Officers will continue to monitor for any equalities implications and modify the proposed initiatives to mitigate any issues which arise.

11. Policy Implication

11.1. The Council's income policy requires that an annual review takes place and this report meets that policy obligation.

12. Use of Appendices

12.1 Fees & Charges Schedules

Appendix I	Adults' Services
Appendix II	Traffic Management
Appendix III a	Libraries Charges
Appendix III b	Cultural Services Charges
Appendix IV	Garage Rents
Appendix V	Asset Management
Appendix VI	Court Summons
Appendix VII	Neighbourhood Action – Waste Collection
Appendix VIII a	Parks Services
Appendix VIII b	Parks Events
Appendix IX	Registrars
Appendix X a	Regulatory Services (excl. Licenses etc. set by Reg. Committee)
Appendix X b	HMO Licensing
Appendix XI a	Building Control and Local Land Charges
Appendix XI b	Development Management
Appendix XII	Childcare
Appendix XIII	Legal External Fees

12.2 Equalities Impact Assessments

Appendix XIV	Libraries

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix I

Services that we charge for (1)	**2019/20 Charge** (3)	**2020/21 Charge** (4)	**Proposed 2021/22 Charge** (4)	**Change** (4)
	£	£	£	%
Emergency Response - Weekly Monitoring only	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00%
Emergency Response - Weekly Monitoring and Visiting	6.85	6.85	6.85	0.00%
Osborne Grove Nursing Home - Weekly Nursing Care	1175.79	1208.15	0.00	-100.00%
Winkfield Resource Centre - Sessional Drop-in	55.50	55.50	57.50	3.60%
Winkfield Resource Centre - Sessional Day Care	44.00	44.00	46.00	4.55%
Clarendon Recovery College - Short Courses (half day)		25.00	25.00	0.00%
Haynes Day Centre - Sessional Day Care	69.90	69.90	71.90	2.86%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix II

Services that we charge for	2020/21 Charge	Uplift	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	£	£	£	%
PARKING PERMITS				
Resident Visitor Permits				
Monthly residents	31.00	0.70	31.70	2.26%
Parking Dispensations				
Permission to Park per day charge	20.00	0.40	20.40	2.00%
Car Club Permit	200.00	4.00	204.00	2.00%
Doctors Permit	286.00	6.00	292.00	2.10%
Blue Badge Administration Fee/Lost/Stolen	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00%
Courtesy Car Permit	31.00	0.70	31.70	2.26%
Residential Administration Fee- Lost/Stolen/Change of vehicle and/or address/replacement	12.00	0.25	12.25	2.08%
Refund Administration Fee	0.00	0.00	20.00	-
Car Parks				
Crouch Hall Road, N8 - Annual Season Ticket	265.00	5.30	270.30	2.00%
Summerland Gardens, N10 - Annual Season Ticket	265.00	5.30	270.30	2.00%
Westerfield Road, N15 - Annual Season Ticket	265.00	5.30	270.30	2.00%
Bury Road, N22 - Quarterly Season Ticket	76.50	1.50	78.00	1.96%
Bury Road, N22 -Annual Season Ticket	294.00	5.90	299.90	2.01%
Brunswick Road, N17 - Annual Season Ticket	152.40	3.05	155.45	2.00%
Stoneleigh Road, N17 (A, B & C) - Annual Season Ticket	159.30	3.20	162.50	2.01%
Lawrence Road Car Park	1167.00	23.35	1190.35	2.00%
HIGHWAYS LICENSES				
Scaffolding				
(Includes Initial Site Inspection Fee)	404.50	8.10	412.60	2.00%
Revisit Fee - per visit	37.20	0.75	37.95	2.02%
Emergency Inspection	87.20	1.75	88.95	2.01%
Handling Deposit Fee	75.00	1.50	76.50	2.00%
Hoarding				
(Includes Initial Site Inspection Fee)	404.50	8.10	412.60	2.00%
Revisit Fee - per visit	37.20	0.75	37.95	2.02%
Emergency Inspection	87.20	1.75	88.95	2.01%
Handling Deposit Fee	75.00	1.50	76.50	2.00%
Container				
(88.68 per week for storage on carriageway)	186.60	3.75	190.35	2.01%
Revisit Fee - per visit	37.20	0.75	37.95	2.02%
Cost of Container on carriageway per week	96.10	1.90	98.00	1.98%
Mobile Crane				
(includes 60.00 Inspection fee)	448.00	8.90	456.90	1.99%
Revisit Fee - per visit	37.20	0.75	37.95	2.02%
Emergency Inspection	87.20	1.75	88.95	2.01%
Oversail/Static Crane				
License Fee (not including the Initial Site Inspection Fee)	684.00	13.70	697.70	2.00%
Revisit Fee - per visit	37.20	0.75	37.95	2.02%
Emergency Inspection	87.20	1.75	88.95	2.01%
Section 50 notice (Street Works -non utilities)				
(Includes Administration Fee/Inspection Fee/Capitalised Fee in lieu of annual charge)	553.00	11.00	564.00	1.99%

Appendix II

Services that we charge for	2020/21 Charge	Uplift	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	£	£	£	%
Crossovers				
Crossovers - Inspection/Estimate Fee	311.00	6.20	317.20	1.99%
T/TMO's	3528.10	70.90	3599.00	2.01%
Emergency TMO	1400.00	28.00	1428.00	2.00%
Parking Suspensions				
Suspensions - Admin charge	103.30	2.05	105.35	1.98%
Cancellation Fee	51.70	1.05	52.75	2.03%
Additional site visit	103.30	2.05	105.35	1.98%
per bay per day charge	25.85	0.50	26.35	1.93%
Skips/Materials				
per Skip Licence	87.45	1.75	89.20	2.00%
Materials Licence	87.45	1.75	89.20	2.00%
Combined Skip/Materials Licence	100.10	1.90	102.00	1.90%
Penalty Charge Notice				
PCN - On Street	130.00	0.00	130.00	0.00%
PCN - CCTV	130.00	0.00	130.00	0.00%
Car Pound				
Removal Fee	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00%
Storage per day	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00%
Pay and Display - On street				
Low Tariff - Hourly charge (exclusive of provider service charge)	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.00%
Medium Tariff - Hourly charge (exclusive of provider service charge)	2.10	0.00	2.10	0.00%
High Tariff - Hourly charge (exclusive of provider service charge)	3.30	0.00	3.30	0.00%
Pay and Display - Off Street				
Up to 1 Hour (exclusive of provider service charge)	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.00%
1 - 3 Hours (exclusive of provider service charge)	2.30	0.00	2.30	0.00%
3 - 4 Hours (exclusive of provider service charge)	3.70	0.00	3.70	0.00%
Over 4 Hours (exclusive of provider service charge)	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00%
Pay and Display - Garman Road Off Street				
Up to 1 Hour (exclusive of provider service charge)	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.00%
1 - 3 Hours (exclusive of provider service charge)	2.20	0.00	2.20	0.00%
Over 3 Hours (exclusive of provider service charge)	3.30	0.00	3.30	0.00%
Pay and Display - Bury Road- Off Street				
All Day (if charge paid before 10.00am) exclusive of provider service charge	2.20	0.00	2.20	0.00%
Up to 1 Hour (after 10am) (exclusive of provider service charge)	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.00%
1 - 3 Hours (after 10am) (exclusive of provider service charge)	2.30	0.00	2.30	0.00%
3 - 4 Hours (after 10am) (exclusive of provider service charge)	3.70	0.00	3.70	0.00%
Over 4 Hours (after 10am) (exclusive of provider service charge)	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00%
Sunday (exclusive of provider service charge)	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.00%

Appendix III a **Library Services**

Services that we charge for (1)	2019/20 Charge (3)	2020/21 Charge (4)	Proposed 2021/22 Charge (5)	Change (6)
	£	£	£	%
Reservations (items already in stock)	1.15	1.15	0.00	-100.00%
Reservations (items not in stock)	2.50	2.50	3.00	20.00%
Reservations Items Already in Stock (over 65s)	0.60	0.60	0.00	-100.00%
Reservations Items not in stock (over 65s)	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00%
Overdue books – per item per day (except DVDs)	0.20	0.20	0.25	25.00%
Overdue books – per item per day (except DVDs). Over 65s, Under 25s and Concessions	0.12	0.12	0.15	25.00%
Maximum overdue charge per item (except DVDs) – standard charge	6.80	6.80	6.00	-11.76%
Maximum overdue charge per item (except DVDs) – Over 65s, Under 25s and Concessions	3.30	3.30	3.00	-9.09%
Lost ticket replacement (first replacment free then £1)	2.25	2.25	0.00	-100.00%
Lost ticket replacement for Over 65s, Under 25s and Concessions (first replacment free then £1)	1.10	1.10	0.00	-100.00%
DVD/Blu-ray: Blockbuster per loan for one week	3.10	3.10	3.50	12.90%
DVD/Blu-ray hire: films per loan for one week	1.23	1.23	2.00	62.60%
Multi DVDs (sets of 3 or more) per loan for one week	2.00	2.00	2.50	25.00%
Music CD hire per loan for one week.	0.57	0.57	1.00	75.44%
Music CD hire per loan for one week. Over 65s, Under 25s and Concessions	0.25	0.25	0.50	100.00%
Spoken Word (Talking Books) per loan for 3 weeks	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00%
Annual AV Digital Subscription (enabling free unlimited CD loan and DVD's)	N/A	20.00	20.00	0.00%
Quarterly AV Digital Subscription (enabling free unlimited CD loan and DVD's)	N/A	6.00	6.00	0.00%
Small Ads per 3 weeks	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00%
Lost or damaged items: reserved stock items per book	19.00	19.00	25.00	31.58%
Lost or damaged items: per book paperback	6.65	6.65	8.00	20.30%
Lost or damaged items: per book hardback	12.80	12.80	15.00	17.19%
Lost or damaged items: Out of production DVD/Blu-ray	12.80	12.80	15.00	17.19%
Printing and Copying				
A4 Black & White	0.15	0.15	0.20	33.33%
A3 Black & White	0.25	0.25	0.30	20.00%
A4 Colour	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00%
A3 Colour	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00%
Scanning	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00%

Room hire

	2020/21 Charge			Proposed 2021/22 Charge			Change		
	Commercial rate	Community rate	Private function	Commercial rate	Community rate	Private function	Commerical rate	Community rate	Private function
Wood Green	£	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	%
Community room	25.00	12.00	0.00	25.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
2nd floor open space	27.00	12.00	0.00	27.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Health Suite	22.00	12.00	0.00	22.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Business Lounge (glass office)	27.00	15.00	0.00	27.00	15.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Business Lounge main area (by special arrangement)	30.00	20.00	0.00	30.00	20.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Hornsey									
Original Gallery (exhibitions per week)	170.00	100.00	0.00	170.00	100.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Original Gallery (events per hour)	27.00	12.00	0.00	27.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Promenade Gallery (exhibitions per week)	50.00	25.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Meeting Room (per hour)	27.00	12.00	0.00	27.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Marcus Garvey									
Meeting room Large (per hour)	27.00	12.00	0.00	27.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Meeting room Medium (per hour)	20.00	12.00	0.00	20.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Meeting room Small (per hour)	12.00	7.00	0.00	12.00	7.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
St Ann's									
Hall (per hour)	35.00	20.00	0.00	35.00	20.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Activity room (per hour)	27.00	15.00	0.00	27.00	15.00	20.00	0%	0%	n/a
Meeting room	20.00	12.00	0.00	20.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Office	10.00	7.00	0.00	10.00	7.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Highgate									
Meeting room 1 (per hour)	27.00	15.00	0.00	27.00	15.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Meeting room 2	22.00	12.00	0.00	22.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Meeting room 3	17.00	7.00	0.00	17.00	7.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a
Coombes Croft									
Meeting room	27.00	12.00	0.00	27.00	12.00	0.00	0%	0%	n/a

All prices are for hire within library opening hours only

Hire outside of library opening hours are subject to:

1. A surchage of 50% of the room hire cost
2. A **minimum** charge of £100 for out of hours security provision

Appendix IIIb - Cultural Services				
Services that we charge for	**2019/20 Charge**	**2020/21 Charge**	**Proposed 2021/22 Charge**	**Change**
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	£	£	£	%
BRUCE CASTLE MUSEUM & ARCHIVE SERVICES				
Room Hire - Lecture Hall & Gallery				
1. Community rate - full day	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00%
2. Community rate - half day	80.00	85.00	85.00	0.00%
3. Corporate rate - full day	310.00	315.00	315.00	0.00%
4. Corporate rate -half day	160.00	165.00	165.00	0.00%
Room Hire - Kitchen and Green Room				
1. Community rate - full day	110.00	115.00	115.00	0.00%
2. Community rate - half day	68.00	70.00	70.00	0.00%
3. Corporate rate - full day	220.00	225.00	225.00	0.00%
4. Corporate rate -half day	110.00	115.00	115.00	0.00%
Reprographic Services (archive and collections)				
Photocopying by Archive staff A4 B&W per page	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00%
Photocopying by Archive staff A4 Colour per page	1.50	1.60	1.60	0.00%
Photocopying by Archive staff A3 B&W per page	1.00	1.25	1.25	0.00%
Photocopying by Archive staff A3 Colour per page	3.00	3.25	3.25	0.00%
Digital scan by Archive staff	2.50	3.00	3.00	0.00%
Provision of information on CD by Archive staff	3.50	4.00	4.00	0.00%
Minimum charge for remote orders and paying by	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00%
A4 microfilm printout from External Bureau	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00%
A3 microfilm printout from External Bureau	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.00%
Phones/cameras used to take photos of documents	10 images	£6 for up to 10	£6 for up to 10	
NEW FEE - Archive Research Fee for remote enquiries				
1. Community rate (per hour;maximum up to 2			25.00	
2. Commercial rate (per hour; maximum up to 2			40.00	
Out of hours room hire				
1. Community (per hour)	65.00	65.00	65.00	0.00%
2. Commercial (per hour)	110.00	115.00	115.00	0.00%
Other room hire fees				
Ceremonies (wedding / civil partnership)	400.00	425.00	425.00	0.00%
Children's parties 2 hr hire incl. Facilitator	40.00	£2 per child (instead of group charge of £40)	£2 per child	
School visits to museum				
School workshops	£30 - self-led	£2 per child (in stead of group charge of £30)	£2 per child (in stead of group charge of £30)	
- taught session for up to 30 children	Haringey Schools	non-Haringey school £3 per child	non-Haringey school £3 per child	
	170.00	200.00	200.00	0.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix IV

	Rent Categories 2020/21	Rent Categories 2021/22	Let 2020/21	Let 2021/22	2020/21 Charge	2021/22 Charge	Difference	% Change	Total Rent roll 2020/21	Total Rent roll 2021/22	% increase on rent roll
Group 1. Concessionary Discount for Haringey residents disabled or over state pension age	Concession	Concession	211	211	£10.65	£10.65	£0.00	0.0%	£116,851.80	£116,851.80	0.0%
Group 2. Haringey Tenant or Leaseholder renting their first garage	Category A	Category A	184	184	£12.20	£12.50	£0.30	2.5%	£116,729.60	£119,600.00	2.5%
	Category B	Category B	4	4	£13.20	£13.50	£0.30	2.3%	£2,745.60	£2,808.00	2.3%
	Category C	Category C	19	19	£14.20	£14.50	£0.30	2.1%	£14,029.60	£14,326.00	2.1%
	Category D	Category D	12	12	£15.75	£16.10	£0.35	2.2%	£9,828.00	£10,046.40	2.2%
	Category E	Category E	228	228	£16.80	£17.20	£0.40	2.4%	£199,180.80	£203,923.20	2.4%
Group 3. Haringey Tenant or Leaseholder renting their 2nd or subsequent garages and any private renter or business.	Flat Rate	Flat Rate	400	400	£25.70	£26.30	£0.60	2.3%	£534,560.00	£547,040.00	2.3%
TOTAL (GROUP 1)			211	211	£10.65	£10.65	£0.00	0.0%	£116,851.80	£116,851.80	0.0%
TOTAL (GROUP 2)			447	447	£15.11	£14.76	£0.33	2.3%	£342,513.60	£350,703.60	2.4%
TOTAL (GROUP 3)			400	400	£25.00	£26.30	£0.60	2.3%	£534,560.00	£547,040.00	2.3%
TOTAL (All categories)			**1058**	**1058**	**£16.92**	**£17.24**	**£0.31**	**1.9%**	**£993,925.40**	**£1,014,595.40**	**2.1%**

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix V

Services that we charge for (1)	**2019/20 Charge @ RPI 3.3%** (2)	**2020/21 Charge @ RPI 2.8%** (3)	**Proposed 2021/22 Charge** (4)	**Change** (5)
	£	£	£	%
Staff Car Parking	391.92	402.89	402.89	0.00%
Room Hire – Civic Centre / River Park House	£24.65 - £89.59 per hour	£25.34 - £92.10 per hour	£25.85 - £94.00 per hour	2.00%
Schools FM - annual support charge	Managed centrally	Managed centrally	Managed centrally	n/a
Neighbourhood Resource Centre	£7.93 - £33.63	£8.15 - £34.57 per hour	£8.30 - £35.26	2.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix VI

Services that we charge for (1)	**2019/20 Charge** (2)	**2020/21 Charge** (3)	**Proposed 2021/22 Charge** (4)	**Change** (5)
	£	£	£	%
Council tax/NDR Summons and Liability Order charges				
Council tax summon costs	102.00	102.00	102.00	0.00%
Council tax Liability Order	13.00	13.00	13.00	0.00%
NDR summon costs	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00%
NDR liability order	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Waste
Appendix VII

Household Bulk Waste Bin Hire			
Charge Description (Per week)	**20/21 Charges**	**Proposed 21/22**	**Change**
Bulk refuse weekly bin hire	£3.40	£3.40	0.00%
Bulk recycling weekly bin hire	£2.85	£2.85	0.00%

Charged waste services			
Garden waste	240litre bin £75, 140Litre bin £55, Sack service £55	240litre bin £75, 140Litre bin £55, Sack service £55	0%
Collection of all forms of bulky waste (on demand)	£20 for five items	£20 for four items	0%
Replacement wheelie bins	£30.00	£30.00	0%

Commercial Refuse			
Charge Description	**20/21 Charges**	**Proposed 21/22**	**Change**
			%
Refuse - sack - maximum 90L/8kg	£1.86	£1.90	2.35%
Refuse - bin - maximum 1100L/80kg	£18.16	£18.52	2.00%
Commercial Recycling			
Charge Description	**20/21 Charges**	**Proposed 21/22**	**Change**
Recycling - sack - maximum 70L/5kg	£1.06	£1.09	2.75%
Cardboard bundle tape - maximum 70L/5kg	£1.06	£1.09	2.75%
Recycling - bin - maximum 1100L/46kg	£9.36	£9.55	1.99%
Other commercial waste charges			
Charge Description	**20/21 Charges**	**Proposed 21/22**	**Change**
Food - maximum 240L/70kg	£10.40	£10.61	1.98%
Glass - maximum 240L/70kg	£6.24	£6.37	2.04%
Paper and Card - bin - maximum 1100L/46kg	£9.36	£9.55	1.99%
Bulk bin hire per day - refuse	£0.40	£0.41	2.50%
Bulk bin hire per day - recycling	£0.40	£0.41	2.50%
Wheelie bin hire per day	£0.10	£0.10	0.00%

Refuse			
Charge Description	**20/21 Charges**	**Proposed 21/22**	**Change**
			%
Sack – refuse	£1.59	£1.59	0.00%
Heavy duty sack – refuse*	£1.86	£1.86	0.00%
1100 litre bin – refuse	£18.16	£18.16	0.00%
660 litre bin – refuse	£10.89	£10.89	0.00%
360 litre bin – refuse	£6.22	£6.22	0.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix VIII a. Parks Services

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
ALLOTMENTS				
Allotment per 25m2 per year	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.00%
Pension / Disabled concession 50% Discount	5.57	5.57	5.57	0.09%
Out of Borough Surcharge	15.93	15.93	15.93	0.03%
Water Charge per 25m2 per year	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00%
SPONSORSHIP				
Tree Sponsorship (All Areas)	250.00	250.00	250.00	0.00%
Stainless steel, surface mounted bench plaque	102.60	105.00	105.00	0.00%
Eastgate Anti-Vandal steel 1.8m bench with steel slats (or timber slats in nature conservation areas) on hard base			1300.00	
PARKS - SPORTS PITCHES				
Non Haringey clubs, unaffiliated clubs and one off bookings. Matches & Training sessions up to 2 hours.				
Football Pitches per Match	107.85	110.85	113.10	2.03%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7)	23.85	24.50	25.00	2.04%
9v9 Soccer per Match	39.15	40.25	41.05	1.99%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match 11 v 11	47.60	48.95	49.95	2.04%
Adult Changing			57.70	
Junior Changing	27.55	28.30	28.85	1.94%
Haringey Affiliated Clubs. Matches & Training sessions up to 2 hours				
Football Pitches per Match - ex VAT	62.40	64.15	65.45	2.03%
Mini Soccer per Match (5v5 /7v7)	12.00	12.35	12.60	2.02%
9v9 Soccer per Match	19.30	19.85	20.25	2.02%
Junior Pitch Hire per Match 11 v 11	22.50	23.15	23.60	1.94%
Australian Rules Football per Match	70.85	72.85	74.30	1.99%
Rugby & Gaelic Football per Match	43.40	44.60	45.50	2.02%
Adult Changing			28.85	
Junior Changing			14.45	

Appendix VIII a. Parks Services

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
PARKS - REGULAR BOOKINGS				
Standard				
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training up to 500 usage pa annual fee	330.00	330.00	336.60	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training up t0 800 usage pa annual fee	551.00	551.00	562.00	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training up to 2000 usage pa annual fee	1,101.00	1,101.00	1123.00	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training up to 4000 usage pa annual fee	2,202.00	2,202.00	2246.00	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training up to 5000 usage pa annual fee	3,304.00	3,304.00	3370.00	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training - up to 7000 usage pa annual fee	4,405.00	4,405.00	4493.00	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training - up to 8000 usage pa annual fee	5,508.00	5,508.00	5618.00	2.00%
Park Based Organised Exercise / personal training - up to 10000 usage pa annual fee	6,606.00	6,606.00	6738.00	2.00%
Other				
Try Tag Rugby per week	46.60	47.90	49.00	2.30%
Motorcycle Training on hard ball areas per day	40.20	41.35	42.20	2.06%
Forest School activities per head per session	1.40	5% of child day rate charged by hirer	7.5% of child day rate charged by hirer	2.50%
Environmental activities per session	12.90	5% of day rate charged by hirer	7.5% of child day rate charged by hirer	2.50%
Basball Diamond Junior training & Match			65.45	
Basball Diamond Junior training & Match			23.60	

Appendix VIII a. Parks Services

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Parks Car Parking				
Commercial Event Car Parking	12.00	12.35	12.60	2.02%
Coach Parking	57.10	58.70	59.90	2.04%
Car Parking per day	22.20	22.80	23.25	1.97%
In Borough Schools/Education Use				
School Swimming - per child per year	163.00	160.00	163.00	1.88%
Tennis Courts - Schools per hr per ct	4.55	4.70	4.80	2.13%
Football	25.95	26.70	27.25	2.06%
Activities not requiring a mark out - area no bigger than a 9v9 football pitch	15.20	15.65	16.00	2.24%
School park hire for sports day e.g. 11v11 football pitch - no mark out	30.20	31.05	31.70	2.09%
School small 3G hire - 55 minutes	20.00	20.55	20.95	1.95%
School MUGA hire - 55 minutes	12.95	13.30	13.55	1.88%
Rounders pitch initial markout	66.75	68.60	70.00	2.04%
Rounders remark	9.80	10.05	10.25	1.99%
Rounders hire	15.20	15.65	16.00	2.24%
Running Track Hire (100 m 6 lane)	94.20	96.80	98.75	2.01%
100m Track Remark	72.00	74.05	75.55	2.03%
Running Track Hire (50m 6 lane)	46.50	47.80	48.75	1.99%
50m Track Remark	37.10	38.15	38.90	1.97%
Running Track Hire (200m 6 lane)	185.95	191.10	194.90	1.99%
200m Remark	144.00	148.00	151.00	2.03%
Running Track Hire (400m 8 lane 100 m straight)	239.25	245.95	250.85	1.99%
400 m remark	174.60	179.50	183.10	2.01%
Parks 3G & All weather				
1 x small 3G hire 55 minutes peak	40.00	41.15	42.00	2.07%
1 x small 3G hire 55 minutes off peak	0.00	N/a	42.00	0.00%
1 x Junior small 3G hire 55 minutes peak	20.00	20.55	20.95	1.95%
1 x Junior small 3G hire 55 minutes off peak	0.00	N/a	0.00	0.00%
1 x MUGA 55 minutes peak	12.95	13.30	13.55	1.88%
1 x MUGA hire 55 minutes off peak	0.00	N/a	0.00	0.00%
1x Markfield all weather - adult			60.00	
1x Markfield all weather - junior			30.00	

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Application Fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small				
Small	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	0.00%
Medium	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Large	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large				
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£ -			
Medium	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Large	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Medium	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Large	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
(Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Medium	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Large	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Commercial Events		£ -		
Small	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Medium	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Large	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Major	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Other Events				
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Private Event - not open to the public - licensed per sq m	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	£ 129.00	£ 132.61	£ 135.26	2.00%

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Booking Fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£ -	£ -		
Small	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	0.00%
Medium	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Large	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 537.60	£ 537.60	£ 537.60	0.00%
Funfair and Circus				
Small				
Medium	£ 537.60	£ 552.65	£ 563.71	2.00%
Large	£ 537.60	£ 552.65	£ 563.71	2.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 537.60	£ 552.65	£ 563.71	2.00%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 537.60	£ 552.65	£ 563.71	2.00%
Medium	£ 1,341.40	£ 1,378.96	£ 1,406.54	2.00%
Large	£ 2,688.00	£ 2,763.26	£ 2,818.53	2.00%
(Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ 54.25	£ 55.77	£ 56.88	2.00%
Medium	£ 107.50	£ 110.51	£ 112.72	2.00%
Large	£ 537.60	£ 552.65	£ 563.71	2.00%
Commercial Events		£ -		
Small	£ 135.15	£ 138.93	£ 141.71	2.00%
Medium	£ 1,341.40	£ 1,378.96	£ 1,406.54	2.00%
Large	£ 2,688.00	£ 2,763.26	£ 2,818.53	2.00%
Major	£ 6,451.20	£ 6,631.83	£ 6,764.47	2.00%
Other Events				
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	£ 156.25	£ 160.63	£ 163.84	2.00%
Private Event - not open to the public - licensed per sq m	£ 250.85	£ 257.87	£ 263.03	2.00%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	£ 312.30	£ 321.04	£ 327.47	2.00%

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Operational day fee/basic hire fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£ -	£ -		
Small	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	£ 54.25	0.00%
Medium	£ 106.50	£ 106.50	£ 106.50	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 153.60	£ 153.60	£ 153.60	0.00%
Large	£ 532.45	£ 532.45	£ 532.45	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 2,662.40	£ 2,662.40	£ 2,662.40	0.00%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£ -	£ -		
Medium	£ 580.60	£ 596.86	£ 608.79	2.00%
Large	£ 813.05	£ 835.82	£ 852.53	2.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 928.75	£ 954.76	£ 973.85	2.00%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 1,331.20	£ 1,368.47	£ 1,395.84	2.00%
Medium	£ 4,259.90	£ 4,379.18	£ 4,466.76	2.00%
Large	£ 8,519.70	£ 8,758.25	£ 8,933.42	2.00%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ 133.10	£ 136.83	£ 139.56	2.00%
Medium	£ 532.45	£ 547.36	£ 558.31	2.00%
Large	£ 3,727.35	£ 3,831.72	£ 3,908.35	2.00%
Commercial Events		£ -		
Small	£ 1,332.20	£ 1,369.50	£ 1,396.89	2.00%
Medium	£ 5,325.80	£ 5,474.92	£ 5,584.42	2.00%
Large	£ 26,624.00	£ 27,369.47	£ 27,916.86	2.00%
Major	£ 256,000.00	£ 263,168.00	£ 268,431.36	2.00%
Other Events				
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	£ 79.85	£ 82.09	£ 83.73	2.00%
Private Event - not open to the public - licensed per sq m	£ 160.75	£ 165.25	£ 168.56	2.00%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	35%	£ 0.36	£ 0.37	2.00%

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Extra Event Days Fee				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£ -	£ -		
Small	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	0.00%
Medium	£ 53.25	£ 53.25	£ 53.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 74.75	£ 74.75	£ 74.75	0.00%
Large	£ 266.25	£ 266.25	£ 266.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 1,331.20	£ 1,331.20	£ 1,331.20	0.00%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 399.35	£ 410.53	£ 418.74	2.00%
Medium	£ 1,277.95	£ 1,313.73	£ 1,340.01	2.00%
Large	£ 2,555.90	£ 2,627.47	£ 2,680.01	2.00%
(Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ 39.95	£ 41.07	£ 41.89	2.00%
Medium	£ 159.75	£ 164.22	£ 167.51	2.00%
Large	£ 1,118.20	£ 1,149.51	£ 1,172.50	2.00%
Commercial Events		£ -		
Small	£ 399.35	£ 410.53	£ 418.74	2.00%
Medium	£ 1,597.45	£ 1,642.18	£ 1,675.02	2.00%
Large	£ 7,987.20	£ 8,210.84	£ 8,375.06	2.00%
Major	£ 76,800.00	£ 78,950.40	£ 80,529.41	2.00%
Set Up / Take Down				
Community & Charity				
Very Small	£-			
Small	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	£ 26.60	0.00%
Medium	£ 53.25	£ 53.25	£ 53.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 76.80	£ 76.80	£ 76.80	0.00%
Large	£ 266.25	£ 266.25	£ 266.25	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 1,331.20	£ 1,331.20	£ 1,331.20	0.00%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£ -	£ -		
Medium	£ 115.70	£ 118.94	£ 121.32	2.00%
Large	£ 161.80	£ 166.33	£ 169.66	2.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 185.35	£ 190.54	£ 194.35	2.00%

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 665.50	£ 684.13	£ 697.82	2.00%
Medium	£ 2,129.90	£ 2,189.54	£ 2,233.33	2.00%
Large	£ 4,259.85	£ 4,379.13	£ 4,466.71	2.00%
(Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ 13.30	£ 13.67	£ 13.95	2.00%
Medium	£ 53.25	£ 54.74	£ 55.84	2.00%
Large	£ 372.75	£ 383.19	£ 390.85	2.00%
Commercial Events				
Small	£ 33.80	£ 34.75	£ 35.44	2.00%
Medium	£ 133.10	£ 136.83	£ 139.56	2.00%
Large	£ 665.50	£ 684.13	£ 697.82	2.00%
Major	£ 6,400.00	£ 6,579.20	£ 6,710.78	2.00%
Other Events				
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	50% of core cost	50% of core cost	50% of core cost	0.00%
Private Event - not open to the public - licensed per sq m	50% of core cost	50% of core cost	50% of core cost	0.00%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	20% of event rate	20% of event rate	50% of core cost	0.00%

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Grounds Deposit				
Community & Charity				
Small	£ 103.00	£ 103.00	£ 103.00	0.00%
Medium	£ 309.00	£ 309.00	£ 309.00	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 309.00	£ 309.00	£ 309.00	0.00%
Large	£ 618.00	£ 618.00	£ 618.00	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 618.00	£ 618.00	£ 618.00	0.00%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£ -			
Medium	£ 2,060.00	£ 2,060.00	£ 2,101.20	2.00%
Large	£ 3,090.00	£ 3,090.00	£ 3,151.80	2.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 3,090.00	£ 3,090.00	£ 3,151.80	2.00%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 515.00	£ 515.00	£ 525.30	2.00%
Medium	£ 2,060.00	£ 2,060.00	£ 2,101.20	2.00%
Large	£ 4,120.00	£ 4,120.00	£ 4,202.40	2.00%
(Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ 103.00	£ 103.00	£ 105.06	2.00%
Medium	£ 309.00	£ 309.00	£ 315.18	2.00%
Large	£ 618.00	£ 618.00	£ 630.36	2.00%
Commercial Events				
Small	£ 258.00	£ 258.00	£ 263.16	2.00%
Medium	£ 1,030.00	£ 1,030.00	£ 1,050.60	2.00%
Large	£ 10,000.00	£ 10,000.00	£ 10,200.00	2.00%
Major	£ 15,000.00	£ 15,000.00	£ 15,300.00	2.00%
Other Events				
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	£ 500.00	£ 500.00	£ 510.00	2.00%
Private Event - not open to the public - licensed per sq m	£ 3,000.00	£ 3,000.00	£ 3,060.00	2.00%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	£ 2,000.00	£ 2,000.00	£ 2,040.00	2.00%

Appendix VIII b **Park Events**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Environmental Impact Fee				
Community & Charity				
Medium	£ 108.55	£ 108.55	£ 108.55	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Medium	£ 108.55	£ 108.55	£ 108.55	0.00%
Large	£ 320.50	£ 320.50	£ 320.50	0.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 1,064.95	£ 1,064.95	£ 1,064.95	0.00%
Funfair and Circus				
Small	£ -	£ -		
Medium	£ 1,236.00	£ 1,270.61	£ 1,296.02	2.00%
Large	£ 1,488.00	£ 1,529.66	£ 1,560.26	2.00%
Finsbury Park - Large	£ 1,852.00	£ 1,903.86	£ 1,941.93	2.00%
Corporate Promotions / Roadshows / Media Events				
Small	£ 532.50	£ 547.41	£ 558.36	2.00%
Medium	£ 1,064.95	£ 1,094.77	£ 1,116.66	2.00%
Large	£ 2,129.90	£ 2,189.54	£ 2,233.33	2.00%
Commercial Charity Fundraising (Rates apply where an entry fee is payable)				
Small	£ -	£ -		
Medium	£ 532.50	£ 547.41	£ 558.36	2.00%
Large	£ 1,064.95	£ 1,094.77	£ 1,116.66	2.00%
Commercial Events				
Small	£ 108.55	£ 111.59	£ 113.82	2.00%
Medium	£ 423.95	£ 435.82	£ 444.54	2.00%
Large	£ 2,129.90	£ 2,189.54	£ 2,233.33	2.00%
Major *	£ 15,000.00	£ 10,958.50	£ 11,177.67	2.00%
Other Events				
Private Event - not open to the public - Non licensed per sq m	£ 532.50	£ 547.41	£ 558.36	2.00%
Private Event - not open to the public - licensed per sq m	£ 108.55	£ 111.59	£ 113.82	2.00%
Markets - Maximum Stall Holder fee £120 / day	£ 532.50	£ 547.41	£ 558.36	2.00%
Other costs				
Core Cost				
Finsbury Park - Road closure per half day	£ 286.70	£ 294.73	£ 300.62	2.00%
Event Signage per location per week	£ 27.65	£ 28.42	£ 28.99	2.00%
Event / Promotional Banners per location per week	£ 54.30	£ 55.82	£ 56.94	2.00%

Utilities Charged as per usage plus 10% management fee
Disruption Charge as per reasonable costs for each event

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix IX - Registrars

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Births, Marriages & Deaths - Citizenship - Statutory fees cannot be changed				
Statutory marriage & civil partnership services held in the register office	£ 50.00	£ 57.00	£ 57.00	0.00%
Civil Partnership Conversion appointment	£ 45.00	£ 45.00	£ 45.00	0.00%
Civil Partnership Conversion initial appointment - if having a ceremony	£ 27.00	£ 27.00	£ 27.00	0.00%
Notices for marriage & civil partnership	£ 35.00	£ 35.00	£ 35.00	0.00%
Notice immigration referral	£ 12.00	£ 12.00	£ 12.00	0.00%
Birth, death, marriage & civil partnership certificates	£ 10.00	£ 11.00	£ 11.00	0.00%
Birth, death and marriage certificates at time of registration	£ 4.00	£ 11.00	£ 11.00	0.00%
Attending religious buildings for marriage and civil partnership ceremonies (CHURCH)	£ 90.00	£ 97.00	£ 97.00	0.00%
SR Consideration of a divorce obtained outside UK	£ 50.00	£ 50.00	£ 50.00	0.00%
RG Consideration of a divorce obtained outside UK	£ 75.00	£ 75.00	£ 75.00	0.00%
Forename added within 12 months of birth registration	£ 40.00	£ 40.00	£ 40.00	0.00%
Consideration by Registrar of a correction application	£ 75.00	£ 75.00	£ 75.00	0.00%
Consideration by the RG of a correction application	£ 90.00	£ 90.00	£ 90.00	0.00%
Statutory fee per Citizenship Ceremony attendee	£ 80.00	£ 80.00	£ 80.00	0.00%
Religious building certification inc religious venues for civil partnerships				
- worship	£ 28.00	£ 28.00	£ 28.00	0.00%
- marriage	£ 120.00	£ 120.00	£ 120.00	0.00%
Public search of records	£ 18.00	£ 18.00	£ 18.00	0.00%
Marriage, civil partnership or civil partnership to marriage conversion ceremonies held in the Earlham Room at George Meehan House **Now incorporates Renewal of Vows, Naming and Private Citizenship Ceremonies**				
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday	£ 150.00	£ 200.00	£ 204.00	2.00%
Friday	£ 190.00	£ 210.00	£ 214.00	1.90%
Saturday	£ 225.00	£ 300.00	£ 306.00	2.00%
Sunday up until 6pm This is for an individual ceremony where the building is opened up specially for a couple	£ 650.00	£ 668.00	£ 682.00	2.10%
Sunday up until 6pm (multiple bookings)	£ 450.00	£ 462.00	£ 471.00	1.95%
Bank Holidays up until 6pm	£ 900.00	£ 925.00	£ 944.00	2.05%
Monday to Friday from 6pm to 10pm	£ 500.00	£ 514.00	£ 525.00	2.14%
Saturdays from 6pm to 10pm	£ 900.00	£ 925.00	£ 944.00	2.05%
Sundays and Bank Holidays from 6pm to 10pm (new fee)	£ 1,100.00	£ 1,131.00	£ 1,155.00	2.12%
Weddings between 11pm and 8am - Any day at the Civic Centre and George Meehan House - Any room This fee will now apply from 10pm and 8am weekdays, 10pm to 9am Saturdays and 10pm to 10am Sundays and Bank Holidays. The fee will apply for all rooms	£ 2,000.00	£ 2,056.00	£ 2,099.00	2.09%

Appendix IX - Registrars

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Council Chamber				
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday	£ 350.00	£ 360.00	£ 368.00	2.22%
Friday New fee with a different rate on Friday to correspond with the Civic Suite charging structure	£ 390.00	£ 401.00	£ 409.00	2.00%
Council Chamber Monday to Saturday from 6pm to 10pm	£ 1,000.00	£ 1,028.00	£ 1,049.00	2.04%
Council Chamber (Saturdays) This fee now applys until 6pm on Saturdays	£ 500.00	£ 514.00	£ 525.00	2.14%
Council Chamber (Sundays and Bank Holidays up until 6pm) This fee applys for individual ceremonies where the building is opened up specially for the couple	£ 1,000.00	£ 1,028.00	£ 1,049.00	2.04%
Council Chamber Monday to Friday 6pm to 10 pm New fee to correspond to the Civic Suite charging structure	£ 950.00	£ 977.00	£ 997.00	2.05%
Council Chamber (Sundays and Bank Holidays from 6pm to 11pm)	£ 1,100.00	£ 1,100.00	£ 1,122.00	2.00%
Marriage, civil partnership or civil partnership to marriage conversion ceremonies held in Committee Rooms and Meehan House Woodside and Westbury rooms. **This fee now incorporates Renewal of Vows, Naming and private Citizenship Ceremonies.** **Externally sourced ceremony packs are charged cost price**				
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Monday to Friday (Until 6pm)	£ 210.00	£ 350.00	£ 357.00	2.00%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Saturday (Until 6pm)	£ 250.00	£ 400.00	£ 408.00	2.00%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Sunday (Until 6pm) Individual ceremony where the building is opened up specially	£ 695.00	£ 714.00	£ 728.00	1.96%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Sunday (Until 6pm) Multiple ceremonies in the same time period (new fee)	£ 495.00	£ 509.00	£ 519.00	1.96%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Bank Holiday (Until 6pm)	£ 955.00	£ 982.00	£ 1,003.00	2.14%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Monday to Friday (6pm to 10pm)	£ 555.00	£ 571.00	£ 583.00	2.10%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Saturday (6pm to 10pm) (new fee)	£ 955.00	£ 982.00	£ 1,003.00	2.14%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Sunday and Bank Holidays (6pm to 10pm)	£ 1,100.00	£ 1,131.00	£ 1,155.00	2.12%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room Between 10pm and 9am Saturdays and 10pm and 10am Sundays and Bank Holidays	£ 2,000.00	£ 2,056.00	£ 2,097.00	1.99%

Appendix IX - Registrars

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Marriage, civil partnership or civil partnership to marriage conversion ceremonies held at approved premises, for example Alexandra Palace and Bruce Castle				
Monday to Sunday - before 5pm	550.00	565.00	577.00	2.12%
Bank Holidays - before 6pm - Bank Holidays up until 5pm	750.00	771.00	787.00	2.08%
Weekday - 5pm to 10pm	1000.00	1028.00	1050.00	2.14%
Saturday - 5pm to 10pm	1000.00	1028.00	1050.00	2.14%
Sunday - 5pm to 10pm	1000.00	1028.00	1050.00	2.14%
Bank Holidays - 5pm to 10pm	1600.00	1645.00	1680.00	2.13%
Any day - Overnight Ceremonies 10pm to 10am Monday to Saturday and 10pm and 11am Sundays and Bank Holidays	3150.00	3238.00	3305.00	2.07%
Additional Fees - non Statutory				
Woodside Room or Westbury Room basic Room hire per hour (minimum 2 hour hire) Between 9am and 5pm Additional costs such as security charged at appropriate rate	100.00	102.75	105.00	2.19%
Woodside Room or Westbury Room basic Room hire per hour (minimum 2 hour hire) Between 5pm to 10pm (new fee) Additional costs such as security charged at appropriate rate	200.00	205.50	210.00	2.19%
Ceremony Changing Room hire (1 hour)	25.00	25.70	26.25	2.14%
Room hire damage deposit	150.00	154.25	157.50	2.11%
Designation or renewal of a private premises as an approved premise for marriages and civil partnerships - Renewal. Council and council linked premises charged advertising cost only (currently £0)	300.00	308.50	315.00	2.11%
Ceremonies late attendance fee - if more than 20 minutes late from agreed arrival time	100.00	102.80	105.00	2.14%
Ceremony planning fee away from the George Meehan House (per hour) Also includes rehearsals	250.00	257.00	262.50	2.14%
Booking fee (advance payment) If ceremony fee is less than this fee full payment required at time of booking	150.00	200.00	204.00	2.00%
Postage fee	1.10	1.13	1.16	2.65%
Postage fee recorded or overseas	6.50	6.68	6.82	2.10%
Issuing of a letter on request	30.00	30.83	31.50	2.17%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Pest Control						
Domestic Treatment for Rats	£ 130.00	£ 134.00	134.00	138.00	141.00	2.17%
Concession Per treatment for rats	£ 65.00	£ 81.00	81.00	83.00	85.00	2.41%
Commercial Per treatment for rats	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Domestic Per treatment for mice	£ 130.00	£ 134.00	134.00	138.00	141.00	2.17%
Concession Per treatment for mice	£ 65.00	£ 81.00	81.00	83.00	85.00	2.41%
Commercial Per treatment for mice	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Wasps -	£ 77.00	£ 79.00	75.00	78.00	78.00	0.00%
Wasps - per additional nest	£ 42.00	£ 43.00	44.00	46.00	46.00	0.00%
Cockroaches - Domestic	£ 183.00	£ 188.00	188.00	188.00	188.00	0.00%
Cockroaches - Concession	£ 92.00	£ 113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00%
Cockroaches - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Fleas - Domestic	£ 122.00	£ 125.00	128.00	132.00	135.00	2.27%
Fleas - Concession	£ 61.00	£ 75.00	77.00	80.00	82.00	2.50%
Fleas - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Pharaoh's Ants - Domestic (single dwelling)	£ 140.00	£ 144.00	148.00	166.00	170.00	2.41%
Pharaoh's Ants - Concession	£ 70.00	£ 87.00	89.00	100.00	102.00	2.00%
Pharaoh's Ants - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Bed bugs - Domestic	£ 236.00	£ 200.00	206.00	212.00	217.00	2.36%
Bed bugs - concession	£ 118.00	£ 120.00	124.00	128.00	131.00	2.34%
Bed bugs - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Stored Product Pests - Domestic	£ 132.00	£ 136.00	140.00	144.00	148.00	2.78%
Stored Product Pests - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Squirrels - Domestic	£ 132.00	£ 135.00	140.00	144.00	148.00	2.78%
Squirrels - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Other Pests - Domestic	£ 132.00	£ 135.00	140.00	144.00	148.00	2.78%
Other Pests - Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
New Reduced fee for Compliant Licenced Landlords	N/A	N/A	n/a	n/a	20% reduction on full fee	
Assessment visit only no treatment carried out	% of total treatment cost subject to minimum missed visit charge	% of total treatment cost subject to minimum missed visit charge	% of total treatment cost subject to minimum missed visit charge	% of total treatment cost subject to minimum missed visit charge	% of total treatment cost subject to minimum missed visit charge	0.00%

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Missed visit and additional visit charge or less than 48 hours notice						
Domestic	£ 43.00	% of loss of full total treatment cost			% of loss of full total treatm	0.00%
Commercial	Price on request	% of loss of full total treatment cost			% of loss of full total treatm	0.00%
Concession	£ 25.00	% of loss of full concession treatment cost			% of loss of full concession	0.00%
Cancellation administration Fee	N/A	£ 15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	5.88%
Drain Examinations Per examination (unless cases of formal action or involving rodent infestation) excluding use of closed circuit TV inspection.	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Domestic	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Commercial	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Pest Control Not for profit charges	Price on request dependant on size numbers and durations	Price on request dependant on size numbers and durations	Price on request dependant on size numbers and durations	Price on request dependant on size numbers and durations	Price on request	0.00%
Drain Examinations Per examination (unless cases of formal action or involving rodent infestation) excluding use of closed circuit TV inspection.	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Mortuary						
Reception of Bodies from Other Authorities (A) For Post Mortem Examination (PME) assistance and retention (a) Reception between 08:00 and 16:00 Mon to Fri	£ 265.00	£ 302.00	317.00	326.00	333.00	2.15%
(b) Reception outside times in (a) above	£ 366.00	£ 417.00	438.00	451.00	460.00	2.00%
(c) Additional charge to (a) or (b) Special Post Mortem Examination	£ 607.00	£ 692.00	726.00	747.00	762.00	2.01%
(d) Additional Charges for 2nd or subsequent Post Mortem	£ 700.00	£ 720.00	744.00	765.00	781.00	2.09%
(B) For retention of bodies with no PME assistance (a) Reception between 08:00 and 16:00 Mon to Fri	£ 83.00	£ 95.00	100.00	103.00	106.00	2.91%
(b) Reception outside times in (a) above	£ 123.00	£ 140.00	147.00	152.00	156.00	2.63%
For retention of bodies for National Assistance Burials beyond date of referral to Authority concerned. (Per week or part thereof)	£ 95.00	£ 108.00	113.00	117.00	120.00	2.56%
Storage of body	Free for first 10 days then £12 per day	Free for first 10 days then £12 per day	Free for first 10 days then £12 per day	Free for first 10 days then £12 per day	Free for the first 10 days then £12 per day	0.00%

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%
ESTABLISHMENT CHARGE (Percentage of cost of works unless other stated)						
1.For works in default of owner following failure to comply with legislative requirements	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	0.00%
2. For works by agreement	20% plus VAT	20% plus VAT	20% plus VAT	20% plus VAT	20% plus VAT	0.00%
3. For arrangement of Burials or Cremations 30% + VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	30% plus VAT	0.00%
4. Supervision of works only	30% of cost of works	30% of cost of works	30% of cost of works	30% of cost of works	30% of cost of works	0.00%
OFFICER TIME – reports, consultations and investigations						
Minimum charge for up to 2 hours	£ 142.60	£ 146.00	151.00	155.00	159.00	2.58%
Charge per hour after first 2 hours	£ 71.30	£ 73.00	75.50	77.00	79.00	2.60%
Food Hygiene Rating Revisits						
Charge per visit		£ 160.00	165.00	195.00	199.00	2.05%
Health Education Training						
Foundation in Food Safety (per person per course)	£ 68.00	£ 70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.00%
Health Certificates (no vat applicable)						
Food - one Copy Sampling requiring analysis	£ 129.00	£ 133.00	137.00	137.00	140.00	2.19%
Movements of bodies						
Certification for sealing of coffins for dispatch overseas - first two hours	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
Plus per hours thereafter Freedom from Infection Certificate for movement of bodies outside UK	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
CONSUMER RIGHTS ACT 2015 – DUTY OF AGENT TO DISPLAY FEES						
Non Display of Landlord Fees	N/A	N/A	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00%
Non Display of Tenants Fees	N/A	N/A	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00%
Client money Protection Status	N/A	N/A	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00%
REDRESS SCHEME FOR LETTING AGENCY WORK AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT WORK (REQUIREMENT TO BELONG TO A SCHEME ETC) ORDER 2014						
Not belonging to a Redress Scheme	N/A	N/A	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.00%

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Private Water Supplies						
Risk assessment minimum charge for up to 2 hours	£ 142.60	£ 146.00	151.00	156.00	160.00	2.56%
Risk Assessment each additional hour	£ 71.30	£ 73.00	75.50	78.00	80.00	2.56%
Authorisation	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00%
Investigation - Sampling Visits:	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00%
Sample taken under S.10 routine compliance	£ 25.00	£ 25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00%
Sample Analysis - check Monitoring	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00%
Sample Analysis -Audit monitoring	£ 500.00	£ 500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00%
Contaminated land						
Application for information in respect of potentially contaminated sites.	£ 85.00	£ 100.00	105.00	118.00	105.00	-11.02%
Copy of documents and files.	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	Price on request	0.00%
(*) ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (statutory fees & charges - reviewed periodically by Government may be						
Application Fees						
Standard process	£ 1,579.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	0.00%
Additional fee for operating without a permit	£ 1,137.00	£ 1,188.00	£ 1,188.00	£ 1,188.00	£ 1,188.00	0.00%
reduced fee activity (except VRs)	£ 148.00	£ 155.00	£ 155.00	£ 155.00	£ 155.00	0.00%
PVR1&11 combined	£ 246.00	£ 257.00	£ 257.00	£ 257.00	£ 257.00	0.00%
Vehicle refinishers (VRs) & other reduced fee activities	£ 346.00	£ 362.00	£ 362.00	£ 362.00	£ 362.00	0.00%
Reduced fee activity: Additional fee for operating without a permit	£ 68.00	£ 71.00	£ 71.00	£ 71.00	£ 71.00	0.00%
mobile screening and crushing plant 1st and 2nd	£ 1,579.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	0.00%
for the 3rd to 7th applications	£ 943.00	£ 985.00	£ 985.00	£ 985.00	£ 985.00	0.00%
for the 8th and subsequent apps	£ 477.00	£ 498.00	£ 498.00	£ 498.00	£ 498.00	0.00%
Where an application for any of the above is for a combined Part B and waste application, add an extra £297 to the above amounts						

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Annual Subsistence Charge						
Standard process low	739*(99)	£772 (+£104)	£772 (+£104)	£772 (+£104)	£772 (+£104)	0.00%
standard process medium	£1,111 (+£149)*	£1161 (+£156)	£1161 (+£156)	£1161 (+£156)	£1161 (+£156)	0.00%
Standard process high	£1,672 (+£198)*	£1747 (+£207)	£1747 (+£207)	£1747 (+£207)	£1747 (+£207)	0.00%
reduced fee activities L/M/H	£76/£151/£227	£79/£158/£237	£79/£158/£237	£79/£158/£237	£79/£158/£237	0.00%
PVR1&11 combined L/M/H	£108/£216/£326	£113/£226/£341	£113/£226/£341	£113/£226/£341	£113/£226/£341	0.00%
vehicle refinishers L/M/H	£218/£349/£524	£228/£365/£548	£228/£365/£548	£228/£365/£548	£228/£365/£548	0.00%
Mobile screening and crushing plant for 1st and 2nd permits L/M/H	£618/£989/£1,484	£626/£1034/£1551	£626/£1034/£1551	£626/£1034/£1551	£626/£1034/£1551	0.00%
for the 3rd-7th permit L/m/H	£368/£590/£884	£385/£617/£924	£385/£617/£924	£385/£617/£924	£385/£617/£924	0.00%
8th-subsequent permits L/M/H	£109/£302/£453	£198/£316/£473	£198/£316/£473	£198/£316/£473	£198/£316/£473	0.00%
Late payment fee	£ 50.00	£ 52.00	54.00	57.00	57.00	0.00%
*** the additional amounts in brackets must be charged where a permit is for a combined Part B and waste installation** **Where a Part B installation is subject to reporting under the EPRTR Regulation, add an extra £104 to the above amounts**						
Transfer and Surrender						
Standard process transfer	£ 162.00	£ 169.00	169.00	169.00	169.00	0.00%
Standard process partial transfer	£ 476.00	£ 497.00	£ 497.00	£ 497.00	£ 497.00	0.00%
New operator at low risk reduced fee activity	£ 75.00	£ 78.00	£ 78.00	£ 78.00	£ 78.00	0.00%
Surrender: all Part B activities	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	0.00%
Reduced fee activities: total transfer	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	No fee applicable	0.00%
Reduced Fee Activities: partial transfer	£ 45.00	£ 47.00	£ 47.00	£ 47.00	£ 47.00	0.00%
Temporary transfer for mobiles						
first transfer	£ 51.00	£ 53.00	£ 53.00	£ 53.00	£ 53.00	0.00%
repeat following enforcement or warning	£ 51.00	£ 53.00	£ 53.00	£ 53.00	£ 53.00	0.00%
Substantial Change						
Standard process	£ 1,005.00	£ 1,050.00	£ 1,050.00	£ 1,050.00	£ 1,050.00	0.00%
Standard process where the substantial change results in a new PPC activity	£ 1,579.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	£ 1,650.00	0.00%
Reduced fee activities	£ 98.00	£ 102.00	£ 102.00	£ 102.00	£ 102.00	0.00%

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%

LAPPC Mobile Plant charges (statutory fees & charges - reviewed periodically by Government may be subject to change)

Number of permits	Subsistence Fee 2017/18		
	Low	Medium	High
1	£ 646.00	£ 1,034.00	£ 1,506.00
2	£ 646.00	£ 1,034.00	£ 1,506.00
3	£ 385.00	£ 617.00	£ 924.00
4	£ 385.00	£ 617.00	£ 924.00
5	£ 385.00	£ 617.00	£ 924.00
6	£ 385.00	£ 617.00	£ 924.00
7	£ 385.00	£ 617.00	£ 924.00
8 and over	£ 198.00	£ 316.00	£ 473.00

FPN Type*	FPN Type	Allowed Range	2018/19 charges	2019/20 Charges	2020/21 Charges	Proposed 2021/22 Charges
Highways Act, 1980, various offences for example unauthorised marking of the highway, obstruction, skip offences*	Highways Act, 1980, various offences for example unauthorised marking of the highway, obstruction, skip offences*	£50-100	£50-100	£50-100	£50-100	£50-100
Health Protection Regulations 2020 No 2	Incremental increase per offence	£100-£6400			£100-£6400	£100-£6400
Health Protection Regulations 2020 No3 Directions and Restrictions 14 (7b) business	Incremental increase per offence	£1000-10,000			£1000-10,000	£1000-10,000
Health Protection Regulations 2020 No3 Directions and Restrictions 14 (6-7) person	Incremental increase per offence	£100-£6400			£100-£6400	£100-£6400
Health Protection Regulations 2020 Collection of contact details per person 18(6)	Incremental increase per offence	£500-£10000			£500-£10000	£500-£10000
Health Protection Regulations 2020 self isolations Regulation 11(2) offence.	2 fixed fees	£4000 1st and 2nd £10000			£4000 1st and 2nd £10000	£4000 1st and 2nd £10000

Appendix X **Regulatory Services**

Services that we charge for	2017/18 charge	2018/19 charge	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Health Protection Regulations 2020 self isolations Regulation 8 and 9(2).	fixed	£50			£50	£50
Health Protection Regulations 2020 self isolations Regulation 9(4) and 9 (6) and offence.	fixed	£1,000			£1,000	£1,000
Health Protection Regulations 2020 self isolations Regulation 2 and 7 offence.	Incremental increase per offence	£1000-10000			£1000-10000	£1000-10000
Health Protection Regulations 2020 Alert level-Medium, High and Very High	Incremental increase per offence	£100-6400			£100-6400	£100-6400
EPA Section 87 littering	£50-£80	£50-£80	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
EPA Section 47 Receptacles for Commercial	£75-£110	£75-£110	£75-£110	£75-£110	£110	£110
CoPA Section 5 - Waste Carrier*	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300
EPA Section 34 - Fail Waste Transfer Note S34*	£180-300	£180-300	£180-300	£180-300	£300	£300
Health Act Section 7 Smoke free Individual*	50	50	50	50	£30 - £50	£30 - £50
Health Act Section 6 Smoke free Signage*	200	200	200	200	£150 - £200	£150 - £200
LLA Section 34 Breach of St Trad. Licence*	60-100	60-100	60-100	60-100	£60 - £100	£60 - £100
LLA Section 38 Unlicensed Street Trading*	90-150	90-150	90-150	90-150	£90 - £150	£90 - £150
Community Protection Notice FPN	Up to £100 if appropriate	Up to £100 if appropriate	Up to £100 if appropriate	Up to £100 if appropriate	£100	£100
Public Space Protection Order FPN	Up to £100 if appropriate	Up to £100 if appropriate	Up to £100 if appropriate	Up to £100 if appropriate	£100	£100
Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (England) Regulations 2002		20-40	n/a	n/a	£20-40	£20-40
EPA Section 33 (1) fly tipping	Up to £400 if appropriate	Up to £400 if appropriate	Up to £400 if appropriate	Up to £400 if appropriate	£400	£400

*FPN Type has been transferred from Waste Submission from 19-20; due to re-alignment of services.

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix Xb **HMOs**

Services that we charge for (1)	**2019/20 Charge** (2)	**2020/21 Charge** (3)	**Proposed 2021/22 Charge** (4)	**Change** (5)
£	£	£	£	£
Mandatory HMO Licensing*	1100.00	1100.00	1122.00	2.00%
HMO Licensing	1100.00	1100.00	1122.00	2.00%
Being an Accrediated members (Discount)	-50	-50	-50	0.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix XI a.

Services that we charge for (1)	**2019/20 Charge** (2)	**2020/21 Charge** (3)	**Proposed 2021/22 Charge** (4)	**%Change** (5)
	£	£	£	%
Building Control pre-app meetings on site	100.00	105.00	125.00	19.05%
SCHEDULE A				
Extension <10m²	480.00	500.00	510.00	2.00%
Extension 10m² - 40m²	580.00	600.00	615.00	2.50%
Extension 40m² - 60m²	650.00	670.00	685.00	2.24%
Over 60m²				-
Loft Conversion without dormer(s)	480.00	500.00	510.00	2.00%
Loft Conversion with dormer(s)	650.00	670.00	685.00	2.24%
Detached garage 30m² - 60m²	480.00	500.00	510.00	2.00%
Recovering roof (per dwelling)	290.00	300.00	310.00	3.33%
Replacement of windows/doors for every five windows or part thereof	220.00	230.00	240.00	4.35%
Electrical works (non competent person)	300.00	310.00	320.00	3.23%
Green Deal works £180.00 £180.00 No change	200.00	210.00	225.00	7.14%
Shop Fit out each 100m² or part there of	300.00	310.00	330.00	6.45%
New Shop front (up to 10m)	250.00	260.00	300.00	15.38%
NEW BUILD DWELLINGS (houses and flats, three stories without basements)				
1 new dwelling	800.00	830.00	850.00	2.41%
2 - 5 dwellings (per additional dwelling - in addition to the charge for one dwelling)	240.00	250.00	260.00	4.00%
6 - 20 new dwellings (per additional dwelling over 5 - in addition to the charge for five dwellings (plan charge - £514.50+VAT and inspection charge £1,470+VAT))	200.00	210.00	220.00	4.76%
Over 20 dwellings				-
ALL OTHER WORKS Estimated cost of works				
up to £2000	225.00	230.00	250.00	8.70%
up to £5000 (£2,001 - £5,000)	250.00	260.00	300.00	15.38%
£5001 - £10,000	300.00	310.00	320.00	3.23%
£10,001 - £20,000	410.00	430.00	440.00	2.33%
£20,001 - £30,000	530.00	550.00	560.00	1.82%
£30,001 - £40,000	640.00	660.00	675.00	2.27%
£40,001 - £50,000	750.00	780.00	800.00	2.56%
£50,001 - £60,000	870.00	900.00	930.00	3.33%
£60,001 - £70,000	980.00	1,010.00	1,030.00	1.98%
£70,001 - £80,000	1,060.00	1,090.00	1,120.00	2.75%
£80,001 - £90,000	1,180.00	1,220.00	1,250.00	2.46%
£90,001 - £100,000	1,290.00	1,330.00	1,360.00	2.26%
£100,001 - £120,000	1,390.00	1,430.00	1,450.00	1.40%
£120,001 - £140,000				-

Appendix XI a.

Services that we charge for (1)	2019/20 Charge (2)	2020/21 Charge (3)	Proposed 2021/22 Charge (4)	%Change (5)
	£	£	£	%
Additional charges				
Completion Certificates	50.00	50.00	60.00	20.00%
Copy Documents	22.50	23.00	25.00	8.70%
Copy Plans A3 (where permissible) - first page	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00%
Subsequent page(s)				-
Research fee	50.00	50.00	60.00	20.00%
Surveyor hourly charge (08:00 - 18:0	100.00	105.00	110.00	4.76%
Surveyor hourly charge (18:00 - 08:0	150.00	155.00	165.00	6.45%
Technical Support charge	50.00	50.00	60.00	20.00%
Other Building Control services				
Dangerous Structures	100 or 150			-
Demolition Notices	250.00	260.00	285.00	9.62%
Safety at Sports Grounds				-
Local Land Charges				
Official Search (LLC1)	25.00	25.00	26.00	4.00%
LLC1 Additional Parcel Fee (each)	5.00	5.00	6.00	20.00%
Local Enquiries Form CON29R only	85.00	85.00	105.00	23.53%
Additional Parcel Fee (each)	22.00	22.00	23.00	4.55%
Local Search and Enquiries (LLC1 and CON29R)	110.00	110.00	135.00	22.73%
Additional parcel of land (LLC1 and CON29R)	27.00	27.00	28.00	3.70%
Individual Enquiries CON29O (per question)	5.00	5.00	6.00	20.00%
VAT applies @ 20% on CON29R & CON29O element of the charges.				

Street Naming & Numbering	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
Type of Application				
Application up to 10 units	120.00	120.00	123.00	2.50%
Each additional unit	6.00	6.00	7.00	16.67%
New Street	113.76	113.76	117.00	2.85%
Naming/re-naming existing Building	82.95	82.95	85.00	2.47%
Application where address exists but not officially registered	150.00	150.00	155.00	3.33%
Additional units over 10	7.00	7.00	8.00	14.29%

Appendix XI b. **Development Management Charges**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Householder advice (including VAT)	320.00	330.00	346.500	5.00%
Pre-application on-site fee (plus VAT)	142.00	150.00	157.50	5.00%
Minors 1-5 residential units (plus VAT)	1,171.00	1,210.00	1,270.50	5.00%
Change of use 100m2 - 499m2 (plus VAT)	1,171.00	1,210.00	1,270.50	5.00%
Minor commercial space up to 499 m2 (plus VAT)	1,171.00	1,210.00	1,270.50	5.00%
Minors 6-9 residential units (plus VAT)	1,745.50	1,800.00	1,890.00	5.00%
Minor commercial space 500m2 - 999m2 (plus VAT)	1,745.50	1,800.00	1,890.00	5.00%
Majors 10-24 residential units (plus VAT)	4,555.50	4,690.00	4,924.50	5.00%
Major commercial space 1000m2-1999m2 (plus VAT)	4,555.50	4,690.00	4,924.50	5.00%
Majors 25 residential units and above (plus VAT)	6,318.00	6,500.00	6,825.00	5.00%
Major commercial space 2000m2 and above (plus VAT)	6,318.00	6,500.00	6,825.00	5.00%
Mixed use developments in any category will be a combination of the above fees				-
Development Management Forum (plus VAT)	1,125.00	1,170.00	1,228.50	5.00%
Basement advice fee (plus VAT)	526.00	550.00	577.50	5.00%
Pre-Application Committee Briefing (plus VAT)	1,280.50	1,320.00	1,386.00	5.00%
NEW Householder express written advice			240.00	NA
NEW Express Lawful Development Certificate (+ stat			500.00	NA
NEW Heritage / Urban Design Advice for Major			140.00	NA
Drainage meeting for a major (plus VAT)	1,030.00	1,060.00	1,113.00	5.00%
Energy meeting for a major (plus VAT)	1,030.00	1,060.00	1,060.00	0.00%
Air quality meeting for a major (plus VAT)	1,030.00	1,060.00	1,060.00	0.00%
Self- Build Register re-registration	0.00	144.00	151.20	5.00%
PPA (Planning Performance Agreements) initial meeting inc VAT	7,581.00	7,800.00	8,190.00	5.00%
Quality Review Panels				
Quality Review Panel - Formal Review (plus VAT, includes room hire)	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00%
Quality review panel- Chair's review (plus VAT, includes room hire)	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00%
Surgery Review (plus VAT)	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix XIIa **Children's Centres (Triangle and Woodside) - Childcare**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	£
CHARGES FOR CHILDCARE PLACES				
Triangle				
Age range				
Under 2s	332.00	332.00	338.64	2.00%
2-3 year olds	332.00	332.00	338.64	2.00%
3+ year olds	244.00	244.00	248.88	2.00%
lunch	17.00	17.00	17.00	0.00%
Woodside				
Age range				
Under 2s	336.00	336.00	342.72	2.00%
2-3 year olds	336.00	336.00	342.72	2.00%
3+ year olds	244.00	244.00	248.88	2.00%
Lunch		17.00	17.00	0.00%
* All charges shown are weekly (vat not chargeable)				

Appendix XIIb **Children's Centres (Park Lane) - Childcare**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	£
CHARGES FOR CHILDCARE PLACES				
Haringey Residents				
Age range				
Under 2s	N/A			N/A
2-3 year olds	205.00	205.00	209.10	2.00%
3+ year olds	179.00	179.00	182.58	2.00%
lunch	17.00	N/A		N/A

Appendix XIIc **Stonecroft Nursery**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	£
CHARGES FOR CHILDCARE PLACES				
Haringey Residents and out of borough				
Age range				
Under 2s	n/a	n/a		n/a
2-3 year olds	334.00	334.00	340.68	2.00%
3+ year olds	244.00	244.00	248.88	2.00%
lunch	17.00	17.00	0.00	0.00%
* All charges shown are weekly (vat not chargeable)				

Appendix XIId **Children's Contact Centre - new charges**

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	£
Contact Planning and Arrangement Meeting - one-off charge	20.00	20.00	20.40	2.00%
Room Only Hire (other Local Authority Supervisor - hourly rate	45.00	45.00	45.90	2.00%
Supervised room hire; with summary report produced - hourly rate	75.00	75.00	76.50	2.00%
Supported Contact in community; with summary report - hourly rate	60.00	60.00	61.20	2.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix XIII. Legal External Fees

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Legal external fees				
Granting of new commercial leases and renewal of commercial leases not within the Act:				
Fixed fee if annual rent is less than £20k pa:	£ 1,200.00	£1,500.00	£1,500.00	0.00%
Hourly rate after fixed fee when annual rent is more than £20K pa (7.5 hours work for a Lawyer or 6 hours work at Principal Lawyer):				
Lawyer		£200 / hour	£200 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer		£250 / hour	£250 / hour	0.00%
Annual rent above £20k pa:	10% of annual rent			N/A
Licences: Assign, Alter, Occupy, Sublet, etc.	£ 850.00	£ 950.00	£ 950.00	0.00%
Deed of Variation, Surrender, Rectification, Substitution	£ 850.00	£ 950.00	£ 950.00	0.00%
Notices of Transfer, Assignment, Charge, Subletting, etc. (if the lease does not state another amount)	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	0.00%
Telecommunication Agreement	£ 1,200.00	£ 1,500.00	£ 1,500.00	0.00%
Deed of Easement	£ 1,200.00	£ 1,500.00	£ 1,500.00	0.00%
Removal of charge	£ 200.00	£ 200.00	£ 200.00	0.00%
Letter of Consent (if all documents are included)	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	0.00%
Disposal of land freehold or leasehold				
Minimum fee	£ 1,200.00	£ 1,500.00	£ 1,500.00	0.00%
Hourly rate after minimum fee has been reached (7.5 hours work for a Lawyer or 6 hours work at Principal Lawyer)				

Appendix XIII. Legal External Fees

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Lawyer		£200 / hour	£200 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer		£250 / hour	£250 / hour	0.00%
Percentage of land value	2% of land value			N/A
Voluntary transfers under enfranchisement legislations as percentage of land value subject to a minimum fee				
Minimum fee	£ 1,200.00	£ 1,500.00	£ 1,500.00	0.00%
Hourly rate after minimum fee has been reached (7.5 hours work for a Lawyer or 6 hours work at Principal Lawyer)				
Lawyer		£200 / hour	£200 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer		£250 / hour	£250 / hour	0.00%
Percentage of land value	2% of land value			N/A
Copy of deed	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	£ 100.00	0.00%
S106 Agreements				
Senior Lawyer	£200 / hour	£200 / hour	£200 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer	£250 / hour	£250 / hour	£250 / hour	0.00%
Any other commercial property or planning work not within the set fee structure				
Senior Lawyer / Lawyer	£200 / hour	£200 / hour	£200 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer	£250 / hour	£250 / hour	£250 / hour	0.00%

Appendix XIII. Legal External Fees

Services that we charge for	2019/20 Charge	2020/21 Charge	Proposed 2021/22 Charge	Change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£	£	£	%
Other legal charging arrangements				
Charge for legal support provided to the Clinical Commissioning Group and Schools				
Trainee Solicitor	£50.00 / hour	£50.00 / hour	£50.00 / hour	0.00%
Legal Assistant	£47.25 / hour	£47.25 / hour	£47.25 / hour	0.00%
Lawyer	£78.75 / hour	£78.75 / hour	£78.75 / hour	0.00%
Senior Lawyer	£86.00 / hour	£86.00 / hour	£86.00 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer	£94.50 / hour	£94.50 / hour	£94.50 / hour	0.00%
Head of Legal Services	£108.00 / hour	£108.00 / hour	£108.00 / hour	0.00%
Charge for legal support provided to the Homes for Haringey				
Trainee Solicitor	£50.00 / hour	£50.00 / hour	£50.00 / hour	0.00%
Legal Assistant	£47.25 / hour	£47.25 / hour	£47.25 / hour	0.00%
Lawyer	£78.75 / hour	£78.75 / hour	£78.75 / hour	0.00%
Senior Lawyer	£86.00 / hour	£86.00 / hour	£86.00 / hour	0.00%
Principal Lawyer	£94.50 / hour	£94.50 / hour	£94.50 / hour	0.00%
Head of Legal Services	£108.00 / hour	£108.00 / hour	£108.00 / hour	0.00%

This page is intentionally left blank

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 between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one;
- Fostering good relations between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one.

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

Stage 1 – Screening

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protect 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	Library fees and charges policy
Service area	Libraries
Officer completing assessment	Thomas Delap
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Emma Carroll
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	
Director/Assistant Director	Charlotte Pomery

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*

The proposal is to implement a revision of the core Library Fees and Charges including reservations, requests, fines of overdue items, hiring of DVDs, music CDs and audiobooks and replacement costs for lost or damaged items. In order to meet the required annual increase in charges for the coming year, it is proposed that some charges are marginally increased, some decreased and a few new charges and approaches are proposed to be introduced where there is scope to do so.

These proposals have been benchmarked against other London boroughs to ensure that they are reasonable compared to others. The key proposals are:
● Make available a comprehensive range of concessions for young members and disadvantaged borrowers
● Remove reservation charges for in stock items, and better promote and increase the out of stock offer. The majority of existing income is attached to out of stock item reservations.
● Replace full cost replacement for lost/damaged books and DVD's with a set fee (unless RPI is cheaper) or the item is a rare and valuable book when a full replacement charge will be considered.
● Introduce a more consistent and relevant rate for audio visual content, alongside an affordable and attractive digital subscription offer.
● A new concessionary half price rate for library users aged between 18 and 25. Take up in this age group is low and the ambition is that a concession will promote use and therefore generate income.
● Increase the age of automatic concession from 60 to 65
● Concessions will now apply to those receiving job seekers allowance or Universal Credit, employment and support allowance, income support and pension credit, people receiving disability living allowance, personal independence payment or with other verification of long-standing disability.

One of the key drivers for this proposal is to increase and widen library service participation by targeting and meeting the needs of underrepresented groups. While some fees are being increased slightly above inflation, every effort has been made to keep the increases as low as possible to minimise the impact on service users. The increases are considered necessary to cover the costs of running the service and achieve income targets. The new comprehensive range of concession and exemption arrangements for disadvantaged borrowers and young library users will have a positive impact on 3 equality strands, Age, Disability and Race and ethnicity, and will ensure that those less able to pay will not be disadvantaged in each of the 9 equality strands.

For all services users It remains free to join, borrow books and use computers or public Wi-Fi – online resources, eBooks and eMagazines are also free to use. The Fees and Charges have been considered by Haringey Libraries Senior Management Team and

will be reviewed annually. Any changes will be communicated in advance of implementation to provide adequate notice to customers.

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	Total borrowers 2018-2020: 189,753 Total borrowers female: 100,540 Total borrowers male: 89,213	*N/A*
Gender Reassignment	109	*N/A*
Age	Under 16: 15,906 (8.4% of total) Adults: 107,786 (56.8% of total) Older Person: 66,061 (34.8% of total)	*N/A*
Disability	685	*N/A*
Race & Ethnicity	Bangladeshi:46 Black African:242 BlackCaribbean:200 Chinese:93 East African Asian:9 Greek:47 Greek Cypriot:46 Indian:153 Irish Traveller:5 Kurdish:37 Mixed White and Asian :199 Mixed White and Black African:60 Mixed White and Black Caribbean:107 Other Asian Background:88 Other Black Background:35 Other Mixed Background:205 Other White Background:1288 Pakistani:30	*N/A*

	Turkish:66 Turkish Cypriot:12 Other Ethnic Background:98 White British:4447 White Irish:319 *(Note: Data Sample from Hornsey only)*	
Sexual Orientation	Bisexual: 601 Gay: 4376 Heterosexual: 8762 Lesbian: 2659	*N/A*
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Buddhist: 48 Christian: 1166 Hindu: 27 Jewish: 123 Muslim: 155 No religion: 2101 Other Religion: 106 Rastafarian: 8 Sikh: 13 *(Note: Data Sample from Hornsey only)*	*N/A*
Pregnancy & Maternity	No service data is available	*N/A*
Marriage and Civil Partnership	No data is available on the marriage and civil partnership status of current service users.	*N/A*

*The Service User data above is gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS (Library Management System) for Active Members.

(Please note: Active Members: the number of the service users who have borrowed, returned or renewed items in the past two years (*Sept 2018 to Sept 2020)* Please note that the actual number of service users in each group are likely to be higher in reality, as not all service users provide the equalities data at the time of joining the library and therefore could not be included in this analysis.)

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.

The charges have been proposed after taking into consideration the fees and charges made by other similar providers in neighbouring boroughs and considering how to optimise take up of library services, particularly for those least likely until now to use the services. The Service will continue to monitor the effect of the increases and any impact.

The increase in charges proposed have been designed not to discriminate against any group.

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
This is not applicable, however library fees and charges are reviewed annually and the service will monitor feedback from service users of charged-for services on an on-going basis, and will continue to monitor any potential impact of these new proposals on the numbers taking up the service. Monitoring and feedback will be actively sought, e.g., through corporate feedback and regular communication with residents and library users as well as customer satisfaction comments from both organisations and individuals . Any substantive negative outcomes will be considered by the Senior Management Team in due course and this feedback will inform any future review of fees and charges and planning for services within libraries.
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 the consultation's findings will shape and inform your proposal and the decision making process, and any modifications made?*
Not applicable

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)*

Data gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that more women than men visit our libraries, and as such the fee increases could impact on those female service users who are less able to pay, however due to the availability of concessions this has been assessed as not being disproportionate and it is anticipated as having a neutral impact on this protected characteristic group, service user feedback will be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that there is no negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	**x**	Unknown Impact	

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 gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that a small number of library users are trans. The impact increased charges will have will be difficult to gauge due to a lack of more local data, however, we will work to ensure that library services and activities are trans-inclusive and the fee increases are assessed as having a neutral impact, as always service user feedback will be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that there is no negative impact on any one group.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	**X**	Unknown Impact	

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)*

As detailed above, the Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that the majority of library users are adults. Currently 37% of our loans (subject to fines) are to Adults, 16% to Over 60s and 47% to Under 16s. Broadly speaking there is good representation of all age ranges and therefore the impact on the adults is spread across the customer profile.

With these new proposals over 60s will no longer be exempt from library fees and charges, we are increasing the age of automatic concessions from 60 to 65 in line with state pension age and other Sport, Leisure and Cultural services in the Borough. This could have an impact on a small number of our service users, however, this has been assessed as not being disproportionate as those who are under 65 and claim Income Support will still be eligible for our concessions membership scheme. Access to services and information are otherwise free.

There are currently no charges for children and young people under 16 for fines and reservations in all Haringey Libraries. To complement this we are proposing that a new concessionary Young Persons Membership for library users aged between 17 and 25 will have a positive impact on this protected group and will help generate a lifelong habit of using Haringey libraries.

Positive	**X**	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

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)*

Data gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that we currently have 685 library users that identify as having a disability. Due to the availability of concessions, it is assessed that the impact of the changes to fines and charges is a positive one. People with learning disabilities will now be exempt from charges as well as people who are visually imparied. Reductions will now apply for those receiving disability living allowance, personal independence payment or with verification of a long standing disability.

Positive	**x**	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

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)*

The data sample taken from Hornsey Library, using the Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that there is a high representation of Black and Asian minority ethnic groups. The State of the Borough profile tells us that Haringey is a highly diverse borough, 38% of residents are from Black and Asian minority ethnic groups and 26% identify as “white others” with more than 180 languages spoken.

Deprivation levels are high, particularly in the northeast of the Borough, we know that the wards with the highest levels of deprivation are also those with the largest Black and Asian minority ethnic populations. In those areas of deprivation people from Black and Asian minority ethnic groups are more likely to use libraries and as such the fee increases could impact on those users that less able to pay, however due to the availability of concessions this has been assessed as not being disproportionate and it is anticipated that the introduction of concessions will have a positive impact on this protected characteristic group.

Positive	**x**	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

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 gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that the fee increases are assessed as having a neutral impact on this protected characteristic group, however during the implementation and monitoring of the proposals we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	**x**	Unknown Impact	

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 gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS indicates that the fee increases are assessed as having a neutral impact on this protected characteristic group, however during the implementation and monitoring of the proposals we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	**x**	Unknown Impact	

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)*

We do not have service data for this characteristic, and so we are therefore unable to assess the impact of this proposal. However many new parents do access groups in our libraries where they build friendships and support networks, our children's libraries remain free and our service will continue to help reduce isolation and improve emotional wellbeing for new parents with our coffee mornings and various free activities for Under 5s such as reading, craft and play groups. During the implementation and monitoring of the proposals we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	**x**

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)*

There is no service data for this characteristic, and so we are therefore unable to assess the impact of this proposal. During the implementation and monitoring of the proposals we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	**x**

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

As outlined above the overall effect of increased fees and charges and the introduction of a new comprehensive range of concession and exemption arrangements is to

improve rates of participation amongst groups with protected characteristics, and are considered necessary to cover the costs of running the service, groups that cross two or more equality strands will benefit from this.

An example includes single mothers who are on income support that will now be able to access a 50% concession on fees and charges, alongside a wide range of free family activities and events in all our libraries.

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 relevant protected characteristics?**
- **Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant 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 relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?**

Libraries play a key role in reaching a wide range of residents, reducing social isolation, increasing accessibility to cultural offers and enhancing learning for children, young people and adults who may be protected under the Equality Act.

As well as providing informal mental health and wellbeing support, libraries contribute to raising national literacy levels, supporting families and enhancing reach into communities to make them stronger and more cohesive.

Libraries support access to a range of essential services close to where people live, and are well placed to respond to:

- tackling the social divide which the pandemic has thrown into sharp relief,
- helping people build skills and get back into work and supporting local business recovery,
- addressing social isolation and bringing communities back together.

By introducing a new comprehensive range of concession and exemption arrangements we have taken steps to meet the needs of protected groups under the Equality Act, with the aim of improving rates of participation amongst those protected groups where take up is currently low, and enhancing service efficiency and delivery for all customers.

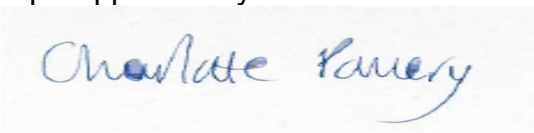
6. a) What changes if any do you plan to make to your proposal as a result of the Equality Impact Assessment? Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance	
Outcome	Y/N
No major change to the proposal: the EqIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. 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.	Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly set out below 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

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 relevant protected characteristics are impacted?	**Action**	**Lead officer**	**Timescale**
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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.
Not applicable

6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:
During the implementation and monitoring of these new proposals the Libraries Performance and Processing Manager will continue to monitor service user data gathered from Haringey Libraries LMS, feedback will also be actively sought through corporate feedback and regular communication with residents and library users to

ensure that any inequalities that may arise based on protected groups are captured and assessed to inform future annual reviews.

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by ..  ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date 19th November 2020 .....

8. Publication *Please ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.*

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

Report for: Cabinet 8 December 2020

Title: Council Housing Parking Estate changes.

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning.

Lead Officer: Gethin Segel, Parking & Projects Manager, Homes for Haringey.

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/Non-Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 The report requests Cabinet's approval to introduce a new estate parking management scheme that both meets residents' needs and the objectives of the estate parking review which Cabinet approved in July 2019.

1.2 The current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme (ECPS) is redundant and must be replaced. The ECPS became harder to enforce with the introduction of the Protection of Freedoms of Act 2012. The changing approach of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) to providing keeper details makes it harder to collect fines. As a result, the scheme is financially unviable with tenants subsidising an unenforceable scheme regardless of whether they use a vehicle or live on an estate with parking controls**.**

1.3 The proposed new estate parking management scheme will align parking enforcement on housing land with on street parking using powers provided to Local Authorities under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. This will allow an important service to be in-sourced to Haringey Parking Services from a private contractor. The new scheme will deliver a financially viable service with the powers to achieve effective enforcement and rules designed to support measures for tackling the current climate emergency.

1.4 Once the scheme is approved for adoption, implementation of the new controls on individual estates will be subject to consultation with affected residents, allowing local rules to be adjusted to meet local needs, wherever possible**.**

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 This report outlines the results of a project designed to bring in-house a service, estate parking management, that our residents tell us is important but is not meeting their needs. The current system for controlling estate parking is ineffective and it is not fair that residents are subsidising a poor service which they may not even be using. It is therefore correct that we focused our Housing management provider, Homes for Haringey, on delivering a new improved service for our residents who are entitled to the best value for money offer that we can provide.

2.2 Delivering a new estate parking management scheme is an important step in demonstrating to residents that we understand what is important to them and will work with them when seeking to change services for the better. In the short term, the new scheme will deliver an improved service to over 280 estates across the borough which are home to over 12500 tenants, leaseholders and their families. In the medium to long term, it is hoped that the scheme will provide improved service to all our estates.

2.3 Improved parking controls will ensure that those estate residents who need it most will get the benefit of the available parking, especially the most vulnerable. A new estate

parking management scheme will provide the powers and income needed to achieve wider strategic aims around promoting active travel choices, reducing the use of carbon emitting vehicles and achieving channel shift to digital options.

3. Recommendations

Cabinet are recommended to:

3.1 Approve the estate parking management scheme based on a Traffic Management Order (TMO) based scheme using powers provided to Local Authorities under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

3.2 Approve the proposal to in-source enforcement of estate parking to Haringey Council's own In-House Parking Service with income derived from enforcement collected by the Parking Account of the General Fund.

3.3 Delegate the service design and service level agreement for the in-sourced service to the Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods, and the Managing Director of Homes for Haringey in consultation with the Cabinet Member(s) responsible for Housing & Estate Renewal and Parking.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 The current ECPS is redundant because the Protection of Freedoms Act makes it hard to enforce and lack of DVLA support means it cannot collect enough income to cover costs. A Traffic Management Order (TMO) based scheme is the preferred solution because it is the only option, meets the aims of the estate parking review to deliver a financially viable scheme with the powers to effectively control parking and meets residents' needs as well as assisting in tackling the climate change emergency. In addition, a TMO scheme is the Department of Transport's recommended solution operated successfully by neighbouring boroughs including Enfield and Islington.

4.2 In-sourcing the delivery of estate parking enforcement to Haringey Council's own Parking Service meets the objectives of the estate parking review established by Cabinet. This will allow Haringey Council to share resources and expertise in a sustainable way to generate efficiencies and savings. In addition, estate parking management will benefit from the improvements delivered by the Parking Transformational programme including new IT systems, online offers and resource management. Enforcement income generated on Housing Land does not fall within the definition of Housing Revenue Account charges as set out in the Local Government & Housing Act 1989 Schedule 4 Parts 1 or 2. Therefore, this income and any costs associated with collecting the income must fall within the General Fund. The Financial assessment indicates that both the Housing Revenue Account and General Fund will cover any costs incurred and have the potential to achieve a small surplus.

4.3 Delegating authority for the service design to the relevant Haringey Council Directors and Homes for Haringey Managing Director will ensure an efficient process. Delegating authority to the Cabinet Members for Housing & Estate Renewal and Neighbourhoods will provide member oversight to ensure an outcome which meets the objectives of the estate parking management review. The service design and accompanying reverse service level agreement will be designed to meet the estate parking management scheme and in accordance with the relevant requirements of Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey standing orders, financial regulations, and constitutions.

4.4 Furthermore, the proposals will address financial fairness and ensure sufficient income to cover the operating costs, roll out capital and finance costs over a long time.

The proposal to offer each household access to one free permit for vehicles at or below the average emissions level meets the needs of residents to address the potential negative financial impact of any new scheme. In addition, measures are included to protect vulnerable groups such as the disabled and OAPs with one free permit regardless of emission level offered. The proposal includes measures to tackle the climate emergency by financially incentivising households to consider both the number of vehicles they own and the emission level of each vehicle. Cabinet are required to approve any budget amendments. Approving a funding envelope will allow the Housing Revenue Account to ensure Homes for Haringey has sufficient budget to manage the new estate parking scheme on behalf of Haringey Council.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Alternative options, including retaining the current scheme, have been considered, as follows:

- **Discontinue all parking controls -** The option has been considered and discounted because residents indicated an expectation that parking be managed for their benefit and failure to control parking represents a health and safety risk to emergency access routes.
- **Continue with the current ECPS –** The option has been considered and discounted. Although residents indicated support for this option, further engagement identified concerns that a new scheme would lead to high charges for parking permits. The concerns of residents have been mitigated with the proposals outlined in this report, which include the ability for each affected household to access one free permit dependant on emissions. Continuing the current arrangements would require tenants to subsidise an ineffective service via the Housing Revenue Account regardless of whether they use it or live on affected estates, which is inequitable.
- **Adopt housing roads as part of the public highway –** This option may have to be used on a small number of roads which cannot be classified as off-street parking places or private roads. However, it is not a viable option borough wide, because it requires Secretary of State approval as well as significant capital investment to adjust the land to public highway standards. In addition, this option would still require the implementation of controlled parking zones to deliver the parking controls that residents have indicated they expect.
- **Utilising automated controls such as barrier gates and number plate recognition -** The option to replace onsite enforcement by officers with remote or automated controls has been considered and is deemed of limited application. Automated controls such as barrier gates and CCTV recognition are only viable on a small number of sites with entrances that could allow access to be controlled in this manner. In addition, the level of investment required to deliver each installation is prohibitive. This option will be reconsidered for specific sites that are deemed suitable if the new estate parking management scheme generates a surplus for reinvestment.

5.2 The proposal outlined at Appendix B include proposals for limited permit charges. Alternative financial options were explored, in response to the consultation where 50.5% of respondents indicated they were opposed to the introduction of permit charges, with 40.6% indicating a preference for subsidies from rent and service charges. Options considered including the following:-

- **Offering a free service to all end users -** The option has been considered and discounted because the scheme would not generate enough income to self-

finance. In addition, this option would not allow the implementation of rules designed to reduce emissions and the number of carbon emitting vehicles.

- **Introducing a service charge to be paid by all residents -** The option has been considered and discounted because a service charge could not be levied on all potentially affected residents, including business tenants, freeholders, and sub-lessees. In addition, some leasehold agreements did not contain the clauses necessary to introduce a service charge of the type required. Therefore, a service charge could not be levied on all service users and would not address the underlying issue of tenants unfairly subsidising services for other, potentially more financially able, groups.
- **Introducing permit charges for some groups (i.e. Freeholders and Sub-Lessees) and subsidies for other groups (i.e. Tenants and Leaseholders)** – This option has been considered and deemed impractical. As detailed above, it may not be possible to introduce a service charge for all leaseholders, requiring different leaseholders to be charged in different ways. In addition, the different offer for each group would require a manual verification process to prevent application fraud. The additional administrative costs could render any new scheme financially unviable.

6. Background information

6.1 Haringey Council has operated an Estate Controlled Parking Scheme (ECPS) since 1998. With the establishment of Homes for Haringey in 2006, day-to-day management of the scheme was delegated to them as part of the management agreement. The ECPS operates on 280 estates boroughwide covering over 12500 properties and garages. Enforcement has been delivered by an external contractor, Wing Parking Ltd. (Wing), since 1999 under contracts procured by Haringey Council. Officers propose negotiating a formal extension of the current contract with Wing to cover the winding up period of the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme.

6.2 **T**he ECPS is a "Contract Law" based scheme exercising powers given to Local Authorities under the Housing Act 1985, Section 21 (General Powers of Management) and Local Government Act 1972, Section 111 (Subsidiary Powers). The introduction of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 removed the right to clamp, tow or otherwise detain vehicles to enforce private parking schemes. As a result, the current ECPS can now only be enforced via the issuance of Parking Charge Notices (PCNs or Parking Tickets). Under the ECPS a Parking Charge Notice is issued for a breach of contract, allowing the Housing Revenue Account to manage all financial aspects of the scheme, including income from Parking Charge Notices.

6.3 If a Parking Charge Notice (PCN or Parking Ticket) is not paid, Wing will request keeper details from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) to pursue the keeper for non-payment. However, following an instruction from the Department of Transport the DVLA now refuse requests for keeper details from London authorities operating Contract-Law based schemes rendering the scheme difficult to enforce if the keeper does not make themselves known to either Wing, Haringey Council or Homes for Haringey.

6.4 The ECPS was designed to be delivered free of charge to residents and self-financed via the income generated from collecting PCN fees. When introduced, the ECPS was both self-financing and successful in generating a surplus used to fund estate improvements. With the issues outlined above in paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3, the PCN collection rate has dropped from over 80% to approx. 24% and income is no longer enough to cover costs or generate a surplus. As a result, residents are now subsidising

the scheme, via the Housing Revenue Account, regardless of whether they use a vehicle or live on an estate with ECPS.

6.5 The Government is now consulting on a new code of practice for private parking enforcement which will further limit the effectiveness of the ECPS. The new code of practice will reduce the range of enforcement options, the areas of enforcement, the level of fine and the breaches of rules that can be controlled by fine. Any private parking scheme and out-sourced enforcement will be limited in its offer and unable to deliver either a financially viable or properly enforceable estate parking scheme.

6.6 In 2018/19, at the request of Haringey Council, Homes for Haringey undertook an options appraisal to consider the possible solutions for addressing the apparent deficiencies in the ECPS. The research confirmed that a Traffic Management Order scheme provides the powers required to meet stakeholder needs to improve enforcement, increase parking controls, encourage vehicle reduction, and promote modal shift in transport.

6.7 The options appraisal informed the proposal for an estate parking review which was approved by Cabinet in July 2019 with a proposal for a wide ranging consultation and engagement exercise. The proposals presented in this report represent the outcome of the estate parking review which was anticipated to be completed in April 2020 and delayed to due to the ongoing pandemic.

7. The proposal for a new estate parking management scheme

7.1 The proposals outlined at Appendix A is to introduce a new Estate Parking Management Scheme operated via Traffic Management Orders (TMO) using powers provided to Local Authorities under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

7.2 A T O based scheme is the option the Department of Transport has recommended as the most effective form of managing housing estate parking and has already been adopted by several London Authorities, including Haringey's neighbours Barnet, Enfield, Hackney, and is in the process of being adopted by Islington. Those authorities operating under this model confirm it is an enforceable financially viable option which the DVLA support by providing keeper details on request.

7.3 Using TMOs on Housing Land will align parking management policy across all Haringey Council land as this is how controlled parking zones are managed. The delivery and management of TMOs requires a range of resources with specialist expertise not available within Homes for Haringey. The proposal is therefore to In-Source estate parking management to be delivered by Haringey Parking Services. In addition to ensuring that an estate parking management is supported by resource and expertise already in place, this represents the most efficient means of starting and implementing the new service.

7.4 The new estate parking management scheme will use statutory powers to enforce the scheme rules. As income derived from enforcement is not collectable by the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), the scheme will be split between the HRA and General Fund. Homes for Haringey will deliver day to day management of the estate parking scheme and will use the income derived from permits to meet any costs incurred by the Housing Revenue Account. Haringey Parking Services will use the income derived from enforcement to meet any costs incurred by the General Fund. The financial assessment at Appendix B indicates that both the Housing Revenue Account and General Fund will be able to both meet the costs of service delivery and generate a surplus**.**

7.5 In addition to offering the resources and expertise to deliver a TMO based Estate parking management scheme, Haringey Parking Services is in the process of undertaking a transformational programme to improve their service. Engaging the service to manage the estate parking management scheme will ensure Council housing residents enjoy the benefits of a modern improved service including an online/ mobile offer and real time resource management. In addition, utilising Haringey Parking Service has the potential to generate efficiencies particularly in terms of onsite enforcement. This is because most estates are within Controlled Parking Zones, allowing patrols to manage sites with minimum deviation to assigned routes.

7.6 It is recommended that Cabinet delegate authority for the service design to Homes for Haringey Managing Director and the Director of Environment & Neighbourhoods. This is in line with clause 3.2 of the Homes for Haringey management agreement which allows the organisation to commission Haringey Council to deliver Support Services, (including Parking Services). In addition, clause 3.1.3 of the Homes for Haringey management agreement allows Haringey Council to delegate authority to Homes for Haringey to develop policy. To ensure the resulting service meets the objectives of the estate parking management review, it is further recommended that service design is delivered in consultation with the Cabinet Members for Housing & Estate Renewal and Neighbourhoods to ensure member oversight.

7.7 The principles of the estate parking management scheme have been set out at Appendix A and the service design will be developed to meet those requirements. Delivery of the service will be via a reverse Service Level Agreement, that is an agreement for Haringey Council to provide a service back to Homes for Haringey. The Service level agreement will set out how Haringey Parking Services will meet the service design, the cost of service delivery, annual fees, quality/performance monitoring measures and dispute resolution. The service will be monitored by Homes for Haringey's Estates & Neighbourhood Services and the ALMO Client Management team.

7.8 When approving the estate parking management review in July 2019, Cabinet set eight core objectives for any new estate parking management scheme. The review has ensured that the proposals outlined at Appendices A and B have been designed to meet the objectives of the estate parking management review as follows:-

a) **A scheme that does not place a financial burden on residents that do not use it.** The permitting and permissions proposals detailed at Appendix B outline measures to ensure only those who use the service contribute to the operating costs.

b) **A scheme that can be operated in-house by Haringey Council Parking Services.** It is proposed to bring the management of estate parking in-house for delivery by Haringey Council's in-house Parking Service.

c) **An enforceable and financially viable scheme, self-financing where possible.** The financial assessment detailed at Appendix B has concluded the proposed scheme is financially viable. If income from either permits or enforcement is insufficient, charges would be reviewed via the Council's annual fees and charges setting process.

d) **Where charges are necessary, aim to set them at a reasonable level and no more than the charges levied of controlled parking zones.** The permitting and permissions proposals detailed at Appendix B detail a range of reasonable charges. Residents will be able to access some permits for free and where charges are applied, the level is approximately 50% of the equivalent controlled parking zone charge for a first vehicle.

e) **A scheme capable of generating a net revenue, wherever possible, for reinvestment.** The financial assessment at Appendix B indicates net revenue of £163k will be achievable by the Housing Revenue Account and £70k by the General Fund per year. Initially any HRA surplus will be used to ensure a nil overall investment is required to roll out the new estate parking scheme. In the medium to long term, any surplus will be used for reinvestment with a commitment to promote modal shift to sustainable transport options including Electrical Vehicle Charging Points, Bike hangers and Car clubs. In addition, surplus can be directed to other parking and transport-related investment including road/footpath maintenance.

f) **A service that offers an improved range of customer access options.** The current access options will be maintained and supplemented with additional online and mobile access options.

g) **A solution that prioritises the parking needs of vulnerable and disabled residents.** Specific measures have been included in the proposals outlined at Appendix A to meet the needs of individual groups including designated disabled parking bays, commitment to offer a minimum amount of disabled parking and where to adjust disabled bays to meet physical needs. In addition, permitting and permissions proposals detailed at Appendix B include measures to ensure specific groups such as OAPs, Disabled and those suffering from long term illnesses/conditions are protected from charges, wherever possible, and can access parking for carers.

h) **A scheme that provides the enforcement options that both meets customer needs and that supports the greenest borough agenda, including: -**

- **Rules to encourage a reduction in vehicles per household.** Households with 2 or more vehicles will be charged for permits to park the second and subsequent vehicles, with charges based on emission levels.
- **Rules to promote a reduction in carbon emitting journeys per household.** All permits will be provided on an emissions basis as detailed in the permitting and permissions proposals at Appendix B.
- **Anti-fraud measures, particularly around permit tampering and reselling.** In line with Haringey Council's new permitting arrangements, resident permits will be virtual to ensure that they cannot be tampered with. Restrictions will be placed on the number of visitor permits that can be used daily. Event day restrictions will include measures to prevent reselling and fraud.
- **Rules to stop non-residents and businesses abusing the parking.** Specific measures have been included in the proposals outlined at Appendix A to address abuse by non-residents and businesses. In addition, the permitting and permissions proposals at Appendix B provide access to parking for legitimate business service delivery to residents.
- **A wider range of enforcement times that cover peak usage periods.** The estate parking management scheme proposals at Appendix A provide for a wider range of enforcement times designed to cover peak usage and specific issues such as Tottenham Hotspur Stadium event days.
- **A wider range of enforcement options that address antisocial activities. including the abandonment of vehicles on estates.** The estate parking management scheme proposals at Appendix A recommend a TMO based scheme with access to the full range of enforcement options available to Haringey Parking Services.

9. Resident consultation and engagement

9.1 In July 2019, Cabinet approved a proposal to consult all affected residents on the future of estate parking. For Secure tenants, the consultation represented a formal consultation under Section 105 of the Housing Act 1985.

9.2 The approved consultation exercise was carried out in Autumn 2019 over a 10 week period with all affected residents on estates receiving a postal questionnaire. Over 12500 households and stakeholders were consulted and 1287 valid responses were received providing a statistically strong data set for analysis.

9.3 To better understand the consultation results, further engagement was undertaken via five Saturday daytime resident workshops in February and March 2020. Two further Saturday workshops were planned to present the initial proposals to residents, but these could not proceed due to the Covid-19 lockdown. To address this, Homes for Haringey held two online sessions via Microsoft Teams in September 2020.

9.4 The full results and details of the consultation and engagement exercises are presented at Appendix C (Estate Parking Review - Consultation and Engagement). The responses have been considered in forming the proposals as set out above and summarised below.

- Respondents agreed there is a problem with the current management of parking on estates which should be improved. The proposals outlined at 7.5 detail the plan to improve parking management and enforcement.
- Opinions varied on the best solution for managing parking with majority support for keeping the current scheme despite the issues. Subsequent engagement identified support for retaining the current scheme was linked to concerns that any new scheme would result in high permit charges. The financial concerns of residents have been considered with the proposals for households to be able to access one free permit dependent on emissions level.
- Respondents did indicate their support for ensuring those who used parking contributed to the management costs but did not support the introduction of direct charges for permits, preferring subsidies from rent and service charges. As outlined at 5.2, alternative means of ensuring parking management and enforcement are financed fairly, other than limited direct permit charges were considered and discounted.
- Stakeholders indicated that some groups should be protected from the financial impact of any charges or subsidies. These included Old Aged Pensioners, Disabled residents and those with long term limiting illnesses/conditions. Specific measures have been included to ensure these residents and any carers are able to access permits either for free or at preferential rates. In addition, the proposals include measures to both increase the number of disabled parking bays and introduce designated parking bays.

10. Implementing the New Estate Parking Management Scheme

10.1 Appendix D provides a summary delivery road map and high level risk register.

10.2 The new scheme will start to be introduced to estates in Quarter 1 of 2021/22 with the first estates going live in Quarter 2 at the earliest and full roll out will take approximately 18 months to complete.

10.3 The programme timeline expects the proposed reverse Service Level agreement will be designed and in place before the end of the 2020/21 financial year.

10.4 The new scheme will be piloted on six estates across the borough from the start of financial year 2021/22. The pilot will involve all the sites receiving each stage of

implementation including all the required consultations, surveys and site improvements. The scheme will then be operated on each site for a period of 3 months.

10.5 It is envisaged that the pilots will take 9 months to complete but work to start rolling out the scheme to other estates will start as soon as the lessons learned from initial implementations can be applied.

10.6 Implementation of the new controls on individual estates will be subject to both a formal consultation and informal consultation exercise. This will ensure that affected residents are aware of the proposals and can influence the local rules to meet needs and address onsite issues, wherever possible**.**

11. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Priority 1 (Housing) of the Borough Plan 2019-23

- Outcome 3: To drive up the quality of housing for everyone.

Priority 3 (Place) of the Borough Plan 2019-23

- Outcome 9: A healthier, active, and greener place
- Outcome 10: A cleaner, accessible, and attractive place

Priority 5 (Your Council) priority of the Borough Plan 2019-23

- Outcome 17: A council that engages effectively with its residents and businesses.
- Outcome 18: Residents get the right information and advice first time and find it easy to interact digitally.
- Outcome 20:We will be a council that uses its resources in a sustainable way to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable residents.

12. Finance

12.1 The current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme (ECPS) became harder to enforce with the introduction of the Protection of Freedoms of Act 2012.

12.2 This meant that it was not generating enough revenue to cover the cost of the scheme. The HRA has been subsidising the cost of operation of the scheme.

12.3 There are two potential income streams being considered in this new scheme. Permits & fee incomes estimated to generate £0.354m per annum and Enforcement Incomes via Penalty charge notices (PCN) estimated to generate £0.430m per annum. This represents a total forecast income of £0.784m per annum.

12.4 It is estimated that the cost of implementing this scheme will be £0.215m (capital) £0.155m (revenue). This represents a total cost of implementation of £0.370m.

12.5 The annual cost of day to day operations of the scheme is split between GF and HRA as enforcement services will be carried out in the GF. Thus, the enforcement incomes will accrue to the GF.

12.6 Income estimates are based on the same collection level of 67% as the Council parking service team. However, there is a risk that if the demand is reduced by 20%, the net surplus generated will not be able to cover the capital sum invested and cost of capital over the 7 year period but does in longer term.

12.7 The capital investment in the scheme will be funded from the HRA capital budget. This is subject to approval of the HRA 2021/22 budget/MTFS 2021-26 by full council in February 2021. The draw-down of the capital ask is subject to approval and due governance process.

12.8 The cost of enforcement will be funded from the Environment and Neighbourhood parking budget, while the parking operations cost will be funded from the HRA revenue budget. Both budgets subject to approval by full council in February 2021

13. Procurement

13.1 Strategic Procurement note the recommendations of the report to introduce a new estate parking management scheme. The recommendations do not cover the procurement of external services and Strategic Procurement do not have any concerns about the recommendation of this report.

14. Legal

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

14.2 The proposals are on a matter of housing management. All secure tenants likely to be substantially affected by the proposals are required (by s105 of the Housing Act 1985) to be consulted in accordance with the Council's arrangements

14.3 Those arrangements require:-

- Provision of sufficient information to understand the proposals
  - In writing by providing an Information Pack (including the Arrangements).
  - By a dedicated webpage on the Haringey website.
  - By holding at least one meeting.

- Arrangements for comment by providing:-
  - A feedback form.
  - An email address.
  - A postal address.
  - A telephone number.

- Publishing a date by when secure tenants should make their views known.

14.4 Before making a final decision, the Council will consider and take conscientious account of all representations made in accordance with the Arrangements.

14.5 Details of compliance with these requirements are set out in the body of the report as are further Legal comments.

14.6 There are no procurement implications to the proposals.

14.7 There is no legal reason why the Cabinet should not take the decisions recommended by this report.

15. Equality

15.1 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.

15.2 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 apply to the first part of the duty.

15.3 The equality implications of policy changes arising from the proposals have been considered and a Full Equalities Impact Assessment undertaken prior to Cabinet considering these proposals.

15.4 No direct or indirect negative impacts are anticipated for people who share the protected characteristics and the new scheme includes provision to meet the specific parking needs of groups including older people, disabled people, people with conditions that limit their mobility, and people with caring needs.

15.5 The new scheme is informed by an inclusive consultation with affected residents. The results of this consultation have been assessed for ways in which responses vary across different groups of people and are set out in detail in the Equalities Impact Assessment.

16. Use of Appendices

A**ppendix A**. Draft Estate Carparks and Roads Parking Management Scheme
A**ppendix B**. Financial assessment and permit proposal
A**ppendix C**. Estate Parking Review - Consultation and Engagement
Appendix D. Summary delivery plan and high level risk register (see overleaf)
Appendix E. Equalities Impact Assessment
Appendix F. List of Estate Controlled Parking Schemes by Ward

17. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- Equality Act 2010 - www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents
- Housing Act 1985 -www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1985/68/contents
- Local Government Act 1972 - www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1972/70/contents
- Local Government & Housing Act 1989 - www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/42/contents
- Protection Of Freedoms Act 2012 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/9/contents/enacted
- Public Contract Regulations 2015 - www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/102/contents
- Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 - www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1984/27/contents

External links – Haringey Council is not responsible for the contents or reliability of linked web sites and does not necessarily endorse any views expressed within them. Listing should not be taken as endorsement of any kind. It is your responsibility to check the terms and conditions of any other web sites you may visit. We cannot guarantee that these links will work all the time and we have no control over the availability of the linked pages.

Homes for Haringey

ESTATE CAR PARKS AND ROADS

PARKING MANAGEMENT SCHEME

DRAFT

MAIN AUTHOR:	G Segel	**AUTHORISED BY:**	Cabinet
OWNED BY (TEAM/DEPT):	Housing Management	**ISSUE NO:**	01
EFFECTIVE FROM:	05/04/2021	**NEXT REVIEW DATE:**	01/09/25
CONSULTATION			
EQIA REQUIRED?	Yes	**EQIA COMPLETED**	NO
SECTION:	Estate Management	**APPLIES TO:**	Car parks/roads
PAGE:	**1 OF 11**		

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	RESIDENTS RESPONSIBILITIES	3
3.	HARINGEY COUNCIL & HOMES FOR HARINGEY RESPONSIBILITIES	3
4.	BACKGROUND LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE	3
5.	CONTRIBUTING TO GREENEST BOROUGH OBJECTIVES	4
6.	RIGHT TO CONSULTATION & NOTIFICATION	4
7.	SITE MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT	4
8.	PARKING RULES	4
9.	PARKING ENFORCEMENT OPERATING TIMES	5
10.	EVENT DAY ENFORCEMENT OPERATING TIMES AND RULES	5
11.	ENFORCEMENT (PARKING CONTRAVENTIONS)	5
12.	GRACE PERIODS (PARKING CONTRAVENTIONS)	5
13.	PERMITS OR PERMISSION TO PARKS	5
14.	CHARGES FOR PERMITS OR PERMISSION TO PARKS	5
15.	RESIDENT PERMITS	6
16.	VISITOR PARKING	6
17.	REGISTERED CARERS PERMITS	6
18.	DISCRETIONARY CARERS PERMITS	6
19.	TRADE AND CONTRACTOR PERMITS (LBH/HFH)	7
20.	TRADE AND CONTRACTOR PERMITS (PRIVATE)	7
21.	HARINGEY COUNCIL AND HOMES FOR HARINGEY STAFF PERMITS	7
22.	DISABLED PERMITS, BAYS AND PARKING RULES	8
23.	MOTORBIKE PARKING	8
24.	HOUSEHOLDS WITH MULTIPLE VEHICLES	8
25.	OVERSIZED OR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES PARKING	9
26.	ALLOWING FREEHOLDERS/HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS TO USE ESTATE PARKING	9
27.	ABANDONED VEHICLES	9
28.	VEHICLES WITH STATUTORY OFF-ROAD NOTICES (SORN)	9
29.	FOREING REGISTERED VEHICLES	9
30.	UNSAFE VEHICLES	10
31.	PARKING SUSPENSIONS, SKIP LICENSES AND ROAD CLOSURES	10
32.	BICYCLE STORAGE/PARKING	10
33.	ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS	10
34.	APPEALS	10
35.	COMPLAINTS RELATING TO THIS SCHEME	11
36.	AMENDING THE POLICY	11

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme sets out the policy for how Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey manage parking in estate roads and car parks.

1.2 This scheme sets how both organisations will control the usage of estate parking to ensure residents get full benefit of available parking whilst access is maintained for emergency services and essential service delivery.

1.3 In addition, this scheme sets out the commitment to supporting the transport objectives in Haringey's Climate Change Action Plan and Borough Plan.

2.0 RESIDENTS' RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Residents must accept responsibility for their actions and those of their household members/visitors in accordance with their Tenancy Agreement, Lease or Licence Agreement.

2.2 Relevant clauses from both the standard tenancy agreement and lease are included at Appendix C.

3.0 HARINGEY COUNCIL AND HOMES FOR HARINGEY RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Haringey Council, as the landlord, and Homes for Haringey, as the managing agent, have a duty to ensure access routes are kept clear.

4.0 BACKGROUND LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey are aware of their legal obligations and will seek to deliver services in accordance with these at all times. The relevant legislation includes the following:

- Local Government Act 1972
- Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978
- Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984
- Housing Act 1985
- The Local Authorities Traffic Orders Regulations 1996
- Traffic Management Act 2004
- Housing Act 2004

5.0 CONTRIBUTING TO GREENEST BOROUGH OBJECTIVES

5.1 Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council have established the following shared environmental aims for estate parking management to contribute towards the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan:

- Reduce carbon emitting vehicle ownership by estate residents.
- Reduce the number of estate households owning multiple vehicles.
- Generate income to invest in sustainable travel options for estate residents.
- Reduce carbon emitting vehicle journeys to our estates by staff/contractors.

5.2 In addition, this scheme has been written in support of Haringey Council's Priorities set out in the Borough Plan 2019-23, as follows.

- **Priority 1:** We will work together to drive up the quality of housing for everyone
- **Priority 3:** A healthier, active, and greener place. A cleaner, accessible, and attractive place.

- **Priority 5:** A council that engages effectively with its residents and businesses. We will be a council that uses its resources in a sustainable way to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable residents.

6.0 RIGHT TO CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION OF THE INTRODUCTION OR AMENDMENT OF LOCAL ESTATE PARKING RULES

6.1 Affected residents will have the right to consultation before local estate parking rules are introduced.

6.2 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey will have due regard to the outcome of any consultation when introducing or amending local estate parking rules.

6.3 Affected residents will have the right to notification before local estate parking rules are introduced or amended.

6.4 Where a statutory or legislative right to consultation exists Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey will ensure that consultation or notification is compliant.

7.0 SITE MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

7.1 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey shall ensure that estate car parks and roads are maintained in accordance with all relevant legislation and guidance to provide a safe and suitable .

7.2 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey shall ensure that sufficient resource is in place to maintain, survey, clean and manage the estate car parks and roads.

8.0 PARKING RULES

8.1 The rules for each estate parking scheme will consider a range of factors including resident views, local amenities, and the parking provision on the estate.

8.2 The standard parking rules for estate parking schemes shall include the following:

- Requirement to ensure any vehicle parking on an estate has a valid permit or permission to park including, where required, the bay (i.e. a Disabled bay).
- Where a physical permit or permission to park is provided, to ensure it is displayed prominently in the front wind screen in such a way that it is completely legible.
- Controls to ensure vehicles are only parked in designated parking areas (i.e. Vehicles are not parked on yellow lines or cross hatch boxes).
- Controls to ensure emergency access/service delivery routes and ingress/egress routes are not blocked.
- Controls to ensure that abandoned or unsafe vehicles can be removed or relocated as appropriate.

9.0 PARKING ENFORCEMENT OPERATING TIMES

9.1 The operating times for each estate parking scheme will consider a range of factors including resident views, local amenities, and the parking provision on the estate.

9.2 The standard operating hours will be Monday to Saturday 07:00am to 20:00pm and Sunday 07:00am to 13:00pm.

10.0 EVENT DAY ENFORCEMENT OPERATING TIMES AND RULES

10.1 Some estates are within close vicinity of venues which hold large scale public events such as Tottenham Hotspur Stadium, Alexandra Palace, and Finsbury Park.

10.2 Estates in the vicinity of venues can be impacted on event days by the public seeking to drive to the event and park in the local area.

10.3 Extended operating hours can be offered to these estates on event days up to a maximum of Monday to Sunday 07:00am to 22:00pm.

10.4 Additional parking rules can be offered to these estates on event days and can be agreed with the estates. An example would be additional rules to require a vehicle to display an estate disabled parking permit when using a disabled bay, rather than the normal rule which includes blue and companion badge holders.

11.0 ENFORCEMENT (PARKING CONTRAVENTIONS)

11.1 The primary means of enforcement of parking will be via issuance of Penalty Charge Notices (P.C.N. or Parking ticket) by Haringey Council's Civil Enforcement Officers (C.E.O. or Parking warden).

11.2 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey reserve the right to utilise additional enforcement means including clamping, towing, and impounding of vehicles where required

11.3 All enforcement action will be taken in accordance with and in compliance of relevant legislation, industry best practice and statutory requirements.

12.0 GRACE PERIODS (PARKING CONTRAVENTIONS)

12.1 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey shall observe a minimum grace period before commencing enforcement action, unless there is a clear health & safety risk caused by the parking contravention.

13.0 PERMITS OR PERMISSION TO PARKS

13.1 Haringey Council will offer a range of permits or permissions to park to accommodate the needs of residents, their visitors and essential service delivery.

13.2 The available permits, permissions to park and permissions to utilise roads/car parks will be set out in accompanying document.

14.0 CHARGES FOR PERMITS OR PERMISSION TO PARKS

14.1 In all instances, Haringey Council will strive to ensure charges to residents for permits are avoided where possible and set at the lowest rates otherwise.

14.2 Where charges apply reductions and discounts will be offered in the following instances:

- Low/zero emission vehicles
- Vehicles kept by Old Aged pensioners, Disabled individuals and/or those with long term limiting illnesses/conditions.
- Vehicles kept by Discretionary Carers
- Fleet vehicles of Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey

14.3 Any charges will be set annually to achieve the objectives of this scheme and will be subject to consultation with affected residents and approval via Haringey Council's Fees and Charges setting policy and procedure.

15.0 RESIDENT PERMITS

15.1 Each resident household shall be eligible to apply for at least one resident parking permit for a vehicle that is registered to that address and in the name of a household member.

15.2 Where the household has a leased vehicle, they may apply for their resident parking permit for that vehicle on presentation of a lease to that address and in the name of a household member.

15.3 Where the household is provided with a vehicle by an employer, they may apply for their resident parking permit for that vehicle on presentation of a letter detailing the vehicle provision on the employer's official headed paper.

16.0 VISITOR PARKING

16.1 Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council shall offer a range of options for visitor parking including short stay, weekend and long stay permits.

16.2 **Short stay** – Households will be able to source hourly and daily permits so their visitors can use any available parking.

16.3 **Weekend –** Each household will be eligible for three weekend visitor permits in any rolling 12 month period.

16.4 **Long Stay –** Each household will be eligible for one 2week long stay visitor permit in any rolling 12 month period.

16.5 **Additional allocation -** Where the household includes an individual who has a disability, long term limiting illness/condition or an OAP they will be eligible for six weekend and two week-long stay visitor permits in any rolling 12 month period.

16.6 **Discretionary allocation –** On application, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council may agree to offer additional visitor permits on a discretionary basis where a household demonstrates an exceptional need.

16.7 **Event day –** A range of event visitor permits with rules and fees applied to discourage reselling and cover the costs of additional enforcement.

17.0 REGISTERED CARERS PERMITS

17.1 Registered carers will be eligible to apply for permits on submission of proof they are delivering services to individuals residing on Haringey Council owned Housing estates.

18.0 DISCRETIONARY CARERS PERMITS

18.1 A discretionary permit can be issued to non-registered carers on application. Each application will be considered on a case by case basis in which the individual will be expected to demonstrate the requirement to park to deliver the care they are providing.

18.2 Haringey Council reserves the right to offer applicants an alternative to a discretionary permit (i.e. visitor permits).

19.0 TRADE AND CONTRACTOR PERMITS (HARINGEY COUNCIL/HOMES FOR HARINGEY)

19.1 Contractor permits are issued for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of essential services to residents, they are not issued to facilitate commuting.

19.2 Contractor permits will usually be issued to any term or programme contractor appointed to deliver services to our estates.

19.3 Haringey Council reserves the right to restrict the use of contractors permits on any given estate or to request a permit be returned where it is felt the contractor no longer has a need or is using the permit to park inappropriately.

19.4 Each business unit will be charged for the permits they issue to their contractors.

19.5 The purpose of charging for trade and contractor parking permits is as follows:-

- To encourage services to ensure permits are only issued to contractors where absolutely required to deliver essential services for the benefit of residents.
- To encourage contractors to ensure they use vehicles with the lowest environmental impact possible and reduce unnecessary carbon emitting vehicle journeys to housing estates.

20.0 TRADE AND CONTRACTOR PERMITS (PRIVATE)

20.1 Individual residents may require a Contractor to deliver a service to them in their home and may apply to Haringey Council for a permit to allow their contractor to park for the duration of the works.

20.2 Haringey Council reserves the right to restrict the use of contractors' permits on any given estate or to request a permit be returned where it is felt the contractor no longer has a need or is using the permit to park inappropriately.

20.3 Residents will be charged for the permits they issue to their contractors but may use their annual long stay visitor permit allocation for this purpose as well (see section 17.0).

20.4 The purpose of charging for trade and contractor parking permits is as follows:-

- To encourage private residents to ensure permits are only issued to contractors where absolutely required.
- To encourage contractors to ensure they use vehicles with the lowest environmental impact possible and reduce unnecessary vehicle journeys to housing estates.

21.0 HARINGEY COUNCIL AND HOMES FOR HARINGEY STAFF PERMITS

21.1 Staff permits are issued for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of essential services to residents, they are not issued to facilitate commuting.

21.2 Staff permits will usually only be issued to essential car users and/or branded vehicles. Permits for any other vehicles/staff will be considered on a case by case basis in which the relevant business unit will be expected to demonstrate a service delivery requirement.

21.3 Haringey Council reserves the right to restrict the use of staff permits on any given estate or to request a permit be returned where it is felt the staff member no longer has a need or is using the permit to park inappropriately.

21.4 Each business unit will be charged for the permits they issue to their staff/vehicles.

21.5 The purpose of charging for staff parking permits is as follows:-

- To encourage Services to ensure permits are only issued to staff where absolutely required to deliver essential services for the benefit of residents.
- To encourage Services to ensure they use vehicles with the lowest environmental impact possible and reduce unnecessary carbon emitting vehicle journeys to housing estates.

22.0 DISABLED PERMITS, BAYS AND PARKING RULES

22.1 **Disabled permits –** Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council will offer a disabled estate parking permit.

22.2 **Designated Disabled parking bays –** Subject to availability of parking bays, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council will provide on application a designated disabled parking bay for the use of a specific resident. The criteria for a successful application shall match the criteria on the public highway.

22.3 **Disabled parking bay allocation –** In all estate car parks with 10 or more parking bays, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council shall seek to provide at least 10% of bays for disabled use, inclusive of any designated bays.

22.4 **Disabled parking rules –** Designated disabled parking bays are for the exclusive use of the specified resident who will be provided with a specific badge which must be displayed at all times in the vehicle whilst it is parked in the bay. Other disabled bays may be occupied by any vehicle displaying a valid permit in accordance with the local parking rules.

23.0 MOTORBIKE PARKING

23.1 Motorbikes and mopeds are required to have a valid permit to park on any estate with a controlled parking scheme.

23.2 Keepers of motorbikes and mopeds will be able to access permits on the same basis as keepers of cars and other vehicles (see section 16.0).

23.3 Where possible, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council will seek to provide specific motorbike/moped parking with secure locking posts/anchors.

24.0 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MULTIPLE VEHICLES

24.1 It is recognised that some households are larger than others and can compromise more vehicle owners and/or drivers. It is also essential that every household has the opportunity to use the limited parking available.

24.2 Each individual registered as a household member will normally be given the opportunity to apply for a permit for one vehicle unless the ratio of parking spaces to properties is such that additional restrictions are deemed necessary.

24.3 The application of rules to limit the number of vehicles per household will be considered on an estate by estate basis and will consider the ratio of parking spaces to properties.

24.4 On application, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council may agree to waive the charge for second or subsequent vehicles on a discretionary basis where a household demonstrates an exceptional need. Each case will be assessed on its merits.

25.0 OVERSIZED OR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES PARKING

25.1 It is recognised that some household members require larger vehicles for their work or to accommodate their physical/mobility requirements. However, some car parks and estate roads cannot safely accommodate commercial and oversized vehicles.

25.2 The application of rules to limit parking for commercial/oversized vehicles will be considered on an estate by estate basis and will consider the ratio of parking spaces to properties and the layout of the car parks and estate roads.

25.3 In accordance with the terms of the standard secure tenancy agreement, anyone wishing to park an oversized, heavy goods or commercial vehicle, including a caravan or trailer, will be required to seek and receive permission from Haringey Council first.

26.0 ALLOWING FREEHOLDERS/HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS TO USE ESTATE PARKING

26.1 Some estates include Freehold and/or Housing Association properties which can only be accessed via the estate roads and car parks.

26.2 In some instances, these properties do not have their own parking provision or have a very limited provision .

26.3 Where these properties form part of an estate, Haringey Council tenants and leaseholders will be consulted on the possibility of sharing parking. If our residents are in agreement, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council will seek to establish a sharing agreement to include a reasonable contribution towards the upkeep and management of the parking.

27.0 ABANDONED VEHICLES

27.1 Haringey Council will consider a vehicle abandoned if it does not have valid road tax, and where required, a current MOT certificate. Haringey Council will seek to remove abandoned vehicles.

27.2 Failure to ensure a vehicle has valid road tax, and where required, a current MOT certificate will render any permit invalid.

27.3 A vehicle deemed abandoned will be served an appropriate warning notice giving the keeper a fixed period to rectify the situation. If the vehicle remains on site without valid road tax or an MOT after the notice has expired, the vehicle will be removed and retained for 28 days, after such time it will be disposed of.

27.4 The keeper of the vehicle may apply to have an abandoned vehicle returned after it has been removed provided, they do so within 28 days of its removal and pay the reasonable costs the Council has incurred for the removal and storage.

28.0 VEHICLES WITH STATUTORY OFF-ROAD NOTICES (SORN)

28.1 Any SORN vehicle will be deemed abandoned if found parked on an estate without Haringey Council having first granted permission for it to park there.

28.2 Please note Haringey Council will only grant permission to store a SORN vehicle on an estate in exceptional circumstances. If permission is granted to keep a SORN vehicle on the estate all other parking rules will apply, including the requirement for a valid permit.

29.0 FOREIGN REGISTERED VEHICLES

29.1 The keeper of a vehicle registered outside of the United Kingdom will be required to present documents proving ownership, insurance, registration at an address on the estate and, where applicable, proof of the equivalent MOT & Road tax for the country of registration.

29.2 The DVLA usually requires vehicles registered outside of the United Kingdom (UK) to be re-registered in the UK if they remain for longer than 6 months. Haringey Council will usually only offer one 6 month permit to a foreign registered, provided it meets the criteria outlined at 30.1, with the expectation that the owner will register the vehicle in the UK within that period if they wish to keep it on the estate.

30.0 UNSAFE VEHICLES

30.1 A vehicle can be deemed unsafe for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, overloading, leaking fuel/oil, and parking in such a way as it represents a danger or blocks emergency access routes.

30.2 Failure to ensure a vehicle is safe to drive and/or parked safely will render any permit invalid.

30.3 Haringey Council reserves the right to relocate or remove vehicles deemed unsafe and to recharge the keeper of the vehicle for any undue costs incurred as a result.

31.0 PARKING SUSPENSIONS, SKIP LICENSES AND ROAD CLOSURES

31.1 Contractors, utilities, and service providers will be able to apply for a range of suspensions, skip/material licenses and road closures as required.

31.2 Approved applications will be subject to an administration and license fee to cover the costs of processing and providing the service.

31.3 On application, a "lift and shift" service will be provided on the first day of the suspension/closure/license to ensure any vehicles not removed by their keepers can be safely relocated. This service will be subject to an additional charge.

32.0 BICYCLE STORAGE/PARKING

32.1 Bicycles will not be required to have a valid permit to park on any estate with a controlled parking scheme

32.2 Where possible, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council will seek to provide specific bicycle parking with weatherproof secure locking posts/anchors.

33.0 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS

33.1 Where possible, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council will seek to provide Electric Vehicle Charging points, including designating parking bays for Electric Vehicle parking only.

34.0 APPEALS

34.1 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey shall operate an appeals process in compliance with all relevant statutory and legislative requirements and best practice guidelines.

34.2 Any appeals process shall be separate from feedback and complaint processes.

35.0 COMPLAINTS RELATING TO THIS SCHEME

35.1 A specific complaint process does not exist in relation to this scheme and these will be addressed in accordance with either Haringey Council's and/or Homes for Haringey's Feedback and complaint policies.

36.0 AMENDING THE POLICY

36.1 The policy may be amended with the approval of the Executive team of Homes for Haringey.

36.2 Where relevant proposed changes will be subject to Equalities Impact Assessment.

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX B. FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT INCLUDING PERMITTING AND PERMISSIONS TO PARK PROPOSALS

1. Introduction

This document provides details of the financial assessment undertaken to ensure the proposed new scheme can cover day to day operating costs, achieve a payback period in the medium term and remain sustainable over the long term.

The current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme was designed to be financed entirely from enforcement income but that is no longer sustainable due to changes in legislation and government guidance. This has resulted in a requirement to subsidise the scheme via the Housing Revenue Account. In developing the proposal to replace the Estate Controlled Parking Scheme (ECPS), the estate parking review considered the need to develop a proposal that allows for long term financial sustainability with the ability to derive income fairly from those who use the service.

In accordance with the objectives of the review, the proposals seek to reduce the need for charges. The assessments indicated that in all instances, some form of charge or subsidy from service users is required to ensure the scheme can cover both day to day and implementation roll out costs. Where a charge is necessary the proposals aim to set them at a reasonable level, and no more than the charges levied for the equivalent controlled parking zone service.

The assessment suggests if demand is maintained, the scheme will both cover day to day managements costs and achieve payback within 4 years of completing roll out or 5 years from project start (see table 5 below). The assessment also considered a possible 20% reduction in demand that suggests the scheme can still cover day to day managements costs, but a payback period could increase dramatically. If income is insufficient to either cover operating costs or achieve a reasonable payback the permit or enforcement charges would be reviewed via the Councils annual fees and charges setting process.

The scheme is expected to generate net revenue of £149k for the Housing Revenue Account from 2025/26 onwards and £78k for the Parking Account of the General Fund from 2023/24 onwards, dependant on demand. In the medium term the intention is that any surplus is used to recover the investment costs of setting up the new scheme, including signage, line marking, consultations etc. Once payback period is achieved, it is proposed to utilise any surplus generated to invest in estate improvements to support sustainable transport and modal transport shift to zero emission transport. Investment should include bicycle hangars, bike schemes, car clubs, and electric vehicle charging points.

2. Financial objectives of the Estate Parking Management review

The financial objectives of the review approved by Haringey Council's Cabinet in July 2019 were to ensure any new estate parking management scheme:

a) A scheme that does not place a financial burden on residents that do not use it.
b) A scheme that can be operated in-house by Haringey Council Parking Services.
c) An enforceable and financially viable scheme, self-financing where possible.
d) Where charges are necessary aim to set them at a reasonable level and no more than the charges levied of controlled parking zones.
e) A scheme capable of generating net revenue, wherever possible.
f) A solution that prioritises the parking needs of vulnerable and disabled residents

3. Financial issues with the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme

The current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme was designed to be financed entirely from enforcement income. As illustrated at Table 1, over the last 3 financial years the net spend has

increased steadily since the introduction of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 and is no longer able to generate sufficient income to cover the full operational costs, including the Wing contract.

Table 1. 3year annual net spend on the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme

	Spend	Income	Shortfall
2017-18	£343,623.00	£253,646.00	£89,977.00
2018-19	£339,059.00	£239,138.00	£99,921.00
2019-20	£392,810.00	£279,950.00	£150,360.00

4. Summary- Financial projection of the current and proposed scheme in Housing Revenue Account 2020-21 to 2024-25

Table 2 provides the detailed financial assessment. From 2023-24 the annual cost to the Housing Revenue Account of Estate parking management are estimated at just over £191.5k but will fluctuate in the interim as the new scheme is rolled out but the current one continued to maintain estate parking enforcement. These costings are based on 5years of day to day running costs associated with the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme.

Table 2. Estimated day to day operating costs of the current and proposed scheme 2021-22 to 2024-25

It is expected that the proposed scheme will run concurrently with the current scheme for a period of two more financial years (2021/22 and 2022/23) to allow for some estate parking management to continue whilst the new scheme is rolled out.

	2020-21 Current Scheme	2021-22 Both Schemes	2022-23 Both Schemes	2023-24 Proposed scheme	2024-25 Proposed scheme
Cost					
Management	£22,500.0	£23,175.0	£20,250.0	£22,500.0	£23,062.5
Scratch cards Printing	£15,000.0	£13,800.0	£11,000.0	£10,000.0	£10,250.0
Processing	£0.0	£30,690.0	£46,500.0	£93,000.0	£95,325.0
Administration	£46,500.0	£49,380.0	£44,100.0	£51,000.0	£52,275.0
Legal advice	£0.0	£1,650.0	£2,500.0	£5,000.0	£5,125.0
Signage maintenance	£0.0	£3,300.0	£5,000.0	£10,000.0	£10,250.0
Enforcement	£347,000.0	£242,900.0	£138,800.0	£0.0	£0.0
Total	**£431,000.0**	**£364,895.0**	**£268,150.0**	**£191,500.0**	**£196,287.5**
Permit and Fee income					
1st Resident	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0
OAP/Disabled	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0
2nd/High emission	£0.0	£6,000.0	£21,500.0	£47,000.0	£48,175.0
Carers permit	£0.0	£250.0	£1,000.0	£3,000.0	£3,075.0
Replacement	£0.0	£400.0	£1,500.0	£4,000.0	£4,100.0
Visitor 1hour	£0.0	£4,250.0	£16,000.0	£34,000.0	£34,850.0
Visitor daily	£0.0	£600.0	£2,000.0	£5,000.0	£5,125.0
Visitor long stay	£0.0	£800.0	£3,000.0	£7,000.0	£7,175.0
Fleet permit	£0.0	£500.0	£2,000.0	£5,000.0	£5,125.0

	2020-21 Current Scheme	2021-22 Both Schemes	2022-23 Both Schemes	Proposed Scheme	Proposed Scheme
Staff permit	£0.0	£2,000.0	£7,000.0	£16,000.0	£16,400.0
Team permit	£0.0	£10,250.0	£37,000.0	£77,000.0	£78,925.0
Team scratch card	£0.0	£500.0	£1,000.0	£3,500.0	£3,587.5
Business Premises	£0.0	£100.0	£4,000.0	£9,000.0	£9,225.0
Contractors	£0.0	£18,000.0	£61,000.0	£130,000.0	£133,250.0
Skip and material	£0.0	£600.0	£1,000.0	£5,000.0	£5,125.0
Parking Suspensions	£0.0	£1,000.0	£4,000.0	£9,000.0	£9,225.0
Total	**£0.0**	**£45,250.0**	**£162,000.0**	**£354,500.0**	**£363,362.5**
Enforcement Income					
Total	**£280,000.0**	**£196,000.0**	**£112,000.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**
Net Revenue (Deficit)	**-£151,000.0**	**-£123,645.0**	**-£5,850.0**	**£163,000.0**	**£167,075.0**
Capital Roll out cost					
Project Support	£0.0	£8,500.0	£16,500.0	£0.0	£0.0
Signage	£0.0	£28,500.0	£56,500.0	£0.0	£0.0
Legal Advice	£0.0	£1,750.0	£3,250.0	£0.0	£0.0
Site Improvements	£0.0	£33,500.0	£66,500.0	£0.0	£0.0
Sub Total	**£0.0**	**£72,250.0**	**£142,750.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**
Revenue Roll out cost					
Communications	£0.0	£6,750.0	£13,250.0	£0.0	£0.0
Project Support	£0.0	£8,500.0	£16,500.0	£0.0	£0.0
Training	£0.0	£3,500.0	£6,500.0	£0.0	£0.0
IT	£0.0	£11,500.0	£23,500.0	£0.0	£0.0
Consultation	£0.0	£16,750.0	£33,250.0	£0.0	£0.0
Legal Advice	£0.0	£5,000.0	£10,000.0	£0.0	£0.0
Sub Total	**£0.0**	**£52,000.0**	**£103,000.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Current Scheme	£151,000.0	£105,700.0	£60,400.0	£0.0	£0.0
Proposed Scheme	£0.0	£142,195.0	£179,500.0	£163,000.0	£167,075.0
Total	**£151,000.0**	**£247,895.0**	**£239,900.0**	**£163,000.0**	**£167,075.0**
	2020-21	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Existing Budget	£145,500.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0	£0.0
Estimated Spend Old	£431,000.0	£301,700.0	£172,400.0	£0.0	£0.0
Estimated Spend New	£0.0	£187,445.0	£198,750.0	£191,500.0	£196,287.5
Estimated Income Old	£280,000.0	£196,000.0	£112,000.0	£0.0	£0.0
Estimated Income New	£0.0	£45,250.0	£162,000.0	£354,500.0	£363,362.5
HRA Surplus/(Deficit)	**£5,500.0**	**£247,895.0**	**£97,150.0**	**£163,000.0**	**£167,075.0**

	2020-21 Current Scheme	2021-22 Both Schemes	2022-23 Both Schemes	Proposed Scheme	Proposed Scheme
	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**
HRA deficit 2020-23	-£350,545.0	£187,545.0	£20,470.0	£0.0	£0.0
Net revenue	£163,000.0	£167,075.0	£169,581.1	£172,124.8	£174,706.7
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	**-£187,545.0**	**-£20,470.0**	**£149,111.1**	**£172,124.8**	**£174,706.7**

The new scheme becomes self-financing in 2027/28 (after paying back all Capital/Revenue costs over 6 years)

5. Financial Projection of Proposed Scheme in General Fund

As the new estate parking scheme will be a statutory scheme it will generate enforcement income. However, enforcement income is not an income stream that falls with the definition of the Housing Revenue Account and will therefore be collected by the General Fund, which will also incur the cost of collecting the income. As outlined in Table 4 below, from completion of roll out (2023-24) the annual cost to the General Fund of Estate parking enforcement, appeals and administration are estimated at just over £354k with income from enforcement estimated at £430k. In addition, the table illustrates that from start of roll out in year 2021-22 onwards the scheme is forecasted to generate sufficient income to cover operating costs incurred by the general fund. These costings are based on 5years of day to day running costs associated with the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme and suggest the General Fund will cover all costs incurred.

Table 4. Financial project of costs and income to the General Fund.

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Costs					
Appeals and processing	£0.0	£6,000.0	£24,000.0	£48,000.0	£49,200.0
Parking IT and Administration	£0.0	£5,000.0	£18,000.0	£36,000.0	£36,900.0
Enforcement	£0.0	£20,000.0	£145,750.0	£270,000.0	£276,750.0
Total	**£0.0**	**£31,000.0**	**£187,750.0**	**£354,000.0**	**£362,850.0**
Enforcement Income					
PCN (Serious contraventions)	£0.0	£40,000.0	£158,500.0	£350,000.0	£358,750.0
PCN (Less serious contraventions)	£0.0	£10,000.0	£39,000.0	£80,500.0	£82,512.5
Total	**£0.0**	**£50,000.0**	**£197,500.0**	**£430,500.0**	**£441,262.5**
Net Revenue Generated	**£0.0**	**£19,000.0**	**£9,750.0**	**£76,500.0**	**£78,412.5**
Existing Budget	**£0.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**
Estimated Spend	£0.0	£31,000.0	£187,750.0	£354,000.0	£362,850.0
Estimated Income	£0.0	£50,000.0	£197,500.0	£430,500.0	£441,262.5
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	**£0.0**	**£19,000.0**	**£9,750.0**	**£76,500.0**	**£78,412.5**

6. Financing the project to develop and implement the new Estate Controlled Parking Scheme from the Housing Revenue Account

Table 5 below provides a summary of the estimated roll out costs with Tables 6 & 7 outlining the expected payback period, based on nil or 20% reduction in demand**.**

a) As outlined at Table 5, the estate parking budget is operating at a small deficit which will increase in years 2021/22 and 2022/23 as the HRA finances the roll out of the new scheme whilst maintaining partial enforcement of the old scheme.
b) From project start in 2021/22 it is estimated the scheme will payback by year 6 (2025/26).
c) If demand or income falls by 20% the payback period could increase to 8 plus years.
d) Thereafter annual income is expected to cover costs and achieve a small net revenue.
e) The existing estate works capital fund of £1.627m will be used for the majority of roll out site improvements to ensure road surfaces etc. are up to standard.
f) In financial years 2021/22 and 2022/23, additional capital funding of £215k and revenue budget of £155K will be sought for direct costs associated with rolling the scheme out.
g) Implementation and roll out costs will be subject to the normal business planning and budget setting process.

Table 5. Capital and Revenue roll out costs and Net Surplus/Deficit to the Housing Revenue Account

HRA roll out costs	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Capital Roll out cost					
Project Support	£0.00	£8,500.00	£16,500.00	£0.00	£0.00
Signage	£0.00	£28,500.00	£56,500.00	£0.00	£0.00
Legal Advice	£0.00	£1,750.00	£3,250.00	£0.00	£0.00
Site Improvements	£0.00	£33,500.00	£66,500.00	£0.00	£0.00
Sub Total	**£0.00**	**£72,250.00**	**£142,750.00**	**£0.00**	**£0.00**
Revenue Roll out cost					
Communications	£0.00	£6,750.00	£13,250.00	£0.00	£0.00
Project Support	£0.00	£8,500.00	£16,500.00	£0.00	£0.00
Training	£0.00	£3,500.00	£6,500.00	£0.00	£0.00
IT	£0.00	£11,500.00	£23,500.00	£0.00	£0.00
Consultation	£0.00	£16,750.00	£33,250.00	£0.00	£0.00
Legal Advice	£0.00	£5,000.00	£10,000.00	£0.00	£0.00
Sub Total	**£0.00**	**£52,000.00**	**£103,000.00**	**£0.00**	**£0.00**
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Current Scheme	-£151,000.0	-£105,700.0	-£60,400.0	£0.00	£0.00
Proposed Scheme	£0.00	-£142,195.0	-£179,500.0	£163,000.0	£167,075.0
Total	**-£151,000.0**	**-£247,895.0**	**-£239,900.0**	**£163,000.0**	**£167,075.0**
Existing Budget	**£145,500.0**	**£0.00**	**£0.00**	**£0.00**	**£0.00**
Estimated Spend old	£431,000.0	£301,700.00	£172,400.00	£0.00	£0.00
Estimated Spend new	£0.0	£187,445.00	£198,750.00	£191,500.0	£196,287.5
Estimated Income old	£280,000.0	£196,000.00	£112,000.00	£0.00	£0.00
Estimated Income new	£0.0	£45,250.00	£162,000.00	£354,500.0	£363,362.5
HRA Surplus/(Deficit)	**-£5,500.0**	**-£247,895.00**	**-£97,150.00**	**£163,000.0**	**£167,075.0**

Table 6. Housing Revenue Account Payback period (assumes no reduction in demand from residents and other stakeholders).

Assuming nil reduction in demand, the new scheme becomes self-financing in 2025/26 (after paying back all Capital/Revenue costs over 5 years)

	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**

HRA deficit 2020/21-22/23	**-£350,545.0**	**£187,545.0**	**£20,470.0**	**£0.0**	**£0.0**
Net revenue	£163,000.0	£167,075.0	£169,581.1	£172,124.8	£174,706.7
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	**-£187,545.0**	**-£20,470.0**	**£149,111.1**	**£172,124.8**	**£174,706.7**

Table 7. Housing Revenue Account Payback period (assumes a 20% reduction in permit demand and enforcement income).
Assuming 20% reduction in demand, the new scheme becomes self-financing in 2026/27 (after paying back all Capital/Revenue costs over 6 years)

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
Permit & Fee Income	£283,600.0	£287,854.0	£292,171.8	£296,554.4	£301,002.7
Management cost	£191,500.0	£196,287.5	£199,231.8	£202,220.3	£205,253.6
Net revenue	£92,100.0	£91,566.5	£92,940.0	£94,334.1	£95,749.1
Deficit 2020-21 to 2022-23	£350,545.0	£258,445.0	£166,878.5	£73,938.5	£0.0
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	**-£258,445.0**	**-£166,878.5**	**-£73,938.5**	**£20,395.6**	**£95,749.1**

7. Permit and permissions to park proposal

7.1 The proposal outlined at paragraphs 5.2-5.5 include proposals for limited permit charges. Alternative options were explored, in response to the consultation where 50.5% of respondents indicated they were opposed to the introduction of permit charges, with 40.6% indicating a preference for subsidies from rent and Service charges. Options considered including the following.

i. **Offering a free service to all end users -** The option has been considered and discounted because the scheme would not generate enough income to self-finance. In addition, this option would not allow the implementation of rules designed to reduce emissions and the number of carbon emitting vehicles.

ii. **Introducing a service charge to be paid by all residents -** The option has been considered and discounted because a service charge could not be levied on all potentially affected residents, including business tenants, freeholders, and sub-lessees. In addition, some leasehold agreements did not contain the clauses necessary to introduce a service charge of the type required. Therefore, a service charge could not be levied on all service users and would not address the underlying issue of tenants unfairly subsidising services for other, potentially more financially able, groups.

iii. **Introducing permit charges for some groups (i.e. Freeholders and Sub-Lessees) and subsidies for other groups (i.e. Tenants and Leaseholders)** – This option has been considered and deemed impractical. As detailed above, it may not be possible to introduce a service charge for all leaseholders, requiring different leaseholders to be charged in different ways. In addition, the different offer for each group would require a manual verification process to prevent application fraud. The additional administrative costs could render any new scheme financially unviable.

7.2 Resident permits

A key concern for residents is the potential financial impact of a new scheme. In addition, many estates offer a low ratio of parking spaces to properties which means many residents hold permits for our estates and the CPZ to ensure they can park. However, it is essential the proposals ensure any scheme is financed properly and fairly as well as incentivising behaviours to tackle the

current climate emergency. The recommendations outlined below include measures to address resident concerns and achieve the financial and climate change objectives of the estate parking review.

- In accordance with current Haringey Council policy it is recommended that all charges be based on the emission level of the vehicle.
- Households will be offered one free resident parking permit for any vehicle with average carbon emissions, currently set at 140 CO2 g/km.
- Any resident who is an Old Aged Pensioner (as defined by Government), disabled or suffering from a long-term limiting illness/condition will be offered one free permit, regardless of emissions category.
- To encourage residents to move to lower emission vehicles there will be a permit charge for all vehicles above the average emissions category.
- To encourage residents to reduce the number of vehicles on estates there will be an emission based permit charge for second and subsequent vehicles.
- Carers will be offered one discounted permit, equivalent to the administration cost of issuing a permit. All other permits will be charged on an emissions basis.
- Drivers of low emission vehicles will be offered one discounted permit, equivalent to the administration cost of issuing a permit.
- It is recommended that the costs of any chargeable resident permits be set as low as possible, approximately 50% of the equivalent Controlled Parking Scheme permits for a first vehicle
- If accepted, the average annual charge for a resident parking permit, for households with 2 or more vehicles will be £45.

Table 8. Proposed resident and carers permits and permissions.

First resident permit per household- CO2 Emission Band
Up to 140 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles Free
141 CO2 g/km and above £45.00
First resident per household - Engine size Band (For vehicles registered prior to March 2001 or where emissions unknown)
Not over 1549cc Free
1550cc and above £45.00
First resident permit per household (OAP or Disabled or Long term limiting illness/condition) Free
Carers permit - CO2 Emission Band
Up to 140 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles £12.00
141 CO2 g/km and above £45.00
Carers permit - Engine size Band (For vehicles registered prior to March 2001 or where emissions unknown)
Not over 1549cc £12.00
1550cc and above £45.00
Second or subsequent resident/discretionary carers permit per household - CO2 Emission Band
Up to 100 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles £12.00
101-110 CO2 g/km £20.00
111-120 CO2 g/km £25.00
121-130 CO2 g/km £35.00
131-140 CO2 g/km £45.00
141-150 CO2 g/km £55.00
151-165 CO2 g/km £65.00

166-175 CO2 g/km £75.00
176-185 CO2 g/km £85.00
186-200 CO2 g/km £105.00
201-225 CO2 g/km £125.00
226-255 CO2 g/km £145.00
Over 255 CO2 g/km £165.00

Second or subsequent resident/carers permit per household - Engine size Band (For vehicles registered prior to March 2001 or where emissions unknown)

Not over 1549cc £35.00
Over 1550cc to 3000cc £65.00
3001cc and above £165.00

Diesel Vehicle Emission Surcharge

Up to 140 CO2 g/km £10.00
141 CO2 g/km and above £20.00

Courtesy Car Permits (One per resident per annum)

Courtesy Car £12.00

Temporary permits (One per resident per annum)

One Month £12.00

Change of vehicle and replacement permits

Changing vehicle/vehicle registration mark or lost permit £12.00

7.3 Visitor parking proposal

The results of consultation indicate residents' requirements to ensure any new scheme allow legitimate visitors to use available parking but also ensure only service users pay for the costs of parking management. in relation to visitor parking is the potential financial impact of any new scheme. The recommendations outlined below include measures to meet resident needs whilst achieving the financial objectives of the estate parking review.

- A range of visitor parking options will include hourly, daily, weekend and fortnightly.
- Short stay visitor parking on event days will be subject to a surcharge to reflect additional enforcement costs and to discourage reselling for profit.
- Long stay permits (weekend and 2 week) will be subject to a processing charge equivalent to the admin cost (current estimate £12).
- Event day charges are set to cover the additional enforcement costs and prevent abuse by those currently reselling visitor permits for profit.
- Residents will be able to arrange visitor parking online or via mobile app, encouraging channel shift, and reducing the need to plan in advance.
- To support those residents who cannot use online applications the current option for scratch cards and paper permits will be maintained

Table 9. Proposed Visitor short and long stay permits, including event day.

Short stay visitor parking online (Except event days)

1-2hours (per hour) £0.80
3 or more hours (per hour) £1.00
Sunday after 13:00 Free
Bank Holidays Free

Short stay visitor parking scratch cards

One hour (up to 2hour stay) £0.80

Daily (Except event days)

Per day £3.00

Weekend

£12.00
2 weeks
£12.00

7.4 Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey

Service delivery requires visiting estates but not every service requires a vehicle journey. In addition, only essential vehicle users should be guaranteed access to parking on estates. The proposals are to introduce charges to encourage all departments across both organisations to review both the use of vehicles by staff and the emissions of those vehicles.

- **Fleet vehicles** – Will receive preferential rates with discounts for low emission vehicles to promote sustainable travel. **Average charges will be £20 per year.**
- **Team permits** – A range of scratch cards and shared "any vehicle" permits will be available to allow teams access to parking for service delivery whilst reducing the number of individual staff permits.
- **Staff permits** - Individual permits will charged on an emission basis to encourage transition to sustainable travel and team options. Applications will be accepted from essential vehicle users. All other applications will be subject to a business case. **Average charge £60 per year.**

Table 10. Proposed Staff and fleet permits and permissions to park.

Haringey Council or Homes for Haringey Branded Vehicle (including Veolia)
Up to 100 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles £12.00
Over 101 CO2 g/km £20.00
Individual Staff permit - CO2 Emission Band
Up to 100 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles £20.00
101-110 CO2 g/km £30.00
111-120 CO2 g/km £40.00
121-130 CO2 g/km £60.00
131-140 CO2 g/km £80.00
141-150 CO2 g/km £100.00
151-165 CO2 g/km £120.00
166-175 CO2 g/km £140.00
176-185 CO2 g/km £160.00
186-200 CO2 g/km £200.00
201-225 CO2 g/km £240.00
226-255 CO2 g/km £280.00
Over 255 CO2 g/km £320.00
Individual Staff permit - Engine size Band (For vehicles registered prior to March 2001 or where emissions unknown)
Not over 1549cc £60.00
Over 1550cc to 3000cc £120.00
3001cc and above £320.00

Transferable Permit - Max 10 permits per department/service per year £380.00

Scratch Cards - Max 300 scratch card sheets per department/service per year
£5.00 each

7.5 Businesses

Various businesses, traders and contractors need to visit and park on our estate in order to deliver services to residents. Abuse of parking by businesses is an ongoing issue and a concern

for residents, the proposals will allow business access to parking but also encourage them to reassess whether that is required.

- **Traders –** Businesses with premises on estates will be eligible for an emission based permit. **The average charge will be £160 per year.**
- **Contractors and Businesses –** Will be eligible for a specific permit subject to an emission based charge. **The average charge will be £320 per year.**
- **Parking Suspensions, Skips and road closures –** Will be subject to admin fees to cover the work of facilitating them. **The average charge will be £90 per week.**

Table 11. Proposed Business & Contractor permits and permissions to park.

Business premises tenant - specific estate
CO2 Emission Band
Up to 100 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles £100
101-110 CO2 g/km £120
111-120 CO2 g/km £140
121-130 CO2 g/km £160
131-140 CO2 g/km £180
141-150 CO2 g/km £200
151-165 CO2 g/km £220
166-175 CO2 g/km £240
176-185 CO2 g/km £260
186-200 CO2 g/km £280
201-225 CO2 g/km £300
226-255 CO2 g/km £320
Over 255 CO2 g/km £340
Engine size Band (For vehicles registered prior to March 2001 or where emissions unknown)
Not over 1549cc £160
Over 1550cc to 3000cc £220
3001cc and above £340

Any Estate Contractor and Utility Permit Price
CO2 Emission Band
Up to 100 CO2 g/km including electric vehicles £200
101-110 CO2 g/km £240
111-120 CO2 g/km £280
121-130 CO2 g/km £320
131-140 CO2 g/km £360
141-150 CO2 g/km £400
151-165 CO2 g/km £440
166-175 CO2 g/km £480
176-185 CO2 g/km £520
186-200 CO2 g/km £560
201-225 CO2 g/km £600
226-255 CO2 g/km £640
Over 255 CO2 g/km £680
Engine size Band (For vehicles registered prior to March 2001 or where emissions unknown)
Not over 1549cc £320
Over 1550cc to 3000cc £440

3001cc and above £680

Table 12. Proposed fees for parking suspensions, road closures, and skips.

Parking Suspensions
Administration fee £50.00
Daily fee per parking space £15.00
Cancellation fee £50.00
Enforcement (Lift and shift 1 x vehicle on day one of the suspension) £250.00

Road or Car park closures price
Administration fee (To process the application and install suspension boards on site) £100.00
Daily fee per closure £500.00
Cancellation fee (If the suspension has been processed and suspension boards installed on site) £100.00

Skip and building materials licence price
Skip (Place one skip per complete or part week) £90.00
Building materials (Place building materials per complete or part week) £90.00
Skip & Building materials (Place both a skip and building materials per complete or part week) £100.00

8. Enforcement

It is recommended that the new estate parking management scheme adopt the current enforcement penalties utilised by Haringey Council to enforce Traffic Management Orders on the Public Highway. The current Parking Charge Notice fine for breaches of the ECPS is £100, if paid within 28days, which is then reduced to £60 if the fine is paid within 14days. The estimated annual income from enforcement action based on these fees as detailed in table 14 is between £395k. This is based on the projection that Haringey Parking Services will achieve collections rates of approx. 67% in line with their performance with Controlled parking zones.

Table 13. Estimated annual enforcement income

Penalty charge notice (PCN) fine	
PCN paid within 14days	£60.00
PCN paid within 28days	£100.00
PCNs per annum	
PCN paid within 14days	6,500
PCN paid within 28days	2,000
Collection (based on 67% collection rate as explained above)	
PCN paid within 14days	£261,300.00
PCN paid within 28days	£134,000.00
Total	**£395,300.00**

Table 14. Estimated annual enforcement income

PCNs per annum	
PCN paid within 14days	6,500
PCN paid within 28days	2,000
Collection (based on 67% collection rate as explained above)	
PCN paid within 14days	£261,300.00

PCN paid within 28days	£134,000.00
Total	**£395,300.00**

Appendix C. Resident and stakeholder consultation and engagement

1. In July 2019, Cabinet approved a proposal to consult all affected residents on the future of estate parking.

2. For Secure tenants the consultation represented a formal consultation under Section 105 of the Housing Act 1985 and the consultation pack was designed in accordance with the requirements of Haringey Council's Section 105 arrangements and outlined the following:-

- The rationale for the proposal including the issues with the current scheme.
- The proposal to develop a new scheme.
- The preferred option for a new scheme as outlined at section 8 above.
- The alternative options detailed at section 5 and the issues identified with each.
- What we are seeking from residents in response to the consultation.
- How resident responses will be used to design the final proposal.

3. The approved consultation exercise was carried out Autumn 2019 over a 10 week period with all affected residents on estates receiving a postal questionnaire. In addition to the postal questionnaires, residents were able to respond online and onsite at roadshows, libraries, receptions, and resident association meetings. The consultation pack was offered in a range of community languages and methods (including large Print, Braille, and easy words/ pictures) to ensure all affected residents had an equal opportunity to respond. The exercise was publicised via Homes Zone, the Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey websites and via posters in receptions of both blocks and service centres.

4. Over 12500 households and stakeholders were consulted and 1287 valid responses were received providing a statistically strong data set for analysis. Equalities analysis of the results did not identify any significant variance by area or group, aside from a preference for daytime enforcement amongst older responders. Resident responses to the consultation are summarised as follows:-

- There is a problem with parking on estates and not enough parking spaces.
- We do not manage parking well and the current scheme is ineffective
- We should improve parking management, but opinions varied on the best solution with majority support for keeping the current scheme despite the issues.
- Opinions were split regard financing parking management between subsidies from rent/service charges and charging those who use the parking.
- There was not support for charging directly for permits but if charges or subsidies are introduced, Old Aged Pensioner and Disabled residents should be protected.
- Parking should be for the benefit of residents, their visitors, and any service providers, we should not seek to rent spaces privately.
- A wider range of enforcement times and controls is required.

5. To better understand the consultation results, further engagement was undertaken via five Saturday daytime resident workshops in February and March 2020. Over 50 residents attended the sessions to ask questions, view the consultation results and clarify the concerns and needs of residents. The attendees were as follows:

- Support for the current scheme was caused by concerns a new one would lead to the same permit charges as Controlled parking zones.
- The possible financial impact on residents is a significant issue which any scheme should be designed to mitigate.
- Any new scheme must tackle permit tampering, non-residents/businesses parking, abandoned vehicles, and car parks being used for ASB/crime
- Offer online access to permits and visitor parking.
- Encourage households with multiple vehicles to consider the needs of others

- Promote greener travel by offering bicycle parking and electric car charging.
- We need to offer designated parking for disabled residents and motorbike users.
- A wider range of enforcement times is needed to cover peak usage periods.

6. Two further Saturday workshops were planned to present the initial proposals to residents, but these could not proceed due to the Covid-19 lockdown. To address this, Homes for Haringey held two online sessions via Microsoft Teams on Wednesday 16th and Thursday 17th September 2020. 20 residents attended the two sessions, receiving a presentation of the proposals which was followed by a question and answer session. The attendees made the following additional suggestions and queries:-

- Pilot the proposals to ensure that they operate correctly.
- Do not rely on this new scheme, use wider enforcement powers to combat Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB).
- Ensure residents are consulted before the new scheme is introduced.
- Ensure charges for any permits are reduced or removed wherever possible.
- Promote greener travel by offering bicycle parking and electric car charging.
- We need to offer designated parking for disabled residents and motorbike users.
- A wider range of enforcement times is needed to cover peak usage periods.

7. The draft proposals were presented to the Homes for Haringey Board in September 2020. A number of questions were raised by both board members and residents. A summary of the questions and responses provided are outlined below at Section 9.

8. Estate parking consultation 2019 results

Section 1 – Is there a problem with parking on your estate

Question 1. Do you feel that there is a problem with parking on your estate?

Yes	55.8%
No	35.5%
Don't know	8.6%

Question 2. Do you feel there is usually enough parking on your estates for residents and visitors?

Yes	39.8%
No	52.4%
Don't know	7.8%

Question 3. How well do you feel we manage the parking on your estate??

Very well	9.7%
Well	18.4%
Neither well nor badly	34.7%
Badly	19.2%
Very badly	18.0%

Section 2 – Should the management of parking on estates be improved

Question 4. Do you agree that we should try to improve the way we manage parking on your estate?

Strongly agree	38.8%
agree	25.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	16.8%
Disagree	8.6%
Strongly disagree	10.2%

Question 5. What do you think would be the best way to manage estate parking going forward?

Traffic management orders	17.6%
Keep the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	37.2%
Remove all parking controls	7.2%
Turn estate roads and carparks into public roads	1.2%
Automated controls like CCTV and barrier gates	18.6%
Other (Please see Section 5 for other responses)	17.2%

Section 3 – What is important when managing parking

Question 6. Please tell us who you think should be able to park on your estates?

Residents and their households	40.1%
Visitors such as friends and family	29.7%
Carers such as medical professionals	24.2%
Other (Please see Section 5 for other responses)	6.0%

Question 7. Please tell us when you feel it is most important to manage parking on your estate?

Weekdays	36.0%
Weekends	22.6%
Evening/Nights	21.2%
All the time	20.2%

Question 8. What are the biggest parking problems on estates?

Lack of parking spaces in the daytime	39.6%
Lack of parking spaces in the evening or at night	10.7%
Lack of parking spaces at the weekend	11.8%
Non-Residents taking all the parking	16.3%
Businesses & their customers taking all the parking	6.2%
Households with multiple vehicles taking all the parking	10.9%
Delivery vans and trade vehicles left on estates	7.6%
Abandoned, dumped & unlicensed vehicles left on estates	9.2%
Other(Please see Section 5 for other responses)	9.1%

Section 4 – How should parking management be funded

Question 9. Do you agree only those people who use estate parking should pay for it (i.e. by paying for permits) or should the costs continue to be subsidised from rent and service charges?

Only those who use the service should pay	36.0%
Subsidies from rent and service charges	40.6%
Don’t know	12.6%
Other(Please see Section 5 for other responses)	10.8%

Question 10. Do you agree permit charges should be introduced to help improve parking management?

Strongly agree	14.2%
Agree	15.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	18.5%
Disagree	15.1%
Strongly disagree	35.4%

Question 11. Which groups of residents should not have to pay for parking, if charges are introduced?

Those with disabilities or long term illnesses & conditions	39.6%
Old Aged pensioners	31.0%
Every should have to pay if they want to use the parking	17.5%
Other(Please see Section 5 for other responses)	15.0%

Section 5 – Open text responses to questions with “Other” options

Question 5. What do you think would be the best way to manage estate parking going forward?

Most of the suggestions and responses reinforced the pre-set responses but one theme did emerge.

Support for using the Traffic management Orders to manage estate parking "controlled parking zone controls (CPZ)" should not be interpreted as support for transferring estate roads to the public highway, but for a 'CPZ model' which could be applied on Homes for Haringey managed estates.

Other responses included

Keep the current scheme but add automated barriers	51 (26% of other response)
Keep the current scheme but stop ASB and Drug dealing	41 (21%)
Use CPZ controls but add automated barriers	27 (14%)
Increase the number of parking bays	20 (10%)
Better enforcement needed as an active deterrent	16 (8%
Use CCTV to help enforcement	12 (6%)
Reduce multi-car households	4 (2%)

Question 6. Please tell us who you think should be able to park on your estates?

150 responders indicated an "other" response to question 6 and most of their comments suggested that officers, contractors, and tradespeople, should be allowed to park when providing a service for residents

Question 8. What are the biggest parking problems on estates?

244 responders indicated an "other" response to question 8 with a range of comments and suggestions which are summarised below.

Abandoned and dumped vehicles/caravans/campervans
ASB, drug taking, drug dealing and crime in the car park
Not enough parking spaces in the car park/Car park too few spaces available
Blue badge stealing
Car vandalism
Church, gym and support centre and community centre attendees
Delivery vans regularly park obstructively on Double Yellow lines
Double parked cars
Parking on yellow lines, cross hatch boxes and in front of dropped kerbs
Business owners and customers
Fly tipping, rubbish dumping and people doing drugs
Haringey Council/Homes for Haringey cars, vans and staff in our parking
Households with multiple vehicles
Lack of visitor parking and permits but visitors also take up too many spaces.
Paying for a service we don't use
Event day attendees at Tottenham Hotspur Stadium
Pressure from non-residents trying to avoid paying for CPZ parking.
Non-residents parking after 6.30pm, residents at work in the day can't park
None, please leave it alone
Not being able to park in an area where there is space
Not enough disabled parking spaces
Parents/teachers going to schools and nurseries.
Parking on pavements, in front of garages, blocking access or across driveways
Parking for residents only is the issue.
People parking anywhere they like
People parking in residents' drives without permission

People turn up and sit in car all day
Police and Taxi drivers parking on estates
Trade and delivery vehicles left parked overnight
Traveller and others park here

Question 9. Do you agree only those people who use estate parking should pay for it (i.e. by paying for permits) or should the costs continue to be subsidised from rent and service charges?

96 responders indicated an “other” response to question 8 with a range of comments and suggestions which are summarised below.

All residents benefit, even if they don’t park, as their visitors can
Any parking controls will cost, and residents will pay for it.
Anyone who doesn’t use the service should get a discount or not pay.
Ban cars and install bike sheds
Car park is part of the estate and does not need extra management
Continue as is, do not change the rules or the charges
Continue to subsidise parking management from rent
Council tax pays for services, parking should be free
How will you prevent those who don't contribute using the parking
Do not introduce any charges or subsidies
Do not turn the estate roads into public ones
Each household to have 1 free parking permit
Everyone should pay because everyone has visitors, family, services etc.
Free for residents
Free permits for residents but others should pay such as visitors and family
Freeholders have not paid into the above so why change things now
Haringey Council and police have neglected the estate
Haringey Council should CPZ profits to cover costs of estate parking
If a charge is introduced the permit should allow parking in other areas for shopping and visiting friends/family
If people don’t use the service, they shouldn’t subsidise it for others.
if there are changes for parking, reduce rent and service charges
It should be free for everyone
Many estate costs are shared, this should be no different
Only multicar households should pay for permits
Paying for parking will not stop ASB
Rent and Service charges pay for services, parking should be free
Road tax pays for the upkeep of the roads, parking should be free
Take away the parking restrictions
Taxes should cover the cost of all services
This is all about making money
If you buy a CPZ and an estate permits you get a discount
Use enforcement income to pay for parking management
Visitor permits should be paid for
We don’t use estate parking we pay for a CPZ permit to park on the street.
We don’t have a car, why should we have to pay

Question 11. Which groups of residents should not have to pay for parking, if charges are introduced?

202 responders indicated an “other” response to question 11 with a range of comments which are summarised as “No-one should have to pay”.

Section 5 – Equalities monitoring questions

Question 16. Does anyone in your household have a disability or long-term illness/condition?

Yes	39%
No	56%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	4%

Question 17. How old are you?

Under 20	<1%
20-34	10%
34-49	29%
50-64	32%
65+	25%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	4%

Question 18. What is your sex?

Male	44%
Female	50%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	6%

Question 19. Does your gender differ from your birth sex?

Yes	1%
No	85%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	14%

Question 20. What is your sexual orientation?

Heterosexual	63%
Bi-Sexual	<1%
Gay	<1%
Lesbian	<1%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	35%

Question 21. What is your Religion?

Buddhist	0.5%
Christian	32%
Hindhu	0%
Jewish	0%
Muslim	9%
Rastafarian	1%
No religion	27%
Don’t know	3%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	21%
Other	7%

Question 21. What is your Ethnicity or Ethnic group?

Asian/ Asian British	6%
Black/ Black British	21%
Chinese	2%
Mixed heritage	2%
White British	27%
White Other	18%
Other	1%
Not stated/Prefer not to say	23%

9. Questions raised and answers provided when the Homes for Haringey Board considered the proposals September 2020

Resident Questions

Q1. Does the Board agree that they should reject any charging for estate parking permits given that residents rejected this option in the recent consultation?

A. Homes for Haringey, including the Board, can make a proposal to Haringey Council's Cabinet. It is not in our power to set Council policy. As outlined below our current proposal is for each Household to receive one free permit for any vehicle that is at or below the average emissions threshold.

In developing the proposals, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council have been mindful of the responses received to last year's consultation on the future of estate parking. When asked to consider the issue of financing estate parking management fairly, 36% of respondents indicated only those who use the service should pay for it with 40.6% stating the service should be subsidised from rent and service charges. In addition, 50.5% did not agree that permit charges should be introduced to improve estate parking management.

The proposal meets the request of residents to maintain some free to the end user permits whilst addressing the underlying issue of financing parking management fairly. It is a viable and deliverable solution which can be applied to all the various types of residents with a right to use estate parking. The offer is achievable and provides a scheme with the potential to self-finance both day to day running costs and, over the medium term, set up costs.

Alternative options were explored based on the outcome of the consultation including the following.

1. Introducing a service charge - Unfortunately, a service charge could not be levied on all potentially affected residents, including business tenants, freeholders, and sub-lessees. In addition, some agreements did not contain the clauses necessary to introduce a service charge of this type. Therefore, a service charge would not address the underlying issue of tenants unfairly subsidising services for other groups.
2. Introducing permit charges for some groups (i.e. Freeholders and Sub-Lessees) and subsidies for other groups (i.e. Tenants and Leaseholders) – This has been considered and deemed impractical. As detailed above, it may not be possible to introduce a service charge for all leaseholders, requiring different leaseholders to be charged in different ways. To prevent application fraud, manual document and ID checks would be required at both property and household level. The administrative costs of manually verifying every application could render any new scheme financially unviable.

Homes for Haringey Board member questions

Q2. Why does Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council propose to offer any free parking when most Councils/Housing Associations make a charge?

A. Benchmarking indicates most boroughs that provide estate parking management do make some form of charge. Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council are seeking to improve estate parking management whilst ensuring the service is financed fairly, financially viable and contributes to tackling the Climate Emergency. The financial assessment indicates the proposals will meet those objectives and deliver value for residents.

Q3. Haringey Council are currently seeking approval to increase permit charges for CPZ permits despite receiving a negative response to a consultation on their proposal. The rationale is the need to reduce vehicles and carbon

emitting journeys to address the current climate emergency. Homes for Haringey also need to take action to address the climate emergency. Why aren't we proposing the same?

A. The proposal is for each household to receive one free permit for any vehicle at or below the average emissions category. Any household with 2 or more vehicles will be charged on an emissions basis for the second and subsequent vehicles. Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council believe the proposal will tackle the climate emergency by encouraging households to consider both the number of vehicles and the emissions of each vehicle. The experience of introducing CPZs on the public highway suggests we can expect a 20-30% reduction in vehicles on estates when the new scheme is introduced.

Haringey Council has already benefited from the introduction of CPZs and is now seeking to make further reductions in both vehicles on the highway and carbon emitting journeys. Similarly, Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council are seeking to achieve improvements on estates with these proposals but reserve the right to propose further changes in the future, subject to impact assessment, if needed.

Q4. Will LBH Parking Services offer longer enforcement times including 24hours if required?

A. As standard, LBH Parking Services can already offer longer enforcement times but longer enforcement times mean more visits and higher operating costs. However, there may be a need for short term exercises to address issues such as ASB and vehicles blocking emergency access routes. LBH Parking Services will consider their ability to offer targeted 24 hour enforcement on estate roads and car parks to ensure emergency access routes are maintained. In addition, where necessary the double yellow lines, yellow boxes and other controls that can be enforced 24hours a day will be considered on estate roads and car parks.

Q5. Why are we protecting residents over the state pension age from charges, financial analysis suggests they may be better off than some working age groups?

A. The results of resident consultation indicated that they feel this group should be protected. However, this proposal will be assessed during the Equalities Impact Assessment required for the Cabinet report and adjusted, as necessary.

Additional response 20/11 – The proposal to offer residents over the state pension age one free permit per household regardless of emissions category of the vehicle was considered as part of the Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA). The EQIA identified that as a group resident of Social Housing who are over the state pension age have less disposable income than those in the general population and are more likely to be in financial distress. In addition, those over the state pension age are more likely to be on a fixed income with less ability to manage additional expenditure or to change their vehicle. Offering additional support to this group is in line with Council policy on other fees including library fines, gym charges etc.

Q6. As above for disabled/long term limiting illness?

A. Whilst residents over the state pension age may "choose" to keep a vehicle a disabled blue badge holder is likely to "require" their vehicle and may require a specific vehicle with a higher emission level (i.e. a people carried with a tail lift). In addition, introducing a charge will place an additional financial burden on a group that is known to be under financial pressure already. It is for these

reasons that it has been deemed appropriate to offer this group additional protection against the potential for new charges to have a negative impact.

Q7. The range of permits on offer seems complex, can it be simplified?

A. The range of options in the proposal are designed to meet the requirements and needs presented to us by residents and stakeholders but it may be possible to simplify the proposal.

Q8. Why are we charging for staff permits, including fleet vehicles?

A. The proposal to introduce charges for fleet vehicles is designed to cover administrative costs and encourage services to review their vehicle requirements with a view to reducing carbon emitting vehicle journeys to estates. The proposal to introduce emissions based charges for all other staff permits is designed to reduce non-essential carbon emitting journeys to our estates. In addition, these proposals are designed to reduce the amount of staff vehicles parking on estates to ensure residents get the maximum benefit from available parking.

Homes for Haringey

Mr & Mrs Example Tenants
1 The Block
1 The Street
London

Parking & Projects Team
48 Station Road
Wood Green
London
N22 7TY

30 August 2019

Customer Care line: 020 8489 5611
E-mail address: estate.parking@homesforharingey.org

Dear Mr & Mrs Example Tenants,

ESTATE PARKING CONSULTATION – REGARDING THE PARKING AT THE ESTATE AFFECTING 1 THE BLOCK, 1 THE STREET.

We are writing to you about proposals to change the way we manage parking on all estates to make it better and fairer for all residents, including you and your family.

You tell us that estate parking is important but the way we manage it can improve. We know the current parking controls aren't fair because your rent and service charges subsidise the running costs even if you don't use the parking. We believe only those people who use the service should fund the costs of managing parking.

In the future, we want parking to meet your needs, wherever possible, but we can't do that unless we know what is important to you and what you would like us to do. We are therefore consulting all residents on affected estates. For our secure tenants, this is a statutory consultation in accordance with section 105 of the Housing Act 1985. So please take a few minutes to fill in this consultation to tell us how we should manage parking on all estates in the future.

Our preferred option is to manage parking using the same powers as Controlled Parking Zones on public roads (called Traffic Management Orders). To find out why we need to change the way we manage estate parking and what we are proposing please see our Frequently Asked Questions section included in this pack.

To have your say, please fill out the attached consultation form and return it to us in the pre-paid self-addressed envelope by midnight on Friday 25 October 2019 to Freepost RTSY-CHLE-ERZA, Estate parking consultation, Homes for Haringey, 48 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 7TY.

You can also complete this consultation online by midnight on Friday 25 October 2019 on our website at: www.homesforharingey.org/parkingconsultation.

Yours sincerely,

Sean McLaughlin

Managing Director

11111

Registered site www.ccscheme.org.uk
top EMPLOYER UNITED KINGDOM 2016
CUSTOMER SERVICE EXCELLENCE CSE
INVESTORS IN PEOPLE | Gold

Translation and interpreting services
This is an important letter about your home, from Homes for Haringey.
To get a free copy in your own language, please complete and return the form.

☐ **Albanian**
Kjo është një letër e rëndësishme mbi shtëpinë tuaj, nga Homes for Haringey. Për të marrë një kopje falas në gjuhën tuaj, ju lutem plotësoni dhe ktheni formularin.

☐ **Arabic**
هذه رسالة مهمة بشأن منزلك مرسلة من قبل "مساكن هرنغيه".
للحصول على نسخة مجانية بلغتك الأصلية، الرجاء أملء الاستمارة وارجعها.

☐ **Bengali**
এটা আপনার ঘরের ব্যাপারে হোমস ফর হ্যারিঙ্গে-র কাছ থেকে একটা জরুরী চিঠি। এটা আপনার নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চাইলে, দয়া করে এই ফর্মটা ভর্তি করুন আর ফেরত পাঠান।

☐ **Cantonese**
這是來自夏靈基家園(Homes for Haringey) 的一封關於你房屋的重要信函。若需一份使用你的母語擬寫的免費副本，請填寫並寄回本表格。

☐ **French**
Voici une lettre importante de "Homes for Haringey" concernant votre logement. Pour en obtenir un exemplaire gratuit dans votre langue, veuillez remplir et nous renvoyer le coupon.

☐ **Greek**
Η σημαντική αυτή επιστολή αφορά το σπίτι σας και είναι από τον οργανισμό «Homes for Haringey» (Κατοικίες για το Χάριγκεϋ). Αν θέλετε δωρεάν αντίγραφο στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλούμε συμπληρώστε και επιστρέψτε τη φόρμα.

☐ **Kurdish**
Ev name girîng e û li ser mala we ya ku Homes for Haringey daye we ye. Ji bo kopîyeke wê bi zimanê we, ji kerema xwe formê tije bikin û bi şûn ve bişînin.

☐ **Portuguese**
Essa é uma carta importante sobre seu lar, de Homes for Haringey (Lares para Haringey). Para obter uma cópia gratuita em sua própria língua, por favor complete e retorne o formulário.

☐ **Somali**
Tani waa warqad muhiim ah oo ku saabsan guri-gaaga, taas oo ka socota Homes for Haringey. Si aad u hesho koobbi lacag la'aan ah oo luqaddaada ku qoran, fadlan buuxi oo soo celi foomka.

☐ **Turkish**
Bu, Homes for Haringey adlı kurumdan, evinize ilişkin önemli bir mektuptur. Kendi dilinizde ücretsiz bir kopyası için lütfen formu doldurup gönderiniz.

Please tell us if you would like a copy of this letter in another language that is not listed above or in any of the following formats, and send the form to the Freepost address below.

☐ In large print ☐ On CD-ROM ☐ On audio tape ☐ In Braille ☐

☐ In another language Which language? _____

Name:

Address:

Telephone: Email:

Please return to: **Freepost RTSY-CHLE-ERZA, Estate parking consultation, Homes for Haringey, 48 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 7TY**

Homes for Haringey uses recycled paper as part of its commitment to improving the environment.

Homes for Haringey

ESTATE PARKING CONSULTATION 2019 - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is wrong with the current way of managing parking on our estates?

1. The scheme cannot pay for itself anymore, which means rents and service charges subsidise the costs even if you do not use the parking, which isn't fair.
2. The current parking controls are over 20 years old and can't deal with the problems on estates now, such as non-residents using all the parking.
3. The scheme is no longer effective because new legislation including the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 prevents us from clamping or towing vehicles.
4. There are some changes in Government policy on how councils can manage parking arrangements on housing estate land.

Why are we consulting you?

We are consulting you because we plan to change the way we manage parking to make it better and fairer for all residents including you, your family and your visitors. In accordance with section 105 of the Housing Act 1985 we are required to consult all secure tenants and it is our policy to consult all affected residents before changing the way we make any changes affecting the management of our estates.

What do we want you to do?

We want you to tell us three things: how you think parking should be managed, what you think about our proposals and what else you would like us to consider.

What do we propose to do to improve the management of estate parking?

- The Government advises councils to control estate parking with the same powers used to manage Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) on public roads.
- This would mean introducing Traffic Management Orders under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 using Haringey Council's own in-house Parking Service.
- Managing parking in this way offers the powers required to improve enforcement, offer a range of parking control times, encourage the use of greener vehicles and promote alternative types of transport.
- It would allow us to ensure only the people who use the service contribute towards the costs of controlling estate parking, by charging for permits.
- We believe this is the best solution available and is our preferred option.

What other options are there for managing estate parking?

1. Keep the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme. As explained above this scheme isn't effective and has to be subsidised from rent and service charges.
2. Remove all parking controls. Residents tell us that managing parking for their benefit is important, so we do not think removing all parking controls is what you want.
3. Turn all housing roads and car parks into public roads. This is an expensive option requiring Government approval and would still require CPZs to control parking.
4. Install automated controls (i.e. CCTV or barrier gates). This is a very expensive option which isn't always effective and one that is not suitable for all our estates.

Will visitors such as family, friends and carers still be able to park?

We currently offer visitor parking and have no plans to stop offering this service.

If we have to charge people for parking what will they have to pay?

Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey have not made any decision yet but if charges are introduced, it will be to cover the costs of managing parking. We will ensure that charges are as

low as possible and not more than the cost of parking on public roads with Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs).

What do we propose to do to improve parking for vulnerable residents?
Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey will ensure any new scheme prioritises parking for disabled residents as well as ensuring residents who are disabled or over the state pension age have access to free or subsidised parking.

Are there any other improvements and changes we would like to make?
Yes, we hope any new scheme will allow us to improve lots of things, including:

- Online and mobile applications for permits and visitor parking.
- A wider range of operating hours to cover the peak parking times.

Will we consult you before any changes are made to parking on your estate?
Yes, before we introduce any parking management schemes, we always consult residents on each estate to make sure controls are needed. We will also work with residents to introduce rules and operating times to manage the issues on each estate.

Can residents get involved with designing the estate parking management?
Yes, we want to create a resident parking panel to help us design the new estate parking management policy. If you are interested in being involved, please fill in the section at the end of the attached consultation form and we will contact you.

What will we do with what you tell us?
What you tell us now will be used to design the new estate parking management policy which Haringey Council's Cabinet will consider early in 2020.

What will we do with any personal information you provide? .
As a social landlord we try to tailor services to meet the needs of our residents to make sure no-one is disadvantaged. Therefore, we need to collect equalities information as part of this consultation. It will only be used when analysing the responses to this consultation and we only use information for the reason it was collected. No-one will be identified using the information they have provided. If you are not comfortable answering a question, please move onto the next one.

How can I have my say?
To have your say please fill out the attached consultation form and return it to us in the pre-paid self-addressed envelope to Freepost RTSY-CHLE-ERZA, Estate parking consultation, Homes for Haringey, 48 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 7TY. You can also have your say online by completing this consultation on our website at: www.homesforharingey.org/parkingconsultation. To ensure you views are considered please respond by no later than midnight on Friday 25 October 2019.

I have more questions, can I talk to someone?
Yes, you can contact our customer service team on 020 8489 5611 or email us at estate.parking@homesforharingey.org. We will also be attending every resident association meeting and resident event held before the consultation closing date. You can also find out more and have your say by attending one of our drop-in sessions:

3:30-7:30pm Monday 23rd September	**Project 2020, Off Road Hub, Kenneth Robbins House, Northumberland Park Gr, N17 0QA.**
3:30-7:30pm Wednesday 9th October	**Civic Centre, High Rd, Wood Green N22 8LE.**
3:30-7:30pm Wednesday 16th October	**Civic Centre, High Rd, Wood Green N22 8LE.**

ESTATE PARKING CONSULTATION 2019 11111

We plan to change the way we manage parking to make it better and fairer. The current parking controls aren't fair because rents and service charges subsidise running costs even if you don't use parking. We believe only those people who use the service should contribute towards the cost of managing parking. Our preferred option is to introduce controls using the same powers which manage Controlled Parking Zones on public roads (called Traffic Management Orders). We can't do that unless we know what you think and want us to do, so please help by taking a few minutes to fill in this consultation.

1. Do you feel that there is a problem with parking on your estate?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

2. Do you feel there is usually enough parking on your estates for residents and visitors?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

3. How well do you feel we manage the parking on your estate?

Very well ☐ Well ☐ Neither well nor badly ☐ Badly ☐ Very badly ☐

4. Do you agree that we should try to improve the way we manage parking on your estate?

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

5. What do you think would be the best way to manage estate parking going forward?

Controlled Parking Zones like those used on public roads ☐
Keeping the current parking scheme considering the issues detailed above ☐
Remove all parking controls ☐
Turning estate roads and car parks into public roads ☐
Automated parking controls like CCTV and barrier gates ☐
Other (Please specify) ☐

6. Please tell us who you think should be able to park on your estates?

Residents and their household ☐
Visitors such as friends and family ☐
Carers such as medical professionals ☐
Other (Please specify) ☐

7. Please tell us when you feel it is most important to manage parking on your estate?

Weekdays ☐ Weekends ☐ Evening/Nights ☐ All the time ☐

8. Please tell us which of the following parking problems affect your estate?

Lack of parking spaces in the daytime ☐
Lack of parking spaces in the evening or at night ☐
Lack of parking spaces at the weekend ☐
Non-residents taking all the parking ☐
Businesses and their customers taking all the parking ☐
Households with multiple vehicles taking all the parking ☐
Delivery vans and trade vehicles left on estates ☐
Abandoned, dumped and unlicensed vehicles left on estates ☐
Other (Please specify) ☐

9. Do you agree only those people who use estate parking should pay for it (i.e. by paying for permits) or should the costs continue to be subsidised from rent and service charges?

Only those who use the service should pay the costs of managing parking ☐
The costs of managing parking should be subsidised from rent and service charges ☐
Don't know ☐
Other (Please specify) ☐

10. Do you agree permit charges should be introduced to help improve parking management?

Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither agree nor disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

11. If charges are introduced, which groups of residents should not have to pay for parking?

Residents with disabilities or long-term illness and conditions ☐
Old aged pensioners ☐
Everyone should have to pay if they want to use the parking ☐
Other (Please specify) ☐

12. Including you, how many people usually live in your home? ☐

13. How many vehicles do you and your household own or use regularly? ☐

14. Please use this space to make additional comments or suggestions?

15. If you would be interested in being more involved in improving estate parking, possibly as part of a resident parking panel, please give us your name and contact details below?

16. Does anyone in your household have a disability or long-term illness/condition?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

17. How old are you?

Under 20 ☐ 20-34 ☐ 35-49 ☐ 50-64 ☐ 65 or over ☐

18. What is your sex?

Male ☐ Female ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

19. Does your gender differ from your birth sex?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

20. What is your sexual orientation?

Heterosexual ☐ Bi-Sexual ☐ Gay ☐ Lesbian ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

21. What is your Religion?

Buddhist ☐ Christian ☐ Hindu ☐ Jewish ☐ Muslim ☐ Rastafarian ☐
No Religion ☐ Don't know ☐ Other (Please specify) ☐

22. What is your Ethnicity or Ethnic group?

Asian ☐ Asian British ☐ Black African ☐ Black British ☐ Black Caribbean ☐ Chinese ☐
Mixed White & Black African ☐ Mixed White & Black Caribbean ☐ Mixed White & Asian
White British ☐ White Other ☐ Other (Please specify) ☐

Thank you for taking the time to respond to this consultation. Please return it to us by Midnight on Friday 25 October 2019 using the enclosed pre-paid envelope to Freepost RTSY-CHLE-ERZA, Estate parking consultation, Homes for Haringey, 48 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 7TY

APPENDIX B - PUBLICITY POSTER PLACED ON ESTATE NOTICE BOARDS

HAVE YOUR SAY ON THE FUTURE OF ESTATE PARKING

Homes for Haringey plans to change the way we manage parking to make it better for residents.

Respond to our consultation to ensure your views are heard at **www.homesforharingey.org/parkingconsultation** or come to one of our drop-in sessions (3.30-7.30pm) to find out more about our proposals and why we need to make changes:

- **Monday 23 September -** Project 2020, Off Road Hub, Kenneth Robbins House, Northumberland Grove, N17 0QA
- **Wednesday 9 October -** Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green N22 8LE
- **Wednesday 16 October -** Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green N22 8LE

Tell us your views by midnight on Friday 25 October 2019

Homes for Haringey

HAVE YOUR SAY ON THE FUTURE OF ESTATE PARKING

Homes for Haringey plans to change the way we manage parking to make it better for residents.

We are offering all residents the chance to work with us to develop the new parking scheme. Come to one of our resident parking workshops to help us create a new estate parking scheme that meets your needs

You can find out more at see the results of the consultation at www.homesforharingey.org/parkingconsultation

Workshop Dates

Saturday	22/02/2020	10am -2pm
Saturday	29/02/2020	11am - 3pm
Saturday	07/03/2020	10am -2pm
Saturday	21/03/2020	10am -2pm
Saturday	28/03/2020	11am - 3pm
Saturday	04/04/2020	10am -2pm
Saturday	11/04/2020	11am - 3pm

All the workshops will be held at:

Milton Road Community Centre Milton Road
Duckett's Green
Tottenham
London N15 3DS

Homes for Haringey

HAVE YOUR SAY ON THE FUTURE OF ESTATE PARKING

Homes for Haringey plans to change the way we manage parking to make it better for you.

Last year we consulted with you to find out how we could improve estate parking. Earlier this year we held workshops so our residents could help us develop proposals for a new estate parking scheme based on that consultation. We are now offering you the chance to attend a workshop to review the proposals before they are submitted for approval in November.

To find out more about our plans please visit
www.homesforharingey.org/parkingconsultation

Workshop Dates

Wednesday	16 September 2020	6pm – 8pm
Thursday	17 September 2020	6pm – 8pm

All the workshops will be held online.

To register to attend please email **estate.parking@homesforharingey.org** or call 0208 489 3539 no later than 5pm Friday 11 September 2020.

Once you have registered to attend, you will be sent joining instructions

Homes for Haringey

Appendix D – Summary delivery plan and high level risk register

Table 1. New estate parking management scheme summary roadmap 2020-22

1.	Policy approval	Q3 2020/21
2.	Surveys and Site Mapping	Q4 2020/21
3.	Service Design, cost, and SLA	Q4 2020/21
4.	Procedure and Systems phase 1	Q1 2021/22
5.	Pilot sites identified	Q1 2021/22
6.	TMO Stage 1 consultation approval	Q1 2021/22
7.	Briefing and Training	Q1 2021/22
8.	Procedure and Systems phase 2	Q1 2021/22
9.	TMO Stage 2 consultation approval	Q2 2021/22
10.	TMO notices approval	Q2 2021/22
11.	Site Work (Signage, Line Marking etc.)	Q2 2021/22
12.	Information and Notice	Q2 2021/22
13.	Pilot sites launched	Q3 2021/22
14.	Pilot site review	Q3 2021/22
15.	Process review	Q3 2021/22
16.	Roll out plan approved	Q3 2021/22
17.	Roll out	Q3 2021/22 – Q4 2022/23

Table 2. Summary of the current high-level risk register

1.	IT systems will not be able to support the recommended changes	– Impact High Probability Medium
2.	Resources are not released or are withdrawn, due to competing demands	– Impact High Probability Medium
3.	Implemented solutions will not deliver the expected business benefits	– Impact High Probability Medium
4.	Legislative/regulatory changes affect policy	– Impact Medium Probability Medium
5.	Budget restraints will render improvements undeliverable	– Impact High Probability Medium
6.	Related projects delay implementation or don’t deliver improvements affecting delivery	– Impact High Probability High
7.	Organisational changes impact on service delivery	– Impact High Probability Medium
8.	The performance of contractors affects ability to meet core targets	– Impact High Probability High
9.	Annual leave/unplanned absence negatively impacts on delivery	– Impact Medium Probability Medium
10.	Decision making bodies decline to approve request or support recommendations.	– Impact High Probability Medium
11.	Consultation returns a negative response to proposals	– Impact Medium Probability High
12.	Specialist resources are not available to undertake the work required	– Impact Medium Probability Low

This page is intentionally left blank

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 between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one.
- Fostering good relations between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one.

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

Stage 1 – Screening

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protect 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	Council Housing Estate Parking changes
Service area	Homes for Haringey
Officer completing assessment	Gethin Segel
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Hugh Smith
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	8th December 2020
Director/Assistant Director	David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning

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*

A new estate parking management scheme based on powers provided to Local Authorities under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 to be run by Haringey Council's own In-House Parking Service. The new scheme will amend the rules and charges associated with permissions to use the available parking on housing estates.

The proposals will affect anyone residing on a Haringey Council housing estate with an Estate Controlled Parking Scheme who wishes to make use of the available parking. The proposals will affect residents regardless of tenure, gender, age, disability, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religious belief, pregnancy, or marital status.

The proposals will be considered by Haringey Council's Cabinet in December.

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	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Gender Reassignment	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Age	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the	Not applicable

	wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	
Disability	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Sexual Orientation	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Pregnancy & Maternity	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile (see below) Resident consultation and engagement (see Appendix C) Information on Haringey Council Leaseholders and Freeholders is limited and this EQIA relies on the wider population Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	Not applicable

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.

Access to Haringey Council housing is subject to an allocations policy governed by central legislation dictating the priority access to housing. As a result, certain groups are over-represented in the Homes for Haringey client base when compared with general wider population, this includes lone parents of working age, those with disabilities/long term limiting conditions and old age pensioners. The details of the client base are summarised below.

Sex – Females are over-represented in the Tenancy client base in comparison with the general population of both Haringey and London in general (64% of Tenants versus 50% in the general population). Due to the allocation of social housing this includes the female client base of Homes for Haringey includes a significant number of lone single parents of working age.

Gender reassignment – Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council do not hold accurate records of gender reassignment within either the general population or the Tenancy client base.

Age – A number of age groups are over-represented in the Tenancy client base in comparison with the general population of both Haringey and London in general. These include those over the state pension (27% of Tenants versus 8% in the general population) and those of working age (71% vs 63%).

Disability - The number of tenants presenting as having a disability or condition that limits their daily activities is slightly higher than the wider population of Haringey and London (17% vs 14%).

Race & Ethnicity – Both White British and White other are under-represented in the tenant population in comparison with the wider population of Haringey (39% vs 60%). This is reflected in the BAME tenant population with Asian, Asian British and Mixed Heritage groups all over-represented in the tenant population in comparison with the wider population. However, those of Black and Black British ethnicity are the largest tenant client group representing almost twice the level as in the wider population (34% vs 18%).

Sexual Orientation – Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council do not hold data on the sexual orientation of Tenants. During the consultation, 63% of respondents indicated they were Heterosexual versus 35% not responding. Less than 1% indicated they were Bi-Sexual, Gay or Lesbian respectively which is below the London population of 3%.

Religion – Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council do not hold data on the religion of Tenants. During the consultation, respondents indicated the following: 32% Christion (Versus 45% in Haringey), 27% No religion (25%) and 9% Muslim (14%). With a further

24% indicating they did not know or would prefer not to say, versus 9% of the wider population of Haringey.

Pregnancy & Maternity - Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council do not hold data on the pregnancy and/or maternity status of Tenants.

Marriage & Civil Partnership - Homes for Haringey and Haringey Council do not hold data on the marriage and/or civil partnership statue of Tenants. Data on the wider population of Haringey indicates 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

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 proposals have been subject to formal Statutory consultation compliant with S105 of the Housing Act 1985 for all secure tenants. In addition, all other estate residents with the right to use estate parking with a current estate controlled parking scheme were formally consulted. Over 12500 households received the consultation documents with 1287 valid responses received. Consultation documents were provided both online and in paper format in a variety of formats including major languages, braille, large print and easy word and pictures.

Formal consultation was supported by engagement events during the consultation period and a series of resident parking workshops subsequent to the consultation exercise. Over 50 residents and stakeholders attended the events. Translation and interpretation services were offered at engagement events.

If Cabinet approve the new estate parking scheme, implementation on individual estates will be subject to a two stage consultation process supported by engagement. These consultation and engagement exercises will be supported with the same format, translation and interpretation offer as the exercises described above to ensure equal access.

With all formal consultation Haringey Council and Homes for Haringey are required to take account of the views of respondents, amending and mitigating proposals wherever possible.

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?

Please refer to separate document for details of the consultation and engagement exercise undertaken - Appendix C Estate Parking Review - Consultation and Engagement.

Resident responses to the consultation are summarised as follows:-

- There is a problem with parking on estates and not enough parking spaces.
- We do not manage parking well and the current scheme is ineffective
- We should improve parking management, but opinions varied on the best solution with majority support for keeping the current scheme despite the issues.
- Opinions were split regard financing parking management between subsidies from rent/service charges and charging those who use the parking.
- There was not support for charging directly for permits but if charges or subsidies are introduced, Old Aged Pensioner and Disabled residents should be protected.
- Parking should be for the benefit of residents, their visitors, and any service providers, we should not seek to rent spaces privately.
- A wider range of enforcement times and controls is required.
- Results indicated that older respondents felt that parking should be managed during weekdays whilst working age respondents indicated a preference of parking to be controlled evenings, overnight and at weekends.

Resident engagement workshops revealed the following:-

- Support for the current scheme was caused by concerns a new one would lead to the same permit charges as Controlled parking zones.
- The possible financial impact on residents is a significant issue which any scheme should be designed to mitigate.
- Any new scheme must tackle permit tampering, non-residents/businesses parking, abandoned vehicles, and car parks being used for ASB/crime
- Offer online access to permits and visitor parking.
- Encourage households with multiple vehicles to consider the needs of others
- Promote greener travel by offering bicycle parking and electric car charging.
- We need to offer designated parking for disabled residents and motorbike users.
- A wider range of enforcement times is needed to cover peak usage periods.
- Pilot the proposals to ensure that they operate correctly.
- Do not rely on this new scheme, use wider enforcement powers to combat Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB).
- Ensure residents are consulted before the new scheme is introduced.
- Ensure charges for any permits are reduced or removed wherever possible.
- Promote greener travel by offering bicycle parking and electric car charging.
- We need to offer designated parking for disabled residents and motorbike users.
- A wider range of enforcement times is needed to cover peak usage periods.

The views and concerns of residents presented either during the consultation or subsequent engagement have been reflected in the proposals wherever possible. Where it has not been possible to meet the specific requirements of resident's proposals have been adjusted to mitigate any negative impacts.

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

- All residents of estates with a controlled parking scheme who wish to use the parking will be equally affected by the proposals.
- Tenants who do not reside on an estate with controlled parking schemes will no longer subsidise the scheme.
- Specific measures are included to ensure potential financial impact are mitigated on households which include a member who is either an OAP, disabled, suffering from a long term limiting illness/condition or have a requirement for carers.
- The ability to offer designated parking spaces will improve parking offer for residents who are disabled or suffering from a long term limiting illness/condition and meet the criteria for a disabled parking bay.

Sex

Homes for Haringey's Tenant client group is governed by legislation and policy controlling access to social housing. As a result, in comparison with the general population of Haringey, women are overrepresented in the Tenant client group. Data on the wider population suggests that Leaseholders, Private Renters and Freeholders residing on Homes for Haringey managed estates have a similar gender representation to the wider population.

The new scheme will apply to all residents who have a right to use the available parking on estates regardless of tenure. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on the service users in this protected characteristic.

The new scheme will address an unfair contribution currently being made from Rent paid by tenants who do not reside on a Homes for Haringey managed estate. The proposals are designed to ensure better management of parking for the benefit of all estate residents at a lower cost than offered to the general population using parking in Controlled parking zones. As women are over-represented in the tenant client group the proposals will address a negative impact on women tenants who do not reside on an estate with a controlled parking scheme. To ensure lone parents on low incomes who reside on an estate with a controlled parking scheme are not negatively impacted the proposals provide for each household to apply for one free permit provided the vehicle is at or below the average emissions threshold (this should ensure 60% of vehicles are eligible for a free permit).

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

Gender Reassignment

We do not hold data on the number of people who are seeking, receiving, or have received gender reassignment surgery, and there is not national data collected for this protected characteristic. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there is between 300,000 and 500,000 transgender people in the UK .

At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the general population or Homes for Haringey customer base to be affected by the proposal. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

Age

Haringey has a relatively young population with a quarter of the population under the age of 20, and 91% of the population aged under 65 (89% London and 83% England). 38% of the borough's population is aged 25-39 higher than the London. The Borough has a higher proportion of young adults and a smaller proportion of older people than in the rest of London. There are more children living in the East of our borough than in the west.

Homes for Haringey do not hold data on the characteristics of private renters, leaseholders, and Freeholders of properties and/or garages. At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that young people would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to be affected by the proposal. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

All estate residents who are over the state pension age will be eligible to receive one free permit regardless of the emissions category of their vehicle. The offer to Estate residents who are over the state pension age is made in recognition of the fixed nature of their income making it harder for this group to manage new expenditure or purchase new items to comply with changing guidelines. In addition, residents of social housing who are over the state pension age are identified as a group with more financial difficulty in comparison with the general population. The offer is consistent with charging policies applied by other services including gyms, leisure facilities and libraries.

Estate residents of any age will be eligible to receive one free permit per household provided the vehicle is below the average emissions level.

The proposals reflect the results of the consultation where older respondents indicated a preference for parking to be managed during weekdays whilst working age respondents indicated a preference of parking to be controlled evenings, overnight and at weekends. Standard Operational hours are provided within the policy along with a commitment to consult local estates on the specific operating hours of their scheme and adjust them accordingly.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

Disability

Homes for Haringey's client group is governed by legislation and policy controlling access to social housing. As a result, in comparison with the general population of Haringey, individuals with disabilities are overrepresented in the client group.

Individuals who are either disabled or suffering from a long term limiting illness/condition will benefit from a measure designed to mitigate any negative financial impacts including access to one free permit regardless of the emissions category of their vehicle.

The proposals contain measures to assist those who require formal and informal care support to access permits for their carers at preferential rates, equivalent to the administrative cost of process an application.

Any estate resident with a disability or suffering from a long term limiting illness/condition which effects their mobility can apply for a general use parking bay to be converted to a disabled one where there is insufficient available for their use. Individual users will be able to apply for a designated disabled parking bay for their exclusive use on the same criteria as Haringey Council apply to Disabled parking bays on the Highway. In addition, where an estate has 10 parking spaces or more both organisations will seek to designate a minimum of 10% as disabled parking bays, including any designated bays.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

Race and Ethnicity

Homes for Haringey do not hold data on the characteristics of private renters and freeholders. At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that BAME individuals or groups would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to be affected by the proposal. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

Homes for Haringey's client group is governed by legislation and policy controlling access to social housing. As a result, in comparison with the general population of Haringey, BAME individuals are overrepresented in the client group. At this stage, although BAME groups are overrepresented in the client group there is no evidence to suggest they would be disadvantaged by the proposals. The proposals are designed to ensure better management of parking for the benefit of all estate residents at a lower cost than offered to the general population using parking in Controlled parking zones. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	x	Unknown Impact	

Sexual Orientation

We do not hold ward or borough level data on sexual orientation, and it is not collected nationally through the census. However, the ONS estimates that 3.7% of Haringey's population is lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB), which is the 15th largest LGB community in the country[1].

At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that this group would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to be affected by the proposal. The proposals are designed to ensure better management of parking for the benefit of all estate residents at a lower cost than offered to the general population using parking in Controlled parking zones. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

[1] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/articles/subnationalsexualidentityestimates/uk2013to2015#introduction

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

Religion or Belief

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

We do not have local data regarding the representation of this protected group among private renters and freeholders. At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that individuals from minority religious groups would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to be affected by the proposal. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

Pregnancy and Maternity

The number of children born to Haringey residents has been increasing year on year since 2002 in line with the London and England trend. The birth rate (births per 1000 of the population) in Haringey has been consistently higher than London in this period until 2008 and is now level with London. In 2012 there were 4,209 births in Haringey.

Homes for Haringey do not hold data on the characteristics of private renters and freeholders. At this stage, we do not have any data to suggest that pregnant women or those with young children would be any more or less likely than the rest of the population to be affected by the proposal. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

Marriage and Civil Partnership

We do not hold local data on the numbers of tenants or private renters who are married or in civil partnerships. Should it be established that there are any tenants or private renters in a civil partnership, it is anticipated that the proposal will not have a disproportionate impact on either people in marriages or in civil partnerships. As long as individuals are registered as members of the household, they will be eligible to apply for use of available parking on the same basis as any other household members regardless of Marital or civil partnership status.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	x	Unknown Impact	

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 relevant protected characteristics?**

- **Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant 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 relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?**

The proposals are not going to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the relevant protected characteristics

The proposals are a step to meet the specific parking needs of relevant protected groups such as older people, disabled people and those with long term limiting illnesses/conditions.

It is not anticipated that the proposals will have an impact on good community relations

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 EqIA guidance

Outcome	Y/N
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. 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.	Yes
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly set out below 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	No
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.	No

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 relevant protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
Not applicable			

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.

Not applicable

6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:

Permitting and permissions to park will be subject to annual review, including equalities impact screening.

7. Authorisation

EqIA approved by . Tracey Downie, Director of Housing Management, Homes for Haringey.	Date 12/11/2020

8. Publication

Please ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

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

Haringey Council Tenancy equalities profile

Gender
- Female = 10852 (64%)
- Male = 6079 (36%)
- Gender reassignment = unknown
- Gender neutral = unknown

Age
- 0-24 = 210 (1%)
- 25-34 =1168 (7%)
- 35-44 = 2277 (13%
- 45-54 = 4123 (24%)
- 55-64 = 4528 (27%)
- 65-80 = 3569 (21%)
- 81+ = 1074 (6%)
- Unknown = 123 (<1%)

Disability
- No = 4933 (29%)
- Yes = 2917 (17%)
- Unknown = 9222 (54%)

Ethnicity
- Asian/Asian British = 844 (5%)
- Black/Black British = 5791 (34%)
- Chinese = 81 (<1%)
- Mixed Heritage = 228 (1%)
- White British = 3031 (18%)
- White Other = 3616 (21%)
- Other = 1257 (7%)
- Unknown = 2224 (13%)

Financial inclusion
- Currently in receipt of full or partial Housing benefit = 7361 (43%)
- Currently in receipt of Universal Credit = 2795 (16%)
- Not in receipt of a state benefit (excluding state pension) = 4434 (26%)
- Unknown = 2482 (14%)

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix F List of estates and blocks covered by the current Estate Controlled Parking Scheme.

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
1	18	Albert Close	Albert Close	N22	Alexandra
1	6	Charter Court	Charter Court	N22	Alexandra
1	20	Barnes Court	Barnes Court	N22	Bounds Green
83	84	Trinity Road	Barnes Court	N22	Bounds Green
1	26	Basil Spence House	Basil Spence House/Joyce Butler House	N22	Bounds Green
1	26	Joyce Butler House	Basil Spence House/Joyce Butler House	N22	Bounds Green
N/A		Bounds Green Court	Bounds Green Court	N22	Bounds Green
68	70E	Clarence Rd No.9	Clarence Road (sheltered)	N22	Bounds Green
39	41	Clarence Road (Odds only)	Clarence Road (sheltered)	N22	Bounds Green
1	18	Clarence Road No.43	Clarence Road (sheltered)	N22	Bounds Green
1	85	John Keats House	Commerce Road	N22	Bounds Green
5	59	Nightingale Road(odds only)	Commerce Road	N22	Bounds Green
1	85	Thomas Hardy House	Commerce Road	N22	Bounds Green
1	60	Commerce Road	Commerce Road (Commercial spaces)	N22	Bounds Green
1	24	Grasmere Court	Grasmere Court	N22	Bounds Green
1	85	Finsbury House	Partridge Way	N22	Bounds Green
1	85	Newbury House	Partridge Way	N22	Bounds Green
2	70	Partridge Way (Evens only)	Partridge Way	N22	Bounds Green
1	12	Portree Close	Portree Close	N22	Bounds Green
1	18	Park Court	Tredegar Road	N11	Bounds Green
1	44	Tredegar Road	Tredegar Road	N11	Bounds Green
1	25	Howfield Place	Howfield / Steeles / St Loys	N17	Bruce Grove
51	73	St Loys Road (Odds)	Howfield / Steeles / St Loys	N17	Bruce Grove
5	19	Steeles Road (Odds only)	Howfield / Steeles / St Loys	N17	Bruce Grove
1	186	Millicent Fawcett Court	Millicent Fawcett Court	N17	Bruce Grove
N/A		St Margarets Road	St Margarets Rd	N15	Bruce Grove
1	19	Colwick Close	Colwick Close	N6	Crouch End
1	19	Colwick Close	Colwick Close	N6	Crouch End

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
127A	127C	Hornsey Lane	Colwick Close	N6	Crouch End
129	129	Hornsey Lane	Colwick Close	N6	Crouch End
127A	133C	Hornsey Lane	Colwick Close	N6	Crouch End
1	37	Garton House	Garton House	N6	Crouch End
61	87A	Park Road (Odds only)	Park Road	N8	Crouch End
1	42	Tudor Close	Tudor Close	N6	Highgate
2	152	Birkbeck Road (Evens only)	Birkbeck Road	N8	Hornsey
1	32	Grove House Road	Grove House Road	N8	Hornsey
51	119	Lightfoot Road (Odds only)	Lightfoot Road	N8	Hornsey
1	38	Mildura Court	Mildura Court	N8	Hornsey
1	24	Miles Road	Miles Road	N8	Hornsey
1	14	Moselle Close	Moselle Close	N8	Hornsey
42	86	Newland Road	Newland Road	N8	Hornsey
1	47	Stokley Court	Stokley Court (sheltered)	N8	Hornsey
1	17	Beattock Rise	Beattock Rise	N10	Muswell Hill
1	44	Cranley Dene Court	Cranley Dene Court (sheltered)	N10	Muswell Hill
1	26	Kelland Close	Kelland Close	N8	Muswell Hill
9	37	New Road	New Road	N8	Muswell Hill
1	20	Alfred Findley House	Alfred Findley House (sheltered)	N22	Noel Park
1	32	Coldham Court	Coldham Court	N22	Noel Park
1	11	Gardner Court	Gardiner Court	N22	Noel Park
1	34	Jack Barnett Way	Jack Barnett Way	N22	Noel Park
65	142	Jack Barnett Way	Mayes Road	N22	Noel Park
120	166	Parkland Road (Evens only)	Parkand Road 1	N22	Noel Park
20	108	Parkland Road	Parkland Road 2	N22	Noel Park
1	47	Pelham Road	Pelham Estate	N22	Noel Park
1	229	The Sandlings	The Sandlings	N22	Noel Park
681	703a	Lordship Lane N22, (odds only)	Vincent Square	N22	Noel Park
1	38	Vincent Square N22	Vincent Square	N22	Noel Park
1	6	Northumberland Park No.127	127 Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
42	62	Church Road	Church Road	N17	Northumberland Park
42	62	Church Road	Church Road	N17	Northumberland Park
1	22	Concord House	Concord House/ Coombes House	N17	Northumberland Park
2	29	Coombes House	Concord House/ Coombes House	N17	Northumberland Park
N/A		Bromley Rd Insight Haringey	Coombes House (sheltered)	N17	Northumberland Park
2	29	Coombes House	Coombes House (sheltered)	N17	Northumberland Park
28	84	Lindales, The	Cooperage Close/The Lindales	N17	Northumberland Park
1	19	Cooperage Close	Cooperage Close/The Lindales (sheltered)	N17	Northumberland Park
1	27	Lindales, The	Cooperage Close/The Lindales (sheltered)	N17	Northumberland Park
1	60	Fiske Court	Fiske Court	N17	Northumberland Park
11	166	Church Road	James Place/Church Road	N17	Northumberland Park
1	43	James Place	James Place/Church Road	N17	Northumberland Park
21	only	Jansons Road	Jansons Road/Philip Lane	N15	Northumberland Park
61	79	Phillip Lane (Odds only)	Jansons Road/Philip Lane	N15	Northumberland Park
1	7	Lancaster Close	Lancaster Close	N17	Northumberland Park
1	60	Charles House	Love Lane Estate	N17	Northumberland Park
1	60	Ermine House	Love Lane Estate	N17	Northumberland Park
3	89	Whitehall Street	Love Lane Estate	N17	Northumberland Park
1	60	Moselle House	Love Lane Estate	N17	Northumberland Park
2	28	Orchard Place	Love Lane Estate	N17	Northumberland Park
9	39	White Hart Lane (Odds only)	Love Lane Estate	N17	Northumberland Park
2	16	Alnwick House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	16	Bamburgh House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	16	Bellingham House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	97	Blaydon Close	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	55	Charles Bradlaugh House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	16	Cheviot House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	16	Corbridge House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	73	Haynes Close	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	128	Kenneth Robbins House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
1	34	Northumberland Grove	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
129	234	Northumberland Park	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	58	Robert Burns House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	42	Morpeth Walk	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	94	Rothbury Walk	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	255	Waverley Road	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	14	Whittingham House	Northumberland Park	N17	Northumberland Park
1	56	Scotswood Walk	Scotswood Walk	N17	Northumberland Park
1	67	Altair Close	Stellar/Altair	N17	Northumberland Park
1	102	Stellar House	Stellar/Altair	N17	Northumberland Park
2	26	Gretton Road	Tenterden/Headcorn/Gretton	N17	Northumberland Park
1	35	Headcorn Road	Tenterden/Headcorn/Gretton	N17	Northumberland Park
8	92	Tenterden Road	Tenterden/Headcorn/Gretton	N17	Northumberland Park
1	19	Thornley Close	Thornley Close	N17	Northumberland Park
1	60	Trulock Court	Trulock Court	N17	Northumberland Park
13	17	Woodmead (garages)	Woodmead	N17	Northumberland Park
304	320	Hermitage Rd (Evens only)	304-320 Hermitage Rd	N15	Seven Sisters
1	60	Eckington House	Eckington House	N15	Seven Sisters
(21)34	56	Ermine Road	Ermine Road	N15	Seven Sisters
1	40	Bournes House	Frederick Messer Estate	N15	Seven Sisters
1	16	Canfield House	Frederick Messer Estate	N15	Seven Sisters
1	24	Hatchfield House	Frederick Messer Estate	N15	Seven Sisters
1	27	Henrietta House	Frederick Messer Estate	N15	Seven Sisters
1	133	Oatfield House	Frederick Messer Estate	N15	Seven Sisters
1	133	Twyford House	Frederick Messer Estate	N15	Seven Sisters
25	39	Grovelands Road (Odds only)	Grovelands Road	N15	Seven Sisters
1	60	Leabank View	Lemsford close/Leabank View	N15	Seven Sisters
1	34	Lemsford Close	Lemsford close/Leabank View	N15	Seven Sisters
1	24	Osman Close	Osman Close	N15	Seven Sisters
1	203	Plevna Crescent	Plevna Crescent	N15	Seven Sisters

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
		Sherboro Road	Sherboro Road	N15	Seven Sisters
1	24	Tewksbury Close	Tewkesbury Close	N15	Seven Sisters
2	240	Tiverton Road (evens only)	Tiverton Road	N15	Seven Sisters
N/A		Crescent, The	Westcott Close (sheltered)	N15	Seven Sisters
1	31	Eastbourne Road (Odds only)	Westcott Close (sheltered)	N15	Seven Sisters
2	24	St Ann's Road	Westcott Close (sheltered)	N15	Seven Sisters
26	26	St Ann's Road	Westcott Close (sheltered)	N15	Seven Sisters
41	85	The Crescent (Odds only)	Westcott Close (sheltered)	N15	Seven Sisters
1	24	Westcott Close	Westcott Close (sheltered)	N15	Seven Sisters
1	90	Albany Close	Albany Close	N15	St Anns
1	40	Appleby Close	Appleby Close	N15	St Anns
2	72	Penrith Road (Evens only)	Appleby Close	N15	St Anns
1	26	Caradon Way	Caradon Way	N15	St Anns
1	46	Chedworth House	Caradon Way	N15	St Anns
2	90	Culross Close	Culross Close	N15	St Anns
1	168	Edgecot Grove	Edgecot Grove	N15	St Anns
1	33	Gresley Close	Gresley Close	N15	St Anns
1	27	Hallam Road	Hallam Road	N15	St Anns
N/A		Helston Court	Helston Court	N22	St Anns
1	59	Culvert Rd (Odds only)	Victoria / Kerswell	N15	St Anns
2	50	Kerswell Close (evens only)	Victoria / Kerswell	N15	St Anns
1	35	Kerswell Close (Odds only)	Victoria / Kerswell	N15	St Anns
543	593	Seven Sisters Rd (Odds only)	Victoria / Kerswell	N15	St Anns
2	162	Victoria crescent (evens only)	Victoria / Kerswell	N15	St Anns
1	147	Chettle Court	Chettle Court	N8	Stroud Green
1	3	Connaught Lodge	Connaught Lodge Garage Forecourt	N4	Stroud Green
104	108	Lancaster Road (evens only)	Lancaster Road	N4	Stroud Green
86	102	Lancaster Road (evens only)	Lancaster Road	N4	Stroud Green
76	84	Lancaster Road (evens only)	Lancaster Road	N4	Stroud Green
1	30	Mount View Road	Mount View Road	N4	Stroud Green

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
6	10A	Mount View Road	Mount View Road	N4	Stroud Green
1	17	Norman Court	Norman Court	N4	Stroud Green
1	8	Fenstanton	Stroud Green Estate 1	N4	Stroud Green
1	24	Hutton Court	Stroud Green Estate 1	N4	Stroud Green
1	16	Lawson Court	Stroud Green Estate 1	N4	Stroud Green
1	16	Wiltshire Court	Stroud Green Estate 1	N4	Stroud Green
1	8	Wisbech	Stroud Green Estate 1	N4	Stroud Green
2	16	Brackenbury	Stroud Green Estate 2	N4	Stroud Green
1	16	Marquis Court	Stroud Green Estate 2	N4	Stroud Green
1	16	Nichols Close	Stroud Green Estate 2	N4	Stroud Green
1	24	Wall Court	Stroud Green Estate 2	N4	Stroud Green
95	97	Woodstock Road	Woodstock Road	N4	Stroud Green
1	6A	Ashmount Road	Ashmount Road (sheltered)	N15	Tottenham Green
1	50	Blenheim Rise	Blenheim Rise	N15	Tottenham Green
N/A		High Rd	Blenheim Rise	N15	Tottenham Green
62	156	Broad Lane (off Victoria Road)	Broad Lane	N15	Tottenham Green
1	36	Brunel Walk	Brunel Walk	N15	Tottenham Green
1	36	Brunel Walk	Brunel Walk	N15	Tottenham Green
12	28	Clyde Road (evens only)	Clyde Road	N15	Tottenham Green
1	48	Cordell House	Cordell House	N15	Tottenham Green
10	24	Walton Rd (evens only)	Cordell House	N15	Tottenham Green
46	50	Dorset Road (evens only)	Dorset Road	N15	Tottenham Green
31	45	Dorset Road (Odds only)	Dorset Road	N15	Tottenham Green
1	1H	Earlsmead Road	Earlsmead Road (sheltered)	N15	Tottenham Green
1A	1E	Grove Park Road	Grove Park Road	N15	Tottenham Green
130	160	High Cross Road (Evens only)	High Cross Road	N17	Tottenham Green
141	195	High Cross Road (Odds only)	High Cross Road	N17	Tottenham Green
107	119	High Cross Road (Odds only)	High Cross Road	N17	Tottenham Green
1	20	Lawrence Cl & Growland Rd	Lawrence Close	N15	Tottenham Green
1	64	Lomond Close	Lomond Close	N15	Tottenham Green

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
2	72	Markfield House (Evens only)	Markfield House	N15	Tottenham Green
1	16	Pagin House	Pagin House	N15	Tottenham Green
1	36	Portland Road	Portland Road	N15	Tottenham Green
32	32	West Green Road	West Green Road	N15	Tottenham Green
1	20	Redlands	Redlands	N15	Tottenham Green
1	111	Russell Road	Russell Road	N15	Tottenham Green
10	34	Colsterworth Road	Saltram Close	N15	Tottenham Green
1	84	Saltram Close	Saltram Close	N15	Tottenham Green
1	11	Antill Rd (Odds only)	Sophia / 1-11 Antill (odds)	N15	Tottenham Green
1	34	Sophia House (Sheltered)	Sophia / 1-11 Antill (odds)	N15	Tottenham Green
2	27	St Peters House	St Peters House	N15	Tottenham Green
1	20	Stainby Road	Stainby Road	N15	Tottenham Green
1	63	Stamford Close	Stamford Close	N15	Tottenham Green
641	641	Seven Sisters Road (Evens only)	Stonebridge Estate	N15	Tottenham Green
673	673	Seven Sisters Road (Evens only)	Stonebridge Estate	N15	Tottenham Green
778	818	Seven Sisters Road (Evens only)	Stonebridge Estate	N15	Tottenham Green
1	150	Stonebridge Road	Stonebridge Estate	N15	Tottenham Green
151	203	Stonebridge Road	Stonebridge Estate (sheltered)	N15	Tottenham Green
1	24	Talbot Close	Talbot Close (sheltered)	N15	Tottenham Green
1	10	Tenby Close	Tenby Close	N15	Tottenham Green
1	83	Turner Avenue	Turner Avenue	N15	Tottenham Green
1	11	Watts Close	Watts Close	N15	Tottenham Green
1	69	Arundel Court	Arundel Court	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	44	Ashdowne Court	Ashdowne Court	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	57	Baldwyne Court	Baldwyne Court	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	32	Chesnut Road	Chesnut Estate	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	72	Fairbanks Road	Chesnut Estate	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	140	Hamilton Close	Chesnut Estate	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	16	Reynardsons Court	Chesnut Estate	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	11	Rycroft Way	Chesnut Estate	N17	Tottenham Hale

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
1	80	Tamar Way	Chesnut Estate	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	27	Clements House	Clements House (sheltered)	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	113	Armadale Close	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
2	84	Erskine Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
2	6	Erskine Crescent (evens only)	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
85	179	Erskine Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	24	Gosport Walk	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	16	Jarrow Road	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
17	42	Jarrow Road	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	118	Kessock Close	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	16	Queensferry Walk	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	145	Reedham Close	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
147	223	Reedham Close (odds only)	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	22	Runcorn Close	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	10	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
17	20	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
29	65	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
77	79	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
100	101	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
114	137	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
11	16	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
21	28	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
66	76	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
80	99	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
102	113	Yarmouth Crescent	Ferry Lane	N17	Tottenham Hale
86	117	Erskine Cres	Ferry lane garage forecourt permits	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	86	Reedham Close	Ferry lane garage forecourt permits	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	15	Lansdowne Road No.44	Lansdowne Road	N17	Tottenham Hale
N/A		Malvern & Dawlish Road	Malvern / Dawlish alleyway	N17	Tottenham Hale
103	161	Park View Road estate	Park View Road estate	N17	Tottenham Hale

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
113	189	Reed Road	Reed Road	N17	Tottenham Hale
14	24	St Mary's Close (evens only)	St Mary's Close	N17	Tottenham Hale
1	58	Whitbread Close	Whitbread Close	N17	Tottenham Hale
1A	11	Langham Road	1-11 Langham Road	N15	West Green
1	7	Langham Road	1-11 Langham Road	N15	West Green
N/A		Broadwater Farm	Broadwater Farm	N17	West Green
1	60	Ivatt Way	Ivatt Way	N17	West Green
1	20	Barker House	Milton Road/Willow Walk	N15	West Green
1	28	Ben Tillet House	Milton Road/Willow Walk	N15	West Green
1	18	Miller House	Milton Road/Willow Walk	N15	West Green
1	13	Willow Walk (Odds & evens)	Milton Road/Willow Walk	N15	West Green
1	61	Milton Road	Milton Road/Willow Walk	N15	West Green
52	82	Fenton Lodge	Fenton Lodge	N17	White Hart Lane
18a	56a	Great Cambridge Road	Great Cambridge Road	N17	White Hart Lane
23	31	Great Cambridge Road	Great Cambridge Road	N17	White Hart Lane
1	37	Larkspur Close	Larkspur Close	N17	White Hart Lane
N/A		Roseland Close	Roseland Close	N17	White Hart Lane
1	112	The Weymarks	The Weymarks	N17	White Hart Lane
1	60	Topham Square (access road)	Topham Square	N17	White Hart Lane
1	15	Albert Vittoria House	Albert Vittoria House	N22	Woodside
1	80	Bracknell Close	Bracknell Close	N22	Woodside
201	222	Bracknell Close	Bracknell Close	N22	Woodside
215	220	Bracknell Close	Bracknell Close	N22	Woodside
81	145	Bracknell Close	Bracknell Close (sheltered)	N22	Woodside
28	38	garage area	Granville Road	N22	Woodside
1	21	Irving Court	Irving Court	N22	Woodside
21	27	Kings Road	Kings Road	N22	Woodside
2	107	Pellatt Grove	Pellatt Grove	N22	Woodside
1	32	Sandra Close	Sandra Close	N22	Woodside
N/A		Williams Grove Garage Area	Williams Grove	N22	Woodside

From	To	Address	Estate Controlled Parking Scheme	Post Code	Ward
1	85	Elizabeth Blackwell House	Winkfield Road (Progress Way)	N22	Woodside
1	85	George Lansbury House	Winkfield Road (Progress Way)	N22	Woodside
1	8	Robert Owen House	Winkfield Road (Progress Way)	N22	Woodside
66	94	White Hart Lane N22	Winkfield Road (Progress Way)	N22	Woodside
1	8	Winkfield Road No.55	Winkfield Road (Progress Way)	N22	Woodside

Report for: Cabinet, 8 December 2020

Item number: N/A

Title: Spending Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL)

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning

Lead Officer: Rob Krzyszowski, Interim Assistant Director for Planning, Building Standards & Sustainability

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report recommends projects to be allocated Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL) monies, in accordance with national legislation and guidance and Haringey policy.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. The Council is committed to maximising the contributions from developers to support the delivery of local infrastructure and development for the benefit of residents and businesses in the borough.

2.2. The Council has already advanced work on increasing the CIL rates charged to developers. The Council has also changed the allocation process for Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL) so that is fairer, and has allocated £2.2m of NCIL to projects across the borough following consultation with local people to understand their priorities, in accordance with the fairer distribution.

2.3. Now the Council is spending £14.6m of its Strategic CIL (SCIL) monies on important infrastructure to support the development of the borough. This is particularly important as part of the Council's Good Economy Recovery Plan and response to the impacts of Covid-19.

3. Recommendations

3.1. Cabinet approves £14.6m of Strategic CIL (SCIL) monies being spent on the projects set out in section 6 of this report.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The Council must spend 70-80% of CIL on Strategic CIL (SCIL) projects. As of the end of October 2020, there is £14.6m of SCIL available to spend.

4.2. The requirements, process and criteria for spending SCIL are set out in national legislation and guidance, and also in adopted Haringey policy, summarised in this report.

4.3. Following consideration of the requirements, process and criteria, a shortlist of projects is recommended for SCIL spend. These projects are important to support the delivery of local infrastructure and development for the benefit of residents and businesses in the borough.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. The alternative options considered to the recommended approach are as follows:

- **Option 1 – Do not spend SCIL at this time.** This is not considered appropriate as there are significant SCIL funds available to support residents and businesses through the development of the borough by capital expenditure on infrastructure which will also help address infrastructure impacts from Covid-19.
- **Option 2 – Spend SCIL on projects which are not infrastructure, or do not support development of the borough.** This is not an option as it would not comply with the legal requirements for spending SCIL.
- **Option 3 – Spend SCIL on projects through an approach different to that in the CIL Governance document**. This is not considered appropriate as it would not be in accordace with Haringey's adopted CIL Governance document. As the CIL Governance document has been shaped by previous public consultation, any further changes to the CIL Governance document would likely require further public consultation.
- **Option 4 – Spend SCIL to different projects within the Capital Programme.** This is not considered appropriate as the recommended projects have been selected as they best meet the relevant requirements and criteria for SCIL spend and support the Council's priorities.

6. Background

What is CIL?

6.1. CIL is a charge based on the floorspace of new buildings related to planning permissions to help fund infrastructure needs arising from new development. More information on CIL is available at www.haringey.gov.uk/cil.

National reforms to CIL

6.2. CIL was introduced in the Planning Act 2008 with the CIL Regulations 2010 bringing the key powers into effect.

6.3. CIL has been subject to almost constant reform since its introduction. Since 2010 every year there has either been national amendments to CIL Regulations, CIL Guidance, or a national review or consultation on changes to CIL.

6.4. The changes to the CIL Regulations in 2019 introduced a requirement for the Council to publish an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) by the end of December 2020, and then on an annual basis. The IFS includes mainly factual financial data on the collection, allocation and spend of CIL (and section 106 monies). Any decisions on SCIL spend from this Cabinet Report will be reflected in the IFS to be published in December 2020.

6.5. On 6 August 2020 the Government published the 'Planning for the Future: White Paper' for consultation. This included proposals for CIL to be reformed into a new "consolidated infrastructure levy". The Council responded to the consultation in October 2020. It should be noted that the White Paper is only at the consultation stage, if the proposals within it are to be implemented, there will likely need to be secondary (and possibly primary) legislation, and further consultation on detailed policy and guidance, before any of the proposed changes can take effect. The final result of the reforms is likely to be different somewhat to what is proposed in the White Paper. There would also likely need to be a very lengthy transition period between the current CIL system and any new system due to the large number of planning permissions in the pipeline that are already liable for, or have paid, CIL. In light of this, it is not considered that this should affect the Council's approach to spending SCIL in any way in the immediate term.

What does Haringey charge developers in CIL?

6.6. The Council's CIL charging rates are set out in its CIL Charging Schedule[1] which has been in effect since November 2014.

6.7. A consultation on proposed increases to some of the Council's CIL rates through a new Draft Charging Schedule was approved by Cabinet on 12 November 2019 and undertaken from December 2019 to February 2020[2]. The Draft Charging Schedule will be submitted for independent examination in due course and subject to the outcome of that examination, and formal council approval, it will come into effect in 2021.

How much SCIL has Haringey collected and spent so far? How much SCIL is available to spend now?

6.8. As of the end of October 2020, Haringey has collected a total of £16.5m SCIL and spent £1.9m of it on Bounds Green Primary School expansion in 2016/17. This means that **£14.6m of SCIL is currently available to spend**.

What can CIL be spent on?

6.9. CIL must be spent as follows:

- Up to **5%** of CIL may be spent on the **administrative expenses** incurred by the Council in administering the collecting and spending of CIL.

[1] www.haringey.gov.uk/cil
[2] www.haringey.gov.uk/cil

- **15%** of CIL must be spent on **Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL)** projects, that is projects identified in consultation with local neighbourhoods, including ward Members. The 15% figure increases to 25% where there is an adopted Neighbourhood Plan. A decision on NCIL spend projects was made in March 2020[3], and NCIL is not the subject of this report.
- The remaining **70-80%** of CIL may be spent on **Strategic CIL (SCIL)** projects. As set out above, there is currently £14.6m of SCIL available to spend.

What can Strategic CIL (SCIL) be spent on?

6.10. Decisions on spending of SCIL must take into account the following, which are set out under the subsequent headings:

- **National legislation, policy & guidance**
- **Haringey policy:**
  - **CIL Governance document:**
    - **Regulation 123 List**
    - **SCIL spending criteria**
  - **Capital Programme**
  - **Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)**

National legislation, policy & guidance

6.11. Legislation requires SCIL to be spent on "funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance **of infrastructure to support the development of its area**"[4]. Infrastructure is defined as including:

- **Roads & transport facilities**
- **Flood defences**
- **Schools & educational facilities**
- **Medical facilities**
- **Sporting & recreational facilities**
- **Open spaces**

6.12. National Planning Practice Guidance on CIL states that SCIL "can be used to increase the capacity of existing infrastructure or to repair failing existing infrastructure, if that is necessary to support development"[5].

Haringey CIL Governance document

6.13. Haringey's adopted CIL Governance document states that SCIL "**will be spent on CIL eligible projects with [sic] the Capital Programme, taking into account the Regulation 123 List and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)**".

[3] www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=435&MId=9371&Ver=4
[4] Planning Act 2008, CIL Regulations 2010
[5] www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy

Haringey Regulation 123 List

6.14. Haringey's adopted CIL Governance document requires SCIL to be spent in accordance with its adopted Regulation 123 List[6]:

- **Educational Facilities**
- **Further Education Facilities**
- **Health & wellbeing Facilities**
- **Parks & Open Spaces**
- **Social & Community Facilities**
- **Transport & Highways** excluding works that area required as part of a development proposal to be secured through a Section 278 Agreement
- **Enterprise Space**
- **Sports & Leisure Facilities**
- **Public Realm Improvements**
- **Community Safety Measures**
- **District Energy Network** and associated infrastructure

Haringey SCIL spending criteria

6.15. Haringey's adopted CIL Governance document states "there will be competing demands for this funding". The criteria listed below will be considered to assess and prioritise what SCIL will be spent on with greater priority given to projects that meet the greater number of criteria:

a. The proposed project has the **support of the service provider or operator**;
b. The use of CIL funding is necessary as **no alternative funding sources** are available to deliver the proposed infrastructure, including funding that may be made available in a later funding period (the exception is where there is an urgent need for the infrastructure and the Council can secure the CIL funds to be reimbursed at specified later date);
c. The proposed infrastructure will promote a **sustainable form of development** and will not give rise to **local impacts**;
d. The use of CIL funding can help to optimise the delivery of identified infrastructure through the ability to **leverage other sources of funding**, such as match or gap funding, or to reduce borrowing costs;
e. The use of CIL funding can provide **additionality to a capital infrastructure project** that maximises the benefits of the parent project where mainstream funding does not provide for this;
f. The use of CIL funding can **increase the capacity of existing strategic infrastructure**;
g. The use of CIL funding can help to deliver **coordinated improvements** within the area;
h. The use of CIL funding can help to **accelerate the delivery of regeneration initiatives**;
i. The use of CIL funding will help further **sustainable economic growth** for the benefit of the area or the borough;
j. The proposed infrastructure is of a **sufficient scale or scope** so as to positively impact the local area;

[6] www.haringey.gov.uk/cil

k. The proposed infrastructure can be **delivered within 24 months** of authorisation;
l. The use of CIL funding represents **value for money** and will not give rise to long-term liabilities that place a financial burden on the service provider or operator.

Haringey Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

6.16. The Haringey Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Update (April 2016)[7] sets out how the Council will deliver local and strategic development needs including housing, employment, leisure and retail provision to support the implementation of the Local Plan. It considers infrastructure needs for the following categories:

- **Education**
- **Health**
- **Libraries & museums**
- **Open space, leisure & sport**
- **Transport**
- **Waste facilities**
- **Surface water management measures**
- **Water quality**
- **Electricity network**
- **Decentralised energy infrastructure**
- **Emergency services**

Haringey Capital Programme

6.17. The Council publishes an updated Capital Programme every year as part of its annual budget, listing the main capital investment projects. The latest Capital Programme was approved by Full Council in February 2020[8].

6.18. The CIL Governance document requires SCIL to be spent on projects within the Capital Programme. The CIL Governance document does allow projects outside of the Capital Programme to be considered for SCIL spend by the Assistant Director for Planning and referred to the Capital Board. Those projects outside of the existing adopted Capital Programme (February 2020) but being considered for the emerging draft updated Capital Programme (December 2020) have been considered in this way and are included in the list of proposed projects for SCIL funding.

6.19. The Council's capital budget already assumes £5m of SCIL as a funding source but does not specify which Capital Programme projects wold be funded in this way. This decision will confirm which projects in the Capital Programme are funded by SCIL rather than other sources such as borrowing.

Haringey Good Economy Recovery Plan

[7] www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base#hidpu
[8] www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgAi.aspx?ID=64310#mgDocuments

6.20. The Council has been working closely with our business community and local partners to provide support and advice to help local people through the Covid-19 pandemic. Following engagement, the Council published Haringey's Good Economy Recovery Plan[9] in August which is a 12-18 month plan with a focus on jobs, securing a green recovery and embracing technology, with 4 key priorities:

- **Re-open and support our high streets and town centres**
- **Support businesses through recovery and into renewal**
- **Support residents into work and training**
- **Secure social and economic value through investment in our neighbourhoods and communities**

6.21. As a result of the Recovery Plan and in response to Covid-19, a number of further capital projects have been considered by the Assistant Director and Capital Board and are being added to the Capital Programme, which are eligible for SCIL spend.

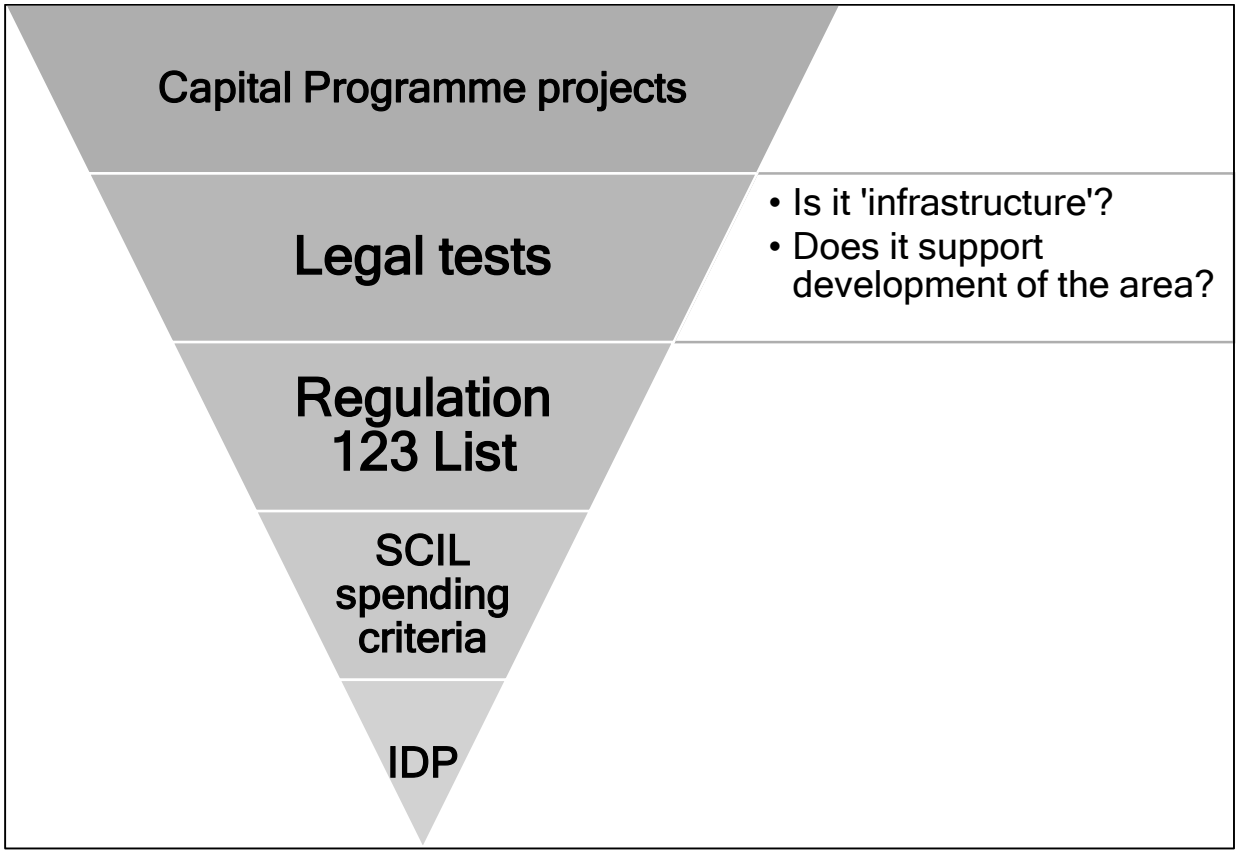
Recommended shortlist of projects to spend SCIL on

6.22. As set out above, there is **£14.6m of SCIL available to spend** as of the end of September 2020.

6.23. To decide on how to spend SCIL, the Council must take into account the above listed documents and criteria.

6.24. To do this, projects from the Capital Programme must be 'filtered' or 'shortlisted' as follows:

[9] www.haringey.gov.uk/business/haringey-s-good-economy-recovery-action-plan



6.25. The projects which meet the requirements and best meet the relevant criteria are listed below:

SCIL Ref	Capital Programme			Recommended SCIL spend contribution
	Ref	Project & description	Full amount	
Capital Programme (February 2020)				
1	**109**	**Youth Services (Wood Green Youth Space)** New temporary youth space in Wood Green – raising attainment and aspirations for all young people who use the centre. £1m total capital cost + £150k x3 years revenue = £1.45m total: • £100k GLA Good Growth Fund • £100k Haringey Young People at Risk Strategy fund • £60k Wood Green capital fund • £250k NCIL (agreed March 2020) • £940k SCIL		£940,000
2	**119**	**School Streets** A set of physical measures and interventions around the school gates. Making the space safer, more active travel friendly, and unsuitable for drivers to park and drive through. Measures may include pavement widening, planters for urban greening and chicanes, cycle parking, enforcement cameras,	£1,500,000 borrowing £1,500,000 external	£1,500,000

SCIL Ref	Capital Programme			Recommended SCIL spend contribution
	Ref	Project & description	Full amount	
		temporary gates to close roads to vehicular traffic.		
3	**313**	**Active Life in Parks** Outdoor gyms, children's playgrounds, MUGAs, tennis courts, pitch improvements (£901k NCIL for wider parks projects across other capital lines was agreed March 2020)	£1,150,000 borrowing	£500,000
4	**474**	**Tottenham High Road Strategy** Deliver a number of public realm infrastructure, open spaces, workspace and mixed used sites projects across Seven Sisters, Tottenham Green and Bruce Grove. Proposal for SCIL is for the Tottenham Green project element as part of High Streets Recovery Action Plan.	£12,727,000 borrowing	£342,000
5	**411**	**Tottenham High Road & Bruce Grove station** Delivery of employment workspace and public realm improvements in Bruce Grove Ward	£569,000 borrowing	£569,000
6	**480**	**Wood Green Regen**	£34,413,000 borrowing	
6.1		<u>Turnpike Lane Improvement Project</u> Community-led regeneration to contribute to a safer environment; enhance public spaces; improve safety and design out anti-social behaviour; secure a legacy of good design; and promote and support recovery of the local economy. Working closely with the Turnpike Lane Traders Association. Total capital cost £1.2m: • £600k Council capital • £600k SCIL		£600,000
6.2		<u>Penstock Tunnel and Public Space</u> Public realm improvements to Penstock Tunnel in Wood Green. The tunnel forms a strategic link connecting Wood Green town centre and Cultural Quarter with Alexandra Palace and Park and Hornsey to the west. The proposals will seek to create better connections between the east and west of the borough with improvements including drainage, wayfinding, lighting and landscaping, along with an integrated artwork commission. £700k total capital cost: • £100k TfL funding no longer available, propose to replace with SCIL, and top up with extra £34k • £566k GLA/S106/Wood Green capital fund		£134,000

SCIL Ref	Capital Programme			Recommended SCIL spend contribution
	Ref	Project & description	Full amount	
6.3		Wood Green Common / Barratt Gardens / Tower Terrace Sustainable drainage to take water from neighbouring roads and facilitate infiltration in areas with mature trees, increase tree planting and biodiversity. Key outcoe is it created play and amenity spaces for the three neighbouring schools that connect onto this space. £1.25m total capital cost: • £500k GLA Good Growth Fund 3 Accelerator • £750k SCIL		£750,000
7	**4008**	**Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)** To support the delivery of a DEN around Wood Green. This may include funding towards the delivery of the energy centre where the low carbon heat is generated, air quality mitigation, the pipework around Wood Green to take the heat from the energy centre to the buildings that will then use it, and the connections into the buildings which would replace individual boiler systems.	£7,000,000 self-finance	£650,000
8	**4007**	**Tottenham Hale Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)** Funding to support the delivery of a DEN around Tottenham Hale. This may include funding towards the delivery of the energy centre where the low carbon heat is generated, the pipework around Tottenham Hale to take the heat from the energy centre to the buildings that will then use it (2021/22), heat storage facility and the connections into the buildings which would replace individual boiler systems. SCIL £1.5m for pipes at Ashley Road	£6,500,000 self-finance	£1,500,000
9	**465**	**District Energy Network (DEN)** To support the strategic delivery of the DEN programme sites across the borough (such as North Tottenham DEN and linking it to Edmonton Energy from Waste Plant).	£12,960,000 self-finance	£1,400,000
Total for projects in Capital Programme (February 2020)				**£8,885,000**
Capital Programme draft (December 2020)				
10	**NEW1**	**Good Economy Recovery Plan: Making High Streets Fit for purpose** Building on short-term Reopening High Streets Safely interventions	£500,000	£500,000

SCIL Ref	Capital Programme			Recommended SCIL spend contribution
	Ref	Project & description	Full amount	
		and targeting high streets not covered by that grant. Funding for socially distant provision of attractive meeting/dwelling spaces in town centres including maintenance and provision of pavement expansion/street trading for local SMEs to allow for more customers		
11	**NEW2**	**Good Economy Recovery Plan: Market trading investment** £30k capital investment for Tottenham Green Market, £30k for Crouch End / other TCs. Providing trading opportunities for dozens of traders, providing a focal point and regular event to promote each town centre and encourage further investment. Signage, electricity points, water points, public realm, storage.	£60,000	£60,000
12	**NEW3**	**Good Economy Recovery Plan: Streetspace Plan projects for Walking & Cycling** Those projects that are as yet un-funded by TfL/DfT. Includes £200k for 2020/21 financial year.	£5,100,000	£5,100,000
13	**NEW4**	**Good Economy Recovery Plan: 'Welcome Back' to town centres – signage / commissions at key gateways** Act as place-branding for areas, clearly delineating town centres, used to promote the town centre for further investment and development	£100,000	£100,000
Total for projects in Capital Programme draft (December 2020)				**£5,760,000**
			Grand Total	**£14,645,000**

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. CIL can be spent on a wide variety of projects which cross-cut the Borough Plan priorities of Housing, People, Place and Economy. In particular the actions for the Economy priority include:

- "Seek to bring in external funding and use S106 and CIL budgets [to] [sic] achieve maximum impact"; and
- "Secure investment from development to support the delivery of local physical and social infrastructure".

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

Finance

8.1. As of October 2020 there is £14.6m of SCIL available to spend. The criteria for spending SCIL are set out in national legislation and guidance and also in adopted Haringey policy.

8.2. The recommended projects are either identified in the existing adopted Capital Programme (February 2020) or being considered for the emerging draft updated Capital Programme (December 2020) and it is deemed that SCIL is a suitable funding source for these projects.

8.3. The Council's capital budget already assumes £5m of SCIL as a funding source but does not specify which Capital Programme projects wold be funded in this way. This decision will confirm which projects in the Capital Programme are funded by SCIL rather than other sources such as borrowing.

Procurement

8.4. N/A

Legal

8.5. Approving the spend of SCIL on the projects identified in section 6 of this report will ensure the Council complies with its legal obligation under the CIL Regulations to spend CIL on infrastructure to support development of its area.

8.6. Regard has been had to national guidance and the documents listed in section 10 of this report when identifying the projects in section 6 that SCIL is to be spent on.

8.7. Approving the spending of SCIL on the projects in section 6 of this report does not form part of the Council's revenue budget and so is a decision that can be taken by Cabinet in accordance with the Council's Constitution.

Equality

8.8. 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; and
- 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 applies to the first part of the duty.

8.10. The proposed decision is to fund the recommended projects described in Section 6 through £14.6m of Strategic CIL funding. These projects were set out

in either the Capital Programme, which was approved as part of the Budget 2020/21 process, or the Good Economy Recovery Plan (published August 2020).

8.11. Projects outlined in the Capital Programme were considered as part of the Budget process and the Council's equality duties in February 2020. The Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) accompanying the Budget detailed potential impacts on individuals with protected characteristics arising from the Budget. Proposals contained within the Budget were developed according to the Equality Principles and Objectives contained within the Borough Plan 2019/2023. Individual projects contained within the Capital Programme have been developed and approved by Council for progression.

8.12. The decision to spend SCIL on important infrastructure should support the development of the borough and is an important part of the Council's Good Economy Recovery Plan in response to the impacts of Covid-19. Covid-19 has had disproportionate, negative health and economic impacts on protected groups, including BAME people, elderly people, young people, women and disabled people. Efforts to promote the development of the local economy by developing infrastructure has potential for a positive impact on the general public, including those with protected characteristics. An analysis of equalities impacts for specific projects will be contained within the decision report for each project.

8.13. The Public Sector Equality Duty is ongoing, and the Council will continue to pay due regard to equalities through its activity. Where potential negative impacts to protected groups are identified through the decision making process for individual projects in receipt of SCIL funding, steps will be taken to mitigate those impacts.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. N/A

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. **CIL Charging Schedule updated with Governance and revised Regulation 123 List (November 2017, amended March 2020)** (also known as 'the CIL Governance document') available at www.haringey.gov.uk/cil

10.2. **Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Update (April 2016)** available at www.haringey.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base#hidpu

10.3. **Capital Programme (February 2020)** available at www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgAi.aspx?ID=64310#mgDocuments

10.4. **Good Economy Recovery Plan (August 2020)** available at www.haringey.gov.uk/business/haringey-s-good-economy-recovery-action-plan

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: **8 December Cabinet**

Title: **Permission to consult with a range of stakeholders on proposals for day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and or autism**

Report authorised by : Charlotte Pomery, Assistant Director Commissioning

Lead Officer: **Georgie Jones-Conaghan, Joint Lead Commissioner for Adult Learning Disability and Autism, Georgie.Jones-Conaghan@haringey.gov.uk**

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Non key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This paper seeks Cabinet approval to carry out a formal consultation over a period of 42 days on proposals for changes to the delivery of day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and or autism in Haringey.

1.2 These proposals have arisen from a process of co-production with a range of stakeholders to respond to the need for more high-quality day service provision in the borough and for safe and flexible services in line with government guidance during the Covid19 pandemic. They offer people who require highly skilled support access to two in-borough specialist hubs based at: Ermine Road, for people with profound learning, physical and multiple disabilities; and Waltheof Gardens, for adults with complex autism and learning disability.

1.3 The vision in which the proposals have been developed is to enable all adults with learning disabilities in Haringey to have meaningful day opportunities and person-centred support in their local community. However, as the proposals if effected would result in changes to the existing day opportunities offer for some service users, this consultation is being recommended

2 Cabinet Member Introduction

I welcome the consultation process recommended here which builds on the co-production work with users and carers which has led to the proposals for change. These proposals have been developed as part of a strategy to create more buildings-based care in Haringey and better quality support. If accepted, these plans aim to provide greater support to families now and in the future.

2.1 As we continue to provide more services in-borough so people with complex needs are able to stay living in their communities, we need to ensure that our

day opportunities offer really meets the needs of people with a range of learning disabilities and therefore welcome the process recommended.

3 Recommendations

3.1 To approve a 42 day consultation on the proposals for a new model for delivering day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities in Haringey.

3.2 The outcome of the consultation will be reported back to Cabinet in Spring 2021 for a decision on the proposals for a new model for delivering day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities in Haringey.

4 Reasons for decision

4.1 These service change proposals enable Haringey Council to increase the in-borough capacity of day opportunities for people with a learning disability and/ or autism, particularly for those with very high needs who often have to travel out of borough to receive a similar service.

4.2 All these proposals will provide person-centred support that it is believed will better meet an individual's needs, but which also make best use of the council's resources and public money.

4.3 It is not anticipated that people who currently receive and require support in the day to lose an offer of day support. All changes will follow a strengths based review by a social worker involving the individual and their circle of support wherever possible.

4.4 Compared to the current learning disabilities day opportunities offer as outlined in section 6 of this report, the proposals will mean that the Council will be better able to:

- Achieve community inclusion, reduce social isolation and loneliness.
- Develop or maintain existing social networks, community links and activities.
- Provide flexible support that is well connected to community-based resources.
- Provide breaks for carers.
- Maintain and improve resident's health and wellbeing.
- Build capability for employment and stable accommodation

4.5 Users and carers have already been involved in co-designing Haringey's new learning disability and autism day opportunities offer. This has been through developing the new service offer for the provisions at Waltheof Gardens and through helping to shape the Covid-19 offer at Ermine Road. It is through implementing these changes that we need to consult as it will require some people's day opportunity provision to change to deliver this new offer.

5 Alternative options considered

5.1 The alternative option for day opportunities was not to change anything. The 'do nothing' option is not an option as it does not provide for future and some current day service users who struggle to find support in the borough. In response to this and to leave our day opportunities in a better state post-Covid, providing more flexible and 'normal' support making good use of our local community assets, we need to plan and consult with our residents on how day services are delivered. This is particularly the case for family carers, where the impact can be acutely felt when they may have to provide additional care when day services are closed or limited.

6 Background information

6.1 Covid-19 has disproportionately affected day services with most people receiving a reduced, different or no service since March 2020. Most significantly this has meant that day service buildings can only be used in limited ways. The proposals will provide greater flexibility in terms of day service delivery using the community and other resources and will ensure that people still get day support in a range of ways, and that unpaid carers are able to get a break.

6.2 Adult social care is moving towards a strength-based approach. This is person-centred, and committed to promoting individual aspirations, enhancing independence and wellbeing and maximising autonomy. We will work collaboratively with residents to agree their ideal outcomes, drawing on their strengths and assets, and encouraging them to be not just users, but also co-producers of the services provided. This is the ethos which will govern all reviews of day service users and their families, following from the consultation if the proposals are accepted in their general scope as outlined above.

6.3 Currently in Haringey there are limited day opportunities for people with a range of learning disabilities and or autism. Ermine Road day service is the council's in-house provision and provides support for 69 people with a range of learning disability and or autistic support needs. Ermine Road has had limited capacity for several years due to a low turnover of service users. There are some other providers of day opportunities in the borough, but few can provide support for those with very complex needs. This means many vulnerable residents must go out of borough to receive the support they require.

6.4 Through a process of co-production, two new services will be established in newly refurbished buildings to provide an 'autism campus' in Haringey, in January 2021 on the Waltheof Gardens site. This campus will offer a dedicated service for people with complex autism and learning disability and an autism service and will be run by Haringey Council employees who will manage resources across the whole site. The service will not offer provision for people with PMLD.

6.4.1 The Complex Learning Disability and Autism service has been named the Haringey Opportunities Project by local stakeholders and will be delivered through a positive behaviour support service by Centre 404, a local voluntary sector provider of day services who are also skilled in providing positive behaviour support to people who require it.

6.4.2 The Autism Hub has been named by autism stakeholders #ActuallyHaringey and will focus more on autistic residents who are able to live quite independently, but may require some support to find employment, to reduce isolation, to help them feel empowered or to support them to achieve their own goals.

6.5 Haringey is committed to providing more support for people in the community so they are able to live more independent and fulfilling lives. The new Autism Hub #ActuallyHariney is part of this offer. And we will be developing volunteering and employment opportunities along with other targeted and skills based support such as travel training and life skills.

6.6 Haringey's vision is to enable all adults with learning disabilities in Haringey to have meaningful day opportunities and person-centred support in their local community.

6.7 Carers and other key stakeholders have co-designed a new specialist service in the borough, commissioned by Haringey council. This service is called the Haringey Opportunities Project. It will provide highly skilled positive behaviour support for autistic people with complex support needs, sometimes described as behaviours that challenge. This creates capacity for at least 30 spaces per day at the new building, and more capacity for people who can be supported in the community some of the time.

6.8 **Current offer**

6.8.1 Ermine Road Day Service supports 59 people with a range of learning disabilities. Low to very high support needs are met within this day service directly provided by Haringey Council. The Ermine Road site also provides a dedicated Autism Support Service supporting 10 people. Some of these service users require high intensity support. The council funds their 1:1 support from private care agencies. A few people with profound and multiple learning disabilities who attend Ermine Road, also have their additional 1:1 support commissioned from private agencies.

6.8.2 The current offer at Ermine Road is a day service for adults with learning disabilities, complex needs and autism from Monday to Friday. They offer a variety of activities and drop-in sessions such as drumming, yoga, cycling, singing, art sessions and have a well-equipped sensory room. It provides a sociable environment in which service users can meet other service users and join in different activities.

6.8.3 Approximately 15-20 people attend specialist day opportunities out of borough, where they access a range of services to meet their needs. Some users travelling to out of borough provision have Profound and Multiple Learning Disabilities, others have complex learning disabilities and autism and they attend specialist day provision.

6.8.4 As stated above, new services for autistic people and people with learning disabilities and autism are being created in newly refurbished provision at Waltheof Gardens, and will come fully on stream in January 2021. A limited

outreach offer has been available to autistic service users during the Covid-19 pandemic.

6.9 **Challenges with the current offer**

There are, however, a number of challenges in the current offer which are described below:

6.9.1 Ermine Road is a one size fits all building based service which provides for a wide variety of needs and abilities, a model which does not lend itself particularly well to specialisation and the wide variety of different needs catered for can mean that the provision has to be limited, such as who and when the sensory room can be accessed, in order to ensure the safety of everyone using the building.

6.9.2 Ermine Road requires additional staffing when mixing clients with complex learning disabilities and autism, and behaviours that can challenge services (if they pose a risk to others), with people with profound and multiple learning disabilities who may have limited awareness of what is happening around them, or at least may not be able to move out of the way independently.

6.9.3 Ermine Road Day Service has been operating without significant capacity to take on new people referred to the service for the past few years.

6.9.4 The limited day opportunity capacity elsewhere in the borough has led to many learning disabled people, particularly those with more complex needs, travelling out of borough for their day service. This means they need to travel, sometimes for sizeable distances, and are not being supported in their local communities, or getting to know their local area, risking the loss of existing connections to community support.

6.9.5 Ermine Road provides transport and offers a high level of support for many people who actually live independently in the community. This includes independent travellers and some service users who work but who are also provided with an expensive day service provision in-borough including transport. This is a poor use of the Ermine Road resource and is over prescribing care for people who are otherwise demonstrating that they are capable of living more independent and fulfilling lives.

6.9.6 There has until now been no dedicated provision for autistic people without a learning disability in the borough which has led to a number of challenges for their support and the lack of a focused and consistent approach to their care.

6.10 In light of these issues, the proposals for future delivery propose a range of changes and additions to current provision, including a specialist offer at Ermine Road and the creation of a separate specialist service at Waltheof Gardens, which is a new provision.

6.11 **<u>The proposal for consultation: Ermine Road</u>**

6.11.1 **Transforming Ermine Road to be a centre of excellence supporting people with severe to profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD), complex health needs, physical and/or sensory impairments.** There is a large cohort of people at Ermine Road who have PMLD or a learning disability with health needs. The proposal is to develop the whole provision so that it

offers a high quality, specialist service, for this cohort only. This service will have greater input from health and more targeted activities and support but will not offer support to people with complex learning disabilities and autism.

6.11.2 **Decommissioning the autism support service at Ermine Road**. These service users will be assessed individually by a social worker involving their families and circle of support. Many may be best supported at Ermine Road day service, but some with more complex support needs will be offered a place at the new highly specialised autism day service, the Haringey Opportunities Project (or an alternative placement chosen by the user and family). Currently ten people attend this service and will be in scope for an individual review.

6.11.3 **Developing an independence pathway and supporting those who attend Ermine Road who have low or moderate support needs to plan alternative, more community focused support during the day, based on their needs, interests, friendships and life goals**. If agreed we hope that individual support planning by Vibrance, a voluntary sector provider with a lot of experience in supporting people to realise their full potential, will enable this cohort to have person-centred day opportunities. They will explore; employment, volunteering opportunities, making use of community assets, existing friendship groups, peer support where appropriate, attending drop-in sessions at Ermine and Winkfield centres, use of Shared Lives for day support, using direct payments and/or personal budgets, referring people for travel training and other positive outcomes to help support individuals to greater independence. Support will be recommissioned for this group as whilst they may be quite able and independent, we know this group are also vulnerable in the community and susceptible to feeling very isolated, or subject to hate crime etc.

6.11.4 **Creating greater capacity at Ermine Road.** The above proposals will increase capacity at this service so we can offer day provision for young people coming from SEN colleges, and those who are currently attending out of borough provision with PMLD or severe learning disabilities and health needs.

These proposals have arisen from working with a range of stakeholders to respond to the need for more high-quality day service provision in the borough and for safe and flexible services in line with government guidance during the Covid19 pandemic.

6.12 **<u>The proposal for consultation: Waltheof Gardens</u>**

6.12.1 Creating a dedicated service for people with complex learning disabilities and autism Users will receive a service at the Haringey Opportunities Project, named by stakeholders, which is being established on the refurbished Waltheof Gardens site from January 2021. It is expected that the building can support approximately 30 service users per day, but the service will also operate in the community, so this service could support more people per day depending on their individual support plan. This will be dedicated for complex autism and learning disability service users and will not offer provision for PMLD. Some users with complex needs currently attending the Autism Support Service and some out of borough day opportunity users will be offered this service following a person centred review.

6.12.2 Creating an Autism Hub. Autistic residents who are able to live quite independently, but may require some support to find employment, to reduce isolation, to help them feel empowered or to support them to achieve their own goals will be supported by the new autism hub, which is currently mobilising on the Waltheof Gardens site. This service has been named by autism stakeholders #ActuallyHaringey.

These proposals have arisen from working with a range of stakeholders to respond to the need for more high-quality day service provision in the borough and for safe and flexible services in line with government guidance during the Covid19 pandemic. These services create new additional building based capacity in Haringey for autistic adults.

6.13 **The proposal for consultation: out of borough day opportunity users**

6.13.1 Bringing some of our out of borough day opportunity users back to borough. There are approximately 15- 20 people who attend specialist day opportunities out of borough who we think could benefit from the new PMLD service at Ermine Road, or the Haringey Opportunities Project in-borough (depending on their needs). We would like to offer some of these people a place at these new in-borough services depending on the outcome of a social worker review. Commissioning these new services needs to be cost effective for the council and spending money on out of borough provision with quality that is not within our control, when we have provided new specialist capacity may not be a good use of our resources. This will be explored in a person-centred way reviewing the individual and seeking insight from their family.

6.14 **How will we carry out the Consultation**

6.15 Some of the proposed changes will mean people receive a different service or a similar service in a different setting. The Council intends to consult with all Haringey day service users with a learning disability and their families/ carers, transitions families, and other key learning disability stakeholders including the relevant reference groups of the Joint Partnership Board.

6.16 The consultation will include: a written questionnaire in normal and ‘easy read’ formats, a schedule of consultation events and meetings. There will be ‘conversations’ held between key workers and service users of Ermine Road to provide feedback about the plans. Whilst for some people with PMLD or high support needs their families will be a key advocate, there will also be a focus on trying creatively to include user views in whatever way we can.

6.17 The support planning process will be a key opportunity for users and families to input into the plans and clarify the support they want.

6.18 Due to Covid guidance it is likely that meetings with families will be virtual, but the Council will try to be flexible in its approach so that all families are heard.

6.19 If the proposal is agreed then the Council expect the changes to be implemented in a person-centred way, led by service users and their families over 2020-2021.

6.20 Following the proposed consultation, the amended day opportunities plans will be presented to Cabinet for approval with an implementation plan which sets out how any changes are to be put in place.

7 Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 This proposal, if adopted by stakeholders through the consultation process, will contribute to the Borough Plan Priority 2 – People: All adults are able to live healthy and fulfilling lives, with dignity, staying active and connected in their communities.

7.2 The proposal aims to provide in-borough specialist and targeted support for people with a learning disability and their families, as per the Haringey Care Cone. The proposal will also make better use of universal services for our residents with a learning disability. This is supporting people in the most appropriate and least restrictive way and maximising their independence, and therefore aligned with the Borough Plan 2019-23.

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

8.1 Finance and Procurement

8.1.1 This report seeks to consult with stakeholders on proposals for day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and/or autism to provide more suitable services for this cohort of individuals, improve cost efficiency and sustainability, and reduce avoidable costs. The proposals will also contribute towards the committed MTFS savings programme.

8.2 Legal

8.2.1 The Council is proposing changes to day opportunities provision for adults with learning disabilities and/or autism in the Borough. There is a common law duty on the Council to consult with the service users and their carers and other stakeholders that are likely to be affected by the proposal. The consultation must take place at a time when the proposals are still at their formative stages, as in the instant case and set out in the report. The Council must provide the consultees with sufficient information to enable them properly to understand the proposals being consulted upon and to express a view in relation to it. The information must be clear, concise, accurate and must not be misleading. The consultees must be given adequate time to consider the proposals and to respond. The Council must give genuine and conscientious consideration to the responses received from the consultees before making its final decision on the proposals.

8.2.2 As part of its decision making process, the Council must have “due regard” to its equalities duties. Under Section 149 Equality Act 2010, the Council in exercise of its adult care and support functions, must have “due regard” to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it in order to tackle prejudice and promote understanding. The

protected characteristics are age, gender reassignment, disability, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. In line with its equalities duties, the Council must undertake an Equality Impact Assessments (EIA) of the proposals on the protected groups. The Council is required to give serious, substantive and advance consideration of what (if any) the proposals would have on the protected group and what mitigating factors can be put in place. This exercise must be carried out with rigour and an open mind and should not be a mere form of box ticking. These are mandatory consideration. The outcome of the consultation on the proposals together with the analysis of the EIA must be considered before reaching a final decision on the proposals.

8.3 **Equalities**

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 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.

8.3.3 The proposed decision is for approval to carry out a formal consultation over the period of 42 days on proposals for changes to the delivery of day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and/or autism in Haringey.

8.3.4 We know that due to COVID19, and the lockdown caused by the pandemic, the reduction in access to day support services has disproportionately affected residents with learning disabilities and/or autism in Haringey. Likewise, the pandemic has disproportionately affected vulnerable family members and carers with many carers putting in extra hours of unpaid support. The proposed changes to the delivery of day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and/or autism will ensure that residents still get day support in a range of ways, and that unpaid carers get a break. This will impact people who have a learning disability and/or autism, and those with caring responsibilities among whom men, women who are family carers, and those from Black and Asian minority communities are overrepresented.

8.3.5 The objective of this proposed decision is to maintain and improve health for both users and carers. It is expected that all adults with learning disabilities in Haringey will have meaningful day opportunities and person-centred support in their local community. This will lead to a more learning disability-friendly community in Haringey. This will help address the disproportionate impact of increased unpaid caring responsibilities on women family carers, where the

impact can be acutely felt when they may have to provide additional care when day services are closed or limited; and on adults with learning disabilities and or autism, who are a protected group, by ensuring we can provide access to day opportunities. The proposed decision, firstly represents a measure to address a known challenge that disproportionally affects those with unpaid caring responsibilities, among whom women are overrepresented. Secondly, the proposed decision is a measure to advance equality of opportunity by meeting the needs of those with learning disabilities and or autism who are a protected group.

8.3.6 It is recognised that in some cases this measure may result in a change to someone's existing service, as some of the changes will mean people receive a different service or a similar service in a different setting, and therefore the consultation may cause anxiety for those with a learning disability and/or autism. However, this negative impact is outweighed by the need to achieve high-quality day service provision in the borough, and for safe and flexible services in line with government guidance during the Covid19 pandemic, and the proposed decision therefore represents a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

8.3.7 Service users will be engaged in the design of the new service as the support planning process will be a key opportunity for users and families to input into the plans and clarify the support they want. The Council intends to consult with all Haringey day service users with a learning disability and their families/ carers, transitions families, and other key learning disability stakeholders including the relevant reference groups of the Joint Partnership Board.

8.3.8 Engagement will be carried out to be inclusive of all protected groups and steps including translation of written materials, in 'easy read' formats will be taken to ensure accessibility. Due to Covid19 guidance, it is likely that meetings with families will be virtual, the council will take steps to be flexible in their approach so that all service users are heard.

8.3.9 The Council will take steps to collect demographic data on service users to identify any inequalities in service provision that may arise and to inform future equalities analysis.

9 Use of Appendices

9.1 EQIA

10 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1 N/A

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 between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one;
- Fostering good relations between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one.

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

Stage 1 – Screening

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protect 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	Day Opportunities Consultation
Service area	Learning Disabilities
Officer completing assessment	Sebastian Dacre
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	8th December 2020
Director/Assistant Director	Charlotte Pomery

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*

The Council is proposing changes to the delivery of Day Opportunities for adults with learning disabilities in Haringey.

The current offer for adults with learning disabilities is:

- An inhouse day service based at Ermine road for all adults with learning disabilities.
- An in-borough community offer delivered by the voluntary and private sector for adults with learning disabilities
- Out-of-borough specialist services for adults with learning disabilities who have high needs.
- A new specialist autism service for adults with learning disabilities to be delivered at Waltheof Gardens from January 2021.

The proposal is to:

- Turn Ermine Road into a specialist hub for people with profound learning, physical and multiple disabilities.
- Decommission the autism support service at Ermine Road
- Develop an independence pathway
- Following a review for some autistic service users currently attending Ermine Road or out of borough placements to move to the new provision at Waltheof Gardens
- Bring some of those receiving specialist day opportunities back in the borough

For those currently attending Ermine Road who do not have a profound learning, physical and multiple disabilities they will have their needs met either at the new specialist autism service at Waltheof Gardens or through the in-borough learning disabilities community offer via a new independence pathway.

For those currently receiving specialist day opportunities out of the borough to have their needs met in the borough at either the specialist Ermine Road or Waltheof Gardens hub.

These proposals will mean that Haringey can support more able people to access a range of activities and support in their community.
This paper seeks Cabinet approval to consult with service users, carers and other stakeholders on this proposal.

Key Stakeholders

- Current service Users of learning disabilities day opportunities provision
- Carers of current service user of learning disabilities day opportunities

What will this mean:

These proposals will mean that adults with learning disabilities who do not have profound learning, physical and multiple disabilities who currently attend Ermine Road may have their day opportunities delivered differently.

Those receiving specialist day opportunities out-of-borough and have either a profound learning, physical and multiple disabilities or autism may have their day opportunities delivered in the borough at one of the new specialist services.

Consultation
This will be necessary if the proposal is to go ahead. Any consultation will need to involve the stakeholders affected to ensure the introduction of the proposals does not harm their wellbeing.

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	Haringey Needs assessment: adults and children with Autism. Public Health. Haringey Council 2017 PANSI Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information Mosaic Data Haringey GLA 2017 projections Carers First Data	*N/A*
Gender Reassignment	Current data on service users does not breakdown by sexual orientation.	N/A
Age	Haringey Needs assessment: adults and children with Autism. Public Health. Haringey Council 2017 PANSI Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information Mosaic Data Haringey GLA 2017 projections	N/A

Disability	Stakeholder engagement through the ASC redesign group and the Joint Adults Partnership Board Reference Groups. Haringey Needs assessment: adults and children with Autism. Public Health. Haringey Council 2017 PANSI Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information	N/A
Race & Ethnicity	Mosaic data Haringey GLA 2017 projections	N/A
Sexual Orientation	Current data on service users does not breakdown by sexual orientation.	N/A
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Current data on service users does not breakdown by religion or belief.	N/A
Pregnancy & Maternity	Current data on service users does not breakdown by pregnancy & maternity.	N/A
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Current data on service users does not breakdown by marriage and Civil Partnership.	N/A

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.

The key source of the data is from PANSI (Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information), Mosaic (the adult social care database) and 2011 Borough Census, details of which are detailed below.

The key findings for Haringey are

Sex

- From the Census, the data shows that there are slightly more female residents than male residents in Haringey, with a 51/49 split;
- Mosiac data shows that there disproportionally more males with a learning disability than females compared with the general population.
- Mosiac data shows that there are more males with a learning disability than females currently receiving services with a 56/44 percentage split.

- PANSI data shows that there are approximately 10 times as many working-aged male adults with autism than working-aged female adults.
- Carers First Data shows that the majority of carers are female (75%)

Mosaic Data

	LD	*ASC*	*GLA*
Male	*56%*	*48%*	*51%*
Female	*44%*	*52%*	*49%*

PANSI Projections

Autistic spectrum disorders by gender Show all people Show all people	**2019**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
Males aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	216	212	211	225	232
Males aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	506	504	486	468	481
Males aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	479	488	506	497	479
Males aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	347	351	382	421	439
Males aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	220	232	274	297	320
Total males aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	**1,768**	**1,787**	**1,858**	**1,908**	**1,951**
Females aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	22	22	22	24	25
Females aged 25-34 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	52	51	49	47	48
Females aged 35-44 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	47	47	48	46	44
Females aged 45-54 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	37	37	38	40	41
Females aged 55-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	28	29	32	33	34
Total females aged 18-64 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	**186**	**187**	**189**	**190**	**192**

Gender Reassignment

- Data for adults with learning disabilities, autism does not break down by gender reassignment. There is no data to suggest that this protected characteristic group

would be disproportionately negatively impacted by this proposal, however if this changes we will investigate further to address any negative impact.

- During the consultation we will try to capture information from people who identify as transgender, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

Age

- Pansi data for those with severe LD - 17% are aged 18-24, 28% between ages 25-34, 29% between ages 35 -44 15% between ages 45-54 and 11% between ages 55-64.

Mosaic Data

	LD		*ASC*		*Haringey Equalities profile*
18 -64	*91%*	18-20	2%	0-4	7.1%
65+	*9%*	21-24	3%	5-9	6.2%
		25-29	4%	10-14	6.0%
		30-44	12%	15-19	5.6%
		45-59	20%	20-24	7.4%
		60-64	7%	25-29	11.0%
		65-74	12%	30-34	11.2%
		75-84	18%	35-39	8.9%
		85-90	11%	40-44	7.9%
		90+	9%	45-49	6.9%
				50-54	5.3%
				55-59	4.2%
				60-64	3.6%
				65-69	2.6%
				70-74	2.3%
				75-79	1.8%
				80-84	1.1%
				85-89	0.6%
				90-94	0.3%
				95-100	0.1%

PANSI Data

LD - Severe

People aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age, projected to 2035

Show next five years

Show next five years

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	48	48	48	52	53

People aged 25-34 predicted to have a severe learning disability	81	80	77	74	76
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a severe learning disability	83	85	87	85	82
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a severe learning disability	44	45	48	53	54
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	30	31	36	38	40
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a severe learning disability	**287**	**289**	**296**	**301**	**306**

Disability

- Census - An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.
- The new proposals would increase local services for adults with learning disabilities.

Race and Ethnicity

- Black / African / Caribbean / Black British are disproportionally over-represented receiving an LD service (36%) compared to the general population (18.7%).
- White are disproportionately under-represented (47%) compared to the general population.

Mosaic Data

	LD	*ASC*	*Haringey Equalities Profile*
Asian / Asian British	8%	7%	*9.5%*
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	36%	34%	*18.7%*
Mixed / multiple	3%	2%	*6.5%*
No data	1%	6%	*0%*
Other Ethnic Group	5%	4%	*4.8%*
White	47%	46%	*60.4%*

This proposal will have a positive impact on current and future service users of Day opportunities and their families. This will provide day opportunities to support service users to access a range of activities and specialist support in their community. This will support service users and their families to lead a normal and valued life in the community.

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

If agreed a 6-week formal consultation process will take place between December 2020 to January 2021 to discuss the proposals. We will be supporting adults with learning disabilities and their families/carers who use day opportunities services to participate in the consultation through a variety of different ways including:

- Group meetings for different stakeholder
- 1:1 meetings
- Questionnaire
- Easy read questionnaire
- Individual telephone interview

We will be writing to all stakeholders to inform them about the consultation so that they are clear about what the proposals are and about the different ways that they can contribute to the consultation.

We will also ensure that we put in place additional support where required such as Speech and language support and advocacy.

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?

NA at this stage

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 The data indicates a higher proportion of males have a learning disability, however for this service the needs assessment is the principal route to determining to take-up of the service regardless of a person's sex. While men can be expected to benefit more from the new service, men and women will be treated equally. We know that women are overrepresented as carers, compared to men as shown by the Carers First data. We will continue to ensure through the review process that carers are continued to be supported.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

2. Gender reassignment There is no service data for this characteristic, and so we are therefore unable to assess the impact of this proposal. During the consultation we will try to capture information from people who identify as transgender, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

3. Age
Day Opportunities is for working aged adults. The needs assessment is the principal route to determining take up of day opportunities. No negative impact is anticipated for young people or older people.

The proposal will provide day opportunities for working aged adults. There is a significant cohort of 'young-older' people who access day opportunities. Pansi Data shows that for those with severe learning disabilities 17% are aged 18-24, 28% between ages 25-34, 29% between ages 35 -44 and 15% between ages 45-54. This shows that the proposals will have a positive impact especially on those aged between 25 – 44. The Specialist service will collect a range of data, which will inform decisions about how to support 'young-older' people with learning disability/autism in recognition that it is often challenging for them to receive autism support and care.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

4. Disability
All of those who are provided with day opportunities have a learning disability and behaviours that can be challenging. The proposals are for an increase in day opportunities within the borough. The physical environment of the service will be fully wheelchair accessible and be designed with autistic and learning-disabled people in mind.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

5. Race and ethnicity

Mosaic data shows that those from Black / African / Caribbean / Black British are overrepresented in receiving an LD service compared to the wider population. The profile of the users to take up for the Day opportunity is disproportionately in favour of Black, Asian and minority ethnic users compared with both the wider user and population ethnic mix, meaning that this group will benefit most from this proposal.

In recognising the particular difficulties that are faced by people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities with learning disabilities and autism, such as broader environmental influences and cultural factors. The proposal will positively impact this group and will ensure equitable access to relevant autism and learning disability support services.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

6. Sexual orientation There is no service data for this characteristic, and so we are therefore unable to assess the impact of this proposal. During the consultation we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

7. Religion or belief (or no belief) We do not currently have any reliable data on the religion and beliefs of the service users. For this service, the needs assessment is the principal route to determining take up of the service. People will be treated the same regardless of religion or belief. There is no reason to anticipate any negative impacts for any individual or group associated with their religion or belief. The development of the service will include data collection improvements which will give us better information about this characteristic for future analysis.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

8. Pregnancy and maternity There is no service data for this characteristic, and so we are therefore unable to assess the impact of this proposal. During the consultation we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership Data on marriage and civil partnership status among people with a learning disability with autism and behaviours that may be challenging is not available. During the consultation we will try to capture information for any inequalities that may arise based on this protected characteristic and take appropriate steps to address them if they do arise.

Positive	x	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

As outlined above the overall service is to provide day opportunities service users who have a learning disability and autism. The needs assessment is the principal route to determining take up of the service and any groups that cross two or more equality strands with an assessed need will benefit from this service. The majority of people accessing this service are likely to have two or more protected characteristics, and the service will be designed with the particular needs and experiences of the following people, who are over-represented or whose outcomes are known to be poorer, groups that are likely to be overrepresented among service users include:

- Black Afro-Caribbean and Asian minority ethnic residents with disabilities, including learning disabilities and autism

In recognising the particular difficulties that are faced by people from Black, Asian, minority ethnic backgrounds with learning disabilities and autism. The proposal will positively impact those who identify with the protected characteristic of ethnicity and disability as often this group does not receive appropriate autism and learning disability services. In the implementation of the proposal we have taken steps to prevent information often only being available in English, few translation services and professionals' use of jargon, which often presents barriers in accessing appropriate support for groups who share the protected characteristic of disability and ethnicity.

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 relevant protected characteristics?**
- **Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant 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 relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?**

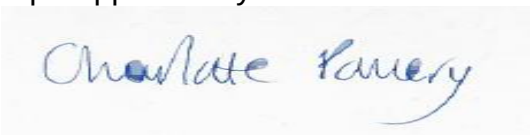
The proposals will not lead to any direct or indirect discrimination against any group sharing a protected characteristic. The proposals will encourage adults with learning disabilities to be more involved in their local communities. In summary the proposals will positively respond to the needs of users with learning disabilities, autism and behaviour challenges, a group who would otherwise not be able to live the community in Haringey. Implementation of this proposals will increase the local offer for adults with learning disabilities.

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 EqIA guidance	
Outcome	Y/N
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. 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.	N
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly set out below 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

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 relevant protected characteristics are impacted?	**Action**	**Lead officer**	**Timescale**
Increased anxiety for some users.	The consultation will be conducted in a clear and open way ensuring that users have information in easy read and access to advocacy. There will be a variety of opportunities for stakeholders to be involved in the consultation including: formal meetings, focus groups, 1:1 meetings, telephone conversation. The Council will ensure that feedback on the consultation is provided post consultation.	Georgie Jones -Conaghan/ Brickchand Ramruttun	Dec 2020 – Jan 2021 Feb – March 2021

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.
N/A
6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:
All users will be regularly reviewed by The Haringey Learning Disabilities Partnership. Those who have a change of service will receive a 6-week review as well as the statutory annual review. The new services will be monitored by the Adult Social Care redesign day opportunities working group as well as by the Adults Joint Partnership Board. These groups have stakeholder representation.

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by  ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date .....27th November 2020.....

8. Publication *Please ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.*

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

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: Cabinet December 2020

Item number: TBC

Title: GLA Good Growth Accelerator Fund

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning

Lead Officer: Pippa Gueterbock

Ward(s) affected: Noel Park, Alexandra, Woodside

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

Good Growth Fund Accelerator

1.1. This report relates to the Greater London Authority (GLA) Good Growth Fund (GGF). Mayor Sadiq Khan's £70 million regeneration programme to support growth and community development in London, and the more recent Mayor of London 'Getting Building Fund', a £22.1 million fund which aims to support economic recovery across the country.

1.2. Haringey submitted a bid for Good Growth Funding round three (GGF3) in September 2019 for a project called "Adaptive Wood Green" and in March 2020 were successful in receiving a grant of £972,500.

1.3. Subsequently, the Wood Green Regeneration team submitted a bid for funding from the Mayor of London 'Getting Building Fund'. The bid was successful, and the council will receive £850,000, as a 'Good Growth Fund 3 Accelerator'.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. The GGF3 accelerator will fund three new projects in Wood Green, which will sit alongside the original 6 GGF3 funded projects to unlock much-needed town centre and public realm improvement projects for Wood Green.

2.2. The GGF3 Accelerator Fund will be added to the current GGF3 grant agreement with the GLA, with the same terms and conditions via a Deed of Variation. New GLA outputs and outcomes will be selected for the accelerator funded projects.

3. Recommendations

Cabinet agrees to:

3.1. To approve the receipt of additional grant funding to the Good Growth Funding round three (GGF3) via the Good Growth Fund Accelerator and agree to the variation of the existing GGF3 Grant Agreement by way of a Deed of Variation of the GGF3 Grant Agreement for the receipt of the accelerator grant.

3.2. The total value of the additional grant funding from the GLA is £850,000

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. Haringey was awarded £972,500 from the Good Growth Fund in March 2020.

4.2. In June 2020, the Wood Green Regeneration Team applied for the Mayor of London 'Getting London Building Fund', and in August 2020 were shortlisted to receive £850,000 in the form of the 'GGF Accelerator Fund'

4.3. In March Cabinet approved the decision to enter into a grant agreement for the initial grant of £972,500. Haringey entered into this grant agreement with the GLA in October 2020.

4.4. In November 2020 the GLA confirmed that LBH had been awarded £850,000 GGF Accelerator Funding.

4.5. As the accelerator fund is also above £500,000, the decision to enter into the grant funding agreement is a Key Decision.

4.6. We therefore require Cabinet to approve the additional funding, and also approve its inclusion into the pre-existing GGF3 grant agreement via a Deed of variation.

5. Alternative options considered

Do not accept additional Accelerator Funding - If Cabinet does not agree to allow the accelerator fund to be accepted, then the three identified projects will be unlikely to progress. This would also fail to make best use of available external funding to support limited Council budgets.

6. Background information

6.1. A summary of the funding aims is set out below.

Good Growth Fund

6.2. The Good Growth Fund is the Mayor of London's £70 million regeneration programme to support growth and community development in London. The fund supports innovative regeneration activities, that enable Londoners to actively participate in their local community, deliver co-ordinated place-based strategies that welcome growth in a way that works London's varied physical character and support diverse and accessible local economies – from high streets and town centres to industrial areas – to realise their full potential.

Good Growth Fund Accelerator

6.3. The Good Growth Fund Accelerator is funded by a grant from the MHCLG to the GLA, and will support regeneration of town centres and high streets through public realm improvements and the creation of a diverse range of workspace including creative hubs for fashion, art, performance space and production, small scale manufacturing, market hubs, and sustainable travel solutions such as bike delivery scheme. The funding will also be used to stimulate investment in digital infrastructure that will support underserved London geographies, particularly in outer London. This will support digital access/inclusion for Londoners and increase in productivity across the capital

6.4. The Accelerator Projects in detail

The accelerator project proposals build on and connect into the GGF1 and GGF3 projects for Wood Green, aiding connectivity and legibility from the High Road along the East/West link to the Cultural Quarter, providing further development of the north/south link to the Cultural Quarter and to the High Road and Alexandra Palace Station.The projects will help to improve footfall to the Town Centre, supporting economic recovery.

The proposals will build on the work in Good Growth Round 1, including Mayes Road Phase 1 and the Wood Green and Turnpike Lane Design Manual which is used as a basis for future design quality delivery throughout the area. The development of the proposals also builds on the forthcoming Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan, Haringey's Good Economy Recovery Plan and Re-opening the High Streets project. The re-opening High Street Safely Funding focuses on implementing a range of measures to support a safe trading environment for businesses and customers, in town centres and high streets, during the Covid-19 crisis.

The three proposed schemes are:

- **Scheme A: Completion of Mayes Road phase 2** from RIBA Stages 3-6
  Budget £300,000.
  Summary The first phase of the Mayes Road pocket park and public realm interventions were delivered in 2020. The scheme also involved engagement with local resident group Parkside Malvern Resident Association (PMRA). The second phase of the scheme was completed up to RIBA Stage 3 and costings have been undertaken. The delivery of this work will involve RIBA stages 3-6. The project is highlighted in the Wood Green Design Manual Project Bank

  Mayes Road phase 2 focuses on the widening of footways to improve pedestrian permeability and inclusion of SuDs to remove water from the natural watercourse, the Moselle River, and the inclusion of green infrastructure. The footway will be widened along Mayes Road, with improved access to Wood Green Mall and around the junction with Hornsey Park Road. The footways are also due to be constructed with SuDs materials. The designs are part of a commitment to improve walking and cycling along this key north/south route

and tackle air pollution within the area, one of the poorest areas in Haringey for air quality. The design has been developed to RIBA Stage 3 and has been costed.
Engagement with essential stakeholders (i.e. local businesses, local resident associations and ward members) has been undertaken and the proposals have received support. The completion of RIBA Stage 3 will include on-going engagement with local stakeholders, such as Capital and Regional, Parkside Malvern Residents Association and Sky City Residents.

- **Scheme B:** Design and development from RIBA Stages 0-7 for a section of Caxton Gardens (place name and any changes to be agreed with internal stakeholders – Parks and Planning- and engagement with local residents carried out if name change is required) and surrounding public realm
  Budget £500,000.
  Summary This scheme is a new proposal and is also highlighted as part of the Wood Green Design Manual Project Bank. The plan aims to improve an area of soft landscaping and the adjacent public realm of Station Road, Caxton Gardens and Mayes Road.

  Caxton Gardens improvements will further enhance east/west connectivity from the High Road to the Cultural Quarter, Alexandra Palace and the School Streets due to be implemented under GGF 3. Caxton Gardens acts as a key spatial node which aligns these projects and improves the interface between forthcoming schemes as part of GGF3 and those undertaken as part of GGF1. The project will implement sustainable drainage and increase tree planting and biodiversity in a way that allows more access to play and an amenity space and improves accessibility and connectivity for all users.

  This will enhance the value of the green space as a social area with an emphasis on young people. The improvement in the green space will also support businesses by providing leisure amenity for employees, thereby continuing to support economic growth and recovery in the Town Centre. The scope of works will also include designs for the surrounding highway to future proof the project and form part of further plans for Mayes Road and Wood Green Common.

- **Scheme C:** Design and development of artwork to the façade of Wood Green Mall Sprial Car Park Ramp
  Budget £50,000.
  Summary Following the work developed as part of the Wood Green and Turnpike Lane Design Manual, the team has identified an opportunity to work in partnership with The Mall and community groups to deliver an artwork to the façade facing Mayes Road, improving legibility, connectivity and wayfinding between the High Road and the Cultural Quarter.

  The artwork to Wood Green Mall car park spiral ramp will act as a visual anchor and key piece of wayfinding along the north/south route of Mayes Road and the east/west connectivity to the Cultural Quarter from the High Road thereby

improving legibility and enhancing the public realm. The commissioning of the artwork will also involve public engagement with a focus on youth involvement. The artwork will also build on GGF1 projects including recommendations for DDA improvements, Penstock Tunnel artist comissioning and the pocket park constructed on Mayes Road. The artwork will also aid in the renewal strategy for Wood Green Mall and the forthcoming community/civic offer that will be located at Wood Green Mall.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. Economy Priority: ‘A growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive’ (outcome 13) and ‘A borough where all residents have access to training and skills development opportunities and more people are supported into work’ (outcome 14). The projects will support local residents to access the jobs and deliver significant transformation of the town centre whilst safeguarding existing businesses.

7.2. Place Priority: 'A healthier, active and greener place' (outcome 9) through improving public realm spaces in the town centre and improve the air quality, especially around schools.

7.3. People Priority: ‘Every young person, whatever their background, has a pathway to success for the future’ (outcome 6) through projects to provide safe spaces and opportunities to develop their skills and contribute to the design of improvements to Wood Green Town Centre and Turnpike Lane.

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

Finance

8.1. This reports seeks cabinet approval to accept the £850,000 GGF Accelerator Fund, and agree that it be added into the prexisting GGF3 grant agreement via a Deed of Variation. If agreed, the resources will be added to the approved capital programme.

Legal

8.2. The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance notes the contents of the report.

8.3. Pursuant to the provisions of the Council’s Contract Standing Order (CSO) 17.1 Cabinet may approve the receipt of a grant and the variation of a grant agreement in accordance with CSO 9.07 if the value of the grant is £500,000 or more and as such Cabinet has power to approve the receipt of the additional grant and the variation of the grant agreement with the GLA for the receipt of the additional grant in this Report.

8.4. The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance sees no legal reasons preventing the approval of the recommendations in the report.

Equality

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

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

8.6. We have been proactive in consulting with a wide and diverse range of people and stakeholders on the Wood Green Strategic Regeneration Framework and Investment Framework documents. This will include groups that represent those with protected characteristics.

8.7. An Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out for the Wood Green Strategic Regeneration Framework. The impact assessments focus on the potential impact on the nine protected characteristics, as well as the potential for addressing identified inequalities relating to areas of: employment, connectivity/transport, housing, air quality, education, training, skills, health and wellbeing, diversity and crime.

9. Use of Appendices

N/A

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Appendix 1: Adaptive Wood Green Budget – GGF 3 and Accelerator Funding

BUDGET ELEMENT	REVENUE				CAPITAL									Project totals
	Haringey (WG Revenue)	BLNP	Youth at Risk Startegy/ Community Gold/ Core Fund	Future Wood Green	Haringey Capital Prog. (Wood Green)	NCIL	SIP (Rev/Cap blind)	Low Carbon Zone Funding (for air quality monitors)	YAR Strategy	BLNP	SCIL	GGF Accelerator	GGF 3	
Youth Hub Scheme														
Empower Young People in the creation of youth space	20,000		20,000		60,000	250,000			100,000		490,000		100,000	**1,040,000**
GGF3 Scheme														
Building skills and employability with 'Changing Gears'		40,000								37,500			22,500	100,000
Improve Air Quality with School Streets					235,000			80,000					400,000	715,000
Intensify economy through Adaptive Town Centre strategy	20,000			20,000									20,000	60,000
Enterprise Hub					150,000		200,000						430,000	780,000
Back small businesses through Business support							200,000							200,000
Mural on the Mall Carpark												50,000		50,000
Mayes Road Phase 2												300,000		300,000
Caxton Gardens												500,000		500,000
TOTAL	**40,000**	**40,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**445,000**	**250,000**	**400,000**	**80,000**	**100,000**	**37,500**		**850,000**	**872,500**	**2,705,000**
TOTAL ACROSS 2 SCHEMES														**3,745,000**

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: **Cabinet**

Title: **Update on Capital Letters**

Report authorised by: **David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning**

Lead Officer: **Robbie Erbmann, Assistant Director for Housing**

Ward(s) affected: **All**

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. Capital Letters London Limited ("Capital Letters") is a collaboration between sixteen London boroughs to improve housing options for homeless households. Operating on a not-for profit basis as a Company Limited by Guarantee, Capital Letters procures accommodation on behalf of its member boroughs for homeless Londoners and those at risk of homelessness.

1.2. On 9 October 2018 Cabinet agreed for the Council to join Capital Letters as an 'A member', one of its thirteen founder members.

1.3. Capital Letters is funded through a combination of Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) grants and contributions from its member boroughs for the delivery of the Services. The Council has entered into a Service Level Agreement with Capital Letters under which it is required to pay for the Landlord incentives for properties provided under the Borough Service Plan (attached to this Report).

1.4. This report provides an update on Capital Letters and seeks authority to make on-going payments to cover the incentives and staffing costs.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. This administration is committed to doing everything within its power to end homelessness. This means building a new generation of Council homes, but it also means providing the best help we can to people who are homeless now – whether that's the 700 people sleeping rough in Haringey given accommodation by the Council since the outbreak of Covid-19, or the 3,098 homeless households we currently provide with temporary accommodation.

2.2. Too often and for too long, families dealing with the trauma of homelessness have been provided with accommodation by London Authorities that is far from friends, schools, and communities. We have taken steps to change this.

2.3. The Council has bought 200 good, local homes and let them to homeless Haringey families through the Community Benefit Society we established.

2.4. And in October 2019, the Council joined Capital Letters as one of its founder members. Since then, Capital Letters has provided good, local homes for 132 homeless Haringey households.

2.5. Instead of boroughs competing with each other for accommodation across the capital, driving up prices and sending families to distant parts of London, Capital Letters sources accommodation on behalf of all its member boroughs and then allocates it on a geographical basis. As a result, not only have those 132 Haringey households been able to stay within their communities, but the Council has also saved £140,000.

2.6. Capital Letters shows what can be done when London boroughs cooperate. This report recommends that we allocate the necessary resources to remain part of that initiative.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Cabinet:

3.1. Approves the payment of a sum of up to [EXEMPT] to Capital Letters to fund a member of staff, for the financial year period 2020/21 in line with the service level agreement and Borough Service Plan.

3.2. Approves the payment of a sum of up to the maximum total of [EXEMPT] to Capital Letters for Private Sector Landlord Incentives, including related insurance and void period payments for the financial year period 2020/21 in line with the service level agreement and Borough Service Plan.

3.3. Approves future payments to Capital Letters for Private Sector Landlord incentives, to fund one member of staff, and to cover void and insurance cost annually for the financial year 2021/2022; and gives delegated authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Director of Finance, to approve all such future payments to Capital Letters from 2021/22 financial year onwards in accordance with the Service Level Agreement, Borough Service Plan; and subject to continued part funding of incentives by MHCLG and government allocation of future Flexible Homelessness Support Grant (FHSG).

3.4. Notes that all these payments will be made from the Council's FHSG allocation from Government; and that these payments will only continue as long as there is allocation of FHSG to cover the cost, and on condition that the part-funding of Capital Letters from MHCLG continues.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. Recommendation 3.1 is proposed as it is a membership requirement of the Capital Letters scheme to provide four members of staff, and to date only three have been seconded from Homes for Haringey. Payment will be made on a pro-rata basis dependent on the date of appointment of the additional member of staff, and the amount will be advised prior to invoices being submitted.

4.2. Recommendation 3.2 is proposed as it is a membership requirement of the Capital Letters scheme to reimburse the costs of incentives, insurance, and void payments. The cost of the incentive per tenancy of Capital Letters sourced tenancies is partly funded by MHCLG and so are at a lower rate than those previously obtained by Homes for Haringey. The amount to be paid will depend on the number of lets entered into and will be advised prior to the invoices being submitted.

4.3. Recommendation 3.3. is proposed as these payments will depend on the number of properties sourced and allocated in each period and the Council will be invoiced frequently during each financial year.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. The Council could decide not to make these payments. This option was rejected because it would mean that the Council would lose the benefit of joining Capital Letters and would be a breach of the membership terms.

6. Background information

Background

6.1. Capital Letters (London) Limited ('Capital Letters') was created on 17 December 2018 with the aim of removing competition and duplication between individual London boroughs and, by accessing additional funding, significantly reducing the cost of providing temporary accommodation. By allocating new homes to boroughs on the basis of the home's location, it is also expected that households will be placed more locally than happens when individual boroughs are completing with each other for accommodation across London.

6.2. Capital Letters is owned by its member boroughs. It is funded through a grant from MHCLG and is staffed through secondments from its member boroughs or financial contributions from those members in lieu of seconding staff.

6.3. At its meeting on 9 October 2018, the Cabinet agreed:

'In principle, for the Council to join Capital Letters London Ltd, a Company Limited by Guarantee that will be established by the London boroughs, as an 'A member' and delegated authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal and the Statutory Legal and Finance Officers, the following:
a) Finalising and agreement of the Articles of Association
b) Payment of up to £100,000 from Flexible Homelessness Support Grant funding in lieu of seconding staff as set out in paragraph 6.11 of that Report.'

Update on Capital Letters

6.4. The Council formally joined Capital Letters on 14 October 2019. Since that date Capital Letters has provided homes for 132 homeless households nominated by Haringey Council. Normally, the Council would have expected to pay [EXEMPT] for those

placements, but with the part funding of incentives from MHCLG, it is expected that [EXEMPT] will be paid to Capital Letters as incentives up to October 2020. This is a saving of £140,000 compared to paying the incentives directly.

6.5. Capital Letters' performance was under target from October 2019 to January 2020 but was meeting targets until mid-June 2020. It has since been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic which has severely disrupted the housing sector and changed the wider approach to tackling the homelessness crisis affecting local authorities across the country.

6.6. As of the end of September 2020, 16 Boroughs are now members of Capital Letters.

6.7. Given the impact of the coronavirus pandemic during 2020, the Council is continuing to monitor Capital Letters' performance going forward and notes that interest in joining the scheme from London boroughs continues to grow. The Council is therefore confident this will allow Capital Letters to play an increasingly important and successful role in London's private rented market.

Funding arrangements

6.8. Up until September 2019, Homes for Haringey procured private sector tenancies for homeless households through its Acquisitions Team. To ensure that these tenancies were affordable for the full two-years of the tenancy, Homes for Haringey paid the landlords incentives funded by the Council through the AST Incentives Budget.

6.9. From October 2019 onwards, Capital Letters took over the procurement of new properties on behalf of its member boroughs, supported by the MHCLG. Homes for Haringey thus reduced the level of sourcing private sector tenancies and seconded three staff to Capital Letters. A fourth member of staff was due to be seconded but left Homes for Haringey and so the Council is required to fund a Capital Letters member of staff to cover this fourth post so that the Council can receive the number of lets needed.

6.10. The Council currently nominates homeless households to properties obtained through Capital Letters. Prior to October 2019, Homes for Haringey paid Private Landlords incentives to accommodate Homeless Households with a budget of £920,000 plus additional funding of up to £550,000 allocated from the FHSG.

6.11. Since October 2019, the majority of private sector tenancies are now sourced through Capital Letters instead. This arrangement enables a significant saving for each let entered into as the incentives are part funded by the MHCLG grant. Savings of approximately £140,000 have been achieved up to the end of September 2020 compared to paying the incentives directly.

6.12. As Homes for Haringey are no longer administering these incentives, authorisation is sought to make payments to Capital Letters to fund the incentives for the lets that they source.

6.13. Future payments to Capital Letters under this arrangement will be made from FHSG as agreed in each financial year.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. Capital Letters assists with the delivery of Objective 2 of Haringey's Housing Strategy 2017-22 to "Improve help and support to prevent homelessness". Capital Letters will also help to prevent homelessness, providing suitable and affordable temporary accommodation and increase the local placements of households.

7.2. Capital Letters assists with the delivery of the Homelessness Strategy 2018 by increasing the suitability, affordability and location of both temporary accommodation and private tenancies.

8. Statutory Officers comments

Finance

8.1. The report seeks Cabinet approval of payments for PSL incentives, cost in lieu of staff secondment and associated insurance and void cost of sourced properties.

8.2. Membership of Capital Letters requires that we make these contributions. The incentive payment is matched by MHCLG contribution of £1,400 per property secured. Without Capital Letters, the total value of the incentives paid by the Council would have been higher.

8.3. There is provision in this year's allocation of FHSG to cover the payment to Capital Letters.

8.4. Future payment to Capital letters is dependent on government's allocation of FHSG for future years and MHCLG continued part funding of incentives beyond 2021/22. These have not been announced yet.

8.5. Any delegation of approval of future payments to officers should be subject to these funding sources continuing or appropriate funding source identified.

Legal

8.6. The Council is a member of Capital Letters and has also entered into a Service Level Agreement. The payments authorised by this report must be made in accordance with the membership requirements set out in the Members Agreement and the Service Level Agreement which the Council has entered into.

Equalities

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

8.8. Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act.

8.9. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not.

8.10. Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

8.11. 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 statuses applies to the first part of the duty.

8.12. This report relates to membership of the Capital Letters scheme, which seeks to procure accommodation for statutory homeless households. The decision will therefore primarily affect individuals and households currently living in temporary accommodation and those who are most at risk of homelessness.

8.13. 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.

8.14. An Equalities Impact Assessment which covers the placement of households in and out of the borough was completed as part of the Temporary Accommodation Placement policy and is published here:

https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s88241/Supply%20Plan%20Cabinet%20report_Oct16%20App3%20TA%20EqIA%20v2%200.pdf

9. Use of Appendices

There are no appendices to this report.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Minutes and reports to the Cabinet of 9 October 2018
http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=118&MId=8730&Ver=4

Equalities Impact Assessment for Temporary Accommodation Placement policy
https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s88241/Supply%20Plan%20Cabinet%20report_Oct16%20App3%20TA%20EqIA%20v2%200.pdf.

Report for: Cabinet 8 December 2020

Title: Proposed Future Use of Civic Centre and Capital Works

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning

Lead Officer: Christine Addison, Assistant Director Capital Projects and Property

Ward(s) affected: Woodside/ All Wards

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report is seeking a Cabinet decision to support investment in a project to repair, restore, refurbish and extend the Civic Centre. The project will bring the Civic Centre back into use by the Council as its new civic headquarters, including a high-quality refurbishment of the democratic spaces and the provision of modern office space.

1.2. The Civic Centre is a grade 2 listed building closed for safety reasons earlier this year. The estimated cost of basic repair work is £12m. Given this, and the Council's responsibility for ensure the listed building does not deteriorate further, it is considered more cost effective and better use of the building long term to invest in a full repair and refurbishment, including extended space. As a result, the proposed project offers the earliest possible delivery of new, modern and fit for purpose Headquarters and Civic functions building.

1.3. The Council is also able to deliver this project faster than alternatives because the building is currently vacant pending works and therefore it doesn't require any temporary moves while work is completed. It is also not dependent on waiting to see the potential longer-term impact of Covid 19 on public service space, which has paused the completion of the accommodation strategy and specifically the project to replace the Wood Green library for now. In addition, the Civic Centre is purpose built and reinstating the democratic space is the most feasible and available option. Making this decision about the Civic Centre now, does not preclude a project coming forward at a future point to improve the library and other customer services in Wood Green.

1.4. Investing in the Civic Centre will also enable the Council to move more quickly to a position where it can reduce its use and costs of its existing office buildings on River Park Road. The Council has a longer term regeneration strategy for the Wood Green Corner which includes its buildings on River Park Road and which will generate new jobs and homes, but these buildings are needed in the short to medium term as Council accommodation. Reducing the use of these buildings

over the next two to four years will contribute to financial savings that the Council will need to make over that time. During 2021, as the civic centre project develops and it also becomes clearer what the Councils accommodation requirements will be longer term, it will be possible to know the extent to which the councils HQ functions can be met in the new Civic Centre and making better use of George Meehan House. It will also become clearer in that time what future public facilities might look like and how the Library project could support these.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. As Members will recall, it was necessary to close the Civic Centre in March for safety reasons. We had already been doing some work to help us to decide what we should do with Civic Centre and had included a budget for necessary repairs in the Capital Programme.

2.2. It has become clear that the cost of repair work is very high and due to its listing, we don't have any alternative than to spend this money. We are now in a position to propose that instead of just doing basic repairs to the building, which we have to do regardless but which won't make it look or feel different, it is worth spending an additional amount to bring the Civic Centre up to a standard that reflects its listing, but modernise all of its services and will increase its usable space. This will make it more useful to the Council over the long term.

2.3. If Cabinet accepts this proposal and an ambition to see the earliest possible delivery of a fantastic new civic headquarters which Members, staff and residents can be proud of we will take the project forward to the next stage, looking forward to having our Council meetings in the new Civic Centre in 2024.

3. Recommendations

Cabinet is recommended to:

3.1. Agree to the proposed use of the Haringey Civic Centre as the Council's headquarters and democratic functions building, and to the repair, refurbishment and extension works as set out in more detail in paragraph 6.7 and 6.8 in this report.

3.2. Agree to a total sum of £24m towards the cost of the works, comprising of the £9.75m already in the capital programme and an additional £14.25m required for the project over 2020/21 to 2024/5, subject to the Council's budget setting process.

3.3. Authorise officers to carry out further work to develop the design brief which will include exploration of the option to extend the Civic Centre or add an annex which could meet all of the Council's HQ accommodation needs.

3.4. Note that, subject to the outcome of the work described in paragraph 3.3, a separate report will be brought to Cabinet in 2021 to recommend the contract for design works for this project.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The Civic Centre is a listed building, and the Council has a responsibility to ensure it is repaired and does not deteriorate further. Therefore, doing nothing with this building is not an option. The cost of basic repairs is estimated in excess of £12m, which the Council would need to spend in any case; whatever the decision about the future use of the Civic Centre. No serious alternative use for the Civic Centre has been found or could be found quickly given this liability, and therefore the responsibility will be retained by the Council to repair the building.

4.2. In doing the recent feasibility work, it has become clear that the additional cost of the project recommended in this report would lead to a much better outcome and better value for money. Investing a larger sum in a full repair, extension and refurbishment would enable the Council to provide a high quality democratic and office headquarters building within a relatively short timescale in comparison with other options being considered.

4.3. In addition, the Covid pandemic has affected the Council's accommodation requirements, with new agile and flexible working in place over a very short period of time. Whilst it will be important that staff do spend time in the office in the future, the effect is still that the Council's longer-term accommodation needs will be smaller than previously thought. In addition, the work to locate more staff in localities has continued during the Covid pandemic period, and this will further reduce the number of staff who need to be located in Wood Green itself.

4.4. On this basis, it is now considered possible that the Council could use the Civic Centre as its main headquarters, with all of the civic democratic functions and a large proportion of the centrally located staff teams based there. Work will continue to test the extent to which the Civic Centre will be able to accommodate all the Council's headquarters needs, alongside George Meehan House and also work will continue on the future plans for the Council's existing accommodation and buildings in Wood Green, including the Library.

4.5. Even though there is a new context for decision making regarding the Council's accommodation strategy, a constant aim is the need to ensure that the overall accommodation strategy contributes to the MTFS. This contribution can be a mixture of reduced running costs and/or the application of capital receipts to reduce the borrowing costs incurred in delivering the strategy. This aim was previously agreed as being central to the accommodation strategy and remains so.

4.6. The refurbishment of the Civic Centre is the quickest way to provide a modern council chamber and committee rooms which, in addition to a new and improved ground floor layout, can be used for a range of civic and community activities. The rooftop extension to the North wing will create a substantial increase in office area, meeting a significant proportion of the Council's HQ office requirements.

4.7. This project will help the Council to plan to reduce, over time, the number of sites in Wood Green that it uses for accommodation to deliver savings in response to the Council's financial position. Work is continuing to ensure that savings from accommodation can be identified over the course of the current Medium Term Financial plan, whilst also ensuring that any site which the Council ceases to use

for accommodation as part of its plans and following the completion of the Civic Centre project is used in ways which will support economic growth and regeneration of Wood Green as well as the underlying business case for any capital investment.

4.8. Cabinet has previously agreed to take a future decision about the location of the Council's office accommodation and civic space between the Library and Civic Centre. In making a decision to invest in the Civic Centre, it is possible due to changed needs that the Civic Centre, along with George Meehan House could meet most or all of the Council's accommodation needs, which would mean that at an appropriate time later, a separate decision may be required about investment in the Library. Further work is required to test whether an extension or annex to the Civic Centre, with continued and more intensive use of George Meehan House could meet all of the Council's headquarter accommodation needs. A separate report will be brought to Cabinet in 2021 about this along with a further report seeking agreement to the contract award for design works for this project.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. As the Civic Centre is Grade 2 Listed, the building needs to be retained and repaired and made viable for future use and therefore doing nothing is not a realistic option to consider.

5.2. A range of options have been explored from basic repair on the basis of possible short life use pending a decision about the Library site, through to different levels of refurbishment and extension on the current footprint.

5.3. Carrying out basic repairs only would significantly restrict the capacity of the building and some parts of it would remain unusable, the existing cellular layout of the North Wing would not provide a modern fit for purpose office environment which would enable the open plan shared collaboration spaces we need. Basic repairs would mean the building would remain tired in appearance and fail to provide an uplifting environment for members, officers and residents to enjoy.

5.4. The option which is being recommended, as is described in section 6.7 and 6.8, provides a better value longer term investment for the building.

5.5. This decision allows for the option to build an annex to the Civic Centre in the car park site to continue to be explored and a recommendation about this, which will include the site's suitability for housing as an alternative, will be made in early 2021.

6. Background information

6.1. In July 2019 Cabinet agreed to the principle of consolidating its Wood Green Council accommodation and work has been progressing to develop this in detail including a possible new building on the Library site and options for the Civic Centre. However, since July 2019, a number of events have taken place which mean that the business case for new accommodation needs to be reviewed, including the recent acquisition of Alex House and Covid 19 experience which has changed some of the assumptions about accommodation requirements.

6.2. Meanwhile, in response to the pandemic and the Council's financial position, work is being done to reduce the space required along Station Road to deliver savings over time, which will be achievable as a result of new ways of working and once the new headquarters building is completed.

6.3. The Civic Centre building has been in constant occupation and use since the 1950s with reactive and limited planned maintenance. As a result, it is now in need of major repair and refurbishment. Substantial repair work is required to address a range of condition issues.

6.4. The building closed in March 2020 for safety reasons and works have commenced to protect the building while a decision is made about the future investment. Substantial repair work is required to address a range of condition issues. There is a budget allocated for this work in the approved capital programme. However, further investment would be required to fully restore the building to a good standard to reflect its listing.

6.5. The Civic Centre is Grade 2 Listed (since 2019) and so capacity for repurposing to uses other than the original intended use is limited and presents higher planning risk. There is limited potential for alterations, but it is possible subject to Planning Permission, Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Approval, where Historic England are a Statutory Consultee, to build a roof extension and develop appropriately in the car park. Continued engagement with Historic England is required during the next stage of feasibility work.

6.6. The Civic Centre has a purpose-built democratic space, committee rooms and office space. Due to its location and layout, it does not lend itself well to customer facing services. Work will continue to identify options for the Library site for these purposes, which will need to take into account the effect of the pandemic on these.

6.7. The proposal is a full refurbishment of the building which would include works to the basement, ground, 1st, and 2nd floors with demolition of the existing 3rd floor annexe and construction of a new two storey extension and an infill of the west wing under croft. The works would create office accommodation for the corporate HQ, and potentially a new café/ community space on the ground floor, as well as refurbished council chamber and committee rooms. Initial feasibility work suggests that the additional office space and more intensive use of the existing spaces could provide capacity of between 750 and 1,150 staff, taking account of increased agile working and flexible working.

6.8. The works would also include essential replacement of heating systems, mechanical ventilation, electrical systems and WCs, deteriorating glazing, fire safety upgrade, removal of asbestos containing materials and extensive repairs and replacement of the exterior cladding and coping. Bringing this important civic landmark to a high standard and fulfilling the Council's Climate Change ambitions, noting that there will be limitations to the modifications due to the Listed Building status.

6.9. In order to ensure that the optimum use is made of the new Civic Centre, it is intended to engage with the community and with partners as the project

progresses. The next Cabinet report will include an overview of the engagement programme, setting out an approach to working with stakeholders as we develop the planning application and proposals for how we will use the building. Consultation leading to a potential new name for the Civic Centre is also being proposed.

Budget and Programme

6.10. The capital cost estimate is based on RIBA Stage 1 Feasibility Stage costs and includes additional contingency for client direct items such as Furniture Fittings and Equipment and ICT. The total capital cost estimate to include in the capital programme at this stage is £24m, based on the feasibility study carried out and an allowance for contingency. This budget will need to be confirmed as the project evolves and there is more certainty about its exact scope, design and costs.

6.11. The currently approved capital programme includes provision of £9.75m over the period 2020/21 to 2023/24 for repair works to the Civic Centre which will address immediate condition issues, but as described in this report would not be sufficient to fully restore the building to a good standard, or fulfil the Council's Climate Change ambitions. A further £14.25m will be subject to the next Council budget setting which is in Feb 2021.

6.12. The programme and milestones are initially estimated as follows and will be firmed up at the next report.

Activity	
Complete further surveys & investigation	November 2020 – March 2020
Cabinet Decision (the subject of this report)	December 2020
Cabinet Decision for contract award for architect led design team for RIBA stages 2 to 6	May 2021
Planning Approval and Listed Building Consent	April 2022
Invitation to tender for construction contract	September 2022
Cabinet Approval construction contract awards	February 2023
Construction Start on site	April 2023
Completion of construction works	June 2024
Fit out (fixtures, fittings, equipment, and ICT)	July 2024
Handover, Occupation & Operational Use	September 2024

Table 1 – Milestones

6.13. Risks and mitigation

	Risk/ Issue	**Mitigation**
1	Building currently vacant, risk that vandalism or further deterioration may take place	Temporary protection measures are in place;
2	Works to Listed Buildings present increased planning and construction risk;	Early engagement

3	Local stakeholders need to be engaged on emerging proposals and design, including adjacent travellers' site;	Early engagement with stakeholders and communities
4	Loss of car park to the rear and/ potential loss of housing from housing programme and loss of funding.	If a decision is made to redevelop the car park for a non-residential use the homes can be reprovided elsewhere in Wood Green.

Table 2: Risk and Issues

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. Borough Plan Economy Priority: Outcome 17: Investment with local people at its heart, focused on Tottenham and Wood Green.

7.2. Borough Plan Your Council Priority: Outcome 20: We will be a Council that uses its resources in a sustainable way to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable residents.

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

Finance

8.1. The Council's agreed accommodation strategy is based on a range of factors, with the aim for the strategy to be self-financing a key one. The accommodation strategy aims to be self-financing through a combination of reduced revenue costs, as the office estate is reduced, and the application of capital receipts generated from the disposal of redundant buildings being applied to reduce the debt incurred in delivering the strategy. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored and reported as part of the business planning process and adjustments made as the implementation of the strategy evolves.

8.2. The recommendation of the report is to undertake a full refurbishment of the Civic Centre with the addition of an extension. The building will, when finished, accommodate a significant number of people and activities. The refurbishment of the Civic Centre is a part of the Council's accommodation strategy.

8.3. The report estimates that the refurbished building will be available for operational use in September 2024. When the building is ready for occupation it will require an operational budget (to be determined) and the capital financing costs will fully impact the revenue budget.

8.4. The currently approved capital programme includes provision of £9.75m over the period 2020/21 to 2023/24. To date £0.385m has been spent on the project this financial year and a further £0.715m is anticipated to be spent this financial year. The report is seeking further funding of £14.25m to complete the project. This request is subject to the Council's budget setting in February 2021. Should it be agreed, the total budget for the scheme will be £24m.

Procurement

8.5. Procurement are working with the service to develop the procurement strategy and support the draft approach being considered.

Legal

8.6. The Assistant Director for corporate Governance has been consulted on the content of this report.

8.7. The proposed works will, as this report states, need planning permission and Listed Building consent before any building works can be carried out.

8.8. Members should note that the additional sum of £14.5m needed is not within the existing budgetary framework and that this sum will need to be in the February 2021 budget for approval by Full Council should the recommendation in this report be approved.

Equality

8.9. 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.

8.10. 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.

8.11. The proposed decision is to approve the proposal to refurbish the Haringey Civic Centre. There are no particular equalities considerations arising at this stage as the decision to proceed with design, planning submission, and development tender documents is unlikely to directly affect any individual or group who share the protected characteristics. However, in all aspects of design and development, the Council and contractors will be required to have due regard for the need to meet the three aims of the public sector equality duty, as stated above. This will include ensuring that reasonable adjustments are made where appropriate to provide an inclusive and accessible building.

9. Use of Appendices

None

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Update on Council Owned Sites – September 2020 Cabinet Report

https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s117816/200900%20Cabinet%20September%20WG%20Update%20CLEARING%20v3%20final.pdf

10.2. Council Owned Sites in Wood Green – July 2019 Cabinet Report
https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s110207/1907CouncilOwnedSitesinWoodGreenFINAL%205.30pm.pdf

This page is intentionally left blank

Report for: **Cabinet – 8th December 2020**

Title: **Extension and variation of Housing Related Support Contracts - Mental Health Pathway - Short Term Supported Accommodation**

Report authorised by: Charlotte Pomery – Assistant Director of Commissioning

Lead Officer: Gill Taylor – Strategic Lead: Single Homelessness & Vulnerable Adults
Tel: 020 8489 2847 E-mail: Gill1.Taylor@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. With service users and partners, the Council is reshaping the service delivery model for Housing Related Support along the Mental Health Pathway to ensure a good and flexible mix of options for support is available as people's needs change. The landscape for mental health services is complex and the Council and partners are keen to ensure an approach which offers greater simplicity and coherence, with a focus on community based support. The report seeks a range of contract extensions to allow existing contracts to come to an end at the same time and ensure a smooth transition to the new approach.

1.2. Contracts for the provision of short term specialist housing related support services for people with mental health needs were awarded to St. Mungo's Community Housing Association (hereafter St Mungo's) and Sanctuary Housing Association (hereafter Sanctuary). Following delivery of satisfactory services during the initial contract period, these contracts were extended until 31st March 2021 as allowed within the terms of the contract.

1.3. In accordance with the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1(b) this report seeks approval to vary the extension clause of the aforementioned contracts, to allow for a further extension period of up to 12 months, commencing from 1st April 2021, with contract values for the extension period as follows:

- St Mungo's – Mental Health West Contract - £531,631
- Sanctuary – Accommodation based with forensic provision - £389,717

1.4. In addition to the above, this report also seeks an approval to vary the terms of the following contracts, to allow for an extension for a further period of up to 12 months, in accordance with CSO 10.02.1(b). The proposed extension

period and the cost of the service for duration of extension period for each contract are as follows:

- Community Mental Health Floating Support Service delivered by Richmond Fellowship to be extended for up to 9 months, commencing from 16th July 2021 at the cost of £197,847.
- Integrated response mental health floating support service provided by One Housing Group to be extended for up to 9 months, commencing from 16th July 2021 at the cost of £185,250.
- Housing First Intensive Floating Support (hereafter Housing First) delivered by St Mungo's to be extended for up to 12 months, commencing from 1st April 2021 at £194,890

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. The Council and its statutory partners are committed to supporting people with mental health needs to live in the community and to achieve a sustainable recovery, preventing crisis interventions and the risk of homelessness. Housing Related Support services are a valuable provision delivered by specialist practitioners which enable and empower people to develop and rebuild the confidence and skills needed to achieve this.

2.2. The Council currently commissions a range of mental health supported accommodation and Housing First services and I believe it is appropriate that these should be extended as set out here, offering users continuity and the support which they need, while a new service model is co-designed and set in place.

3. Recommendations

3.1. It is recommended that Cabinet, pursuant to Contract Standing Order 10.02.1(b) approves the following:

3.1.1. To vary the contracts for the provision of short term specialist housing related support services for people with mental health needs awarded to St. Mungo's and Sanctuary in order to provide for an option to extend the contracts for two further periods of up to one year each, in place of the current option to extend for two further periods of exactly one year each*.*

3.1.2. To extend the aforementioned contracts for up to twelve (12) months, as permitted under the terms of the varied contracts. The extension will be for an initial period of six (6) months, commencing from 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for further periods of up to six (6) months, if required. The breakdown of costs for each contract is as follows:

- The contract for the provision of short-term supported housing specialist mental health services with 24 hour support and visiting support (Mental Health West) is delivered by St Mungo's. The cost of the service for duration of initial period of six (6) months extension will be £265,816 and the total value over the full twelve (12) months, if used, would

therefore be £531,631. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 6 years will be £2,989,786, including the proposed extension.

- The contract for the provision of short-term supported housing specialist mental health services with forensic provision is delivered by Sanctuary. The cost of the service for duration of initial period of six (6) months extension will be £194,859 and the total value over the full 12 months, if used, would therefore be £389,717.

  The cost of the service (£194,858.50 for initial period of 6 months and £389,717 for full 12 months) includes a 6.5% uplift on the current contract pric,e which amounts to £23,786 over a period of 12 months.

  The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 6 years will be £2,019,387, including the proposed extension.

3.1.3. To vary the terms of the following contracts and to extend for further periods of up 12 months:

(i). The contract for the Community Mental Health Floating Support Service delivered by Richmond Fellowship to be extended for further periods of up to nine (9) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 at the cost of £197,847. The extension will be applied for an initial period of two and half (2½) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for further periods of up to 6 months, if required. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 27 months will be £593,541 including proposed extension.

(ii). The contract for the Integrated Response Mental Health Floating Support service provided by One Housing Group to be extended for periods of up to nine (9) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 at the cost of £185,250. The extension will be applied for initial period of two and half (2½) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for further periods of up to 6 months, if required. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 27 months will be £555,750 including proposed extension.

(iii). The contract for the provision of the Housing First Intensive Floating Support Service delivered by St. Mungo Community Housing Association to be extended for a further period of up to 12 months, commencing from 1st April 2021. The extension will be applied for initial priod of six (6) months, commencing from 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for further periods of up to 6 months, if required.

The estimated cost of the service for for duration of initial period of six (6) months, from 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021 would be £97,445, this includes uplift of £5,500. The total value over the full 12 months, if used, would therefore be £194,890 including total increase of £11,000 on the current contract price.

The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 6 years will be £1,114,340 including proposed extension.

3.1.4 To give delegated authority to the Assistant Director Commissioning to approve the further extensions to the contracts for mental health supported accommodation, floating support services and Housing First if required as set out above and up to the maximum durations specified in 3.1.3 above.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The mental health supported accommodation pathway offers a range of provision types and services, including those staffed 24-hours a day, specialist women's provision and a forensic service for people involved with the criminal justice system.

4.2. The pathway makes a key contribution to the health and wellbeing of local residents and there is a clear strategic need and strong evidence base to continue to provide a mental health supported accommodation pathway going forward. The pathway operates to prevent homelessness and to facilitate hospital discharge and prison releases for people with ongoing mental health needs and supports residents to develop and strengthen the skills required to live independently. There is a continued and high demand for mental health supported housing, with residents referred via Barnet, Haringey and Enfield Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT) and Homes for Haringey's Housing Needs Service.

4.3. Mental health supported housing and Housing First are important elements of the accommodation pathway for single homeless adults. The recommissioning process for the Mental Health Pathway is underway. The Housing Related Support (HRS) service have completed the review of existing Mental Health Pathway services and refreshed the service delivery model to maximise positive outcomes for service users and realign the recommissioned provision with strategic objectives for vulnerable adults.

4.4. Due to the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic staff in the HRS service were diverted to support vulnerable homeless residents placed in emergency accommodation under the 'Everybody In' directive from government. As such some slippage in the redesign timeline occurred, and extra time has been required to implement virtual consultation and stakeholder feedback processes, which have informed the development of the refreshed approach and service specifications for the Mental Health Pathway services to be set in place in the future.

4.5. Given the above, it is paramount to extend all five (5) existing contracts so that they all come to an end together and so that sufficient time is allowed for the redesign process. The new approach will bring greater coherence to the landscape for mental health services and create a single pathway offering a range of options to support people in the community. It will also allow time to implement a smooth transition and mobilisation process for the new services and allow flexibility to accommodate any future slippage due to Covid-19, if required.

4.6. The performance of the contractors has been evaluated as good throughout the contract period and demand for the service outstrips availability. Performance returns have been submitted by both providers throughout the course of the contract and targets are being met.

4.7. The proposed uplifts to the current contract values is recommended to reflect inflation and staffing cost increases of the contracts since their commencement in 2016.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. **Do Nothing** - It would be possible to leave the contracts to expire at the end of this contract period. However, as noted above, there is continued demand for this service, and it was not felt viable to have no mental health supported housing service in place particularly given other pressures on other elements of the pathway. Rather, it was agreed to carry out an evaluation to recommission the accommodation pathway to best meet the needs of Haringey Residents. Therefore, it would not be in the council's interest not to continue with mental health supported housing.

5.2. **Go out to tender** – It would be possible to go out to tender to seek a new and refreshed service, which could result in a new delivery provider. However this option is considered to be not suitable given that there is a need for redesign and for changes to the existing model. Furthermore, short term contracts would cause significant disruption to vulnerable service users and may be detrimental to their mental health recovery. Therefore, continuing to deliver these services through existing providers is the most economically viable and efficient option while redesigning the new service delivery model for the Mental Health Pathway and the re-commissioning of these services is underway and the new contracts likely to start from 1st October 2021.

5.3. **Deliver the services in house** – Sanctuary Housing and St Mungo's (Mental Health West) are using their own accommodation to support this service, as well as agreements and leases with other landlords, and for the Council to ensure appropriate accommodation from which to deliver the service in-house would not be possible in the time frames available. All extensions requested are for a minimal period of 6 months and would not change the existing arrangements.

6. Background information

6.1. The existing contracts commenced on 1st April 2016. The contracts for Sanctuary Housing and St Mungo's (Mental Health West) were for a four year duration, with the opportunity to extend for 1 plus 1 years, whereas the contract for Housing First commenced on 1st April 2016 and was for a duration of 3 years with the opportunity to extend for 2 further years. All providers have been submitting quarterly outcome workbooks and attending quarterly contract meetings. There is a total of 118 units of accommodation provided throughout these contracts. There were 43 new admissions to the service in 2019/20 and a further 8 admissions to the service for Quarter 1

2020/21. The majority of the service users moved on in a planned and positive way.

6.2. The original intention was to redesign the services and get a new service model in place from 1st April 2021. Unfortunately this has been delayed, mainly due to the reduced ability to carry out full engagement and consultation in the time frames due to Covid-19. Therefore a proposal has been put forward to extend the contracts for up to 12 months and during that time to redesign and carry out the necessary processes to establish the new mental health accommodation pathway.

6.3. Sanctuary Housing and St Mungo's Housing First were unable to extend the contracts without an uplift to supplement the pricing which had already been in place. They both expressed the view that the contracts it would not be financially viable to continue and having considered this in detail, officers support this position. Therefore, it is proposed that both providers continue to provide the service for an additional 6 months in the first instance, with an uplift of £11,893 for Sanctuary Housing and £5,500 uplift for St Mungo's Housing First.

6.4. There is a high demand for supported accommodation and Housing First, particularly to enable those residents who have received in-patient care and treatment at Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust to be discharged successfully into the community. As noted above, Supported Accommodation provides a different option for users and a less expensive option for the Council from adult social care options, offering greater independence and a real focus on the importance of stable accommodation to sustained mental health and wellbeing. The Housing First model provides intensive support to people with multiple disadvantages as an alternative to the Supported Housing model.

6.5. Floating support pilot services provided by Richmond Fellowship and One Housing Group commenced on 16th January 2020 for a period of 18 months. Both services have been performing well, particularly the integrated service embedded within Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust which is supporting and preventing residents from being admitted to hospital, as well as supporting them on discharge from hospital. The community floating support service is continuing to support residents within the community. It is proposed that these services continue for at least an additional 3 months in the first instance, as the contracts were due to end on 15th July 2021.

6.6. In summary, it is proposed to vary and extend the existing contracts to allow sufficient time to complete the processes necessary to co-design the approach for the future and to enable continuity of service to this vulnerable client group.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. This service supports Priority 2 in the Borough Plan (2019-2023) 'Work together to prevent people becoming homeless and to reduce existing

homelessness' and to 'Ensure access to high quality housing support that prevents or relieves homelessness for people with additional needs'.

7.2. The service will contribute to the strategic objectives of Adult Social Care and their partners to offer preventative interventions at individual and community levels; decreasing demand on supported housing, preventing escalation of need and offering viable options to residential care.

7.3. The services will contribute to the Haringey Safeguarding Adults Board strategic priorities by ensuring that people with identified care and support needs are able to access appropriate and timely support that is relevant to their circumstances, capabilities and personal goals.

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

8.1. **Finance**

8.1.1. This report is seeking variations to extend five contracts by up to one year to enable continuity of service while a review of the service delivery options is carried out . The review of the services has been delayed by Covid-19 and the impact on being able to carry out consultation. The variations to extend the contracts will also allow time for a competitive procurement process for the reviewed service outcomes. The proposed service contract variations are enabled to all end on 31st March 2022 to enable the reprocured services to start at the same time, if operationally required.

8.1.2. Two of the contract variations are proposing an uplift to the current rates. Service managers have reviewed the uplift requests and the operations of the providers and agreed the uplifts as being reasonable. The uplifted contracts will be kept as short as possible and will only be let for 6 months in the first instance but with the flexibility to extend for a further 6 months should this be required by the council to suit start date of the reprocured services.

8.1.3. The first contract is for accommodation residential support with forensic provision provided Sanctury Housing Association to be extended by a maximum of one year (6 months plus a further 6 months) from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 at a value of £389,717. This includes a 6.5% or £23,783 uplift on the previously agreed annual value and makes a total contract value of £2,019,387 over the 6 years to 31st March 2022.

8.1.4. The second contract is for accommodation based support and visiting support provided by St Mungos to be extended by one year from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 at a value of £531,631. This the same rate as the previous agreed annual value and makes a total contract value of £2,989,798 over the 6 years to 31st March 2022.

8.1.5. The third contract for Community Mental Health Floating Support Service is delivered by Richmond Fellowship. This is to be extended for further periods of up to nine (9) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 at the cost of £197,847. The extension will be applied for an initial period of two and a half

(2½) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for further periods of up to 6 months, if required. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 27 months will be £593,541.

8.1.6. The fourth contract is for Integrated response mental health floating support service provided by One Housing Group. This is to be extended a periods of up to nine (9) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 at the cost of £185,250. The extension will be applied for initial period of two and a half (2½) months, commencing from 16th July 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, if required. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 27 months will be £555,750 including proposed extension.

8.1.7. The fifth contract is for the provision of Housing First Intensive Floating Support Service delivered by St. Mungo Community Housing Association. It is proposed that an uplift of £11,000 for a year is applied to this variation. The contract price has not increased in the previous 5 years. This is to be extended for a further period of up to 12 months, commencing from 1st April 2021. The extension will be applied for initial priod of 6 months, commencing from 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021 and will be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, if required. The total value over the full 12 months, if used, would therefore be £194,890 including total increase of £11,000 on the current contract price. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 6 years will be £1,114,340 including proposed extension.

8.1.8. The variations for each contract enable the council to have continuity of service for one year whilst the provision of the service is evaluated to inform recommissioning options. The contract monitoring information included in this report demonstrates that the service provision has been satisfactory. If the contracts are not extended then there is likely to be an adverse impact on alternative care packages. Therefore, the contract extensions provide value for money to the council.

8.1.9. The cost of the contract values can be met from existing agreed budgets in Housing Related Support.

8.2. **Procurement**

8.2.1. The services this report relates to are under Schedule 3 of the Public Contracts Regulation 2015. As such would have been duly advertised in the Official Journal of the European Union

8.2.2. The variations requested are permitted both under Contract Standing Orders and s72 1 (e) of the Regulations; an insubstantial modification.

8.2.3. The COVID 19 pandemic had adversely impacted on commissioning's ability to undertake a competitive process as staff resources were directed elsewhere to support high need vulnerable homeless people in emergency

accommodation. The Contract extensions and price increases will enable sufficient time for commissioning to finalise consultation with service users to inform the direction of travel for service delivery going forward, enable services to continue to be delivered and carry out a tender process.

8.2.4. During the extension period commisioniong will continue to regularly monitor service delivery, to ensure good service standards and outcomes continue to be met

8.3. **Legal**

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

8.3.2 Strategic Procurement have confirmed that the proposed variations detailed in this report are not substantial modifications within the meaning of regulation 72(8) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. The contracts may therefore be modified during their term without a new procurement procedure.

8.3.3 Pursuant to Contract Standing Order 10.02.1(b), Cabinet have authority to approve the variations and extensions of the contracts which the report relates to.

8.3.4 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance sees no legal reasons preventing Cabinet from approving the recommendations in the report.

8.4. **Equality**

8.4.1. 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.

8.4.2. 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.

8.4.3. The proposed decision is to extend the Council's contract for the provision of Housing Related Support Mental Health Accommodation provided by St Mungo's and Sanctuary Housing. As well as Housing Related Support Floating Support Services provided by St Mungo's, One Housing and Richmond Fellowship. The primary beneficiaries of the decision are individuals with a diagnosis of a mental health condition, who share the protected characteristic of 'disability' under the Equality Act. The decision

represents a measure to meet the needs of this group where they differ to the needs of others, and therefore advances equality of opportunity.

8.4.4. As organisations carrying out a public function on behalf of a public body, St. Mungo's, Sanctuary Housing, One Housing and Richmond Fellowship will be expected to have due regard for the need to achieve the three aims of the public sector equality duty noted above.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. None.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Not applicable.

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is exempt

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3, 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is exempt

This page is intentionally left blank